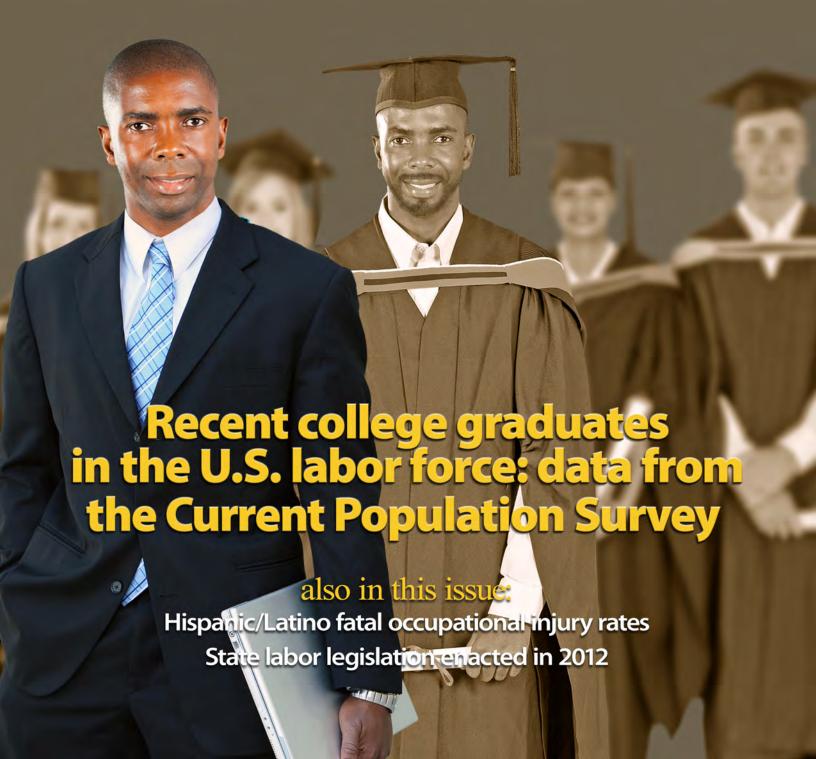


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**U.S. Department of Labor** 

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Date	Time	Release
Friday, March 01, 2013	10:00 AM	America's Youth at 25: School Enrollment, Training, and Work Activity
Friday, March 01, 2013	10:00 AM	Regional and State Unemployment for 2012
Thursday, March 07, 2013	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Fourth Quarter 2012
Friday, March 08, 2013	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for February 2013
Tuesday, March 12, 2013	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for December 2012
Tuesday, March 12, 2013	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for January 2013
Wednesday, March 13, 2013	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for February 2013
Thursday, March 14, 2013	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for February 2013
Friday, March 15, 2013	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for February 2013
Friday, March 15, 2013	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for February 2013
Monday, March 18, 2013	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for January 2013
Wednesday, March 20, 2013	10:00 AM	Employment Situation of Veterans for 2012
Friday, March 22, 2013	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for February 2013
Friday, March 22, 2013	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for January 2013
Thursday, March 28, 2013	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2012
Friday, March 29, 2013	10:00 AM	Occupational Employment and Wages for 2012
Friday, March 29, 2013	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for February 2013

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# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 136, Number 2 February 2013

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# Recent college graduates in the U.S. labor force: data from the Current Population Survey

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

Thomas Luke Spreen

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

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

#### About the data

The CPS is a nationally representative sample survey of 60,000 households pro-

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

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

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the monthly CPS demographic and labor force questions to identify labor force outcomes and school enrollment status of college graduates within a year of completion of their degree.

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

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

#### Limitations

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

Several reasons exist for the discrepancy between estimates generated from the School Enrollment Supplement and IPEDS data. First, the timing of the October supplement presents a potential problem. Unlike high school graduation, which occurs for nearly all high school

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

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

#### **Demographic characteristics**

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

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

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

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population and 2011 recent college graduates, 20 to 29 years of age, October 2011

[Levels in thousands]

	20-to-29-year-olds						
Characteristic	Total	College graduates	2011 recent college graduates				
Total	42,612	9,608	1,336				
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Gender							
Men	50.6	44.5	46.6				
Women	49.4	55.5	53.4				
Race							
White	77.5	80.0	80.3				
Black or African American	14.3	8.5	10.1				
Asian	4.9	9.3	5.8				
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino	19.5	7.2	10.3				
Non-Hispanic or Latino	80.5	92.8	89.7				

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October). Data for the race groups shown do not sum to 100 percent because not all races are presented. People whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

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

chart 2.) This pattern reflects the fact that a sizeable majority of high school graduates enter college in the same year they receive their high school diploma.9 According to the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, the median time to completion of a bachelor's degree was 52 months in 2009, with about two-thirds of bachelor's degrees completed in 60 months or less. 10 Recent recipients of an advanced degree tended to be older in October 2011, reflecting the requirement of at least a bachelor's degree to enroll in most graduate programs.

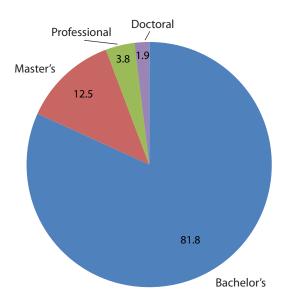
#### Labor force

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

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

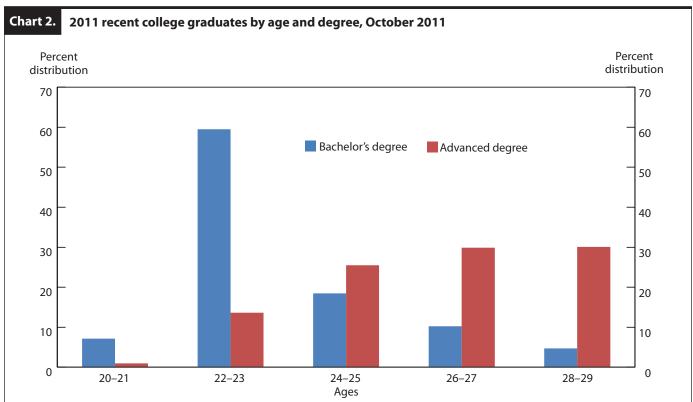
#### 2011 recent college graduates ages 20 to 29, by degree, October 2011 Chart 1.

[In percent]



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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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

Year

324

89.9

91.0

88.9

299

89.1

87.1

90.8

243

91.0

94.6

88.5

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Levels in thousands]

Table 2. Labor force participation rates of recent college graduates by degree and gender, each October 2007-2011

Danuar and mandan								
Degree and gender	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
Total recent college graduates								
Civilian noninstitutional population, ages 20 to 29	1,192	1,281	1,217	1,332	1,336			
Participation rate, total	87.0	88.4	85.2	83.3	85.2			
Men	88.8	86.0	84.9	83.2	84.9			
Women	85.7	90.1	85.3	83.3	85.4			
Bachelor's degree								
Civilian noninstitutional population	938	946	893	1,023	1,093			
Participation rate, total	85.3	88.2	83.4	81.6	83.9			
Men	88.3	85.5	82.5	81.7	83.1			
Women	83.1	90.5	84.2	81.5	84.6			

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).

254

93.2

91.0

94.4

334

89.0

88.2

89.4

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

Civilian noninstitutional population

Participation rate, total

Men

Women

**Advanced degree** 

ber 2011, compared with 83.9 percent of recent bachelor's degree recipients. The labor force participation rate of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates was similar for men and women, regardless of the degree received.

#### The employed

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

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

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

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

Large shares of the 2011 cohort also found work in sales and office occupations (19 percent); management, business, and financial operations occupations (14 percent); and service occupations (13 percent).<sup>15</sup> Nearly all

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

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

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).

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

Table 4. Employed recent college graduates by degree, occupation, industry, and class of worker, October 2011

[Levels in thousands]

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All other occupations include natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).

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

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

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

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

#### **Unemployment rate**

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

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

The unemployment rate for the 2011 recipients of advanced degrees was 8.6 percent, compared with 13.5 percent for recipients of bachelor's degrees in October 2011. This discrepancy may reflect the fact that recipients of an advanced degree are older on average than recipients of a bachelor's degree, and older persons tend to have lower

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Goods-producing industries include agricultural and related, mining, construction, and manufacturing industries. All other industries include transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, and other services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> All other classes include both incorporated and unincorporated selfemployed workers and unpaid family workers.

unemployment rates. This result may also be because advanced degrees confer specialized skills that employers find desirable.

#### **School enrollment**

Many recent college graduates face a decision of either entering the labor market directly after graduation or enrolling in graduate school. In a weak labor market, graduate school would seem to appeal to recent bachelor's degree graduates, although empirical evidence of a cyclical pattern to graduate school enrollment is mixed.<sup>17</sup>

About one-quarter of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates were enrolled in school in October 2011.18 (See table 6.) The proportion of the recent college graduates enrolled in school in October 2011 changed little from

Table 5.	Unemployment rates of recent college graduates by degree and gender, each October 2007–2011	ı
[Levels in t	iousands]	

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

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).

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

#### Table 6. School enrollment rates of recent college graduates by degree, each October 2007–2011 [Levels in thousands]

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

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

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

Table 7. Labor force status of 2011 recent college graduates by degree, gender, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, age, and school enrollment, October 2011

[Levels in thousands]

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data refer to people who graduated from college in January through October 2011.

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October). Data for the race groups shown do not sum to totals because not all races are presented. People whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

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

prior years. A higher percentage of recent recipients of bachelor's degree (about 28 percent) were enrolled in school compared with that of recent recipients of advanced degrees (about 12 percent) in October 2011.

Recent graduates who were enrolled in school in October 2011 were less likely to be participating in the labor force (68.0 percent) than those not enrolled (90.8 percent). (See table 7.) Those enrolled in school were less likely to be working and were somewhat less likely to be

unemployed than those not enrolled.

WITH MORE PEOPLE EARNING COLLEGE DEGREES than ever before, documenting labor force outcomes for each new cohort of college graduates is important. Administered annually each October, the CPS School Enrollment Supplement provides a snapshot of the demographic and labor force characteristics of each new cohort of recent graduates.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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

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

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

#### **Notes**

- <sup>1</sup> College graduates are persons who completed a bachelor's degree and higher, which includes bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.
- <sup>2</sup> For more information, see "Attachment 8: Current Population Survey, October 2011 School Enrollment and Internet Use Supplement Questionnaire," Current Population Survey, October 2011 School Enrollment File Technical Documentation (U.S. Census Bureau, October 2011), http://www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsoct11.pdf.
- <sup>3</sup> See table A-16, "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and educational attainment,' Labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2013), http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ cpseea16.htm.
- <sup>4</sup> See table 1, "Demography and enrollment by sex and race/ethnicity: percentage distribution of 2007-2008 first-time bachelor's recipients by sex, race/ethnicity, demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2009," 2008–09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (National Center for Education Statistics, July 2011), p. 8, http://nces.ed.gov/ pubs2011/2011236.pdf.
- <sup>5</sup> Of the 547 respondents to the October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the CPS with an educational attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher between the ages of 15 and 29, 7 respondents were between the ages of 15 and 19, or about 1.3 percent of the total sample.
- <sup>6</sup> A professional degree includes medical doctor (M.D.), doctor of dental surgery (D.D.S.), juris doctor (J.D.), and other comparable degrees. A doctoral degree includes doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.), doctor of education (Ed.D.), and other comparable degrees at the doctoral level. See appendix in this article for additional information.
- <sup>7</sup> See table 292, "Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by control of institution, level of degree, and field of study: 2009-10," Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Digest of Education Statistics (National Center for Education Statistics, May 2011), http://nces. ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11\_292.asp.
- <sup>8</sup> Table 1, 2008–09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011236.pdf.
- <sup>9</sup> For more information, see the news release "College enrollment and work activity of 2011 high school graduates" (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 19, 2012), http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ hsgec.pdf.

- 10 See table 3, "Time to degree: median and percentage distribution of 2007-08 first-time bachelor's degree recipients by number of months from enrollment to degree attainment and enrollment characteristics: 2009," 2008-09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (National Center for Education Statistics, July 2011), pp. 10-11, http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011236.pdf.
- <sup>11</sup> According the National Bureau of Economic Research, which is generally recognized as the official arbiter of recessions in the United States, the most recent recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009.
- <sup>12</sup> See Lisa B. Kahn, "The long-term consequences of graduating from college in a bad economy," Labour Economics, April 2010, pp. 303-316.
- <sup>13</sup> Professional and related occupations include computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; community and social service; legal; education, training, and library; arts, entertainment, sports, and media, and healthcare practitioner and technical occupations. Professional and related occupations made up 22.1 percent of total employment in 2011.
- <sup>14</sup> Dixie Sommers and Teresa L. Morisi, "Employment projections through the lens of education and training," Monthly Labor Review, April 2012, pp. 13-28, http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/04/art 2full.pdf.
- <sup>15</sup> Sales and office occupations include retail sales workers, sales representatives, as well as office and administrative support occupations, such as clerks and secretaries. Sales and office occupations made up about 23.6 percent of total employment in 2011.
- <sup>16</sup> The estimates for different industries, including those for educational and health services, include both government and private wage and salary workers.
- 17 Kelly Bedard and Douglas A. Herman, "Who goes to graduate/ professional school? The importance of economic fluctuations, undergraduate field, and ability," Economics of Education Review, April 2008, pp. 197-210.
- <sup>18</sup> A person is considered enrolled in school if they were enrolled in regular school in the October of the calendar year of the survey. Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward a high school diploma or a college, university, or professional degree.

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

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

#### **Educational attainment measurement in the CPS**

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

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

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

## Supplement question identifying recent college graduates

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

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

#### Limitations of the CPS data

The sample size of the CPS limits the precision of detailed data pertaining to relatively small groups. For instance, in October 2011, approximately 700 respondents had received a degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October) and were members of a household par-

ticipating in the CPS. Of those, about 160 had received an associate's degree, about 440 had received a bachelor's degree, and about 100 received an advanced degree. Further division of the data by different characteristics can result in weighted estimates that are based on very few interviews. As a result, the standard errors for some weighted estimates are large.<sup>6</sup> All estimates presented in this article meet the minimum threshold for publication of monthly CPS data.7

#### Weighting procedures

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

#### Notes to appendix

- <sup>1</sup> For more information, see "School Enrollment Reports and Tables from Previous Years" (U.S. Census Bureau, August 2, 2011), http:// www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/previous/index.html.
- <sup>2</sup> The question used to measure educational attainment in the CPS asks the respondent, "What is the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received?" A recent college graduate of a joint degree program, such as a joint medical doctor (M.D.) and master's of public health (M.P.H.), would therefore be counted as a professional degree recipient. For more information, about the questions on educational attainment in the CPS, see "Current Population Survey Interviewing Manual" (U.S. Census Bureau, January 2012), pp. C3-16 through C3-18, http://www. census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/CPS\_Manual\_Jan2012\_Entire.pdf.
- <sup>3</sup> David A. Jaeger and Marianne E. Page, "Degrees matter: new evidence on sheepskin effects in the returns to education," The Review of Economics and Statistics, November 1996, pp. 733-740.
- <sup>4</sup> Robert Kominski and Paul M. Siegel, "Measuring education in the Current Population Survey," Monthly Labor Review, September 1993, pp. 34–38. http://www.bls.gov/cps/measuring\_educa tion\_1993.pdf.
- <sup>5</sup> Of the 547 respondents to the October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the CPS with an educational attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher and between the ages of 15 and 29, 7 respondents

were between the ages of 15 and 19, or about 1.3 percent of the total

- <sup>6</sup> For a full discussion on the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see http://www.bls.gov/ cps/documentation.htm#reliability.
- <sup>7</sup> Generally, rates and percentages are not published for CPS data unless the monthly base is greater than 75,000. For more information, see "Employment and earnings: household data, reliability of estimates" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006), p. 197, http://www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.
- 8 "Chapter 10: Weighting and Seasonal Adjustment for Labor Force Data," Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey, Technical Paper 66 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, October 2006), pp. 75-88, http://www.census.gov/ prod/2006pubs/tp-66.pdf.
- For more information, see "Attachment 16: Source of the Data and Accuracy of the Estimates for the October 2011 CPS Microdata File on School Enrollment Source and Accuracy of the October 2011 School Enrollment Data," Current Population Survey, October 2011 School Enrollment File Technical Documentation (U.S. Census Bureau, October 2011), p. 200, http://www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/ cpsoct11.pdf.

# Hispanic/Latino fatal occupational injury rates

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

Christen G. Byler

he topic of job safety among Hispanic/Latino workers continues to command the attention of a growing number of people in the occupational safety community. Various events, including the coordination of efforts among various agencies and organizations at the first National Action Summit for Latino Worker Health and Safety, held in April 2010, signal the increasing prominence of this issue.

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

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

This article examines the national Hispanic/Latino fatal injury rate, with a focus on fatal injury rates by major occupation group and nativity. Findings indicate that

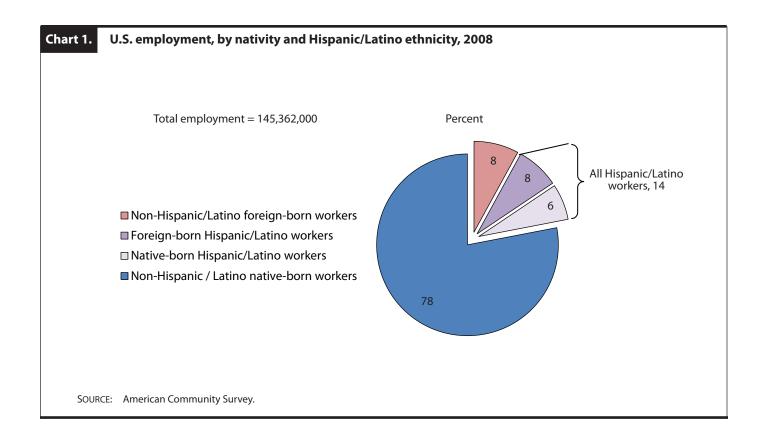
rates are higher for foreign-born workers, but only in certain occupations. In addition, differentials in employment may explain some of the disparities in fatal injury rates between the two groups discussed. Rates are constructed with the use of data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)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

#### Foreign- and native-born Hispanics/Latinos

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

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

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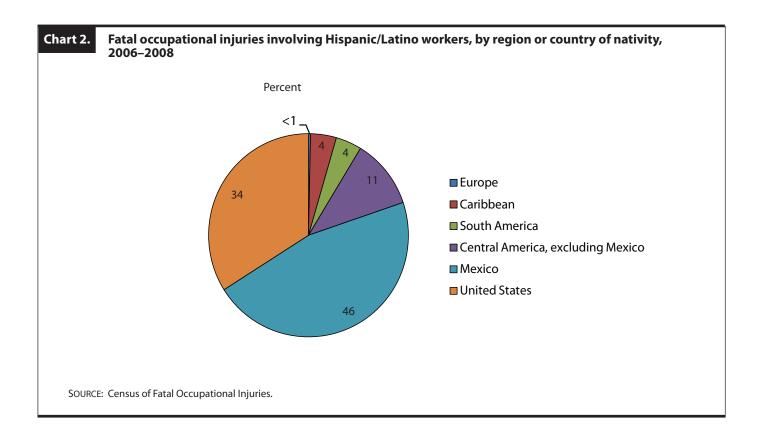
or 54 percent, of Hispanic/Latino workers were born outside of the United States. That year, Hispanic/Latino workers accounted for 49 percent of all foreign-born workers in the nation. Overall, foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers incurred 66 percent of all fatal injuries to Hispanic/Latino workers,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

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

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

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

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



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

#### Methodology

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

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

$$N/EH \times 200,000,000,$$
 (1)

where

N = number of fatal work injuries in a given population,

EH = total hours worked by all employees in a given population during the calendar year, and

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 FTEs in a population (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

on Hispanic/Latino workers by nativity and occupation. Consequently, the method for calculating state rates by industry can be adapted to produce fatal injury rates for Hispanic/Latino workers by occupation. The formula

$$EH_L = E_L \times HW_N$$

where

 $E_{r}$  = Hispanic/Latino employment and  $HW_N$  = average annual number of hours worked by each employee in a given worker population for the entire United States,

shows how average hours (HW<sub>N</sub>) for the entire United States and "at work" (employment, or  $E_{\tau}$ ) information on Hispanic/Latino workers can be used to calculate EH,

(total hours worked by all employees in the Hispanic/Latino population during the calendar year). The imputed value for EH can then be substituted back into the original hours-based fatal injury rate equation (1).

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

#### Hispanic/Latino fatal injury rates

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The fatal injury rate is the number of fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent employees. SOURCES: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Current Population Survey.

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

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

In farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, the 3-year average fatal injury rate for native-born workers was 32.6 per 100,000 FTEs while the average for foreign-born workers was 18.0 per 100,000 FTEs. Construction and

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

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

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

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

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

sessed is employment by occupation group and nativity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	All	Foreign-born	Native-born
		/ Hispanic/	
		Latino	Latino
Occupation	workers	workers	workers
Total (number)	541	313	228
Percent:			
All transportation and			
material moving			
occupations	100	100	100
Truck drivers, heavy and			
tractor-trailer	45	42	50
Truck drivers, light or			
delivery	8	7	9
Material moving workers	33	36	28
Laborers and material			
movers, hand	19	21	16

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

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

	All Histognic	Foreign-born / Hispanic/	Native-born Hispanic/
		Latino	
Occupation		workers	
Total (number)	249	192	57
Percent:			
All building and grounds			
cleaning and maintenance			
occupations	100	100	100
Building, cleaning, and			
pest control workers	26	21	42
Janitors and cleaners,			
except maids and			
housekeeping cleaners	22	18	35
Grounds maintenance			
workers	65	71	46
Landscaping and			
groundskeeping			
workers	47	49	39
Tree trimmers and			
pruners	18	22	7

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

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

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

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

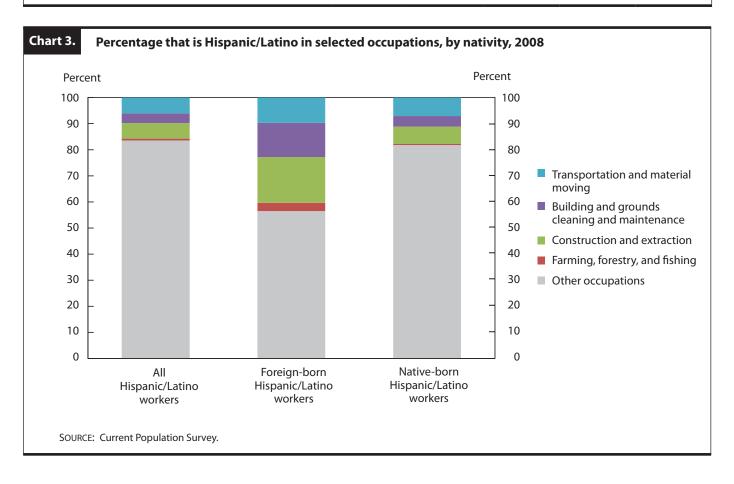
In contrast to the nearly equitable ratio of native- to foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers, 66 percent of fatal occupational injuries incurred by Hispanic/Latino workers in all occupations from 2006 to 2008 involved foreign-born workers, with native-born workers, of course, accounting for the remaining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

Occupation	Count of all Hispanic/		Hispanic/Latino rkers	Native-born Hispanic/Latino workers		
occupation.	Latino workers	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
otal	20,114	11,169	56	8,945	44	
Management	1,128	476	42	653	58	
Business and financial	441	134	30	308	70	
Sales and related	1,877	776	41	1,101	59	
Education	626	181	29	445	71	
Protective service	313	66	21	247	79	
Food preparation and serving	1,629	1,100	68	529	32	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	1,803	1,432	79	371	21	
Personal care	655	321	49	334	51	
Office and administrative support	2,396	803	34	1,593	66	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	386	344	89	42	11	
Construction and extraction	2,735	2,111	77	623	23	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	732	393	54	338	46	
Production	1,916	1,372	72	544	28	
Transportation and material moving	1.683	1.044	62	638	38	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Employment is the average of the 3-year period 2006–2008.

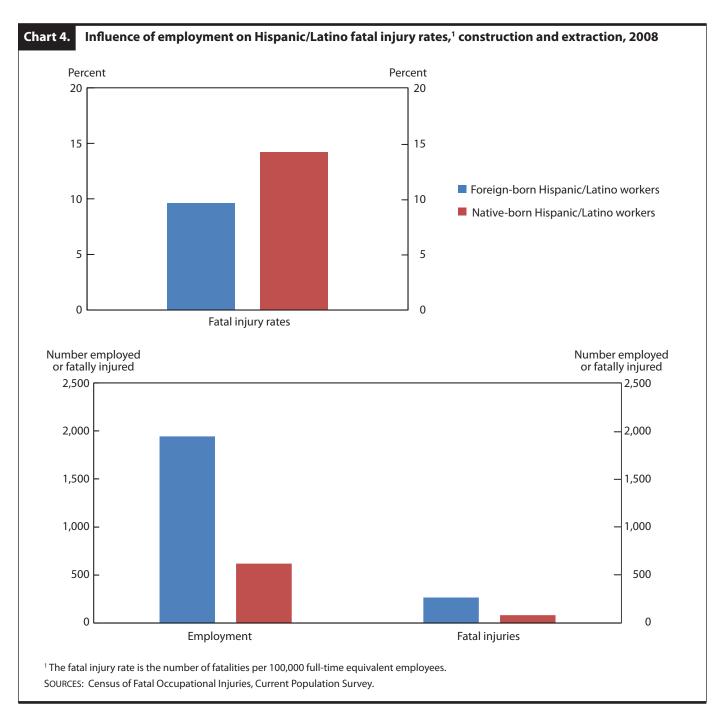
NOTE: Detailed entries do not sum to totals because some occupations are excluded from the table.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.



native-born Hispanic/Latino workers.

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



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

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

#### **Notes**

- <sup>1</sup> Dr. David Michaels, "Modernizing OSHA: Plenary Remarks," paper presented at the American Society of Safety Engineers Professional Development Conference & Expo, Baltimore, Maryland, June 14, 2010, http://osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\_document?p\_ table=SPEECHES&p\_id=2221.
- <sup>2</sup> John Howard, M.D., paper presented at the National Action Summit for Latino Worker Health and Safety, Houston, Texas, Apr. 14, 2010, http:// www.osha.gov/latinosummit/speech\_drhowardcumbre\_04-14-10.html.
- <sup>3</sup> See "Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries-Current and Revised Data" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 18, 2012), http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.
- See "Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dec. 7, 2012), http://www.bls.gov/ cps/home.htm.
- <sup>5</sup> "Statistical Profiles of the Hispanic and Foreign-Born Populations in the U.S" (Washington, DC, Pew Research Hispanic Center, Mar. 30, 2010), http://www.pewhispanic.org/2010/03/30/statisticalprofiles-of-the-hispanic-and-foreign-born-populations-in-the-us.
- <sup>6</sup> See Table S0201, Selected Population Profile in the United States, 2006–2008, American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, Sept. 30, 2010), "Measuring America—People, Places, and Our Economy," http:// factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview. xhtml?pid=ACS\_08\_3YR\_S0201&prodType=table; and Table C03001, Hispanic or Latino Origin by Specific Origin, 2006–2008, American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, Aug. 4, 2010), "Measuring America—People, Places, and Our Economy," http://factfinder2.census.gov/ faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\_08\_3YR\_ C03001&prodType=table.
- <sup>7</sup> See Table B05006, Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population, 2006-2008, American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, Aug. 4, 2010), "Measuring America—People, Places, and Our Economy," http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/ tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\_08\_3YR\_

#### B05006&prodType=table.

- 8 See "20 FAQs about Hispanics" (Washington, DC, National Council of La Raza, 2010), http://www.nclr.org/index.php/about\_us/faqs/ most\_frequently\_asked\_questions\_about\_hispanics\_in\_the\_us; and "Immigrant Workers at Risk: The Urgent Need for Improved Workplace Safety and Health Policies and Programs" (Washington, DC, AFL-CIO, August 2005), http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/ laborunions/28.
- <sup>9</sup> S. Buchanan, "Day labor and occupational health: time to take a closer look," New Solutions, vol. 14, no. 3, 2004, pp. 253–260, http://baywood. metapress.com.ezproxy.welch.jhmi.edu/media/9a0kwvtrrl7317hp9g7t/ contributions/0/f/a/t/0fatlrgyam4dcd2p.pdf.
- <sup>10</sup> See Table 20. Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability, by Age, Race and Ethnicity: 2008 (Washington, DC, Pew Research Hispanic Center), "Statistical Portrait of the Hispanic-Population in the United States, 2008," http://www.pewhispanic. org/2010/01/21/statistical-portrait-of-hispanics-in-the-unitedstates-2008/2008-statistical portrait-23.
- <sup>11</sup> See Table 23. Persons, by Educational Attainment and Region of Birth: 2008, "Statistical Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2008," http://pewhispanic.org/files/factsheets/ foreignborn2008/Table%2023.pdf.
- <sup>12</sup> See Table 38. Persons Without Health Insurance, by Age, Race and Ethnicity: 2008, "Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 2008," http://www.pewhispanic.org/2010/01/21/statisticalportrait-of-hispanics-in-the-united-states-2008/2008-statistical-
- 13 For example, all Hispanic/Latino workers, foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers, and native-born Hispanic/Latino workers.
- <sup>14</sup> Note that, although single-year rate comparisons are statistically significant, statistical significances for the 3-year average rate comparisons shown in the table were not established; therefore, caution should be used in discussing the comparisons.

