

August 2011

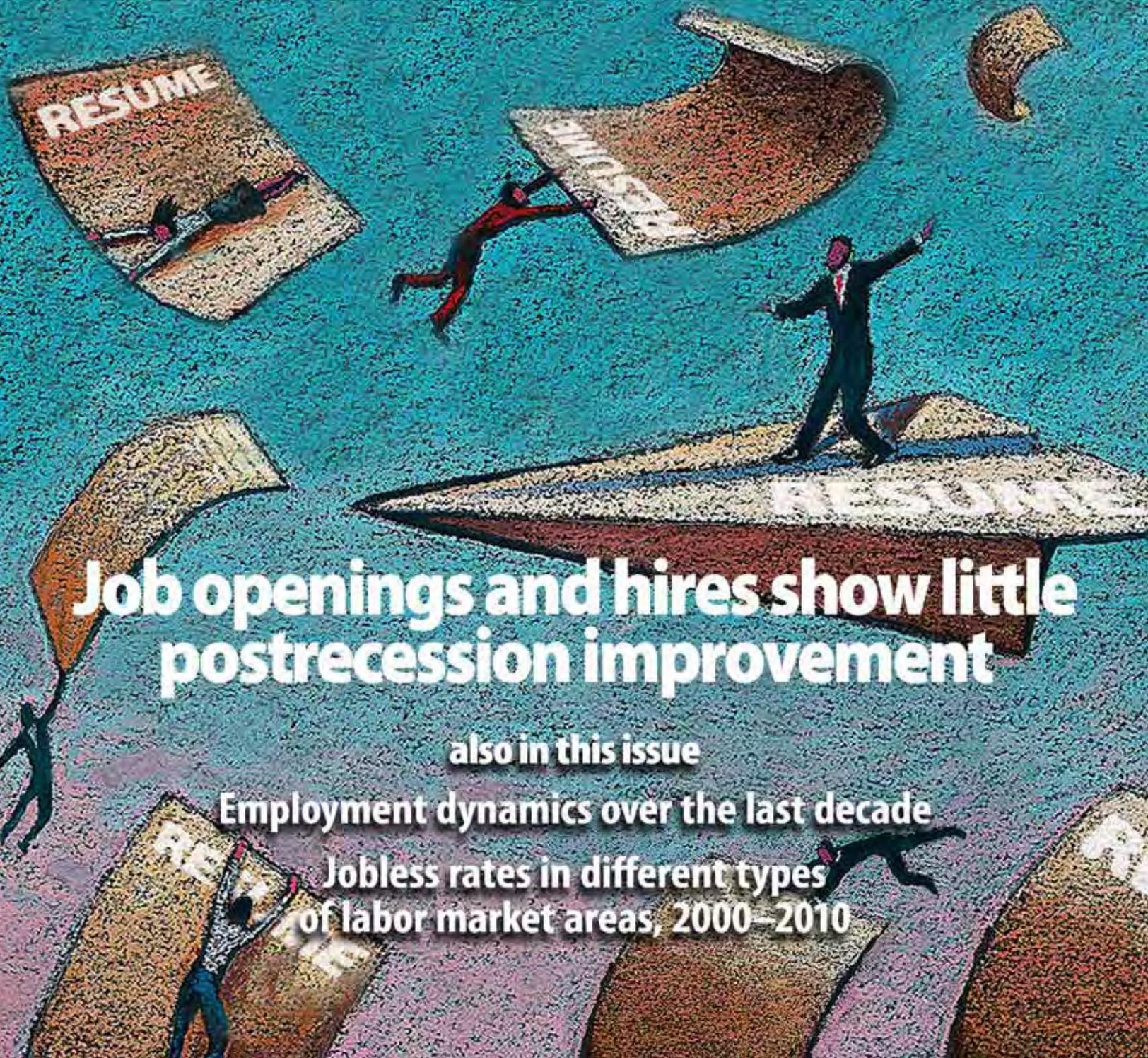


M O N T H L Y L A B O R

# REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Job openings and hires show little postrecession improvement

also in this issue

Employment dynamics over the last decade

Jobless rates in different types  
of labor market areas, 2000–2010



U.S. Department of Labor  
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U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
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## Schedule of Economic News Releases, September 2011

Date	Time	Release
Thursday, September 1, 2011	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Second Quarter 2011
Friday, September 2, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for August 2011
Wednesday, September 7, 2011	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for July 2011
Thursday, September 8, 2011	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for June 2011
Tuesday, September 13, 2011	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for August 2011
Wednesday, September 14, 2011	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for August 2011
Thursday, September 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for August 2011
Thursday, September 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for August 2011
Friday, September 16, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for August 2011
Thursday, September 22, 2011	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for August 2011
Tuesday, September 27, 2011	10:00 AM	Consumer Expenditures for 2010
Wednesday, September 28, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for August 2011
Thursday, September 29, 2011	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2011

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The BLS calendar contains publication dates for most news releases scheduled to be issued by the BLS national office in upcoming months. It is updated as needed with additional news releases, usually at least a week before their scheduled publication date.

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Volume 134, Number 8  
August 2011

## **Job openings and hires show little postrecession improvement** **3**

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey data show only modest labor market gains since the end of the 2007–2009 recession

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An analysis of BED gross job gains and losses and JOLTS hires and separations indicate that the two series show similar business cycle movements

*Caryn N. Bruyere, Guy L. Podgornik, and James R. Spletzer*

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*Maggie C. Woodward*

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### The August Review

This issue of the *Review* kicks off with the 2011 installment from the Bureau's Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program. BLS economists Katherine Bauer Klemmer and Robert Lazaneo examine JOLTS data to take a close look at how job openings, hires, and separations have fared since the 2007–2009 recessionary period through the end of 2010. Job openings, which can be considered an indicator of labor demand, increased modestly during the period after reaching a series low in July 2009. Hires, which can be thought of as a measure of worker flows, followed the same pattern and increased modestly through the end of 2010 after reaching a series low in October 2009. Separations, also thought of as a measure of worker flows, decreased slightly. The author's examination of these data provides insights into how employers react to changes in the business cycle and, arguably, affords additional evidence of the importance of data from the JOLTS program as business cycle indicators.

Another source of information on employer behaviors during business cycle changes is the Bureau's Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program. BED data measure gross job gains resulting from opening and expanding private sector business establishments and gross job losses resulting from closing and contracting establishments. The BED program tabulates the data by industry and by firm size (number of employees). In

their article, BLS economists Caryn N. Bruyere, Guy L. Podgornik, and James R. Spletzer examine the underlying dynamics of the employment losses sustained during the 2007–2009 recession. The authors also include a comparative analysis of BED and JOLTS data and conclude that BED data on gross job gains and gross job losses and JOLTS data on hires and separations exhibit similar business cycle properties. The paper concludes that the two data series complement each other and add to our understanding of employment dynamics during recessions.

Finally this month, in our Regional Reports department, Maggie C. Woodward reviews the rates of unemployment during the 2000–2010 period among the different labor market areas (LMAs) in the United States. The author finds that, prior to the 2007–2009 recession, metropolitan areas (areas with populations of at least 50,000) had unemployment rates that were 0.4 percentage point lower, on average, than micropolitan areas (areas with populations of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000) rates. However, during the recession, unemployment rates increased for all types of LMA and were about the same for all areas by 2010.

### Summer youth employment

From April to July 2011, the number of employed youths 16 to 24 years old rose by 1.7 million, to 18.6 million, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in August. The share of young people employed in July

was 48.8 percent, the lowest rate for any July on record for the series (dating back to 1948). Unemployment among youths increased by 745,000 between April and July, more than last year's increase of 571,000, but well below the levels seen in 2008 and 2009 (1.2 and 1.1 million, respectively). For a full discussion of the jobs situation for young people in the summer of 2011, see the entire news release at [www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/youth\\_08242011.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/youth_08242011.pdf). Additional information is available from the Current Population Survey at [www.bls.gov/cps](http://www.bls.gov/cps).

### Real average hourly earnings

Real average hourly earnings for all employees fell 0.1 percent from June to July, seasonally adjusted, BLS reported this month. For the 12-month period from July 2010 to July 2011, real average hourly earnings fell 1.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. The full news release can be found online at [www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/realer\\_08182011.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/realer_08182011.pdf). Additional information is available from the Current Employment Statistics program at [www.bls.gov/ces](http://www.bls.gov/ces). □

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## Job openings and hires show little postrecession improvement

*JOLTS data show only modest labor market gains since the end of the 2007–2009 recession; the job openings and hires levels have been rising since mid-2009 but, at the end of 2010, were well below their prerecession levels*

Katherine Bauer Klemmer and Robert Lazaneo

**J**ob Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data showed only slight improvement since June 2009, the end of the most recent recession.<sup>1</sup> The seasonally-adjusted number of job openings—a measure of labor demand—increased from 2.4 million in June 2009 to 2.9 million in December 2010. While the level shows improvement, it is still well below the 4.4 million posted for December 2007, the onset of the recession. The hires level—a measure of worker flows—increased from 3.6 million at the end of the recession to 3.9 million in December 2010. The separations level, another worker-flow measure, decreased from 4.1 million in June 2009 to 3.8 million in December 2010. (See table 1.)

The JOLTS program measures job openings, hires, and separations on a monthly basis by industry<sup>2</sup> and geographic region. JOLTS gauges labor demand by collecting data monthly from a sample of approximately 16,000 nonfarm business establishments. Published JOLTS data are available from December 2000 forward. Unless otherwise noted, JOLTS data used in this report are seasonally adjusted.

### Job openings

Job openings reflected a contraction in labor demand during the most recent recession. Total private job openings leveled off and then began to decline in advance of the Jan-

uary 2008 peak in the Current Establishment Statistics<sup>3</sup> (CES) total private employment estimates and before the official start of the recession.<sup>4</sup> The rate of decrease in job openings accelerated at the start of the recession. The decline in job openings then slowed in the spring of 2009. In July 2009, the total private job openings level dropped to a series low of 1.8 million, which was 2.5 million below the March 2007 peak of 4.3 million. Since July 2009, job openings have climbed steadily. Job openings and employment tend to move in a similar pattern. Fluctuations or irregularities in the JOLTS data are generally attributable to its relatively small sample size and resultant sampling error. (See chart 1 for a comparison of JOLTS job openings and CES employment.)

*Census effect.* Job openings attributable to the 2010 decennial census are reflected in the JOLTS total nonfarm job openings estimates, while JOLTS total private job openings exclude government job openings. In chart 2, the number of government job openings is measured on the right axis and the total nonfarm and total private job openings are measured on the left axis. Some census-related job openings became available in late 2008. Then, in the spring of 2009, job openings for the first major hiring of the 2010 census became available. In spring 2010, the need for door-to-door follow-up interviews with households that hadn't responded to

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**Table 1. Job openings, hires, and separations, selected months, seasonally adjusted**  
[In millions]

Category	December 2007 (recession start)	June 2009 (recession end)	Trough (T) or series low (L)	December 2010
Job openings	4.4	2.4	2.1 (T= July 2009)	2.9
Hires	5.0	3.6	3.6 (T= Oct 2009)	3.9
Separations	4.9	4.1	3.5 (L= Jan 2010)	3.8

the mailed census form or had not received one in the mail resulted in the posting of additional job openings for census workers.<sup>5</sup>

*Job openings by region.* Regional job openings showed trends similar to those for the nonfarm total. Job openings in each of the four regions trended downward before the beginning of the most recent recession. The West, South, and Northeast each experienced series troughs in July 2009, and the Midwest experienced its trough in April 2009. Job openings in each region trended upwards from the summer of 2009 through 2010. Job openings data for each region commenced downturns before downturns began in each region’s CES employment data.<sup>6</sup> (See chart 3.)

*Job openings and unemployment.* Job openings generally move inversely to unemployment. An economic expansion typically is characterized by low unemployment and a high level of job openings. An economic contraction is likely to be marked by high unemployment and a low number of job openings. Since the end of the most recent recession, the gap between the unemployment rate and the job openings rate has narrowed slightly. The difference between the unemployment rate and the job openings rate was 7.2 percent in December 2010, down from a high of 8.3 percent in October 2009. (See chart 4.)

Dividing the level of unemployment by the number of job openings results in a ratio which shows the number of job openings per unemployed person. This ratio reached its most recent low in late 2006 through early 2007. The ratio then began to climb from the onset of the 2007–2009 recession until July 2009 when it reached a high of almost 7 unemployed persons per job opening. From July 2009 through April 2010, the ratio declined to 5 unemployed persons per job opening before leveling off throughout the remainder of 2010. (See chart 5.)

The Beveridge curve examines the inverse relationship between labor demand (as measured by the number of job openings) and labor supply (as measured by the number of unemployed people). Plotting the intersection of the

job openings rate and the unemployment rate over time produces the Beveridge curve. The curve is downward sloping and reflects the state of the economy through comovement of these measures along their individual axes; there can be movements along the curve as well as shifts in the curve toward or away from the origin, which is at the intersection of the axes. (See chart 6.) High job openings and low unemployment result in a position high and to the left on the curve, and generally indicate a period of economic expansion. Low job openings and high unemployment result in a position low and to the right on the curve, and generally indicate a period of economic contraction.

Not only can points move along the curve, the curve itself can shift towards or away from its origin. Greater mismatch between available jobs and the unemployed because of skills mismatch or geographic disparity can cause the curve to shift away from the origin. Decreased job-matching efficiency results in both high unemployment and unfilled job openings. Improved matching of available jobs to unemployed people can cause the curve to shift towards the origin. Increased job-matching efficiency results in both lower unemployment and fewer unfilled job openings.

From the start of the recent recession in December 2007 through the middle of 2009, the economy’s position along the Beveridge curve moved lower and farther to the right as the job openings rate declined and the unemployment rate rose. The lowest points on the curve reflect the JOLTS job openings series lows during the spring and summer

**JOLTS program developments**

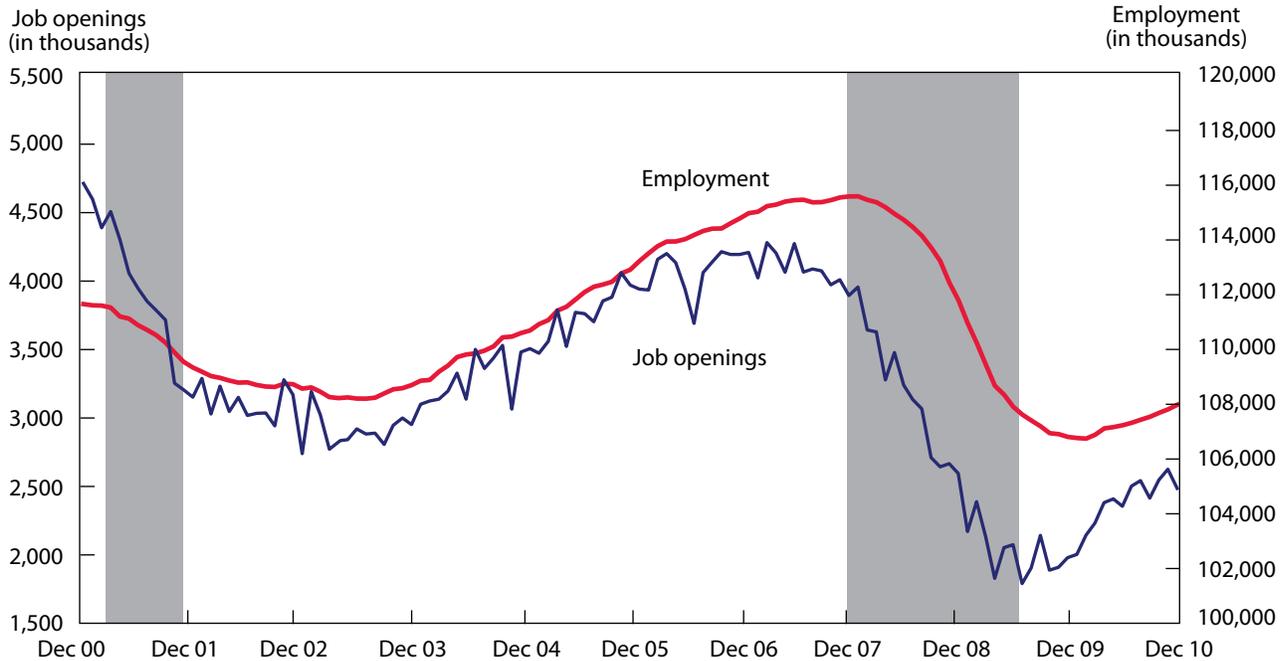
The following important developments took place in the JOLTS program in 2010:

- As of the publication of November 2010 estimates, the JOLTS program reached its tenth anniversary.
- The Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsored a JOLTS Symposium on December 10, 2010. Bringing together leading academic and policy users of JOLTS data, the symposium included the presentation of five research papers and concluded with a roundtable discussion of the program’s strengths and weaknesses, as well as recommendations for the future of the JOLTS program.<sup>1</sup>
- The JOLTS program began producing experimental estimates by size of nonfarm business establishment as the result of an initial request from the Department of Treasury. Experimental size class estimates are now available upon request by establishment size and data element.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Richard L. Clayton, James R. Spletzer, and John C. Wohlford, “Conference Report: JOLTS Symposium,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2011, pp. 41–47, <http://stats.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2011/02/art4full.pdf> (visited June 9, 2011).

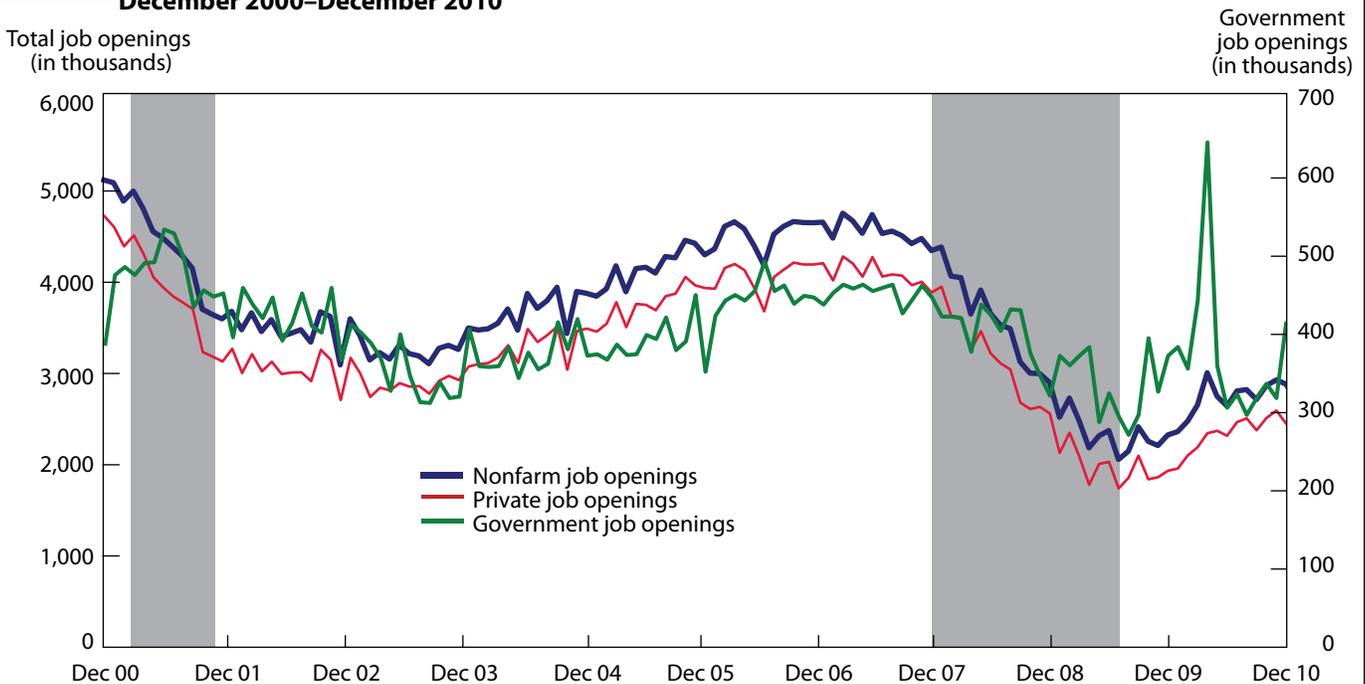
For more information, see “Experimental JOLTS Estimates by Establishment Size Class,” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 11, 2011), <http://stats.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm> (visited July 21, 2011).

**Chart 1. JOLTS total private job openings rate and CES total private employment, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2010**



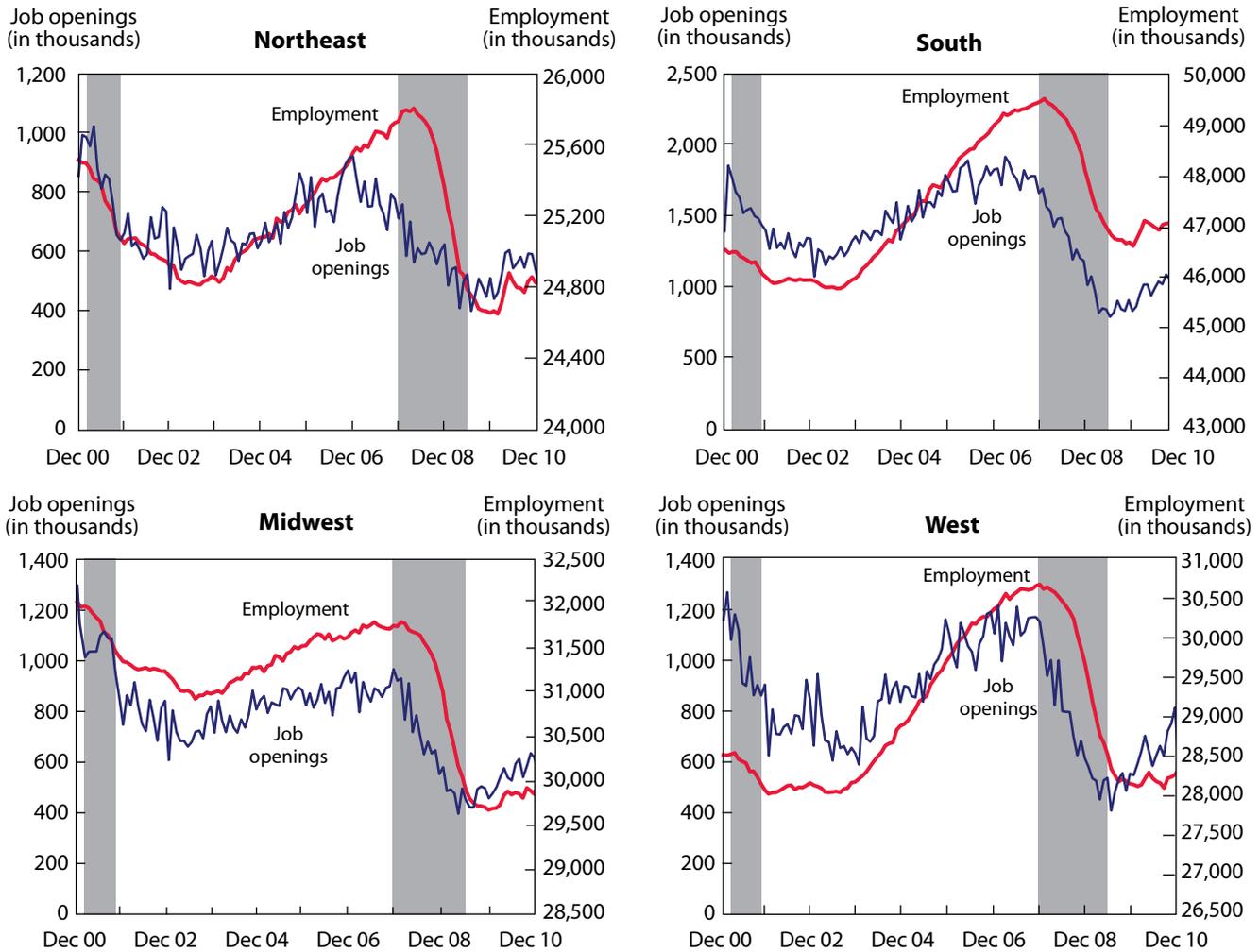
NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 2. JOLTS total nonfarm, total private, and government job openings, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 3. Job openings and CES employment by region, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

of 2009 in combination with high unemployment rates. During most of 2010, the points on the curve moved vertically as the job openings rate increased and the unemployment rate changed very little. Since mid-2010, however, the curve has moved erratically towards the left.

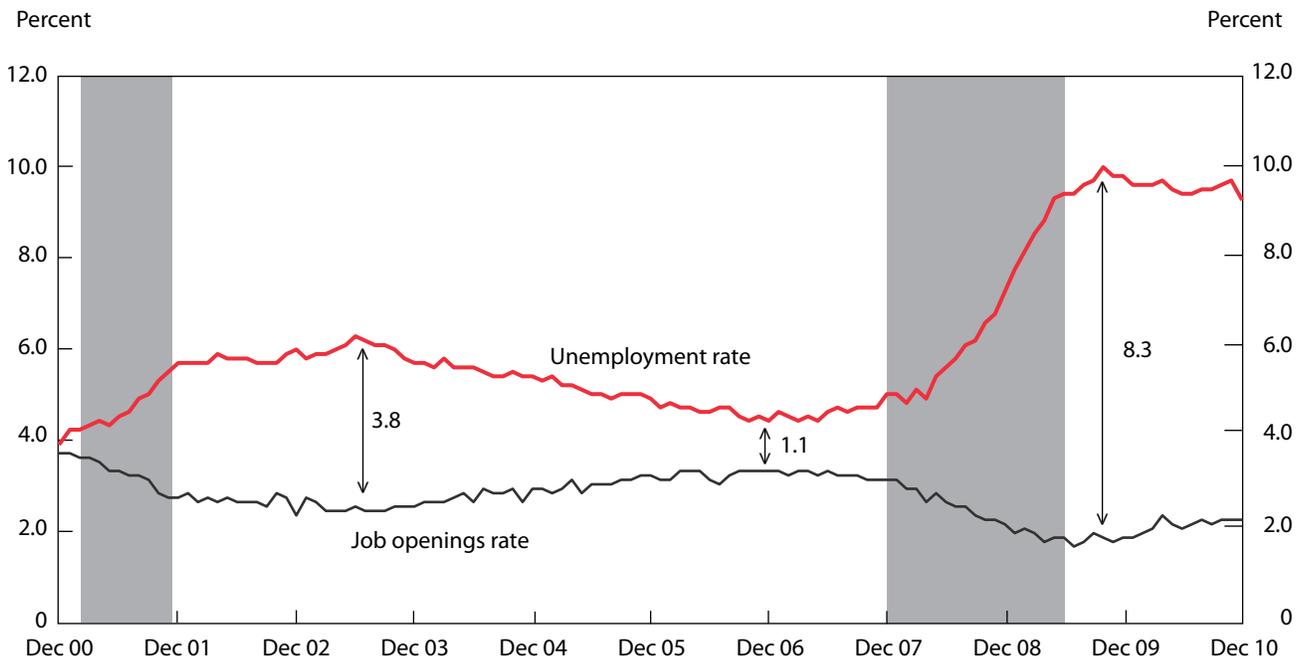
Analysis of the Beveridge curve has resulted in different theories about what the recent movements of the curve represent. The questions being asked are: Does the shape of the current Beveridge curve reflect structural changes or cyclical changes? Or, could these movements be a combination of both?

According to the cyclical viewpoint, movement of the economy along the Beveridge curve may have entered a circular pattern during the economic recovery. An article by Murat Tasci and John Lindner states that the economy

may take time to adjust to changes in job openings and unemployment as it may take longer for unemployment to decline than for job openings to increase. This will cause the curve to shift outward temporarily, as it has done during other recovery periods. The delay in the response of unemployment to an improving economy could in part be due to reentry into the labor force of jobseekers who had left when the economy was in decline. This could mean the Beveridge curve may appear to undergo a structural shift when the movement is actually a cyclical one.<sup>7</sup>

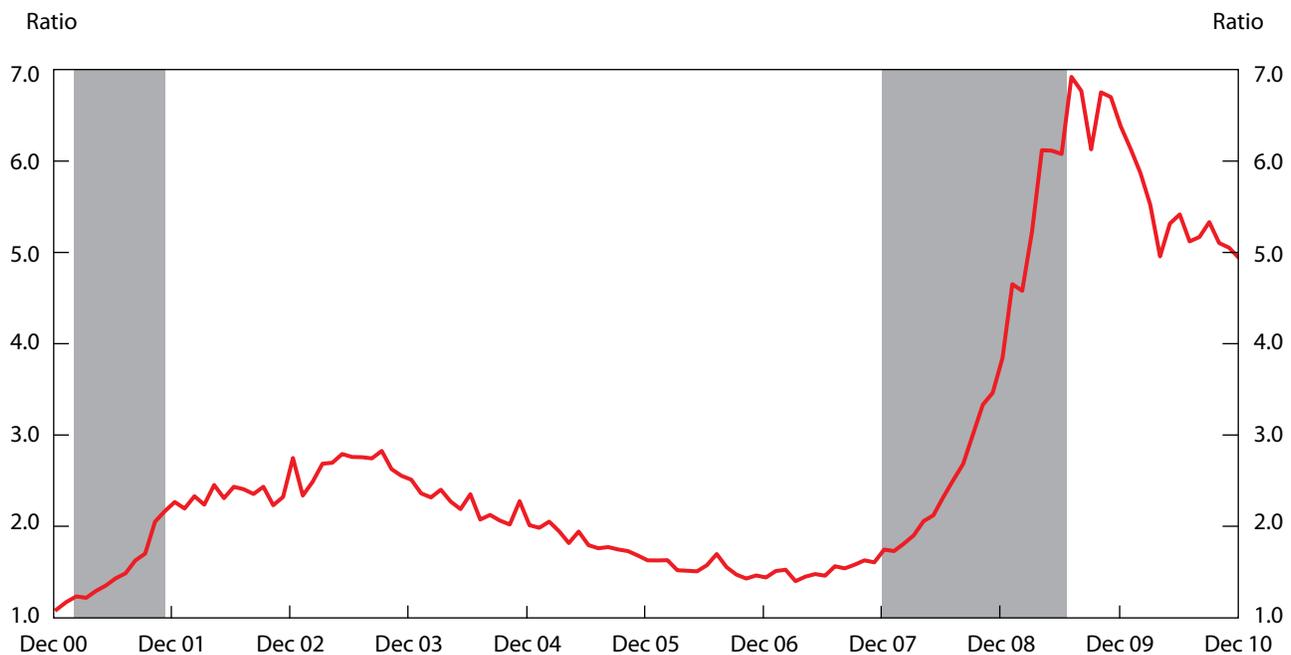
Those who interpret the movement as a structural shift in the Beveridge curve note that there are increasing levels of both job openings and unemployment.<sup>8</sup> Structural shifts can be industry-related or geography-related. For example, with an industry-based structural mismatch,

**Chart 4. JOLTS job openings rate and CPS unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2010**



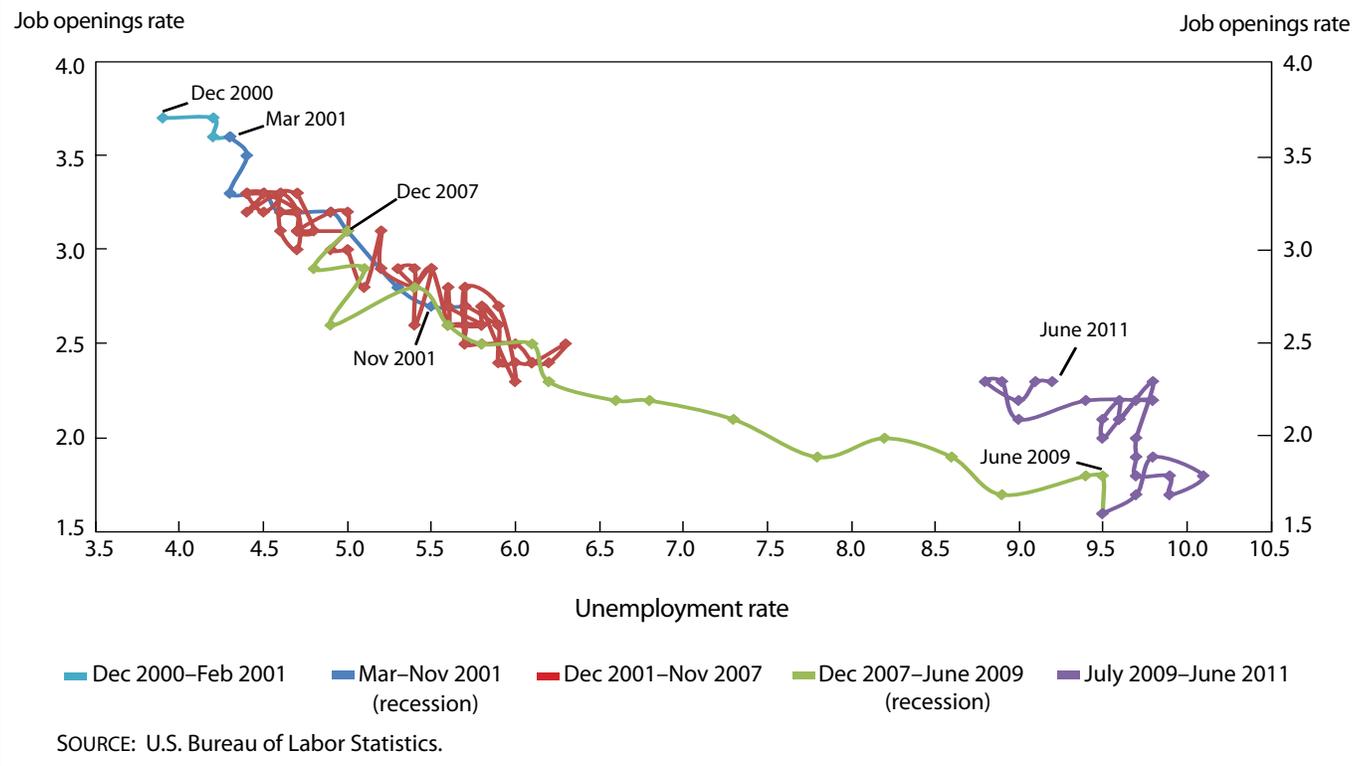
NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 5. Unemployed persons per job opening, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 6. The Beveridge curve (job openings rate versus unemployment rate), seasonally adjusted, December 2000–June 2011**



there may be high unemployment in the construction sector but high demand for workers in the health care sector. The inability of jobseekers to sell a house in order to relocate to take a job could, on a large scale, create a geographic disparity; hence, high unemployment may persist because potential employees cannot move to fill positions.<sup>9</sup>

Rather than attribute the potential shift in the Beveridge curve to a skill mismatch at the sector level caused by oversupply (e.g., construction) or undersupply (e.g., health care), Dave Altig of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta proposes that the potential shift may have been caused by changing needs at the business and individual industry level. While noting that substantiating data are scarce, Altig points to the possibility that productivity gains, which took place during the recession and into the recovery, have led to changes in business processes and hence the need for different skill sets.<sup>10</sup>

Alternatively, an article by Regis Barnichon, Michael Elsby, Bart Hobijn, and Aysegul Sahin suggests that vacancy yield deficits—that is, the relatively low level of hires per vacancy—are contributing to the possible shift in the Beveridge curve. While deficits in the vacancy yield were found across all industries, there are several industries that have particularly low yields. These industries are construction, transportation, trade, utilities, and

leisure and hospitality, with construction as the greatest contributor.<sup>11</sup> Possible explanations of the shortfall in the

### Definitions of JOLTS terms

*Job openings.* Monthly job openings are defined as the number of openings on the last business day of the reference month.

*Hires.* Monthly hires are all additions of personnel to the payroll during the reference month, and annual hires are all additions to the payroll during a given year. The annual hires rate is calculated by dividing the total number of hires for the year by the average monthly employment for the year, and then multiplying the result by 100.

*Total separations.* Monthly total separations are defined as the number of employees separated from the payroll during the reference month, and annual total separations is the number separated during a given year. Separations are classified as quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The annual total separations rate is calculated by dividing the number of total separations for the year by the average monthly employment for the year, and then multiplying the result by 100.

*Quits.* These are cases in which people left a job voluntarily but did not retire or transfer.

*Layoffs and discharges.* These are involuntary separations initiated by employers.

*Other separations.* These are defined as retirements, transfers, deaths, and separations caused by disability.

vacancy yield for these industries, according to the authors, are that there is a greater mismatch of occupation and location of the unemployed than in the past and firms may be recruiting less intensively to fill vacancies.

While some analysts cite cyclical movements and others cite structural shifts in the economy, it may be possible that the economy is moving from cyclical movement to structural mismatch,<sup>12</sup> or is experiencing a combination of both. If the economy were to move from cyclical movement to structural mismatch, it could be due to the lack of applicability of the skills within the unemployed labor pool. Cyclical movements on the Beveridge curve may also coincide with structural shifts in some sectors of the economy.<sup>13</sup>

*Experimental estimates by size of establishment.* The JOLTS program currently is generating an experimental size class series for research purposes. Following the approach used by Alan Krueger, job openings were aggregated into three categories: establishments with fewer than 50 employees, establishments with 50 to 249 employees, and establishments with greater than 249 employees.<sup>14</sup> The job openings data, aggregated by size class, can be used to gauge the differing impact of economic cycles on small, medium, and large establishments.<sup>15</sup> Chart 7 compares job openings through the use of the experimental size-class time series. Krueger notes that while job openings started to

fall in early 2007, the job openings level for the largest establishments experienced its greatest drop at the onset of the financial crisis in 2008.<sup>16</sup>

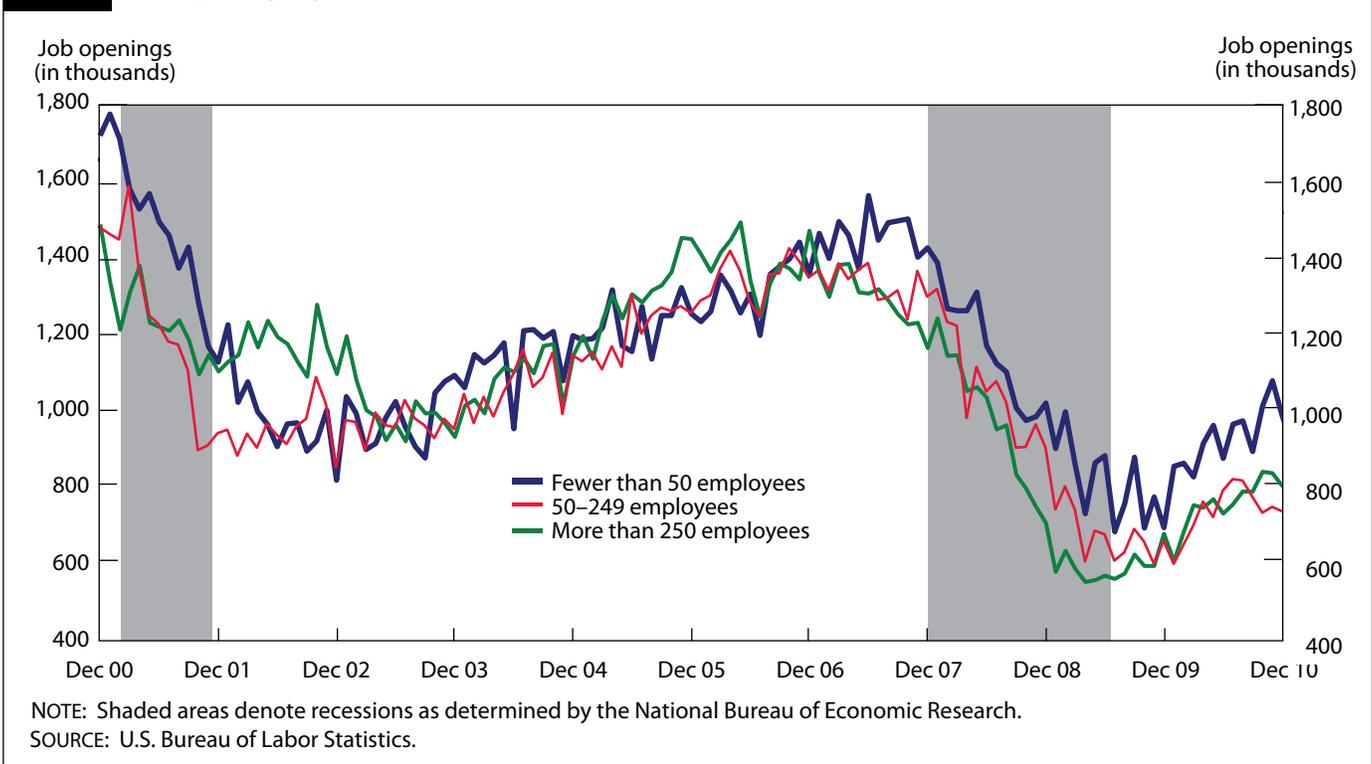
*Industry data.* At the sector level, all seasonally adjusted job openings trended down from the beginning of the recession and dropped to series lows in 2009. As shown in chart 8, every sector except construction and education and health services ended December 2010 with more job openings than at the end of December 2009. By December 2010, job openings had not reached the levels seen in December 2007 in any sector, although professional and business services, as well as arts, entertainment, and recreation, regained the most ground. Government job openings, which had experienced a relatively modest decline, were almost back to their December 2007 level.