### State labor legislation enacted in 2012

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

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

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

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

amended current state labor law or regulations of consequence in the various categories tracked by the WHD.

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

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

State	Agriculture	Child labor	Department of labor, state	Discharge of employee	Drug and alcohol testing	Equal employment opportunity	Employment agency
Alabama	-	S-174	S-450	-	_	-	_
Alaska	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Arizona	-	_	_	-	_	S-1365	_
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	A-1675	A-1660	_	_	_	S-1309 A-2386	_
Colorado	_	_	_	_	_	H-1263	_
Connecticut	_	S-383	_	_	_	_	_
Delaware	_	_	_	_	S-216	H-319	_
District of Columbia	_	_	_	_	R1087	B-486	_
Florida	_	_	_	_	H-1205	_	_
Georgia	_	_	_	_	-	_	_
Hawaii	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Idaho	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Illinois	_	H-4586	_	_	_	S-2946	_
Indiana	_	-	_		_	3-2940	
lowa	_	HR-107	_	_	_	_	_
Kansas							
	-	-	-	-	_	-	H-2077
Kentucky	-	HR-62	-	-	_	-	_
Louisiana	-	S-612	-	-	-	H-295	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	_	-	_
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	H-537	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	H-2046	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Montana	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nebraska	_	_	_	L-1005	_	_	_
Nevada	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
New Hampshire	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
New Jersey	_	_	_	_	_	A-2647	_
New Mexico	_	_	_	_	_	- X 2047	_
New York	_	_		_	_	_	A-8614
North Carolina	_	_	_	_	_	_	A-0014
North Dakota	_	_	_		_	_	_
Ohio	_	_	_	-	_	_	_
Oklahoma		_	_	H-2724	_	_	H-2446
	-		_		_	S-1548	
Oregon	-	- II 1540	-	-	_	H-4064	-
Pennsylvania	-	H-1548	-	-	-	-	H-1055
Rhode Island	-	S-2903	-	-	_	_	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	H-2384	_
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	EO8-2012	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	S-202	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of states/ number of bills	1/1	10/10	1/1	3/3	4/4	11/13	4/4

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

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

State	Employee leasing	Family leave issues	Garment activity	Genetic testing	Hours worked	Human trafficking	Immigration legislation
Alabama	_	-	_	-	-	-	H-658
						H-359	
Alaska	_	-	_	_	_	S-210	_
Arizona	_	-	-	-	S-1054	-	_
Arkansas	_	-	_	_	_	-	_
California	-	-	-	-	-	A-1899	-
Colorado	_	_	_	_	_	H-1151	_
Connecticut	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
Delaware	_	-	_	-	_	_	_
District of Columbia	_	-	_	-	_	-	_
Florida	_	-	_	_	_	H-7049	_
Georgia	_	_	_	_	_	_	SR-715
Hawaii	_	_	_	_	_	H-2235	_
Idaho	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Illinois	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Indiana	_	_	_	_	_	S-4	_
lowa	_	_	_	_	_	H-2390	_
Kansas							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Kentucky	_	-	_	_	-	_	
Laudalaua						S-435	H-1129
Louisiana	_	-	-	-	-		H-996
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	_	-	-	_	_	L-1145	_
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	_	-	_	_	_	-	H-158
New Jersey	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
New Mexico	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
New York	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
North Carolina	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
North Dakota	_	-	_	-	_	_	_
Ohio	_	-	_	_	_	H-262	_
Oklahoma	_	_	_	_	_	S-1734	_
Oregon	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Pennsylvania	_	_	_	_	_	H-235	S-637
Rhode Island	_	_	_	_	_	-	-
South Carolina	_	_	_	_	_	H-3757	_
South Dakota	_	_	_	_	_	11-3/3/	_
30utii Dakota	_	_	_	_	_	C 2260	_
Tennessee	_	_	_		S-2625	S-2368 S-2371	
				-	3-2023	3-23/1	-
Texas	-	-	_				
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	H-97	-
Vermont	_	-	_	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	H-1200	S-515
M/a alatin ant a m						S-6255	
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	S-6257	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	H-4053	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	S-536	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of states/							
number of bills	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	2/2	19/22	6/7

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

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

State	Independent contractor	Inmate labor	Living wage - statewide	Minimum wage and tipped wages	Off-site work	Overtime	Overtime health care
Alabama	-	S-63	-	-	-	-	_
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	H-2150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	_	_	_	-	-	-	_
California	-	-	-	-	-	A-2103	-
Colorado	_	_	_	-	-	_	_
Connecticut	_	_	_	_	-	-	_
Delaware	H-222	_	_	_	_	_	_
District of Columbia	_	_	_	_	_	B-247	_
Florida	_	_	_	_	H-1261	_	_
Georgia	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Hawaii	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Idaho	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Illinois	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
		_					
Indiana	-		_	-	-	-	_
lowa	_	_	_	-	-	-	_
Kansas	-	_	-	-	-	-	_
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Louisiana	S-472	-	-	-	-	-	_
Maine	H-960	H-1225	H-1311	-	-	H-1237	-
	S-272						
Maryland	H-1364	-	-	-	-	-	_
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	H-5658	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	S-1653	_	_	-	_	-	_
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	_	_	_	_	-	_	_
Montana	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
Nebraska	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
New Hampshire	H-420	_	_	-	-	_	_
New Jersey	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
New Mexico	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
New York	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
North Carolina	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
North Dakota	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Ohio	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Oklahoma	_		_	_		_	_
	_	_	_	_	-	_	
Oregon	-	_	_		-	-	_
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	H–7564	_	_	H-1820 H-7396 S-2374	_	- S-2844 H-7613	_
South Carolina	-	_	_	-	_	-	_
South Dakota	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Tennessee	_	_				-	
			_	-	-		_
Texas	-	_	_	-	-	-	_
Utah	-	-	_	-	-	-	_
Vermont	_	_	_	-	S-238	-	_
Virginia	-	-	-	-	H-551	-	_
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Wisconsin	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of states/							
number of bills	8/9	3/3	1/1	2/3	2/3	4/5	0/0

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

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

State	Plant closing	Preference of employees	Prevailing wage	Right to work	Time off from work	Unfair labor practice	Wages paid
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Arizona	-	H-2165	-	-	-	H-2394	H-2601
Arkansas	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
California	SJR-26	_	A-1598 A-2677	_	_	_	AJR-47, A-1144 S-1258, A-1744
Colorado	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Connecticut	_	_	_	_	_	_	H-5237
Delaware	_	H-136	_	_	_	_	-
District of Columbia							B-559 B-977
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	_ _	
	-		_		_		-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	S-1373	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	H-5212	-	H-5006		H-5111
Indiana	-	H-1250	-	H-1001	-	-	-
lowa	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	_	-	_	_	_	-	_
Louisiana	_	_	-	-	S-521	-	-
Maine	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
					S-16	6 422	
Maryland	-	-	-	-	H-353	S-433	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	S-116	-	H-4929	-
Minnesota	-	S-2354	-	-	-	-	_
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	_	-	-	_	H-1315	_	_
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	_	-	-	-	_
New Jersey	-	-	A-2313	-	-	-	AR-50
							SM-48
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	HM-19
New York	-	A-2088	S-6923	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	_	_	-	_	_	-	_
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Oklahoma	S-1497	-	-	-	-	-	_
Oregon	_	-	_	-	_	_	_
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Rhode Island	_	_	_	_	_	H-7509	S-2732 S-2422
South Carolina	_	_	_	H-4652	_	_	_
South Dakota	SCR-2	_	_	-	_	_	_
Tennessee	S-2129	_	_	S-2821	H-2295	_	_
Texas	5 2127	_	_	5 2021	-	_	_
Utah	_	_		_	H-121	S-99	_
Vermont	_	_	_	_	-	S-95	H-78
Virginia	_	_	H–33	_	_	S-242	II-76
Washington	_	_	S-6421	_	_	3-242	H-2229
				_			П-2229
West Virginia	-	-	-		-	_	_
Wisconsin	_	_	_	-	-	-	_
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Number of states/ number of bills	4/4	5/5	7/8	4/4	6/7	7/7	10/16
NOTE: Each bill or ex	xecutive order nur	nber is a clickable	link to the legisla	ation.			

State	31, 2012 Whistleblowers	Worker privacy	Workers with disabilities	Workplace security and violence	Other legislation
A1 1					H-152
Alabama	-	-	-	-	H-704
Alaska	_	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	H-2723	-	-	H-2248
Arkansas	_	-	-	-	-
California		A-1844			A–1855 A–2675, S–111
Colorado	_	A-2674 -	-	_	A-2075, 3-111
Colorado	_	H-5303	_	_	_
Connecticut	_	S-237	_	_	_
Delaware	-	S-274	HCR-29	-	-
District of Columbia	_	_	_	-	-
		S-878			
Florida	-	H-629	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
daho	-	-	-	-	-
		H-222, H-3782			
Illinois	-	H-4592	-	-	-
Indiana	-	H-1173	-	-	-
owa	_	-	-	-	_
Kansas	-	H-2706	H-2335	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	S-707	-	-	H-1121
Maine	_		H-1279	-	-
Manudan d		11.064			H-525
Maryland	-	H-964	-	-	S-763
Massachusetts	_	-	-	-	H-4304
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	_
Montana	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	_	L-959	-	-	-
Nevada New Hampshire	_ _	– H–1687	-	-	H–1270
			=		H-1270
New Jersey New Mexico	<del>-</del>	– H–19	-	-	
New Mexico	_	A-8330	-	-	_
New York	_	S-7792	_	_	_
North Carolina	_	H-964	_	_	_
North Dakota	_	-	_	_	_
Ohio	_	_	_	_	_
Oklahoma	_	H-2330	_	_	_
Oregon	_	-	_	_	_
Pennsylvania	_	_	_	_	_
-,		S-2652, S-3039			
Rhode Island	_	S-3040, H-7615	_	_	_
South Carolina	S-1340	-	=	-	-
South Dakota	_		-	S-55	_
Tennessee	-	H-2328	=	-	S-2920
Texas Texas	_		-	_	_
Jtah	-	H-22	-	-	-
/ermont	-	-	-	-	_
		H-556			
/irginia	-	S-193	-	-	_
Vashington	S-5412	-	-	-	H-2393
Vest Virginia	-	-	-	-	-
Visconsin	-	-	-	-	-
Vyoming	-	-	-	-	-
Number of states/number of bills I	2/2	20/30	3/3	1/1	9/13

#### Postsecondary enrollment and the recession

During the "Great Recession" of December 2007 through June 2009, enrollment rates increased at 2-year, 4-year public, and 4-year private postsecondary institutions. In their article "The Upside of Down: Postsecondary Enrollment in the Great Recession" (Economic Perspectives, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, fourth quarter 2012, http://www.chicagofed.org/digi tal\_assets/publications/economic\_ perspectives/2012/4Q2012\_part1\_ barrow\_davis.pdf), Lisa Barrow and Jonathan Davis investigated the relationship between changes in the unemployment rate and college enrollment rates to determine whether enrollment rose more than expected during the recession. The researchers used data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the National Center for Education Statistics' Integrated Postsecondary Education Survey (IPEDS), along with Census Bureau population data.

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

The extent to which enrollment rates changed with the unemployment rates varied by type of postsecondary institution. Rates at 2-year, 4-year public, and 4-year private institutions were 12.7 percent, 5.0 percent, and 15.1 percent higher, respectively, than if unemployment had been a constant 4.6 percent. Rates of enrollment increased from 2007 to 2010 among all racial and ethnic groups, with the largest increases observed among African-American and Hispanic groups. Changes in enrollment rates associated with unemployment rate changes were found to be greater for students ages 24 and older than for younger students.

In terms of total enrollment, the researchers estimate that 2.1 million more people were enrolled at postsecondary institutions in the 2007–2010 period than their model projected. They also determined that—even after taking into account the costs of attending a postsecondary institution, including the opportunity cost of not being employed for a year, discounting for inflation, and assuming that a year of additional education permanently raises one's earnings by 8.5 percent per year the lifetime average net benefit for each person who enrolled because of the recession totaled \$1,570.

# Getting paid for a better future?

Shouldn't learning be its own reward? Or would compensating students and teachers for higher test scores yield positive effects on both educational attainment and students' eventual careers?

A study from Northwestern University's C. Kirabo Jackson poses the question asked in its title, "Do college-prep programs improve long-term outcomes?" (National Bureau

of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 17859, February 2012, revised September 2012, http://www.nber.org/papers/w17859) and attempts to answer it by looking at the educational attainment and long-term employment effects of the Advanced Placement Incentive Program (APIP).

Jackson describes the APIP as "a high school intervention that includes cash incentives for both teachers and students for passing scores earned on AP [Advanced Placement] exams, teacher training, curricular oversight, and testprep sessions." Many colleges grant course credit to students who obtain high scores on AP exams. Jackson's study measures the impact of the APIP program—which started to be instituted in 1996 to encourage high school juniors and seniors from low-income families to take AP courses and exams—on students' college attendance, college graduation rates, labor force participation, and earnings.

The researcher used high school and college data from the Texas Education Agency and Texas Higher Education Board to determine the participants' educational attainment and Texas unemployment insurance records to determine the participants' labor force participation and earnings. His goal was to provide credible evidence that introducing college preparatory programs into urban high schools increases the educational attainment of disadvantaged students and helps improve the students' labor market outcomes.

Jackson found that not only were more students participating in APIP, but that the students who attained higher AP scores also attended more college classes, stayed in school longer, had higher college graduation and labor force participation rates, and had higher earnings.

Jackson's research shows that programs like APIP can produce substantially improved outcomes for students who participate in the program. And because there are no documented "ill effects" of APIP, he says, there are no real reasons to not participate. The coupling of monetary motivation with additional teacher training allows both the teachers and students to be better off. Almost sounds too good to be true, but Jackson's research shows otherwise.

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

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

In "The Missing 'One-Offs': The Hidden Supply of High-Achieving, Low Income Students" (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 18586, December 2012, http://www.nber.org/ papers/w18586), authors Caroline M. Hoxby and Christopher Avery show that the application behavior of low-income high achievers is substantially different than that of high-income, high-achieving students. The authors analyze the entire U.S. population of high-achieving students in the graduating class of 2008 and use ACT, Inc. and The College Board data for individual, self-reported information regarding where students sent their assessment scores—that is, to which schools they applied for admission.

Using U.S. Census Bureau geographical data, the authors are able to pinpoint low-income high achievers to a neighborhood and match a profile of family income and adult education level to the student. Using the 2008 American Community Survey, a student is classified as low income if his family's 2008 income level was in the bottom quartile of families with a high school senior; that is, the family income was at or below \$41,472. A family income in the top quartile—\$120,776 or above-was used to categorize a student as high income. The authors state that there were at least 25,000 and probably 35,000 low-income high achievers in the high school class of 2008 in the United States. Most low-income high achievers reside in New England, the Mid-Atlantic states, southern Florida, coastal California, and large cities such as Atlanta and Chicago. Other areas of high achievers include Minnesota, Kansas, and other Midwestern states.

Why are these high achievers missing out on applying to schools that could provide an excellent college education and may very well offer an abundance of financial aid? Hoxby and Avery suggest that admissions staff from selective colleges underestimate the large number of these students and often rely continually on "feeder" schools to send along low-income applicants. Also, admissions staff are less likely to visit a high school if fewer than 20 potential applicants attend an information session; hence, students in rural areas or small towns may miss out on the opportunity to attend selective-college recruiting sessions because the students' area is ignored by recruiting efforts. Admissions staff review only those students who apply, and as best put by the authors, "...many colleges look for lowincome students where the college is instead of looking for low-income students where the students are."

Selective colleges procure mailing lists from ACT, Inc. and The College Board so they can send brochures to students who meet the school's admissions criteria. The brochures are generic and provide tuition costs but not necessarily all financial aid options, so low-income students see what high-income students see: the tuition sticker price. Mailed brochures do not differentiate between high-income and low-income high achievers.

Hoxby and Avery classify low-income, high-achieving students into two groups by application behavior. "Achievement-typical" students apply to college in the same way as their high-income peers: they apply to at least one selective school and a safety school, where the student's scores are more than five percentiles above the school's median scores. Achievement-typical, low-income students are highly concentrated in large metropolitan areas and often attend selective-admission high schools. In fact, 70 percent of achievement-typical students reside in only 15 urban areas. Counselors at selective-admission-based high schools are more likely to have attended a selective college themselves

than counselors at nonselective high schools.

"Income-typical" students tend to apply to a single, nonselective local institution or community college-behavior in line with other low-income students. Income-typical students tend to apply only to colleges whose median scores are at least 15 percentiles below their own scores. Because close to half of income-typical students reside outside of urban areas, these students are

less likely than achievement-typical students to be recruited by a selective college. Hence, income-typical students have a location disadvantage with selective schools, whereas achievement-typical students are more likely to visit selective schools or attend the recruitment sessions they offer.

Hoxby and Avery conclude by suggesting that selective schools should rely on their alumni base to recruit and reach out to income-typical students who live outside of urban areas. While this idea may help solve location bias, educating alumni about current admissions and financial aid policies may be difficult. The authors also revisit the idea of written brochures tailored to the student's income situation. The authors note that while this study uses descriptive data, they are conducting followup studies to identify effects of educating low-income students about college prospects.

#### The Global Food **Economy: Issues and** Challenges

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

Although environmentalists forecasted imminent famine throughout the world in the early 1970s, recent headlines have been more focused on the affordability of food. Unfortunately, reports from the United Nations indicate that the price of food is still high: the food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reached 238 in February 2011, the highest level since the agency started releasing the index to the public in 2007. The rise in food prices is due to a combination of bad weather in many parts of the world, reducing supply, and robust economic growth in emerging economies, driving up demand. Higher energy prices resulting from political instability in the Middle East has increased transportation costs, also adding to the price of food. In response, in July 2007 the FAO warned of a developing food price crisis and later launched its Initiative on Soaring Food Prices to help smaller farms grow more food and improve earnings.

In this comprehensive book, Southgate, Graham, and Tweeten have provided a broad explanation of the interrelated elements in the world food economy. The volume is useful for its intended audience of students, professionals, and anyone else desiring to understand the forces influencing the world food

economy and how it is tied to hunger and poverty. Rather than concentrating solely on food consumption, the authors provide a thorough description of the relationship that exists among production agriculture (the source of farm commodities), agribusinesses (which provide agricultural inputs and marketing and processing services), and government (which establishes the framework for markets, funds agricultural development, and facilitates investments in human capital and new technology). Food economies are considered from national, regional, and global perspectives, and differences between undernourished, expanding, and affluent nations are highlighted. This second edition of the book addresses recent developments in biofuels, climate change, and the effects of expanded global trading in commodities. There are also new sections on agribusinesses and the relationship between energy and agriculture.

The authors have provided an in-depth description of the supply and demand sides of the world food economy. Since the early 1960s, supply side growth has outstripped increases in demand; consequently, food has become cheaper. Food production can be increased through either extensification (by using more land for crop and livestock production) or intensification (resulting from the increased application of nonland inputs, technological change, or a combination of both). The authors note that food output per capita has gone up by 98 percent in Asia and by 73 percent in South America. In Europe and North America, the increases have been 9 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Africa is the only region with

a decline in per-capita output (by 2 percent) since the early 1960s. Gains in supply have been derived from developments in machinery, plus improved seeds and chemicals for pesticides and fertilizer, among other improvements. The bottom line is that much more output is obtained from a given amount of inputs. The authors conclude that supply exceeds demand growth for food as a result of productivity gains that have been reflected in higher yields, and, they maintain, there is no reason for that to change in the near future.

On the demand side, both population growth and higher incomes affect food consumption. Population is not currently projected to grow as quickly during the next few decades; in contrast, improving living standards are likely to increase food demand even as population growth slows. The current situation has not always existed. The authors cite Thomas Malthus (1766–1834), who contended that the only way to avoid exponential growth in the population or to have deaths exceed births was for human sustenance to be "at a bare minimum, nothing more or less." He posited further that agricultural output rises only linearly over time, relative to demand. These assumptions were reasonable enough in his era, but no longer—at least in the present, according to the authors. Malthus would have had no way to foresee the advances in birth control and technology, changes in living standards, female educational attainment (leading to lower birthrates), or improvements in the average diet that have taken place in the past two centuries.

The authors consider markets as a feedback mechanism for dealing with resource scarcity and likewise look at the human desire for selfimprovement and the need to strive for food security. World food security is defined by the FAO as that state of affairs which exists "when all people consistently have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." This definition emphasizes access to adequate nutrition: because global production in recent decades has consistently been enough to feed the entire human population, access is the key to enhanced food security. Nutrition and health education, vitamin supplements, oral rehydration, treatment for parasites, and immunization are important parts of access. In countries with limited availability of clean water, intestinal parasites that cause malnutrition also can be an issue, even if the quantity and quality of food are sufficient.

The rest of the book focuses on regional differences relating to the world food economy, highlighting

differences in climate, natural resources, history and culture, and recent economic development. While one chapter compares and contrasts interregional differences and similarities, other, more specific, chapters labeled "The Affluent Nations" are followed by chapters on Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa. Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Each chapter presents data on principal features of the food economy at the national level, including the standard of living, patterns of economic growth, population dynamics and human fertility, food security, agricultural development, and an analysis of food consumption (dietary changes, consumption trends, and obesity problems in the affluent nations).

The authors conclude that, if policies are put in place to best utilize natural resources for current and emerging technologies, food production should continue to increase in the 21st century, as has happened in recent decades. The benefits of this expansion can be widely distributed so that the number of food-insecure people in the world will continue to decline. The authors acknowledge that future progress isn't guaranteed and that fully alleviating hunger remains a challenge.

This review reflects many, but not all, of the aspects of the world food economy covered by the authors. The topic is so broad that it is just not possible to address everything related to globalization and agriculture in one book: environmental concerns, agriculture and economic development, and aligning the consumption and production of food over time. Nonetheless, the book is a worthwhile reference text on the myriad issues related to the global food economy.

—Mary Faluszczak Office of Field Operations Division of the Consumer Price Index Bureau of Labor Statistics

#### **Book review interest?**

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

Comparative indicators  1. Labor market indicators  2. Annual and quarrerly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity, 49 compensation changes.  4. Employment estatus of the population, seasonally adjusted.  5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.  5. Unuration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted.  5. Unuration of workers by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted.  5. Unuration of workers by State, seasonally adjusted.  5. Unemployment rates by scand age, seasonally adjusted.  5. Annual data: Consumer Price Index: US. city average and local data; all trems and under group.  5. Average houly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted.  5. Average houly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted.  5. Average weekly carnings by industry.  5. Average weekly carnings by industry.  5. Average weekly carnings by industry.  5. Average houly earnings by industry.  5. Average houly earnings by industry.  5. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average weekly carnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average weekly carnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average weekly carnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average weekly carnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average weekly carnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average weekly carnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average houly earnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Average houly earnings by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.  6. Cannal data:	Notes on current labor statistics	36	Labor compensation and collective
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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/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

#### www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975-95, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments; and Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, The CPI Detailed Report and Producer Price Indexes. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

# www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see International Comparisons of Unemployment, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

# **Symbols**

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

not elsewhere specified. n.e.s. =

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

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 partici**pation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The employment-population ratio is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

#### Notes on the data

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

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," in the February 2003 issue of Employment and Earnings (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

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

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

# **Establishment survey data**

### **Description of the series**

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

# **Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Unemployment data by State**

# **Description of the series**

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

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

# **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**

## **Description of the series**

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

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

#### **Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Job Openings and Labor **Turnover Survey**

## Description of the series

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

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

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

#### Definitions

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

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

**Hires** are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and parttime, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and oncall workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

# **Compensation and Wage Data**

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

# **Employment Cost Index**

# **Description of the series**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Definitions**

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

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

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

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

#### Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the con-version to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost-wages and salaries and benefits combined-were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

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

# **National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures**

## **Description of the series**

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

#### **Definitions**

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

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

Employees in contributory plans are considered as participating in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable

service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

#### Notes on the data

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

# Work stoppages

# Description of the series

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

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

#### **Definitions**

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

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

**Number of days idle:** The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

#### Notes on the data

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stop-pages data is available at www. bls. gov/cba/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

#### **Price Data**

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

#### **Consumer Price Indexes**

## **Description of the series**

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7000.

# **Producer Price Indexes**

# **Description of the series**

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

#### **International Price Indexes**

## Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

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

# **Productivity Data**

(Tables 2; 47–50)

# **Business and major sectors**

## **Description of the series**

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

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

#### **Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

## **Industry productivity measures**

# **Description of the series**

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

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

#### **Definitions**

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

#### Notes on the data

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

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

# **International Comparisons**

(Tables 51-53)

# **Labor force and unemployment**

### **Description of the series**

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

#### **Definitions**

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

# Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Manufacturing productivity** and labor costs

# **Description of the series**

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

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

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

## **Definitions**

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

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

Total hours refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. For most other economies, recent years' aggregate hours series are obtained from national statistical offices, usually from national accounts. However, for some economies and for earlier years, BLS calculates the aggregate hours series using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and data on average hours worked.

Hourly compensation is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, Singapore, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the Czech Republic, Finland, and the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced in certain years to account for subsidies.

Labor productivity is defined as real output per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measure presented in this release relates output to the hours worked of persons employed in manufacturing, it does not measure the specific contributions of labor as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the skills and efforts of the workforce.

Unit labor costs are defined as the cost of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output.

### Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available. For more in-depth information on sources and methods, see http:// www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international comparisons, contact the Division of International Labor Comparisons: (202) 691–5654 or ilchelp@bls.gov.