## Hires

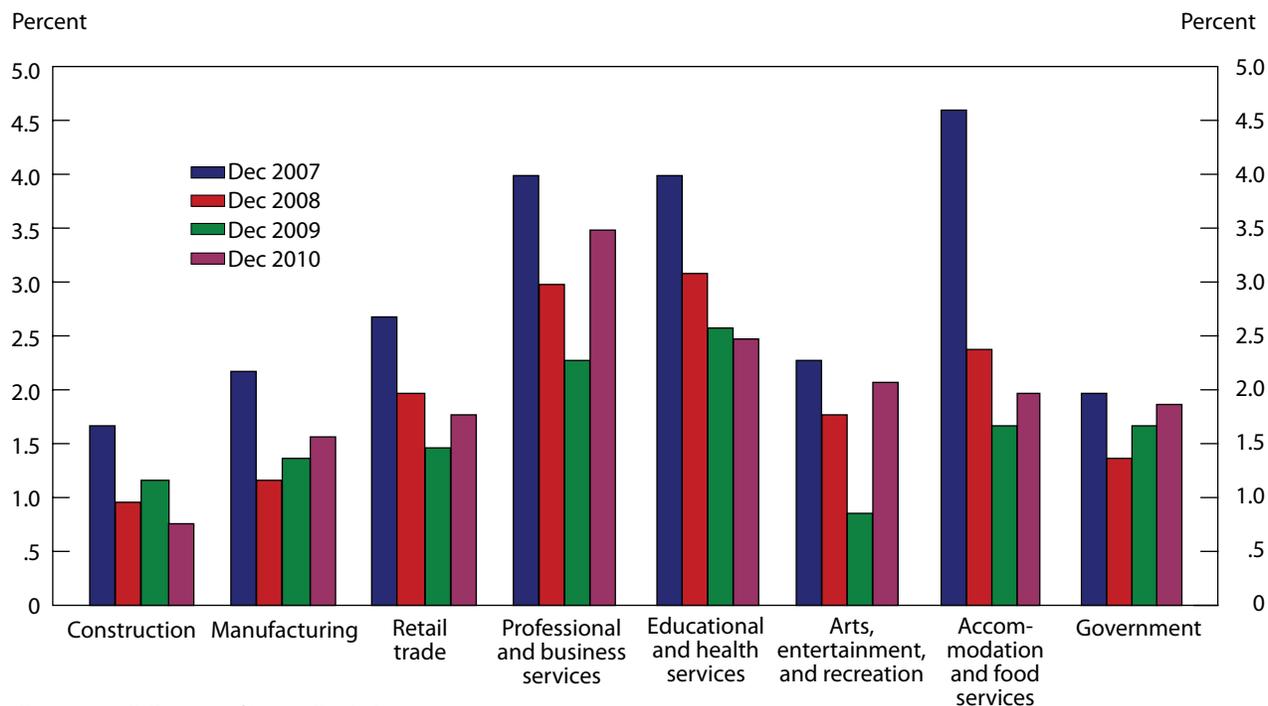
The level of monthly hires hit a series low of 3.6 million in October 2009 before trending upward to reach 4.3 million in May 2010, its highest level in almost two years. Hires then declined and remained flat at 3.9 million during each month of the second half of the year. In contrast, at the onset of the recession in December 2007, the level was 5.0 million.

The annual hires rate in 2010 increased in all regions

**Chart 7. Job openings by size of establishment, December 2000–December 2010**



**Chart 8. December job openings rate by sector, 2007–2010, seasonally adjusted**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

except the West, where it was unchanged at 36.1 percent. Annual total hires increased from 45.4 million in 2009 to 47.2 million in 2010 after three straight years of decline. As shown in chart 9, the hiring of temporary workers for the decennial census caused the largest over-the-month spike in government hires since the data series began. The sharp decline in government hires the following month was primarily the result of discontinuing the hiring of temporary census workers.

The number of total private hires and the average weekly hours of private employees both declined during the recession and have remained well below their prerecession levels.<sup>17</sup> Total private average weekly hours have trended upwards since hitting a series low in June 2009. In contrast, total private hires remained practically flat in 2010, hovering between 3.3 million and 3.8 million. (See chart 10.) The reluctance of private companies to hire may have been due to weak demand in the economy. Weak demand may also have resulted in lower average weekly hours than before the recession.<sup>18</sup>

*Hires by industry.* Hires at the sector level show trends similar to the trend at the national level. Monthly data show that hires in most sectors increased during the first half of 2010. Hires in construction and retail trade re-

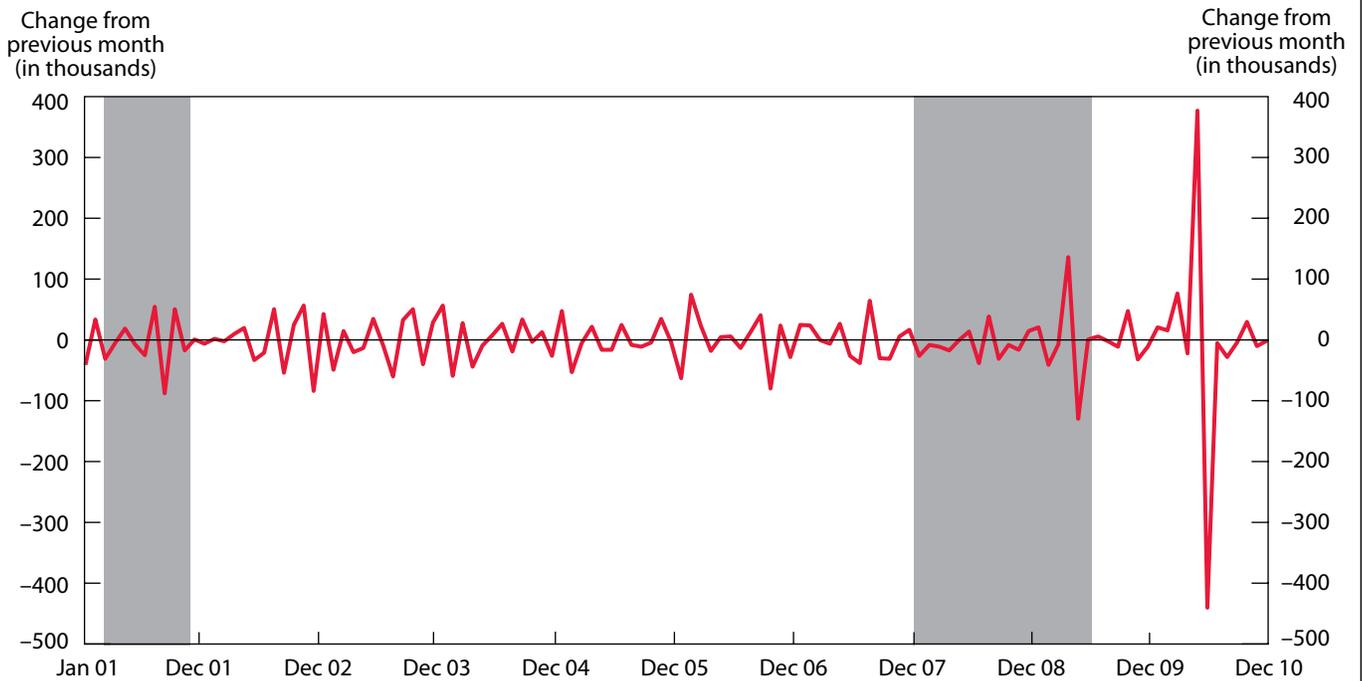
bounded in March 2010 to 382,000 and 618,000, respectively, their highest levels in more than a year. The upsurge in construction hires in March 2010 may be attributable to weather-related postponement of construction projects from the previous month. The increase in retail hires may reflect an increase in demand for workers in online sales.<sup>19</sup> Education and health services peaked at 594,000 in January 2008 and reached a series low of 409,000 in January 2010. Annual hires data showed an almost even split of industries that experienced either a decline or an increase in hires for the year 2010.

*Experimental estimates by size of establishment.* Chart 11 compares hires by size of establishment. According to Alan Krueger, the divergence in hiring levels between large and small establishments was affected by the financial crisis in 2008. Smaller establishments initially reacted with layoffs and business closings. The first response of larger establishments was to freeze hiring.<sup>20</sup>

### Total Separations

Following the end of the recession in June 2009, the level of total separations continued its steep drop throughout the rest of the year. In 2010, monthly total separations

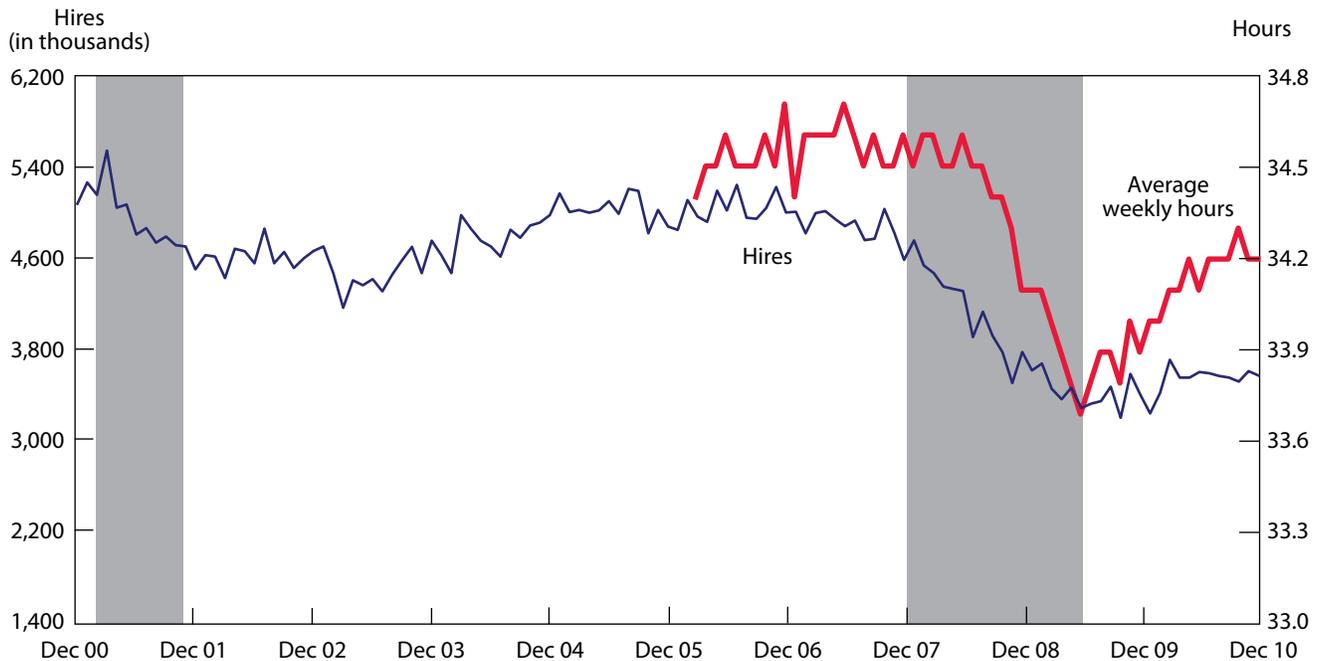
**Chart 9. Month-to-month change in seasonally adjusted government hires, January 2001–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

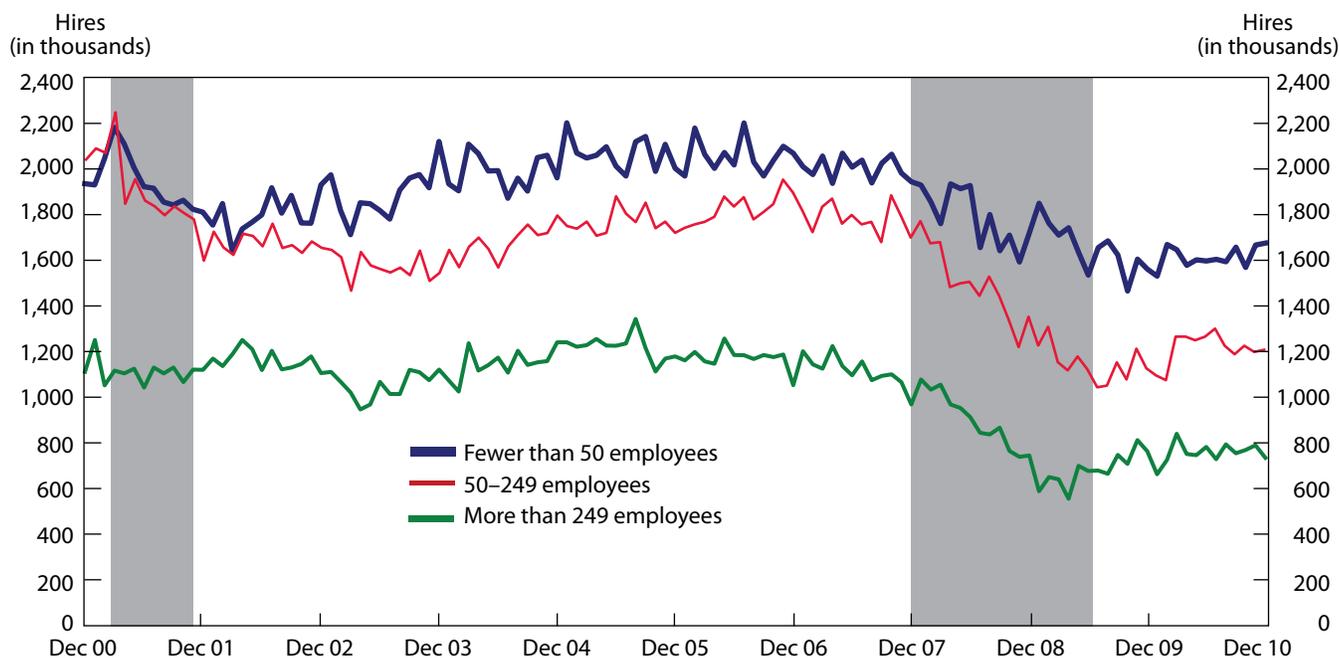
**Chart 10. JOLTS total private hires and CES total private average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 11. Hires by size of establishment, December 2000–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

rollercoasted from a series low of 3.5 million in January to a high of 4.2 million in June, but decreased to 3.8 million at the end of the year. The annual total separations rate declined for the fifth straight year, ending 2010 at 35.7 percent. Total separations in government reached a series high of 554,000 in June 2010 as employment of census temporary workers declined considerably.

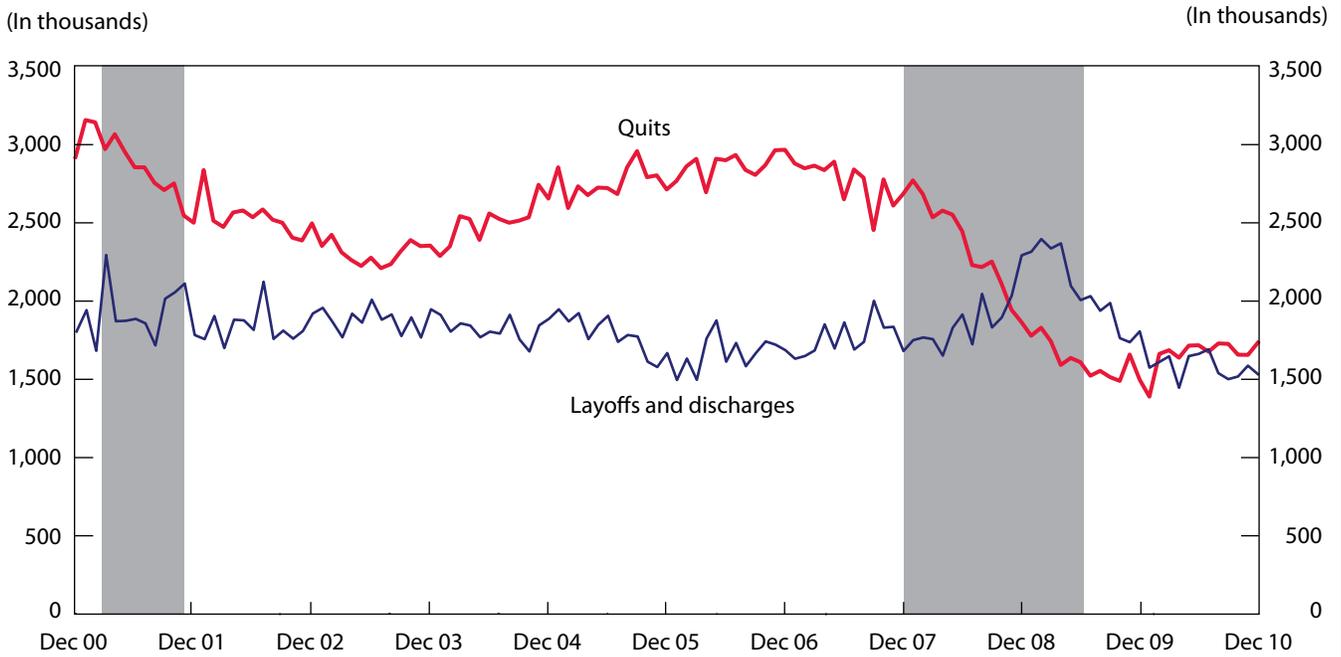
*Components of total separations.* Total separations are composed of quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The gap between total private quits and total private layoffs and discharges consistently narrowed since the start of the recession until, by November 2008, there were fewer total private quits than total private layoffs and discharges for the first time ever in the JOLTS series. Total private quits again exceeded total private layoffs and discharges from February 2010 through the remainder of 2010 except for July, although the gap between the two series was minimal. (See chart 12.) By the end of 2010, total private quits had not yet returned to prerecession levels.

*Experimental estimates by size of establishment.* The trend of quits and of layoffs and discharges from establishments with fewer than 50 employees is quite similar to the trend

on the total private level. After the financial crisis that started in late 2008, layoffs and discharges for total private establishments as well as for those with fewer than 50 employees reached series highs during the first half of 2009 and declined steadily through 2010. Total private quits trended downward during the most recent recession, spiked briefly when the recession ended, and then remained practically flat throughout 2010. (See chart 13.)

The ratio of quits to layoffs and discharges can serve as a reflection of the general health of the labor market. The quits-to-layoffs ratio shown in chart 14 has trended with the job openings level for the duration of the JOLTS series. The ratio reached a series high of 1.9 in March 2006, the same time that job openings were near a series high. As more jobs began opening up, more people may have felt encouraged about quitting their job and finding a new one—in fact, the ratio indicates that almost twice as many people quit their jobs as were laid off. Conversely, as job openings plunged to new lows during the recession, the ratio decreased precipitously until reaching a series low of 0.7 in April 2009. With fewer job openings, more people may have tried to hang onto their jobs; this helped push the ratio to its lowest point ever. Both the ratio and job openings have trended upwards since then, but neither reached prerecession levels in 2010.

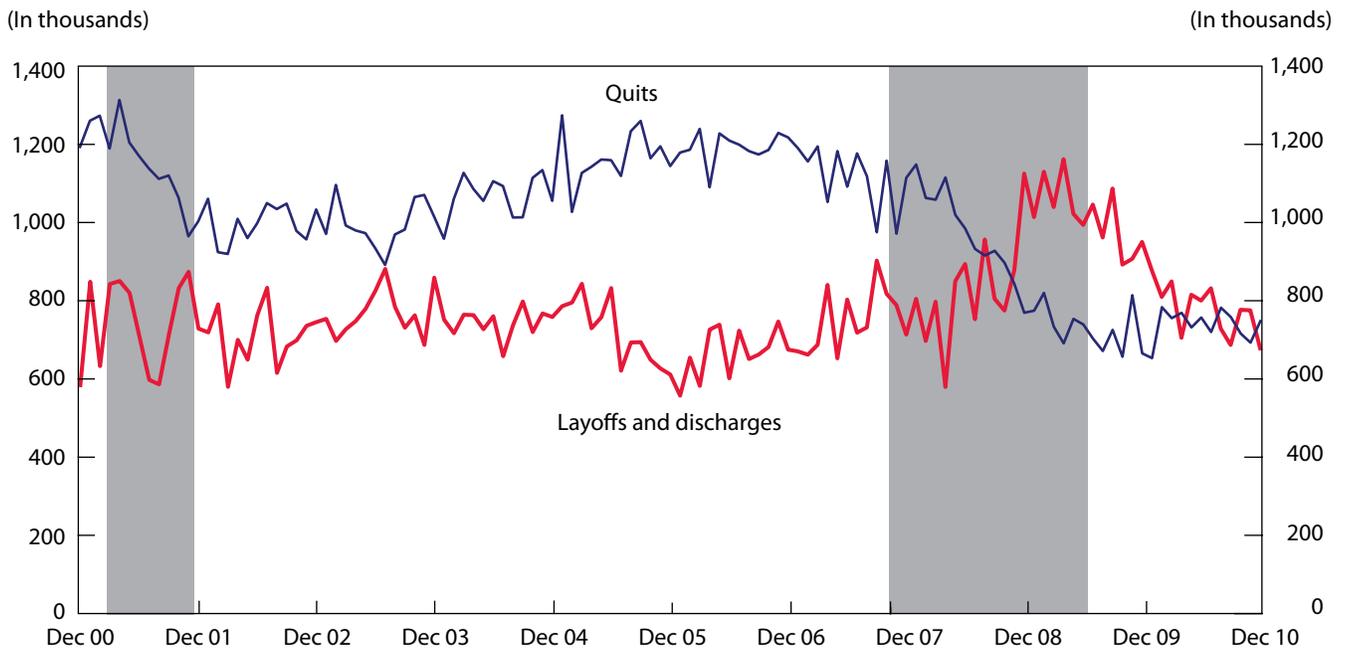
**Chart 12. Total private quits and layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

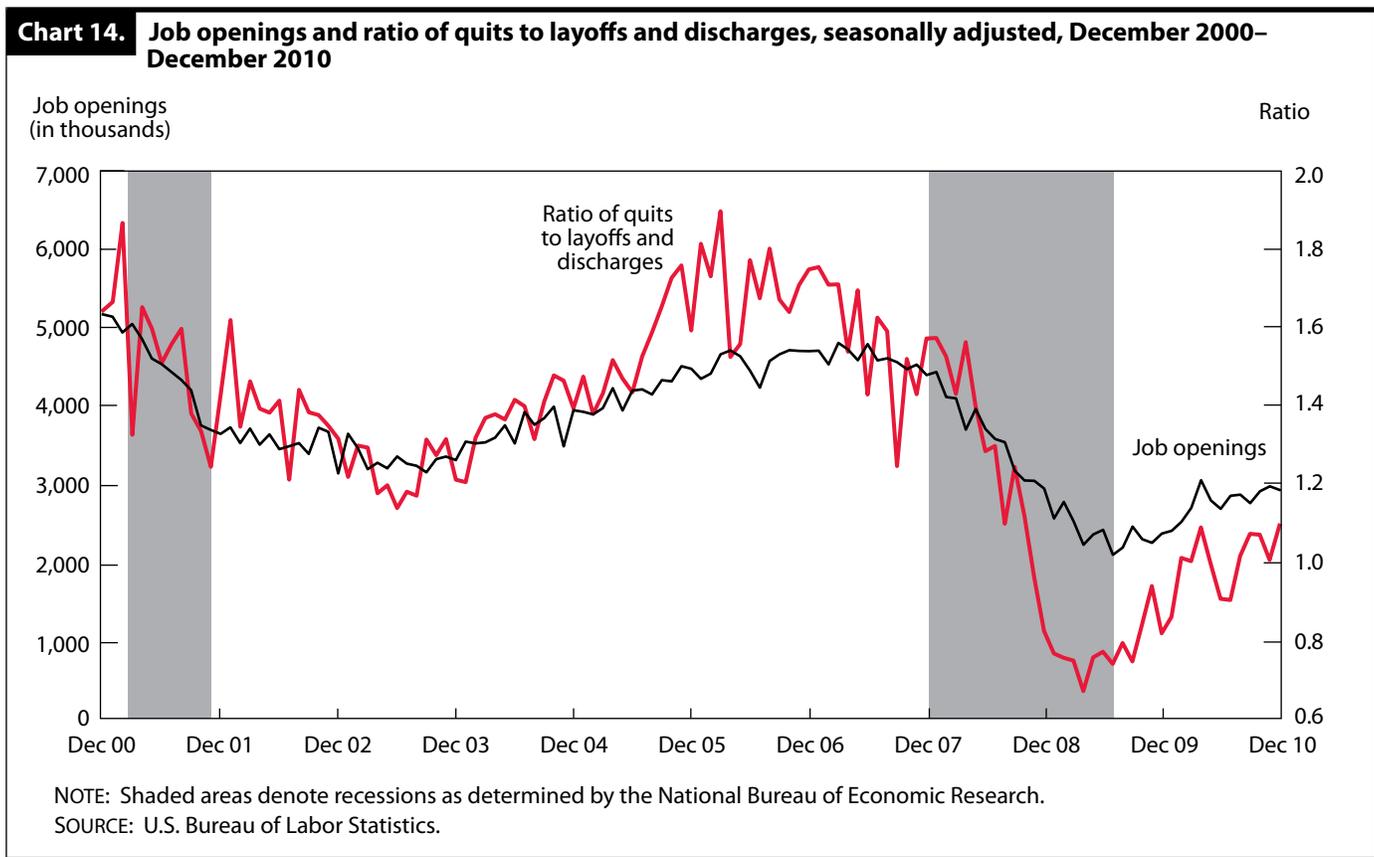
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 13. Quits and layoffs and discharges among establishments with fewer than 50 employees, December 2000–December 2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



After most sectors experienced an increase in the annual number of layoffs and discharges from 2008 to 2009, the annual number decreased in each sector from 2009 to 2010. In contrast, layoffs and discharges in government more than doubled from May to June 2010, primarily because the services of most of the temporary census workers were no longer needed. Posting a 25 percent increase, finance and insurance had the largest growth in the annual number of quits; information showed the largest decrease, 11 percent. All industries except for retail trade and education and health services ended December 2010 with more quits than a year earlier. As with job openings and hires, quits in every sector had yet to reach prerecession levels by year end.

JOLTS DATA SHOW THAT WHILE THE LABOR MARKET HAS IMPROVED since the most recent recession, gains have been small. Both the number of job openings and the number of hires declined from the months before the recession through the first half of 2009 and have since been climbing steadily but slowly. Total separations reached a series low at the onset of 2010 and, despite a brief upswing during the following months, ended the year at practically the same level as twelve months earlier. Levels for job openings, hires, and total separations did not meet prerecession levels through 2010 and have not met those levels as of the writing of this article. The impact of the 2010 decennial census on job openings, hires, and total separations was notable but brief. □

**Notes**

<sup>1</sup> See the September 20, 2010, report of the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research, in which June 2009 was announced as a business cycle trough and the end of the recession that had begun in December 2007, <http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html> (visited June 9, 2011).

<sup>2</sup> The term “industry” can refer to a supersector, sector, or subsector,

depending on the context. In analyzing “industries,” the JOLTS program follows the North American Industrial Classification System.

<sup>3</sup> Data on total private employment are available from the Current Employment Statistics program at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/> (visited June 23, 2011).

<sup>4</sup> Richard L. Clayton, James R. Spletzer, and John C. Wohlford,

“Conference Report: JOLTS Symposium,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2011, pp. 41–47, <http://stats.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2011/02/art4full.pdf> (visited June 9, 2011). See section on page 44 entitled “Evaluating and comparing leading indicators for employment.”

<sup>5</sup> Emily Richards, “The 2010 Census: the employment impact of counting the Nation,” *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2011, pp. 33–38, (visited June 14, 2011).

<sup>6</sup> Census region employment levels were derived by aggregating employment data for states within their respective Census regions. For state and area data, go to <http://stats.bls.gov/sae/> (visited May 27, 2011).

<sup>7</sup> Murat Tasci and John Lindner, “Has the Beveridge Curve Shifted?” *Economic Trends*, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, August 10, 2010, <http://www.clevelandfed.org/research/trends/2010/0810/02labmar.cfm> (visited April 27, 2011).

<sup>8</sup> Menbere Shiferaw and John Robertson, “Another view of the structural versus cyclical unemployment question” Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, June 11, 2010, <http://macroblog.typepad.com/macroblog/2010/06/another-view-of-the-structural-versus-cyclical-unemployment-question.html> (visited August 29, 2011).

<sup>9</sup> Rob Valetta and Katherine Kuang, “Is Structural Unemployment on the Rise?” *Economic Letter*, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, November 8, 2010, <http://www.frbsf.org/publications/economics/letter/2010/el2010-34.html> (visited April 27, 2011).

<sup>10</sup> Dave Altig, “A curious unemployment picture gets more curious,” *Macroblog*, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, July 16, 2010, <http://macroblog.typepad.com/macroblog/2010/07/a-curious-unemployment-picture-gets-more-curious.html> (visited June 20, 2011).

<sup>11</sup> Regis Barnichon, Michael Elsby, Bart Hobijn, and Aysegul Sahin, “Which Industries are Shifting the Beveridge Curve?” December 21, 2010 version, *Working Paper Series*, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, <http://www.frbsf.org/publications/economics/papers/2010/wp10-32bk.pdf> (visited August 4, 2011), presented at the December

2010 JOLTS symposium.

<sup>12</sup> Brad DeLong, “A response to: Is America facing an increase in structural unemployment?” *The Economist* July 23, 2010, [http://www.economist.com/economics/by-invitation/guest-contributions/yes\\_there\\_still\\_time\\_prevent\\_big\\_rise](http://www.economist.com/economics/by-invitation/guest-contributions/yes_there_still_time_prevent_big_rise) (visited April 27, 2011).

<sup>13</sup> Valetta and Kuang, “Is Structural Unemployment on the Rise?”

<sup>14</sup> “Written Statement by Alan B. Krueger, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy and Chief Economist, U. S. Department of the Treasury, before the Joint Economic Committee, May 5, 2010,” [http://jec.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File\\_id=6f298a71-cac8-44fa-95cb-7a47fcae63ee](http://jec.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File_id=6f298a71-cac8-44fa-95cb-7a47fcae63ee) (visited June 21, 2011).

<sup>15</sup> For more information, see Alan B. Krueger and Sarah Charnes, “JOLTS as a timely source of data by establishment size,” *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2011, pp. 16–24, <http://www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2011/05/art2full.pdf> (visited August 4, 2011).

<sup>16</sup> Idem.

<sup>17</sup> Data on average weekly hours of total private employees are available from the Current Employment Statistics program at [http://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet?request\\_action=wh&graph\\_name=CE\\_cesbref2](http://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet?request_action=wh&graph_name=CE_cesbref2) (visited June 27, 2011).

<sup>18</sup> John Shipman and Paul Vigna, “Hiring in the U.S. Still Trails Corporate-Profit Gains,” *The Wall Street Journal*, May 2, 2011, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703655404576293301528822030.html> (visited June 20, 2011).

<sup>19</sup> Christopher Rugaber, “Hiring jumps, while job openings edge up slightly,” *The Boston Globe*, May 11, 2010, [http://www.boston.com/business/articles/2010/05/11/hiring\\_jumps\\_while\\_job\\_openings\\_edge\\_up\\_slightly/](http://www.boston.com/business/articles/2010/05/11/hiring_jumps_while_job_openings_edge_up_slightly/) (visited May 26, 2011).

<sup>20</sup> “Written Statement by Alan B. Krueger, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy and Chief Economist, U. S. Department of the Treasury, before the Joint Economic Committee, May 5, 2010,” [http://jec.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File\\_id=6f298a71-cac8-44fa-95cb-7a47fcae63ee](http://jec.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File_id=6f298a71-cac8-44fa-95cb-7a47fcae63ee) (visited June 21, 2011).

## Employment dynamics over the last decade

*Business cycle movements in BED and JOLTS data suggest that the two series complement each other; during the onset of the 2007–2009 recession, BED gross job gains and JOLTS hires fell simultaneously while BED gross job losses and JOLTS separations diverged*

Caryn N. Bruyere,  
Guy L. Podgornik,  
and  
James R. Spletzer

**T**he 2007–2009 recession was the longest and most severe post-World War II recession. As dated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the recession was 18 months long, lasting from December 2007 through June 2009. Prior to that, the longest post-World War II recessions were the 1973 and 1981 recessions, both 16 months long.

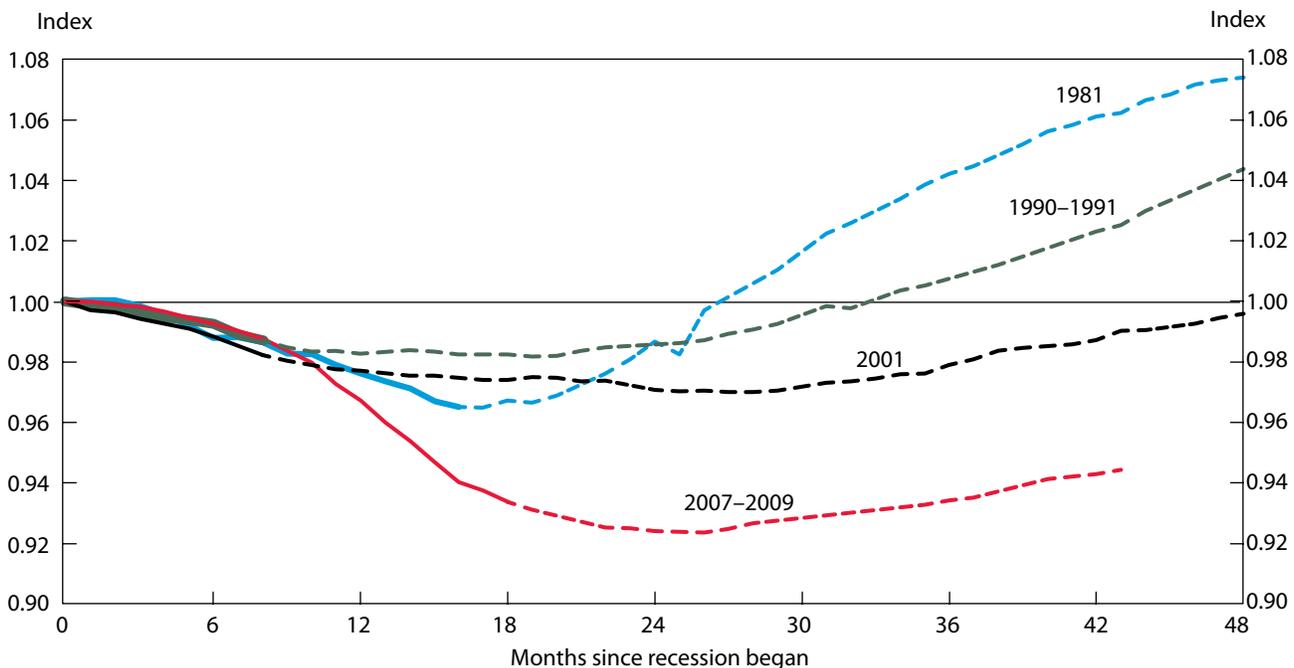
The employment losses associated with the 2007–2009 recession also were the largest of any post-World War II recession. Twenty-six months after the recession began, total private employment was 7.6 percent lower than it was at the start of the recession.<sup>1</sup> Prior to this recession, the largest employment loss in any post-World War II recession was 6.0 percent, posted 11 months after the start of the 1948 recession. Looking at the four most recent recessions reveals that the maximum total private employment losses were the aforementioned 7.6 percent for the 2007–2009 recession, 3.5 percent for the 1981 recession, 3.0 percent for the 2001 recession, and 1.8 percent for the 1990–1991 recession. The time series of total private employment for the 4 years following the onset of the most recent four recessions are presented in chart 1. The severity of employment losses in the most recent recession relative to other recent recessions is clear.

This article examines the underlying dynamics of the employment losses associated with the 2007–2009 recession. The data graphed in chart 1 summarize the net employment losses that originate from the hiring, quit, and layoff decisions of more than 8.5 million establishments and more than 100 million workers in the private sector. One measure of the underlying employment dynamics is to simultaneously count how many jobs are being created by establishments that are opening or increasing their employment and how many jobs are being lost by establishments that are closing or decreasing their employment. The sum of these two statistics will be the net employment change. Another measure of the underlying employment dynamics is to simultaneously count how many workers are being hired and how many workers are leaving their current employer. Again, the sum of these two statistics will be the net employment change. Both of these measures of the underlying employment dynamics of the labor market can be examined with data from two programs conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau): the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program and the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS).

BED data measure the gross job gains registered by expanding and opening establishments and the gross job losses posted by contracting and closing establishments. Gross job

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**Chart 1. CES total private employment, previous four recessions, seasonally adjusted**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

gains and losses, also referred to as *job flows*, measure the establishment-level net changes in employment that underlie the single, economywide net-employment-change statistic. JOLTS data measure the number of workers hired into jobs and the number of workers separating from their employer. These hires and separations data, also referred to as *worker flows*, measure the underlying employment dynamics from the worker's perspective.

Measures of gross job gains and gross job losses from the BED statistics and measures of hires and separations from the JOLTS help explain why employment is increasing or decreasing. For example, labor market analysts often ask what portion of the job losses during the most recent recession was due to businesses laying off workers, as opposed to businesses not replacing workers who quit or retired. In addition, analysts are concerned that employment may not grow quickly as the economy emerges from the recent recession: is it because businesses are not hiring or because workers are still losing their jobs? The measures of employment dynamics from the BED statistics and the JOLTS are intended to answer this and other types of questions.

In what follows, levels and trends in gross job flows

from the BED statistics are compared with levels and trends in worker flows captured by the JOLTS.<sup>2</sup> The analysis finds that both the BED statistics and the JOLTS measure large amounts of employment dynamics that underlie the single net-change statistic and that both the BED statistics and the JOLTS have business cycle properties. The most important finding, however, is that the BED statistics and the JOLTS data are complementary and measure different aspects of the labor market. For example, the rise in establishment-level employment losses that the BED statistics show in the early stages of the most recent recession reflect an initial decrease in hiring, followed several quarters later by a large increase in layoffs, as revealed by the JOLTS data. Analogously, the increase seen in the BED establishment-level employment gains following the trough of the most recent recession reflects primarily a decrease in the number of layoffs, as indicated in the JOLTS data.

### Employment dynamics data

This section describes (1) the gross job gains and gross job losses exhibited in the BED statistics and (2) the hires and separations data collected by the JOLTS. The next section compares and contrasts the BED job flows and the JOLTS worker flows.

*Business employment dynamics.* The BED microdata are constructed from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) microdata at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The QCEW is the Bureau's business list, with employment and wage information for all establishments covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance laws. The 9-million-plus establishments that participate in the QCEW cover 98 percent of employees on nonfarm payrolls in the United States; thus, the QCEW is a near census of U.S. payroll employment. (Self-employed individuals are excluded.)

BED microdata are created by linking the establishments in the QCEW longitudinally across quarters. Establishments in the government sector and in the private household services industry are excluded from the BED data. Through the process of linking establishments between the previous and the current quarter, five categories emerge: *opening* establishments have positive employment in the current quarter, but either did not exist or had zero employment in the previous quarter; *expanding* establishments have positive employment in both quarters, with employment in the current quarter higher than employment in the previous quarter; *contracting* establishments have positive employment in both quarters, with employment in the current quarter less than employment in the previous quarter; and *closing* establishments had positive employment in the previous quarter, but either do not exist or have zero employment in the current quarter. A fifth category comprises establishments that have the same level of employment in both the current and the previous quarter. *Gross job gains* are defined as the number of jobs created by opening and expanding establishments, and *gross job losses* are defined as the number of jobs lost from contracting and closing establishments. The difference of gross job gains and gross job losses is the familiar net employment change statistic.<sup>3</sup>

The Bureau releases BED statistics quarterly. The core data elements in the release are gross job gains and gross job losses, along with the associated establishment counts, by industry, State, age, and size of firm. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the most recent period for which data are available, gross job gains were 6.954 million and gross job losses were 6.391 million, resulting in a net employment growth of 563,000 for the quarter.<sup>4</sup>

The time series of quarterly BED statistics starts in the third quarter of 1992. Seasonally adjusted gross job gains and gross job losses from 1992 to 2010 are presented in chart 2, and the resulting net employment change statistics (computed as gross job gains less gross job losses) are shown in chart 3.

The BED statistics reflect two major facts about the

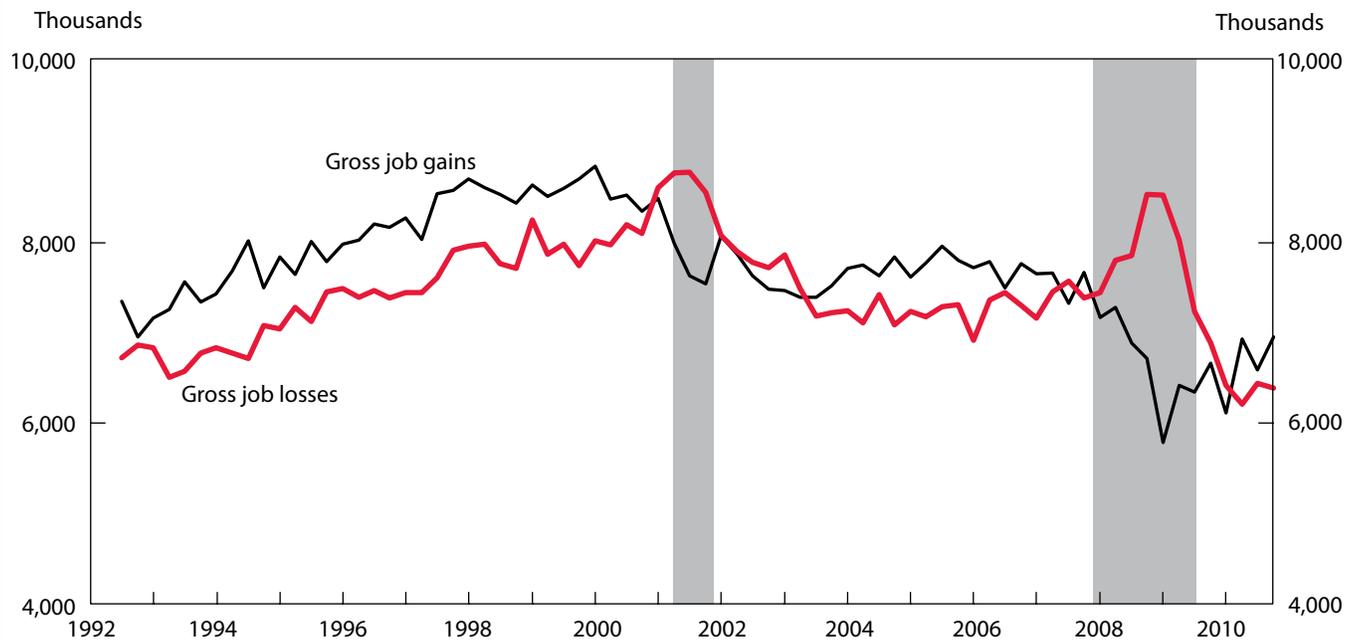
U.S. labor market. First, as seen in chart 2, there is a large amount of establishment-level churning that is not evident in the statistics on net employment change. To bring out this point more clearly, table 1 presents averages of the seasonally adjusted quarterly BED statistics for the years 2004–2007. In the average quarter of this period, there were 1.540 million establishments that were expanding, and these expanding establishments created 6.197 million jobs. Also during the average quarter of this period, there were 365,000 establishments that were opening, and these opening establishments started with 1.503 million jobs. The sum of these two statistics shows that, in the average quarter, there were 1.905 million establishments that created 7.700 million jobs which did not exist in the previous quarter. The gross job loss statistics are in the bottom half of the table, and they show a similar story: in the average quarter, there were 1.869 million establishments that were contracting or closing and 7.282 million jobs that existed in the previous quarter no longer existed in the next quarter. The net of gross job gains and gross job losses was 418,000 net new jobs created in the average quarter (during the years 2004–2007).

Digging somewhat deeper into gross job gains and gross job losses, chart 4 shows the decomposition of gross job gains into expansions and openings and the decomposition of gross job losses into contractions and closings. In the chart, the quarterly gross job gains and losses from expanding and contracting establishments are seen to be much larger than the quarterly gross job gains and losses from opening and closing establishments. Throughout the 18-year time series of the BED (from the third quarter of 1992 to the fourth quarter of 2010), 79 percent of quarterly gross job gains are from expanding establishments and 80 percent of quarterly gross job losses are from contracting establishments.

The second major conclusion to be drawn from the BED statistics is that gross job gains and gross job losses have interesting business cycle properties. As seen in chart 2, simultaneous sharp rises in jobs lost from contracting and closing establishments and drops in jobs gained from expanding and opening establishments occur during recessions. Examining chart 4 suggests that most of the interesting business cycle dynamics associated with gross job gains and gross job losses are concentrated in the expanding and contracting establishments, as opposed to the opening and closing establishments.

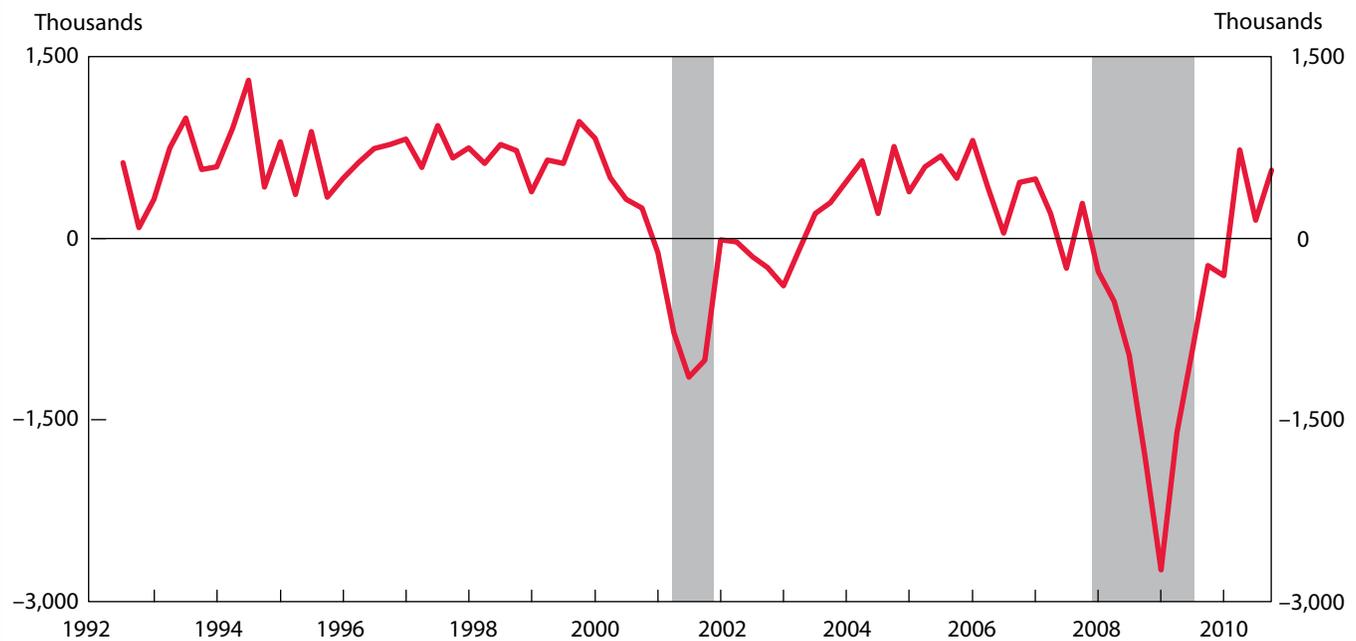
In addition to disseminating statistics on gross job gains and losses, the BED program publishes the number of establishments gaining and losing jobs. These establishment counts are presented in chart 5, which shows that, during

**Chart 2. Quarterly BED gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted, 1992–2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 3. Quarterly BED net employment change, seasonally adjusted, 1992–2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 1. BED statistics in the average quarter, 2004–2007**

Statistic	Number of establishments	Number of jobs gained or lost
Expanding establishments	1,540,000	6,197,000 jobs gained
Opening establishments	365,000	1,503,000 jobs gained
Gross job gains	1,905,000	7,700,000 jobs gained
Contracting establishments	1,524,000	5,889,000 jobs lost
Closing establishments	345,000	1,393,000 jobs lost
Gross job losses	1,869,000	7,282,000 jobs lost
Net change in employment	...	418,000 net jobs gained

the most recent recession, the number of establishments gaining jobs declined and the number of establishments losing jobs increased. Further calculations (explained in the box on page 22) reveal that approximately two-thirds of the sharp decrease in gross job gains between the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2009 is attributable to a decrease in the number of establishments gaining jobs, with the remaining one-third attributable to a decrease in the average number of jobs created by job-creating establishments. These statistics suggest that the falling gross job gains are due both to establishments eliminating their hiring and to establishments cutting back on their hiring, with twice as much explanatory weight given to the former. Similar calculations show that approximately two-thirds of the sharp increase in gross job losses between the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2009 is attributable to an increase in the number of establishments losing jobs, with the remaining one-third attributable to an increase in the average size of jobs lost per declining establishment.

*Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey.* The JOLTS is composed of a random sample of approximately 16,000 business establishments, of which approximately 10,500 provide data on a regular basis. The establishments are sampled from the BLS business universe: the QCEW. The JOLTS collects information on total employment, job openings, hires, and separations. The separations data are collected as quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations.

The key component of the JOLTS form is shown in exhibit 1.<sup>5</sup>

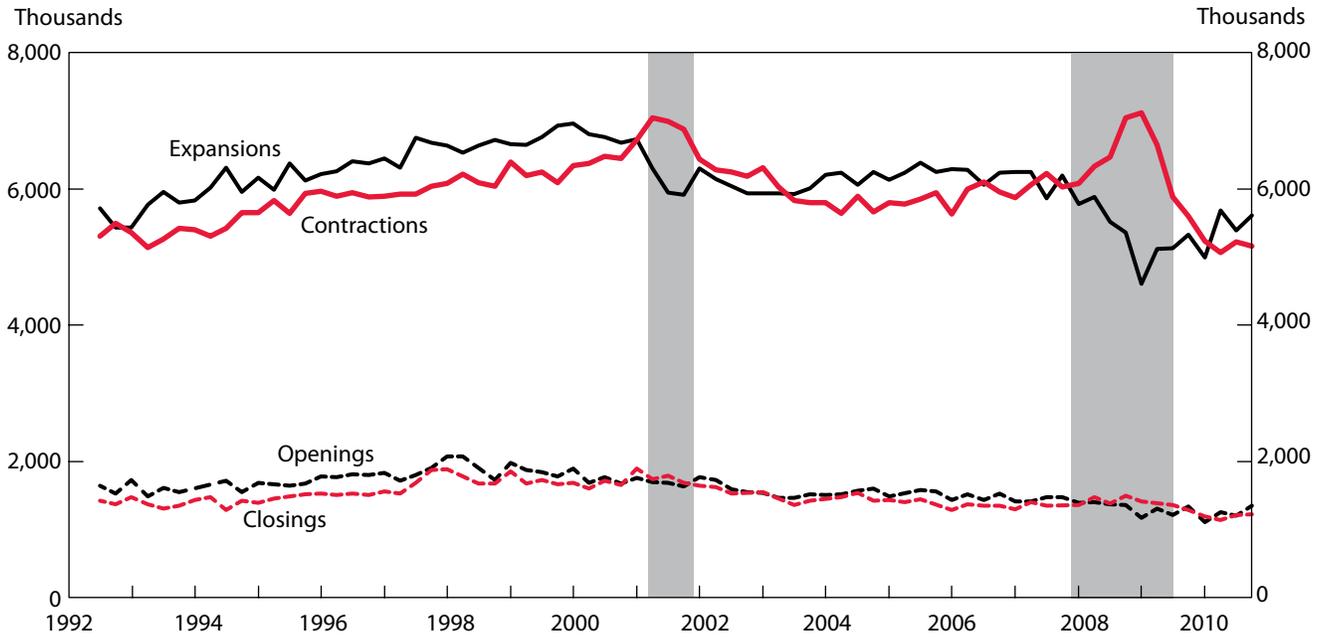
The JOLTS total employment estimates are benchmarked monthly to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and the ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. After the benchmarking of the monthly employment levels, the JOLTS implied net employment change (hires minus separations) should be comparable to the CES net employment change. However, definitional differences, as well as sampling and nonsampling errors between the two surveys, historically have caused the JOLTS to diverge from the CES survey over time. To limit this divergence, and to improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, the Bureau implemented a monthly alignment method that applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend, forcing them to be approximately the same. The CES series is considered a highly accurate measure of net employment change, owing to its very large sample size and annual benchmarking to universe counts of employment from the QCEW program.<sup>6</sup>

The JOLTS statistics released monthly by the Bureau include hires, separations, and job openings, by industry and region. In June 2011, the most recent period for which data are available, there were 4.051 million hires and 4.016 million separations, with a resulting net employment change of 35,000 jobs.<sup>7</sup>

The time series of monthly JOLTS statistics starts in December 2000. In everything that follows in this article, quarterly JOLTS data are created from the monthly data and the focus is on the private sector for the first quarter of 2001 through the fourth quarter of 2010. A time series of quarterly JOLTS data for the private sector allows for a straightforward comparison of the BED and JOLTS data. The measure of quarterly hires is created as the sum of three monthly hires, and the measure of quarterly separations is created as the sum of three monthly separations. The quarterly JOLTS hires and separations statistics for the private sector are presented in chart 6, and the resulting net employment change statistics (computed as hires less separations) are given in chart 7. The quarterly components of separations—quits, layoffs, and other separations—are shown in chart 8.

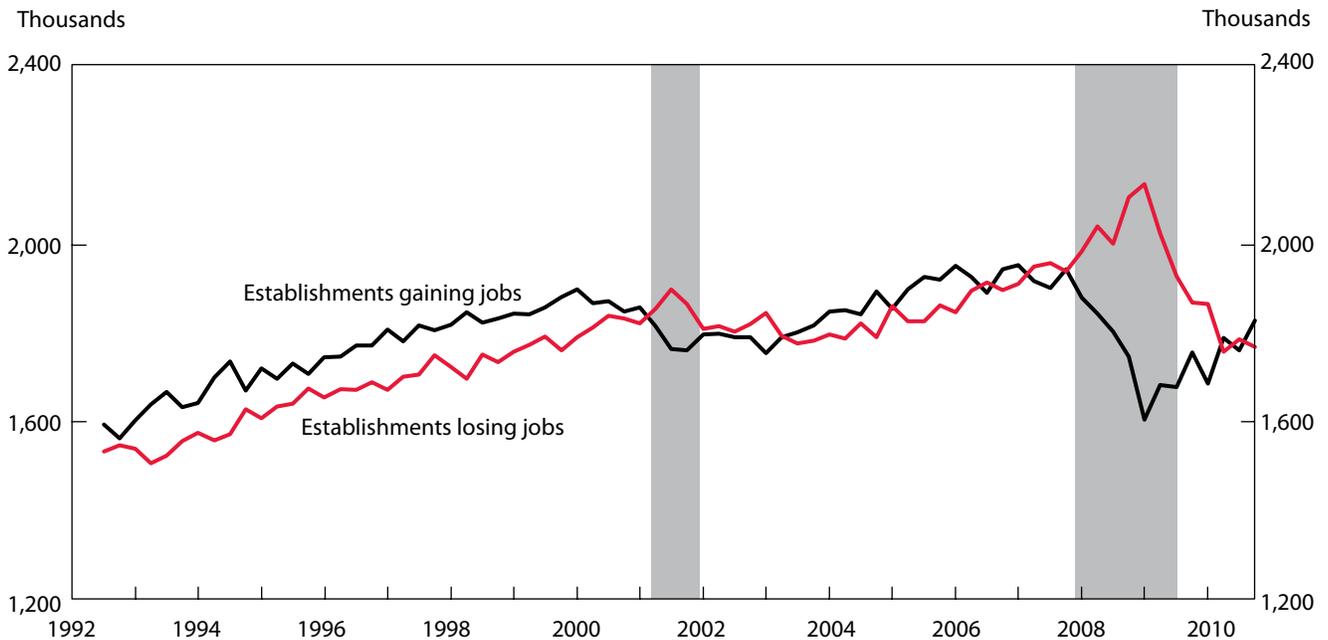
The JOLTS hires and separations statistics tell us two major facts about the U.S. labor market. First, there is a tremendous amount of worker churning in the labor market that is not evident in the net employment change statistics. To show this phenomenon more clearly, the following tabulation presents quarterly averages of the

**Chart 4. Quarterly BED gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted, 1992–2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 5. Quarterly BED number of establishments, seasonally adjusted, 1992–2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Gross job gains from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the first quarter of 2009: why the decrease?**

The number of gross job gains in the fourth quarter of 2007 ( $G^{07}$ ) was 7.670 million, calculated as 1.945 million establishments gaining jobs ( $E^{07}$ ) times an average size of 3.94 jobs gained per establishment ( $S^{07}$ ). The number of gross job gains in the first quarter of 2009 ( $G^{09}$ ) was 5.783 million, calculated as 1.606 million establishments gaining jobs ( $E^{09}$ ) times an average size of 3.60 jobs gained per establishment ( $S^{09}$ ). During that period, both the number of establishments gaining jobs decreased (from 1.945 million to 1.606 million) and the average size of job gains in gaining establishments decreased (from 3.94 to 3.60). How much of the total decline in gross job gains (from 7.670 million to 5.783 million) was due to each of these components?

There are two ways to decompose the difference  $G^{07} - G^{09}$ . The first is

$$\begin{aligned} G^{07} - G^{09} &= E^{07}S^{07} - E^{09}S^{09} \\ &= E^{07}S^{07} - E^{09}S^{09} + E^{07}S^{09} - E^{07}S^{09} \\ &= E^{07}(S^{07} - S^{09}) + S^{09}(E^{07} - E^{09}). \end{aligned}$$

The term  $E^{07}(S^{07} - S^{09})$  is referred to as the *average-size effect* and is computed as  $1.945(3.94 - 3.60) = 0.666$ . The term  $S^{09}(E^{07} - E^{09})$  is referred to as the *number-of-establishments effect* and is computed as  $3.60(1.945 - 1.606) = 1.221$ . These two effects ( $0.666 + 1.221 = 1.887$ ) sum to the total number of jobs gained ( $G^{07} - G^{09}) = (7.670 - 5.783) = 1.887$ . In this first decomposition, the average-size effect is 35.3 percent of

the total effect and the number-of-establishments effect is 64.7 percent of the total effect.

The second way to decompose the difference  $G^{07} - G^{09}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} G^{07} - G^{09} &= E^{07}S^{07} - E^{09}S^{09} \\ &= E^{07}S^{07} - E^{09}S^{07} + E^{09}S^{07} - E^{09}S^{07} \\ &= E^{09}(S^{07} - S^{09}) + S^{07}(E^{07} - E^{09}). \end{aligned}$$

The average-size effect  $E^{09}(S^{07} - S^{09})$  is computed as  $1.606(3.94 - 3.60) = 0.550$ . The number-of-establishments effect  $S^{07}(E^{07} - E^{09})$  is computed as  $3.94(1.945 - 1.606) = 1.337$ . These two effects ( $0.550 + 1.337$ ) sum to the total number of jobs gained, 1.887. In this second decomposition, the average-size effect is 29.2 percent of the total effect and the number-of-establishments effect is 70.8 percent of the total effect.

Although the two different decompositions fail to give the exact same point estimates for the average-size effect (35.3 percent and 29.2 percent) and for the number-of-establishments effect (64.7 percent and 70.8 percent), it is clear that approximately two-thirds of the sharp decrease in gross job gains between the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2009 is attributable to a decline in the number of establishments gaining jobs, with the remaining one-third attributable to a decline in the average number of jobs created by job-creating establishments.

seasonally adjusted quarterly JOLTS statistics for the years 2004–2007:

Statistic	Number of jobs
Hires .....	14,821,000
Separations .....	14,387,000
Quits .....	8,158,000
Layoffs .....	5,301,000
Other .....	928,000
Net change in employment.....	434,000

As the tabulation shows, in this period’s average quarter 14.821 million workers were hired into new jobs and

14.387 million workers were separated from their current jobs. Looking more closely at the separations data shows that, in the average quarter from 2004 to 2007, 8.158 million workers quit, 5.301 million workers were laid off, and 0.928 million workers were separated for other reasons, such as retirement. The net employment change resulting from the 14.821 million hires and the 14.387 million separations was 434,000 net new jobs created in the average quarter of the period.

The second major conclusion to draw from the JOLTS statistics is that hires and separations have business cycle properties. As seen in chart 6, both hires and separations fall during recessions, although hires fall faster. The growing divergence between the two series leads to the rising net employment losses evident in chart 7.<sup>8</sup> The decline

**Exhibit 1. A key component of the JOLTS survey form**

**3** Please provide data for the time period indicated for each item. Enter "0" if none. Enter "NA" if data are not available. See the back of this page for explanations of the terms below.

Report for month of:	Employment	Job openings	Hires	Separations		
	Number of full- or part-time employees who worked or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month	A job is open if it meets all three conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A specific position exists</li> <li>• Work could start <i>within 30 days</i></li> <li>• You are actively seeking workers from outside this location to fill the position</li> </ul>	A hire is any addition to your payroll, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be a new hire or a previously separated rehire</li> <li>• May be permanent, short-term, or seasonal</li> <li>• May be a recall from layoff</li> </ul>	Quits (Except retirements)	Layoffs and Discharges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Layoffs</li> <li>• Discharges</li> <li>• Terminations of permanent, short-term, or seasonal employees</li> </ul>	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retirements</li> <li>• Transfers from this location</li> <li>• Employee disability</li> <li>• Deaths</li> </ul>
	<b>A</b> Total Employment for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month	<b>B</b> Number of Job Openings on the last business day of the month	<b>C</b> Hires and Recalls for the entire month	<b>D</b> Quits  .....for the entire month.....	<b>E</b> Layoffs and Discharges	<b>F</b> Other Separations

in separations during recessions is different from the increase in BED gross job losses during recessions, and this difference is one of the key results highlighted in the next section.

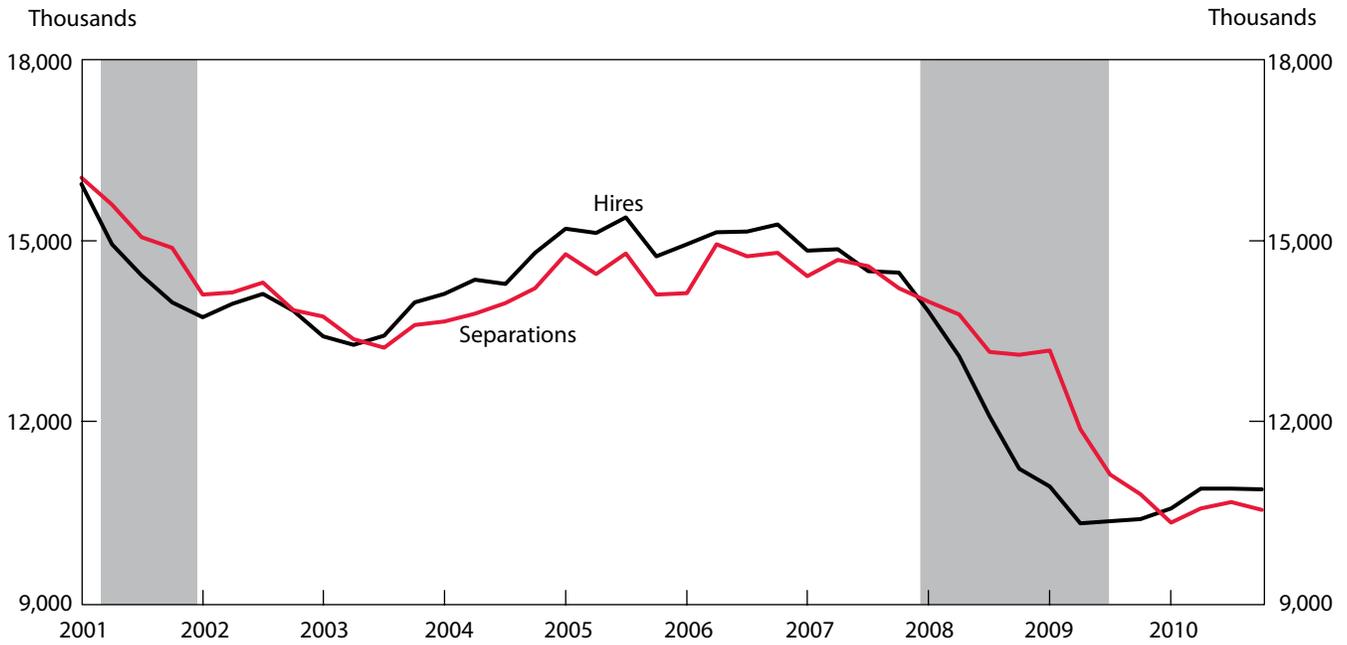
The decline in JOLTS separations during recessions masks different trends in the underlying quits and layoffs. As seen in chart 8, quits fell dramatically during the last two recessions and layoffs rose for some time during the latter half of the most recent recession. The behavior of these series suggests a general model according to which the levels of hires and the levels of job openings both fall during recessions as establishments cut back on hiring or implement hiring freezes. Workers see this decline in labor demand and stay in their existing jobs; thus, quits fall. As the recession deepens, and as establishments want to cut back further on employment, the only option left when workers fail to quit is for establishments to begin laying them off.

The business cycle properties of the hires and separations series also can be seen by looking at correlations of the JOLTS data elements.<sup>9</sup> The correlations of the quarterly JOLTS data elements, computed over the period from the

first quarter of 2001 to the fourth quarter of 2010, are given in table 2. The correlation of 0.53 between hires and net change in employment indicates that the JOLTS hires series is procyclical: hires are growing when employment is growing (expansions), and hires are falling when employment is falling (recessions). Separations are mildly procyclical: the correlation of 0.14 between separations and net employment growth indicates that separations move somewhat together with net employment change. This mild procyclicality of separations is due to a procyclical quits series and a countercyclical layoffs series. Indeed, the correlation between layoffs and net employment growth is very strongly negative (-0.76).

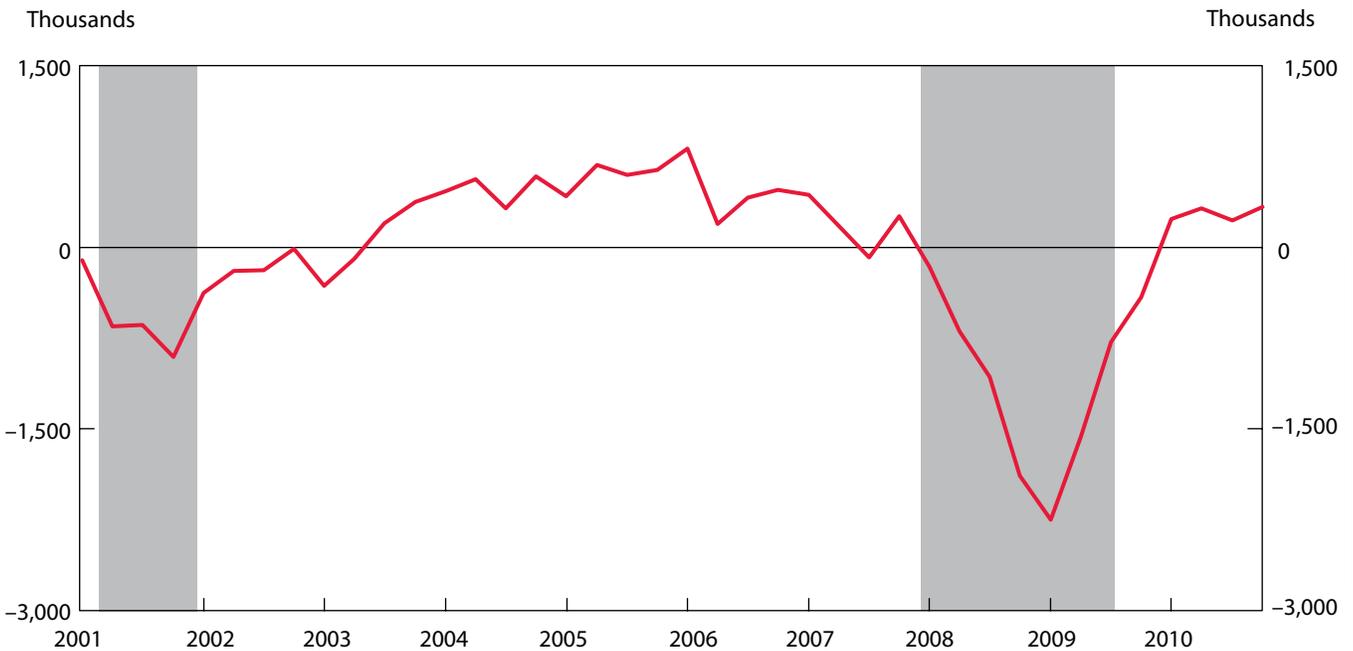
It is worth noting the extremely strong correlation (0.97) between hires and quits. When establishments are hiring, workers see these opportunities and are more likely to quit their current jobs. During recessions, when establishments are not hiring, such opportunities are limited and workers are less likely to quit the jobs they have. However, it is important to note that, even during the trough of the most recent recession, there were still a large

**Chart 6. Quarterly JOLTS total private hires and separations, seasonally adjusted, 2001–2010**



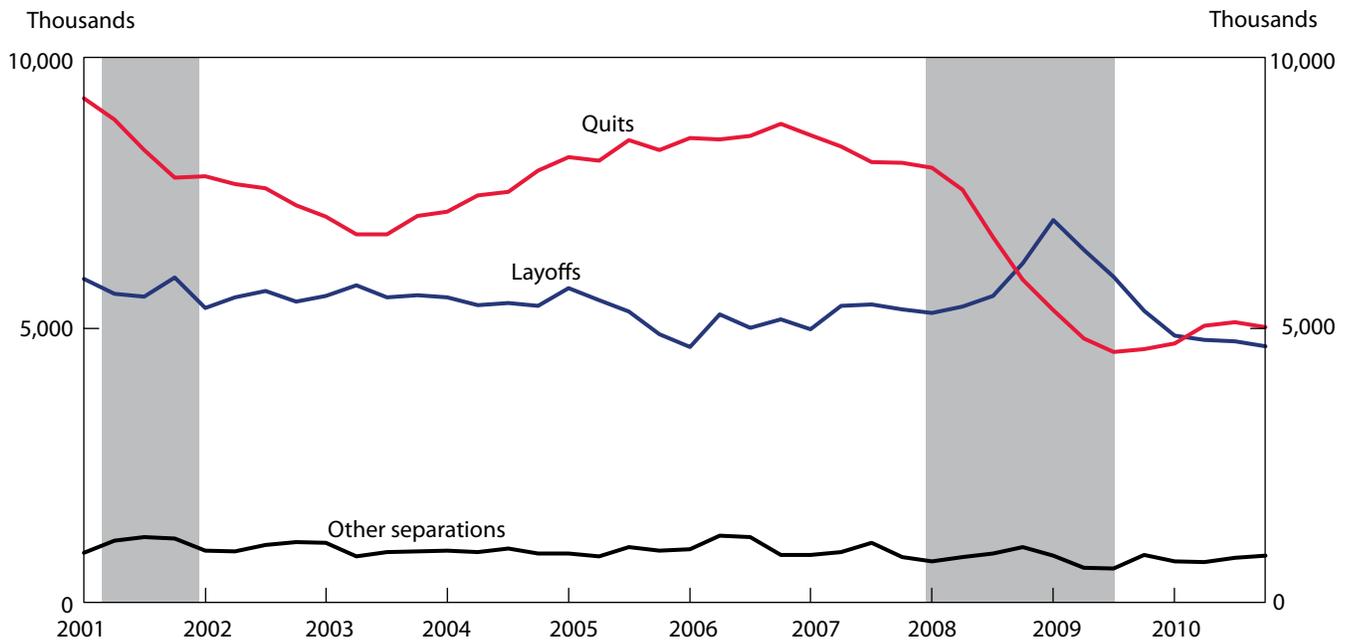
NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 7. Quarterly JOLTS total private net employment change, seasonally adjusted, 2001–2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 8. Quarterly JOLTS total private separations, seasonally adjusted, 2001–2010**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

number of hires and quits in the U.S. labor market. In the private sector, in the first quarter of 2009, when the number of jobs fell by 2.25 million (as measured by the JOLTS), there were still 10.9 million hires and 5.3 million quits. These statistics show that hires and quits did not come to a complete standstill during the most recent recession, although the respective numbers were certainly much lower than their average quarterly levels of 14.8 million hires and 8.2 million quits during the mid-2000s expansion. (See the tabulation on page 22.)

### Employment dynamics during the last decade

This section compares and contrasts the BED and JOLTS statistics. Levels and trends during three periods are examined: the expansionary period of the mid-2000s, the onset of the most recent recession, and the quarters following the labor market trough of the recession.

*The expansion.* Chart 9 graphs BED gross job gains and gross job losses from the first quarter of 2004 through the fourth quarter of 2010, together with JOLTS hires and separations over the same period. As the chart shows, the BED

and JOLTS series were relatively stable during calendar years 2004–2007. BED gross job gains have an average quarterly level of 7.7 million during this period, and BED gross job losses have an average quarterly level of 7.3 million. JOLTS average quarterly hires are 14.8 million over the same period, and JOLTS average quarterly separations are 14.4 million. The ratio of hires to gross job gains is 1.93:1, and the ratio of separations to gross job losses is 1.98:1.

*The onset of the recession.* The NBER dated the most recent recession as having begun in the fourth quarter of 2007. From then until the first quarter of 2009, the labor market worsened. Following a net employment gain of 210,000 in the fourth quarter of 2007 (as measured by the CES total private employment series), quarterly employment losses began and then increased every quarter, from –211,000 in the first quarter of 2008 to –2,349,000 in the first quarter of 2009. A vertical line in chart 9 marks the first quarter of 2009 as the labor market trough.

As documented in the previous section, declining employment levels during the onset of recessions are characterized by falling gross job gains and rising gross job losses. BED gross job gains fell from 7.670 million in the

**Table 2. Hires and separations correlations from JOLTS quarterly data, first quarter, 2001, through fourth quarter, 2010**

Statistic	Hires	Separations	Quits	Layoffs	Net change in employment
Hires	1.00	0.91	0.97	-0.16	0.53
Separations	...	1.00	.94	.19	.14
Quits	...	...	1.00	-.14	.40
Layoffs	...	...	...	1.00	-.76
Net change in employment	...	...	...	...	1.00

NOTE: Blank cells indicate that table is symmetric about the diagonal.

fourth quarter of 2007 to 5.783 million in the first quarter of 2009 (a 24.6-percent decline), and BED gross job losses rose from 7.384 million to 8.524 million over the same period (a 15.4-percent increase). The period also is characterized by falling hires and falling separations. The JOLTS measure of hires fell by 24.5 percent, from 14.472 million at the beginning of the period to 10.925 million at the end, and the JOLTS measure of separations fell by 7.3 percent, from 14.215 million to 13.173 million.

It makes sense that BED gross job gains and JOLTS hires fall simultaneously. Gross job gains measure establishment-level increases in employment, and the only way that an establishment can grow is to hire personnel. When hires decline dramatically, as they did in the NBER-defined recessionary period, it follows that gross job gains also decline. What is less intuitive is that BED gross job losses are rising while JOLTS separations are falling. Gross job losses measure establishment-level decreases in employment, so it may be initially puzzling how establishments can decrease their employment without an increase in worker separations.

The explanation for this phenomenon is decreased hiring. Establishments can decrease their employment in two ways: by increasing separations (such as laying off workers or offering incentives for workers to retire) and by not hiring replacement workers for those workers who quit or retire. As documented earlier, there is a substantial number of separations (quits and layoffs) in both expansionary times and recessionary times. If separations remain at the same level or decrease mildly while the level of hires declines rapidly as establishments decide not to replace the workers who quit or retire, establishment employment will decrease and gross job losses will increase. This is a likely explanation for what happened during the recent recession.

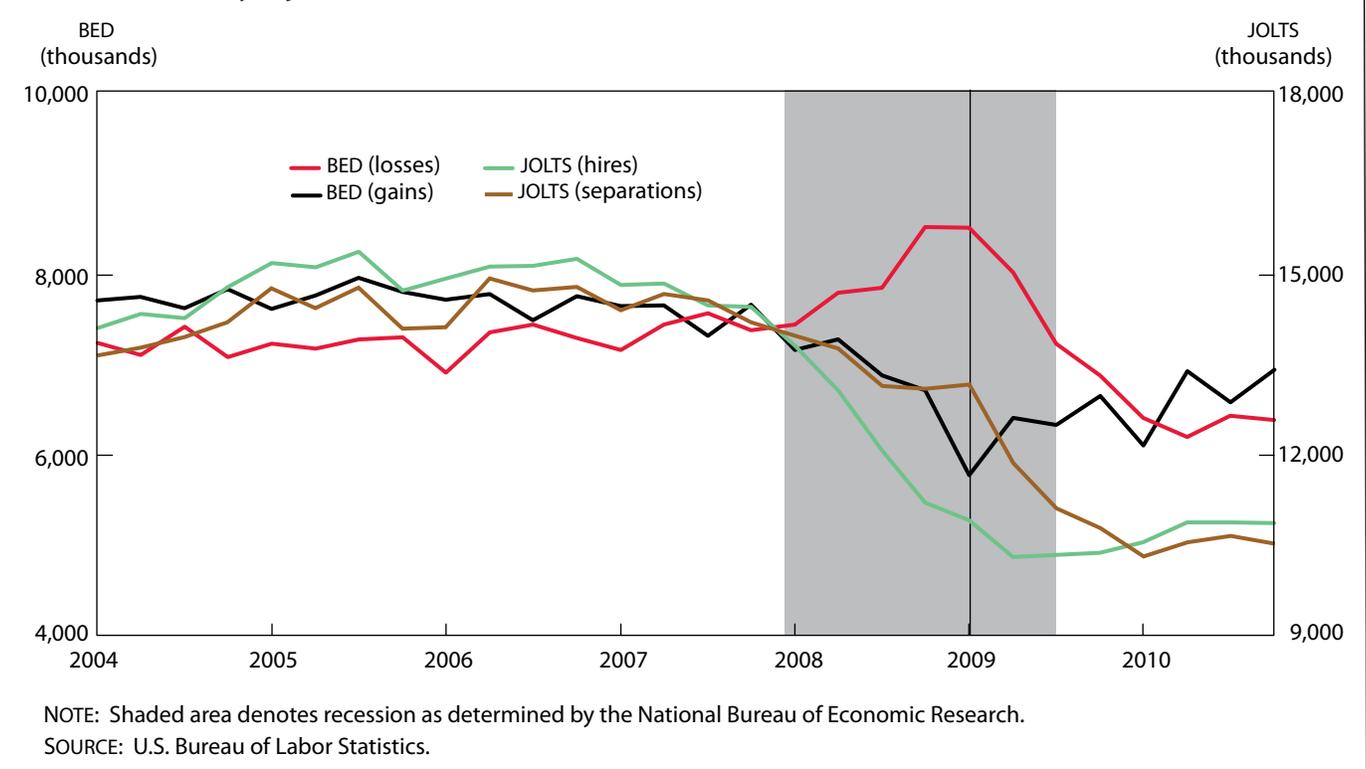
But the story of what actually happened then is more

complicated. The complexity becomes evident when one looks at chart 10, which graphs JOLTS quits and layoffs instead of separations. Quits and layoffs are two of the three components of separations; the third component, “other separations” (that is, retirements) is not graphed because, as seen in chart 8, it does not exhibit much cyclical variation relative to quits and layoffs.

Chart 10 shows some intriguing labor market dynamics during the onset of the 2007–2009 recession. The level of hires began falling considerably in the first quarter of 2008, and quits experienced a similar large decline one quarter later. The level of hires hit a trough in the second quarter of 2009, and the level of quits did so one quarter later. Layoffs were constant during the first several quarters of the recession and then spiked upward in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. For the first time in the history of the JOLTS (which started in December 2000), the number of layoffs exceeded the number of quits (in the fourth quarter of 2008). It is interesting to note that the increase in layoffs roughly matches the decline in quits in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, leaving total separations essentially flat during those quarters.