# **Occupational Injury** and Illness Data

(Tables 54-55)

# **Survey of Occupational Injuries** and Illnesses

### **Description of the series**

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

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

#### **Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries**

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

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

#### **Definition**

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

#### 1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	0044	2012	2010		20	11			20	12	,
Selected indicators	2011	2012	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional											
population (household survey):1											
Labor force participation rate	64.1	63.7	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.7
Employment-population ratio	58.4	58.6	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.7
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.1	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8
Men	9.4	8.2	10.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.9
16 to 24 years	18.7	17.6	20.1	19.1	18.9	18.8	18.2	17.8	17.9	18.0	16.8
25 years and older	7.9	6.8	8.7	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6
Women	8.5	7.9	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.7
16 to 24 years	15.7	14.7	16.4	16.4	15.7	15.8	15.0	14.8	14.6		15.2
25 years and older	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: 1											
Total nonfarm	131,497	133,738	130,395	130,865	131,493	131,928	132,498	133,285	133,609	134,065	134,668
Total private	109,411	111,821	108,128	108,674	109,337	109,928	110,548	111,344	111,694	112,120	112,795
Goods-producing	18.047	18.410	17,792	17.923	18.042	18.156	18,242	18.402	18.470	18.405	18.508
Manufacturing	11,726	11,918	11,590	11,682	11,724	11,762	11,797	11,910	11,935	11,925	11,946
Service-providing	113,450	115,328	112,603	112,942	113,451	113,772	114,256	114,883	115,199	115,660	116,160
Average hours:											
Total private	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.8	34.0	34.1
Manufacturing	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.3	41.5	41.7	42.0	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.3
Overtime	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Employment Cost Index <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup>	2.0	1.9	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	.2
Private nonfarm	2.2	1.9	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup>	2.4	1.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3
Service-providing <sup>5</sup>	2.0	2.1	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6	.3	.3
State and local government	1.3	1.9	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	.9	.2
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.7	2.2	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8	.2
Nonunion	2.1	1.9	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	.3	.3

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.

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

Excludes Federal and private nousehold workers.
5 Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

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

Selected measures	2011	2012	2010		20	11			20	12	
Selected measures	2011	2012	IV	I	II	Ш	IV	I	П	Ш	IV
Compensation data <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Private nonfarm	2.2	1.9	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	1.4	1.7	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	.4	.2
Private nonfarm	1.6	1.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	.4	.2
Price data <sup>1</sup>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.0	1.7	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	5	1.6	0.0	0.8	-0.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.7	1.3	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	8	1.7	8	2.0	-1.6
Finished consumer goods	5.4	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1	2.7	-2.4
Capital equipment	2.3	1.4	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1	.0	.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	5.7	.3	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.8	1.5	-1.8
Crude materials	6.6	1.6	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.7	7.8	.4
Productivity data <sup>4</sup>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	.4	.9	1.5	-2.5	1.1	.5	2.9	6	1.7	2.9	-1.9
Nonfarm business sector	.7	1.0	1.9	-2.0	1.2	.6	2.8	5	1.9	3.2	-2.0
Nonfinancial corporations 5	.9	_	-3.9	4.0	3.8	-3.5	3.9	1.6	1.6	-4.7	_

<sup>&</sup>lt;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)

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

		Quart	erly ch	ange			Four qua	arters e	nding—	
Components	2011		20	12		2011		20	12	<del></del>
	IV	ı	Ш	Ш	IV	IV	ı	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: 1										
All persons, business sector	-0.6	5.6	1.3	0.9	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.6
All persons, nonfarm business sector	7	5.8	1.3	.8	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.6
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup>	.3	.6	.5	.6	.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
Private nonfarm	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
Union	.4	.3	.8	.8	.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2
Nonunion	.3	.7	.6	.3	.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
State and local government	.1	.5	.3	.9	.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: 2										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup>	.2	.6	.4	.4	.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Private nonfarm	.3	.6	.5	.4	.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Union	.3	.6	.5	.6	.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Nonunion	.3	.5	.6	.3	.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
State and local government	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

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.

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

North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

Employment status	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Employment status	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup>	239,618	243,284	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566	243,772		,	244,350
Civilian labor force Participation rate		154,975 63.7	153,945 64.0	154,356 63.7	154,825 63.9	154,707 63.8	154,451 63.6	154,998 63.8	155,149 63.8	154,995 63.7	154,647 63.5	155,056 63.6	155,576 63.8	155,319 63.6	155,511 63.6
Employed		142,469	140,896	141,608	142,019	142,020	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305
Employment-pop-	,					,	,			,					,
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.6
Unemployed	13,747	12,506	13,049	12,748	12,806	12,686	12,518	12,695	12,701	12,745	12,483	12,082	12,248	12,042	12,206
Unemployment rate Not in the labor force		8.1 88,310	8.5 86,640	8.3 87,913	8.3 87,611	8.2 87,898	8.1 88,332	8.2 87,968	8.2 88,006	8.2 88,359	8.1 88.919	7.8 88,716	7.9 88,407	7.8 88,855	7.8 88,839
Men, 20 years and over	00,001	00,510	80,040	07,913	67,011	07,090	00,332	07,900	86,000	00,339	00,515	00,710	00,407	00,000	00,039
•															
Civilian noninstitutional	107,736	108,686	108,290	108,087	108,188	100 200	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851	108,973	109,096	109,206	109,308
population <sup>1</sup> Civilian labor force		79,387	79,420	79,203	79,301	108,289 79,313	79,103	79,373	79,432	79,376	79,085	79,436	79,679	79,568	79,695
Participation rate	1	73.0	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.2	73.0	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9
Employed	72,182	73,403	73,050	73,138	73,179	73,238	73,145	73,230	73,299	73,288	73,097	73,612	73,845	73,821	73,949
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	67.0	67.5	67.5	67.7	67.6	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.2	67.6	67.7	67.6	67.7
Unemployed	6,898 8.7	5,984 7.5	6,370 8.0	6,065 7.7	6,123 7.7	6,075 7.7	5,958 7.5	6,143 7.7	6,133 7.7	6,089 7.7	5,988 7.6	5,825 7.3	5,834 7.3	5,747 7.2	5,746 7.2
Unemployment rate Not in the labor force	28,656	29,299	28,869	28.885	28,886	28,976	29.292	29,130	29,180	29,351	29,766	29,536	29,416	29,638	29,613
THE THE TENED TO TO THE TENED T							,	,							
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup>	115,107	117,614	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648	117,760	117,869	117,980	118,079	118,170
Civilian labor force		69,765	68,815	69,420	69,775	69,580	69,580	69,777	69,777	69,673	69,800	69,813	70,041	69,907	70,059
Participation rate Employed		59.3 64,640	59.5 63,446	59.3 64,080	59.5 64,457	59.3 64,422	59.3 64,454	59.4 64,653	59.4 64,616	59.2 64,437	59.3 64,716	59.2 64,934	59.4 65,014	59.2 64,988	59.3 64,954
Employment-pop-	. 05,500	04,040	05,440	04,000	04,437	04,422	04,454	04,000	04,010	04,437	04,710	04,334	03,014	04,300	04,554
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	55.0	55.1	55.1	55.0	55.0
Unemployed		5,125	5,369	5,341	5,318	5,158	5,126	5,124	5,161	5,236	5,083	4,879	5,027	4,918	5,105
Unemployment rate		7.3	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3
Not in the labor force	. 46,297	47,849	46,787	47,662	47,396	47,680	47,774	47,670	47,769	47,975	47,960	48,056	47,939	48,172	48,111
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup>	16,774	16,984	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955	16,931	16,907	16,890	16,871
Civilian labor force	5,727	5,823	5,709	5,733	5,748	5,814	5,768	5,847	5,940	5,945	5,763	5,807	5,856	5,845	5,756
Participation rate		34.3	34.2	33.5	33.7	34.1	33.9	34.4	34.9	35.0	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.6	34.1
Employed Employment-pop-	4,327	4,426	4,400	4,391	4,383	4,360	4,334	4,419	4,533	4,525	4,351	4,429	4,469	4,468	4,402
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	25.8	26.1	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.4	26.0	26.7	26.7	25.7	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.1
Unemployed		1,397	1,310	1,342	1,365	1,453	1,434	1,428	1,406	1,420	1,412	1,378	1,387	1,376	1,355
Unemployment rate	24.4	24.0	22.9	23.4	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5
Not in the labor force	. 11,048	11,162	10,983	11,367	11,329	11,242	11,266	11,168	11,057	11,033	11,192	11,124	11,051	11,045	11,115
White <sup>3</sup>															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population 1	193,077	193,204	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376	193,503	193,633	193,748	193,849
Civilian labor force	124,579	123,684	124,482	123,615	123,818	123,702	123,585	123,981	123,783	123,578	123,292	123,637	123,794	123,540	123,774
Participation rate	. 64.5	64.0	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.1	64.2	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.8	63.9
Employed	114,690	114,769	115,203	114,442	114,687	114,645	114,438	114,817	114,730	114,428	114,395	115,002	115,205	115,124	115,289
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.2	59.4	59.5	E0.4	E0 E
Unemployed		8,915	9,279	9,174	9,131	9,058	9,147	9,163	9,053	9,151	8,897	8,635	8,588	59.4 8,416	59.5 8,485
Unemployment rate		7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9
Not in the labor force	. 68,498	69,520	69,199	68,984	68,873	69,086	69,308	69,023	69,337	69,667	70,084	69,866	69,839	70,207	70,076
Dischar Africa A 2 3															
Black or African American <sup>3</sup>															
Civilian noninstitutional	60		00.55	00 ===	00 ==:	00 ===	00.55	00.5=	00.5	00.5	00.5=	00.55	00.5	00.55	00.555
population <sup>1</sup> Civilian labor force	. 29,114 . 17,881	29,907 18,400	29,286 18,097	29,727 18,206	29,760 18,344	29,792 18,411	29,824 18,298	29,854 18,301	29,885 18,549	29,918 18,424	29,954 18,389	29,991 18,346	30,027 18,716	30,061 18,374	30,093 18,403
Participation rate		61.5	61.8	61.2	61.6	61.8	61.4	61.3	62.1	61.6	61.4	61.2	62.3	61.1	61.2
Employed		15,856	15,282	15,733	15,761	15,838	15,910	15,808	15,879	15,833	15,811	15,891	16,011	15,952	15,827
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	51.7	53.0	52.2	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3	53.0	53.1	52.9	52.8	53.0	53.3	53.1	52.6
Unemployed	2,831	2,544	2,815	2,472	2,582	2,573	2,388	2,493	2,670	2,590	2,578	2,456	2,705	2,422	2,577
Unemployment rate	15.8 11,233	13.8 11,508	15.6 11,190	13.6 11,522	14.1 11,416	14.0 11,381	13.1 11,526	13.6 11,553	14.4 11,337	14.1 11,494	14.0 11,566	13.4 11,645	14.5 11,311	13.2 11,687	14.0 11,690
Not in the labor force	. 11,233	11,508	11,190	11,322	11,410	11,301	11,320	11,003	11,33/	11,494	11,300	11,040	11,311	11,007	11,090

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 a	average	2011						20	12					
Employment status	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hispanic or Latino															
ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup>	34,438	36,759	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969	37,058	37,147	37,231
Civilian labor force	22,898	24,391	23,343	24,040	24,201	24,126	24,248	24,568	24,585	24,467	24,351	24,465	24,572	24,544	24,539
Participation rate	66.5	66.4	66.9	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.3	67.1	67.0	66.5	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	65.9
Employed	20,269	21,878	20,776	21,505	21,638	21,639	21,749	21,856	21,878	21,950	21,874	22,042	22,112	22,109	22,195
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	58.9	59.5	59.6	59.2	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.6
Unemployed		2,514	2,567	2,535	2,562	2,487	2,499	2,712	2,708	2,517	2,477	2,422	2,460	2,435	2,344
Unemployment rate		10.3	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6
Not in the labor force	11,540	12,368	11,542	12,261	12,184	12,337	12,298	12,058	12,123	12,325	12,529	12,505	12,486	12,602	12,692

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]

[In thousands]	1														
Selected categories	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Selected categories	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,869	142,469	140,896	141,608	142,019	142,020	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305
Men	74,290 65,579	75,555 66,914	75,217 65,679	75,257 66,351	75,271 66,748	75,344 66,676	75,301 66,632	75,415 66,887	75,522 66,926	75,512 66,738	75,174 66,990	75,769 67,206	76,027 67,301	75,983 67,294	76,060 67,245
Women	. 65,579	00,914	65,679	00,331	00,740	00,070	00,032	00,007	00,920	00,730	00,990	67,206	07,301	07,294	67,243
Married men, spouse present	43,283	43,820	43.701	43,662	43,550	43,660	43,623	43,815	43,758	43,764	43,913	43,980	44,134	44,016	43,924
•	45,265	43,020	43,701	43,002	43,330	43,000	43,023	43,013	43,730	43,704	43,313	43,300	44,134	44,010	45,524
Married women, spouse present	. 34,110	34,521	34,194	34,422	34,357	34,360	34,230	34,626	34,553	34,365	34,788	34,804	34,561	34,576	34,611
	. 34,110	34,321	34,194	34,422	34,337	34,360	34,230	34,020	34,333	34,303	34,700	34,004	34,301	34,376	34,611
Persons at work part time <sup>1</sup>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic															
reasons	8,560	8,122	8,168	8,220	8,127	7,664	7,896	8,116	8,210	8,245	8,043	8,607	8,286	8,138	7,918
Slack work or business															
conditions	5,711	5,255	5,377	5,413	5,440	5,060	5,210	5,174	5,471	5,319	5,195	5,567	5,177	5,084	4,928
Could only find part-time															
work	2,514	2,541	2,406	2,558	2,397	2,360	2,393	2,693	2,514	2,568	2,524	2,587	2,618	2,648	2,616
Part time for noneconomic															
reasons	18,334	18,806	18,489	18,700	18,868	18,530	18,868	19,356	18,825	18,846	18,954	18,728	18,896	18,594	18,763
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic															
reasons	8,423	8,003	8,024	8,072	7,989	7,587	7,770	7,991	8,072	8,104	7,910	8,552	8,162	8,029	7,812
Slack work or business															
conditions	5,617	5,178	5,288	5,312	5,353	5,003	5,116	5,106	5,363	5,258	5,118	5,468	5,105	5,025	4,887
Could only find part-time															
work	2,494	2,522	2,394	2,556	2,351	2,307	2,347	2,646	2,501	2,558	2,527	2,604	2,631	2,650	2,583
Part time for noneconomic															
reasons	17,957	18,446	18,123	18,330	18,456	18,106	18,475	18,893	18,470	18,519	18,596	18,399	18,527	18,310	18,469

<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.

The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.
 Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

# 6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Colored cotonosico	Annual a	verage	2011						20	12					
Selected categories	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	. 8.9	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	. 24.4	24.0	22.9	23.4	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5
Men, 20 years and older	8.7	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
Women, 20 years and older	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3
White, total <sup>1</sup>	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	21.7	21.5	20.2	21.3	21.3	22.5	22.7	21.7	20.9	21.4	23.0	21.1	20.7	20.3	21.6
Men, 16 to 19 years	. 24.5	24.5	23.1	24.5	23.7	25.4	25.1	24.4	24.3	23.9	27.6	24.1	23.7	23.0	24.5
Women, 16 to 19 years		18.4	17.1	18.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	18.8	17.2	18.9	18.1	18.1	17.4	17.5	18.8
Men, 20 years and older	. 7.7	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2
Women, 20 years and older	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3
Black or African American, total 1	15.8	13.8	15.6	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2	14.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	41.3	38.3	42.2	37.9	34.3	40.2	37.9	36.4	39.3	36.3	38.2	37.1	40.9	39.3	40.5
Men, 16 to 19 years		41.3	49.2	35.2	43.1	39.7	39.6	36.2	39.3	37.7	44.2	43.0	48.8	43.9	44.3
Women, 16 to 19 years	39.4	35.6	33.6	40.3	26.4	40.6	36.2	36.6	39.2	35.0	33.0	31.3	33.6	34.8	37.6
Men, 20 years and older	. 16.7	14.0	15.4	12.8	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.1	12.9	14.0
Women, 20 years and older	13.2	11.9	13.6	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.7	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.0	10.8	12.7	11.5	12.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	11.5	10.3	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6
Married men, spouse present	. 5.8	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
Married women, spouse present	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
Full-time workers	9.6	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.3
Part-time workers	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Educational attainment <sup>2</sup>															
Less than a high school diploma	14.1	12.4	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.0	11.2	12.2	12.1	11.7
High school graduates, no college 3	9.4	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0
Some college or associate degree	8.0	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.9
Bachelor's degree and higher 4	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

# 7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of	Annual a	verage	2011						20	12					
unemployment	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Less than 5 weeks	2,677	2,644	2,640	2,495	2,563	2,596	2,567	2,602	2,825	2,697	2,865	2,535	2,633	2,596	2,676
5 to 14 weeks	2,993	2,866	2,840	2,874	2,817	2,784	2,841	3,007	2,826	3,102	2,848	2,825	2,847	2,757	2,838
15 weeks and over	8,077	6,996	7,583	7,466	7,366	7,179	7,023	7,088	7,149	6,923	6,846	6,736	6,829	6,604	6,661
15 to 26 weeks	2,061	1,859	1,987	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,984	1,703	1,813	1,756	1,823	1,866	1,813	1,820	1,895
27 weeks and over	6,016	5,136	5,596	5,522	5,392	5,302	5,040	5,385	5,336	5,167	5,023	4,871	5,017	4,784	4,766
Mean duration, in weeks	39.3	39.4	40.7	40.2	39.9	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.7	38.8	39.3	39.6	39.9	39.7	38.1
Median duration, in weeks	21.4	19.3	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	19.3	20.1	19.4	16.8	18.2	18.7	19.6	18.9	18.0

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for	Annual av	/erage	2011						20	12					
unemployment	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Job losers <sup>1</sup>	8,106	6,877	7,487	7,292	7,187	7,021	6,880	6,968	7.121	7,106	6,935	6,489	6,536	6.429	6,408
On temporary layoff		1,183	1,208	1,266	1,135	1,132	1,108	1,128	1,309	1,429	1,211	1,153	1,077	1,080	1,085
Not on temporary layoff	6,876	5,694	6,280	6,026	6,052	5,889	5,772	5,840	5,812	5,677	5,724	5,335	5,460	5,349	5,323
Job leavers		967	943	932	1,035	1,111	989	902	936	879	946	962	1,009	926	983
Reentrants	3,401	3,345	3,359	3,301	3,341	3,264	3,336	3,450	3,243	3,374	3,316	3,313	3,319	3,325	3,587
New entrants	1,284	1,316	1,286	1,258	1,382	1,421	1,362	1,347	1,316	1,299	1,268	1,253	1,302	1,326	1,291
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers <sup>1</sup>	59.0	55.0	57.3	57.0	55.5	54.8	54.7	55.0	56.4	56.1	55.6	54.0	53.7	53.5	52.2
On temporary layoff	8.9	9.5	9.2	9.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	10.4	11.3	9.7	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.8
Not on temporary layoff	50.0	45.5	48.0	47.1	46.8	45.9	45.9	46.1	46.1	44.8	45.9	44.4	44.9	44.6	43.4
Job leavers		7.7	7.2	7.3	8.0	8.7	7.9	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
Reentrants		26.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.5	26.5	27.2	25.7	26.7	26.6	27.6	27.3	27.7	29.2
New entrants	9.3	10.5	9.8	9.8	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.5
Percent of civilian															
labor force															
Job losers <sup>1</sup>	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Job leavers		.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants		2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
New entrants	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;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]

Employment status	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Employment status	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total, 16 years and older	8.9	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8
16 to 24 years	17.3	16.2	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8	15.5	16.0	15.6	16.3
16 to 19 years	24.4	24.0	22.9	23.4	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5
16 to 17 years	27.7	27.3	27.8	29.1	29.8	28.5	26.0	26.3	26.7	26.8	29.3	25.5	25.3	28.4	25.8
18 to 19 years	22.9	22.3	20.9	20.7	21.0	23.1	24.8	23.3	21.9	22.2	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.4	22.6
20 to 24 years	14.6	13.3	14.2	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	13.2	12.6	13.7
25 years and older	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
25 to 54 years	7.9	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
55 years and older	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
Men, 16 years and older	9.4	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9
16 to 24 years	18.7	17.6	18.1	17.2	18.6	17.4	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.7	17.3	17.3	16.3	16.7
16 to 19 years	27.2	26.8	26.5	25.6	26.7	26.8	27.2	26.9	26.5	26.6	28.5	27.1	26.8	26.6	25.9
16 to 17 years	29.1	30.6	31.1	32.6	33.8	30.2	29.1	28.9	30.9	30.0	36.5	30.0	28.3	31.4	25.1
18 to 19 years	26.3	25.0	24.5	22.4	23.9	25.2	26.4	25.7	23.9	24.7	25.6	25.7	26.4	23.8	26.3
20 to 24 years	15.7	14.3	15.1	14.3	15.8	14.1	14.2	14.2	15.3	15.0	15.1	13.7	13.8	12.6	13.5
25 years and older	7.9	6.8	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
25 to 54 years	8.2	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5
55 years and older	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2
Women, 16 years and older	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8
16 to 24 years	15.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.3	15.3	15.0	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.5	14.7	14.8	15.9
16 to 19 years	21.7	21.1	19.1	21.2	20.8	23.3	22.4	21.9	20.7	21.1	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.5	21.2
16 to 17 years	26.3	24.2	24.5	25.8	25.7	27.1	23.0	24.0	22.9	24.2	22.5	21.4	22.0	25.3	26.6
18 t0 19 years	19.3	19.5	17.0	19.1	18.2	21.1	22.9	20.8	19.7	19.3	19.5	19.5	18.8	17.0	18.9
20 to 24 years	13.4	12.1	13.1	12.1	11.7	12.1	12.2	11.7	11.9	11.8	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.6	13.9
25 years and older	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6
25 to 54 years	7.6	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9
55 years and older <sup>1</sup>	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

10. Offeriployment rates by 5	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
State	2011	2012 <sup>p</sup>		State	2011	2012 <sup>p</sup>	
	2011	2012	2012 <sup>p</sup>		2011	2012	2012 <sup>p</sup>
Alabama	8.3	8.1	7.5	Missouri	8.1	6.9	6.7
Alaska	7.4	7.1	6.7	Montana	6.7	6.0	5.8
Arizona	9.1	8.1	7.8	Nebraska	4.3	3.8	3.7
Arkansas	7.9	7.2	7.0	Nevada	13.2	11.5	10.8
California	11.3	10.1	9.8	New Hampshire	5.3	5.7	5.6
Colorado	8.0	7.9	7.7	New Jersey	9.2	9.7	9.7
Connecticut	8.3	9.0	8.9	New Mexico	7.1	6.3	6.2
Delaware	7.2	6.8	6.7	New York	8.2	8.7	8.3
District of Columbia	10.2	8.5	8.3	North Carolina	10.4	9.3	9.1
Florida	10.1	8.5	8.1	North Dakota	3.4	3.1	3.1
Georgia	9.5	8.7	8.5	Ohio	8.1	6.9	6.8
Hawaii	6.7	5.5	5.3	Oklahoma	6.3	5.3	5.2
Idaho	8.5	7.0	6.8	Oregon	9.1	8.6	8.4
Illinois	9.8	8.8	8.7	Pennsylvania	7.8	8.1	7.8
Indiana	9.1	8.0	8.0	Rhode Island	11.1	10.4	10.4
lowa	5.6	5.1	4.9	South Carolina	9.8	8.6	8.3
Kansas	6.4	5.7	5.4	South Dakota	4.3	4.4	4.4
Kentucky	9.1	8.4	8.2	Tennessee	8.7	8.2	7.6
Louisiana	7.1	6.6	5.8	Texas	7.6	6.6	6.2
Maine	7.1	7.4	7.2	Utah	5.9	5.2	5.1
Maryland	6.7	6.7	6.6	Vermont	5.3	5.5	5.2
Massachusetts	7.0	6.6	6.6	Virginia	6.2	5.7	5.6
Michigan	9.6	9.1	8.9	Washington	8.7	8.2	7.7
Minnesota	5.9	5.9	5.6	West Virginia	7.8	7.5	7.3
Mississippi	10.6	9.0	8.5	Wisconsin	7.1	6.9	6.6
				Wyoming	5.7	5.2	5.1

p = preliminary

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

. ,		Oct.	Nov.	otate, seasonally adjusted		Oct.	Nov.
State	Nov.			State	Nov.		
	2011	2012 <sup>p</sup>	2012 <sup>p</sup>		2011	2012 <sup>p</sup>	2012 <sup>p</sup>
Alabama	2,174,835	2,160,459	2.158.597	Missouri	3.048.380	2,998,321	3,007,426
Alaska	368.587	364.486	363.218	Montana	506.447	510,477	510.176
Arizona	3,020,679	3.011.092	3.012.988	Nebraska	1,014,160	1,022,008	1,024,889
Arkansas	1,375,730	1,372,096	1,363,459	Nevada	1,384,844	1,367,646	1,360,921
California	18,455,615	18,359,753		New Hampshire	740,610	740,230	739,673
Camorna	10,400,010	10,000,700	10,000,700	Trow Flampoinio	140,010	140,200	700,070
Colorado	2,730,404	2,725,715	2,719,040	New Jersey	4,575,170	4,594,207	4,605,053
Connecticut	1,918,099	1,894,318	1,883,236	New Mexico	926,860	925,809	928,803
Delaware	440,829	439,536	440,457	New York	9,513,011	9,585,126	9,580,210
District of Columbia	344,622	360,352	363,720	North Carolina	4,670,271	4,709,500	4,735,948
Florida	9,291,562	9,343,090	9,343,584	North Dakota	387,627	389,839	391,181
Georgia	4,735,411	4,793,244	4,800,300	Ohio	5,793,562	5,772,565	5,774,036
Hawaii	662,090	642,457	643,514	Oklahoma	1,782,419	1,821,887	1,824,398
ldaho	774,258	774,911	774,556	Oregon	1,994,327	1,967,514	1,962,332
Illinois	6,584,583	6,626,621	6,635,687	Pennsylvania	6,385,763	6,535,868	6,542,427
Indiana	3,211,987	3,149,898	3,151,122	Rhode Island	562,294	563,426	564,871
lowa	1,662,476	1,639,495	1,640,708	South Carolina	2,159,306	2,138,006	2,141,056
Kansas	1,509,459	1,485,386	1,486,215	South Dakota	447,924	443,819	445,325
Kentucky	2,068,275	2,084,001	2,085,487	Tennessee	3,138,480	3,108,612	3,102,746
Louisiana	2,059,736	2,078,756	2,077,372	Texas	12,502,328	12,644,023	12,634,374
Maine	707,104	708,119	707,866	Utah	1,329,750	1,361,060	1,362,328
Maryland	3,081,467	3,093,482	3,103,345	Vermont	359,976	358,239	357,983
Massachusetts	3,455,691	3,473,981	3,473,402	Virginia	4,339,856	4,346,755	4,350,498
Michigan	4,635,732	4,674,440	4,650,278	Washington	3,489,790	3,483,937	3,469,469
Minnesota	2,980,198	2,976,047	2,973,487	West Virginia	801,844	800,470	798,425
Mississippi	1,350,113	1,338,035	1,332,412	Wisconsin	3,056,534	3,061,106	3,061,241
				Wyoming	305,734	305,117	304,546