In terms of economics, the following scenario about establishments that were downsizing is plausible: During the first several quarters of the recession, both hires and quits were falling rapidly and large increases in layoffs had not yet started. The moderate rise in gross job losses during these quarters appears to be due to hires falling more rapidly than quits. Then, in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, layoffs increased dramatically while hires and quits were still falling rapidly. This increase in layoffs signaled the point in the recession at which decreased hiring no longer appeared to serve as a viable tool through which establishments could reduce their employment levels. Further contraction in establishment-level

**Chart 9. Quarterly BED gross job gains and gross job losses, and JOLTS total private hires and separations, seasonally adjusted, 2004–2010**



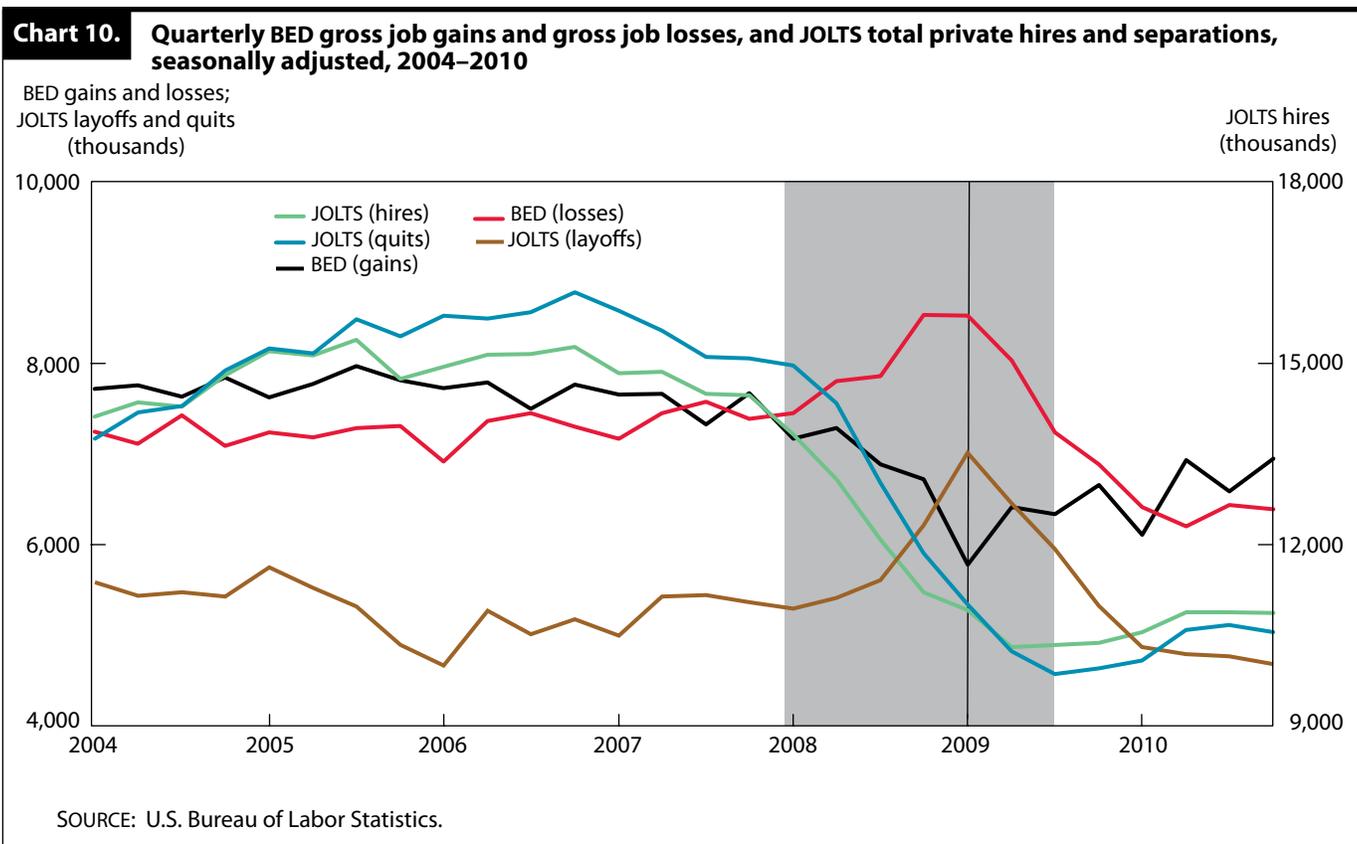
employment—the increase in gross job losses—was then driven by increased layoffs.

*After the trough.* Following the first quarter of 2009, the labor market began to improve. Quarterly net employment losses in the private sector, as measured by the CES, moderated in every quarter, from –2,349,000 in the first quarter of 2009 to –386,000 in the fourth quarter of that year. Quarterly net employment growth then turned positive in all four quarters of 2010.

The improving labor market during the period from the first quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2010 is characterized by a steep decline in gross job losses and a rise in gross job gains. (See chart 9.) During this period, BED gross job losses fell by 2.317 million (from 8.524 million to 6.207 million, a 27.2-percent decrease) and BED gross job gains rose by 1.152 million (from 5.783 million to 6.935 million, a 19.9-percent increase). The posttrough period from the first quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2010 is also characterized by falling separations and relatively stable hires. The JOLTS measure of separations fell by 19.8 percent (from 13.173 million to 10.566 million), and the JOLTS measure of hires fell by 0.4 percent (from

10.925 million to 10.886 million). The two BED measures and the quarterly JOLTS separations series appear to have been at turning points in the first quarter of 2009, whereas the quarterly JOLTS hires series reached its turning point one quarter later. Looking at the period from the second quarter of 2009 to the same quarter a year later, rather than at the period from the first quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2010 indicates that JOLTS hires grew by 5.5 percent (from 10.316 million to 10.886 million).

In terms of employment dynamics, the period from the first quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2010 has similarities to that from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the first quarter of 2009, but with key components of growth and decline reversed. During the onset of the recession, BED gross job gains and JOLTS hires—the two growth components of net employment change—fell simultaneously, whereas BED gross job losses and JOLTS separations—the two measures of decline in net employment change—diverged, with gross job losses increasing while separations fell. Following the trough of the recession, BED gross job losses and JOLTS separations fell simultaneously, whereas BED gross job gains and JOLTS hires diverged somewhat. After the trough, gross job gains increased by 1.152 mil-



lion over the period from the first quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2010 while hires grew by 0.570 million over the period from the second quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2010.

It makes sense that BED gross job losses and JOLTS separations decline simultaneously. Gross job losses measure establishment-level decreases in employment, and separations are one of two ways that an establishment can contract (the other being attrition—not hiring to replace workers who quit or retire). When separations decline as dramatically as they did from the first quarter of 2009 to the first quarter of 2010, it follows that gross job losses also will decline. What is more difficult to understand is how BED gross job gains can rise significantly despite a much smaller increase in JOLTS hires.

The large absolute numbers of hires and separations at any point in time—even in deep recessions—are the key to understanding the somewhat divergent trends of BED gross job gains and JOLTS hires in the period from the first quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2010. As a simple example, consider an establishment with 100 employees, and assume that, historically, this establishment has averaged 10 quits or retirements every quarter and always

has hired 10 new workers to replace these separations. If separations decline from 10 to 5, and the establishment still hires 10 workers, then the establishment has grown from 100 to 105, even though it did not increase its level of hires. With a steady positive level of hires, a decrease in separations leads to an increase in establishment-level employment and thus an increase in gross job gains. The BED and JOLTS data shown in chart 9 suggest that, following the labor market trough, establishments were expanding by keeping their hiring at a relatively steady level while simultaneously decreasing separations.

The large decrease in separations from the first quarter of 2009 to the first quarter of 2010 reflects primarily a decrease in layoffs. During that period, separations fell by 2.852 million and layoffs dropped by 2.138 million. As chart 10 shows, in calendar year 2010 layoffs fell to just under 5 million per quarter, a level below their prerecessionary average. Quits fell during the first three quarters of 2009, from 5.341 million in the first quarter of that year to 4.582 million in the third quarter; then they began to increase, rising to a level of 5.061 million in the second quarter of 2010. (See chart 10.)

The increase in quits during the first half of 2010 war-

rants further mention. Following the series low in the third quarter of 2009, quits rose by 424,000 during the first two quarters of 2010. This increase was undoubtedly spurred by an increase in job openings, which hit a series low of 5.828 million in the fourth quarter of 2009 and then grew by 1.361 million during the first two quarters of 2010. Furthermore, hires rose by 499,000 during the first two quarters of 2010. When establishments want to start hiring following a recessionary trough, they post job openings and begin hiring. Meanwhile, workers start quitting their current jobs when they are hired into the newly created jobs. The fact that the increase in job openings is much higher than the increase in both hires and quits suggests that establishments are posting job openings yet not hiring to fill them. Nevertheless, this simultaneous rise in job openings, hires, and quits suggests

that the underlying components of employment growth dynamics were beginning to increase in 2010 after having recorded their recessionary lows in the last two quarters of 2009.

BED AND JOLTS DATA WERE FIRST PUBLISHED in 2003 and 2004, respectively. Both have informed analysts about the large amount of labor market churning that underlies the conventional net change in employment. BED and JOLTS data also exhibit business cycle properties, although the components of the BED and JOLTS series don't always move together during recessions. The business cycle movements in BED and JOLTS data suggest that the two series complement, rather than replicate, each other. Analyzed together, BED and JOLTS statistics increase our understanding of employment dynamics in recessions. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The total private employment statistics in this paragraph are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See "Current Employment Statistics – CES (National)," <http://www.bls.gov/ces> (visited Aug. 10, 2011).)

<sup>2</sup> The analysis in this article builds on and expands the earlier comparison of the BED statistics and the JOLTS in Zhi Boon, Charles M. Carson, R. Jason Faberman, and Randy E. Ilg, "Studying the labor market using BLS labor dynamics data," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 3–16, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art1full.pdf> (visited July 21, 2011). Another comparison of job flows and worker flows can be found in Steven J. Davis, R. Jason Faberman, and John Haltiwanger, "Labor Market Flows in the Cross Section and Over Time," unpublished manuscript, March 20, 2011, [http://www.carnegie-rochester.rochester.edu/April11-pdfs/Davis\\_Faberman\\_Haltiwanger\\_April\\_2011\\_CR\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.carnegie-rochester.rochester.edu/April11-pdfs/Davis_Faberman_Haltiwanger_April_2011_CR_Paper.pdf) (visited Apr. 4, 2011).

<sup>3</sup> For a more complete description of the BED data, including details on the source data and the longitudinal linking algorithm, see Timothy R. Pivetz, Michael A. Searson, and James R. Spletzer, "Measuring job and establishment flows with BLS longitudinal microdata," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2001, pp. 13–20, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2001/04/art2full.pdf> (visited July 21, 2011); and James R. Spletzer, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, David M. Talan, and Richard L. Clayton, "Business employment dynamics: new data on gross job gains and losses," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29–42, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/04/art3full.pdf> (visited July 21, 2011).

<sup>4</sup> The fourth-quarter, 2010, BED statistics were released on August 2, 2011. The most recent BED news release is titled "Business Employment Dynamics—Fourth Quarter 2010" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Aug. 2, 2011), <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cewbd.pdf> (visited Aug. 10, 2011).

<sup>5</sup> To learn more about the JOLTS sample, definitions of variables, and survey forms, see "Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, updated monthly), <http://www.bls.gov/jlt> (visited July 25, 2011). The portion of the survey form presented in exhibit 1 is copied from "Job Openings and Labor Turnover Report" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), <http://stats.bls.gov/jlt/jltc1.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> The Bureau implemented the monthly alignment method with the release of January 2009 data, and all JOLTS historical series were revised to incorporate the new method. For further details regarding the improvements in methodology, see "Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey: Improving JOLTS Methodology" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, updated periodically), <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/methodologyimprovement.htm> (visited July 25, 2011).

<sup>7</sup> The June 2011 JOLTS statistics were released August 10, 2010. The most recent JOLTS news release is "Job Openings and Labor Turnover—June 2011" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Aug. 10, 2011), <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/jolts.pdf> (visited Aug. 10, 2011).

<sup>8</sup> The hires, separations, and net employment changes shown in charts 6 and 7 represent quarterly data and are much smoother than the trend lines based on monthly data. The small sample size of the JOLTS data causes some volatility in the monthly data, sometimes making it difficult to discern underlying economic trends.

<sup>9</sup> The correlation coefficient quantifies how two data series move together through time. The correlation is +1 in the case of a perfect positive relationship, –1 in the case of a perfect negative relationship, and some value between –1 and +1 in all other cases, with 0 denoting no relationship between the two series. The closer the coefficient is to either –1 or +1, the stronger is the correlation between the variables.

## Jobless rates in different types of labor market areas, 2000–2010

*Before the 2007–2009 recession, metropolitan areas had unemployment rates that were 0.4 percentage point lower, on average, than micropolitan area rates, which in turn were slightly lower than those of small labor market areas; during the recession, rates increased and nearly equalized, and in 2010 the three types of area had about the same rate*

Maggie C. Woodward

**L**abor market areas (LMAs) in the United States are classified into one of three types based upon the presence and size of urban cores in the areas. This article examines the rates of unemployment among the different types of areas over the past decade, which included two national recessions. The article also highlights areas with notable rates over the 2007–09 recession.<sup>1</sup>

An LMA is “an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence.”<sup>2</sup> LMAs are nonoverlapping and geographically exhaust the Nation.<sup>3</sup> Substate LMAs for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces estimates can be broadly classified into two groups: Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs), defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB),<sup>4</sup> and small LMAs, defined by BLS.<sup>5</sup> So called because of their concentration around urban cores, CBSAs are further classified by OMB into two types, based upon core population levels. Both types of CBSA consist of one or more whole counties<sup>6</sup> and differ only in the size of their urban cores. The first type,

Metropolitan Statistical Areas, have cores with populations of at least 50,000. After Census 2000, OMB introduced a second type of CBSA, the Micropolitan Statistical Area, to encompass more of the United States. Micropolitan Statistical Areas have cores of at least 10,000, but fewer than 50,000, persons. Small LMAs make up the balance of the country and lack the large core populations that would classify them as CBSAs.

The vast majority of Americans live in the Nation’s 372 metropolitan areas.<sup>7</sup> As of 2009, the Census Bureau estimated that 84 percent of the U.S. population resided in these areas.<sup>8</sup> In contrast, metropolitan areas account for only about 26 percent of the landmass of the United States. The Nation’s 585 micropolitan areas contain about 10 percent of the U.S. population and occupy approximately 21 percent of the landmass. The remaining 6 percent of the population lives in small LMAs. More than half of the land area of the United States, 53 percent, is covered by the 1,362 small LMAs, about 95 percent of which consist of a single county each.

### Findings and trends by type of LMA

Prior to the recession that began in December 2007, metropolitan areas as a group consistently had the lowest unemployment rates<sup>9</sup>

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among the three geographic types. Jobless rates in micropolitan areas were 0.4 percentage point higher than those in metropolitan areas, on average, from 2000 to 2006. The average rates in small LMAs slightly exceeded those of micropolitan areas in every year over the same period. As unemployment rates in all three types of area rose in 2007–2010, their average rates nearly equalized. In 2010, metropolitan areas and small LMAs had the same average unemployment rate of 9.6 percent, nearly equal to the 9.7 percent averaged by micropolitan areas. (See chart 1.)

### **CBSAs by total population size**

Although core size is rigorously defined by OMB, the delineation of a CBSA has no size limitation per se. As a result, the population of the largest micropolitan areas may exceed the population of the smallest metropolitan areas. Both metropolitan and micropolitan areas can be subdivided into large and small areas. On the basis of their populations at the time of the 2000 census, there are 237 “large” metropolitan areas, with populations in excess of the largest micropolitan area, Seaford, Delaware (population 156,638). The remaining 135 metropolitan areas are classified as “small” for this analysis. The population of the smallest metropolitan area, Palm Coast, Florida (population 49,832),<sup>10</sup> provides the lower bound for the “large” micropolitan area category, into which 218 micropolitan areas fall. The “small” micropolitan area category consists of the remaining 367 areas. Classifying the areas in this way reveals a somewhat more complex pattern of differences in unemployment rates and in changes over the decade in the various types of area. (See chart 2.)

For micropolitan areas, unemployment rates, in the aggregate, were consistently higher in large areas than in small areas during times of increasing unemployment. Prior to and during the March–November 2001 recession, unemployment rates in large and small micropolitan areas increased at similar paces; however, large-area rates declined more rapidly during the recovery, resulting in the two rates converging in 2006. The rates in small and large micropolitan areas were little different from one another in 2007, but as the 2007–2009 recession deepened, large micropolitan area rates increased much more quickly than those of small micropolitan areas. The difference between the areas in both 2009 and 2010 was 0.6 percentage point.

Entering the 2001 recession, large metropolitan areas had rates slightly below those of small metropolitan areas, on average. However, rates in large metropolitan areas increased faster during the recession, eclipsing those in small ones at their respective high points. Rates in large metropolitan ar-

reas then declined faster than those in small metropolitan areas during the recovery. Rates in the two types of areas were roughly equal from 2005 to 2008. Rates for 2009–2010 show the average in large metropolitan areas again overtaking the average in small metropolitan areas.

Overall, the rates for small and large metropolitan areas varied in relation to one another, but varied more from either size of micropolitan area. The difference between metropolitan and micropolitan areas, regardless of their total population size, suggests that the core population size of an area may be a key influence on its unemployment rate. In both metropolitan and micropolitan areas, the smaller size class appears to show relatively more stability across the most recent business cycles.

### **Individual areas in the 2007–2009 recession**

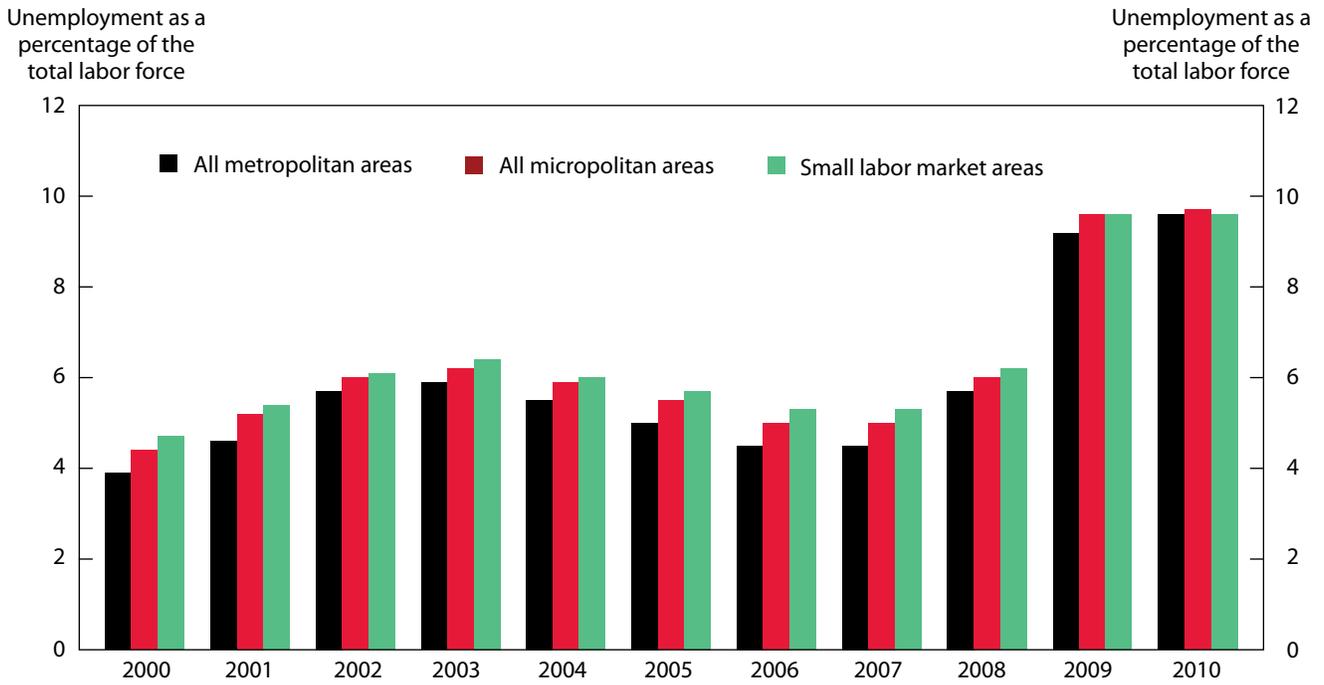
The 2007–2009 recession had its onset in December 2007.<sup>11</sup> That year, the metropolitan area with the highest unemployment rate was El Centro, California. At 18.0 percent, the rate in this area was well above that of the next-highest rate, 13.8 percent, reported in neighboring Yuma, Arizona. These are agricultural areas with extreme summer weather and historically high unemployment rates. Following another substantial gap, Merced, California, had the third-highest rate, 10.0 percent, half a percentage point higher than Yuba City, California, at 9.5 percent. These areas continued to be among the metropolitan areas with the highest rates in 2010. El Centro and Yuma recorded the highest rates, 29.7 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively. The next-highest rates were 19.5 percent, in Yuba City, and 18.9 percent, in Merced.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Logan, Utah-Idaho, tied for the lowest rates among metropolitan areas in 2007, 2.1 percent each. Charlottesville, Virginia, had the next-lowest rate, 2.4 percent. In 2010, the lowest unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, reported in Bismarck, North Dakota. This rate was followed by 4.1 percent in Fargo, North Dakota-Minnesota, and 4.2 percent in Lincoln, Nebraska.

The highest unemployment rate in a micropolitan area in 2007 was 15.1 percent, reported in West Point, Mississippi. The next-highest rates were 11.8 percent, in Bennettsville, South Carolina, and 11.6 percent, in Eagle Pass, Texas. In 2010, Bennettsville and Fernley, Nevada, tied for the highest rate among micropolitan areas, 19.7 percent. The next-highest rate was 19.4 percent, recorded in West Point, Mississippi.

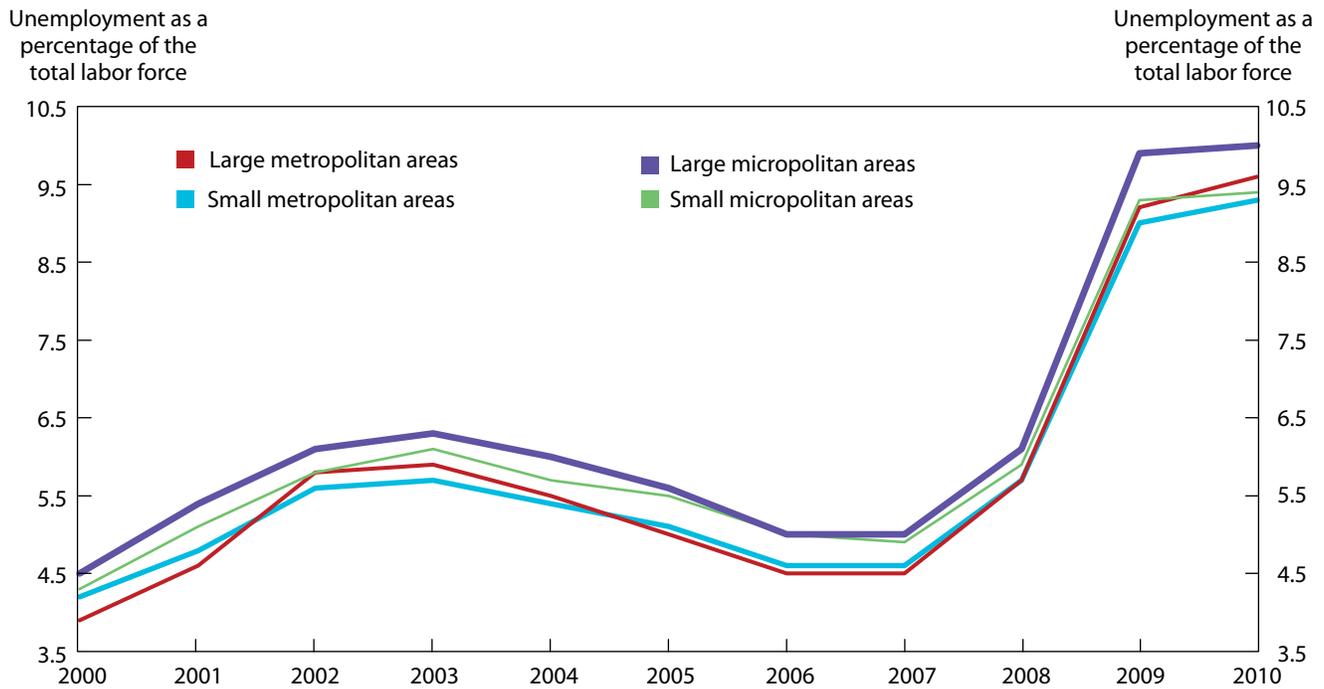
Williston, North Dakota, had the lowest unemployment rate in a micropolitan area in 2007, 1.9 percent. Gillette, Wyoming; Jackson, Wyoming-Idaho; and Los

**Chart 1. Annual average unemployment rates in metropolitan, micropolitan, and small labor market areas, 2000–2010**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 2. Annual average unemployment rates in small and large metropolitan and micropolitan areas, 2000–2010**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Alamos, New Mexico, followed closely, with rates of 2.0 percent each. In 2010, Williston continued to report the lowest rate, 1.7 percent. The micropolitan areas with the next-lowest rates were Dickinson, North Dakota, and Pierre, South Dakota, at 2.6 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively.

From 2007 to 2010, the national unemployment rate increased by 5.0 percentage points. Over this period, the largest change in annual average unemployment rates among metropolitan areas was +11.7 percentage points, in El Centro. Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada (+10.6 percentage points), and Yuba City (+10.0 points), had the next-largest increases.

Bismarck, and Grand Forks, North Dakota-Minnesota,

reported the smallest increases from 2007 to 2010, +1.1 percentage points each. The two metropolitan areas with the next-smallest increases were Fargo (+1.3 percentage points) and Lincoln (+1.5 points). No metropolitan areas recorded drops in joblessness over the 2007–2010 time span.

Among micropolitan areas, the largest increase since 2007 was +13.2 percentage points, recorded in Fernley. Seven other micropolitan areas had rate increases of 10.0 percentage points or more. The smallest increases were reported in Dickinson (+0.1 percentage point) and in Minot, North Dakota (+0.5 point). Five other micropolitan areas had rate increases of 1.0 percentage point or less. Only one area, Williston, saw a rate decrease, –0.2 percentage point, from 2007 to 2010. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The analysis that follows updates and expands the article “Micropolitan Statistical Areas: a few highlights,” by George Helmer, which appeared in the April 2008 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

<sup>2</sup> This definition comes from the Job Training and Partnership Act of 1982. The Bureau of Labor Statistics labor market area directory contains a comprehensive list of labor market areas. The 2011 directory, titled *Labor Market Areas, 2011*, is found at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lmadir.pdf> (visited Aug. 2, 2011).

<sup>3</sup> “with the exceptions of Kalawao County, Hawaii, and 18 isolated minor civil divisions...in New England” (*ibid.*, p. iii).

<sup>4</sup> See *2010 Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas; Notice* (Office of Management and Budget, June 28, 2010).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*; see especially Appendix II, “Criteria for Designating Small Labor Market Areas,” p. 168.

<sup>6</sup> Definitions of the two types of CBSA were introduced in the *Federal Register*, Dec. 27, 2000. For the six New England States, the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program produces data

for New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), rather than county-based CBSAs.

<sup>7</sup> The metropolitan areas are in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, but not in Puerto Rico, although CBSAs are defined for Puerto Rico.

<sup>8</sup> See OMB Bulletin No. 10–02 (Office of Management and Budget, Dec. 1, 2009), <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/bulletins/b10-02.pdf> (visited Aug. 2, 2011).

<sup>9</sup> The comparison is based on the weighted mean unemployment rate with labor force as the weight—a rate that is mathematically equivalent to the aggregate rate for each type of area.

<sup>10</sup> The 2000 census classified Palm Coast as a micropolitan area. Since then, it has become a metropolitan area, with a population greater than 50,000.

<sup>11</sup> The National Bureau of Economic Research declared June 2009 to be the end of the recession that began in December 2007, making the total duration of the downturn 18 months. However, the national unemployment rate continued to rise until late in 2009.

## Balancing parenting time and employment

In 1967, approximately two-thirds of children in the United States had at least one parent at home full time, compared with only one-third of children in 2009. Does this shift indicate that parents are spending less time with their children? In “Time for children: Trends in the employment patterns of parents, 1967–2009,” researchers Liana E. Fox, Wen-Jui Han, Christopher Ruhm, and Jane Waldfogel discuss trends in income, work hours, and parenting time over the past four decades (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 17135, June 2011).

The researchers analyzed March Current Population Survey (CPS) data from 1967 through 2009, University of Michigan Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts data for 1975, and BLS American Time Use Survey data for 2003 through 2008 to discover trends in the amount of time parents were spending at work and taking care of their children. They analyzed data for children living in single-parent and two-parent households by whether the child had all parents working full time and full year, at least one parent home part time or part year, or at least one parent who was home full time and full year.

The results of their analysis indicate a smaller proportion of children live in a household with a nonworking parent than in the past. The proportion of children in single-parent homes who had a nonworking parent decreased from 47 percent in 1967 to 27 percent in 2009, while the proportion of children living in two-parent homes who had a

nonworking parent declined from 67 to 37 percent during the same period.

The amount of time parents spent with children, however, actually increased slightly. The time use data indicate that, in order to make more time to spend with their children, parents may have reallocated time to child care that would otherwise have been spent on other activities. The researchers hypothesized that some parents in two-parent households may be using a “tag team” approach to taking care of their children. The data also show, not surprisingly, that mothers without a job spent significantly more time in primary childcare than their employed counterparts. However, in 2003–2008, both employed parents and at-home parents spent more time with their children than did their counterparts in 1975. The researchers also found that parents in single-parent homes are more likely to be employed than are parents in households with two parents.

According to the study, younger children are more likely to have a nonworking parent, but the proportion of young children with a stay-at-home parent has declined. In 2009, 40 percent of children under age 5 had at least one parent at home full time and full year, compared with 72 percent in 1969.

The authors also investigated another component of raising children: family income. In 2009 dollars, family income for two-parent homes increased 61 percent, from \$57,854 in 1967–1976 to \$93,348 in 2000–2009. Over the same time period, one-parent family income increased from \$23,949 to \$29,157, an increase of only 22 percent. The researchers used this data to determine whether parents are being pushed or pulled

into the labor force—that is, whether the parents find it necessary to work to avoid a decline in income, or whether they join the labor force because of the prospect of increased family income. The data imply that working single parents are more likely to have been pushed into the job market, whereas members of two-parent households tended to have been pulled into employment by attractive income opportunities.

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## Flows of capital

According to standard economic theory, there should be a net flow of savings from more developed countries to less developed countries because the marginal returns on capital are greater in the less developed nations. However, history has shown that capital does not always flow in that direction. Indeed, in the current global economy, it appears that capital is, on the whole, flowing “upstream” (that is, from less developed market economies to more developed market economies). For example, in the 1960s and 1970s, the U.S. current-account balance was not far from zero. However, the United States began to save less and less, and in 2006 the Nation’s current-account deficit peaked at 6 percent of gross domestic product.

Economist Simona E. Cociuba sheds light on the international flow of capital in “Upstream Capital Flows: Why Emerging Markets Send Savings to Advanced Economies” (*Economic Letter*, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, May 2011). The article includes a basic description of how capital flows work:

Capital flows are streams of surplus savings channeled into

or out of a country. . . . Any savings not invested domestically is sent abroad in the form of goods and services. . . . A country with a current account surplus is a net lender. . . . In exchange for this capital outflow, the country increases its holdings of foreign assets by an equal amount.

International Monetary Fund data show that, most of the time, *private* capital does tend to flow to

economies that are less developed. However, once nations' reserve assets are counted in the equation, it becomes clear that the overall flow of capital is from emerging market economies to wealthier economies and that this has been the case since 1999. Cociuba mentions three possible causes of capital flowing in this direction: (1) precautionary savings spurred by memories of the Asian financial crisis, (2) the shortage of safe assets in less developed economies, and (3) the tendency for some less

developed countries to amass substantial foreign exchange reserves because of a desire to maintain competitive currencies and to grow their economies through exports. Given that there are large imbalances in the international flow of capital, there are talks of country-specific policy tools to help economies manage large inflows of capital and also of short-term capital controls that are not country specific; however, it is debatable which policies are better and how effective they are. □

## A commentary on socioeconomic data

*Interpreting Economic and Social Data: A Foundation of Descriptive Statistics.* By Othmar W. Winkler, New York, NY, Springer Publishing, 2009, 265 pp., \$119.00/hardback.

Natural scientists apply the fundamental assumptions of statistics to experimental data to draw conclusions about natural phenomena. Social scientists use the same methodology with socioeconomic data to create dynamic models of human behavior. Othmar Winkler's *Interpreting Economic and Social Data* calls into question the tendency of social scientists to treat quantitative summary data as objective measurements, as occurs in the natural sciences. Winkler's observations on the subject are both thought-provoking and insightful.

Measurement in natural science is performed using uniform building blocks. By contrast, socioeconomic data emerges from "real-life-objects," which are the projecting agents of socioeconomic phenomena: households, firms, contracts, and sales, to name just a few examples. Relying primarily on the statistical survey, these objects are reduced to "statistical-counting-units" or "still-pictures...somewhat like a photographic snapshot—except that less detail is retained." Since these counting units are typically self-reported and the samples are usually subjectively chosen, it follows that they are hardly truly random. Furthermore, socioeconomic data can be influenced by a number of factors that are of little concern in natural science, such as the place and time

period the data are collected. As Winkler says, "the assumption that [socioeconomic] data are only random deviations from some 'true value' is a carryover from the thinking developed in the natural sciences," and "to analyze them with statistical methods based on inference and on the concept of random sampling is pseudoscience."

This indictment serves as the basis for much of the book. Winkler, a professor of business and economic statistics, is devoted to rehabilitating the proper treatment and interpretation of socioeconomic data. He laments that introductory statistical texts increasingly emphasize inferential statistics to the exclusion of descriptive statistics, the traditional domain of social scientists. This book aims to reverse the trend, and would serve nicely as a complement to the typical formula-driven undergraduate or early graduate-level text. Although the author strives to be straightforward, the book requires an understanding of concepts such as time series, frequency distributions, probability, and linear regression.

The early chapters focus on the structure and nature of socioeconomic data. Through aggregation, statistical-counting-units can be organized into feasible units of analysis; ratios allow these aggregates to be put in context with each other. After some conceptual framework, Winkler cautions on the "loss of meaning in aggregation;" in other words, that it is easy to lose sight of the phenomenon of interest as the level of aggregation grows. He also warns that specification is important because there is a temptation to produce ratios with entirely unrelated aggregates. An example of this would be producing a measure of

accidents per hours worked; a better ratio would be accidents per hours worked in a given industry, since many industries are not especially dangerous.

The middle, and largest, portions of the text focuses on longitudinal analysis. Winkler notes time series data seldom reveal universal economic laws and instead tend to be a product of the historical condition and landscape in which the data were recorded. Because of this fact, socioeconomic time series data utilized in forecasting models will eventually become obsolete as broader societal changes take place. Winkler cautions forecasters against the temptation to treat socioeconomic time series data as "random samples from some hypothetical timeless populations," which can lead to a sense of complacency as the number of observations increases. This word of warning seems pertinent, especially in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008.

Winkler's discussion of longitudinal analysis drifts into the realm of price statistics. He asserts that transactions of money for goods should be thought of as the real-life-object and the price paid as the statistical-count-unit, which can vary widely depending on the place and time of purchase. Winkler suggests utilizing scanner data to produce a measure of average currency paid per transaction. This would negate the need to alter the basket of goods used in a price index as products enter or exit the market. Winkler also expresses concern that current measures of labor productivity focused on total hours of labor and output may fail to account for capital improvements over time.

Only late in the book does Winkler

approach cross-sectional analysis, beginning with a chapter on the interpretation of frequency distributions, central tendency, and dispersion. Turning to regression analysis, he notes that linear regression models originated in natural science are poorly suited to socioeconomic data, which is typically plagued by problems such as heteroskedasticity and low R-values. As a result, the line of best fit produced in regression equations is often fraught with misspecification issues and is likely to miss more complex relationships underlying the data. To remedy this, Winkler suggests using disaggregated data to the extent possible, and cautions against interpreting slope coefficients literally. A later chapter on the intersection of socioeconomic statistics and probability carries on

in this vein. The most common mistake is the application of statistical inference to populations or deliberately selected samples deemed “representative.” Modern social scientists tend to “view every situation as a random process or a random experiment, regardless of whether randomization was involved.” Winkler describes these misuses of inference as a trend, reinforced by statistics textbooks and journal editors. However, it seems likely the expanded use of mathematical statistics in social science is here to stay.

The book contains numerous diagrams to visually illustrate and reinforce the concepts described. The endnotes of each chapter contain detailed asides and citations should the reader be interested in pursuing any particular subject at length. Several

chapters also contain appendices that cover topics that may require a refresher, or need additional space to explore concepts mathematically. There also are two short chapters focused on the use of statistics in accounting and geography.

The writing in this book is easy to digest, although in the later portions it can seem repetitive, likely because it is intended for use as a reference. Overall, this is a very practical book; it would serve an aspiring social scientist or an experienced practitioner well to work through its lessons.

—Thomas Luke Spreen  
Economist  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Division of Labor Force 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](mailto:mlr@bls.gov) for more information.

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# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

**Seasonal adjustment.** Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as “seasonally adjusted.” (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 usually are revised in the March issue of the *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

Revisions in the productivity data in table 54 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

**Adjustments for price changes.** Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ( $\$3/150 \times 100 = \$2$ ). 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/](http://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/](http://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/](http://www.bls.gov/lpc/)

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin

1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.

r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

**Labor market indicators** include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population (“household”) Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index

program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

**Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change**, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

### Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

### Household survey data

#### Description of the series

Employment data in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

#### Definitions

**Employed persons** include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

**Unemployed persons** are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work

because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

#### Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf)).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See “Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003,” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf](http://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 employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a

probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as “final” (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are 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 ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by

industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

## Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each ui-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

**Federal employment data** are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the

predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly ui report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the ui report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify

that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

**Wages of covered Federal workers** represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

**Average annual wage** per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

## Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

switched to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past, the Covered Employment and Wage (CEW) program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in Federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed. Data in this table use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this table, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that cannot use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691-6567.

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight 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 part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

**Separations** are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

### Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a

full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The Federal Government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the Federal Government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the Federal Government time series.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month

to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 961-5870.

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) produces a variety of compensation data. These include: The Employment Cost Index (ECI) and NCS benefit measures of the incidence and provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Selected samples of these measures appear in the following tables. NCS also compiles data on occupational wages and the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC).

### Employment Cost Index

#### Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It is a Laspeyres Index that uses fixed employment weights to measure change in labor costs free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding private households, and the public sector excluding the Federal government. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2007 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate

aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with the March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced. From March 1995 to December 2005, 1990 employment counts were used. These fixed weights ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the series based on bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable with those for aggregate, occupational, and industry series.

## Definitions

**Total compensation** costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

**Wages and salaries** consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

**Benefits** include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

## Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion 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/](http://www.bls.gov/ect/)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at [www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm](http://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](http://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 stoppages data is available at [www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm) or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

Price data are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—December 2003 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), 1982-84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993-95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 39. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

### Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are measured 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 annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

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

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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

### Notes on the data

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691-5618, or visit the Web site at: [www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm](http://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/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf).

#### Definitions

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

#### Notes on the data

Foreign-country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits and to exclude active duty military

from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

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

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

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Introduction and Appendix B. Country Notes in *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries, 1997-2009*, on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm](http://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](http://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 intra-sector 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](mailto:ilchelp@bls.gov).

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

### Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers’ job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

### Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

**Occupational injury** is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

**Occupational illness** is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

**Lost workday injuries and illnesses** are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost workdays** include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

**Incidence rates** are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

### Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and*

*Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.

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

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

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

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

## 1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2009	2010	2009			2010				2011	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Employment data</b>											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>											
Labor force participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5	64.2	64.1
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.5	59.6	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.9	9.1
Men.....	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.4	9.6
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	20.0	20.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.7	20.2	19.0	18.8
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.9	8.2
Women.....	8.1	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	15.5	16.4	16.5	15.8
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	130,807	129,818	130,493	129,726	129,320	129,438	129,981	129,844	130,260	130,757	131,017
Total private.....	108,252	107,337	107,936	107,221	106,835	106,916	107,258	107,570	108,008	108,582	108,953
Goods-producing.....	18,557	17,755	18,417	18,026	17,765	17,701	17,763	17,784	17,797	17,956	18,006
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	11,728	11,579	11,456	11,471	11,548	11,545	11,565	11,675	11,707
Service-providing.....	112,249	112,064	112,076	111,700	111,555	111,737	112,218	112,060	112,463	112,801	113,011
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.1	33.4	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.1	39.6	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.4
Overtime.....	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>1,2,3</sup></b>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup> .....	1.4	2.0	.3	.5	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup> .....	1.0	2.3	.3	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1
Service-providing <sup>5</sup> .....	1.3	2.0	.3	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7
State and local government.....	2.3	1.8	.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.9	3.3	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3
Nonunion.....	.9	1.8	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

<sup>5</sup> Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

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

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

Selected measures	2009	2010	2009			2010				2011	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Compensation data<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.5	1.6	.3	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.3	1.8	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5
<b>Price data<sup>1</sup></b>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	-4	1.6	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	-2.6	4.2	3.1	-6	1.6	1.8	-1	.6	1.4	3.7	1.2
Finished consumer goods.....	-3.9	5.6	4.3	-7	1.9	2.4	-1	.7	1.8	4.8	1.4
Capital equipment.....	1.9	.4	-2	-4	.8	.0	-1	.0	.5	.6	.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-8.4	6.3	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.1	3.1
Crude materials.....	-30.4	21.1	12.3	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.1	3.8
<b>Productivity data<sup>4</sup></b>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.4	4.1	8.0	7.0	5.3	4.3	1.1	2.5	1.7	-1.4	.0
Nonfarm business sector.....	2.3	4.1	8.0	6.5	5.5	4.6	1.2	2.1	2.2	-6	-3
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>5</sup> .....	1.6	5.3	7.2	9.3	10.5	9.3	-1.2	-1	-3.1	1.4	—

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Output per hour of all employees.

**3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes**

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2010			2011		2010			2011	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>										
All persons, business sector.....	2.9	2.7	-0.1	2.3	—	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	—
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	3.1	2.5	.1	2.5	—	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.0	—
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
Union.....	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.0
Nonunion.....	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2
State and local government.....	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Union.....	.5	.5	.2	.6	.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
Nonunion.....	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
State and local government.....	.2	.6	.2	.3	.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>TOTAL</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	235,801	237,830	237,690	237,890	238,099	238,322	238,530	238,715	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000	239,146	239,313	239,489
Civilian labor force.....	154,142	153,889	153,684	153,628	154,117	154,124	153,960	153,950	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406	153,421	153,693	153,421
Participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	64.7	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.1
Employed.....	139,877	139,064	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779	139,334
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	59.3	58.5	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.2
Unemployed.....	14,265	14,825	14,593	14,637	14,849	14,746	14,876	15,041	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542	13,747	13,914	14,087
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2
Not in the labor force.....	81,659	83,941	84,006	84,262	83,983	84,198	84,570	84,765	85,199	85,518	85,605	85,594	85,725	85,620	86,069
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	105,493	106,596	106,522	106,641	106,761	106,887	107,007	107,114	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381	107,469	107,566	107,668
Civilian labor force.....	78,897	78,994	79,094	78,993	79,295	79,289	79,016	78,980	78,906	78,506	78,795	78,764	78,856	79,193	79,104
Participation rate.....	74.8	74.1	74.3	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.5
Employed.....	71,341	71,230	71,329	71,340	71,505	71,559	71,365	71,130	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959	71,939	72,137	71,937
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.7	66.8	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.8
Unemployed.....	7,555	7,763	7,765	7,653	7,789	7,729	7,651	7,849	7,426	6,917	6,841	6,805	6,917	7,056	7,167
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1
Not in the labor force.....	26,596	27,603	27,428	27,648	27,467	27,599	27,991	28,134	28,310	28,698	28,497	28,617	28,612	28,373	28,564
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	113,265	114,333	114,264	114,372	114,481	114,596	114,704	114,801	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792	114,868	114,954	115,045
Civilian labor force.....	68,856	68,990	68,826	68,797	68,883	69,082	69,018	69,151	69,027	68,839	68,802	68,898	68,896	68,908	68,618
Participation rate.....	60.8	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.6
Employed.....	63,699	63,456	63,483	63,340	63,379	63,562	63,400	63,385	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566	63,479	63,402	63,098
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	56.2	55.5	55.6	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.2	54.8
Unemployed.....	5,157	5,534	5,343	5,458	5,504	5,520	5,618	5,766	5,599	5,447	5,483	5,332	5,417	5,505	5,520
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0
Not in the labor force.....	44,409	45,343	45,438	45,575	45,598	45,514	45,687	45,651	45,867	45,798	45,912	45,894	45,972	46,047	46,427
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	17,043	16,901	16,904	16,877	16,857	16,839	16,819	16,800	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827	16,809	16,792	16,776
Civilian labor force.....	6,390	5,906	5,764	5,838	5,939	5,754	5,927	5,820	5,757	5,841	5,649	5,744	5,669	5,592	5,698
Participation rate.....	37.5	34.9	34.1	34.6	35.2	34.2	35.2	34.6	34.3	34.6	33.5	34.1	33.7	33.3	34.0
Employed.....	4,837	4,378	4,279	4,312	4,383	4,256	4,319	4,393	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339	4,255	4,240	4,299
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	28.4	25.9	25.3	25.5	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.3	25.2	25.6
Unemployed.....	1,552	1,528	1,485	1,526	1,556	1,497	1,607	1,426	1,460	1,500	1,350	1,405	1,413	1,352	1,399
Unemployment rate.....	24.3	25.9	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5
Not in the labor force.....	10,654	10,995	11,140	11,039	10,918	11,085	10,893	10,980	11,022	11,022	11,196	11,083	11,140	11,201	11,078
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	190,902	192,075	191,979	192,109	192,245	192,391	192,527	192,641	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688	192,771	192,877	192,989
Civilian labor force.....	125,644	125,084	124,964	125,094	125,358	125,333	124,914	124,824	124,700	124,192	124,237	124,497	124,650	124,811	124,493
Participation rate.....	65.8	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5
Employed.....	114,996	114,168	114,176	114,312	114,457	114,433	113,975	113,728	114,079	114,197	114,330	114,706	114,652	114,785	114,358
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	60.2	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3
Unemployed.....	10,648	10,916	10,788	10,782	10,901	10,899	10,940	11,096	10,620	9,995	9,907	9,791	9,998	10,026	10,135
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Not in the labor force.....	65,258	66,991	67,015	67,016	66,887	67,058	67,612	67,817	68,049	68,325	68,364	68,191	68,122	68,066	68,496
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	28,241	28,708	28,685	28,718	28,755	28,794	28,831	28,865	28,896	28,947	28,976	29,005	29,035	29,063	29,093
Civilian labor force.....	17,632	17,862	17,745	17,676	17,876	17,777	17,946	18,020	17,958	17,857	17,865	17,836	17,849	17,750	17,733
Participation rate.....	62.4	62.2	61.9	61.5	62.2	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.1	61.0
Employed.....	15,025	15,010	15,020	14,908	14,972	14,920	15,127	15,142	15,119	15,048	15,124	15,067	14,966	14,870	14,855
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	53.2	52.3	52.4	51.9	52.1	51.8	52.5	52.5	52.3	52.0	52.2	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1
Unemployed.....	2,606	2,852	2,725	2,767	2,904	2,857	2,818	2,878	2,839	2,809	2,741	2,769	2,882	2,880	2,877
Unemployment rate.....	14.8	16.0	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.2
Not in the labor force.....	10,609	10,846	10,941	11,043	10,879	11,017	10,885	10,845	10,939	11,090	11,112	11,169	11,186	11,313	11,360

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	32,891	33,713	33,662	33,747	33,836	33,927	34,014	34,102	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155	34,233	34,311	34,391
Civilian labor force.....	22,352	22,748	22,677	22,737	22,733	22,896	22,814	22,915	22,868	22,823	22,519	22,676	22,798	22,739	22,816
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.5	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.1	66.1	66.4	66.6	66.3	66.3
Employed.....	19,647	19,906	19,867	19,980	19,991	20,042	19,936	19,899	19,906	20,099	19,912	20,105	20,110	20,025	20,164
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	59.7	59.0	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.1	58.6	58.4	58.2	59.1	58.4	58.9	58.7	58.4	58.6
Unemployed.....	2,706	2,843	2,810	2,757	2,742	2,854	2,878	3,016	2,962	2,724	2,606	2,571	2,688	2,715	2,653
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.6
Not in the labor force.....	10,539	10,964	10,986	11,010	11,102	11,031	11,201	11,188	11,320	11,178	11,561	11,479	11,435	11,571	11,574

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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

**5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,877	139,064	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779	139,334
Men.....	73,670	73,359	73,385	73,466	73,600	73,594	73,470	73,337	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108	73,973	74,177	74,014
Women.....	66,208	65,705	65,706	65,526	65,667	65,784	65,613	65,572	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756	65,702	65,602	65,320
Married men, spouse present.....	43,998	43,292	43,341	43,372	43,418	43,701	43,301	43,130	43,081	42,915	42,957	42,880	42,987	42,998	43,004
Married women, spouse present.....	35,207	34,582	34,359	34,345	34,271	34,469	34,553	34,543	34,612	34,571	34,496	34,236	34,062	33,826	33,676
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,913	8,874	8,631	8,533	8,883	9,506	9,100	8,960	8,931	8,407	8,340	8,433	8,600	8,548	8,552
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,648	6,174	6,172	6,164	6,357	6,732	6,174	6,025	6,011	5,771	5,630	5,595	5,689	5,834	5,806
Could only find part-time work.....	1,966	2,375	2,123	2,301	2,379	2,478	2,564	2,557	2,568	2,510	2,415	2,332	2,480	2,473	2,401
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,710	18,251	17,963	18,219	18,566	18,256	18,230	18,326	18,184	17,929	18,220	18,417	18,282	18,468	18,470
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,791	8,744	8,482	8,384	8,752	9,380	8,991	8,822	8,789	8,242	8,248	8,265	8,475	8,400	8,400
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,556	6,087	6,080	6,051	6,276	6,649	6,108	5,941	5,911	5,661	5,558	5,504	5,581	5,731	5,704
Could only find part-time work.....	1,955	2,358	2,098	2,235	2,347	2,454	2,534	2,555	2,542	2,513	2,383	2,305	2,457	2,444	2,341
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,372	17,911	17,694	17,886	18,175	17,911	17,848	17,929	17,829	17,552	17,835	17,984	17,967	18,126	18,151

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

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

## 6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.8	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.3	23.4	21.1	22.5	22.8	21.3	21.6	22.3	20.7	21.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	25.2	26.3	27.1	26.2	27.0	26.8	26.0	23.3	25.7	24.4	22.5	23.3	24.8	22.8	24.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.4	20.0	19.3	20.4	20.4	19.9	20.8	18.7	19.1	21.0	20.0	19.9	19.8	18.7	18.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	14.8	16.0	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	39.5	43.0	40.4	41.3	45.7	49.2	47.7	46.3	44.2	45.4	38.4	42.1	41.6	40.7	39.9
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	46.0	45.4	43.7	44.6	51.2	48.3	51.3	49.5	42.5	47.9	41.9	40.3	45.5	45.1	41.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	33.4	40.5	37.0	37.7	39.5	50.1	44.0	43.1	45.8	42.6	34.9	43.8	37.9	35.9	38.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.3	17.3	17.4	16.7	17.2	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	11.5	12.8	11.8	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.6
Married men, spouse present.....	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2
Married women, spouse present.....	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6
Full-time workers.....	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8
Part-time workers.....	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.6	14.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.6	14.7	14.3
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.0
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.4
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

## 7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,165	2,771	2,779	2,833	2,756	2,872	2,659	2,824	2,725	2,678	2,390	2,449	2,691	2,664	3,076
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,828	3,267	3,138	3,098	3,604	3,329	3,427	3,336	3,184	3,016	3,094	2,914	2,907	2,892	2,972
15 weeks and over.....	7,272	8,786	8,900	8,709	8,471	8,517	8,734	8,843	8,647	8,495	8,172	8,078	7,845	8,184	8,125
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,775	2,371	2,209	2,171	2,210	2,364	2,500	2,515	2,205	2,285	2,179	1,957	2,006	1,984	1,836
27 weeks and over.....	4,496	6,415	6,691	6,539	6,261	6,153	6,234	6,328	6,441	6,210	5,993	6,122	5,839	6,200	6,289
Mean duration, in weeks.....	24.4	33.0	34.8	33.9	33.5	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.2	36.9	37.1	39.0	38.3	39.7	39.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	15.1	21.4	25.5	21.7	20.6	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.4	21.8	21.2	21.7	20.7	22.0	22.5

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

**8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	9,160	9,250	9,097	9,090	9,285	9,286	9,070	9,471	8,923	8,519	8,334	8,209	8,144	8,274	8,261
On temporary layoff.....	1,630	1,431	1,403	1,268	1,505	1,340	1,293	1,430	1,402	1,249	1,270	1,197	1,251	1,214	1,251
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,530	7,819	7,694	7,822	7,780	7,947	7,777	8,042	7,521	7,270	7,064	7,013	6,894	7,060	7,010
Job leavers.....	882	889	897	896	868	809	854	864	914	910	898	896	942	908	965
Reentrants.....	3,187	3,466	3,272	3,417	3,418	3,441	3,498	3,427	3,408	3,357	3,352	3,262	3,375	3,433	3,430
New entrants.....	1,035	1,220	1,147	1,197	1,260	1,193	1,278	1,269	1,311	1,351	1,337	1,360	1,346	1,231	1,222
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	64.2	62.4	63.1	62.3	62.6	63.0	61.7	63.0	61.3	60.3	59.9	59.8	59.0	59.8	59.5
On temporary layoff.....	11.4	9.6	9.7	8.7	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.0
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.8	52.7	53.4	53.6	52.5	54.0	52.9	53.5	51.7	51.4	50.7	51.1	49.9	51.0	50.5
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.0
Reentrants.....	22.3	23.4	22.7	23.4	23.0	23.4	23.8	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.4	24.8	24.7
New entrants.....	7.3	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.8
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	18.4	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.3
16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5
16 to 17 years.....	25.9	29.1	29.3	30.4	31.2	30.0	30.3	24.9	27.1	27.8	28.8	29.0	31.4	29.4	28.2
18 to 19 years.....	23.4	24.2	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.3	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6	21.5	22.5	22.2	21.9	22.8
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	15.5	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5
25 years and older.....	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0
25 to 54 years.....	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2
55 years and older.....	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.0
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	20.9	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.2	18.6	18.6
16 to 19 years.....	27.8	28.8	29.2	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.4	26.6	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.2	28.1	27.0	27.4
16 to 17 years.....	28.7	31.8	33.0	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.8	28.5	29.0	29.1	28.5	28.5	32.7	31.3	30.7
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	27.4	27.3	26.7	27.8	26.2	26.8	25.5	27.4	26.6	24.8	25.3	26.4	25.2	25.7
20 to 24 years.....	17.0	17.8	17.8	18.2	17.3	17.1	16.5	18.1	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.5
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4
25 to 54 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6
55 years and older.....	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.9
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	15.3	15.7	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.9	16.1	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7
16 to 19 years.....	20.7	22.8	22.2	23.2	22.9	22.8	24.8	22.3	22.8	24.0	21.8	22.7	21.8	21.3	21.6
16 to 17 years.....	23.1	26.5	25.8	28.4	29.6	26.8	27.0	21.2	25.2	26.4	29.1	29.5	30.1	27.5	25.9
18 to 19 years.....	19.4	20.9	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.4	22.6	22.8	21.5	22.5	17.8	19.7	17.9	18.6	19.7
20 to 24 years.....	12.3	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.4
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4
25 to 54 years.....	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.3

<sup>1</sup> 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	May 2010	Apr. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	State	May 2010	Apr. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	9.5	9.3	9.6	Missouri.....	9.5	8.9	8.9
Alaska.....	8.0	7.3	7.3	Montana.....	7.2	7.3	7.3
Arizona.....	10.0	9.3	9.1	Nebraska.....	4.7	4.2	4.1
Arkansas.....	7.8	7.7	7.8	Nevada.....	14.9	12.5	12.1
California.....	12.4	11.8	11.7	New Hampshire.....	6.1	4.9	4.8
Colorado.....	8.9	8.8	8.7	New Jersey.....	9.5	9.3	9.4
Connecticut.....	9.1	9.1	9.1	New Mexico.....	8.3	7.6	6.9
Delaware.....	8.4	8.2	8.0	New York.....	8.6	7.9	7.8
District of Columbia.....	9.9	9.6	9.8	North Carolina.....	10.8	9.7	9.7
Florida.....	11.3	10.8	10.6	North Dakota.....	3.9	3.3	3.2
Georgia.....	10.0	9.8	9.8	Ohio.....	10.2	8.6	8.6
Hawaii.....	6.6	6.1	6.0	Oklahoma.....	7.1	5.6	5.3
Idaho.....	9.2	9.6	9.4	Oregon.....	10.9	9.5	9.3
Illinois.....	10.5	8.7	8.9	Pennsylvania.....	8.7	7.5	7.4
Indiana.....	10.4	8.2	8.2	Rhode Island.....	11.7	10.9	10.9
Iowa.....	6.1	6.0	6.0	South Carolina.....	11.2	9.8	10.0
Kansas.....	7.1	6.7	6.6	South Dakota.....	4.8	4.9	4.8
Kentucky.....	10.4	10.0	9.8	Tennessee.....	9.8	9.6	9.7
Louisiana.....	7.3	8.1	8.2	Texas.....	8.1	8.0	8.0
Maine.....	8.0	7.6	7.7	Utah.....	7.8	7.4	7.3
Maryland.....	7.4	6.8	6.8	Vermont.....	6.3	5.3	5.4
Massachusetts.....	8.5	7.8	7.6	Virginia.....	7.0	6.1	6.0
Michigan.....	12.8	10.2	10.3	Washington.....	9.6	9.2	9.1
Minnesota.....	7.4	6.5	6.6	West Virginia.....	8.8	8.8	8.6
Mississippi.....	10.4	10.4	10.3	Wisconsin.....	8.5	7.3	7.4
				Wyoming.....	7.1	6.0	6.0

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	May 2010	Apr. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	State	May 2010	Apr. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,130,704	2,151,657	2,162,604	Missouri.....	3,019,042	3,032,426	3,037,419
Alaska.....	360,734	363,633	363,842	Montana.....	497,603	500,252	501,766
Arizona.....	3,181,672	3,185,759	3,188,395	Nebraska.....	977,990	988,163	989,551
Arkansas.....	1,350,763	1,368,022	1,364,304	Nevada.....	1,357,145	1,314,405	1,312,033
California.....	18,196,017	18,080,009	18,063,056	New Hampshire.....	744,414	744,073	742,246
Colorado.....	2,696,202	2,692,281	2,692,066	New Jersey.....	4,516,336	4,501,801	4,505,815
Connecticut.....	1,898,853	1,898,587	1,894,087	New Mexico.....	954,066	948,752	944,252
Delaware.....	426,564	426,261	426,078	New York.....	9,660,123	9,575,096	9,580,434
District of Columbia.....	335,775	334,694	334,641	North Carolina.....	4,541,205	4,489,137	4,502,448
Florida.....	9,212,473	9,246,407	9,249,760	North Dakota.....	370,287	373,315	373,580
Georgia.....	4,693,029	4,680,375	4,690,404	Ohio.....	5,900,550	5,892,133	5,892,333
Hawaii.....	628,444	635,421	635,055	Oklahoma.....	1,757,672	1,739,087	1,737,343
Idaho.....	758,532	765,391	765,995	Oregon.....	1,984,247	1,995,721	1,992,388
Illinois.....	6,644,342	6,596,663	6,597,455	Pennsylvania.....	6,351,625	6,356,204	6,343,911
Indiana.....	3,151,548	3,117,523	3,118,756	Rhode Island.....	576,514	571,124	569,723
Iowa.....	1,669,872	1,684,947	1,683,019	South Carolina.....	2,165,254	2,152,351	2,155,387
Kansas.....	1,503,077	1,505,528	1,505,401	South Dakota.....	444,006	449,327	449,155
Kentucky.....	2,080,869	2,118,574	2,120,276	Tennessee.....	3,057,778	3,124,310	3,142,101
Louisiana.....	2,081,431	2,067,257	2,060,548	Texas.....	12,124,704	12,265,917	12,281,096
Maine.....	697,034	699,984	699,667	Utah.....	1,372,464	1,358,549	1,361,433
Maryland.....	2,982,517	2,988,598	2,990,686	Vermont.....	361,256	364,133	363,054
Massachusetts.....	3,495,616	3,505,384	3,497,261	Virginia.....	4,187,733	4,201,410	4,207,597
Michigan.....	4,806,569	4,740,989	4,736,232	Washington.....	3,537,528	3,488,387	3,485,572
Minnesota.....	2,967,009	2,971,045	2,977,602	West Virginia.....	782,904	782,563	782,878
Mississippi.....	1,311,408	1,346,467	1,351,838	Wisconsin.....	3,068,293	3,067,824	3,072,021
				Wyoming.....	294,651	292,846	293,668

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL NONFARM.....</b>	130,807	129,818	129,981	129,932	129,873	129,844	130,015	130,108	130,260	130,328	130,563	130,757	130,974	130,999	131,017
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	108,252	107,337	107,258	107,351	107,461	107,570	107,713	107,841	108,008	108,102	108,363	108,582	108,823	108,896	108,953
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	18,557	17,755	17,763	17,791	17,790	17,784	17,785	17,793	17,797	17,835	17,916	17,956	17,999	18,002	18,006
<b>Natural resources and</b>															
<b>mining.....</b>	694	705	704	711	719	725	734	735	734	739	744	759	770	779	786
Logging.....	50.4	49.5	50.2	50.5	50.7	49.5	49.1	47.8	47.2	48.1	48.4	49.8	47.6	47.2	46.5
Mining.....	643.3	655.9	653.5	660.1	668.3	675.0	685.0	686.8	686.7	691.0	695.1	708.9	721.9	731.3	739.3
Oil and gas extraction.....	159.8	158.9	158.1	158.2	159.8	160.9	162.5	161.2	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.2	170.4	171.5	172.2
Mining, except oil and gas <sup>1</sup> .....	208.3	202.9	202.6	202.9	204.3	205.2	206.1	206.1	205.6	205.1	208.1	210.4	212.7	213.5	213.5
Coal mining.....	81.5	80.6	80.5	80.6	81.1	81.8	82.4	82.6	83.2	83.2	83.0	83.9	85.2	86.6	86.6
Support activities for mining.....	275.2	294.1	292.8	299.0	304.2	308.9	316.4	319.5	319.5	322.5	324.0	333.6	341.1	347.1	353.6
<b>Construction.....</b>	6,016	5,526	5,511	5,500	5,520	5,514	5,512	5,504	5,498	5,478	5,517	5,522	5,526	5,522	5,513
Construction of buildings.....	1,357.2	1,231.6	1,231.2	1,221.8	1,221.5	1,223.0	1,217.1	1,219.0	1,222.1	1,219.7	1,221.4	1,222.1	1,222.1	1,217.2	1,215.3
Heavy and civil engineering.....	851.3	828.6	823.4	825.9	837.3	841.4	845.1	845.7	834.2	830.5	839.0	839.3	849.7	848.2	846.4
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,807.9	3,465.5	3,456.6	3,452.4	3,461.1	3,449.4	3,450.1	3,439.7	3,441.2	3,427.8	3,456.5	3,458.0	3,453.8	3,457.0	3,451.7
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	11,847	11,524	11,548	11,580	11,551	11,545	11,539	11,554	11,565	11,618	11,655	11,675	11,703	11,701	11,707
Production workers.....	8,322	8,075	8,103	8,123	8,094	8,083	8,072	8,080	8,093	8,133	8,162	8,188	8,212	8,208	8,204
<b>Durable goods.....</b>	7,284	7,067	7,079	7,114	7,092	7,095	7,097	7,113	7,126	7,183	7,211	7,232	7,253	7,265	7,280
Production workers.....	4,990	4,831	4,849	4,874	4,851	4,852	4,846	4,854	4,865	4,906	4,929	4,953	4,968	4,974	4,980
Wood products.....	358.7	341.1	347.4	342.8	340.0	337.7	336.0	337.7	337.4	340.9	343.1	342.7	339.4	336.5	331.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	394.3	372.0	373.0	371.6	370.7	372.5	371.8	370.6	367.5	369.6	371.4	372.1	371.0	372.2	371.4
Primary metals.....	362.1	360.7	363.8	365.2	365.0	365.2	365.3	366.6	368.2	369.4	374.5	376.4	380.7	383.8	385.1
Fabricated metal products.....	1,311.6	1,284.6	1,286.6	1,295.2	1,296.1	1,299.9	1,300.6	1,305.7	1,312.5	1,323.2	1,329.8	1,339.0	1,347.4	1,356.6	1,364.4
Machinery.....	1,028.6	992.9	996.1	998.2	997.6	998.4	1,000.2	1,007.3	1,010.2	1,018.3	1,025.8	1,030.8	1,036.8	1,042.5	1,046.6
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup> .....	1,136.9	1,100.1	1,099.5	1,101.4	1,103.0	1,103.0	1,102.9	1,106.7	1,111.1	1,115.2	1,117.9	1,119.6	1,123.0	1,121.5	1,123.5
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	166.4	161.6	160.6	161.8	162.4	162.2	163.5	164.9	166.1	167.6	169.7	169.5	170.6	170.0	172.4
Communications equipment.....	120.5	118.0	118.1	118.2	119.2	119.3	120.1	119.6	119.0	119.2	117.8	118.3	119.2	118.3	118.1
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	378.1	369.7	370.5	371.3	373.2	372.0	372.1	372.9	375.5	377.5	380.1	382.3	383.0	383.8	384.0
Electronic instruments.....	421.6	406.0	405.1	405.4	404.3	405.8	403.8	405.5	406.2	406.3	405.2	404.1	403.9	401.9	402.0
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	373.6	360.7	359.2	362.1	362.3	363.9	364.7	365.2	367.7	368.2	368.5	368.1	369.3	370.0	370.7
Transportation equipment.....	1,347.9	1,329.9	1,327.3	1,353.5	1,334.5	1,332.5	1,333.3	1,332.7	1,329.8	1,351.8	1,354.0	1,357.1	1,360.5	1,354.9	1,357.2
Furniture and related products.....	385.7	357.4	360.1	356.8	356.9	355.7	354.5	351.4	350.3	352.2	350.6	351.1	350.1	351.7	351.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	584.4	567.6	565.9	566.7	566.0	566.3	567.5	569.5	571.2	574.2	575.5	575.0	575.1	575.7	578.2
<b>Nondurable goods.....</b>	4,563	4,457	4,469	4,466	4,459	4,450	4,442	4,441	4,439	4,435	4,444	4,443	4,450	4,436	4,427
Production workers.....	3,332	3,244	3,254	3,249	3,243	3,231	3,226	3,226	3,228	3,227	3,233	3,235	3,244	3,234	3,224
Food manufacturing.....	1,456.4	1,446.8	1,452.7	1,451.4	1,449.2	1,445.2	1,440.3	1,442.1	1,444.9	1,446.9	1,452.6	1,449.7	1,455.3	1,447.9	1,440.0
Beverages and tobacco products.....	187.4	182.3	182.3	180.3	181.4	183.2	184.4	183.8	182.4	177.6	180.2	179.8	181.7	183.1	185.1
Textile mills.....	124.4	119.3	119.8	119.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	119.0	119.8	119.9	120.8	121.4	122.3	122.0	122.8
Textile product mills.....	125.7	118.5	119.9	119.9	118.8	118.5	117.1	115.8	116.3	115.6	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.1	115.8
Apparel.....	167.5	157.7	156.5	156.7	155.8	155.0	156.6	157.1	157.6	157.9	156.3	156.2	156.4	155.9	155.3
Leather and allied products.....	29.0	27.8	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.0
Paper and paper products.....	407.0	396.8	397.5	396.5	396.7	396.8	396.6	396.2	396.8	396.5	397.4	397.5	398.2	396.1	397.2
Printing and related support activities.....	521.8	486.9	489.1	489.1	485.8	483.0	481.3	480.9	476.2	476.4	474.5	473.5	472.2	469.2	466.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	115.3	114.0	114.4	114.3	114.1	114.0	115.5	113.2	113.0	111.6	112.6	112.7	112.8	112.5	112.1
Chemicals.....	804.1	783.8	783.6	782.8	782.6	781.8	779.4	777.8	777.5	773.9	774.9	776.1	777.8	775.8	776.4
Plastics and rubber products.....	624.9	623.2	625.6	628.0	627.8	625.4	623.9	626.4	626.1	630.2	629.5	630.6	628.0	628.7	626.2
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	112,249	112,064	112,218	112,141	112,083	112,060	112,230	112,315	112,463	112,493	112,647	112,801	112,975	112,997	113,011
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	89,695	89,582	89,495	89,560	89,671	89,786	89,928	90,048	90,211	90,267	90,447	90,626	90,824	90,894	90,947
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	24,906	24,605	24,587	24,609	24,601	24,627	24,670	24,684	24,746	24,740	24,775	24,791	24,870	24,883	24,900
<b>Wholesale trade.....</b>	5,586.6	5,456.0	5,450.7	5,453.8	5,454.5	5,456.0	5,467.4	5,475.7	5,479.5	5,492.4	5,508.2	5,522.6	5,529.8	5,536.4	5,543.5
Durable goods.....	2,809.9	2,719.4	2,712.3	2,717.6	2,718.5	2,722.4	2,728.3	2,733.7	2,736.0	2,744.6	2,755.9	2,764.0	2,767.6	2,774.2	2,779.9
Nondurable goods.....	1,966.1	1,931.6	1,930.1	1,929.9	1,930.5	1,928.7	1,931.8	1,932.7	1,935.5	1,939.6	1,941.7	1,945.7	1,947.3	1,946.6	1,946.0
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	810.7	805.1	808.3	806.3	805.5	804.9	807.3	809.3	808.0	808.2	810.6	812.9	814.9	815.6	817.6
<b>Retail trade.....</b>	14,522.4	14,413.9	14,408.5	14,419.3	14,412.6	14,430.3	14,456.6	14,441.0	14,447.2	14,477.7	14,477.8	14,472.2	14,536.3	14,532.0	14,537.2
Motor vehicles and parts dealers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,637.5	1,624.5	1,619.5	1,616.5	1,622.9	1,627.3	1,634.9	1,643.1	1,648.1	1,650.8	1,656.2	1,659.9	1,665.8	1,670.1	1,669.6
Automobile dealers.....	1,018.2	1,006.4	1,002.4	1,001.9	1,004.5	1,007.0	1,012.6	1,018.7	1,021.4	1,023.3	1,026.9	1,030.1	1,034.0	1,038.7	1,039.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	449.2	436.3	437.6	435.0	432.8	436.0	439.6	435.8	435.8	435.4	434.7	435.1	435.6	436.3	436.6
Electronics and appliance stores.....	491.0	497.5	493.6	494.7	497.5	500.8	506.1	508.6	503.2	500.0	496.4	496.3	501.5	501.1	501.9

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,155.6	1,125.7	1,123.9	1,120.8	1,118.9	1,115.1	1,109.9	1,112.0	1,112.0	1,117.3	1,115.2	1,124.1	1,131.2	1,122.6	1,121.1
Food and beverage stores.....	2,830.0	2,810.5	2,806.8	2,808.4	2,811.1	2,812.4	2,810.6	2,810.9	2,814.1	2,816.1	2,818.1	2,819.9	2,833.2	2,829.8	2,832.5
Health and personal care stores.....	986.0	978.9	979.5	978.1	976.3	976.3	977.6	976.4	970.9	971.9	971.1	969.7	971.5	971.9	969.2
Gasoline stations.....	825.5	816.4	815.5	820.2	816.6	816.0	814.4	815.3	816.1	814.9	813.2	814.5	817.1	820.3	821.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,363.9	1,376.5	1,376.1	1,378.2	1,377.7	1,388.0	1,401.1	1,404.4	1,405.4	1,412.1	1,417.0	1,418.5	1,422.5	1,425.0	1,426.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	614.0	600.5	601.0	600.6	599.0	597.8	597.4	600.4	601.5	597.6	598.3	598.9	597.6	596.7	595.0
General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup> .....	2,966.2	2,970.6	2,974.3	2,987.0	2,983.6	2,986.1	2,988.2	2,968.2	2,972.8	2,987.2	2,984.7	2,958.0	2,983.4	2,977.7	2,981.9
Department stores.....	1,472.9	1,487.6	1,493.0	1,497.3	1,496.9	1,495.8	1,495.1	1,484.3	1,484.2	1,498.9	1,499.5	1,488.4	1,495.9	1,491.0	1,489.5
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	782.4	760.4	759.6	760.7	757.9	756.6	757.8	754.9	753.9	758.7	758.9	762.8	763.0	764.0	765.9
Nonstore retailers.....	421.1	416.1	421.1	419.1	418.3	417.9	419.0	411.0	413.4	415.7	414.0	414.5	413.9	416.5	414.8
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,236.4</b>	<b>4,183.5</b>	<b>4,175.8</b>	<b>4,184.8</b>	<b>4,184.1</b>	<b>4,192.4</b>	<b>4,196.2</b>	<b>4,218.3</b>	<b>4,268.4</b>	<b>4,221.2</b>	<b>4,238.2</b>	<b>4,246.2</b>	<b>4,252.4</b>	<b>4,263.9</b>	<b>4,267.5</b>
Air transportation.....	462.8	464.2	463.7	462.6	462.8	463.4	463.7	466.9	467.7	469.3	470.5	472.6	469.7	472.9	468.9
Rail transportation.....	218.2	214.9	214.4	216.0	217.1	217.6	218.4	219.0	218.5	219.1	220.1	221.5	221.8	222.8	223.0
Water transportation.....	63.4	62.8	63.1	62.8	62.8	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.7	65.1	66.2	64.6	64.0	64.1	63.2
Truck transportation.....	1,268.2	1,244.1	1,241.9	1,246.7	1,248.4	1,248.5	1,250.2	1,256.0	1,255.9	1,255.2	1,265.2	1,270.7	1,275.3	1,278.3	1,282.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	421.7	432.4	427.6	437.5	433.7	438.6	442.9	444.3	445.2	443.9	445.1	444.8	447.6	448.3	449.0
Pipeline transportation.....	42.6	42.4	42.1	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.6	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.6	27.3	27.8	27.6	27.5	27.6	28.1	27.1	26.7	27.1	27.2	28.0	27.1	29.4	29.9
Support activities for transportation.....	548.5	540.1	543.4	544.4	543.2	542.3	543.0	540.6	542.0	546.1	550.5	552.3	555.3	554.4	555.5
Couriers and messengers.....	546.3	527.1	520.6	518.3	518.9	521.0	516.5	527.3	573.6	524.9	522.2	521.6	521.0	522.0	522.6
Warehousing and storage.....	637.1	628.3	631.2	627.0	627.4	628.7	628.1	631.0	631.8	628.1	628.6	626.9	627.4	628.4	629.2
Utilities.....	560.0	551.9	551.7	550.7	550.2	548.6	549.8	549.3	551.2	548.9	550.6	550.1	551.4	551.1	551.5
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>2,686</b>
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	796.4	761.0	760.5	760.5	761.3	759.4	758.9	757.2	756.9	756.2	757.7	756.1	756.7	755.9	756.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	357.6	372.0	365.8	372.8	378.2	373.3	372.0	373.4	372.6	371.1	365.2	367.5	365.2	368.5	367.8
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	300.5	294.5	293.6	294.8	295.7	296.1	296.0	296.3	295.7	295.8	297.1	296.1	296.0	295.6	295.9
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	965.7	899.7	898.3	894.1	892.0	887.7	886.2	886.0	881.8	876.8	875.9	872.4	873.1	870.3	869.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	248.5	242.0	241.7	241.5	240.4	240.5	240.6	240.4	241.0	239.8	239.8	240.1	239.8	240.6	240.3
Other information services.....	135.0	141.5	141.0	142.5	143.0	143.5	143.3	145.3	145.7	147.0	148.3	150.7	153.3	155.0	155.7
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>7,628</b>	<b>7,618</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>7,617</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>7,617</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>7,611</b>
Finance and insurance.....	5,774.9	5,691.3	5,689.4	5,686.7	5,684.0	5,686.7	5,685.6	5,685.3	5,681.5	5,677.0	5,669.8	5,668.5	5,666.5	5,675.6	5,666.9
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.2
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,590.2	2,544.7	2,540.9	2,541.8	2,542.6	2,547.2	2,552.0	2,552.1	2,549.0	2,543.9	2,539.7	2,536.8	2,538.0	2,547.8	2,542.4
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,753.8	1,733.4	1,732.2	1,732.4	1,733.0	1,735.8	1,738.9	1,740.9	1,741.9	1,743.1	1,744.2	1,746.3	1,750.1	1,757.3	1,755.4
Commercial banking.....	1,316.9	1,308.4	1,306.0	1,307.6	1,308.8	1,310.8	1,313.8	1,314.4	1,316.4	1,315.8	1,316.3	1,317.6	1,321.2	1,328.0	1,324.6
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	811.3	800.9	801.8	803.0	801.2	805.5	800.3	801.2	803.1	804.7	806.7	807.4	808.5	808.6	810.9
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,264.1	2,238.0	2,238.8	2,233.8	2,232.6	2,226.6	2,225.7	2,224.0	2,221.7	2,220.1	2,215.1	2,215.9	2,212.3	2,211.5	2,206.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.4	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.0	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.5	87.2	87.3	87.3	86.7	86.5	85.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,994.0	1,938.9	1,938.9	1,931.7	1,931.5	1,928.9	1,931.7	1,930.6	1,935.3	1,929.5	1,935.7	1,942.8	1,945.4	1,950.2	1,944.0
Real estate.....	1,420.2	1,395.5	1,393.2	1,387.8	1,389.5	1,389.8	1,391.6	1,388.0	1,395.0	1,390.8	1,394.7	1,396.2	1,402.8	1,409.9	1,405.2
Rental and leasing services.....	547.3	518.2	520.9	519.1	517.2	514.3	514.7	517.3	515.0	513.0	515.4	520.9	516.9	514.5	513.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.5	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>16,579</b>	<b>16,688</b>	<b>16,683</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>16,711</b>	<b>16,719</b>	<b>16,759</b>	<b>16,844</b>	<b>16,902</b>	<b>16,953</b>	<b>16,991</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>17,111</b>	<b>17,156</b>	<b>17,168</b>
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,508.5	7,424.0	7,408.5	7,414.8	7,430.6	7,414.1	7,422.9	7,455.1	7,469.4	7,486.6	7,507.1	7,549.6	7,581.4	7,623.9	7,648.1
Legal services.....	1,124.9	1,113.7	1,109.7	1,111.2	1,113.8	1,115.7	1,115.9	1,116.1	1,113.7	1,115.1	1,113.5	1,112.1	1,111.2	1,111.4	1,108.8
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	914.2	888.3	881.8	882.0	887.6	875.6	871.4	893.3	881.8	883.3	879.5	904.3	911.5	931.0	933.2
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,324.7	1,276.7	1,274.0	1,275.2	1,276.4	1,273.7	1,272.6	1,273.9	1,278.5	1,280.5	1,289.2	1,291.3	1,294.2	1,296.3	1,296.5