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

p = preliminary

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

[in thousands]	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Industry	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec. <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL NONFARM	131,497	133,738	132,498	132,809	133,080	133,285	133,397	133,522	133,609	133,762	133,927	134,065	134,225	134,472	134,668
TOTAL PRIVATE		111,821	110,548	110,871	111,136	111,344	111,464	111,616	111,694	111,871	112,002	112,120	112,337	112,593	112,795
GOODS-PRODUCING	18,047	18,410	18,242	18,314	18,365	18,402	18,408	18,396	18,410	18,436	18,422	18,405	18,421	18,464	18,508
Natural resources and	788	851	833	844	851	852	852	855	853	852	849	847	841	853	859
mining Logging	48.7	50.5	49.5	50.0	49.7	49.8	49.1	50.9	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.8	50.8	50.7	51.1
Mining	739.2	800.3	783.1	793.6	800.9	801.8	802.7	803.9	801.9	800.7	798.9	796.1	790.5	802.0	808.0
Oil and gas extraction	172.0	186.8	180.9	181.9	183.1	184.8	185.2	185.7	186.8	187.6	188.0	188.0	188.2	190.0	192.2
Mining, except oil and gas 1  Coal mining	218.4 87.3	222.4 86.4	224.3 89.5	224.7 89.7	225.1 89.7	224.7 89.3	224.6 88.5	223.6 88.1	221.6 87.2	221.8 86.4	220.6 85.3	220.7 84.5	219.0 83.1	221.6 83.0	222.4 82.0
Support activities for mining	348.8	391.1	377.9	387.0	392.7	392.3	392.9	394.6	393.5	391.3	390.3	387.4	383.3	390.4	393.4
Construction	5,533 1,222.1	5,640 1,235.4	5,612 1,231.5	5,629 1,232.0	5,644 1,239.2	5,640 1,234.2	5,636 1,231.7	5,615 1,234.3	5,622 1,232.8	5,627 1,236.0	5,630 1,233.3	5,633 1,232.0	5,649 1,235.0	5,673 1,241.4	5,703 1,243.4
Construction of buildings Heavy and civil engineering	836.8	870.7	859.4	860.5	866.5	866.4	869.9	860.8	862.0	872.0	877.5	877.3	879.1	880.2	883.0
Speciality trade contractors	3,474.4	3,534.1	3,520.8	3,536.5	3,538.6	3,539.1	3,534.3	3,519.4	3,527.6	3,519.0	3,519.5	3,523.2	3,535.3	3,551.4	3,576.5
Manufacturing	11,726 8,228	11,918 8,393	11,797 8,293	11,841 8,328	11,870 8,368	11,910 8,398	11,920 8,404	11,926 8,409	11,935 8,408	11,957 8,435	11,943 8,413	11,925 8,392	11,931 8,399	11,938 8,403	11,946 8,400
Production workers  Durable goods	7,273	7,462	7,362	7,400	7,426	7,452	7,460	7,467	7,476	7,496	7,482	7,465	7,466	7,483	7,491
Production workers		5,146	5,062	5,092	5,124	5,143	5,151	5,157	5,156	5,182	5,161	5,143	5,145	5,161	5,163
Wood products Nonmetallic mineral products	337.1 366.6	337.9 363.8	335.4 365.6	337.4 367.6	339.5 369.8	338.9 369.0	337.2 367.2	336.2 363.7	336.2 362.2	335.9 362.0	335.5 360.2	335.8 359.8	339.0 360.8	343.5 362.1	343.5 363.7
Primary metals	388.3	401.8	397.9	400.0	400.3	401.2	401.5	404.1	404.1	406.7	403.8	401.0	401.5	399.3	398.5
Fabricated metal products	1,347.3	1,411.4	1,376.1	1,387.2	1,396.4	1,402.0	1,407.3	1,411.9	1,415.3	1,418.5	1,417.1	1,416.8	1,416.2	1,423.2	1,424.0
Machinery  Computer and electronic	1,055.8	1,098.1	1,082.0	1,086.9	1,091.4	1,096.0	1,099.3	1,101.5	1,102.9	1,100.9	1,102.0	1,099.6	1,097.1	1,098.2	1,099.9
products <sup>1</sup>	1.103.5	1.093.7	1,099.5	1,098.5	1,097.5	1,098.7	1,097.4	1,098.8	1,096.4	1,097.0	1,093.7	1,086.3	1,088.4	1,085.3	1,086.8
Computer and peripheral	,	,													
equipment Communications equipment	157.4 115.3	158.6 109.5	157.9 112.6	157.8 111.3	157.6 110.8	157.7 111.0	158.4 110.0	158.7 109.7	159.6 109.2	159.7 110.1	161.4 108.9	158.3 108.4	158.3 108.2	158.5 108.1	158.5 108.2
Semiconductors and															
electronic components	383.4	384.4	384.7	385.2	385.9	385.5	384.7	386.0	385.3	386.2	383.5	382.2	382.9	381.1	383.1
Electronic instruments	404.2	400.4	402.3	402.3	401.9	403.3	403.1	403.1	401.7	400.9	399.3	397.1	398.1	397.2	396.8
Electrical equipment and	366.1	370.1	367.3	368.6	370.2	372.1	370.8	271.1	271.4	370.6	369.9	260.7	370.2	369.9	368.5
appliances Transportation equipment	1,381.5	1,455.9	1,416.4	1,425.4	1,432.2	1,443.8	1,447.3	371.1 1,449.5	371.4 1,455.9	1,472.0	1,467.1	369.7 1,466.1	1,464.7	1,472.9	1,474.9
Furniture and related															
products	353.1	350.0	349.1	349.6	351.1	351.6	352.9	350.6	349.5	349.2	351.1	349.0	348.6	349.6	349.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing  Nondurable goods	573.7 4,453	579.6 4,456	573.1 4,435	578.7 4,441	577.4 4,444	578.7 4,458	579.5 4,460	580.0 4,459	582.4 4,459	583.1 4,461	581.6 4,461	580.7 4,460	579.9 4,465	578.7 4,455	581.6 4,455
Production workers	3,241	3,247	3,231	3,236	3,244	3,255	3,253	3,252	3,252	3,253	3,252	3,249	3,254	3,242	3,237
Food manufacturing	1,458.8	1,468.5	1,449.3	1,454.6	1,458.3	1,464.0	1,468.3	1,468.9	1,472.2	1,473.0	1,476.0	1,477.1	1,477.0	1,466.8	1,463.4
Beverages and tobacco products															
Textile mills	120.1	118.0	118.7	119.4	119.1	118.9	118.6	118.0	117.9	118.0	117.5	117.8	116.7	117.1	116.8
Textile product mills	117.6 151.7	116.6 148.2	116.1 149.7	115.3 149.8	116.4 149.3	116.7 149.9	117.0 149.7	116.9 149.6	116.6 147.9	116.1 147.6	116.6 146.3	116.2 146.6	116.7 146.7	117.3 147.8	117.8 148.7
Leather and allied products															
Paper and paper products	387.4	378.9	383.4	382.0	379.7	381.6	380.7	380.3	380.0	378.9	377.9	377.6	377.8	376.8	376.0
Printing and related support															
activities  Petroleum and coal products	471.8 111.8	462.1 113.2	465.8 113.0	467.1 113.2	466.1 113.4	464.6 113.0	465.2 113.2	465.4 112.7	463.9 111.6	463.5 111.9	462.0 112.6	457.6 113.2	458.8 114.1	457.2 114.7	456.9 115.2
Chemicals	783.6	783.6	782.3	783.4	782.5	784.4	782.8	782.4	782.7	782.8	783.1	785.1	786.1	785.7	786.7
Plastics and rubber products	635.2	645.2	638.6	637.5	640.0	644.7	643.9	643.4	645.4	647.4	646.8	646.4	647.7	648.9	649.4
SERVICE-PROVIDING	113,450	115,328	114,256	114,495	114,715	114,883	114,989	115,126	115,199	115,326	115,505	115,660	115,804	116,008	116,160
PRIVATE SERVICE- PROVIDING	91,363	93,411	92,306	92,557	92,771	92,942	93,056	93,220	93,284	93,435	93,580	93,715	93,916	94,129	94,287
	91,303	93,411	92,300	92,337	92,771	32,342	93,030	93,220	93,204	93,433	93,360	93,713	93,910	94,129	54,207
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,065	25,517	25,285	25,372	25,377	25,381	25,409	25,463	25,467	25,485	25,520	25,550	25,623	25,720	25,781
Wholesale trade	5,543.1	5,672.8	5,604.6	5,623.0	5,634.9	5,640.8	5,654.0	5,666.7	5,675.6	5,685.7	5,692.2	5,691.2	5,699.0	5,708.8	5,715.1
Durable goods  Nondurable goods	2,765.2 1,939.0	2,830.4 1,971.9	2,800.6 1,950.0	2,810.1 1,954.6	2,816.8 1,957.4	2,820.6 1,957.2	2,822.9 1,964.4	2,828.4 1,969.9	2,833.1 1,972.6	2,838.2 1,974.3	2,839.2 1,976.5	2,838.2 1,976.7	2,836.5 1,984.2	2,839.5 1,988.9	2,847.3 1,991.5
	1,939.0	1,971.9	1,930.0	1,954.0	1,937.4	1,957.2	1,504.4	1,505.5	1,972.0	1,574.5	1,970.5	1,970.7	1,904.2	1,500.5	1,991.5
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	839.0	870.5	854.0	858.3	860.7	863.0	866.7	868.4	869.9	873.2	876.5	876.3	878.3	880.4	876.3
Retail trade  Motor vehicles and parts	14,667.8			14,829.0			14,829.5		14,835.8		14,850.1		14,928.3		15,009.1
dealers <sup>1</sup> Automobile dealers	1,691.2 1,056.9	1,732.3 1,091.4	1,716.3 1,074.4	1,721.5 1,080.9	1,726.1 1,083.9	1,729.0 1,084.5	1,727.1 1,085.2	1,727.3 1,088.2	1,729.8 1,090.7	1,725.1 1,088.5	1,730.7 1,092.9	1,735.4 1,096.8	1,743.3 1,102.2	1,748.1 1,102.3	1,749.1 1,104.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	438.9	441.7	438.8	439.4	439.2	439.0	438.9	440.5	440.2	440.2	442.4	441.2	441.5	445.7	446.9
Electronics and appliance stores	527.4	511.6	519.3	518.2	518.7	515.4	515.2	511.1	509.1	508.2	504.7	502.6	502.8	513.8	514.6

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
usuy	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
Building material and garden															
supply stores	1,145.7	1,169.9	1,156.3	1,160.3	1,164.3	1,171.9	1,175.2	1,170.5		1,172.7	1,163.8	1,167.6	1,169.7	1,174.0	1,176.2
Food and beverage stores	2,822.8	2,859.3	2,834.1	2,841.0	2,841.9	2,844.3	2,842.6	2,852.9	2,854.8	2,858.8	2,863.4	2,865.9	2,870.2	2,879.6	2,889.1
Health and personal care															
stores	980.9 831.0	1,002.8 841.1	985.3 838.0	990.8 837.2	994.4 836.8	995.9 839.3	998.6 840.0	994.4 841.1	996.0 842.0	1,001.3 839.5	1,003.9 839.9	1,005.3 840.5	1,019.7 841.5	1,017.3 844.3	1,018.1 845.6
	001.0	041.1	000.0	007.2	000.0	000.0	040.0	041.1	042.0	000.0	000.0	040.0	041.0	044.0	040.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,360.9	1,408.5	1,391.7	1,377.4	1,375.4	1,380.8	1,380.7	1,389.2	1,391.4	1,396.6	1,402.0	1,412.7	1,426.3	1,460.1	1,461.4
Sporting goods, hobby,															
book, and music stores	577.9	579.1	565.2	562.2	573.4	577.7	581.5	585.4	588.4	583.6	581.7	579.7	579.6	578.3	576.3
General merchandise stores1	3,085.2	3,088.4	3,116.4	3,156.7	3,101.8	3,077.4	3,097.2	3,087.6		3,069.1	3,068.4	3,072.8	3,080.1	3,090.3	3,084.6
Department stores	1,538.6	1,501.1	1,538.3	1,577.1	1,528.7	1,511.8	1,516.1	1,507.0	1,492.9	1,485.9	1,483.4	1,481.2	1,481.8	1,479.3	1,473.6
Miscellaneous store retailers  Nonstore retailers	772.4 433.5	797.2 443.6	773.3 439.8	780.6 443.7	787.4 445.3	785.2 443.2	789.9 442.6	796.5 442.4	795.4 444.8	798.1 445.7	804.2 445.0	809.5 443.0	812.0 441.6	807.8 438.6	805.1 442.1
Transportation and															
warehousing	4,301.6	4,414.9	4,352.9	4,366.5	4,384.4	4,387.5	4,372.4	4,402.7	4,400.2	4,411.5	4,420.8	4,425.1	4,438.8	4,459.0	4,501.5
Air transportation	456.9	458.3	459.1	460.3	459.5	459.9	460.4	460.0	460.7	460.0	458.9	456.6	455.5	454.8	450.2
Rail transportation	228.1 61.3	230.2 63.1	230.4 60.3	231.1 62.3	230.5 63.6	230.8 63.8	231.6 62.6	231.2 62.2	230.7 62.6	229.9 63.6	229.6 63.1	228.2 63.2	229.3 63.6	230.0 63.6	230.7 62.9
Truck transportation	1,300.5	1,351.0	1,322.1	1,327.7	1,340.4	1,338.6	1,340.3	1,345.9		1,356.2	1,356.5	1,356.1	1,362.9	1,366.7	1,370.1
Transit and ground passenger															
transportation	439.9	447.6	441.9	446.5	446.5	444.0	427.3	446.7	437.4	442.8	449.6	454.5	456.7	458.0	461.8
Pipeline transportation	42.9	43.9	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.0	44.4
Scenic and sightseeing															
transportation	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.1	28.1	28.7	28.0	26.9	27.4	26.0	26.7	27.3	26.7	26.6	27.3
Support activities for															
transportation	562.2	578.3	570.3	573.3	572.0	575.8	575.1	578.3	578.2	577.6	578.7	579.9	582.9	583.1	589.5
Couriers and messengers	529.2 653.1	532.8 682.4	531.8 666.4	527.5 667.2	529.2 670.9	529.8 672.3	527.7 675.5	528.7 679.0	529.3 680.5	528.5 683.2	528.4 685.3	527.5 687.6	526.3 690.7	536.8 695.4	562.4 702.2
Utilities		554.1	552.8	553.1	552.9	553.6	553.4	554.2	555.3	549.0	556.7	557.1	556.8	554.7	555.0
Information	2,674	2,679	2,682	2,670	2,681	2,679	2,679	2,681	2,675	2,684	2,682	2,670	2,671	2,685	2,682
Publishing industries, except															
Internet	748.6	737.7	745.2	741.0	740.3	740.3	739.8	738.9	737.9	738.2	738.7	738.1	736.4	732.7	730.2
Motion picture and sound															
recording industries	362.1 283.2	373.7 285.3	367.3 284.1	356.6 284.8	370.8	364.1	369.6	376.1 288.0	371.5 286.2	377.2	376.8 283.7	369.5	368.3	386.0	388.3 285.4
Broadcasting, except Internet.	203.2	200.0	204.1	204.0	283.9	287.4	287.0	200.0	200.2	284.8	203.1	283.9	283.4	284.3	200.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	873.6	857.9	866.7	869.2	865.9	864.3	861.4	856.0	857.0	859.2	855.9	853.9	855.2	854.1	850.1
ISPs, search portals, and															
data processing	245.8	250.4	249.2	248.3	249.6	251.1	250.0	250.1	250.0	250.6	252.1	249.4	251.0	249.9	251.5
Other information services	160.0	173.4	169.8	169.7	170.6	172.2	171.3	171.9	172.1	173.5	174.3	175.4	176.5	177.8	176.0
Financial activities	7,697	7,787	7,728	7,730	7,740	7,763	7,768	7,782	7,788	7,788	7,795	7,806	7,817	7,822	7,831
Finance and insurance	5,769.0	5,834.5	5,793.6	5,794.9	5,799.6	5,815.5	5,820.1	5,825.4	5,830.6	5,833.9	5,844.4	5,848.0	5,858.5	5,865.2	5,873.4
Monetary authorities— central bank	18.3	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4
Credit intermediation and	10.5	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.5	17.4
	0.554.4	2.578.8	0.550.0	0.550.4	0.550.4	2 500 6	2.500.0	2.570.0	2 572 0	0.575.0	0.500.7	2 500 7	2 505 9	2 500 2	2 602 6
related activities <sup>1</sup> Depository credit	2,554.1	2,578.8	2,558.8	2,558.4	2,558.4	2,569.6	2,569.0	2,570.0	2,573.8	2,575.9	2,582.7	2,589.7	2,595.8	2,599.2	2,602.6
	4 705 4	4 700 4	4 707 0	4 700 5	4 707 0	4 740 0	4 740 0	4 707 0	4 700 7	4 7040	4 7040	4 700 0	4 700 4		4 700 5
intermediation <sup>1</sup>	1,735.1 1,314.5	1,738.1 1,318.2	1,737.6 1,319.1	1,736.5 1,319.3	1,737.2 1,320.2	1,743.3 1,325.2	1,740.9 1,322.1	1,737.6 1,318.8		1,734.8 1,315.1	1,734.8 1,314.9			1,741.2 1,318.6	1,739.5 1,314.8
•	1,014.0	1,010.2	1,010.1	1,010.0	1,020.2	1,020.2	1,022.1	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.1	1,014.0	1,017.5	1,017.0	1,010.0	1,014.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	810.7	814.4	812.0	811.4	812.6	812.6	812.3	813.3	815.4	816.2	816.8	814.2	816.5	814.4	818.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,299.9	2,337.3	2,319.1	2,321.6	2,325.1	2,329.5	2,334.7	2,337.9	2,337.2	2,337.7	2,340.9	2,340.6	2,342.3	2,347.2	2,348.4
Funds, trusts, and other	_,,_	_,	_,	_,=	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,==	_,==	_,	_,0 .0.0	_,	_,-,	_,
financial vehicles	85.9	86.8	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.8	87.1	87.2	87.1	86.9	86.8	86.4	86.7	87.1	86.5
Real estate and rental															
and leasing	1,927.4	1,951.9	1,934.3	1,935.2	1,940.8	1,947.1	1,947.9	1,956.1	1,957.0	1,954.4	1,950.7	1,958.1	1,958.9	1,956.9	1,957.5
Real estate	1,400.8	1,416.3	1,405.5	1,408.6	1,411.1	1,414.2	1,414.0	1,416.9	1,418.7	1,417.8	1,412.9	1,419.3	1,419.0	1,419.6	1,420.6
Rental and leasing services	502.2	511.4	504.0	502.0	505.1	508.4	509.6	514.9	514.0	512.5	513.7	514.8	516.0	513.6	513.3
Lessors of nonfinancial															
intangible assets	24.4	24.2	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.6
Professional and business															
services	17,332	17,928	17,588	17,677	17,753	17,796	17,841	17,878	17,913	17,965	17,994	18,009	18,062	18,117	18,119
Professional and technical															
services <sup>1</sup>	7,666.2	7,890.2	7,755.0	7,779.4	7,804.2	7,818.9	7,842.7	7,867.4	7,884.5	7,904.1	7,928.7	7,941.3	7,963.2	7,977.4	7,971.4
Legal services	1,115.7	1,122.1	1,116.9	1,119.1	1,119.7	1,117.9	1,120.7	1,121.5	1,121.9	1,123.2	1,122.4	1,123.7	1,125.1	1,126.1	1,128.0
Accounting and bookkeeping	000.0	040.0	004.0	000.0	005.0	005 1	005 7	040.0	040.0	040.0	047.0	040.5	000.0	044.7	000.0
services	898.9	910.3	904.3	906.2	905.3	905.4	905.7	913.6	910.9	912.6	917.3	916.5	920.8	911.7	888.9
Architectural and engineering	1 202 5	1 222 2	1 204 0	1 200 0	1 212 4	1 245 4	1 222 5	1 222 5	1 224 0	1 222 4	1 224 0	1 227 5	1 220 0	1 222 4	1 224 6
See notes at end of table	1,293.5	1,323.3	1,301.6	1,309.2	1,313.1	1,315.4	1,322.5	1,323.5	1,321.9	1,322.1	1,324.8	1,327.5	1,329.8	1,332.1	1,334.6
See notes at end of table															

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

[In thousands]	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Industry	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
Computer systems design															
and related services	1,535.9	1,620.5	1,573.3	1,575.8	1,588.8	1,596.6	1,601.5	1,609.7	1,617.7	1,627.3	1,633.7	1,638.3	1,644.7	1,655.2	1,659.6
Management and technical consulting services	1,065.2	1,121.0	1,088.3	1,094.1	1,100.7	1,103.9	1,109.1	1,112.8	1,119.4	1,124.6	1,132.7	1,133.5	1,137.6	1,141.8	1,144.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,933.6	2,008.3	1,977.7	1,987.5	1,991.9	1,999.2	2,001.7	2,004.4	2,008.1	2,012.6	2,013.5	2,016.5	2,019.8	2,020.6	2,020.8
Administrative and waste	7 704 0	0.000.4	7.055.0	7.040.5	7.057.0	7 077 7	7,000 5	0.000.0	0.000.5	0.040.0	0.050.0	0.054.4	0.070.4	0.440.0	0.400.5
services	7,731.9	8,029.4	7,855.0	7,910.5	7,957.3	7,977.7	7,996.5	8,006.3	8,020.5	8,048.2	8,052.0	8,051.1	8,079.1	8,119.3	8,126.5
services <sup>1</sup>	7,366.7	7,656.7	7,487.0	7,539.6	7,585.0	7,606.1	7,624.5	7,634.8	7,646.8	7,674.6	7,679.8	7,679.0	7,706.4	7,744.7	7,750.4
Employment services 1	2,942.1	3,147.9	3,016.5	3,057.9	3,113.9	3,107.9	3,122.3	3,132.7	3,143.2	3,166.4	3,170.3	3,160.3	3,174.7	3,201.6	3,206.6
Temporary help services	2,313.0 814.5	2,507.8	2,395.5	2,425.5	2,472.8 822.5	2,465.7 821.6	2,480.4	2,493.8	2,514.3	2,529.6 829.4	2,534.0	2,521.4 832.2	2,530.4	2,556.9	2,566.0 833.5
Business support services Services to buildings	814.5	827.9	820.5	825.7	822.5	821.6	821.3	824.0	826.2	829.4	831.6	832.2	836.1	834.1	833.5
and dwellings	1,788.6	1,829.5	1,811.0	1,817.0	1,814.3	1,834.1	1,837.1	1,830.9	1,826.6	1,825.7	1,821.9	1,829.6	1,839.0	1,841.6	1,839.7
Waste management and remediation services  Educational and health	365.3	372.7	368.0	370.9	372.3	371.6	372.0	371.5	373.7	373.6	372.2	372.1	372.7	374.6	376.1
	46.000	00.01-	00.00-	00.10-	00 :=-	00.00:	00.01-	00.00-	00.00-	00.00	00.00-	00 11-	00 11-	00 10-	00 = 11
Services Educational services	19,883 3,249.6	20,319 3,347.1	20,080 3,308.2	20,106 3,301.8	20,175 3,325.2	20,221 3,342.3	20,243 3,343.7	20,290 3,353.7	20,296 3,348.0	20,331 3,358.0	20,363 3,363.5	20,412 3,371.8	20,446 3,367.7	20,460 3,351.6	20,510 3,353.4
Health care and social assistance	16,633.5	16,972.0	16,771.4	16,803.9	16,850.1	16,878.8	16,899.5	16,936.1	16,947.8	16,973.3	16,999.7	17,040.4	17,077.8	17,108.0	17,156.1
Ambulatory health care															
services <sup>1</sup>	6,136.2	6,318.0	6,210.9	6,225.3	6,246.1	6,258.3	6,276.6	6,301.6	6,308.0	6,319.2	6,334.0	6,358.2	6,381.2	6,399.4	6,422.2
Offices of physicians	2,344.1	2,391.2	2,361.6	2,362.4	2,367.8	2,373.2	2,378.9	2,391.1	2,389.9	2,393.7	2,397.2	2,402.1	2,411.5	2,411.7	2,420.5
Outpatient care centers	620.8	651.6	630.7	634.6	638.0	640.6	642.9	646.9	650.2	654.4	655.7	660.3	662.4	667.0	670.0
Home health care services	1,140.3	1,198.3	1,161.9	1,167.8 4,760.5	1,172.0 4,771.0	1,176.7	1,184.4	1,190.6 4.781.1	1,194.7	1,197.7	1,202.6	1,211.1 4,803.3	1,218.9 4,811.2	1,226.1	1,235.1
Hospitals Nursing and residential	4,721.7	4,791.6	4,750.1	4,760.5	4,771.0	4,776.2	4,778.5	4,781.1	4,782.2	4,788.7	4,794.6	4,803.3	4,811.2	4,820.7	4,829.9
care facilities 1	3,168.1	3,193.4	3,172.1	3,178.1	3,180.6	3,186.8	3,186.4	3,191.6	3,194.0	3,195.6	3,194.3	3,198.0	3,199.4	3,199.6	3,208.6
Nursing care facilities	1,669.6	1,664.6	1,664.2	1,666.7	1,664.0	1,668.5	1,664.9	1,665.6	1,665.5	1,665.5	1,662.6	1,663.2	1,663.4	1,660.9	1,662.5
Social assistance 1	2,607.6	2,669.0	2,638.3	2,640.0	2,652.4	2,657.5	2,658.0	2,661.8	2,663.6	2,669.8	2,676.8	2,680.9	2,686.0	2,688.3	2,695.4
Child day care services	849.4	855.3	852.6	849.9	853.8	854.0	854.2	855.7	851.6	855.5	857.8	859.2	860.9	856.0	855.4
Leisure and hospitality	13,353	13,745	13,541	13,585	13,632	13,684	13,698	13,702	13,716	13,743	13,788	13,818	13,840	13,861	13,894
Arts, entertainment,															
and recreation  Performing arts and	1,919.1	1,965.5	1,934.9	1,952.5	1,956.9	1,976.3	1,964.1	1,955.8	1,958.5	1,960.3	1,973.2	1,970.0	1,972.5	1,979.6	1,983.8
spectator sports	394.2	404.3	393.4	400.7	400.1	410.0	405.3	403.0	399.7	399.5	403.9	406.2	405.9	407.9	413.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	132.7	135.6	136.0	136.0	135.9	137.4	135.5	133.5	135.1	133.5	135.1	135.7	136.0	137.0	137.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,392.2	1,425.6	1,405.5	1,415.8	1,420.9	1,428.9	1,423.3	1,419.3	1,423.7	1,427.3	1,434.2	1,428.1	1,430.6	1,434.7	1,432.9
Accommodations and															
food services	11,433.6 1,800.5	11,779.9 1,816.7	11,605.9 1,810.2	11,632.4 1,810.2	11,675.5 1,815.6	11,708.0 1,817.4	11,733.7 1,821.7	11,746.6 1,822.5	11,757.5 1,818.6	11,782.3 1,815.7	11,814.8 1,815.2	11,848.3 1,815.3	11,867.9 1,818.4	11,881.7 1,815.3	11,910.2 1,813.3
Food services and drinking places	9,633.1	9,963.2	9,795.7	9,822.2	9,859.9	9,890.6	9,912.0	9,924.1	9,938.9	9,966.6	9,999.6	10,033.0	10,049.5	10,066.4	10,096.9
Other services	5,360	5,437	5,402	5,417	5,413	5,418	5,418	5,424	5,429	5,439	5,438	5,450	5,457	5,464	5,470
Repair and maintenance	1,168.7	1,190.6	1,185.2	1,189.9	1,186.2	1,185.7	1,184.7	1,185.9	1,186.6	1,192.8	1,190.3	1,191.7	1,195.6	1,197.3	1,199.5
Personal and laundry services  Membership associations and	1,288.6	1,312.8	1,301.0	1,301.3	1,302.6	1,305.9	1,305.3	1,303.8	1,308.6	1,313.2	1,314.3	1,316.3	1,321.3	1,327.0	1,329.4
organizations	2,903.0	2,933.4	2,916.0	2,925.6	2,924.5	2,926.7	2,927.9	2,934.5	2,933.9	2,933.1	2,933.7	2,941.9	2,939.9	2,939.4	2,940.7
Government	22,086	21,917	21,950	21,938	21,944	21,941	21,933	21,906	21,915	21,891	21,925	21,945	21,888	21,879	21,873
Federal	2,859	2,814	2,841	2,834	2,832	2,830	2,828	2,821	2,818	2,805	2,810	2,810	2,807	2,798	2,796
Federal, except U.S. Postal	0.00-	0.00-	0.00-	0.04	0.01-	0.01-	0.01-	0.00-	0.00-	0.10:	0.00-	0.00-	0.10-	0.10	0 :05 =
Service U.S. Postal Service	2,227.6 630.9	2,203.3	2,220.9 619.6	2,214.9 619.4	2,212.9 618.9	2,213.0 617.1	2,210.6 617.2	2,207.1 614.3	2,205.3 613.0	2,194.6 610.0	2,200.5 609.8	2,203.1 607.2	2,199.4 607.2	2,196.7 601.1	2,193.7 602.1
State	5,078	611.2 5,051	5,042	5,042	5,051	5,059	5,064	5,049	5,050	5,042	5,049	5,072	5,052	5,047	5,044
Education	2,374.0	2,385.1	2,357.9	2,364.3	2,376.4	2,383.9	2,389.6	2,378.4	2,380.2	2,377.8	2,388.4	2,411.2	2,394.6	2,390.5	2,389.4
Other State government	2,703.7	2,666.4	2,684.5	2,677.6	2,674.9	2,675.3	2,674.5	2,670.5	2,669.7	2,664.4	2,660.8	2,661.2	2,657.6	2,656.3	2,655.0
Local	14,150	14,051	14,067	14,062	14,061	14,052	14,041	14,036	14,047	14,044	14,066	14,063	14,029	14,034	14,033
Education	7,872.5	7,779.9	7,803.5	7,796.3	7,795.5	7,785.3	7,775.9	7,766.3	7,764.6	7,765.7	7,793.0	7,796.1	7,756.1	7,762.7	7,764.7
Other local government	6,277.7	6,271.5	6,263.9	6,265.6	6,265.4	6,266.7	6,265.3	6,269.6	6,281.9	6,278.3	6,272.9	6,267.2	6,272.7	6,271.1	6,268.2

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

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

 $\mathsf{p} = \mathsf{preliminary}.$ 

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

data seasonany adjusted	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Industry	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec. <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.2
Natural resources and mining	46.7	46.6	47.4	47.9	47.3	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.6	46.8	45.9	46.0	45.6	45.4	45.9
Construction	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.5	39.6
Manufacturing  Overtime hours	41.4 4.1	41.7 4.2	41.6 4.1	41.8 4.2	41.8 4.2	41.6 4.2	41.7 4.2	41.6 4.2	41.6 4.2	41.7 4.2	41.6 4.1	41.5 4.2	41.5 4.1	41.6 4.1	41.7 4.2
Durable goods	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.0
Overtime hours	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
Wood products	. 39.7	41.1	40.3	41.1	41.0	40.7	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	42.2	41.9
Nonmetallic mineral products		42.2	41.9	42.3	43.1	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.3	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.9
Primary metals		43.8	44.3	44.3	44.1	43.9	44.1	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.3	43.2
Fabricated metal products		42.1	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.8
Machinery		42.8	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.4
Computer and electronic products		40.4	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.0	40.3	39.8	40.2	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances		41.6	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.8	41.8
Transportation equipment		43.8	43.6	43.8	43.8	43.6	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.8
Furniture and related products		40.0	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	39.4	40.0	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing		39.3	38.9	39.3	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.7	40.1
Nondurable goods		41.1	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3
Overtime hours		4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3
Food manufacturing  Beverage and tobacco products		40.6	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.8
Textile mills	41.7	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.1	43.2	41.6	43.4	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.2	41.1	40.8
Textile product mills	39.1	39.7	40.7	40.3	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.5	39.4	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.3
Apparel	. 38.2	37.1	37.1	38.0	37.6	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.1	37.1
Leather and allied products Paper and paper products		43.0	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.2	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.8	42.7	43.0
Printing and related support															
activities	38.0	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6
Petroleum and coal products	43.8	47.1	46.0	47.1	47.9	47.2	46.5	46.8	46.7	46.5	46.8	47.2	47.5	46.7	46.8
Chemicals	42.5	42.4	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.1
Plastics and rubber products	. 42.0	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.3	41.8	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.8
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	. 32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.5	32.5
Trade, transportation, and	00.7	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.7	00.0	00.7	00.7	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.7
utilities		33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.7
Wholesale trade		38.7	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Retail trade		30.5	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.5	30.4
Transportation and warehousing		38.0	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1
Utilities		41.1	40.5	40.9	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.7	42.2	40.9
Information		35.9	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	35.7
Financial activities	36.4	36.8	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9
Professional and business															
services		35.3	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.0	35.2	35.3
Education and health services		32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality		25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
Other services	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5

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

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		average	2011						20	12					
Industry	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.58	\$19.61	\$19.64	\$19.68	\$19.72	\$19.70	\$19.75	\$19.77	\$19.76	\$19.80	\$19.82	\$19.88	\$19.92
Constant (1982) dollars	8.78	8.74	8.75	8.75	8.72	8.71	8.73	8.75	8.78	8.78	8.71	8.67	8.67	8.74	8.76
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.67	20.95	20.78	20.79	20.84	20.88	20.94	20.88	20.93	20.97	20.92	20.94	20.97	21.05	21.10
Natural resources and mining	24.50	25.78	24.91	24.85	25.49	25.58	25.92	25.68	25.81	25.99	25.75	25.74	25.93	26.13	26.20
Construction	23.65	23.98	23.76	23.73	23.80	23.91	23.90	23.93	23.95	24.02	23.98	24.01	24.06	24.08	24.14
Manufacturing	. 18.93	19.09	18.99	19.03	19.02	19.02	19.08	19.03	19.08	19.11	19.07	19.07	19.08	19.17	19.19
Excluding overtime	18.03	18.17	18.10	18.12	18.11	18.11	18.17	18.12	18.16	18.19	18.17	18.15	18.18	18.27	18.27
Durable goods	. 20.11	20.19	20.13	20.16	20.14	20.12	20.18	20.12	20.19	20.19	20.18	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.31
Nondurable goods	. 17.06	17.30	17.16	17.20	17.19	17.24	17.30	17.25	17.28	17.34	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.38
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	. 19.21	19.51	19.32	19.35	19.38	19.42	19.46	19.45	19.50	19.52	19.51	19.56	19.57	19.63	19.67
Trade,transportation, and															
utilities		17.43	17.25	17.28	17.31	17.37	17.40	17.41	17.47	17.46	17.41	17.45	17.47	17.49	17.50
Wholesale trade	21.97	22.24	21.98	22.09	22.03	22.14	22.17	22.14	22.22	22.22	22.18	22.23	22.23	22.40	22.48
Retail trade	13.51	13.81	13.68	13.68	13.74	13.79	13.78	13.82	13.88	13.83	13.80	13.83	13.87	13.84	13.84
Transportation and warehousing	19.49	19.54	19.59	19.61	19.57	19.60	19.66	19.57	19.59	19.58	19.51	19.49	19.48	19.44	19.43
Utilities	. 30.82	31.61	31.03	31.07	31.05	31.15	31.53	31.46	31.63	32.01	31.66	31.83	31.80	32.18	31.83
Information		27.01	26.81	26.78	26.74	26.83	26.93	26.80	26.85	27.04	27.00	27.16	27.06	27.24	27.47
Financial activities	. 21.93	22.83	22.32	22.39	22.47	22.50	22.60	22.68	22.75	22.82	22.86	22.96	23.06	23.21	23.34
Professional and business															
services	23.12	23.28	23.09	23.12	23.11	23.23	23.22	23.19	23.19	23.21	23.23	23.29	23.28	23.40	23.45
Education and health															
services	20.77	21.09	20.96	21.00	21.01	21.02	21.05	21.03	21.10	21.08	21.09	21.14	21.16	21.19	21.24
Leisure and hospitality	11.45	11.62	11.54	11.56	11.57	11.60	11.62	11.61	11.63	11.64	11.65	11.64	11.66	11.65	11.66
Other services	. 17.32	17.59	17.43	17.43	17.47	17.50	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.63	17.66	17.69	17.71	17.75

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

In directors	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Industry	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec. <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.58	\$19.78	\$19.69	\$19.69	\$19.83	\$19.65	\$19.61	\$19.75	\$19.62	\$19.89	\$19.83	\$19.87	\$19.98
Seasonally adjusted		-	19.58	19.61	19.64	19.68	19.72	19.70		19.77	19.76	19.80	19.82	19.88	19.92
GOODS-PRODUCING		20.95	20.81	20.72	20.75	20.81	20.91	20.85	20.91	21.04	21.00	21.07	21.09	21.07	21.12
Natural resources and mining	24.50	25.78	25.02	24.98	25.74	26.02	26.25	25.58	25.57	26.01	25.66	25.59	25.72	25.96	26.37
Construction	23.65	23.98	23.81	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.73	23.84	23.84	24.06	24.14	24.28	24.25	24.14	24.21
Manufacturing	. 18.93	19.09	19.07	19.10	19.03	19.02	19.14	19.01	19.04	19.08	19.00	19.08	19.09	19.17	19.26
Durable goods		20.19	20.24	20.22	20.18	20.12	20.21	20.09	-	20.13	20.14	20.21	20.17	20.26	20.41
Wood products		14.98	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.79	14.90	15.05	15.12	15.15	15.12	15.17	15.27
Nonmetallic mineral products		18.15	18.03	17.98	17.91	17.88	18.23	18.26	18.22	18.18	18.27	18.31	18.21	18.09	18.17
Primary metals		20.73	20.03	20.41	20.20	20.06	20.56	20.27	20.41	21.02	20.71	21.03	20.86	21.53	21.72
Fabricated metal products		18.26 20.18	18.33 19.86	18.20 19.95	18.14 19.93	18.17 19.96	18.16 20.06	18.22 20.00	18.22 20.03	18.23 20.21	18.22 20.31	18.29 20.49	18.35 20.30	18.35 20.40	18.54 20.53
Computer and electronic products		23.35	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.61	23.31	23.40	23.43	23.38	23.32	23.07	22.86	23.39
Electrical equipment and appliances		18.02	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88		18.01	18.10	17.96	18.08	18.24	18.13
Transportation equipment		24.59	25.13	25.01	24.89	24.77	24.81	24.55	24.66	24.22	24.28	24.30	24.42	24.63	24.56
Furniture and related products		15.46	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.51	15.36	15.36	15.42	15.44	15.47	15.61	15.84
Miscellaneous manufacturing		17.05	16.91	16.95	17.06	16.97	17.04	16.96	16.99	17.18	17.11	17.16	17.09	16.93	17.18
Nondurable goods	17.06	17.30	17.18	17.29	17.16	17.22	17.38	17.25	17.25	17.39	17.19	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.37
Food manufacturing  Beverages and tobacco products		15.02	14.76	14.94	14.87	14.87	14.97	15.02	15.02	15.11	14.95	14.98	15.08	15.24	15.16
Textile mills	13.79	13.51	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.71	13.41	13.51	13.47	13.52	13.68	13.57	13.56	13.55
Textile product mills	12.21	12.77	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.51	12.51	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.90	12.87	13.08	13.15	13.20
ApparelLeather and allied products		12.89	12.62	12.72	12.79	12.66	12.83	12.91	12.87	13.12	12.91	13.03	13.02	12.96	12.89
Paper and paper products		20.43	20.34	20.49	20.17	20.37	20.54	20.18	20.27	20.55	20.28	20.63	20.83	20.57	20.27
Printing and related support activities		17.28	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.18	17.12		17.16	17.25	17.38	17.42	17.43	17.75
Petroleum and coal products		32.13	31.41	31.39	31.69	31.44	31.94	32.04	31.82	32.27	31.76	32.50	32.88	32.92	32.71
Chemicals		21.44	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.87	21.52		21.59	21.34	21.43	21.23	21.09	21.03
Plastics and rubber products		16.05	16.09	16.11	15.99	16.03	16.10	15.85		16.17	16.06	15.96	16.03	16.16	16.17
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	19.21	19.51	19.32	19.59	19.47	19.45	19.60	19.39	19.33	19.47	19.32	19.64	19.56	19.61	19.74
Trade, transportation, and															
utilities		17.43	17.07	17.40	17.35	17.35	17.56	17.39	17.41	17.53	17.33	17.57	17.46	17.37	17.38
Wholesale trade		22.24	22.02	22.30	22.07	21.99	22.33	22.01	22.09	22.37	22.05	22.33	22.21	22.40	22.72
Retail trade	13.51	13.81	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.86	13.75	13.95	13.85	13.72	13.68
Transportation and warehousing	19.49	19.54	19.52	19.71	19.53	19.56	19.74	19.53	19.55	19.75	19.49	19.54	19.46	19.35	19.36
Utilities	. 30.82	31.61	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.17	31.86	31.63	31.19	31.98	31.51	32.06	31.89	32.52	31.71
Information		27.01	26.70	26.97	26.65	26.74	27.16	26.78	26.51	26.94	26.85	27.52	27.29	27.15	27.54
Financial activities	. 21.93	22.83	22.31	22.64	22.48	22.53	22.81	22.66	22.54	22.77	22.65	23.04	23.06	23.24	23.49
Professional and business															
services	. 23.12	23.28	23.12	23.58	23.31	23.25	23.43	23.07	22.97	23.32	22.96	23.37	23.12	23.30	23.65
Education and health															
services		21.09	21.00	21.05	20.95	21.01	21.05	20.98		21.14	21.07	21.19	21.18	21.20	21.27
Leisure and hospitality		11.62	11.64	11.60	11.65	11.63	11.64	11.63	11.54	11.52	11.54	11.61	11.67	11.70	11.78
Other services	17.32	17.59	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.60	17.65	17.60	17.52	17.51	17.51	17.66	17.65	17.67	17.83

<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

	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Industry	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$654.73	\$666.99	\$659.85	\$666.59	\$657.65	\$659.62	\$670.25	\$660.24	\$662.82	\$671.50	\$663.16	\$676.26	\$666.29	\$667.63	\$681.3
Seasonally adjusted	\$654.75 -	ф000.99 —	659.85	662.82	663.83	663.22	664.56	663.89	665.58	666.25	663.94	667.26	665.95	669.96	671.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	844.89	862.12	859.45	843.30	844.53	851.13	859.40	856.94	865.67	864.74	867.30	872.30	873.13	868.08	876.4
Natural resources and mining	4444.04	4004.00	4405.05	1199.04	4000 70	4047.74	4044.00	4404.05	4040.00	4040.07	4400.00	4404.00	4405.00	4400.07	1202.4
	1144.64	1201.69	1185.95		1209.78	1217.74	1241.63	1184.35	1212.02	1212.07	1182.93	1184.82	1185.69	1188.97	
CONSTRUCTION	921.84	942.52	923.83	894.44	900.98	924.22	923.10	936.91	951.22	955.18	965.60	971.20	972.43	951.12	949.0
Manufacturing	784.29	794.91	800.94	792.65	787.84	789.33	796.22	790.82	795.87	788.00	790.40	797.54	794.14	801.31	814.7
Durable goods	841.89	848.84	862.22	847.22	845.54	845.04	850.84	845.79	851.92	839.42	843.87	848.82	843.11	852.95	871.5
Wood products	587.77	615.71	592.15	594.16	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.66	619.84	609.53	616.90	619.64	622.94	631.07	641.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	768.35	765.73	744.64	729.99	739.68	742.02	769.31	772.40	787.10	774.47	776.48	781.84	779.39	767.02	764.9
Primary metals	889.27	908.58	901.35	902.12	880.72	884.65	912.86	893.91	904.16	901.76	909.17	923.22	901.15	934.40	955.6
Fabricated metal products	762.17	767.90	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	770.71	768.88	760.19	763.42	768.18	768.87	767.03	786.1
Machinery	842.96	864.56	871.85	859.85	856.99	862.27	862.58	856.00	861.29	862.97	871.30	872.87	862.75	860.88	884.8
Computer and electronic															
•	943.88	944.39	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	953.84	934.73	947.70	941.89	932.86	944.46	922.80	930.40	963.6
products  Electrical equipment and	545.00	344.33	304.00	300.04	554.10	545.50	933.04	554.75	547.70	341.03	932.00	344.40	922.00	930.40	303.0
appliances	732.16	749.45	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.81	744.37	738.41	738.48	748.93	755.74	777.02	781.4
Transportation equipment	1094.46	1075.88	1118.29	1085.43	1090.18	1079.97	1086.68	1072.84	1087.51	1046.30	1056.18	1059.48	1067.15	1083.72	1095.3
Furniture and related	1001.10	1010.00		1000.10	1000.10	1010.01	1000.00	1012.01	1007.01	1010.00	1000.10	1000.10	1001.10	.0002	
		0.17.50			0.40.40	0.15.00					0.10.00			0.15.00	
products	608.00	617.59	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	615.75	617.47	622.08	616.80	612.97	604.88	615.03	635.1
Miscellaneous															
manufacturing	654.90	669.49	662.87	662.75	658.52	658.44	664.56	664.83	669.41	671.74	670.71	672.67	668.22	673.81	697.5
Nondurable goods	696.03	710.15	707.82	707.16	696.70	700.85	709.10	705.53	707.25	709.51	708.23	717.12	716.97	718.62	724.3
	588.19	609.34	602.21	600.59	591.83	594.80	594.31	606.81	600.80	607.42	615.94	621.67	621.30	627.89	626.
Food manufacturing	300.19	609.34	002.21	600.59	391.03	394.60	394.31	000.01	000.00	007.42	015.94	021.07	021.30	027.09	020.
Beverages and tobacco															
products	574.04	575.05	574.07	507.00	F70 F0	500.40	507.70	505.00	504.74	F70 00	500.74	500.40	500.54	F 47 00	540
Textile mills	574.61	575.65	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	597.76	565.90	591.74	573.82	582.71	599.18	583.51	547.82	540.0
Textile product mills	477.49	507.39	513.77	494.00	497.27	504.15	492.89	501.08	518.93	495.98	508.26	504.50	510.12	524.69	535.9
Apparel	456.97	478.36	474.51	483.36	482.18	470.95	477.28	478.96	485.20	476.26	468.63	478.20	480.44	480.82	478.2
Leather and allied products	070.50	077.50	000.50	004.07	057.00	005.70	005.07	005.70	077.00	879.54	000.00	007.00	005.00	000 57	885.
Paper and paper products	870.53	877.59	868.52	881.07	857.23	865.73	885.27	865.72	877.69	0/9.54	863.93	887.09	895.69	886.57	000.
Printing and related															
support activities	655.81	665.51	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	661.43	655.70	659.14	657.23	671.03	679.56	675.90	671.06	692.2
Petroleum and coal															
	1390.80	1511.79	1416.59	1484.75	1489.43	1465.10	1478.82	1515.49	1482.81	1516.69	1489.54	1556.75	1574.95	1560.41	1517.
products	910.88	910.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	925.10	910.30	907.78	908.94	904.82	915.06	902.28	902.65	916.9
Plastics and rubber				.==			070.40							.=. =.	
products	669.54	671.18	685.43	675.01	669.98	668.45	679.42	664.12	669.48	671.06	664.88	660.74	668.45	678.72	683.9
3011/4TE 0501/105															
PRIVATE SERVICE-	622.20	624 50	625.07	626.60	620.00	620.24	639.06	626.20	620.22	620.62	627.00	644.10	624.70	625.26	640
PROVIDING	622.28	634.58	625.97	636.68	628.88	628.24	638.96	626.30	628.23	638.62	627.90	644.19	631.79	635.36	649.4
Trade, transportation,															
and utilities	577.71	588.58	578.67	584.64	579.49	581.23	593.53	584.30	588.46	597.77	587.49	599.14	586.66	585.37	594.4
Wholesale trade	845.44	860.94	847.77	863.01	849.70	842.22	870.87	847.39	854.88	870.19	846.72	875.34	857.31	862.40	890.6
Retail trade	412.09	421.80	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	420.43	423.81	428.27	423.50	428.27	418.27	415.72	422.7
	112.00	121.00		110.00	110.00		120.00	120.10	120.01	120.21	120.00	120.21			
Transportation and															
warehousing	737.00	742.23	737.86	737.15	726.52	729.59	742.22	736.28	744.86	754.45	744.52	748.38	741.43	744.98	755.0
Utilities	1296.92	1297.73	1247.69	1250.64	1246.74	1253.03	1309.45	1309.48	1275.67	1320.77	1285.61	1324.08	1310.68	1391.86	1293.7
Information	964.85	970.96	955.86	984.41	956.74	954.62	983.19	948.01	949.06	980.62	958.55	996.22	968.80	974.69	996.9
Financial activities	798.71	840.51	809.85	846.74	818.27	817.84	848.53	820.29	820.46	847.04	826.73	861.70	841.69	852.91	883.2
Professional and															
business services	813.37	822.12	809.20	830.02	815.85	811.43	836.45	809.76	810.84	827.86	810.49	836.65	811.51	817.83	846.6
	010.07	022.12	555.20	000.02	0.000	011.70	550.45	555.70	510.04	527.00	5.0.75	550.05	011.01	017.00	J-10.0
Education and	070.0:	000 7:	070.00	000.00	074.50	070.50	000.00	075.50	070.07	007.05	000 50	000 70	000.00	004.70	000
health services	670.24	682.74	678.30	686.23	674.59	676.52	682.02	675.56	679.27	687.05	680.56	690.79	682.00	684.76	693.4
Leisure and hospitality	283.82	290.34	284.02	284.20	286.59	289.59	291.00	289.59	291.96	296.06	293.12	291.41	289.42	286.65	293.3
Other services	532.63	539.29	533.66	537.15	531.92	538.56	541.86	536.80	534.36	542.81	537.56	545.69	538.33	537.17	549.
Other services															

construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the serviceproviding industries.

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.
				Priva	te nonfa	arm pay	rolls, 2	78 indu	stries			
Over 1-month span:												
2008	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012	70.3	62.2	63.5	58.1	61.3	54.7	54.9	52.4	57.0	65.6	56.6	63.2
						•						
Over 3-month span:												
2008	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.4	64.1	59.8	60.9	58.3	58.6	61.5	63.0	70.3
Over 6-month span:	F0 :	F	F	40.5	40.0	00.5			67.6	o <del>-</del> :	co =	00.5
2008	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009	18.4 27.1	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010		28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.6	71.4	69.4	63.5	60.5	58.8	62.2	63.9	66.4
Over 12-month span:												
2008	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1	72.0	70.7	68.6	66.9	68.0	70.9	72.7	71.6
				Mar	nufactur	ing pay	rolls, 8	4 indus	tries			
Over 1-month span:												
2008	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012	77.8	63.0	69.8	55.6	56.8	50.6	48.8	43.2	43.2	58.6	51.2	59.3
Over 3-month span:												
2008	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012	65.4	76.5	77.2	70.4	66.7	54.9	57.4	51.2	42.0	50.0	53.7	63.0
20.2	00.1	7 0.0			00.7	0	0,,,	02	12.0	00.0	00	00.0
Over 6-month span:												
2008	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	48.8
2012	64.2	63.0	68.5	66.7	75.3	69.8	60.5	55.6	51.2	47.5	48.8	53.1
Over 12-month span:				64-	00.5	65.5	60.5	40.0	00.5	40.1	4	40.0
2008	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012	67.9	64.2	69.1	67.9	65.4	65.4	61.7	61.1	56.8	61.7	61.1	64.2

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

			Levels <sup>1</sup>	(in thou	ısands)						Percent			
Industry and region				2012							2012			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
Total <sup>2</sup>	3,722	3,593	3,661	3,547	3,665	3,790	3,617	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
Industry														
Total private <sup>2</sup>	3,346	3,211	3,257	3,172	3,301	3,427	3,257	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Construction	68	67	81	82	99	89	92	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	296	273	257	241	281	281	259	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	588	585	592	592	610	740	673	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.6
Professional and business services	693	641	761	622	645	632	540	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9
Education and health services	713	689	661	725	681	718	710	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	460	469	405	366	442	478	461	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.2
Government	376	382	404	375	364	363	360	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Region <sup>3</sup>														
Northeast	664	671	681	659	654	679	654	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
South	1,490	1,399	1,431	1,325	1,420	1,417	1,322	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Midwest	777	759	790	817	849	913	904	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
West	792	763	758	747	742	782	737	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings. P = preliminary.

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

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

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

location in the various series and mining, information, financial activities, and other

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

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

Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

3 Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey,

New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

services, not shown separately.

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

20.	Total separations leve	ls and rates by	industry and	d reaion	. seasonally	/ adjusted

			Levels <sup>1</sup>	(in thou	ısands)						Percent			
Industry and region				2012							2012			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec. <sup>p</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup>	4,249	4,088	4,355	4,017	4,087	4,222	4,069	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0
Industry														
Total private <sup>2</sup>	3,943	3,789	4,062	3,759	3,767	3,915	3,767	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Construction	342	358	316	332	290	369	280	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.7	5.0
Manufacturing	263	228	250	235	228	237	216	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	827	815	883	805	824	785	859	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4
Professional and business services	921	807	911	821	785	866	800	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.4
Education and health services	493	463	474	438	477	469	458	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	679	685	730	672	706	683	718	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.2
Government	306	299	292	258	320	307	302	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Region <sup>3</sup>														
Northeast	668	711	671	704	660	662	661	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
South	1,690	1,579	1,696	1,646	1,644	1,607	1,624	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Midwest	912	894	1,056	868	840	1,002	900	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.0
West	979	905	931	801	942	951	884	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.0

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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,

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.

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

			Levels <sup>1</sup>	(in thou	ısands)						Percent			
Industry and region				2012							2012			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,133	2,163	2,151	1,964	2,092	2,178	2,157	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Industry														
Total private <sup>2</sup>	1,998	2,033	2,025	1,849	1,944	2,034	2,021	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Construction	86	87	75	69	89	84	68	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2
Manufacturing	108	107	113	109	102	106	107	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	465	482	471	425	452	466	486	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Professional and business services	400	386	386	362	363	407	410	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
Education and health services	269	279	277	243	265	279	260	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	440	432	430	411	441	446	458	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3
Government	135	130	125	115	147	144	136	.6	.6	.6	.5	.7	.7	.6
Region <sup>3</sup>														
Northeast	300	315	325	290	292	298	314	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
South	925	945	906	868	896	899	936	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Midwest	474	449	488	431	442	513	454	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5
West	434	454	432	375	462	468	453	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5

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

**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.

Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

3 Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New

York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

services, not shown separately.