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,422.6	1,441.5	1,436.3	1,441.7	1,445.9	1,447.1	1,456.9	1,459.6	1,464.9	1,472.1	1,477.6	1,485.7	1,492.7	1,501.2	1,506.9
Management and technical consulting services.....	994.9	991.4	991.6	990.0	989.6	991.5	994.6	1,000.3	1,008.1	1,011.8	1,020.4	1,022.7	1,032.4	1,037.7	1,038.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.9	1,863.0	1,863.9	1,862.8	1,864.9	1,870.6	1,869.9	1,870.8	1,873.3	1,871.4	1,870.5	1,875.8	1,877.3	1,883.0	1,882.6
Administrative and waste services.....	7,203.3	7,401.0	7,410.9	7,403.2	7,415.8	7,434.6	7,466.3	7,517.9	7,559.6	7,594.6	7,613.6	7,641.0	7,651.9	7,648.7	7,637.6
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup> .....	6,851.6	7,044.3	7,052.8	7,041.9	7,054.2	7,074.1	7,106.6	7,159.1	7,199.8	7,234.7	7,252.3	7,279.4	7,290.2	7,285.9	7,275.3
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	2,480.8	2,716.7	2,728.9	2,713.8	2,719.6	2,745.7	2,765.8	2,808.0	2,843.6	2,867.1	2,881.2	2,910.3	2,907.4	2,904.1	2,894.6
Temporary help services.....	1,823.3	2,078.8	2,076.1	2,073.3	2,090.2	2,110.1	2,137.3	2,164.1	2,207.2	2,206.1	2,217.6	2,247.6	2,242.2	2,240.5	2,228.5
Business support services.....	820.0	806.4	805.1	808.5	809.1	807.6	809.2	808.8	805.2	805.4	806.1	802.3	803.2	802.5	800.1
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,753.3	1,742.5	1,741.1	1,744.9	1,747.3	1,747.2	1,747.9	1,754.5	1,765.0	1,770.5	1,765.1	1,763.3	1,767.6	1,766.0	1,765.5
Waste management and remediation services.....	351.7	356.7	358.1	361.3	361.6	360.5	359.7	358.8	359.8	359.9	361.3	361.6	361.7	362.8	362.3
<b>Educational and health services</b> .....	19,193	19,564	19,535	19,571	19,612	19,631	19,695	19,732	19,760	19,789	19,832	19,865	19,905	19,923	19,923
Educational services.....	3,090.4	3,149.6	3,147.0	3,154.9	3,160.3	3,145.1	3,170.1	3,176.9	3,179.5	3,190.0	3,205.6	3,203.1	3,209.3	3,198.9	3,181.5
Health care and social assistance.....	16,102.7	16,414.5	16,388.1	16,416.3	16,451.2	16,485.5	16,524.4	16,555.3	16,580.6	16,598.5	16,626.1	16,662.1	16,696.0	16,724.0	16,741.4
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	5,793.4	5,975.8	5,961.8	5,980.2	5,996.1	6,013.5	6,033.4	6,039.7	6,051.3	6,056.1	6,073.0	6,088.5	6,107.0	6,116.7	6,133.2
Offices of physicians.....	2,279.1	2,315.8	2,312.7	2,314.1	2,318.8	2,322.2	2,327.8	2,324.5	2,330.0	2,333.4	2,334.4	2,343.4	2,347.5	2,350.8	2,355.8
Outpatient care centers.....	557.5	599.6	598.6	600.7	603.5	604.5	607.2	607.2	611.4	611.8	614.7	615.6	617.2	620.1	620.3
Home health care services.....	1,027.1	1,080.6	1,074.6	1,082.2	1,084.4	1,091.7	1,096.1	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,105.0	1,113.4	1,112.8	1,116.1	1,116.5	1,121.8
Hospitals.....	4,667.4	4,685.3	4,682.5	4,681.0	4,686.5	4,690.5	4,694.1	4,701.5	4,708.0	4,712.0	4,718.8	4,728.6	4,738.2	4,742.0	4,738.0
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	3,082.2	3,129.1	3,125.5	3,133.3	3,139.0	3,140.9	3,147.5	3,153.6	3,163.1	3,167.7	3,171.0	3,175.6	3,180.4	3,184.9	3,185.9
Nursing care facilities.....	1,644.9	1,660.8	1,659.1	1,662.6	1,663.4	1,664.6	1,667.0	1,674.1	1,674.8	1,679.4	1,677.5	1,680.3	1,681.2	1,681.7	1,684.7
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,559.8	2,624.3	2,618.3	2,621.8	2,629.6	2,640.6	2,649.4	2,660.5	2,658.2	2,662.7	2,663.3	2,669.4	2,670.4	2,680.4	2,684.3
Child day care services.....	852.8	851.8	850.5	847.1	851.5	855.4	856.1	858.4	856.6	860.2	858.3	860.5	860.3	862.7	860.1
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	13,077	13,020	13,018	13,013	13,051	13,103	13,072	13,057	13,074	13,071	13,125	13,171	13,200	13,176	13,210
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,915.5	1,908.6	1,920.9	1,924.1	1,925.2	1,933.3	1,899.8	1,895.0	1,896.4	1,886.5	1,897.0	1,904.7	1,905.5	1,881.1	1,900.3
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	396.8	410.0	412.7	419.3	423.2	429.7	404.8	410.6	410.5	406.8	413.8	415.6	410.6	398.7	403.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	129.4	127.3	127.6	127.8	127.0	126.8	125.9	126.6	127.2	128.0	129.5	129.7	131.5	129.2	130.2
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,389.2	1,371.3	1,380.6	1,377.0	1,375.0	1,376.8	1,369.1	1,357.8	1,358.7	1,351.7	1,353.7	1,359.4	1,363.4	1,353.2	1,366.4
Accommodations and food services.....	11,161.9	11,110.9	11,097.5	11,088.6	11,125.3	11,169.7	11,172.4	11,162.0	11,177.4	11,184.3	11,228.2	11,266.3	11,294.6	11,294.4	11,309.2
Accommodations.....	1,763.0	1,759.1	1,768.2	1,774.1	1,781.4	1,772.7	1,766.2	1,759.3	1,763.3	1,769.0	1,773.1	1,783.4	1,789.0	1,788.8	1,794.9
Food services and drinking places.....	9,398.9	9,351.8	9,329.3	9,314.5	9,343.9	9,397.0	9,406.2	9,402.7	9,414.1	9,415.3	9,455.1	9,482.9	9,505.6	9,505.6	9,514.3
<b>Other services</b> .....	5,367	5,364	5,343	5,362	5,369	5,389	5,418	5,416	5,418	5,420	5,434	5,439	5,442	5,444	5,449
Repair and maintenance.....	1,150.4	1,136.8	1,134.3	1,136.5	1,139.6	1,141.2	1,145.2	1,144.7	1,142.3	1,148.5	1,149.8	1,152.2	1,149.6	1,151.7	1,151.9
Personal and laundry services	1,280.6	1,264.8	1,262.8	1,260.9	1,258.2	1,263.3	1,272.3	1,269.9	1,271.6	1,268.0	1,276.0	1,278.5	1,279.1	1,280.2	1,283.3
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,936.0	2,962.3	2,946.0	2,964.5	2,970.8	2,984.0	3,000.0	3,001.4	3,004.1	3,003.3	3,007.8	3,008.7	3,012.8	3,012.3	3,013.5
<b>Government</b> .....	22,555	22,482	22,723	22,581	22,412	22,274	22,302	22,267	22,252	22,226	22,200	22,175	22,151	22,103	22,064
Federal.....	2,832	2,968	3,184	3,041	2,927	2,850	2,847	2,844	2,853	2,850	2,853	2,854	2,846	2,844	2,830
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,128.5	2,311.7	2,527.8	2,388.2	2,275.7	2,200.6	2,199.9	2,200.4	2,210.0	2,210.8	2,216.5	2,220.3	2,214.2	2,214.2	2,204.0
U.S. Postal Service.....	703.4	656.4	656.5	652.4	651.7	648.9	646.6	643.1	643.4	639.1	636.5	633.7	632.2	630.1	626.4
State.....	5,169	5,142	5,134	5,154	5,132	5,138	5,146	5,144	5,140	5,136	5,121	5,119	5,109	5,098	5,091
Education.....	2,360.2	2,377.1	2,369.5	2,393.3	2,378.1	2,383.7	2,393.7	2,392.9	2,392.6	2,396.0	2,393.3	2,397.2	2,391.9	2,384.9	2,384.3
Other State government.....	2,808.8	2,764.4	2,764.4	2,760.8	2,754.0	2,753.9	2,752.2	2,751.4	2,747.3	2,739.6	2,728.0	2,721.4	2,717.5	2,712.8	2,706.7
Local.....	14,554	14,372	14,405	14,386	14,353	14,286	14,309	14,279	14,259	14,240	14,226	14,202	14,196	14,161	14,143
Education.....	8,078.8	8,010.4	8,039.0	8,030.1	8,004.1	7,948.6	7,980.0	7,961.9	7,951.8	7,939.3	7,932.2	7,918.0	7,919.1	7,892.4	7,879.8
Other local government.....	6,474.9	6,361.2	6,366.1	6,355.6	6,349.2	6,337.3	6,328.6	6,316.6	6,307.3	6,300.8	6,293.3	6,284.4	6,277.0	6,268.7	6,262.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

**13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	39.2	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.8	41.0	40.9
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	43.2	44.6	44.7	44.7	45.5	44.6	44.6	44.7	44.9	46.2	45.9	46.0	46.6	46.7	47.0
<b>Construction</b> .....	37.6	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.6	37.6	38.7	38.6	38.8	39.1	39.0
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	39.8	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.4
Overtime hours.....	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Durable goods.....	39.8	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.8
Overtime hours.....	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3
Wood products.....	37.4	39.1	38.8	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	40.2	40.0	39.4	38.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	40.8	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.3	41.9	42.4	42.2	42.9	42.5
Primary metals.....	40.7	43.7	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.1	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.2
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.4
Machinery.....	40.1	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.4	43.4
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.9	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.1
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.3	41.1	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.7	40.9	40.8
Transportation equipment.....	41.2	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.6	42.6	43.2	43.5	42.8	42.8	42.9
Furniture and related products.....	37.7	38.5	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.9	38.8	39.3	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8
Nondurable goods.....	39.8	40.8	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.0	40.7	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.3	39.9	40.0
Beverage and tobacco products.....	35.7	37.5	36.5	38.1	39.1	38.7	40.5	37.5	38.2	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.4
Textile mills.....	37.7	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.9	39.0	41.6	41.2	41.8	42.1	41.8
Textile product mills.....	37.9	39.0	37.9	38.3	37.9	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.2	37.9	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.7	38.4
Apparel.....	36.0	36.6	36.3	36.0	36.7	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.8	37.6	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.9	38.8
Leather and allied products.....	33.6	39.1	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.5	40.4	40.3	41.1	40.0	39.0	39.1	39.7	40.3
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.9	42.6	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	43.5	43.7	42.8	43.3	43.2
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.8	37.7	38.2	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	43.0	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.5	44.0	43.1
Chemicals.....	41.4	42.2	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.7	43.4	43.1	42.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.2	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.1	42.0
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.8
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6
Retail trade.....	29.9	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.0	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8	38.1
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.2
<b>Information</b> .....	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.3
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.2
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	34.7	35.1	35.0	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.8
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7

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

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

**14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$19.05	\$19.08	\$19.13	\$19.14	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.31	\$19.32	\$19.32	\$19.37	\$19.42	\$19.41
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.89	8.91	8.97	8.94	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.94	8.89	8.88	8.83	8.78	8.76	8.77	8.79
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	19.90	20.28	20.24	20.26	20.33	20.33	20.41	20.45	20.49	20.55	20.57	20.59	20.60	20.62	20.62
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	23.29	23.83	23.86	23.92	23.87	24.10	23.86	24.02	24.02	24.14	24.18	24.33	23.99	24.33	24.37
<b>Construction.....</b>	22.66	23.22	23.16	23.22	23.30	23.21	23.38	23.42	23.44	23.48	23.51	23.49	23.56	23.55	23.55
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	18.24	18.61	18.59	18.60	18.63	18.65	18.71	18.75	18.80	18.91	18.89	18.91	18.91	18.92	18.91
Excluding overtime.....	17.59	17.78	17.77	17.78	17.81	17.81	17.86	17.88	17.93	18.01	17.98	18.00	18.00	18.03	18.02
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.76	19.76	19.79	19.81	19.88	19.94	20.03	20.14	20.12	20.12	20.13	20.12	20.08
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.81	16.84	16.88	16.89	16.92	16.91	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.01	17.01	17.04	17.06
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	18.35	18.81	18.80	18.83	18.87	18.88	18.98	18.98	18.97	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.11	19.16	19.15
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	16.48	16.83	16.81	16.81	16.84	16.90	16.99	16.96	16.97	17.04	17.05	17.07	17.11	17.15	17.13
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.51	21.55	21.55	21.64	21.82	21.73	21.79	21.90	21.86	21.84	21.94	21.99	22.05
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.22	13.23	13.25	13.29	13.38	13.37	13.36	13.37	13.39	13.41	13.43	13.41	13.39
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.12	19.12	19.19	19.18	19.22	19.22	19.28	19.47	19.36	19.31	19.37	19.51	19.44
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	30.12	30.22	30.27	30.28	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.23	30.33	30.74	31.08	30.98	30.96
<b>Information.....</b>	25.45	25.86	25.78	26.04	25.91	26.01	26.22	26.13	26.09	26.23	26.35	26.51	26.68	26.60	26.40
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	20.85	21.49	21.47	21.54	21.57	21.45	21.68	21.69	21.63	21.74	21.62	21.71	21.79	21.74	21.77
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	22.35	22.78	22.78	22.85	22.93	22.94	23.00	22.96	22.84	23.02	23.03	23.00	23.09	23.12	23.22
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	19.49	20.12	20.08	20.14	20.20	20.24	20.33	20.37	20.42	20.48	20.49	20.46	20.49	20.61	20.58
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	11.12	11.31	11.34	11.33	11.35	11.27	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.36	11.40	11.43	11.50	11.48
<b>Other services.....</b>	16.59	17.08	17.10	17.09	17.08	17.13	17.19	17.26	17.24	17.22	17.24	17.14	17.20	17.21	17.23

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

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

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$18.92	\$18.97	\$19.06	\$19.14	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.51	\$19.39	\$19.32	\$19.39	\$19.44	\$19.27
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	19.05	19.08	19.13	19.14	19.23	19.24	19.23	19.31	19.32	19.32	19.37	19.42	19.41
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	19.90	20.28	20.20	20.33	20.39	20.45	20.51	20.48	20.50	20.48	20.46	20.48	20.56	20.61	20.62
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	23.29	23.83	23.58	23.79	23.71	24.06	23.75	23.91	24.25	24.38	24.28	24.69	24.09	24.15	24.12
<b>Construction</b> .....	22.66	23.22	23.01	23.24	23.38	23.34	23.55	23.47	23.48	23.39	23.42	23.37	23.48	23.47	23.48
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	18.24	18.61	18.54	18.56	18.57	18.74	18.70	18.74	18.86	18.97	18.93	18.89	18.92	18.92	18.88
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.70	19.73	19.74	19.94	19.89	19.94	20.14	20.17	20.17	20.11	20.13	20.10	20.05
Wood products .....	14.92	14.85	14.79	14.82	14.83	14.90	14.74	14.98	14.97	14.96	14.89	14.82	14.93	14.84	14.78
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	17.28	17.49	17.55	17.52	17.53	17.55	17.47	17.64	17.72	17.81	17.94	17.84	18.08	18.03	18.20
Primary metals .....	20.10	20.11	20.01	20.18	19.86	20.23	20.12	19.94	20.25	20.14	20.14	19.95	20.11	19.96	19.93
Fabricated metal products .....	17.48	17.94	17.90	17.91	17.90	17.99	18.03	17.98	18.20	18.16	18.09	18.08	18.06	18.12	18.09
Machinery .....	18.39	18.96	19.01	19.04	18.99	19.01	19.08	19.26	19.36	19.49	19.38	19.38	19.40	19.42	19.36
Computer and electronic products .....	21.87	22.79	22.55	22.76	22.93	22.88	22.75	22.97	23.31	23.54	23.42	23.23	23.41	23.45	23.32
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	16.27	16.87	16.69	16.81	16.78	16.93	17.15	17.07	17.53	17.81	18.15	17.99	17.92	17.92	17.88
Transportation equipment .....	24.98	25.22	25.06	25.12	25.04	25.65	25.50	25.43	25.60	25.42	25.45	25.48	25.52	25.60	25.48
Furniture and related products .....	15.04	15.05	15.00	14.98	15.09	15.26	15.10	15.16	15.10	15.14	15.11	15.22	15.36	15.21	15.16
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	16.13	16.55	16.46	16.49	16.60	16.63	16.76	16.81	16.96	17.08	17.00	16.91	16.90	16.75	16.61
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.78	16.80	16.83	16.95	16.89	16.90	16.88	17.08	16.97	16.97	17.00	17.04	17.03
Food manufacturing .....	14.39	14.40	14.43	14.41	14.33	14.42	14.42	14.49	14.51	14.62	14.53	14.52	14.58	14.55	14.56
Beverages and tobacco products .....	20.49	21.78	22.20	21.41	21.85	21.69	20.88	21.46	21.03	20.79	20.77	20.58	20.35	19.94	19.65
Textile mills .....	13.71	13.55	13.46	13.63	13.67	13.77	13.48	13.64	13.66	14.08	14.09	13.94	13.89	13.81	13.92
Textile product mills .....	11.44	11.80	11.66	11.84	11.72	11.76	11.77	12.01	11.83	11.74	12.08	12.20	12.33	12.17	12.33
Apparel .....	11.37	11.43	11.42	11.47	11.38	11.61	11.65	11.47	12.06	11.90	11.72	11.64	11.69	11.78	
Leather and allied products .....	13.90	13.03	13.12	12.74	12.58	12.69	12.84	13.20	12.96	13.03	13.05	13.35	13.28	13.38	13.49
Paper and paper products .....	19.29	20.03	20.19	20.24	20.05	20.31	20.00	19.95	20.13	20.25	20.10	19.95	20.13	20.19	20.05
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.92	16.71	16.69	16.76	17.07	17.06	17.01	16.98	17.29	17.31	17.25	17.19	17.23	17.17
Petroleum and coal products .....	29.61	31.34	30.56	30.61	31.43	31.46	31.50	31.72	32.01	32.15	32.24	31.88	31.89	32.35	32.40
Chemicals .....	20.30	21.08	21.04	21.04	21.69	21.80	21.53	21.22	21.22	21.42	21.13	21.38	21.29	21.51	21.57
Plastics and rubber products .....	16.01	15.71	15.60	15.81	15.60	15.69	15.70	15.80	15.89	16.10	15.94	15.85	15.85	15.83	15.85
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	18.35	18.81	18.64	18.68	18.78	18.86	18.97	18.97	18.97	19.31	19.17	19.08	19.15	19.20	18.97
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	16.48	16.83	16.75	16.75	16.83	16.95	16.99	16.89	16.81	17.17	17.13	17.05	17.16	17.17	17.03
Wholesale trade .....	20.84	21.53	21.33	21.47	21.49	21.58	21.77	21.74	21.86	22.07	21.95	21.67	21.93	21.96	21.86
Retail trade .....	13.01	13.24	13.19	13.21	13.25	13.39	13.36	13.27	13.20	13.47	13.42	13.42	13.50	13.42	13.34
Transportation and warehousing .....	18.81	19.17	19.11	19.14	19.25	19.16	19.21	19.23	19.19	19.54	19.44	19.28	19.35	19.52	19.37
Utilities .....	29.48	30.04	29.90	29.96	30.05	30.36	30.48	30.37	30.19	30.17	29.92	30.83	31.28	31.20	30.58
<b>Information</b> .....	25.45	25.86	25.56	25.97	25.95	26.11	26.37	26.13	25.98	26.51	26.33	26.37	26.66	26.82	26.15
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	20.85	21.49	21.33	21.42	21.60	21.45	21.67	21.65	21.60	21.92	21.61	21.72	21.82	21.86	21.61
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	22.35	22.78	22.55	22.68	22.89	22.78	22.82	22.87	22.87	23.50	23.23	23.00	23.08	23.24	22.99
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	19.49	20.12	20.02	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.34	20.35	20.46	20.53	20.48	20.46	20.51	20.57	20.48
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	11.12	11.31	11.26	11.20	11.24	11.26	11.33	11.34	11.43	11.39	11.46	11.42	11.43	11.51	11.38
<b>Other services</b> .....	16.59	17.08	17.08	16.95	16.98	17.12	17.13	17.23	17.24	17.31	17.23	17.22	17.26	17.28	17.16

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$617.18	\$636.91	\$631.93	\$637.39	\$648.04	\$639.28	\$646.46	\$644.21	\$644.54	\$649.68	\$643.75	\$643.36	\$649.57	\$657.07	\$647.47
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	636.27	639.18	640.86	641.19	644.21	644.54	644.21	644.95	649.15	649.15	650.83	652.51	652.18
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	779.68	819.18	820.12	823.37	835.99	828.23	840.91	835.58	836.40	813.06	818.40	829.44	836.79	847.07	849.54
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	1,006.67	1,063.28	1,065.82	1,061.03	1,102.52	1,065.86	1,071.13	1,075.95	1,083.98	1,114.17	1,095.03	1,120.93	1,117.78	1,127.81	1,152.94
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b> .....	851.76	891.85	895.09	911.01	928.19	898.59	932.58	910.64	899.28	853.74	871.22	890.40	911.02	927.07	934.50
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	726.12	765.08	761.99	757.25	766.94	773.96	776.05	779.58	788.35	772.08	774.24	780.16	781.40	785.18	783.52
Durable goods.....	771.39	818.75	817.55	810.90	819.21	823.52	829.41	837.48	847.89	828.99	833.02	840.60	839.42	842.19	840.10
Wood products.....	557.74	580.39	587.16	573.53	579.85	579.61	582.23	593.21	588.32	574.46	570.29	588.35	597.20	598.05	585.29
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	705.54	728.96	738.86	749.86	753.79	745.88	752.96	753.23	737.15	705.28	719.39	738.58	762.98	777.09	786.24
Primary metals.....	817.67	879.35	878.44	865.72	861.92	877.98	885.28	893.31	919.35	888.17	892.20	899.75	908.97	904.19	900.84
Fabricated metal products.....	689.06	742.82	741.06	739.68	750.01	746.59	751.85	758.76	773.50	751.82	745.31	755.74	760.33	762.85	767.02
Machinery.....	737.97	797.56	800.32	792.06	795.68	798.42	814.72	828.18	844.10	843.92	837.22	835.28	832.26	840.89	836.35
Computer and electronic products.....	883.02	932.33	922.30	926.33	937.84	928.93	930.48	946.36	953.38	946.31	939.14	936.17	938.74	947.38	937.46
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	639.34	693.52	699.31	687.53	696.37	685.67	715.16	711.82	725.74	726.65	722.37	737.59	731.14	732.93	729.50
Transportation equipment.....	1,028.37	1,081.28	1,080.09	1,057.55	1,076.72	1,102.95	1,099.05	1,101.12	1,116.16	1,067.64	1,099.44	1,108.38	1,089.70	1,095.68	1,098.19
Furniture and related products.....	566.66	579.55	580.50	578.23	582.47	581.41	579.84	601.85	608.53	584.40	593.82	614.89	614.40	616.01	601.85
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	620.74	640.57	637.00	638.16	640.76	636.93	645.26	650.55	663.14	659.29	664.70	657.80	655.72	649.90	649.45
Nondurable goods.....	658.68	685.16	681.27	680.40	690.03	700.04	694.18	692.90	695.46	686.62	683.89	687.29	691.90	696.94	694.82
Food manufacturing.....	575.51	585.83	584.42	583.61	587.53	602.76	594.10	589.74	589.11	577.49	569.58	572.09	578.83	580.55	582.40
Beverages and tobacco products.....	731.37	816.49	814.74	815.72	871.82	852.42	843.55	804.75	790.73	779.63	793.41	798.50	787.55	791.62	787.97
Textile mills.....	516.86	558.84	555.9	564.28	578.24	576.96	543.24	561.97	561.43	530.82	581.92	568.75	587.55	591.07	583.25
Textile product mills.....	433.13	459.53	448.91	452.29	444.19	458.64	459.03	476.8	467.29	436.73	472.33	480.68	479.64	470.98	477.17
Apparel.....	408.86	418.33	415.69	410.63	419.92	413.32	433.38	438.04	441.6	452.25	456.96	452.39	451.63	457.08	460.6
Leather and allied products.....	466.62	509.22	509.06	493.04	503.2	497.45	505.9	529.32	524.88	535.53	522	524.66	521.9	528.51	543.65
Paper and paper products.....	806.19	858.68	856.06	866.27	860.15	885.52	864	859.85	885.72	860.63	866.31	863.84	857.54	870.19	866.16
Printing and related support activities.....	635.68	646.26	638.32	630.88	650.29	660.61	656.81	646.38	646.94	643.19	650.86	652.05	651.5	651.29	640.44
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,284.44	1,347.00	1,311.02	1,325.41	1,370.35	1,371.66	1,395.45	1,386.16	1,338.02	1,369.59	1,347.63	1,332.58	1,374.46	1,426.64	1,402.92
Chemicals.....	841.18	888.84	875.26	875.26	913.15	919.96	908.57	908.22	914.58	916.78	895.91	910.79	919.73	924.93	912.41
Plastics and rubber products.....	643.91	658.69	659.88	651.37	652.08	654.27	654.69	666.76	675.33	674.59	664.7	664.12	665.7	666.44	668.87
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	588.2	606.11	600.21	605.23	615.98	607.29	612.73	610.83	612.73	623.71	615.36	612.47	618.55	625.92	614.63
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	541.88	559.62	557.78	566.15	570.54	566.13	567.47	562.44	566.5	570.04	565.29	569.47	576.58	580.35	577.32
Wholesale trade.....	784.49	816.15	806.27	811.57	827.37	820.04	831.61	826.12	832.87	847.49	834.1	827.79	842.11	856.44	843.8
Retail trade.....	388.57	399.74	398.34	408.19	408.1	405.72	403.47	399.43	405.24	402.75	398.57	402.6	409.05	407.97	408.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	677.56	710.63	710.89	717.75	731.5	716.58	718.45	728.82	727.3	724.93	725.11	724.93	727.56	737.86	739.93
Utilities.....	1,239.37	1,263.33	1,261.78	1,258.32	1,271.12	1,284.23	1,307.59	1,293.76	1,277.04	1,270.16	1,268.61	1,307.19	1,345.04	1,338.48	1,290.48
<b>Information</b> .....	931.08	938.89	927.83	940.11	957.56	942.57	957.23	951.13	935.28	967.62	953.15	949.32	962.43	978.93	944.02
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	752.03	776.82	770.01	768.98	801.36	772.2	780.12	779.4	777.6	813.23	780.12	777.58	787.7	806.63	777.96
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	775.81	798.59	789.25	793.8	817.17	795.02	807.83	802.74	802.74	824.85	810.73	802.7	812.42	827.34	811.55
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	628.45	646.52	642.64	649.8	652.86	650.03	654.95	653.24	656.77	665.17	655.36	654.72	656.32	666.47	655.36
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	275.95	280.87	281.5	285.6	289.99	278.12	280.98	278.96	277.75	274.5	279.62	282.07	282.32	287.75	285.64
<b>Other services</b> .....	506.26	524.01	522.65	523.76	529.78	527.3	527.6	525.52	525.82	531.42	527.24	526.93	528.16	533.95	525.10

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.  
 NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.  
 Dash indicates data not available.  
 p = preliminary.

## 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	60.1	55.8	58.1	51.9	54.7	47.9	48.7	43.1	53.7	54.1	54.5	50.7
2008.....	50.6	47.6	50.2	42.1	41.9	34.5	30.5	33.1	30.0	32.0	23.4	20.6
2009.....	19.5	18.5	17.0	18.2	27.9	25.5	30.0	33.3	34.3	29.0	38.8	38.4
2010.....	46.1	48.3	58.8	63.9	56.0	55.2	56.4	53.7	51.9	58.2	57.7	58.6
2011.....	60.5	70.8	65.7	65.2	54.1	53.4						
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	60.7	59.0	62.0	57.5	58.1	54.5	51.7	48.1	49.6	47.6	57.1	53.2
2008.....	57.1	47.6	47.9	43.3	37.6	32.4	30.9	27.7	26.0	26.0	22.1	19.9
2009.....	18.4	13.3	12.5	14.2	17.8	20.4	20.6	20.6	28.3	25.1	27.7	28.3
2010.....	32.2	39.7	50.9	59.0	64.0	60.7	56.9	56.4	56.0	58.8	59.2	62.9
2011.....	61.8	66.5	72.1	71.3	67.8	61.2						
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	59.9	59.4	63.5	62.4	59.4	58.8	55.6	54.3	56.4	51.1	53.0	52.1
2008.....	50.6	51.7	51.7	49.4	42.3	36.1	33.1	29.6	26.6	27.2	23.6	22.3
2009.....	19.1	15.5	13.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	14.2	16.1	18.5	20.4	22.7	24.2
2010.....	25.1	26.4	34.1	45.5	51.9	55.6	58.8	63.1	63.3	58.4	59.6	61.8
2011.....	64.8	68.0	71.5	71.3	71.2	69.5						
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	63.5	59.2	60.9	59.7	59.4	58.4	56.9	57.1	59.9	59.4	58.6	60.1
2008.....	54.9	56.6	53.0	47.0	48.1	43.8	40.6	39.7	36.0	32.6	28.5	26.6
2009.....	24.9	17.4	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	14.4	12.7	13.9	14.4	13.9	15.5
2010.....	15.7	15.5	18.9	23.4	28.1	35.0	41.8	42.1	45.1	50.6	54.7	58.6
2011.....	60.1	67.4	67.8	65.9	70.2	67.4						
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	54.9	43.2	37.0	28.4	40.1	34.6	38.9	26.5	35.2	36.4	52.5	41.4
2008.....	41.4	36.4	43.8	35.8	41.4	24.7	17.9	22.2	19.1	22.2	11.1	7.4
2009.....	6.8	10.5	7.4	16.0	8.0	9.3	24.7	25.3	22.2	23.5	32.7	37.7
2010.....	38.9	53.1	53.7	66.7	62.3	51.2	51.9	44.4	49.4	45.1	58.0	59.3
2011.....	73.5	67.9	63.0	66.7	51.2	52.5						
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	42.0	35.8	46.9	32.1	33.3	35.2	30.9	29.6	24.1	23.5	35.8	40.1
2008.....	50.0	37.7	35.8	33.3	34.0	27.2	19.8	11.7	15.4	13.6	13.6	7.4
2009.....	5.6	2.5	4.3	8.6	7.4	6.8	4.9	8.0	17.9	14.2	20.4	24.1
2010.....	29.6	43.8	48.8	60.5	65.4	63.0	56.8	51.2	49.4	44.4	54.9	56.2
2011.....	64.2	72.8	75.9	69.1	61.7	58.6						
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	35.2	32.1	33.3	35.2	34.6	38.9	34.0	27.2	27.2	23.5	30.2	24.7
2008.....	25.9	28.4	41.4	39.5	35.8	29.6	22.2	18.5	10.5	15.4	13.6	11.7
2009.....	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.5	6.2	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.6	14.2
2010.....	16.7	19.8	30.2	42.0	49.4	54.3	60.5	61.7	61.7	48.8	51.9	54.9
2011.....	59.9	66.7	69.1	71.6	74.1	68.5						
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	39.5	36.4	37.0	31.5	29.6	30.2	30.2	28.4	32.7	29.6	35.2	36.4
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	18.5	25.9	35.8	35.2	40.1	45.7	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.6	63.0	63.6	61.7	67.9	61.1						

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

18. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010	2011						2010	2011						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,921	2,741	3,025	3,123	2,953	3,034	3,109	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,500	2,418	2,695	2,793	2,635	2,725	2,794	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	
Construction.....	44	60	55	68	90	100	66	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	184	207	209	235	226	211	211	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	463	470	448	472	524	484	498	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	
Professional and business services.....	609	459	606	613	497	615	664	3.5	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.7	
Education and health services.....	510	482	553	609	550	594	584	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	270	301	378	340	305	298	334	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	
Government.....	421	323	330	331	319	309	316	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	548	492	594	675	531	586	535	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	
South.....	1,023	960	1,082	1,082	985	1,087	1,088	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	
Midwest.....	617	513	630	672	664	730	719	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	
West.....	829	573	715	752	681	719	754	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	

<sup>1</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010	2011						2010	2011						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,905	3,769	3,986	4,067	4,001	4,129	4,051	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,631	3,494	3,729	3,807	3,733	3,870	3,796	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	
Construction.....	356	254	369	338	355	371	365	6.5	4.6	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.6	
Manufacturing.....	264	246	250	269	257	263	246	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	756	783	816	803	791	804	790	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	780	810	791	840	831	902	841	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.9	
Education and health services.....	465	437	468	470	468	480	479	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	596	588	632	681	653	629	696	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.3	
Government.....	274	275	257	260	269	259	255	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	680	633	646	717	695	675	685	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	
South.....	1,513	1,412	1,466	1,535	1,471	1,643	1,515	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	
Midwest.....	878	920	901	862	941	890	884	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	
West.....	806	939	862	851	864	826	891	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	

<sup>1</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

**Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010	2011						2010	2011					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,836	3,612	3,825	3,805	3,833	4,145	4,016	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,539	3,337	3,538	3,534	3,528	3,844	3,716	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4
Construction.....	393	281	324	334	357	376	378	7.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.9
Manufacturing.....	252	184	234	245	241	272	250	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	718	769	800	772	725	799	780	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1
Professional and business services.....	735	756	760	719	785	892	800	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.7
Education and health services.....	450	394	441	429	428	450	461	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	583	596	582	650	621	652	661	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.0
Government.....	297	275	287	271	304	301	301	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	598	569	703	649	763	757	642	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.6
South.....	1,476	1,499	1,451	1,519	1,402	1,528	1,454	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
Midwest.....	841	912	830	912	947	942	921	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
West.....	759	817	857	872	898	974	914	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

**Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010	2011						2010	2011					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,838	1,679	1,910	1,924	1,887	2,000	1,917	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	1,731	1,572	1,793	1,820	1,771	1,877	1,799	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Construction.....	81	56	62	72	91	92	81	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing.....	107	83	94	115	105	109	106	.9	.7	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	373	338	442	443	410	463	445	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
Professional and business services.....	335	361	396	357	360	372	332	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9
Education and health services.....	244	206	241	251	239	253	267	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	368	352	353	382	386	388	393	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Government.....	107	107	117	104	117	123	117	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	251	214	335	293	266	330	287	1.0	.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
South.....	761	656	779	779	741	816	757	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Midwest.....	411	368	455	437	456	484	476	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
West.....	343	366	447	455	400	460	417	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

**Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

P = preliminary.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup>	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	( <sup>4</sup> )	903	( <sup>4</sup> )
Leisure and hospitality	12.4	230.9	.2	463	4.5
Other services	15.4	92.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	761	5.3
Government	1.4	298.9	-2.5	1,067	1.5
New York, NY	120.9	2,273.0	1.2	1,572	4.7
Private industry	120.6	1,834.9	1.6	1,685	4.6
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-5.0	1,853	-9.3
Construction	2.2	30.5	-7.0	1,608	3.5
Manufacturing	2.5	26.7	-2.5	1,256	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	233.4	2.2	1,130	2.4
Information	4.4	131.0	-8	2,042	7.8
Financial activities	19.0	348.8	1.3	2,903	5.5
Professional and business services	25.6	458.2	1.9	1,880	3.8
Education and health services	9.1	290.0	1.7	1,147	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	12.3	223.3	3.2	756	3.7
Other services	18.6	86.3	.2	1,026	9.5
Government	.3	438.1	-6	1,098	3.8
Harris, TX	100.0	1,995.8	1.1	1,083	3.9
Private industry	99.4	1,734.1	1.0	1,095	4.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	75.2	4.0	2,692	3.9
Construction	6.5	133.6	-3.4	1,038	.6
Manufacturing	4.5	169.0	.4	1,357	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	415.8	.2	969	5.4
Information	1.3	27.9	-5.1	1,298	6.1
Financial activities	10.4	111.4	-2.8	1,283	5.5
Professional and business services	19.8	322.3	2.8	1,310	4.6
Education and health services	11.1	238.7	3.5	902	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	179.2	1.2	398	2.3
Other services	13.2	59.8	3.0	620	2.1
Government	.6	261.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,003	( <sup>4</sup> )
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	( <sup>4</sup> )	919	( <sup>4</sup> )
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 <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>
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	( <sup>4</sup> )
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	( <sup>4</sup> )
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

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

<sup>2</sup> Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

<sup>3</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

Virgin Islands.