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

p = préliminary

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

	Establishments,	Emp	loyment	Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>		
County by NAICS supersector	third quarter 2010 (thousands)	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		107,007.4	.4	861	4.0	
Natural resources and mining		1,926.7	3.3	884	5.7	
		5,686.9	-4.6	946	1.3	
Construction						
Manufacturing		11,584.3	3	1,074	6.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		24,381.8	2	742	4.4	
Information		2,701.5	-2.3	1,416	7.4	
Financial activities		7,379.9	-1.7	1,235	4.6	
Professional and business services		16,869.8	3.3	1,093	3.1	
Education and health services		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		3,311.1	3	948	3.6	
Natural resources and mining		10.8	5.9	1,903	45.9	
Construction		104.2	-9.3	1,010	-1.6	
		374.1	-1.7	1,079	4.6	
Manufacturing						
Trade, transportation, and utilities		732.2	.1	783	2.9	
Information		196.9	1.2	1,644	3.1	
Financial activities		209.4	-1.1	1,456	8.4	
Professional and business services		528.2	.9	1,145	1.1	
Education and health services		508.8	2.6	931	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality		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		1.0	-8.4	1,051	7.5	
Construction		67.2	-10.0	1,228	-3.3	
Manufacturing		194.3	-1.0	1,069	6.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		428.9	.2	784	3.2	
		51.0	-3.5	1,439	6.4	
Information						
Financial activities		187.9	-2.8	1,644	7.6	
Professional and business services		407.7	2.6	1,259	1.7	
Education and health services		391.0	(4)	903	(4)	
Leisure and hospitality		230.9	.2	463	4.5	
Other services		92.5	(4)	761	5.3	
Government	1.4	298.9	-2.5	1,067	1.5	
New York, NY		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		26.7	-2.5	1,256	6.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		233.4	2.2	1,130	2.4	
Information		131.0	8	2,042	7.8	
Financial activities		348.8	1.3	2,903	5.5	
Professional and business services		458.2	1.9	1,880	3.8	
Education and health services		290.0	1.7	1,147	5.5	
Leisure and hospitality		223.3	3.2	756	3.7	
Other services		86.3	.2	1,026	9.5	
Government		438.1	6	1,026	3.8	
		100.1		1,000		
Harris, TX Private industry		1,995.8 1,734.1	1.1 1.0	1,083 1,095	3.9 4.6	
Natural resources and mining		75.2	4.0	2,692	3.9	
Construction		133.6				
			-3.4	1,038	.6	
Manufacturing		169.0	.4	1,357	6.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		415.8	.2	969	5.4	
Information		27.9	-5.1	1,298	6.1	
Financial activities		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		238.7	3.5	902	3.7	
Leisure and hospitality		179.2	1.2	398	2.3	
Other services		59.8	3.0	620	2.1	
Government		261.7	(4)	1,003	(4)	
Maricopa, AZ	95.0	1,597.0	5	859	2.4	
Private industry		1,382.4	3	851	2.9	
Natural resources and mining		6.5	-12.0	787	9.8	
Construction		80.4	-10.0	892	2.4	
		106.6	-2.6	1,250	9.6	
Manufacturing						
Trade, transportation, and utilities		328.7	-1.0	797	4.2	
Information		26.7	1.3	1,118	2.2	
Financial activities		131.2	-2.1	1,025	2.9	
Professional and business services		259.5	.7	896	.4	
Education and health services		231.5	(4)	919	( <sup>4</sup> )	
	6.9	165.5	.3	409	3.0	
Leisure and hospitality						
Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	6.8	45.1 214.6	3 -1.8	571 915	2.5 7	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

	Establishments,	Emp	loyment	Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>		
County by NAICS supersector	third quarter 2010 (thousands)	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		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		165.3	3.4	962	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality		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		1,348.8	1	975	2.8	
Private industry	100.4	1,215.9	.3	966	3.2	
Natural resources and mining		3.9	-1.9	620	-2.7	
Construction		67.9	-5.0	1,073	-3.1	
Manufacturing		151.0	4	1,244	9.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		243.5	4	905	4.3	
Information		24.3	-8.2	1,463	8.0	
Financial activities		104.0	.2 2.0	1,363	5.2	
Professional and business services  Education and health services	18.8 10.4	244.0 154.5	2.0	1,092 940	.3 1.4	
	7.1	171.7	2.9	431	4.9	
Leisure and hospitality Other services	20.7	48.4	.5	539	2.5	
Government		132.9	-2.9	1,060	.2	
an Diego, CA	97.7	1.238.6	.4	943	2.7	
Private industry		1,021.5	.4	917	2.8	
Natural resources and mining		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		210.8	1.8	1,223	.2	
Education and health services		145.5	2.8	907	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	157.4	.3	425	4.9	
Other services		57.7	.1	540	11.6	
Government	1.4	217.1	.2	1,069	(4)	
King, WA		1,121.8	.1	1,234	4.7	
Private industry		967.6	.1	1,248	4.6 9.5	
Natural resources and mining  Construction	.4 6.0	2.9 49.1	-4.4	1,162 1,134	9.5	
Manufacturing		97.3	-8.6	1,134	10.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		204.5	-2.4	977	6.8	
Information		79.9	1.0	3,605	6.4	
Financial activities	6.6	64.6	-4.4	1,297	-1.3	
Professional and business services		177.8	3.2	1,329	4.7	
Education and health services	7.0	130.3	.2	930	3.6	
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	109.8	1	456	.2	
Other services	22.8	51.4	8.6	572	-4.7	
Government	.6	154.2	.1	1,142	(4)	
fiami-Dade, FL	85.0	940.9	.3	853	1.5	
Private industry		797.9	.7	819	1.7	
Natural resources and mining	.5	6.8	2	489	.6	
Construction		31.4	-9.3	859	2	
Manufacturing		34.7	-4.3	805	5.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		236.4	1.9	757	1.6	
Information		17.1	-1.5	1,289	5.5	
Financial activities		60.4	-1.0	1,216	5.6	
Professional and business services		121.5	.4	993	-2.8	
Education and health services	9.6	149.6	1.0	862	4.5	
Leisure and hospitality		104.8	3.7	497	4.6	
Other services		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.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 4}\,$  Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

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

	Establishments,	Empl	oyment	Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>		
State	third quarter 2010 (thousands)	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	
daho	55.0	616.8	-1.1	667	3.1	
Ilinois	378.6	5,539.5	.0	916	4.0	
ndiana	157.2	2,736.7	.8	742	3.9	
owa	94.3	1,439.8	5	719	3.6	
Kansas	87.5	1,296.1	-1.0	731	3.5	
	110.1		.8	729	3.3	
Kentucky		1,728.3				
ouisiana	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	
Viissouri	174.5	2,596.8	5	764	2.7	
	42.4		5	647	1.6	
Montana		428.7				
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	
			.3 2	726	4.0	
Oklahoma	102.2	1,487.5				
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	
Jtah	83.7	1,160.6	.5	740	2.2	
/ermont	24.4	294.3	.5	752	2.6	
			.5			
/irginia	232.9	3,544.1		930	3.8	
Washington	237.0	2,855.7	3	953	4.0	
West Virginia	48.4 157.6	699.4 2,657.7	1.1 .5	702 752	4.3 3.6	
Nyoming	25.2	278.9	.0	793	4.9	
Puerto Rico	49.6	910.0	-2.7	502	1.6	
/irgin Islands	3.6	43.5	2.3	754	4.3	

<sup>&</sup>lt;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
		Total co	overed (UI and UCFE)		
0000	7.070.440	400 077 000	A4 507 700 504	<b>***</b>	0070
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 8,228,840	128,233,919 127,795,827	4,714,374,741 4,826,251,547	36,764 37,765	707 726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
2009	9,003,197	128,607,842	5,859,232,422	45,559	876
			UI covered		
			0.0010.00		
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 9,017,717	132,639,806 132,043,604	5,841,231,314	44,038	847 868
2009	8,937,616	125,781,130	5,959,055,276 5,667,704,722	45,129 45,060	867
			e industry covered		
			,		
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	\$3,887,626,769	\$35,337	\$680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662 8,505,496	110,611,016 112,718,858	4,480,311,193	40,505 42,414	779 816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	4,780,833,389 5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
2009	8,709,115	106,947,104	4,829,211,805	45,155	868
		State ç	overnment covered		
2000	65,096	4,370,160	\$158,618,365	\$36,296	\$698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923 937
2009	67,075	4,639,715	226,148,903	48,742	937
		Local (	government covered	I	
2000	141,491	12,620,081	\$408,721,690	\$32,387	\$623
2001	141,491	13,126,143	440,000,795	33.521	φο∠3 645
2002	143,989	13,126,143	464,153,701	33,521	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
2009	161,427	14,194,311	612,344,014	43,140	830
		Federal gov	ernment covered (UCF	E)	
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
	I	İ	I.	1	

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

		Size of establishments									
Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	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	
Total all industries <sup>2</sup> Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	8,673,470 106,811,928		1,372,066 9,090,916	917,124 12,402,665	619,710 18,661,722	208,342 14,311,905	116,230 17,267,316	28,460 9,739,523	10,018 6,812,850	5,141 10,869,864	
Natural resources and mining Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	125,678 1,671,238		23,395 154,613	14,867 200,225	9,674 290,721	3,218 219,346	1,798 272,879	557 190,717	189 127,225	60 101,006	
Construction Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	841,895 5,927,257	593,637 750,065	117,797 771,369	69,486 934,164	42,421 1,265,441	12,009 817,103	5,208 768,721	1,004 335,349	254 170,276	79 114,769	
Manufacturing Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	353,643 12,092,961	145,720 244,232	59,845 401,010	52,049 715,491	48,545 1,510,229	22,752 1,588,920	16,627 2,528,984	5,187 1,779,448	1,972 1,333,297	946 1,991,350	
Trade, transportation, and utilities Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	1,894,905 24,586,392		375,292 2,499,579	246,643 3,315,288	148,518 4,451,666	49,772 3,466,697	32,487 4,754,309	7,193 2,475,362	1,500 986,198	464 959,850	
Information Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	146,483 2,855,390		20,709 137,955	15,824 215,809	13,049 401,856	5,437 374,575	3,310 498,814	1,046 363,892	458 311,123	217 435,135	
Financial activities Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	841,782 7,643,521	557,483 858,488	151,027 993,689	76,069 1,001,354	37,169 1,107,323	11,153 763,190	5,768 864,862	1,759 608,781	907 630,533	447 815,301	
Professional and business services Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	1,517,365 16,516,273		196,348 1,290,519	124,698 1,682,005	83,581 2,542,519	30,884 2,131,798	18,369 2,769,134	5,326 1,819,751	2,047 1,394,329	815 1,475,224	
Education and health services Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	858,136 18,268,572		184,310 1,225,826	120,602 1,623,193	78,973 2,380,692	28,774 2,002,526	20,050 3,016,357	4,427 1,503,953	1,976 1,376,575	1,838 4,405,464	
Leisure and hospitality Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	733,354 12,723,443		124,005 837,732	140,576 1,973,561	133,542 4,006,199	38,935 2,578,345	9,942 1,402,865	1,532 518,812	603 411,444	259 545,965	
Other services Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	1,193,934 4,361,271	988,947 1,168,997	116,718 762,081	55,617 732,752	24,052 699,997	5,381 367,591	2,663 389,163	428 143,040	112 71,850	16 25,800	

<sup>&</sup>lt;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  $\mbox{^{\sc h}}$  by metropolitan area

	Average annual wages3				
Metropolitan area <sup>2</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		
AguadilÍa-Isabela-San Sebastian, PRAkron, OH	20,714 40,376	21,887 40,447	5.7 0.2		
Albany, GA	34,314	35,160	2.5		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Albuquerque, NM	43,912	44,859	2.2		
Albuquerque, NM	39,342 34,783	40,301 35,446	2.4 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, AKAnderson, IN	46,935 31,326	48,345 31,363	3.0 0.1		
Anderson, SC	32,322	32,599	0.1		
Ann Arbor, MI	48,987	48,925	-0.1		
Anniston-Oxford, AL	36,227	36,773	1.5		
Asheville, NC	37,522 34,070	37,219 34,259	-0.8 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, ALAugusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	32,651	33,367	2.2		
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	38,068 47,355	38,778 47,183	1.9		
Bakersfield, CA	39,476	40,046	1.4		
Baltimore-Towson, MD	48,438	49,214	1.6		
Bangor, MEBarnstable Town, MA	33,829 38,839	34,620 38,970	2.3 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, WABend, OR	35,864 35,044	36,757 35,336	2.5 0.8		
Billings, MT	36,155	36,660	1.4		
Binghamton, NYBirmingham-Hoover, AL	37,731 43,651	38,200 43,783	1.2 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 37,315	44,925 37,410	2.3 0.3		
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	61,128	60,549	-0.9		
Boulder, CO	53,455	52,433	-1.9		
Bowling Green, KYBremerton-Silverdale, WA	34,861 40,421	34,824 42,128	-0.1 4.2		
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	80,018	77,076	-3.7		
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	28,342	28,855	1.8		
Brunswick, GABuffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	34,458 38,984	34,852 39,218	1.1 0.6		
Burlington, NC	34,283 43,559	33,094 44,101	-3.5 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 43,851	44,532 42,385	1.5		
Cedar Rapids, IA	42,356	41,874	-1.1		
Champaign-Urbana, IL	37,408	38,478	2.9		
Charleston, WVCharleston, SC	40,442 38,035	41,436 38,766	2.5 1.9		
			2.0		
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	47,332 41,777	46,291 42,688	-2.2 2.2		
Chattanooga, TN-GA	37,258	37,839	1.6		
Charlottesville, VA Chattanooga, TN-GA Cheyenne, WY Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	37,452 51,775	38,378 51,048	2.5		
JNICO, CA	34,310	35,179	2.5		
Cincinnati-Middletown OH-KY-IN	43,801	44,012	0.5		
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,991 35,010	33,282 35,029	0.9		
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 Columbia, SC Colum	34,331 37,514	35,431 38,314	3.2 2.1		
Columbus, GA-AL	35,067	35,614	1.6		
Columbus IN	42,610	41,540	-2.5		
Columbus, OH	43,533 38,771	43,877 38,090	0.8		
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' by metropolitan area

	Average annual wages3				
Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	2008	2009	Percent change 2008-09		
Cumberland, MD-WV Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Dalton, GA Danville, IL Danville, VA Danville, VA Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Dayton, OH Decatur, AL Deceatur, IL	\$32,583	\$33,409	2.5		
	50,331	49,965	-0.7		
	34,403	35,024	1.8		
	35,602	35,552	-0.1		
	30,580	30,778	0.6		
	40,425	40,790	0.9		
	40,824	40,972	0.4		
	36,855	37,145	0.8		
	42,012	41,741	-0.6		
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL  Denver-Aurora, CO Des Moines, IA  Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI  Dothan, AL  Dover, DE  Dubuque, IA  Duluth, MN-WI  Durham, NC  Eau Claire, WI  EI Centro, CA	32,938	33,021	0.3		
	51,270	51,733	0.9		
	43,918	44,073	0.4		
	50,081	48,821	-2.5		
	32,965	33,888	2.8		
	36,375	37,039	1.8		
	35,656	35,665	0.0		
	36,307	36,045	-0.7		
	53,700	54,857	2.2		
	33,549	34,186	1.9		
	33,239	34,220	3.0		
Elizabethtown, KY Elkhart-Goshen, IN Elmira, NY El Paso, TX Erie, PA Eugene-Springfield, OR Evansville, IN-KY Fairbanks, AK Fajardo, PR Fargo, ND-MN	33,728	34,970	3.7		
	35,858	35,823	-0.1		
	36,984	36,995	0.0		
	31,837	32,665	2.6		
	35,992	35,995	0.0		
	35,380	35,497	0.3		
	38,304	38,219	-0.2		
	44,225	45,328	2.5		
	22,984	23,467	2.1		
	36,745	37,309	1.5		
Farmington, NM Fayetteville, NC Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Flagstaff, AZ Flint, MI Florence, SC Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL Fond du Lac, WI Fort Collins-Loveland, CO Fort Smith, AR-OK	41,155	40,437	-1.7		
	34,619	35,755	3.3		
	39,025	40,265	3.2		
	35,353	36,050	2.0		
	39,206	38,682	-1.3		
	34,841	35,509	1.9		
	32,088	32,471	1.2		
	36,166	35,667	-1.4		
	40,154	40,251	0.2		
	32,130	32,004	-0.4		
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL Fort Wayne, IN Fresno, CA Gadsden, AL Gainesville, FL Gainesville, GA Glens Falls, NY Goldsboro, NC Grand Forks, ND-MN Grand Junction, CO	36,454	37,823	3.8		
	36,806	37,038	0.6		
	36,038	36,427	1.1		
	31,718	32,652	2.9		
	37,282	38,863	4.2		
	37,929	37,924	0.0		
	34,531	35,215	2.0		
	30,607	30,941	1.1		
	32,207	33,455	3.9		
	39,246	38,450	-2.0		
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI Great Falls, MT Greeley, CO Green Bay, WI Greensboro-High Point, NC Greenville, NC Greenville, SC Guayama, PR Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	39,868	40,341	1.2		
	31,962	32,737	2.4		
	38,700	37,656	-2.7		
	39,247	39,387	0.4		
	37,919	38,020	0.3		
	34,672	35,542	2.5		
	37,592	37,921	0.9		
	27,189	28,415	4.5		
	35,700	36,251	1.5		
	36,472	36,459	0.0		
Hanford-Corcoran, CA Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Harrisonburg, VA Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Hattiesburg, MS Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA Holland-Grand Haven, MI Honolulu, HI Hot Springs, AR	35,374	35,402	0.1		
	42,330	43,152	1.9		
	34,197	34,814	1.8		
	54,446	54,534	0.2		
	31,629	32,320	2.2		
	32,810	32,429	-1.2		
	33,854	35,032	3.5		
	37,953	37,080	-2.3		
	42,090	42,814	1.7		
	29,042	29,414	1.3		
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Huntsville, AL Idaho Falls, ID Indianapolis, IN Iowa City, IA Jackson, MI Jackson, MI Jackson, MS	44,345 55,407 35,717 47,427 30,485 43,128 39,070 41,689 38,672 36,730	44,264 54,779 36,835 49,240 30,875 43,078 39,703 42,779 38,635 37,118	-0.2 -1.1 3.1 3.8 1.3 -0.1 1.6 2.6 -0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

	Avera	age annual w	ages <sup>3</sup>
Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
	41,524	41,804	0.7
	27,893	29,006	4.0
	36,906	36,652	-0.7
	33,766	34,474	2.1
	32,759	33,949	3.6
	32,464	33,238	2.4
	31,532	31,793	0.8
	32,156	32,741	1.8
	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL Kansas City, MO-KS Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA Kingston, NY Knoxville, TN Kokomo, IN La Crosse, WI-MN Lafayette, IN	34,451	34,539	0.3
	44,155	44,331	0.4
	41,878	43,705	4.4
	34,299	35,674	4.0
	37,260	37,234	-0.1
	35,883	36,325	1.2
	38,912	39,353	1.1
	44,117	42,248	-4.2
	34,078	34,836	2.2
	37,832	38,313	1.3
.afayette, LA .ake Charles, LA .akeland, FL .ancaster, PA .ansing-East Lansing, MI .aredo, TX .as Cruces, NM .as Vegas-Paradise, NV .awrence, KS .awton, OK	42,748	42,050	-1.6
	39,982	39,263	-1.8
	35,195	35,485	0.8
	38,127	38,328	0.5
	42,339	42,764	1.0
	29,572	29,952	1.3
	32,894	34,264	4.2
	43,120	42,674	-1.0
	32,313	32,863	1.7
	32,258	33,206	2.9
_ebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
	32,783	32,850	0.2
	34,396	34,678	0.8
	40,034	40,446	1.0
	35,381	36,224	2.4
	35,834	36,281	1.2
	38,902	40,331	3.7
	29,392	29,608	0.7
	38,902	38,215	-1.8
	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Louisville, KY-IN Lubbock, TX Lynchburg, VA Wacon, GA Wadera, CA Wadison, WI Wanchester-Nashua, NH Wansfield, OH Wayaguez, PR	51,520	51,344	-0.3
	40,596	41,101	1.2
	33,867	34,318	1.3
	35,207	35,503	0.8
	34,823	35,718	2.6
	34,405	34,726	0.9
	42,623	42,861	0.6
	50,629	49,899	-1.4
	33,946	33,256	-2.0
	22,394	23,634	5.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX Medford, OR Memphis, TN-MS-AR Merced, CA Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Michigan City-La Porte, IN Midland, TX Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Missoula, MT	28,498	29,197	2.5
	33,402	34,047	1.9
	43,124	43,318	0.4
	33,903	34,284	1.1
	44,199	44,514	0.7
	33,507	33,288	-0.7
	50,116	47,557	-5.1
	44,462	44,446	0.0
	51,044	50,107	-1.8
	33,414	33,869	1.4
Mobile, AL	38,180	39,295	2.9
	37,867	38,657	2.1
	32,796	33,765	3.0
	41,849	41,055	-1.9
	37,552	38,441	2.4
	37,082	38,637	4.2
	32,858	32,903	0.1
	36,230	37,098	2.4
	32,420	32,822	1.2
	36,033	35,654	-1.1
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC Napa, CA Naples-Marco Island, FL Nashville-DavidsonMurfreesboro, TN New Haven-Milford, CT New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Niles-Benton Harbor, MI Norwich-New London, CT Ocala, FL	28,450	28,132	-1.1
	45,061	45,174	0.3
	40,178	39,808	-0.9
	43,964	43,811	-0.3
	48,239	48,681	0.9
	45,108	45,121	0.0
	66,548	63,773	-4.2
	38,814	39,097	0.7
	46,727	47,245	1.1
	32,579	32,724	0.4

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers  $\,$  by metropolitan area

	Avera	age annual w	ages <sup>3</sup>
Metropolitan area2	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ Odessa, TX Ogden-Clearfield, UT Oklahoma City, OK Olympia, WA Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Orlando, FL Oshkosh-Neenah, WI Owensboro, KY Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	40,097 39,322 41,781	\$33,477 42,295 35,562 39,525 41,921 40,555 39,225 41,300 35,264 47,066	-0.2 -4.6 2.3 0.4 3.0 1.1 -0.2 -1.2 0.9 1.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH Pascagoula, MS Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Peoria, IL Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Pine Bluff, AR Pittsburgh, PA	34,361 35,102 42,734 34,829 44,562 51,814 44,482 34,106	43,111 34,857 35,650 43,509 35,683 44,747 52,237 44,838 34,588 44,234	2.4 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.5 0.4 0.8 0.8 1.4
Pittsfield, MA Pocatello, ID Ponce, PR Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Prescott, AZ Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Provo-Orem, UT	30,608 21,818 39,711 45,326 36,174 42,148 33,004 42,141	38,690 30,690 22,556 40,012 45,544 36,130 43,054 32,927 42,428 35,695	-0.7 0.3 3.4 0.8 0.5 -0.1 2.1 -0.2 0.7
Pueblo, CO Punta Gorda, FL Racine, WI Raleigh-Cary, NC Rapid City, SD Reading, PA Redding, CA Reno-Sparks, NV Richmond, VA Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	32,927 41,232 43,912 32,227	34,889 32,563 40,623 44,016 32,821 41,083 35,912 42,232 44,960 38,729	2.4 -1.1 -1.5 0.2 1.8 1.0 0.7 0.2 -0.6 0.3
Roanoke, VA Rochester, MN Rochester, NY Rockford, IL Rocky Mount, NC Rome, GA Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI St. Cloud, MN St. George, UT	41,728 39,210 33,110 35,229 47,924 37,549 35,069	37,153 46,999 41,761 38,843 33,613 35,913 48,204 38,009 35,883 29,608	1.9 1.7 0.1 -0.9 1.5 1.9 0.6 1.2 2.3
St. Joseph, MO-KS St. Louis, MO-IL Salem, OR Salinas, CA Salisbury, MD Salt Lake City, UT San Angelo, TX San Antonio, TX San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Sandusky, OH	45,419 34,891 40,235 35,901 41,628 32,852 38,876 49,079	33,555 44,080 35,691 40,258 36,396 42,613 33,043 39,596 49,240 33,117	2.8 -2.9 2.3 0.1 1.4 2.4 0.6 1.9 0.3 -1.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA San German-Cabo Rojo, PR San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA Santa Fe, NM Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA Santa Para-Barta Maria-Goleta, CA Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	19,875 80,063 26,839 38,134 42,617 41,471 38,646 43,757	65,367 20,452 79,609 27,620 38,913 43,257 40,880 39,536 43,274 36,856	0.4 2.9 -0.6 2.9 2.0 1.5 -1.4 2.3 -1.1 0.2
Savannah, GA Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Sheboygan, WI Sherman-Denison, TX Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Sioux City, IA-NE-SD Sioux Falls, SD South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI Spartanburg, SC	34,902 53,667 37,834 36,081 36,308 34,326 36,982 37,654	38,343 35,404 54,650 38,114 36,151 36,706 34,087 37,562 37,811 39,104	1.3 1.4 1.8 0.7 0.2 1.1 -0.7 1.6 0.4 -0.5

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers  $^{\mbox{\tiny !}}$  by metropolitan area

	Avera	age annual w	ages³
Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA Springfield, IL Springfield, MA Springfield, MO Springfield, OH State College, PA Stockton, CA Sumter, SC Syracuse, NY Tallahassee, FL	\$36,792 44,416 40,969 32,971 33,158 38,050 39,075 30,842 40,554 37,433	\$38,112 45,602 41,248 33,615 33,725 38,658 39,274 31,074 41,141 38,083	3.6 2.7 0.7 2.0 1.7 1.6 0.5 0.8 1.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Terre Haute, IN Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Toledo, OH Topeka, KS Trenton-Ewing, NJ Tucson, AZ Tulsa, OK Tuscaloosa, AL Tyler, TX	40,521	41,480	2.4
	33,562	33,470	-0.3
	35,002	35,288	0.8
	39,686	39,098	-1.5
	36,714	37,651	2.6
	60,135	59,313	-1.4
	39,973	40,071	0.2
	40,205	40,108	-0.2
	37,949	38,309	0.9
	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY Valdosta, GA Vallejo-Fairfield, CA Vero Beach, FL Victoria, TX Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Visalia-Porterville, CA Waco, TX Warner Robins, GA	34,936	35,492	1.6
	29,288	29,661	1.3
	45,264	47,287	4.5
	36,557	35,937	-1.7
	39,888	38,608	-3.2
	40,709	41,145	1.1
	38,696	39,614	2.4
	32,018	32,125	0.3
	35,698	36,731	2.9
	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA Wausau, WI Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Wenatchee, WA Wheeling, WV-OH Wheeling, KS Wichita Falls, TX Williamsport, PA Wilmington, NC	62,653	64,032	2.2
	37,363	37,919	1.5
	36,477	36,344	-0.4
	35,356	34,113	-3.5
	30,750	31,200	1.5
	32,915	33,583	2.0
	40,423	40,138	-0.7
	34,185	33,698	-1.4
	33,340	34,188	2.5
	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV Winston-Salem, NC Worcester, MA Yakima, WA Yauco, PR York-Hanover, PA Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA Yuba City, CA Yuma, AZ	37,035	38,127	2.9
	39,770	39,874	0.3
	45,955	45,743	-0.5
	30,821	31,366	1.8
	19,821	20,619	4.0
	39,379	39,798	1.1
	34,403	33,704	-2.0
	36,538	37,289	2.1
	31,351	32,474	3.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;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>&</sup>lt;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.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 4}$  Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}\,$  Not strictly comparable with prior years.

# 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

payrolls, by industry											
Industry	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.8	17.4	18.1	18.6	19.1	19.5	19.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	507.0	518.4	529.2	544.4	567.9	590.2	608.1	617.5	637.2	654.7	667.0
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4	40.9	41.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.3	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	651.6	669.1	688.3	705.3	730.2	757.5	776.6	779.7	819.0	844.9	862.1
Natural resources and mining	40.0	40.0		45.0	45.0	45.0		40.0	44.0	40.7	40.0
Average weekly hours	43.2 17.2	43.6 17.6	44.5 18.1	45.6 18.7	45.6 19.9	45.9 21.0	45.1 22.5	43.2 23.3	44.6 23.8	46.7 24.5	46.6 25.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)  Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	742.0	765.9	804.0	853.9	908.0	962.6	1014.7	1006.7	1063.1	1144.6	1201.7
Construction:	742.0	705.9	004.0	055.5	900.0	902.0	1014.7	1000.7	1003.1	1144.0	1201.7
Average weekly hours	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4	39.0	39.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.9	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	711.8	727.0	735.6	750.4	781.6	816.2	842.6	851.8	891.8	921.8	942.5
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1	41.4	41.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.6	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.9	19.1
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	618.6	636.0	658.5	673.3	690.9	711.5	724.5	726.1	765.2	784.3	794.9
Private service-providing:	00.5	00.4	00.0	00.4	00.5	00.4	00.0	00.4	00.0	00.4	00.5
Average bourly carnings (in dollars)	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.4	32.5
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	14.6 474.3	15.0 485.3	15.3 494.7	15.7 509.7	16.4 532.9	17.1 555.0	17.8 574.6	18.4 588.5	18.8 606.2	19.2 622.3	19.5 634.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)  Trade, transportation, and utilities:	414.3	400.3	494.7	509.7	55∠.9	0.00.0	3/4.0	0.500	000.2	022.3	034.0
Average weekly hours	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.7	33.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	471.3	481.1	488.5	498.5	514.4	525.9	536.1	541.9	559.6	577.7	588.6
Wholesale trade:					•					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Average weekly hours	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	38.5	38.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.0	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.0	22.2
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	644.4	657.3	666.8	685.0	718.5	748.9	769.6	784.5	816.5	845.4	860.9
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	644.4	657.3	666.8	685.0	718.5	748.9	769.6	784.5	816.5	845.4	860.9
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1	37.8	38.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.5
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	579.9	598.4	614.9	618.6	636.8	655.0	670.2	677.6	710.9	737.0	742.2
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.0	42.1	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	24.0	24.8	25.6	26.7	27.4	27.9	28.8	29.5	30.0	30.8	31.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	979.3	1017.4	1048.0	1095.9	1135.6	1182.7	1230.7	1239.3	1262.9	1296.9	1297.7
Information:	36.5	36.2	26.2	26.5	26.6	26 E	36.7	36.6	26.2	26.2	35.9
Average weekly hours  Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	20.2	21.0	36.3 21.4	36.5 22.1	36.6 23.2	36.5 24.0	24.8	25.5	36.3 25.9	36.2 26.6	27.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	737.9	760.8	776.7	805.1	850.6	874.5	908.8	931.1	939.9	964.9	971.0
Financial activities:	131.8	, 00.0	110.1	000.1	0.00.0	014.0	300.0	991.1	JJJ.3	304.3	311.0
Average weekly hours	35.6	35.5	35.6	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.3	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.8	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.6	21.9	22.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	578.9	611.7	625.5	646.5	673.5	706.3	729.6	755.1	780.2	798.7	840.5
Professional and business services:		•									
Average weekly hours	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.2	35.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.8	17.2	17.5	18.1	19.1	20.2	21.2	22.4	22.8	23.1	23.3
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	574.6	587.0	597.5	618.7	662.3	700.8	737.9	775.8	798.5	813.4	822.1
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.2	15.6	16.2	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.5	20.1	20.8	21.1
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	492.7	505.7	523.8	544.6	564.9	590.1	613.7	628.5	646.7	670.2	682.7
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	227.3	230.5	234.9	241.4	250.3	265.5	273.4	276.0	280.9	283.8	290.3
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.1	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.3	17.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	439.9	434.4	433.0	443.4	456.5	477.1	495.6	506.3	523.7	532.6	539.3

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

# 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

	2010		20	11			20	12		Percen	t change
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec	. 2012
Civilian workers <sup>2</sup>	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.7	0.2	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	117.8	118.1	.3	2.0
Management, business, and financial	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	117.3	117.5	.2	1.9
Professional and related	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	118.1	118.5	.3	2.0
Sales and office	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	116.9	116.9	.0	2.0
Sales and related	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.5	113.3	2	2.3
Office and administrative support	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.9	119.1	.2	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	118.0	118.1	.1	1.7
Construction and extraction	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	118.0	118.0	.0	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	118.0	118.3	.3	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7
Production  Transportation and material moving	110.9 113.3	111.8 113.8	113.2 114.7	113.4 115.1	113.8 115.6	113.9 116.2	114.4 116.7	114.9 117.7	115.1 118.2	.4	1.1 2.2
Service occupations	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	118.3	118.7	.3	1.8
Workers by industry	144 4	140.4	140.0	140.5	140.0	4444	4447	145 4	145.0		4.5
Goods-producing	111.1 110.0	112.1 111.4	113.2 112.7	113.5 112.8	113.9 113.1	114.1 113.4	114.7 114.0	115.4 114.6	115.6 114.9	.2	1.5 1.6
Service-providing.	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.1	116.6	117.2	117.8	118.1	.3	2.0
Education and health services	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	118.8	119.0	.2	1.9
Health care and social assistance	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	118.9	119.3	.3	2.1
Hospitals	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	119.3	119.7	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	115.7	115.9	.2	1.4
Education services	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	118.6	118.8	.2	1.8
Elementary and secondary schools	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.6	118.7	.1	1.6
Public administration <sup>3</sup>	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	.2	2.1
Private industry workers	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	116.9	117.2	.3	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	117.4	117.7	.3	2.0
Management, business, and financial	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.1	.2	1.8
Professional and related	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	117.7	118.2	.4	2.2
Sales and office	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	116.5	116.5	.0	2.0
Sales and related  Office and administrative support	108.1 114.0	107.8 115.1	109.8 115.8	110.3 116.2	110.7 116.5	111.4 117.5	112.6 118.1	113.5 118.5	113.2 118.8	3 .3	2.3 2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.7	117.8	.1	1.7
Construction and extraction	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.8	117.9	.1	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	117.5	117.8	.3	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	115.7	116.1	.3	1.7
Production	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.8	115.0	.2	1.1
Transportation and material moving	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	117.0	117.6	.5	2.3
Service occupations	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	117.4	.4	1.7
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	115.3	115.6	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	.3	2.0
Sales and office.	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	115.4	115.6	.2	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance  Production, transportation, and material moving	113.7 110.8	114.2 111.6	115.2 113.0	115.6 113.1	115.9 113.6	115.8 113.4	116.3 114.0	117.3 114.6	117.6 114.8	.3	1.5 1.1
Construction	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	116.0	116.3	.3	1.6
Manufacturing	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	114.9	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related  Sales and office	108.8 110.8	110.9 112.2	112.0 113.2	112.0 113.3	112.2 113.7	113.2 115.1	113.7 115.4	114.1 116.4	114.4 116.6	.3	2.0 2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.8	112.2	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.1	114.5	116.4	116.6	.3	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	114.3	114.5	.2	1.0
Service-providing industries	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	117.4	117.7	.3	2.1
Management, professional, and related	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.0	118.3	.3	2.0
Sales and office	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	116.6	116.6	.0	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.2	2	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	117.2	117.7	.4	2.3
Service occupations	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.8	117.4	.5	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	116.6	116.7	.1	2.3

#### 30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

	2010		20	11			20	12		Percent	change
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec.	2012
Wholesale trade	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	115.4	114.9	-0.4	1.9
Retail trade	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	115.9	116.1	.2	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	117.6	118.1	.4	4.0
Utilities	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	125.4	125.7	.2	3.4
Information	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	116.6	116.9	.3	3.9
Financial activities	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	116.0	115.9	1	1.5
Finance and insurance	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	116.2	116.0	2	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	115.0	115.2	.2	2.0
Professional and business services	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	118.7	119.3	.5	1.9
Education and health services	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	118.6	118.9	.3	2.1
Education services	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	118.9	119.0	.1	1.4
Health care and social assistance	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	118.5	118.9	.3	2.1
Hospitals	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.4	.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.0	116.5	.4	1.1
Accommodation and food services	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	116.7	117.3	.5	1.1
Other services, except public administration	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	117.6	117.7	.1	1.8
State and local government workers	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	118.6	119.7	119.9	.2	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	119.0	119.2	.2	2.0
Professional and related	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.8	119.0	.2	1.8
Sales and office	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	120.7	120.9	.2	2.1
Office and administrative support	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	120.8	121.0	.2	2.0
Service occupations	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	121.5	121.7	.2	1.8
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	119.0	119.1	.1	1.8
Education services	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	118.6	118.7	.1	1.8
Schools	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	118.5	118.7	.2	1.9
Elementary and secondary schools	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	118.7	118.7	.0	1.5
Health care and social assistance	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	121.9	122.2	.2	1.7
Hospitals	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	121.0	121.2	.2	1.7
Public administration <sup>3</sup>	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	.2	2.1

Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.
 Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.
 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]

	2010		20	11			20	12		Percent	change	
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 month ended	าร
										Dec.	2012	
Civilian workers <sup>1</sup>	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	116.3	116.5	0.2		1.7
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related		114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	116.8	117.1	.3		1.6
Management, business, and financial  Professional and related	113.2 113.9	113.9 114.4	114.3 114.7	114.8 115.2	114.9 115.4	115.6 116.0	116.5 116.4	116.6 116.9	116.8 117.4	.2		1.7 1.7
Sales and office	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.2	113.4	114.3	115.1	115.8	115.8	.0		1.8
Sales and related	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.7	113.1	5		2.1
Office and administrative support	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.5	.3		1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.6	116.7	.1		1.1
Construction and extraction.	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6 115.2	115.6	115.9	116.6	116.6	.0		.9 1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair  Production, transportation, and material moving	112.8 111.5	113.1 111.8	114.1 112.2	115.2 112.7	113.2	115.7 113.9	116.1 114.2	116.6 114.9	116.9 115.2	.3		1.9
Production	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	.3		1.7
Transportation and material moving	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.9	116.4	.4		2.3
Service occupations	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.0	.4		1.4
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	115.4	.3		1.7
Manufacturing Service-providing		111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0 116.1	114.6	114.8	.2		1.9
Education and health services	113.2 114.0	113.6 114.2	114.1 114.4	114.6 115.0	114.9 115.3	115.5 115.8	116.1	116.5 116.7	116.8 117.0	.3		1.7 1.5
Health care and social assistance	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	117.9	118.3	.3		1.8
Hospitals	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	118.3	118.8	.4		1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	114.7	115.0	.3		1.1
Education services	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	115.9	.2		1.1
Elementary and secondary schools  Public administration <sup>2</sup>	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	115.3	115.4	.1		.9
	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	.2		1.1
Private industry workers	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.4	116.6	.2		1.7
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	117.3	117.7	.3		1.9
Management, business, and financial	113.2 114.1	113.9 114.8	114.4 115.2	114.9 115.6	115.0 115.9	115.7 116.7	116.7 117.2	116.7 117.7	116.9 118.2	.2		1.7 2.0
Professional and related Sales and office	114.1	111.6	112.7	113.6	113.9	114.3	117.2	117.7	115.2	.0		2.0 1.9
Sales and related	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	113.7	113.2	4		2.1
Office and administrative support	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	117.4	117.7	.3		1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	116.6	116.7	.1		1.1
Construction and extraction	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	116.8	116.7	1		.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair  Production, transportation, and material moving	112.5 111.3	112.7 111.6	113.9 112.0	115.0 112.5	115.0 112.8	115.5 113.7	115.9 114.0	116.4 114.7	116.7 115.1	.3		1.5 2.0
Production	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.7	113.5	113.9	114.2	.3		1.7
Transportation and material moving	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.7	116.3	.5		2.4
Service occupations	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.8	.5		1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0		115.1	115.4	.3		1.7
Management, professional, and related	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.7	115.9	.2		1.9
Sales and office.	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	115.1	115.1	.0		2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance  Production, transportation, and material moving	113.5 110.5	114.0 111.1	114.6 111.4	115.0 111.9	115.3 112.2	115.3 112.9	115.5 113.2	116.4 113.7	116.7 114.0	.3		1.2 1.6
•												
Construction	112.7 110.7	112.7 111.5	113.2 112.0	113.6 112.5	114.1 112.7	113.9 113.6	114.4 114.0	115.2 114.6	115.5 114.8	.3		1.2 1.9
Management, professional, and related	111.2	112.3	112.0	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	115.5	115.8	.3		2.1
Sales and office	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	116.1	116.0	1		2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance  Production, transportation, and material moving	111.4 110.2	112.2 110.8	112.9 111.2	113.8 111.7	113.5 112.0	114.1 112.7	114.4 113.0	115.6 113.5	116.0 113.7	.3		2.2 1.5
Service-providing industries	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	116.7	117.0	.3		1.8
Management, professional, and related	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	117.5	118.0	.4		1.9
Sales and office	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	115.9	115.9	.0		1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.0	116.8	2		1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving  Service occupations	112.2 113.5	112.2 114.2	112.7 114.2	113.2 114.6	113.6 115.1	114.7 115.4	115.0 115.8	115.9 116.2	116.4 116.8	.4		2.5 1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	115.1	115.1	.0		1.9

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

[December 2005 = 100]

	2010		20	11			20	12		Percent	change
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec.	2012
Wholesale trade	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	113.2	112.4	-0.7	2.0
Retail trade	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	115.4	115.7	.3	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	115.8	116.3	.4	3.7
Utilities	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	121.3	121.7	.3	2.4
Information	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.8	.3	2.0
Financial activities	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	116.3	116.0	3	1.9
Finance and insurance	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	117.2	116.8	3	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	112.5	112.9	.4	1.6
Professional and business services	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	118.5	119.3	.7	2.0
Education and health services	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.2	.3	1.8
Education services	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	118.1	118.3	.2	1.3
Health care and social assistance	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	117.7	118.2	.4	1.9
Hospitals	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.3	118.8	.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	116.7	117.1	.3	1.1
Accommodation and food services	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.2	117.8	.5	1.1
Other services, except public administration	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	116.7	116.7	.0	1.3
State and local government workers	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.2	.2	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	115.7	115.9	.2	1.2
Professional and related	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	115.6	115.9	.3	1.1
Sales and office	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.5	115.6	.1	1.2
Office and administrative support	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	115.8	115.9	.1	1.1
Service occupations	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	117.3	117.4	.1	.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	115.8	.1	1.0
Education services.	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	115.4	.1	1.1
Schools	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	115.4	.1	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.2	115.3	.1	.9
Health care and social assistance	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	119.1	119.4	.3	1.1
Hospitals	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	118.6	119.0	.3	1.3
Public administration <sup>2</sup>	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	.2	1.1

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

	2010		20	11			20	12		Percent	change
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec.	2012
Civilian workers	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	120.2	120.4	0.2	2.5
Private industry workers	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	118.1	118.4	.3	2.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	117.7	117.9	.2	2.3
Sales and office	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	118.1	118.4	.3	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	120.0	120.3	.2	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	117.7	118.0	.3	.9
Service occupations	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.8	119.3	.4	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	115.7	116.0	.3	1.4
Manufacturing	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	114.7	115.0	.3	1.0
Service-providing	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	119.1	119.4	.3	2.6
State and local government workers	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	127.6	127.8	.2	3.4

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

	2010		20	11			20	12		Percent	change
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec.	2012
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status <sup>1</sup>											
Union	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	120.2	120.5	0.2	2.2
Goods-producing	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	117.7	118.0	.3	.9
Manufacturing	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	113.6	113.7	.1	1
Service-providing	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	122.2	122.6	.3	3.2
Nonunion	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	116.4	116.7	.3	1.9
Goods-producing	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
Manufacturing	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	115.0	115.3	.3	2.0
Service-providing	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	116.9	117.1	.2	1.8
Workers by region <sup>1</sup>											
Northeast	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	117.6	117.9	.3	1.6
South	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	117.3	117.8	.4	2.4
Midwest	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	115.7	115.9	.2	1.8
West	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	116.9	116.9	.0	1.6
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status <sup>1</sup>											
Union	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.9	117.4	.4	2.2
Goods-producing	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	.5	1.9
Manufacturing	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	112.1	112.5	.4	1.6
Service-providing	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	118.7	119.1	.3	2.4
Nonunion	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	116.3	116.5	.2	1.7
Goods-producing	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	115.3	115.5	.2	1.6
Manufacturing	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	115.2	115.4	.2	1.9
Service-providing	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	116.5	116.8	.3	1.7
Workers by region <sup>1</sup>											
Northeast	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	116.7	117.0	.3	1.5
South	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	117.3	117.8	.4	2.3
Midwest	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.7	115.0	.3	1.9
West	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	116.4	1	1.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;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		Yea	ır		
Series	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>
All retirement					
Percentage of workers with access					
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	-	-	-	-	6
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	6
Service occupations	28	31	32	34	30
Full-time	67	68	69	69	7
Part-time	24	27	27	29	3
Union	86	84	88	84	84
Non-union	54	56	56	57	58
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	45	46	46	47	4
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	76	77	78	77	70
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	4
Establishments with 100 or more workers	75	77	78	78	78
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	49	50	50	51	5
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	59	61	61	60	
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	5
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	50	50	51	52	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	5
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	5-
Service occupations	21	22	22	24	2
Full-time	58	60	60	60	60
Part-time	18	20	19	21	2
Union	83	81	85	80	8
Non-union	45	47	46	47	4
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	35	36	35	36	30
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	70	71	71	70	69
Goods-producing industries	63	63	64	64	6
Service-providing industries	45	47	47	47	4
Establishments with 1-99 workers	35	37	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	67	67	67	66
Take-up rate (all workers) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	85	85	84
Defined Benefit					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	20	21	22	21	2
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	-	-	-	-	20
Service occupations	8	6	7	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	1
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	12	11	12	11	1
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	34	35	35	34	3
Goods-producing industries	31	32	33	32	2
Service-providing industries	17	18	19	18	1:
Establishments with 1-99 workers	9	9	10	9	
Establishments with 100 or more workers	34	35	37	35	3

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

Series		Yea	ır		
55.155	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	20	21	21	20	
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	22	24	24	22	
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	24	25	26	25	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	
Service occupations	7	6	7	7	
Full-time.	24	24	25	23	
Part-time Union	8 72	9 69	9 72	8 68	
Non-union.	15	15	15	14	
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	11	11	11	10	
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	33	35	34	33	
			-		
Goods-producing industries	31	31	32	31	
Service-providing industries	16	18	18	17	
Establishments with 1-99 workers	8	9	9	9	
Establishments with 100 or more workers	33	34	36	33	
'ake-up rate (all workers) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	97	96	
fined Contribution					
ercentage of workers with access					
All workers	51	53	53	54	
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	62	64	64	65	
Management, professional, and related	_	-	-	-	
Sales and office	_	_	_	_	
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	49	49	50	53	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	43	43	30	33	
	-	-	-	-	
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	
Service occupations	23	27	28	30	
Full-time	60	62	62	63	
Part-time	21	23	23	25	
Union	45	48	49	50	
Non-union	51	53	54	55	
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	40	41	41	43	
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	67	68	69	69	
Goods-producing industries	60	60	61	63	
Service-providing industries	48	50	51	52	
Establishments with 1-99 workers	38	40	40	41	
			-		
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	68	69	70	
Percentage of workers participating	40	40	40	40	
All workers	40	42	42	43	
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	51	53	53	53	
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	38	38	38	40	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	
Service occupations	16	18	18	20	
Full-time	48	50	50	51	
Part-time	14	14	14	16	
Union	39	42	43	44	
Non-union	40	42	41	43	
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	29	30	29	31	
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	57	59	59	58	
Goods-producing industries	49	49	50	51	
Service-providing industries	37	40	39	40	
Establishments with 1-99 workers	31	32	32	33	
Establishments with 100 or more workers	51	53	53	54	

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

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

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

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

Series	-	1	Year	1	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>
Medical insurance					
Percentage of workers with access  All workers	60	69	70	71	-
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>		76	77	77	,
Management, professional, and related		70	′′		
Sales and office		_	_	_	-
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>		76	77	77	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance		-	-	-	
Production, transportation, and material moving		_	_	-	
Service occupations		42	44	45	
Full-time		84	85	85	
Part-time	17	20	22	22	
Union	67	89	92	89	
Non-union	59	67	68	68	
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	51	57	58	57	
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	74	86	87	88	
Goods-producing industries		83	85	86	
Service-providing industries.		65	66	66	
Establishments with 1-99 workers		58	59	59	
Establishments with 100 or more workers	72	82	84	84	
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	45	53	53	52	
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>		59	58	57	
Management, professional, and related		-	-	-	
Sales and office					
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>		60	61	60	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance		-	-	-	
Production, transportation, and material moving.					
Service occupations.		24	27	27	
Full-time		66	66	64	
Part-time		11	12	13	
Union		81	83	80	
Non-union.		50	49	49	
Average wage less than \$15 per hour		40	39	38	
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher		71	72	71	
Goods-producing industries.		69	70	70	
Service-providing industries.		48	48	47	
Establishments with 1-99 workers.		43	43	43	
Establishments with 100 or more workers		64	65	63	
Take-up rate (all workers) <sup>3</sup>		_	75	74	
ental					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	40	46	16	46	
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>	47	53	54	53	
Management, professional, and related		-	-	-	
Sales and office		_	_	_	
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup>		47	47	46	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance			7,	-10	
Production, transportation, and material moving.		_	_	_	
Service occupations.		25	25	27	
Full-time.		56	56	55	
Part-time		13	14	15	
Union		73	73	69	
Non-union.	-	43	43	43	
Average wage less than \$15 per hour		34	34	34	
Average wage less trial \$15 per hour		63	62	62	
Goods-producing industries.		56	56	56	
Service-providing industries.		43	43	43	
Establishments with 1-99 workers		31	31	31	
Establishments with 100 or more workers		64	65	64	

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

Series			Year		
Series	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1
Percentage of workers participating					
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
Take-up rate (all workers) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	78	78	77
Vision care					
Percentage of workers with access	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating	19	22	22	22	22
Outpatient Prescription drug coverage					
Percentage of workers with access	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating	-	-	48	49	49
Percent of estalishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62	60
Percentage of medical premium paid by					
Employer and Employee					
Single coverage					
Employer share	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share	18	18	18	18	19
Family coverage					
Employer share	70	69	71	70	7
Employee share	30	31	29	30	29

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-2007

Benefit					
benefit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term disabilty insurance	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses	49	47	47	46	47

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
weasure	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	19	19	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	5	3
In effect during period	19	21	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	6	5
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	112.5	148.1	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	11.7	21.2	26.5	0.0	26.2	7.4
In effect during period (in thousands).	112.5	150.4	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	13.0	22.5	27.8	1.3	27.5	14.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1,020.2	1,130.8	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3	117.8	175.0	72.3	210.2	28.6	157.3	29.5
Percent of estimated working time 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	0

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual	average	2011						2	012					
Series	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	224.939	229.594	225.672		227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815				231.407	231.317		1
All items (1967 = 100)	673.818 227.866	687.761 233.670	676.014 231.130	678.988 232.559	681.977 232.453	687.157 232.708	689.232 233.116	688.423 233.257	687.415 233.509	686.294 233.557	690.113 234.017	693.192 234.172	692.923 234.718	689.639 234.742	687.782 235.230
Food and beverages	227.842	233.777	231.130	232.559	232.486	232.706	233.116	233.237	233.563	233.630			234.716		1
Food at home	226.201	231.774	229.982	231.694	231.180	231.383	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306	231.708	231.615	232.456	232.295	
Cereals and bakery products	260.311	267.682	265.997	266.677	267.821	267.101	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449		266.655	267.828		1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	223.161	231.042	228.853	229.809	228.610	230.485	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309	232.475	231.555	232.917	232.303	232.262
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup>	212.745	217.270	218.458	220.492	219.377	219.131	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434	214.549	215.311	217.083	218.921	219.443
Fruits and vegetables	284.662	282.827	283.550	285.437	281.072	279.057	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173	280.672	282.092	284.065	284.367	288.516
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage															
materials	166.790	168.606	168.520	170.454	169.758	169.513	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375	167.622	168.820	168.479	168.222	168.204
Other foods at home	197.358	204.844	200.566	202.756	204.001	204.574	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508	205.864	205.266	205.267	204.531	204.626
Sugar and sweets	207.832	214.670	210.846	213.700	213.902	215.044	215.776	214.714	215.549		214.962	1		212.272	
Fats and oils	219.163	232.579	227.601	234.252	233.196	233.411	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067	231.462		233.074	231.588	1
Other foods.	209.292	216.611	211.986	213.602	215.473	216.043	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289	218.158	216.980	217.088	216.748	
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup>	123.996	128.303	126.293	125.536	127.193	126.856	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706	129.279	128.888	128.400	128.936	
Food away from home <sup>1</sup>	231.401	237.986	234.435	235.268	235.603	236.073	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337	239.057	239.565	239.742	240.038	
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> Alcoholic beverages	162.794 226.685	166.503 230.800	164.095 227.335	165.884 229.704	165.566 230.704	165.367 230.193	165.500 230.092	165.671 230.766	166.406 231.444	166.538 231.192	166.759 230.674	167.215 231.018	167.475 231.058	167.835 231.178	
Housing	219.102	222.715	220.193	229.704	221.117	221.487	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316	223.699	223.901	223.708	223.814	
Shelter	251.646	257.083	253.716		254.931	255.609	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409	257.843				
Rent of primary residence	253.638	260.367	257.189	257.714	258.184	258.569	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107	260.677	261.421	262.707	263.365	
Lodging away from home	137.401	140.521	128.131	131.601	136.832	141.314	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964	145.981	142.337	140.038	132.399	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup>	259.570	264.838	261.982	262.543	262.812	263.317	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740	265.422	266.013	266.581	267.099	267.480
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup>	127.379	131.271	129.480	129.929	129.158	129.978	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562	131.748	131.512	131.810	132.468	
Fuels and utilities.	220.367	218.986	217.674	218.199	217.189	216.667	216.006	1	221.789	221.449		222.634	218.287	217.964	
Fuels	193.648	189.308	189.711	189.945	188.393	187.591	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913	192.759	192.636		187.141	187.642
Fuel oil and other fuels	337.123	335.908	340.512	344.644	350.482	356.637	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380	321.824	330.366	334.080	335.075	335.590
Gas (piped) and electricity	194.386	189.679	189.891	189.942	187.962	186.784	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679	194.136	193.579	187.970	187.359	187.880
Household furnishings and operations	124.943	125.749	125.170	125.629	126.180	126.107	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077	125.610	125.310	125.300	125.500	
Apparel	122.111	126.265	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	1
Men's and boys' apparel	114.698		115.997	116.409	116.400	119.297	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691	119.152	120.413	122.046		
Women's and girls' apparel	109.166	112.990	110.918	107.644	110.044	115.566	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499	107.666	115.789	119.833	117.143	111.974
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	113.571	119.664	118.032		118.161	119.881	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920		121.344	123.667	121.410	
Footwear	128.482	131.834	128.208	126.915	127.668	130.077	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847	130.981	134.326	136.228	135.849	
Transportation	212.366	1	208.585	210.799	214.429	220.842	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294	219.110	221.745	220.232	214.525	1
Private transportation	207.641	212.752	203.809	206.307		216.536	218.563		211.423	209.458			215.832		
New and used motor vehicles 2	99.770 141.883	100.604	99.795	99.659	99.889	100.325	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811	101.458	100.572	99.935	99.645	
	149.011	144.232 150.330	142.953 148.140	143.438 147.143	144.326 147.011	144.350 148.677	144.522 151.087	144.401 153.565	144.367 155.306	143.953 155.815	143.749 154.851	143.725 151.118	144.011 148.293	144.762 145.862	1
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> Motor fuel	302.619	1	282.501	292.236	306.348		336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502	1	330.923	324.131	299.777	
Gasoline (all types)	301.694	311.470	280.713	290.762	305.076	329.780	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498	316.859	329.898		298.131	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	143.909	148.560	147.499	148.126	148.230	148.298	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048	148.854	148.798	148.683	148.509	148.761
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	253.099	257.582	255.644	256.405	256.968	256.616	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423	257.641	258.024	258.578	258.943	258.845
Public transportation	269.403	271.351	266.958	263.968	265.830	269.566	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.033	268.755	268.791	270.681	272.244	273.364
Medical care	400.258	414.924	405.629	408.056	410.466	411.498	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759	417.123	418.039	418.359	418.653	
Medical care commodities	324.089	333.609	327.254	329.201	331.867	333.188	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048	336.004	335.721	335.768	334.285	
Medical care services	423.810	440.341	430.005	432.583	434.832	435.721	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305	442.410	443.812	444.242	445.278	1
Professional services	335.666		337.907	338.714	339.136		339.833						344.282		1
Hospital and related services								669.475 114.689							
Recreation <sup>2</sup>	98.401	99,416	98.225	98.743	99.371	99.856	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630		99.712		98.812	
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> Education and communication <sup>2</sup>	4	133.844			133.199				133.456		134.039		1		134.694
Education and communication Education Education Education			212.745					213.499			1		220.830		220.818
Education Educational books and supplies	529.545				548.192		550.666		555.121		571.037		577.676		
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	597.208	1	611.633		611.974	612.093	612.068	612.949	613.172		626.343			633.527	
Communication <sup>1,2</sup>	83.345	83.060	82.990	83.280	83.446	83.456	83.515	83.606		83.117	1	82.533	1	82.532	
Information and information processing 1,2	79.964	79.549	79.599	79.858	79.928	79.939	79.995	80.086	80.033	79.598	79.090	79.017	79.058	79.011	78.975
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup>	101.209	101.685	101.397	101.687	101.728	101.800	101.889	101.982	102.082	101.587	101.249	101.349	101.569	101.644	101.654
Information and information processing															
other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup>	9.030	8.739	8.818	8.855	8.873	8.862	8.865	8.879	8.838	8.778	8.656	8.608	8.577	8.544	8.528
Personal computers and peripheral	1							1							
									00	00				E0	
equipment <sup>1,2</sup>	68.901	62.334						63.409				1	1	59.609	
Other goods and services  Tobacco and smoking products	387.224							392.859 845.622	393.989				396.337		396.814
															1
	1200.006	212.135	210.25/	210.299	∠10.330	211.289	∠11.805	211.649	212.778	212.440	213.041	212.932	213.135		
Personal care <sup>1</sup> Personal care products <sup>1</sup>		162.172	160 825	161.256	160 616	162.620	163 1/17	161.538	162.079	162 300	163.072	163.135	162.697	162.363	1161 1/7