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

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

<sup>2</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

**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
<b>Total covered (UI and UCFE)</b>					
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
<b>UI covered</b>					
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
<b>Private industry covered</b>					
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
<b>State government covered</b>					
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
<b>Local government covered</b>					
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
<b>Federal government covered (UCFE)</b>					
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 <sup>1</sup>	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
<b>Total all industries<sup>2</sup></b>										
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
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
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
<b>Construction</b>										
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
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
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
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>										
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
<b>Information</b>										
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
<b>Financial activities</b>										
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
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
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
<b>Education and health services</b>										
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
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
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
<b>Other services</b>										
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

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

**26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup> .....	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX .....	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguaadilla-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<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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' by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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-Stebenville, 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

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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

<sup>3</sup> Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

<sup>4</sup> Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830
Civilian labor force.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Employed.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Employment-population ratio.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Unemployed.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Not in the labor force.....	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years.**28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry**

[In thousands]

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total private employment.....	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,337
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,818
Goods-producing.....	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,233	21,334	18,557	17,755
Natural resources and mining.....	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705
Construction.....	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,526
Manufacturing.....	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,524
Private service-providing.....	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,947	89,695	89,582
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,605
Wholesale trade.....	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,456
Retail trade.....	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,414
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,184
Utilities.....	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	552
Information.....	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,711
Financial activities.....	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,630
Professional and business services.....	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,688
Education and health services.....	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,564
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,020
Other services.....	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,364
Government.....	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,482

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Private sector:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.43	18.08	18.63	19.07
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	590.04	607.95	617.18	636.91
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.33	19.90	20.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.34	776.66	779.68	819.18
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.97	22.50	23.29	23.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	962.64	1,014.69	1,006.67	1,063.28
<b>Construction:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.87	22.66	23.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.66	842.61	851.76	891.85
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.75	18.24	18.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.30	691.02	711.56	724.46	726.12	765.08
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.11	17.77	18.35	18.81
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.89	574.35	588.20	606.11
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.78	16.16	16.48	16.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.07	536.06	541.88	559.62
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13	20.84	21.53
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.75	12.87	13.01	13.24
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.72	18.41	18.81	19.17
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	562.31	562.70	579.88	598.41	614.96	618.58	636.97	654.95	670.37	677.56	710.63
<b>Utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.88	28.83	29.48	30.04
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,135.34	1,182.65	1,230.69	1,239.37	1,263.33
<b>Information:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.96	24.78	25.45	25.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	874.65	908.99	931.08	938.89
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28	20.85	21.49
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.13	727.07	752.03	776.82
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.15	21.18	22.35	22.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.82	737.70	775.81	798.59
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.87	19.49	20.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.09	613.73	628.45	646.52
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.84	11.12	11.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.52	273.39	275.95	280.87
<b>Other services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	16.09	16.59	17.08
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	477.06	495.57	506.26	524.01

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,<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group**

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	110.2	110.8	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	0.7	2.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.0	111.5	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	.4	2.1
Management, business, and financial.....	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	.7	2.3
Professional and related.....	111.6	112.2	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	.3	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.7	109.3	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	1.0	2.2
Sales and related.....	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	1.8	2.1
Office and administrative support.....	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	.6	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	.9	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	.6	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	1.2	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.4	109.0	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	1.1	2.8
Production.....	107.6	108.1	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	1.3	2.9
Transportation and material moving.....	109.4	110.2	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	.8	2.5
Service occupations.....	111.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	.2	1.9
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	1.0	2.6
Manufacturing.....	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	1.2	3.3
Service-providing.....	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	.6	2.1
Education and health services.....	112.1	113.1	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	.2	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	.3	1.6
Hospitals.....	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	.3	1.9
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.7	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	.4	1.5
Education services.....	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	.0	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.1	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	.0	1.3
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	.1	1.9
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	.9	2.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	.6	2.3
Management, business, and financial.....	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	.8	2.5
Professional and related.....	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	.4	2.2
Sales and office.....	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	1.1	2.3
Sales and related.....	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	1.9	2.1
Office and administrative support.....	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	.6	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.3	110.8	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	1.0	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	.6	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	1.4	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	1.2	2.7
Production.....	107.6	108.0	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	1.3	2.9
Transportation and material moving.....	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	.9	2.5
Service occupations.....	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	.2	1.8
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	1.1	2.6
Management, professional, and related.....	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	1.2	3.2
Sales and office.....	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	.9	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	.9	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	1.3	2.9
Construction.....	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	.7	1.2
Manufacturing.....	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	1.2	3.3
Management, professional, and related.....	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	1.0	3.7
Sales and office.....	107.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	.9	3.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	1.7	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.2	107.5	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	1.3	2.9
Service-providing industries.....	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	.7	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	.5	2.2
Sales and office.....	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	1.2	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	1.1	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	1.0	2.6
Service occupations.....	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	.2	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	1.1	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group**

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	1.4	2.3
Retail trade.....	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	1.0	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	.5	2.8
Utilities.....	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	1.3	3.3
Information.....	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	.6	2.3
Financial activities.....	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	.8	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	.9	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	.5	2.8
Professional and business services.....	111.9	112.0	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	1.0	2.8
Education and health services.....	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	.3	1.6
Education services.....	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	.3	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	.3	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	.1	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	-.1	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	.1	1.6
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.5	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	.1	1.6
Professional and related.....	112.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	.0	1.5
Sales and office.....	112.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	.2	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	113.1	114.4	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	.2	1.8
Service occupations.....	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	.1	2.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	112.4	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	.0	1.5
Education services.....	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	.0	1.4
Schools.....	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	.0	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	.0	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	.2	2.5
Hospitals.....	113.4	113.9	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	.1	2.3
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	.1	1.9

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

<sup>2</sup> Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010			2011			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b> .....	110.3	110.9	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	0.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	.4	1.5
Professional and related.....	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	.3	1.6
Sales and office.....	108.6	109.2	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	.9	1.7
Sales and related.....	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	1.8	1.6
Office and administrative support.....	111.1	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	.3	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	.6	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	.3	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	.9	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	.4	1.5
Production.....	108.6	109.1	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	111.2	111.2	111.6	.4	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	109.4	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	.4	1.8
Service occupations.....	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	.1	1.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	.4	1.6
Manufacturing.....	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	1.8
Service-providing.....	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	.4	1.5
Education and health services.....	111.4	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	.4	1.3
Hospitals.....	112.6	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.5
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.8	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	.4	1.2
Education services.....	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	.0	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	.0	1.0
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	.1	1.0
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	110.1	110.6	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	.5	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	.4	1.8
Management, business, and financial.....	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	.4	1.6
Professional and related.....	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	.3	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	1.0	1.8
Sales and related.....	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	1.7	1.7
Office and administrative support.....	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	.3	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	.6	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	.3	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	1.1	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	.4	1.5
Production.....	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.5	.4	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	.5	1.8
Service occupations.....	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	.0	1.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	.6	2.0
Sales and office.....	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	.8	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	.5	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	.3	1.4
Construction.....	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	.4	.9
Manufacturing.....	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	.5	2.0
Sales and office.....	108.2	108.2	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	.8	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	.6	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	.4	1.5
Service-providing industries.....	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	.5	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	.3	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	1.1	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	.9	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	.4	1.6
Service occupations.....	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	.0	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	.7	1.1

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	0.6	0.4
Retail trade.....	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	.8	1.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	.5	2.1
Utilities.....	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	1.0	3.0
Information.....	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	.3	1.8
Financial activities.....	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	.4	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	.4	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.8	106.3	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	.4	2.2
Professional and business services.....	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	.9	2.6
Education and health services.....	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	.4	1.4
Education services.....	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	.2	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	.4	1.2
Hospitals.....	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	.3	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	-.1	.7
Accommodation and food services.....	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	-.1	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	-.1	1.2
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	.0	1.1
Professional and related.....	111.0	112.0	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	.0	1.1
Sales and office.....	111.0	111.9	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	.2	1.1
Office and administrative support.....	111.4	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	.2	1.0
Service occupations.....	112.4	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	.1	1.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	111.1	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	.0	1.1
Education services.....	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	.0	1.1
Schools.....	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	.0	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	.0	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	.1	1.4
Hospitals.....	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	-.1	1.2
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	.1	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

<sup>2</sup> Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North

American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
<b>Civilian workers</b> .....	110.0	110.5	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	1.1	3.6
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	108.4	108.7	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	1.5	4.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	1.2	3.9
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	1.4	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.8	109.2	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	1.6	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	2.6	5.1
Service occupations.....	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	.5	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	2.1	4.7
Manufacturing.....	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	2.6	6.1
Service-providing.....	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	1.2	3.6
<b>State and local government workers</b> .....	115.7	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	.1	3.0

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior

to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	1.3	3.0
Goods-producing.....	108.9	109.5	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	1.8	3.4
Manufacturing.....	104.8	105.3	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	2.6	4.3
Service-providing.....	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	.8	2.8
Nonunion.....	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	.7	2.2
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	.8	2.5
Manufacturing.....	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	.8	3.0
Service-providing.....	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	.7	2.1
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	.8	2.3
South.....	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	.8	2.1
Midwest.....	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	1.0	2.6
West.....	110.0	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	.7	2.3
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	.4	1.7
Goods-producing.....	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	.4	1.3
Manufacturing.....	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	.4	1.5
Service-providing.....	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	.3	1.9
Nonunion.....	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	.5	1.7
Goods-producing.....	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	.4	1.9
Service-providing.....	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	.5	1.6
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	.8	1.8
South.....	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	.6	1.8
Midwest.....	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	.4	1.6
West.....	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	.4	1.5

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>All retirement</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup></b> .....	-	-	85	85	84
<b>Defined Benefit</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	24	26	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	26
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	26
Service occupations.....	8	6	7	8	8
Full-time.....	24	25	25	24	24
Part-time.....	8	9	10	9	10
Union.....	74	70	73	70	69
Non-union.....	15	16	16	15	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	12	11	12	11	11
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	34	35	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries.....	31	32	33	32	29
Service-providing industries.....	17	18	19	18	19
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	9	9	10	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	34	35	37	35	34

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Medical insurance</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	75	74	73
<b>Dental</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	40	47	47	46	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	43
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	49
Service occupations.....	22	25	25	27	28
Full-time.....	49	56	56	55	56
Part-time.....	9	13	14	15	16
Union.....	57	73	73	69	68
Non-union.....	38	43	43	43	44
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	30	34	34	34	34
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	55	63	62	62	61
Goods-producing industries.....	48	56	56	56	54
Service-providing industries.....	37	43	43	43	44
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	27	31	31	31	30
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	64	64

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	78	78	77
<b>Vision care</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
<b>Outpatient Prescription drug coverage</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
<b>Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits .....</b>	58	61	63	62	60
<b>Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee</b>					
<b>Single coverage</b>					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
<b>Family coverage</b>					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

<sup>3</sup> 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 disability 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		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	5	11	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	3	2
In effect during period.....	5	11	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	4	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	12.5	44.5	13.8	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	7.5	2.5
In effect during period (in thousands).....	16.9	47.7	15.5	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.4	9.4	4.4
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	124.1	302.3	36.8	180.0	0.0	9.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	33.5	56.4	120.3	72.8
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS</b>															
All items.....	214.537	218.056	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	225.722
All items (1967 = 100).....	642.658	653.198	652.926	653.066	653.966	654.346	655.162	655.438	656.563	659.692	662.943	669.409	673.717	676.887	676.162
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	227.451
Food.....	217.955	219.625	219.218	219.121	219.491	220.216	220.616	220.617	220.946	222.912	223.799	225.350	226.150	226.976	227.360
Food at home.....	215.124	215.836	215.361	215.256	215.382	216.161	216.698	216.538	216.955	220.016	221.241	223.430	224.233	225.356	225.588
Cereals and bakery products.....	252.567	250.449	250.260	250.172	249.736	250.085	249.890	249.944	250.592	253.349	254.238	255.482	255.956	259.140	260.563
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.805	207.694	208.171	208.989	208.854	211.280	212.170	212.957	212.019	214.344	216.175	218.808	220.747	223.227	223.105
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	197.013	199.245	197.947	198.991	198.712	199.042	201.291	201.277	202.056	202.349	203.510	206.161	209.707	211.327	212.286
Fruits and vegetables.....	272.945	273.458	271.907	265.967	265.914	268.832	270.200	269.917	277.089	285.619	286.766	290.279	286.501	284.174	280.721
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	163.034	161.602	160.361	161.121	161.764	161.771	161.313	161.427	159.229	164.019	163.734	165.038	166.086	165.862	166.197
Other foods at home.....	191.220	191.124	191.001	191.529	192.026	191.289	191.311	190.152	190.147	191.468	193.055	194.747	195.239	196.161	197.270
Sugar and sweets.....	196.933	201.242	199.737	201.180	200.335	202.469	202.962	200.586	203.098	202.648	204.168	205.505	203.783	205.285	207.672
Fats and oils.....	201.224	200.587	199.375	200.506	201.764	201.971	203.614	202.375	200.476	207.813	210.508	214.352	213.818	216.370	218.771
Other foods.....	205.497	204.553	204.874	205.166	205.857	204.322	203.990	202.988	202.776	203.610	205.174	206.743	207.892	208.518	209.259
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	122.393	121.683	121.551	122.052	121.787	122.106	121.698	120.623	122.419	120.930	121.438	122.665	123.769	123.343	123.692
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	223.272	226.114	225.977	225.710	226.422	227.075	227.287	227.512	227.722	228.181	228.606	229.282	230.082	230.501	231.097
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	155.852	159.276	159.271	159.338	159.517	160.072	160.036	160.392	160.681	160.643	161.836	161.886	162.218	162.483	162.494
Alcoholic beverages.....	220.751	223.291	222.680	223.639	223.536	224.043	224.705	224.490	224.215	224.975	225.749	225.693	226.053	226.989	227.154
Housing.....	217.057	216.256	216.778	217.076	216.976	216.602	216.100	215.830	216.142	216.739	217.259	217.707	217.901	218.484	219.553
Shelter.....	249.354	248.396	248.470	248.677	248.595	248.522	248.646	248.738	248.972	249.462	249.886	250.310	250.447	250.745	251.422
Rent of primary residence.....	248.812	249.385	248.999	249.126	249.024	249.368	249.618	250.317	250.986	251.555	251.829	252.145	252.221	252.393	252.592
Lodging away from home.....	134.243	133.656	140.476	143.358	139.999	135.800	133.580	126.704	125.665	128.630	131.572	136.486	136.597	139.094	145.608
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	256.610	256.584	256.352	256.395	256.509	256.590	256.823	257.202	257.452	257.775	258.073	258.263	258.400	258.587	259.010
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	121.487	125.682	125.289	125.865	126.463	126.627	127.111	127.501	126.194	126.192	126.529	125.863	126.574	126.780	127.155
Fuels and utilities.....	210.696	214.187	217.820	219.614	219.602	217.695	213.031	210.978	212.505	214.045	215.587	216.672	217.254	219.956	220.022
Fuels.....	188.113	189.286	193.678	195.268	194.865	192.635	187.271	184.764	186.338	187.704	189.006	190.071	190.622	193.498	199.122
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	239.778	275.132	265.521	261.257	263.196	265.812	276.551	286.367	298.037	314.130	326.919	341.884	348.657	347.002	340.775
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	193.563	192.886	198.207	200.177	199.632	197.049	190.603	187.335	188.443	189.088	189.837	190.213	190.459	193.698	200.191
Household furnishings and operations.....	128.701	125.490	125.589	125.239	125.005	124.535	124.524	124.121	123.931	124.342	124.576	124.735	124.893	125.141	125.048
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	120.578
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.628	111.914	112.446	109.670	110.229	112.201	114.090	112.824	109.711	109.985	110.962	112.337	113.487	114.976	114.279
Women's and girls' apparel.....	108.091	107.081	104.746	100.659	102.702	109.217	110.723	109.778	105.739	102.438	105.076	109.544	110.144	109.237	106.746
Infants' and toddlers' apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	114.489	114.180	112.930	112.882	113.245	114.413	114.663	115.106	112.558	110.096	110.101	111.547	112.323	111.199	110.011
Footwear.....	126.854	127.988	127.196	125.212	125.656	129.303	130.896	129.368	126.585	126.286	126.830	128.518	128.581	129.618	128.054
Transportation.....	179.252	193.396	192.651	193.038	193.454	192.412	194.283	195.659	198.280	200.835	203.037	211.014	216.867	220.270	216.880
Private transportation.....	174.762	188.747	187.933	188.028	188.616	187.646	189.674	190.915	193.545	196.087	198.073	206.165	212.210	215.829	212.216
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> .....	93.486	97.149	97.176	97.620	97.891	97.502	97.203	96.936	97.046	97.128	97.633	98.275	98.972	99.915	101.004
New vehicles.....	135.623	138.005	137.503	137.323	137.119	137.365	137.849	138.222	138.567	138.925	140.158	140.860	141.462	142.494	143.054
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	126.973	143.128	144.399	146.379	147.909	146.065	144.400	142.250	142.454	142.555	142.937	144.072	145.968	148.361	151.776
Motor fuel.....	201.978	239.178	234.868	234.642	235.690	232.518	240.303	245.165	256.025	265.703	271.843	303.565	326.024	337.359	318.242
Gasoline (all types).....	201.555	238.594	234.214	234.091	235.110	231.819	239.527	244.345	255.319	264.979	270.822	302.574	325.282	336.999	317.543
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.050	136.995	136.686	137.326	137.646	137.802	138.289	138.768	139.223	140.487	140.812	140.686	141.590	143.328	144.618
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	243.337	247.954	247.635	247.536	248.390	249.231	249.824	249.872	250.134	250.726	250.851	250.820	251.458	252.376	252.529
Public transportation.....	236.348	251.351	257.825	257.337	254.717	252.525	251.435	254.995	257.172	259.634	265.327	270.366	272.187	271.417	272.297
Medical care.....	375.613	388.436	388.199	387.898	388.467	390.616	391.240	391.660	391.946	393.858	397.065	397.726	398.813	399.375	399.552
Medical care commodities.....	305.108	314.717	314.888	314.113	314.881	315.804	316.082	316.794	317.199	318.929	321.186	322.691	324.241	324.399	324.102
Medical care services.....	397.299	411.208	410.802	410.710	411.182	413.807	414.564	414.850	415.079	417.025	420.567	420.852	421.716	422.438	422.813
Professional services.....	319.372	328.186	327.938	328.899	329.318	330.149	330.057	330.508	330.651	331.921	334.296	334.671	334.978	335.132	335.494
Hospital and related services.....	567.879	607.679	606.378	604.291	605.859	614.667	618.936	619.747	621.176	625.897	633.413	634.387	637.188	639.456	639.728
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	114.272	113.313	113.802	113.689	113.521	113.120	112.984	112.839	112.345	112.638	113.183	113.261	113.368	113.659	113.654
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	101.276	99.122	99.814	99.244	98.852	98.638	98.503	98.214	97.167	97.325	98.268	98.719	98.918	98.707	98.373
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	127.393	129.919	129.263	129.586	130.599	131.154	130.959	130.894	130.548	130.665	130.692	130.682	130.643	130.600	130.568
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	190.857	199.337	197.284	198.206	201.476	203.353	203.071	203.139	203.343	204.057	204.153	204.251	204.316	204.668	204.821
Educational books and supplies.....	482.072	505.569	504.870	504.856	504.635	508.892	510.335	510.185	513.904	522.026	520.778	522.903	522.440	523.640	524.307
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	548.971	573.174	566.910	569.750	579.833	585.271	584.286	584.509	584.840	586.386	586.782	586.914	587.151	588.138	588.556
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	84.954	84.681	84.657	84.7											

**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		2010								2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	344.469	354.052	353.941	354.533	355.429	355.964	356.508	357.061	356.475	357.576	358.521	359.096	361.062	361.786	362.435	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	169.698	174.566	173.899	173.503	173.925	174.282	175.225	175.415	176.015	177.480	178.874	182.728	185.311	186.804	185.266	
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	227.451	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.395	150.392	149.648	149.116	149.558	149.761	150.882	151.148	151.854	153.102	154.657	159.351	162.578	164.286	162.032	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	178.959	189.916	188.237	187.006	187.890	188.770	191.332	192.320	193.856	196.248	198.885	208.134	214.256	217.037	211.621	
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	120.578	
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	219.592	238.053	236.028	235.935	236.498	235.211	238.530	240.762	245.458	250.293	253.570	266.993	276.504	281.064	273.195	
Durables.....	109.859	111.324	111.443	111.555	111.587	111.174	110.966	110.573	110.512	110.696	111.237	111.707	112.242	112.941	113.598	
Services.....	259.154	261.274	261.756	262.241	262.421	262.320	261.927	261.921	262.074	262.701	263.480	263.956	264.256	264.883	265.928	
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	259.924	258.823	258.910	259.115	259.015	258.934	259.054	259.142	259.418	259.934	260.373	260.834	260.963	261.272	261.977	
Transportation services.....	251.031	259.823	260.525	261.054	260.944	260.577	261.625	263.265	263.264	263.984	265.354	266.754	267.587	267.832	268.488	
Other services.....	303.992	309.602	309.349	310.033	311.443	311.802	311.375	311.499	310.824	311.299	311.975	312.310	312.593	313.205	313.332	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	214.008	217.828	217.788	217.857	218.147	218.179	218.431	218.538	218.921	219.820	220.937	223.192	224.731	225.826	225.485	
All items less shelter.....	203.301	208.643	208.486	208.469	208.925	209.133	209.467	209.560	209.996	211.273	212.633	215.505	217.475	218.847	218.239	
All items less medical care.....	206.555	209.689	209.605	209.664	209.952	210.001	210.257	210.336	210.712	211.714	212.709	214.907	216.346	217.414	217.158	
Commodities less food.....	147.071	152.990	152.247	151.754	152.182	152.395	153.508	153.761	154.443	155.682	157.221	161.804	164.964	166.657	164.461	
Nondurables less food.....	181.453	191.927	190.306	189.196	190.025	190.885	193.344	194.266	195.703	198.007	200.543	209.282	215.090	217.771	212.660	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	218.687	235.601	233.711	233.710	234.212	233.089	236.158	238.165	242.401	246.854	249.895	262.068	270.729	274.948	267.823	
Nondurables.....	198.548	205.271	204.157	203.471	204.111	204.920	206.518	207.053	208.028	210.205	212.056	217.791	221.504	223.413	220.611	
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	278.064	284.368	285.371	286.238	286.775	286.640	285.588	285.467	285.481	286.292	287.547	288.077	288.612	289.676	291.219	
Services less medical care services.....	248.122	249.569	250.094	250.605	250.766	250.516	250.066	250.044	250.191	250.737	251.354	251.834	252.100	252.713	253.781	
Energy.....	193.126	211.449	211.660	212.372	212.663	210.003	210.947	211.970	217.953	223.266	226.860	242.516	253.495	260.376	254.170	
All items less energy.....	218.433	220.458	220.336	220.316	220.619	221.030	221.236	221.235	221.045	221.666	222.506	223.315	223.798	224.275	224.635	
All items less food and energy.....	219.235	221.337	221.265	221.258	221.551	221.907	222.079	222.077	221.795	222.177	223.011	223.690	224.118	224.534	224.891	
Commodities less food and energy.....	142.041	143.588	143.376	142.864	143.206	143.866	144.028	143.594	142.830	142.845	143.712	144.632	145.214	145.657	145.741	
Energy commodities.....	205.281	242.636	238.032	237.602	238.702	235.797	243.784	248.928	259.903	269.970	276.485	307.589	329.419	340.183	321.578	
Services less energy.....	265.875	268.278	268.308	268.655	268.903	269.034	269.208	269.509	269.572	270.199	270.982	271.468	271.775	272.158	272.695	
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN</b>																
<b>WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS</b>																
All items.....	209.630	213.967	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262	216.400	217.535	220.024	221.743	222.954	222.522	
All items (1967 = 100).....	624.423	637.342	636.962	637.138	638.052	638.353	639.296	639.673	641.200	644.591	647.969	655.385	660.503	664.113	662.826	
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813	
Food.....	217.118	218.730	218.291	218.276	218.696	219.376	219.736	219.768	220.062	222.039	222.942	224.577	225.439	226.257	226.610	
Food at home.....	213.908	214.638	214.143	214.212	214.392	215.058	215.511	215.414	215.748	218.804	220.110	222.391	223.245	224.386	224.580	
Cereals and bakery products.....	253.214	251.024	250.742	250.670	250.327	250.654	250.429	250.648	251.419	253.991	254.963	256.227	256.912	259.862	261.297	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.394	207.431	207.883	208.784	208.676	211.109	211.978	212.693	211.858	214.127	216.062	218.848	220.753	223.356	223.250	
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	195.679	197.992	196.663	197.782	197.651	197.812	199.890	200.084	200.958	201.170	202.335	205.163	208.951	210.488	211.374	
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.562	270.713	269.040	263.715	263.946	266.461	267.466	266.802	273.977	282.396	284.132	288.168	284.147	281.424	277.853	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	162.598	161.214	159.938	160.862	161.353	161.210	160.678	160.999	158.654	163.586	163.262	164.583	165.553	165.160	165.380	
Other foods at home.....	190.519	190.294	190.164	190.675	191.226	190.318	190.351	189.265	189.176	190.656	192.187	193.787	194.281	195.396	196.454	
Sugar and sweets.....	195.702	200.035	198.560	199.857	198.872	200.971	201.469	199.542	202.206	201.824	203.373	204.408	202.613	204.161	206.402	
Fats and oils.....	202.003	200.909	199.676	200.656	201.786	202.118	203.670	202.668	200.925	208.026	210.741	214.457	214.363	216.820	219.304	
Other foods.....	205.573	204.577	204.877	205.206	206.021	204.234	203.935	202.901	202.520	203.614	205.098	206.624	207.711	208.632	209.328	
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	122.753	121.872	121.830	122.217	121.804	122.164	121.806	120.723	122.267	121.161	121.605	122.850	123.797	123.673	123.911	
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	223.383	226.204	225.846	225.707	226.481	227.188	227.412	227.634	227.871	228.279	228.596	229.293	230.174	230.521	231.112	
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	155.607	159.794	159.601	159.725	159.866	160.755	160.988	161.428	161.657	161.635	162.728	162.850	163.275	163.498	163.524	
Alcoholic beverages.....	221.325	224.368	223.718	224.772	224.749	224.828	225.531	225.771	225.592	225.994	226.675	227.022	227.552	228.197	228.331	
Housing.....	213.144	212.880	213.469	213.743	213.603	213.294	212.681	212.490	212.861	213.442	213.931	214.323	214.523	215.135	216.263	
Shelter.....	242.637	242.309	242.253	242.396	242.295	242.338	242.513	242.806	243.120	243.569	243.961	244.270	244.420	244.618	245.112	
Rent of primary residence.....	247.401	247.725	247.389	247.442	247.250	247.589	247.823	248.553	249.246	249.848	250.128	250.445	250.579	250.704	250.843	
Lodging away from home <sup>2</sup> .....	135.163	135.119	142.529	145.768	140.967	136.488	134.787	128.305	127.369	130.091	133.181	138.131	138.699	140.814	147.508	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	232.499	232.461	232.235	232.271	232.373	232.472	232.680	233.047	233.278	233.565	233.872	234.018	234.133	234.272	234.634	
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	121.935	126.739	126.345	126.950	127.526	127.718	128.130	128.556	127.674	127.690	128.035	126.914	127.654	127.859	128.242	
Fuels and utilities.....	209.595	212.885	217.007	218.770	218.703	216.787	211.649	209.449	210.860	212.409	213.775	214.774	215.338	218.216	223.834	
Fuels.....	186.229	187.272	192.105	193.671	193.259	191.066	185.262	182.634	184.079	185.463	186.578	187.561	188.078	191.103	197.253	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	243.003	277.433	267.671	263.269	264.904	267.283	278.516	287.994	299.558	315.348	326.950	341.440	347.371	345.830	339.095	
Gas (pipel) and electricity.....	191.981	191.552	197.258	199.162	198.640	196.143	189.313	186.023	187.0							

**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		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
New vehicles.....	136.711	139.044	138.639	138.387	138.152	138.353	138.806	139.224	139.567	139.871	141.114	141.899	142.475	143.476	143.995
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	127.687	144.007	145.257	147.247	148.782	146.959	144.952	143.176	143.377	143.479	143.868	145.014	146.907	149.304	152.759
Motor fuel.....	202.695	240.094	235.670	235.399	236.436	233.370	241.218	245.957	257.025	266.820	273.013	305.066	327.663	338.832	319.323
Gasoline (all types).....	202.375	239.629	235.124	234.959	235.966	232.783	240.558	245.250	256.443	266.224	272.117	304.224	327.095	338.656	318.779
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.133	136.998	136.719	137.218	137.612	137.728	138.153	138.654	139.150	140.289	140.763	140.693	141.505	143.257	144.458
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	245.795	250.543	250.142	250.143	251.084	251.938	252.546	252.610	252.759	253.310	253.524	253.391	253.990	255.042	255.133
Public transportation.....	234.661	248.713	254.023	253.625	251.634	249.816	249.169	252.230	254.312	256.604	262.444	266.726	268.501	268.226	268.615
Medical care.....	376.064	389.766	389.513	389.335	389.905	392.028	392.749	393.277	393.616	395.536	398.908	399.516	400.683	401.316	401.398
Medical care commodities.....	296.724	306.257	306.440	305.764	306.541	307.322	307.539	308.332	308.823	310.488	312.764	314.190	315.798	316.099	315.710
Medical care services.....	399.165	414.273	413.834	413.883	414.344	416.993	417.913	418.307	418.568	420.540	424.289	424.516	425.450	426.210	426.498
Professional services.....	322.127	331.456	331.323	332.219	332.656	333.547	333.450	333.868	334.032	335.368	337.901	338.225	338.558	338.828	339.198
Hospital and related services.....	565.029	608.516	606.700	605.634	607.181	615.785	620.670	622.116	623.692	628.321	636.256	637.216	640.223	642.422	642.513
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	111.015	109.812	110.339	110.076	109.967	109.626	109.449	109.083	108.561	109.039	109.693	109.848	109.933	110.219	110.216
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	101.602	99.643	100.239	99.660	99.385	99.199	99.054	98.774	97.753	97.925	98.897	99.398	99.523	99.331	99.005
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	123.017	124.891	124.430	124.687	125.425	125.818	125.617	125.526	125.089	125.065	125.069	125.047	124.993	124.934	124.906
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	188.143	196.606	194.746	195.550	198.537	200.329	200.129	200.228	200.496	201.353	201.500	201.588	201.611	202.023	202.119
Educational books and supplies.....	485.025	508.386	507.168	506.799	508.150	512.303	512.956	513.546	515.937	526.152	526.197	527.623	526.990	528.326	529.103
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	529.316	552.958	547.366	549.874	558.909	563.998	563.319	563.563	564.149	565.760	566.205	566.335	566.469	567.600	567.816
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	87.662	87.317	87.306	87.376	87.391	87.343	87.170	87.040	86.472	86.209	86.174	86.124	86.057	85.877	85.819
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	85.571	85.126	85.115	85.186	85.201	85.154	84.978	84.846	84.271	83.881	83.844	83.793	83.719	83.534	83.474
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	102.341	102.086	102.021	102.185	102.239	102.325	102.135	101.975	101.327	100.882	100.768	100.701	100.643	100.610	100.657
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	10.178	9.960	9.976	9.957	9.947	9.891	9.864	9.849	9.767	9.713	9.734	9.729	9.710	9.623	9.575
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	82.104	76.273	75.631	75.929	75.848	75.356	74.970	74.615	73.078	72.433	72.138	71.404	71.220	70.071	68.426
Other goods and services.....	391.628	409.278	408.610	411.793	412.453	412.690	411.655	412.383	414.002	414.263	415.088	415.318	415.578	414.594	415.514
Tobacco and smoking products.....	735.056	812.347	811.325	824.198	827.609	828.794	826.468	825.644	832.741	832.904	834.343	835.368	832.003	830.137	833.452
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	202.490	204.299	203.922	204.575	204.604	204.620	204.142	204.830	205.084	205.264	205.705	205.738	206.422	205.919	206.165
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	162.557	161.174	159.900	161.416	161.376	161.132	160.174	160.801	161.217	161.462	161.974	161.667	162.088	160.083	160.780
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	227.804	229.824	230.472	230.769	230.625	230.624	229.635	229.855	230.332	230.140	230.418	230.252	230.597	230.709	230.814
Miscellaneous personal services.....	346.500	355.502	355.101	355.667	356.582	357.423	357.784	358.407	358.380	359.587	360.528	360.881	362.774	363.466	364.113
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	171.452	177.545	176.848	176.554	177.003	177.267	178.283	178.504	179.331	180.958	182.442	186.832	189.816	191.543	189.779
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.327	155.064	154.282	153.847	154.309	154.406	155.663	155.953	156.997	158.473	160.171	165.647	169.461	171.531	168.922
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	185.579	198.517	196.614	195.484	196.297	197.015	199.991	201.110	203.292	206.142	209.079	219.775	226.985	230.306	223.944
Apparel.....	119.847	118.733	117.630	114.464	115.600	119.942	121.587	120.628	117.127	115.649	117.507	120.091	121.140	121.312	119.720
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	230.503	252.481	250.039	250.103	250.745	249.301	253.167	255.572	261.243	266.785	270.459	286.361	297.497	302.815	293.390
Durables.....	109.610	112.513	112.781	112.995	113.125	112.646	112.294	111.813	111.789	111.973	112.498	113.063	113.678	114.560	115.461
Services.....	254.267	256.628	257.138	257.595	257.745	257.663	257.198	257.219	257.382	257.982	258.732	259.108	259.419	260.062	261.122
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	233.917	233.507	233.460	233.588	233.478	233.516	233.679	233.956	234.278	234.715	235.090	235.413	235.544	235.734	236.207
Transportation services.....	250.960	259.985	260.032	260.674	260.904	260.813	262.219	263.804	263.648	264.313	265.521	266.383	267.258	267.729	268.122
Other services.....	291.572	296.066	296.070	296.475	297.576	297.815	297.397	297.313	296.508	296.924	297.671	298.010	298.262	298.779	298.819
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	208.128	212.938	212.865	212.937	213.224	213.223	213.532	213.675	214.225	215.215	216.389	219.027	220.894	222.174	221.604
All items less shelter.....	199.860	205.943	205.788	205.817	206.276	206.399	206.770	206.838	207.428	208.828	210.242	213.549	215.853	217.445	216.673
All items less medical care.....	202.810	206.828	206.706	206.771	207.068	207.107	207.409	207.523	208.036	209.141	210.198	212.722	214.442	215.660	215.216
Commodities less food.....	149.780	157.422	156.641	156.245	156.695	156.792	158.038	158.328	159.342	160.795	162.470	167.826	171.564	173.603	171.059
Nondurables less food.....	187.718	200.147	198.309	197.295	198.064	198.749	201.606	202.679	204.737	207.458	210.278	220.431	227.290	230.472	224.451
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	228.679	248.965	246.685	246.832	247.415	246.106	249.688	251.899	257.051	262.134	265.539	280.056	290.247	295.146	286.570
Nondurables.....	201.628	209.360	208.127	207.547	208.167	208.853	210.627	211.249	212.541	214.950	216.941	223.402	227.661	229.820	226.570
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	245.814	251.210	252.319	253.109	253.551	253.335	252.181	251.894	251.847	252.563	253.664	254.057	254.540	255.643	257.266
Services less medical care services.....	243.796	245.533	246.079	246.547	246.681	246.476	245.955	245.958	246.115	246.643	247.244	247.622	247.899	248.528	249.607
Energy.....	192.594	211.926	212.049	212.674	212.996	210.386	211.514	212.622	218.896	224.500	228.160	244.773	256.400	263.494	256.663
All items less energy.....	212.652	215.173	215.015	215.005	215.312	215.742	215.961	215.970	215.786	216.389	217.222	218.011	218.537	219.041	219.383
All items less food and energy.....	212.126	214.835	214.733	214.724	215.009	215.388	215.580	215.584	215.303	215.627	216.448	217.067	217.525	217.966	218.306
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.099	145.728	145.603	145.205	145.557	146.170	146.268	145.757	145.037	145.024	145.909	146.835	147.472	148.045	148.321
Energy commodities.....	205.325	242.805	238.151	237.720	238.785	235.913	243.933	248.880	260.026	270.105	276.539	308.083	330.157	340.895	321.775
Services less energy.....	261.022	263.713	263.631	263.922	264.149	264.342	264.603	265.001	265.062	265.639	266.394	266.766	267.077	267.410	267.791

<sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes on a December 1

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

[1982=84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2011						2011					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average.....	M	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	225.722	216.400	217.535	220.024	221.743	222.954	222.522
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	235.969	237.110	239.074	240.267	241.566	241.690	233.914	235.109	237.377	238.756	240.209	240.158
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	237.564	238.798	240.599	241.626	242.976	243.257	233.851	235.230	237.239	238.390	239.852	239.972
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	141.001	141.547	143.001	143.987	144.697	144.525	142.196	142.691	144.395	145.520	146.390	146.144
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	210.388	211.090	212.954	214.535	215.899	215.954	206.258	206.981	209.094	210.991	212.572	212.556
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	210.928	211.503	213.449	214.878	216.376	216.290	205.878	206.516	208.740	210.508	212.272	212.147
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	135.061	135.665	136.834	138.005	138.827	139.115	135.277	135.841	137.189	138.552	139.532	139.738
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	207.551	208.156	209.713	211.314	212.210	211.717	205.648	206.306	208.108	209.987	211.052	210.516
South urban.....	M	213.589	214.735	217.214	218.820	219.820	219.318	211.216	212.416	215.272	217.234	218.437	217.722
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	215.127	216.145	218.391	219.944	220.982	220.481	213.058	214.129	216.680	218.615	219.971	219.263
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	135.925	136.625	138.211	139.177	139.833	139.639	135.207	135.919	137.789	138.962	139.744	139.407
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	216.750	218.772	222.275	224.716	225.416	223.675	217.200	219.352	223.059	225.869	226.539	224.807
West urban.....	M	223.149	224.431	226.558	227.837	228.516	228.075	217.995	219.368	221.830	223.268	223.944	223.237
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	227.281	228.444	230.707	231.808	232.393	232.010	220.564	221.848	224.576	225.833	226.399	225.670
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	134.917	135.826	137.200	138.174	138.598	138.269	134.900	135.845	137.331	138.362	138.816	138.392
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	201.059	201.974	203.833	204.963	205.944	205.792	200.022	201.033	203.220	204.607	205.758	205.415
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	136.260	136.960	138.404	139.413	140.062	139.935	136.112	136.808	138.471	139.645	140.412	140.179
D.....	M	213.417	214.862	216.988	218.920	219.873	218.862	212.005	213.495	215.928	218.220	219.159	218.067
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	215.155	216.192	217.880	218.762	220.094	220.182	209.016	210.106	212.256	213.633	215.358	215.325
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	228.652	229.729	232.241	233.319	233.367	232.328	221.540	222.814	225.770	227.051	226.842	225.461
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	242.639	243.832	245.617	246.489	248.073	248.505	238.396	239.750	241.667	242.697	244.316	244.601
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	239.814	—	242.787	—	244.574	—	240.540	—	244.324	—	246.825	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	207.587	—	209.372	—	212.175	—	199.568	—	201.146	—	204.105	—
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	203.199	—	206.967	—	208.794	—	206.954	—	211.227	—	214.038	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	144.327	—	146.044	—	147.554	—	144.556	—	146.572	—	148.638	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	205.744	—	209.215	—	211.074	—	204.611	—	208.356	—	210.598
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	206.816	—	211.673	—	213.506	—	202.849	—	208.217	—	210.354
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	197.224	—	201.624	—	201.309	—	195.677	—	200.997	—	200.444
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	227.451	—	231.503	—	231.197	—	225.346	—	229.675	—	229.353
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	230.878	—	233.143	—	234.463	—	231.306	—	233.441	—	234.965
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	229.981	—	234.121	—	233.646	—	226.638	—	231.600	—	230.605
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	229.482	—	231.314	—	233.250	—	225.790	—	228.313	—	230.072

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Regions defined as the four Census regions.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

<sup>4</sup> The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

<sup>5</sup> Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

<sup>6</sup> In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

*Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.

<sup>7</sup> Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056
Percent change.....	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984
Percent change.....	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8
Housing:											
Index.....	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256
Percent change.....	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4
Apparel:											
Index.....	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503
Percent change.....	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5
Transportation:											
Index.....	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396
Percent change.....	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9
Medical care:											
Index.....	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436
Percent change.....	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291
Percent change.....	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967
Percent change.....	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1

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

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2010							2011					
	2009	2010	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Apr. <sup>P</sup>	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	172.5	179.8	179.0	179.5	179.9	180.0	181.2	181.6	182.6	184.4	186.6	189.4	191.7	192.9	191.6
Finished consumer goods.....	179.1	189.1	188.2	188.9	189.4	189.5	190.8	191.4	192.9	195.2	198.2	202.1	205.2	206.9	205.0
Finished consumer foods.....	175.5	182.4	179.5	180.5	180.1	181.9	182.1	183.9	186.0	186.9	193.4	193.8	193.6	191.2	192.7
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	179.4	190.4	190.1	190.8	191.6	191.1	192.7	193.0	194.2	197.0	198.7	203.9	208.1	211.3	208.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	194.1	210.1	210.1	211.2	212.3	211.5	213.2	213.7	215.7	219.7	222.1	229.7	235.8	240.6	235.7
Durable goods.....	144.3	144.9	144.3	144.2	144.3	144.2	145.8	145.6	145.3	145.7	146.0	146.4	146.6	146.4	147.0
Capital equipment.....	156.7	157.3	157.0	156.9	157.1	157.0	158.0	157.8	157.8	158.4	158.7	158.7	159.1	159.2	159.5
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	172.5	183.4	183.3	183.1	183.9	184.1	185.3	186.4	187.8	190.6	193.7	197.3	200.5	203.2	203.4
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.7	174.0	173.6	172.6	173.1	174.0	175.5	177.0	178.4	181.5	185.2	187.0	189.9	192.2	192.5
Materials for food manufacturing.....	165.1	174.4	173.2	172.9	174.5	177.6	178.3	180.3	179.3	180.4	186.4	190.7	193.7	193.3	193.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	191.6	215.4	212.7	211.4	212.9	214.4	217.7	221.4	225.4	231.9	238.5	242.1	248.2	254.9	257.0
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	168.9	186.6	188.3	185.2	184.7	186.1	188.7	190.5	191.8	196.0	202.0	203.8	207.4	208.6	206.5
Components for manufacturing.....	141.0	142.2	142.5	142.4	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.8	143.8	144.3	144.5	145.3	145.7	146.1
Materials and components for construction.....	202.9	205.7	206.6	206.3	206.2	205.9	205.9	206.3	207.0	208.3	209.5	210.8	211.9	213.0	213.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	161.9	185.2	185.2	186.3	188.4	187.5	188.9	189.5	192.2	196.2	200.9	212.4	218.9	225.4	224.1
Containers.....	195.8	201.2	204.1	204.4	205.0	202.3	202.4	202.5	202.7	203.4	203.9	204.2	204.8	205.3	206.7
Supplies.....	172.2	175.0	174.5	174.8	175.1	175.5	176.4	177.5	178.1	179.6	180.9	182.1	183.6	184.5	185.3
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	175.2	212.2	203.7	208.7	211.8	209.2	215.3	217.2	227.0	235.9	242.8	247.6	261.0	255.8	257.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	134.5	152.4	146.3	150.7	152.5	158.6	160.8	162.3	164.6	171.6	184.4	185.5	193.3	190.1	195.4
Crude nonfood materials.....	197.5	249.3	239.3	244.4	248.5	237.7	247.0	249.1	265.2	274.9	275.5	283.5	301.0	294.3	291.4
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	171.1	178.3	178.1	178.5	179.1	178.7	180.1	180.2	181.0	183.0	184.2	187.5	190.3	192.4	190.5
Finished energy goods.....	146.9	166.9	166.8	168.0	169.6	168.1	170.0	170.5	172.9	177.4	180.6	192.0	200.9	207.9	200.2
Finished goods less energy.....	172.3	175.5	174.6	174.9	174.9	175.4	176.3	176.7	177.3	178.2	180.0	180.2	180.5	180.1	180.7
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	179.2	183.9	182.6	183.1	183.1	183.9	184.8	185.4	186.4	187.5	190.2	190.5	190.7	189.9	190.7
Finished goods less food and energy.....	171.5	173.6	173.2	173.3	173.5	173.5	174.7	174.7	174.8	175.8	176.1	176.3	176.7	176.9	177.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	181.6	185.1	184.7	184.9	185.1	185.3	186.6	186.6	186.9	188.2	188.7	189.0	189.4	189.6	190.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	214.3	220.8	220.7	221.4	221.4	222.0	222.9	223.3	224.2	226.6	227.2	227.2	227.9	228.5	228.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	173.0	184.4	184.4	184.2	184.9	184.9	186.1	187.0	188.6	191.4	194.4	197.9	201.1	203.9	204.0
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	166.0	171.7	169.7	170.0	171.2	173.5	175.5	178.3	178.3	180.2	185.0	189.3	192.6	193.2	194.2
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.5	187.8	187.3	188.4	190.8	189.8	191.5	192.4	195.7	199.5	204.7	216.9	223.9	230.5	228.9
Intermediate goods less energy.....	172.8	180.0	180.0	179.4	179.7	180.3	181.4	182.6	183.5	185.9	188.5	189.7	191.9	193.5	194.2
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	173.4	180.8	181.0	180.4	180.5	180.9	181.9	182.9	183.9	186.4	188.7	189.6	191.6	193.4	194.0
Crude energy materials.....	176.8	216.7	207.7	216.1	217.7	199.0	207.9	207.3	225.1	232.0	229.1	240.7	260.4	252.9	247.6
Crude materials less energy.....	164.8	197.0	189.4	192.1	196.0	203.2	207.1	210.2	214.6	224.1	236.9	236.7	245.4	242.1	247.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	248.4	329.1	317.1	313.2	324.1	334.5	344.0	352.5	364.0	381.1	391.6	386.7	396.8	393.5	398.3

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2010						2011						
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Apr. <sup>P</sup>	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
	<b>Total mining industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	204.8	209.0	211.6	202.5	212.2	214.1	227.3	232.7	232.4	244.2	258.9	256.5	251.1
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100) .....	226.7	232.7	235.5	219.6	233.4	235.6	256.4	261.7	259.7	279.5	302.8	297.3	288.7
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	199.0	200.1	203.9	206.1	211.0	213.3	214.3	221.8	225.4	224.8	226.2	228.4	227.1
213	Mining support activities.....	101.1	102.7	102.3	103.4	104.2	103.8	105.4	106.6	107.7	106.6	107.1	110.1	110.8
	<b>Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	174.8	174.7	175.3	175.5	177.3	178.2	179.1	181.1	183.3	187.3	190.1	191.8	191.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	174.6	174.6	175.3	177.3	178.2	179.4	179.8	181.1	184.6	188.3	191.4	191.4	191.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	123.9	123.6	123.4	123.2	124.7	124.8	125.7	126.3	126.7	127.6	125.7	126.4	127.4
313	Textile mills.....	115.7	116.0	116.2	116.7	117.4	118.6	120.0	123.1	125.4	125.9	128.2	131.7	131.4
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.7	104.4	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.1
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	155.9	156.4	156.9	157.0	158.7	158.8	159.2	160.5	161.6	162.0	162.8	162.8	165.1
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	109.3	108.8	107.6	107.1	106.7	106.7	107.3	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.6	108.2	108.0
322	Paper manufacturing.....	128.0	128.7	128.8	129.9	129.9	130.1	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.8	131.1	131.4	131.8
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.8	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.2	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.0	111.3	111.4	111.3
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	280.4	278.8	284.4	282.4	295.3	302.8	310.4	321.1	335.4	371.9	393.5	409.7	396.8
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	232.6	233.5	233.7	234.6	236.3	236.8	237.6	242.6	245.0	246.9	249.3	252.3	253.2
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	167.1	166.8	166.9	167.0	167.2	167.8	168.6	170.6	171.6	172.3	174.1	176.6	179.0
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	198.8	194.3	193.6	195.8	199.6	202.0	203.4	208.0	215.7	217.8	222.5	223.1	220.2
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.1	177.2	177.7	176.8	176.9	177.0	177.5	178.7	179.8	180.4	181.6	182.7	183.4
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.3	120.5	120.6	120.8	120.8	120.9	121.1	121.7	122.0	122.3	122.8	123.1	123.4
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.7	90.5	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.4	90.4	90.3	90.1	90.2
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	131.8	131.6	131.8	132.1	132.5	133.1	133.6	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	135.9	136.2
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	109.9	109.7	109.9	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.8	111.2	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.6	111.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.3	177.6	177.6	177.7	177.8	177.9	177.7	178.2	178.9	180.1	180.3	180.4	180.9
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	112.7	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.4	115.4	115.9
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	123.9	124.6	125.1	125.0	124.6	124.5	124.6	127.9	128.2	127.7	127.9	128.3	127.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	120.5	119.8	121.0	120.9	121.3	122.1	122.4	122.1	122.1	123.3	121.3	120.8	125.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	105.3	105.8	104.2	101.4	102.6	97.6	87.8	87.7	93.6	80.8	85.0	85.4	86.4
446	Health and personal care stores.....	143.1	136.1	128.8	129.2	144.7	133.5	133.0	133.7	129.3	130.8	132.5	130.9	131.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	67.6	71.6	73.7	69.8	69.9	70.5	68.2	68.6	70.0	72.7	70.8	83.4	84.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	138.7	141.3	137.2	136.1	132.2	137.3	140.5	137.8	144.0	143.9	142.8	144.1	138.4
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	208.0	209.1	205.2	196.0	201.0	202.5	202.6	208.0	211.0	221.5	221.0	217.3	217.9
483	Water transportation.....	124.1	129.3	130.0	129.9	129.9	128.8	129.1	130.4	132.5	134.5	134.9	135.2	137.2
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	191.6	191.6
	<b>Utilities</b>													
221	Utilities.....	134.5	137.1	138.8	136.0	131.8	130.5	132.4	134.4	135.0	132.7	133.0	134.5	137.7
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	129.7	129.9	130.2	130.3	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	131.1	131.2	131.1	131.2	131.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.5	108.2	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.7
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.3	129.3	129.5	129.6	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.7	129.7	129.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	172.9	173.1	173.2	173.4	174.5	174.4	174.4	175.2	175.7	175.3	175.6	175.6	175.9
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	125.0	125.3	125.1	125.3	126.8	127.0	127.2	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.6	129.0	129.1
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	129.5	130.0	130.1	133.8	133.8	134.2	134.5	134.7	135.7	134.7	135.0	134.1	135.5
	<b>Other services industries</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.9	111.0	110.7	110.9	110.9	111.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	113.5	109.2	108.3	109.3	113.7	116.1	112.9	109.8	111.5	110.2	112.4	114.0	112.3
517	Telecommunications.....	100.9	101.0	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.4	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.5	101.3
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.8	102.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	119.7	118.5	119.5	120.2	122.6	123.0	125.0	125.1	125.7	125.5	126.0	127.6	127.9
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.5	109.7	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.9	108.4	108.8	108.9	108.9
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	100.1	99.8	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.6	97.5
5313	Real estate support activities.....	106.9	106.4	106.5	106.5	107.1	106.9	106.9	107.3	107.0	106.9	106.7	107.7	106.9
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	134.2	144.4	136.6	131.0	134.9	133.3	129.4	129.4	131.1	137.1	129.0	124.2	130.6
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	171.5	171.9	173.1	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.4	176.6	177.1	177.6	178.1	177.9	178.0
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	112.7	112.9	113.4	113.7	113.5	113.1	113.6	113.3	113.1	111.5	111.5	111.2	111.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.6	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.0	144.3	144.5	144.8	144.9	144.9	145.9
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.8	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.8	105.8	105.7	105.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.2	125.7	125.8	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.6	125.9	125.2	125.2	125.5
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.6
56172	Janitorial services.....	100.6	110.8	110.8	111.0	110.9	111.3	111.3	111.6	111.7	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.6
5621	Waste collection.....	118.6	118.2	118.7	119.0	119.1	118.9	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.9	120.9	121.1	120.4
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	141.2	141.8	141.2	140.5	141.3	141.0	138.3	140.0	140.9	143.9	141.9	143.1	144.2

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Finished goods</b>											
Total.....	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.9
Foods.....	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.5
Energy.....	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	167.3
Other.....	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.5
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
Total.....	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.6
Foods.....	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.5
Energy.....	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	188.4
Other.....	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.0
Foods.....	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.3
Energy.....	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.4
Other.....	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010							2011					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	122.2	122.0	123.0	123.7	124.7	126.6	127.5	129.1	130.8	132.7	133.9	134.2	134.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	164.5	164.0	171.1	174.6	178.8	189.4	191.1	197.5	203.5	206.9	208.2	207.4	209.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	166.7	166.1	173.9	177.6	181.9	193.4	194.6	201.1	208.6	212.1	213.3	211.6	214.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	147.2	147.7	147.2	149.4	152.8	153.3	161.1	166.8	155.9	157.9	160.7	170.2	169.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	159.8	158.8	161.2	162.6	165.3	169.5	172.6	177.2	182.2	188.3	192.2	192.9	191.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	162.5	163.9	166.6	173.2	181.5	206.3	223.0	228.0	247.6	258.9	258.3	239.0	235.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	208.0	203.7	214.7	213.1	219.6	227.4	233.9	245.0	253.5	276.4	287.0	287.7	281.8
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	155.8	155.2	156.2	158.0	159.9	162.5	164.4	167.8	171.5	173.8	176.6	178.7	178.5
Selected building materials.....	118.7	117.9	117.3	117.1	116.9	117.2	116.2	116.3	116.2	116.3	117.0	116.8	116.8
Capital goods.....	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.4	104.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	109.3	109.8	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.1	111.6	113.5	113.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.0	93.9	93.9	94.1	94.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.8	112.5	112.9	112.7	112.4	113.2	113.9	114.2	114.5	116.1
Nondurables, manufactured.....	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.0	112.9	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.3	114.4
Durables, manufactured.....	108.2	109.1	108.2	109.9	111.0	111.1	110.9	111.0	111.9	112.9	112.3	111.2	112.7
Agricultural commodities.....	165.3	165.0	172.0	176.1	181.0	194.7	198.5	204.7	214.1	218.8	219.7	215.3	216.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	119.1	118.9	119.5	120.0	120.7	121.7	122.4	123.6	124.8	126.5	127.7	128.4	128.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010							2011					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	125.2	125.2	125.7	125.7	127.1	129.2	131.0	133.0	135.3	139.3	142.8	142.9	142.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	148.7	149.2	152.4	153.3	156.5	160.6	162.7	166.7	167.7	174.9	178.4	177.2	173.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	166.1	166.3	170.3	171.1	174.9	180.3	182.6	187.5	189.0	198.9	202.9	200.8	195.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	109.2	110.6	111.9	113.0	115.0	116.0	117.4	119.7	119.5	120.7	122.8	123.7	124.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	199.5	199.7	201.0	200.1	206.6	214.5	222.6	230.1	239.4	256.3	270.7	270.6	267.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	245.8	248.2	250.8	247.1	257.7	270.1	285.2	296.9	313.4	343.7	369.8	366.9	361.2
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	267.4	269.6	273.4	269.8	282.4	296.6	313.0	324.7	342.5	380.2	410.9	407.1	400.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	115.5	116.5	116.2	117.5	116.9	117.5	117.5	117.7	115.5	116.3	118.8	119.5	119.9
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	146.2	146.0	146.5	147.7	150.5	154.1	157.0	160.6	163.2	165.8	169.3	171.3	173.8
Selected building materials.....	131.9	126.3	125.0	124.6	125.3	126.6	127.0	129.5	129.8	131.5	131.9	131.2	129.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	244.6	238.8	239.2	244.2	251.4	262.8	266.0	274.3	279.4	290.2	295.8	304.8	296.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.5	108.7	110.4	111.4	112.1	113.1	113.9	114.1
Capital goods.....	91.5	91.4	91.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.9	92.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	111.4	111.6	112.2	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.7	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.7	117.0	116.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.0	85.8	86.0	86.1	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.4	86.6	86.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.3	111.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.7	104.1	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.7	105.2	105.5	105.6
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.3	109.7	109.9	110.0	109.5	110.0	110.4	110.5	110.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7
Durables, manufactured.....	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.8	99.3
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.4	101.9	103.1	103.0	103.6	103.6	103.7	106.0	107.3	107.8	109.5	109.5	111.9

**46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services**

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2009			2010				2011	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight.....	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.7
Export air freight.....	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	183.9

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2008			2009				2010				2011	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.6	103.4	102.6	103.0	105.0	106.8	108.2	109.3	109.6	110.3	110.7	110.4	110.4
Compensation per hour.....	111.0	111.9	112.4	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.5	118.2
Real compensation per hour.....	100.5	99.8	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.1	103.5	103.2	102.7
Unit labor costs.....	107.1	108.3	109.6	108.5	108.1	107.0	105.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.4	107.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.4	108.0	105.6	108.2	108.0	109.9	112.3	114.7	115.5	116.4	118.5	118.4	119.1
Implicit price deflator.....	107.2	108.2	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.4	109.7	110.4	111.2	111.8
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.6	103.4	102.5	102.8	104.8	106.5	107.9	109.2	109.5	110.1	110.7	110.5	110.4
Compensation per hour.....	110.9	111.9	112.5	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.5	118.1
Real compensation per hour.....	100.4	99.8	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.0	103.5	103.2	102.7
Unit labor costs.....	107.1	108.2	109.7	108.6	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.1	106.4	107.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.8	107.6	105.4	108.5	108.1	110.3	112.3	114.7	115.6	116.1	118.0	117.6	118.3
Implicit price deflator.....	107.0	108.0	108.0	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.8	111.4
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	102.2	104.3	103.7	101.5	103.3	105.6	108.3	110.7	110.4	110.4	109.5	109.9	–
Compensation per hour.....	110.3	111.5	113.2	111.4	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.1	116.0	116.9	–
Real compensation per hour.....	99.9	99.4	103.4	102.4	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.2	103.7	104.0	103.2	102.7	–
Total unit costs.....	109.2	108.5	111.5	113.5	113.2	110.9	108.4	105.6	105.5	105.6	106.3	106.7	–
Unit labor costs.....	107.9	106.9	109.2	109.7	109.8	108.2	105.9	103.8	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.4	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	112.5	112.5	117.5	123.3	122.3	117.9	114.7	110.2	107.9	106.7	107.2	107.6	–
Unit profits.....	88.5	102.0	88.0	80.5	74.1	82.4	94.7	112.8	115.6	119.3	119.0	120.4	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	104.2	108.9	107.4	108.6	105.8	105.8	107.9	111.1	110.6	111.0	111.2	112.0	–
Implicit price deflator.....	106.6	107.6	108.5	109.3	108.3	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.3	107.9	108.5	–
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.3	103.8	102.0	101.2	102.6	105.6	107.4	108.6	110.0	110.6	111.9	113.1	112.5
Compensation per hour.....	108.6	110.0	112.6	112.8	114.9	115.3	116.2	115.4	116.5	117.0	117.6	118.5	119.2
Real compensation per hour.....	98.4	98.1	102.9	103.6	105.1	104.5	104.6	103.6	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.1	103.6
Unit labor costs.....	103.1	105.9	110.4	111.4	112.1	109.2	108.2	106.3	105.9	105.8	105.1	104.8	106.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Private business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	79.6	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.2	104.2	102.5	98.8	97.5	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.2	99.4	95.8	91.5	94.2
Multifactor productivity.....	88.0	89.6	91.2	91.8	94.0	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.5	100.9	99.9	100.2	103.3
Output.....	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.3	104.3	100.6	104.3
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.6	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.6	96.1
Capital services.....	75.2	80.2	85.3	89.3	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	102.9	106.0	108.8	109.9	110.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	90.0	93.3	95.9	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.4	100.4	101.0
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.6	79.0	83.2	89.1	94.4	97.6	98.8	100.0	100.8	103.3	108.3	117.6	118.2
<b>Private nonfarm business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	80.1	82.7	85.5	88.2	92.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	106.1	104.9	102.9	99.1	97.7	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.2	95.4	90.9	93.7
Multifactor productivity.....	88.5	89.9	91.4	92.0	94.2	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.8	99.8	99.9	103.0
Output.....	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.5	104.3	100.5	104.2
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.1	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.8	96.3
Capital services.....	74.7	79.8	85.0	89.2	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.2	106.3	109.3	110.5	111.1
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	89.6	93.1	95.7	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.6	104.6	100.6	101.1
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.5	78.9	83.2	89.0	94.5	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.4	108.7	118.3	118.8
<b>Manufacturing [1996 = 100]</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	73.3	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.7	—	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	101.7	102.1	102.3	95.9	94.6	95.3	97.2	100.0	100.6	101.9	96.4	—	—
Multifactor productivity.....	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.3	96.8	93.2	—	—
Output.....	92.1	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.6	100.0	101.5	104.0	99.4	—	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	125.5	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.0	—	—
Capital services.....	90.5	93.9	96.7	98.3	99.2	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.2	—	—
Energy.....	72.1	75.4	78.6	85.4	92.9	98.0	98.3	100.0	100.2	103.1	108.6	—	—
Nonenergy materials.....	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	97.7	95.2	—	—
Purchased business services.....	102.3	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.3	91.3	86.4	—	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	104.1	105.1	103.7	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	97.6	92.3	—	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1965	1975	1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	43.1	54.8	63.9	74.1	92.2	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	105.7	110.0
Compensation per hour.....	10.3	21.4	44.1	64.7	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.5	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	58.2	70.8	76.3	82.4	96.4	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.2	103.3	103.6
Unit labor costs.....	23.9	39.0	69.0	87.4	96.4	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	107.4	105.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.0	62.7	81.9	88.4	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	109.6	116.3
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	37.4	66.5	85.2	93.2	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	108.3	109.6
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.4	56.3	64.6	75.0	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.1	105.5	109.8
Compensation per hour.....	10.6	21.6	44.5	65.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.4	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	59.7	71.6	76.9	82.9	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.3	103.7
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	38.4	68.9	86.9	96.2	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	107.5	105.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.0	33.5	61.5	81.6	88.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	109.8	116.1
Implicit price deflator.....	22.4	36.5	66.0	84.8	93.2	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.4	109.6
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	45.4	53.7	63.3	73.1	90.5	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.7	103.0	104.7	110.3
Compensation per hour.....	11.9	23.7	47.5	66.9	89.5	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.4	115.6
Real compensation per hour.....	67.3	78.3	82.1	85.1	97.1	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.5
Total unit costs.....	24.6	43.0	74.1	89.9	98.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.7	109.5	111.5	105.7
Unit labor costs.....	26.2	44.1	75.0	91.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.5	108.0	108.4	104.9
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.3	40.3	71.5	85.8	97.0	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.5	119.5	108.0
Unit profits.....	38.7	37.8	62.4	85.4	59.4	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	99.8	91.5	83.0	116.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	39.4	68.4	85.7	84.1	86.2	93.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	107.0	111.0
Implicit price deflator.....	26.4	42.4	72.6	89.3	93.5	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.0	107.2	107.9	107.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	63.6	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.6	104.2	110.3
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	65.2	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.8	116.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.0	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.6	104.5	104.4
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	102.6	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	100.3	105.0	110.2	105.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	87.3	83.4	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.4	107.6	115.9	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	91.5	88.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.6	105.6	112.9	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

## 0. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries

2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Mining</b>													
21	Mining.....	75.0	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.1	71.2	69.1	78.9
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.3	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.4	101.2	94.5	95.0	92.7
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	89.7	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	80.1
2122	Metal ore mining.....	50.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.6
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	84.3	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.4	117.0	104.1	105.3	98.1
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.6	104.5	100.0	122.1	141.6	103.8	86.7	117.7	143.8	134.9
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.6	104.5	100.0	122.1	141.6	103.8	86.7	117.7	143.8	134.9
<b>Utilities</b>													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
311	Food.....	81.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.8
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.1
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	110.0
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	95.4
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.1	103.3	97.7
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.8
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.4
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.4	86.7	102.6
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.8
3119	Other food products.....	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.9	95.9	100.3
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.3	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	111.1
3121	Beverages.....	77.2	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	123.4
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	117.4
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.9	125.0	124.8
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.7	114.8	106.6
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.6	154.9	160.5
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	84.0
314	Textile product mills.....	78.8	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	99.6	98.5	87.1
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	85.7	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	100.9	101.9	87.0
3149	Other textile product mills.....	72.4	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	98.5
315	Apparel.....	73.3	99.9	116.6	116.9	100.0	106.6	94.2	94.4	86.0	55.5	52.5	43.6
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.6	62.6	62.4
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.6	99.0	118.8	119.3	100.0	109.5	96.4	92.0	82.4	52.1	48.7	37.9
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	69.7	69.7
316	Leather and allied products.....	83.9	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	129.2	114.5
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.1	144.4	120.0
3162	Footwear.....	77.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	122.4
3169	Other leather products.....	116.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	156.2	132.4
321	Wood products.....	83.1	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.5	109.3	106.6
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.0	120.2
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.9	112.2	105.1
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.5	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.4	113.7	114.5
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.9	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.6	115.5	113.8
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.9	114.4	116.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.1	102.3
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.0	132.2	116.2
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	91.6
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.3	132.8	151.4
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	102.0	97.3
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	94.6
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	68.2	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.5	126.9
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.3	99.3
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.3	102.6	101.7
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	100.2	99.1
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.0	111.8	111.3
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	100.2
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	118.1	100.9

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

2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3272	Glass and glass products.....	75.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.2	115.5	119.1
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	90.5	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.9	88.6
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	89.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	103.4
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.4	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.6	106.2
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	105.5
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	117.7
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.7	67.5	57.0
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.3	121.7	115.4
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.8	109.4	105.7	94.9	117.6	122.7	105.0
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.6
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	90.0	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.7	126.1	117.5
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	89.8
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.6
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	99.7
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	84.0
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.9	115.0	110.0
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	96.0
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	111.3
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.2	93.6	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	112.7
333	Machinery.....	70.0	85.7	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.6	117.5	110.4
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.9	127.4	113.2
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.7
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	117.7
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	110.6
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.5
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.1	76.5	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.2
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	119.4
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.2	53.5	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.2	157.7
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	33.3	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.4	369.3	368.1
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	99.1
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.4	92.7	61.8
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	37.8	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.1	164.3
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.4	85.1	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.4	135.3	136.7
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	97.4	113.5	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	148.8	164.6
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	88.1	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	108.1
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.4	125.3	124.2
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	120.0
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	97.9	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	111.2
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	96.4
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.4	78.7	86.8	89.2	100.0	109.0	107.9	113.3	114.9	126.2	120.4	117.3
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.5
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.9	103.9	96.5
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.6	109.9	108.6	114.8	109.6	109.0
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.1	84.1	92.2	97.3	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.1	110.3	113.6
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	112.1
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.5	76.5	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.6	121.5
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.8
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.6	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	101.1
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	76.8	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	100.7
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.6
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.1
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	121.2
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	113.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b>													
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.2	80.9	94.4	95.4	100.0	103.9	109.2	110.0	111.5	111.0	108.5	104.9
423	Durable goods.....	44.1	70.8	88.8	91.8	100.0	105.2	116.4	120.7	124.7	124.1	121.5	113.5
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	55.9	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.0	107.2	109.3	116.9	112.4	98.9	84.4
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	69.5	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.2	123.1	117.6	99.5	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.0	80.6	86.9	94.1	100.0	108.7	115.1	117.4	115.0	112.3	110.2	100.9
4234	Commercial equipment.....	10.0	35.9	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.3	133.7	150.7	164.2	176.7	193.0	196.5
4235	Metals and minerals.....	105.4	103.7	97.3	97.7	100.0	102.3	112.2	110.0	106.1	98.7	89.8	79.9
4236	Electric goods.....	26.8	62.6	95.7	92.5	100.0	105.1	124.5	131.8	142.6	151.5	151.5	155.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	80.2	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.3	112.3	114.2	119.3	119.0	112.3	102.3
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	73.9	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	102.9	111.8	119.5	122.0	116.0	120.3	103.7

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

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NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	200	2006	2007	2008	2009
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	72.2	80.5	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.2	110.7	105.4	97.6	93.6	92.6	89.2
424	Nondurable goods.....	85.7	94.1	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.9	108.3	109.3	107.2	106.7	104.8	105.5
4241	Paper and paper products.....	73.6	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	101.9	110.7	117.2	112.5	121.0	107.5	106.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	78.7	111.3	95.7	94.6	100.0	112.0	118.7	126.6	125.4	117.3	120.5	131.1
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	70.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.4	110.7	121.2	124.1	126.3	125.3	130.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	89.3	101.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.4	108.6	105.1	105.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	82.3	100.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	96.4	103.4	100.0	102.3	100.8	103.5	112.0
4246	Chemicals.....	92.9	102.7	95.5	94.1	100.0	104.6	104.6	99.1	93.4	99.4	99.7	89.1
4247	Petroleum.....	55.7	66.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.9	113.4	109.5	104.8	99.6	97.9	92.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	92.9	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	97.1	98.1	101.1	102.2	96.3	98.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	105.2	94.6	108.7	105.5	100.0	102.0	110.9	113.1	110.4	103.8	100.0	105.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
	<b>Retail trade</b>												
44-45	Retail trade.....	63.1	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.1	112.7	116.8	120.0	117.6	119.3
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	65.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	97.6
4411	Automobile dealers.....	67.6	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.3	108.1	110.5	100.7	99.7
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	55.4	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.8	98.7	103.7	103.2	97.3	111.0
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	66.7	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.1	105.4	103.2	99.1	96.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	58.1	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.8	117.2	123.1	125.0	132.8
4421	Furniture stores.....	61.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.0	111.5	116.8	119.5	118.7	123.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	53.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.5	116.4	118.1	127.4	132.4	143.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	62.8	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.1	110.9	110.0	111.0	112.2	112.0	107.3
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	64.0	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.4	110.6	111.5	111.0	108.8	102.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	56.6	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.7	114.7	105.5	106.8	121.8	138.6	142.5
445	Food and beverage stores.....	105.9	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.7	114.8
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.1	112.8	110.0	111.6
4452	Specialty food stores.....	131.5	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.1	111.3	113.8	123.9	130.9	127.9	145.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	85.0	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.7	126.5	131.2	139.1	130.7	131.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
447	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	50.5	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.9	106.1	112.5	122.8	132.3	138.0	137.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	49.4	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.3	123.0	134.1	144.7	145.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	52.2	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.4	116.2	114.5	115.5	107.9
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	54.4	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.2	125.9	137.3	126.3	127.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	58.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.3	131.7	128.1	127.6	141.0
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	53.8	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.5	132.0	140.4	136.5	134.4	149.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	70.7	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.9	110.4	117.1	113.1	109.5	112.3	121.4
452	General merchandise stores.....	57.0	77.4	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.3	109.7	113.5	117.3	118.4	117.4	120.4
4521	Department stores.....	86.0	97.9	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.8	109.2	111.8	105.2	101.9	100.5
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	30.5	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.4	108.0	112.4	115.5	122.4	121.3	126.1
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	54.7	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.4	108.8	115.0	126.2	130.1	130.0	129.4
4531	Florists.....	68.2	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	99.7	97.3	112.6	126.1	113.6	130.9	151.8
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	43.4	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	129.0	143.7	152.1	153.3	169.8
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	45.4	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	123.0	135.4	128.7
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	72.4	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.4	100.5	104.3	115.6	118.2	109.3	100.1
454	Nonstore retailers.....	27.9	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.6	121.1	126.2	148.8	163.3	167.7	179.6
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	18.5	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	116.9	133.4	145.2	175.5	196.1	187.4	197.2
4542	Vending machine operators.....	104.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	118.2	121.0	118.1	122.7	115.8	136.5	123.9
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	52.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.0	95.1	87.7	94.3	97.9	102.9	113.6
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>												
481	Air transportation.....	76.7	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.6	140.7
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	43.8	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.7
484	Truck transportation.....	-	97.7	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.6	99.0
4841	General freight trucking.....	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.3	99.0
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.5	105.8	102.9	98.3
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	80.1	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.8	98.4
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	105.0	107.3	106.6	106.7	110.2	116.7	116.4
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	100.8	95.8
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1

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

2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	200	2006	2007	2008	2009
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.3	102.8	102.4	102.8	101.4	100.7	102.9
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	115.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.7	96.9
<b>Information</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	108.0	110.0	110.9	116.1	119.7	121.1	122.7
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	105.0	99.6	97.3	100.8	102.0	99.5	97.9
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.6	145.4
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	100.8	104.0	111.0	118.6	124.8	120.1	128.0
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.1	113.1	120.6	130.5	133.4	135.7
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	99.5	101.7	104.1	111.8	114.8	114.2	114.1
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.4	77.0	108.8	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.5
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	51.8	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	125.9
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	237.6	295.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>													
52211	Commercial banking.....	52.4	89.2	94.3	95.5	100.0	103.3	106.3	109.2	111.6	114.2	112.7	115.3
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	106.5	104.6	98.0	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.6
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.1	123.3	120.0	114.8	99.5
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.8	148.2
<b>Professional and technical services</b>													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.8	82.8	82.8	79.2	87.3	83.0	81.2
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.9
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.4	116.7
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.2	114.5	115.2	118.7	124.6	126.9
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.6
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	107.9	120.7	126.8	146.4	176.5	203.2	203.9
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	125.5	151.0	173.8	186.2	217.8	220.0	226.2
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.5	114.5
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.8	121.7
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.4	99.7
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.4	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.4	99.1	109.6	99.7	107.2	107.9	99.4
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.4	108.0	104.3	98.4	116.1	117.7	114.3
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	94.7	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.1	105.6	106.9	106.9	105.9	105.3
721	Accommodation.....	76.6	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.4	111.3	109.4	109.3	109.6	109.0	107.2
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.3	111.5	110.0	109.5	109.7	109.0	106.9
722	Food services and drinking places.....	92.0	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.2	104.4	106.0	105.9	104.8	105.1
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.8	100.5	100.8
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.0	104.6	106.3	106.5	106.8	108.1
7223	Special food services.....	78.6	87.4	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.3	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.1
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.1	112.1	122.0	122.4	117.9	122.4
<b>Other services</b>													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.5	102.5	101.3	96.6
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.6	94.6	91.8	94.8	90.2	87.8
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	115.1
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.4	96.6	96.0	100.7	100.6	95.0	96.5
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.1	109.0	108.3	103.8	104.1	114.6
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	58.6	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.5	94.5	115.2	99.2	91.1	85.9	92.5
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	90.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	85.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	102.1	113.9
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	102.4	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	98.9	104.2	111.5	115.6	108.7	109.7	119.0
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.3	102.4	101.0	105.3	131.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at [http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl\\_unemployment\\_rates\\_monthly.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm)). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Civilian labor force</b>											
United States.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Canada.....	15,632	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,925	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263
Australia.....	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868
Japan.....	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362	65,100
France.....	26,193	26,339	26,658	26,692	26,872	27,061	27,260	27,466	27,683	27,972	28,067
Germany.....	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,189
Italy.....	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,741
Netherlands.....	8,008	8,155	8,288	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,595	8,679	8,716	8,654
Sweden.....	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888	4,942
United Kingdom.....	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274	31,421
<b>Participation rate<sup>1</sup></b>											
United States.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Canada.....	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0
Australia.....	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5
Japan.....	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.0
France.....	56.8	56.6	56.8	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.5
Germany.....	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.1
Italy.....	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.2
Netherlands.....	63.0	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	64.3
Sweden.....	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.7
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3	63.1
<b>Employed</b>											
United States.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Canada.....	14,677	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969
Australia.....	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247
Japan.....	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242	62,000
France.....	23,928	24,264	24,521	24,397	24,464	24,632	24,828	25,246	25,614	25,395	25,423
Germany.....	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,209
Italy.....	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,621
Netherlands.....	7,762	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,264
Sweden.....	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486	4,534
United Kingdom.....	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880	28,944
<b>Employment-population ratio<sup>2</sup></b>											
United States.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Canada.....	62.0	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3
Australia.....	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0
Japan.....	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2
France.....	51.9	52.2	52.3	51.6	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.7	52.1	51.4	51.2
Germany.....	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	53.9
Italy.....	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.1
Netherlands.....	61.1	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.8	63.4	62.8	61.4
Sweden.....	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.5	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5	58.2
<b>Unemployed</b>											
United States.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Canada.....	955	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294
Australia.....	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621
Japan.....	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100
France.....	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,432	2,220	2,069	2,577	2,644
Germany.....	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,980
Italy.....	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,119
Netherlands.....	246	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390
Sweden.....	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401	409
United Kingdom.....	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395	2,477
<b>Unemployment rate<sup>3</sup></b>											
United States.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Canada.....	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1
Australia.....	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.2
Japan.....	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8
France.....	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.4
Germany.....	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.2
Italy.....	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.6
Netherlands.....	3.1	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5
Sweden.....	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2	8.3
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9

<sup>1</sup> Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.<sup>2</sup> Employment as a percent of the working-age population.<sup>3</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International**Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscmparelf.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at [http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl\\_unemployment\\_rates\\_monthly.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm)), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Output per hour</b>																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	70.9	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	135.2	135.7	146.2
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	87.2	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4
Belgium.....	50.3	74.5	86.7	88.0	93.5	94.7	94.0	97.8	97.3	101.8	105.6	107.5	108.2	113.0	114.1	115.8
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	83.0	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.3	104.8	106.2	106.6	104.0	105.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	74.1	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	87.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4
Finland.....	29.4	48.4	66.1	67.9	71.5	75.7	81.0	90.4	94.1	106.0	112.9	118.0	131.4	143.4	145.1	132.8
France.....	42.9	63.6	75.2	75.5	80.0	84.1	87.8	94.0	95.9	104.5	107.3	112.3	114.9	116.2	115.1	106.8
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	82.8	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	120.9	122.7	122.4	111.0
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	94.6	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.4	93.5
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	87.2	90.3	91.2	93.6	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	127.9	113.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.3	52.1	57.6	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.0	130.6	145.6	156.1	157.2	160.1
Netherlands.....	48.0	68.3	82.1	83.9	84.1	86.6	90.1	96.6	97.1	102.1	109.0	113.9	118.2	124.3	121.5	116.1
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	90.8	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	74.5	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	92.2	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	67.1	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	141.7	137.5	127.5
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	69.9	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4
United Kingdom.....	44.7	70.1	81.7	80.9	82.5	83.4	87.7	93.5	96.9	104.3	110.8	115.8	119.8	123.8	124.0	119.8
<b>Output</b>																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	82.0	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	125.2	120.7	113.6
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	88.2	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2
Belgium.....	67.2	86.7	89.4	89.7	94.0	95.6	95.9	100.4	100.7	98.8	102.4	102.5	102.7	106.5	106.1	96.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	77.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	80.2	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	90.3	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6
Finland.....	40.3	54.6	60.8	62.6	68.5	75.1	81.1	92.3	96.4	102.9	107.8	112.0	126.3	139.3	139.3	111.6
France.....	69.5	81.5	83.8	83.6	87.5	91.7	94.7	99.1	100.1	101.9	102.8	105.2	104.9	106.6	104.5	92.8
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	88.2	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	113.6	116.4	117.0	95.7
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	95.2	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.2	82.7
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	105.6	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	122.3	95.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	63.4	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.2
Netherlands.....	59.3	77.0	85.1	86.3	87.5	90.5	93.8	100.1	99.9	98.9	102.3	104.3	107.9	114.1	111.9	102.1
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	98.4	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.8
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	77.9	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	68.0	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	129.7	106.4
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	76.1	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	97.8	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.0
<b>Total hours</b>																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.3	92.6	88.9	77.7
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	101.1	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7
Belgium.....	133.5	116.4	103.1	102.0	100.6	100.9	102.0	102.7	103.6	97.0	97.0	95.3	94.9	94.2	93.0	83.6
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	93.4	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.4	92.9	89.4	78.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.3	108.8	107.4	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7	
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	102.9	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0
Finland.....	137.0	112.9	92.0	92.3	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.5	97.1	95.4	95.0	96.1	97.1	96.0	84.0
France.....	161.9	128.2	111.3	110.7	109.4	109.0	108.0	105.4	104.4	97.5	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.8	90.7	86.8
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	111.7	106.4	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.6	86.2
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.7	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.8	88.4
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	121.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	109.9	102.2	84.5	92.5	98.9	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.3	93.2	80.1
Netherlands.....	123.6	112.8	103.7	102.9	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.6	103.0	96.8	93.9	91.6	91.3	91.8	92.1	87.9
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	108.4	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	104.0	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	84.5	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	94.2	94.3	83.4
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4
United Kingdom.....	175.7	135.2	118.9	120.9	120.7	120.3	115.5	110.8	105.4	95.6	91.9	87.8	86.2	83.9	81.3	75.1

See notes at end of table.

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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Unit labor costs</b> (national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	87.6	90.7	88.7
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.1	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	118.7	124.1	130.1
Belgium.....	80.9	93.8	97.2	97.5	95.2	95.4	97.4	95.3	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.0	100.5	100.2	102.5	107.6
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	99.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.6	107.6	110.3	113.9	117.0	115.7
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	82.4	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.6
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	94.0	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2
Finland.....	75.4	124.4	117.5	118.2	114.2	112.5	108.8	101.5	104.3	97.0	94.5	94.4	87.7	82.6	85.3	97.2
France.....	65.8	101.2	106.1	107.7	104.8	100.4	99.3	97.6	98.3	97.9	98.3	97.4	98.9	100.2	103.9	114.0
Germany.....	65.7	85.5	100.8	102.7	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.6	89.3	91.8	106.3
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	92.0	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.0	135.5
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.9	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	77.2	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	115.1	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	107.0	105.2	104.6	104.8	108.8
Netherlands.....	85.6	90.5	93.8	93.5	95.7	96.9	96.2	94.1	97.6	101.8	99.5	96.6	95.7	93.8	99.6	108.0
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	79.4	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	116.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.2	91.4
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	97.0	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.4	122.4	125.9
Sweden.....	67.1	123.4	110.4	115.1	110.6	107.8	102.0	98.9	106.1	96.5	89.3	86.7	82.2	84.8	90.2	101.2
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	122.7	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7
United Kingdom.....	52.8	83.2	87.6	88.3	90.4	96.3	97.3	96.5	97.6	100.7	98.9	100.2	102.2	102.4	104.3	110.9
<b>Unit labor costs</b> (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	87.6	90.7	88.7
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	135.5	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.4	183.3	194.8	189.7
Belgium.....	118.1	119.7	140.7	134.4	113.4	112.1	109.8	93.0	93.8	120.2	128.9	129.1	133.5	145.3	159.6	158.5
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	115.0	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	98.8	116.3	128.6	139.5	152.8	166.7	172.4	159.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	99.4	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	149.8
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	127.8	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8
Finland.....	127.1	204.6	169.2	161.8	138.4	132.4	122.6	99.2	98.8	116.2	124.3	124.3	116.6	119.8	132.9	143.2
France.....	108.0	128.9	147.6	146.1	124.5	118.1	111.9	95.3	93.1	117.2	129.3	128.2	131.4	145.3	161.9	168.1
Germany.....	74.7	109.4	145.6	141.2	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	119.1	129.4	143.0	156.7
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	122.1	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.0	91.0	126.9	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.5	199.8
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	123.1	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	93.5	115.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	178.8	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.6	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	106.7
Netherlands.....	100.4	115.9	136.3	129.3	114.2	113.8	108.4	91.9	92.5	121.9	130.8	127.2	127.2	136.0	155.1	159.1
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	98.1	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	148.0	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	112.5
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	134.8	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.9	190.7	185.6
Sweden.....	154.3	202.6	150.4	166.8	140.7	131.9	119.9	104.8	99.8	116.2	118.1	112.8	108.5	122.1	133.2	128.5
Taiwan.....	66.4	139.3	160.4	154.2	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3
United Kingdom.....	81.7	98.8	92.1	91.7	98.5	106.2	104.7	97.3	93.5	109.5	120.7	121.4	125.4	136.5	128.7	115.6
<b>Hourly compensation</b> (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.7	118.5	123.2	129.6
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	82.1	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.7	132.4	145.0
Belgium.....	40.7	69.9	84.3	85.8	89.0	90.4	91.5	93.2	96.3	102.2	103.5	105.4	108.8	113.2	116.9	124.5
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	82.9	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.4	121.7	121.4
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	61.0	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.3
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	82.5	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9
Finland.....	22.2	60.2	77.6	80.2	81.7	85.1	88.2	91.8	98.1	102.8	106.7	111.4	115.3	118.5	123.8	129.0
France.....	28.2	64.3	79.8	81.3	83.8	84.4	87.2	91.8	94.3	102.3	105.5	109.3	113.6	116.5	119.7	121.8
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	81.2	85.1	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.5	112.3	118.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	120.3	126.7
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	93.2	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.8	97.8
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	66.3	72.6	79.3	79.5	85.2	89.0	105.5	120.2	139.7	153.2	163.4	164.7	174.2
Netherlands.....	41.1	61.8	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.6	121.0	125.4
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	86.8	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.2	95.9
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.9	133.8	136.5
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.7	77.3	81.4	84.5	87.2	90.6	94.9	104.5	107.3	111.0	114.2	120.2	124.0	129.0
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	85.7	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9
United Kingdom.....	23.6	58.4	71.6	71.5	74.6	80.3	85.3	90.2	94.6	105	109.7	116.1	122.5	126.8	129.3	132.8

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1995 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1995 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, <sup>1</sup> United States

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

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, <sup>1</sup> United States

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) <sup>2</sup>	2005 <sup>3</sup>	
			Number	Percent
All events .....	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	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
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides .....	766	602	567	10
Shooting .....	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury .....	216	207	180	3
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	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
<b>Falls</b> .....	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
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	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
<b>Fires and explosions</b> .....	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled .....	103	95	93	2
Explosion .....	92	78	65	1

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

<sup>3</sup> 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.