# 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]

O contra		average								12			-		_
Series	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Miscellaneous personal services	362.854	372.723	367.912	367.934	367.968	368.877	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084	375.059	375.109	375.994	376.370	375.95
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	183.862	187.577	183.345	184.636	186.279	189.201	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872	187.952	189.575	189.338	186.845	185.20
Food and beverages							233.116								
Commodities less food and beverages							166.479								
Nondurables less food and beverages							220.859								
Apparel	122.111	126.265	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	125.65
Non durables less food, beverages,															
and apparel	266.957	273 168	259 668	264 289	270 682	281 225	283.379	277 900	269 465	266 207	275 298	280 967	278 142	268 048	262 40
and apparon	200.001	2.000	200.000	20 1.200	27 0.002	LO IILLO	200.070	277.000	200.100	200.201	2.0.200	200.007	2.02	200.010	202.10
Durables		112.790	112.277	112.399	112.780	112.926	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751	113.250	112.394	111.970	111.719	111.56
Services	265.762	271.374	267.737	268.459	268.819	269.396	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062	272.560	273.014	273.066	273.323	273.69
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup>	262.208	267 848	264 341	265 060	265 628	266 323	266.747	267 176	267 708	268 184	268 637	269 073	269 674	269 838	270 12
Transportation services.							272.146								
Other services.	314.431						320.824								
	314.431	322.304	310.043	319.100	319.310	320.313	320.024	321.309	322.032	322.391	323.412	324.441	324.032	324.709	324.07
Special indexes:															
All items less food	224.503	228.962	224.805	225.739	226.927	228.887	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417	229.813	230.985	230.787	229.509	228.70
AUS L LE	047.040	004 440	047.000	040.070	040 500	004 744	000 550	000 040	004 000	000 000	000 054	000 505	000 404	004 570	000 50
All items less shelter							222.552								
All items less medical care							221.159								
Commodities less food							168.899								
Nondurables less food							221.619								
Nondurables less food and apparel							277.443								
Nondurables	219.049	224.622	218.411	220.325	222.634	227.039	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463	224.939	227.913	227.788	224.101	221.6
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup>	290.554	296.561	292.487	293.269	293.406	293.886	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722	298.312	298.823	298.222	298.609	299.1
Services less medical care services	253.554						257.121								
Energy							255.736								1
All items less energy							229.252								
All items less food and energy							229.303								
Commodities less food and energy							148.070								
Energy commodities							339.793								
Services less energy							278.431								
Services less energy	213.031	213.001	210.040	210.432	211.021	211.100	270.401	210.330	213.000	200.024	200.320	201.001	201.700	202.044	202.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WASE EARNERS AND SUFFICIAL WORKERS															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
III items	221.575	226.229	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974	226.595	225.88
II items (1967 = 100)	660.005						676.199								
Food and beverages	227.276	233.137	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130	234.157	234.61
Food	227.125						232.550								
Food at home	225.181	230.737	228.925	230.631	230.148	230.377	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328	230.785	230.612	231.388	231.221	231.80
Cereals and bakery products	261.085	268.293	266.752	267.512	268.245	267.790	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806	268.309	267.008	268.476	268.661	268.73
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	223.191	230.987	228.845	229.739	228.787	230.423	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276	232.479	231.513	232.762	232.204	232.18
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup>	211.772	216.071	217.503	219.185	218.218	217.975	215.670	214.876	214.354	213.208	213.395	213.995	215.866	217.818	218.28
Fruits and vegetables	282.180						279.285								
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage															
Nonaiconolic beverages and beverage															
materials	166.067	167.752	167.577	169.594	168.825	168.498	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536	166.839	168.176	167.776	167.416	167.3
Other foods at home	196.512	204 024	100 604	201 005	202 121	202 721	204.076	204 929	204 476	204 702	204 056	204 425	204 200	202 705	202 0
	206.668														
Sugar and sweets							214.583								
Fats and oils	219.844						233.477								
Other foods	209.273						216.510								
Other miscellaneous foods 1,2	124.148						128.056								
Food away from home 1	231.504	238.189	234.666	235.423	235.782	236.262	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620	239.299	239.771	239.927	240.216	240.4
Other food away from home 1,2	163.841	166 757	165 205	166 216	165 055	165 661	165.820	165 004	166 614	166 731	167 006	167 /05	167 622	167 0/2	167 0
	228.041						232.585								
Alcoholic beverages															
lousing	215.810						218.175								
Shelter	245.526						249.852								
Rent of primary residence	251.857	258.356	255.322	255.800	256.292	256.674	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065	258.585	259.302	260.611	261.278	262.0
Lodging away from home <sup>2</sup>	138.828	142.292	129.754	132.580	137.590	142.514	143.128	146.826	152,579	151.850	147.928	144.134	142.274	134.729	131.37
	235.147						238.932								
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence 3															
Tenants' and household insurance 1,2	128.563	132.597	130.695	131.182	130.565	131.427	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829	132.955	132.705	133.275	133.837	135.2
Fuels and utilities	218.859	217.399	216.074	216.589	215.460	214.848	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237	221.381	221.128	216.544	216.195	216.70
Fuels	191.522				186.170				191.145					185.009	
Fuel oil and other fuels	336.592						351.248								
	193.519						185.010								
Gas (piped) and electricity	121.109						122.149								
Household furnishings and operations	1														
Apparel							127.902								
Men's and boys' apparel	114.971						122.732								
Women's and girls' apparel							116.301								
Infants' and toddlers' apparel 1	116.753						122.512								
Footwear	128.560	131.852	128.560	127.300	128.188	130.314	131.758	132.192	131.458	129.691	130.926	134.196	135.996	135.925	134.2
Fransportation	213.296						225.257								
Private transportation	209.939	215.460	205.607	208.363	212.481	219.856	222.059	219.201	214.080	211.882	217.825	220.843	218.707	211.742	208.47
i iivate transportation															
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup>	99.205	100.198	99.250	99.037	99.279	99.800	100.559	101.203	101.750	101.761	101.362	100.247	99.448	98.967	98.9

# 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]

Con!	Annual	average	2011							2012					
Series	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New vehicles	142.866	145.330	143.994	144.431	145.475	145.511	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073	144.867	144.844	145.110	145.827	146.219
Used cars and trucks 1	150.010	151.399	149.207	148 197	148.055	149.726	152.150	154 641	156.386	156 894	155.923	152 197	149 368	146.937	146.317
Motor fuel	. 303.848	313.867			307.606			325.789			319.156			300.633	
Gasoline (all types)	. 303.067	312.807	281.852	292.151	306.466	331.481		324.944		296.660	318.347	331.409	324.120	299.099	286.748
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	. 143.796	148.348	147.223	147.804	147.905	147.990	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897	148.614	148.729	148.465	148.483	148.644
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	255.760	260.303	258.355	259.076	259.689	259.389	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159	260.394	260.802	261.261	261.623	261.517
Public transportation	. 266.151	269.399	264.424	262.018	264.030	267.589	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961	267.474	267.483	269.362	270.899	271.949
Medical care	. 402.187	417.750	407.909	410.459	413.022	414.116	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745	419.931	421.005	421.438	421.639	421.774
Medical care commodities	. 315.845	325.571	319.396	321.314	323.842	325.227	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122	328.027	327.789	327.814	325.863	324.420
Medical care services	. 427.551	445.169	434.051	436.798	439.305	440.246	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296	447.173	448.771	449.365	450.468	451.266
Professional services	. 339.328	345.683	341.593	342.491	342.887	343.092	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441	347.226	347.894	347.968	347.884	348.168
Hospital and related services	644.431	677.044	657.440	662.841	669.040	669.329	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024	676.536	680.179	682.321	687.222	689.796
Recreation <sup>2</sup>	109.898	111.127	109.959	110.556	110.881	111.200	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407	111.312	111.296	111.135	111.092	110.783
Video and audio 1,2	99.087	100.328	99.028	99.563	100.192	100.754	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584	100.675	100.665	100.024	99.742	99.477
Education and communication <sup>2</sup>	125.520	127.319	126.413	126.735	126.853	126.905	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124	127.315	127.790	127.956	127.920	127.902
Education <sup>2</sup>	204.761	213.076	209.452	209.865	209.868	209.968	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032	214.973	217.084	217.394	217.432	217.43
Educational books and supplies					554.958				561.270				584.368		
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	575.357	597.554	588.489	589.117	589.075	589.187	589.277	590.197	590.260	594.714	602.614	608.380	609.314	609.192	609.318
Communication <sup>1,2</sup>	85.789	85.558	85.510	85.761	85.892	85.922	86.021	86.105	86.074	85.618	85.048	85.016	85.119	85.069	
Information and information processing 1,2	83.447	83.125	83.163	83.391	83.455	83.486	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181	82.613	82.580	82.680	82.628	82.607
Telephone services 1,2	100.626	100.963	100.764	101.014				101.273	101.356	100.850		100.552	100.862		
Information and information processing															
other than telephone services 1,4	9.571	9.300	9.371	9.404	9.423	9.420	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355	9.214	9.170	9.130	9.091	9.079
Personal computers and peripheral															
equipment 1,2	68.439	62.460	64.421	64.382	64.729	64.198	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275	61.987	61.193	60.529	59.634	58.734
Other goods and services	416.899	424.739	421.000	421.572	421.412	422.358	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119	426.791	426.980	427.027	427.254	427.533
Tobacco and smoking products	. 839.665	859.576	852.435	856.419	853.214	851.360	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566	864.720	865.925	864.920	865.153	869.714
Personal care <sup>1</sup>	206.361	209.661	207.747	207.814	207.958	208.918	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912	210.532	210.517	210.684	210.826	210.441
Personal care products 1	161.045	162.262	160.954	161.473	161.121	163.005	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437	162.992	163.139	162.663	162.419	161.020
Personal care services 1	230.958	234.348	232.313	232.093	232.964	233.362	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352	234.969	235.081	235.299	235.406	236.676
Miscellaneous personal services	364.346	373.865	368.816	368.843	369.051								377.275	377.431	376.644
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	. 188.157	192 293	187 472	188 931	190.816	194 276	195 270	193 928	191.611	190 384	192 874	194 669	194 216	191.175	189 367
Food and beverages					231.971										
Commodities less food and beverages		169.749	164.072		168.180			172.217			170.396			167.754	
Nondurables less food and beverages		226.244	215.404		223.359				223.125	219.621	226.806	232.835	231.711	223.507	218.146
Apparel	121.293	125.787	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828	127.851	130.759	129.099	125.454
Nondurables less food, beverages,															
and apparel	. 286.167	293.463	277 251	202 075	290.400	202 101	205 025	200 160	200 000	205 004	206 141	202.066	200 402	287.033	200 475
Durables.	. 114.313	114.760	114.098		114.470			115.734			115.489			113.487	
Services	. 260.925				263.904									268.233	
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup>	236.603	241.738 274.195		239.387	239.820 271.019				241.380 274.109		242.294 274.082			243.716 277.800	
Transporatation services Other services	299.544				303.908									308.146	
Special indexes:	299.544	300.249	302.304	303.344	303.906	304.690	303.232	303.734	300.231	300.463	307.033	307.003	306.072	306.140	300.221
All items less food	220 401	224.814	220 479	221 476	222 792	225 059	225 815	225 326	224 621	224 059	225 705	227 013	226 675	225 064	224 16
All items less shelter	. 215.223													219.428	
All items less medical care															
Commodities less food					170.476									170.062	
Nondurables less food		226.949													
Nondurables less food and apparel	. 279.965													281.271	
Nondurables															
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup>	256.386				258.697				262.456					262.986	
Services less rent of shelter	1														
Energy														241.126	
All items less energy															
All items less food and energy															
Commodities less food and energy					149.277									150.139	
Energy commodities	. 306.719													303.654	
											0	0		ii.	

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

Not seasonally adjusted.
 Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.
 Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

 $<sup>^4</sup>$  Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing		All	Urban (	Consun	ners		Urban Wage Earners						
	sched-			20	12					20	12			
	ule <sup>1</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
U.S. city average	М	229.104	230.379	231.407	231.317	230.221	229.601	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974	226.595	225.889	
Region and area size <sup>2</sup>														
Northeast urban	M	244.984	246.252	247.409	247.564	247.097	246.456	243.422	244.813	246.087	246.128	245.512	244.664	
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	246.570	248.031	249.044	249.046	248.964	248.239	243.320	244.930	246.070	245.943	245.802	244.845	
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	M	146.456	146.885	147.846	148.210	147.246	147.004	147.957	148.453	149.441	149.732	148.602	148.262	
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup>	M	218.956	220.462	221.125	220.375	219.483	219.033	215.341	217.113	217.940	216.886	215.699	215.160	
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	219.229	220.594	221.431	220.767	219.795	219.314	214.702	216.376	217.314	216.298	215.041	214.523	
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	M	140.874	142.052	142.277	141.651	141.236	140.949	141.602	142.967	143.323	142.475	141.858	141.466	
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	216.045	217.300	217.986	217.467	216.253	215.962	214.184	215.524	216.617	216.077	214.537	214.080	
South urban	M	222.667	223.919	225.052	224.504	223.404	223.109	220.705	222.250	223.497	222.779	221.361	220.975	
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	223.503	224.962	226.122	225.302	224.274	223.994	221.995	223.721	224.978	224.027	222.648	222.292	
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	M	141.774	142.432	143.088	142.927	142.219	142.009	141.289	142.153	142.872	142.599	141.697	141.440	
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	228.501	230.219	231.889	230.724	229.346	229.182	229.041	231.093	233.007	231.503	229.845	229.408	
West urban	M	231.893	233.001	234.083	234.966	233.206	232.029	226.460	227.681	228.798	229.849	227.767	226.585	
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	236.280	237.607	238.684	239.901	237.673	236.364	229.249	230.849	232.024	233.516	230.735	229.398	
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	M	139.645	139.971	140.600	140.847	140.287	139.768	139.752	140.055	140.649	140.914	140.268	139.747	
Size classes:														
$A^5$	M	208.881	210.140	211.063	211.082	210.086	209.422	208.227	209.732	210.762	210.704	209.408	208.651	
B/C <sup>3</sup>	M	141.814	142.470	143.085	142.995	142.332	142.044	141.928	142.712	143.378	143.194	142.365	142.017	
D	M	223.847	225.345	226.636	225.966	224.730	224.204	222.271	223.944	225.480	224.689	223.208	222.521	
Selected local areas <sup>6</sup>														
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	M		222.967											
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	M	235.776	237.222	238.104	240.111	237.675	236.042	228.446	230.229	231.085	233.431	230.426	228.940	
New York, NY-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	M	252.016	253.472	254.554	254.277	254.285	253.555	248.162	249.734	250.980	250.539	250.586	249.535	
Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT	1	246.326	_	249.488	_	249.929	_	247.627	_	250.910	_	251.041	_	
Cleveland-Akron, OH	1	214.612	_	216.851	_	214.661	_	206.334	_	208.684	_	205.998	_	
Dallas-Ft Worth, TX	1	211.267	_	214.033	_	212.901	_	216.677	_	220.012	_	217.941	_	
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV 7	1	149.838	_	151.732	_	150.646	_	150.523	_	152.663	_	151.395	_	
Atlanta, GA	2	_	215.504	_	212.996	_	211.040	_	214.727	_	212.291	_	210.054	
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI.	2		217.098		218.104		216.569		215.060		215.641		213.766	
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2		203.959		204.139		202.477		202.688		202.775		200.895	
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2		236.110		236.793		235.023		235.409		236.318		234.139	
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2		239.557		240.537		238.492		240.408		241.646		239.452	
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	2		241.170		242.834		239.533		238.445		240.864		236.454	
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	2		240.213		241.355		237.993		236.750		237.947		234.588	

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

Report: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH-KY-IN; Kansas City, MO-KS; Milwaukee-Racine, WI; Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land-Salem, OR-WA; St Louis, MO-IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL. <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.

 <sup>1—</sup>January, March, May, July, September, and November.
 2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.
 Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056	224.939	229.594
Percent change	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6	3.2	2.1
Food and beverages:											
Index	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984	227.866	233.670
Percent change	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8	3.6	2.5
Housing:											
Index	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256	219.102	222.715
Percent change	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	1.3	1.6
Apparel:											
Index	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503	122.111	126.265
Percent change	-2.6	-2.5	4	7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	2.2	3.4
Transportation:											
Index	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396	212.366	217.337
Percent change	9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9	9.8	2.3
Medical care:											
Index	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436	400.258	414.924
Percent change	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.7
Other goods and services:											
Index	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291	387.224	394.395
Percent change	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4	1.6	1.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners											
and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967	221.575	226.229
Percent change	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1	3.6	2.1

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

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual	average	2011						20	12					
Grouping	2011	2012	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>p</sup>	Oct.p	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec.p
Finished goods	190.5	194.2	191.1	192.0	192.9	194.4	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.2	195.4	196.7	196.3	194.5	193.6
Finished consumer goods		207.3	203.4	204.5	205.6	207.8	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1	211.1	210.0	207.3	206.1
Finished consumer foods	193.9	199.0	197.2	197.0	196.7	197.3	197.5	197.2	198.1	198.1	200.0	200.7	200.5	203.1	201.8
Finished consumer goods															
excluding foods	205.5	209.1	204.4	206.0	207.6	210.4	211.2	208.9	206.9	207.4	211.1	213.6	212.2	207.6	206.4
Nondurable goods less food	231.5	235.1	228.8	230.8	233.2	237.3	238.4	235.1	232.1	232.5	238.1	242.0	238.9	232.0	230.3
Durable goods	147.4	151.0	149.5	150.2	150.3	150.3	150.5	150.2	150.4	151.0	150.9	150.5	152.5	152.7	152.4
Capital equipment	159.7	162.8	161.4	162.1	162.3	162.3	162.5	162.4	162.5	162.8	162.8	162.5	163.5	163.8	163.6
Intermediate materials,															
supplies, and components	199.8	200.7	198.5	198.8	200.0	203.3	203.0	201.5	199.7	198.8	200.7	202.7	201.8	199.4	199.1
Materials and components															
for manufacturing		189.0	187.7	188.6	190.5	192.6	192.7	191.4	187.9	186.6	186.8	188.1	188.0	187.3	187.5
Materials for food manufacturing	193.4	198.1	195.7	195.4	195.2	195.3	195.6	195.2	196.0	197.1	199.3	201.1	201.8	203.8	201.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	249.2	245.6	242.3	244.5	249.4	256.3	256.8	252.8	241.8	238.4	240.0	242.3	242.3	240.5	241.0
Materials for durable manufacturing	204.2	199.1	200.1	201.2	203.2	203.7	203.0	201.9	198.9	196.9	195.2	197.5	197.0	195.1	196.4
Components for manufacturing	145.8	147.7	146.8	147.1	147.3	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.8	147.9	147.8	147.9	147.9
Materials and components															
for construction		218.4	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.4	218.3	219.1	219.1	218.5	218.7	219.2	219.2	219.4	220.0
Processed fuels and lubricants		213.1	211.9	209.8	210.1	220.0	216.9	211.4	210.7	208.8	216.2	222.1	217.7	207.8	205.6
Containers Supplies	205.4 184.2	207.0 188.9	205.4 184.9	205.5 185.5	206.7 186.0	206.7 187.1	207.0 187.7	207.0 188.4	206.7 188.4	206.2 189.1	206.1 190.6	205.9 191.3	206.5 191.1	209.2 190.6	210.0 190.5
Crude materials for further															
processing	249.4	241.4	242.0	246.0	245.2	248.7	242.0	234.9	227.1	232.9	242.7	244.9	242.3	244.1	245.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs		196.2	184.5	188.8	190.9	195.8	190.6	189.9	188.9	196.2	201.4	202.5	202.4	204.3	204.0
Crude nonfood materials	284.0	263.2	274.0	277.6	274.4	276.4	269.0	257.0	244.2	248.4	261.4	264.2	259.7	261.4	264.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	188.9	192.2	188.8	190.0	191.1	192.8	193.4	192.0	190.7	191.2	193.5	194.9	194.4	191.7	190.8
Finished energy goods	193.0	192.5	186.3	187.6	190.9	196.8	198.5	193.4	188.8	188.2	196.1	201.7	197.1	186.7	183.8
Finished goods less energy	181.4	186.1	184.0	184.8	184.9	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	186.0	186.6	186.6	187.4	188.1	187.8
Finished consumer goods less energy	191.7	197.3	194.7	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.2	198.1	198.2	198.9	200.0	199.6
Finished goods less food and energy	177.8	182.4	180.1	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.6	182.7	182.5	183.6	183.8	183.7
Finished consumer goods less food															
and energy	190.8	196.8	193.7	195.4	195.5	195.6	195.7	195.8	195.9	197.1	197.4	197.2	198.4	198.6	198.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food															
and energy	230.0	238.4	233.5	236.3	236.4	236.8	236.8	237.2	237.2	239.2	239.8	239.9	240.1	240.3	240.8
Intermediate materials less foods															
and feeds	200.4	200.6	198.9	199.1	200.4	203.9	203.4	201.7	199.6	198.4	200.1	202.0	201.0	198.5	198.4
Intermediate foods and feeds	192.3	201.5	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.9	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.7	207.4	209.8	209.4	208.6	206.6
Intermediate energy goods	219.8	218.2	216.9	215.1	215.9	226.2	222.9	217.1	215.5	213.0	220.9	227.2	222.6	212.3	210.0
Intermediate goods less energy	192.2	193.7	191.3	192.1	193.4	194.8	195.2	194.9	193.1	192.6	193.0	193.8	193.8	193.6	193.8
Intermediate materials less foods															
and energy	192.0	192.6	190.9	191.7	193.2	194.6	194.9	194.4	192.2	191.4	191.2	191.9	191.9	191.8	192.2
Crude energy materials	240.4	218.7	232.7	233.1	228.1	228.9	220.5	207.7	197.4	204.7	219.4	221.5	218.8	220.3	223.1
Crude materials less energy		241.1	233.0	238.8	240.5	245.2	240.1	237.4	232.5	237.2	242.9	244.7	242.7	245.3	246.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy	390.4	369.7	372.7	383.3	383.5	387.6	382.7	374.4	357.7	354.2	361.4	365.2	357.7	361.9	367.4

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Total mining industries (December 1984-100)			2011						20	12					
201   Oil and gas extraction (December 1986-100)	NAICS	Industry	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>p</sup>	Oct. <sup>p</sup>	Nov. <sup>p</sup>	Dec. <sup>p</sup>
201   Oil and gas extraction (December 1986-100)		Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	238.6	238.0	234.9	236.7	229.9	218.5	208.4	213.8	224.6	227.4	226.3	227.0	227.9
Mining support activities   114.2   114.4   114.9   116.8   116.2   116.4   116.4   116.5   116.5   116.7   116.3   116.5   116.5   116.7   116.5	211		267.7	264.4	257.1	259.7	247.7	227.4	208.4	219.4	240.3	242.8	239.9	241.2	242.6
Total manufacturing industries (December 1984-100)	212		226.0	229.8	232.3	232.5	230.4	227.9	227.5	225.9	225.0	230.2	231.8	231.6	232.2
Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	213	Mining support activities	114.2	114.4	114.9	115.8	116.2	116.4	116.4	116.5	116.5	116.7	116.7	116.9	116.9
Beverage and tobacco manufacturing													194.9	192.6	191.8
Total mills		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											201.7 133.5	202.8 133.4	201.7 133.8
Apparel manufacturing.													127.4	127.2	127.2
18.0   18.0   19.3   19.2   11.4   11.7   11.2   11.3   11.25   13.9   11.5   13.9   13.8   13.7   13.5   13.5   13.4   13.5													107.6	108.1	108.9
Paper manufacturing.	316	•	163.9		165.4			167.8		167.8	168.0		169.1	169.3	170.0
Printing and related support activities.													114.4	115.0	116.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing   362,4   371.1   377.5   401.2   403.5   387.6   366.7   357.3   380.8   401.1   375.5   385.5   385.6   385.7   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   401.1   385.5   385.5   385.8   385.5   385.5   385.8   385.5													131.8	133.0	133.1
Checember 1984=100    2547   258.4   259.7   261.7   262.0   262.0   259.6   260.2   259.9   260.0   260.0   260.													111.8 390.4	111.8 360.0	111.8 351.8
2547   2544   2597   2617   2620   2620   259.6   259.6   260.2   259.9   261.7   262.0   262.0   262.0   269.6   260.2   259.9   261.8   261.0   262.0   26	324		302.4	3/ 1.1	311.5	401.2	403.3	367.0	300.7	337.3	300.0	401.1	350.4	300.0	331.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing   178.2   178.5   179.3   180.2   181.6   181.7   181.3   180.4   180.5	225		254.7	258.4	250.7	261.7	262.0	262.0	250.6	250.6	260.2	250.0	261.7	260.8	260.0
December 1984=100    211.5   211.6   215.0   214.6   213.2   211.1   207.1   204.8   201.6		<del>-</del> ·											180.2	180.6	180.6
Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).   21.5   21.6   21.5   21.6   21.6   21.8   21.1   207.1   204.8   201.6   204.8   332   Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).   184.5   184.5   185.5   185.6   185.6   185.	320	•	170.2	170.0	170.0	100.2	101.2	101.0	101.7	101.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)		·	044.5	044.0	045.0	0440	040.0	044.4	007.4	0040	004.0	0040	000 7	004.5	000.0
Machinery manufacturing,   124,7   125,6   126,6   126,1   126,1   126,3   126,4   126,5   126,5   126,0   126,5   1													203.7 185.6	201.5 185.6	203.0 185.6
334   Computer and electronic products manufacturing.   89.5   89.7   89.8   89.7   89.8   89.6   89.5   89.4   89.1   335   Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing   113.9   114.3   114.2   114.4   114.2   114.4   114.7   114.8   114.5   1337   Furriture and related product manufacturing   183.0   183.5   184.0   184.0   184.5   184.7   185.0   185.4   185.7   185.6   133.6   13													126.5	126.9	126.9
136.6   137.6   138.0   138.4   138.3   138.6   138.3   138.4   138.3   138.6   138.3   138.4   138.3   138.6   138.3   138.4   138.3   138.6   138.5   138.													89.1	89.1	89.0
Sample   S	335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	136.6	137.6	138.0	138.0	138.4	138.7	138.6	138.3			138.7	138.5	138.6
(December 1984=100)													115.8	115.9	115.8
Niscellaneous manufacturing	337		183.0	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.5	184.7	185.0	185.4	185.4	185.7	186.1	185.6	185.5
Retail trade	330	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1167	116 0	117 7	1177	117.5	1173	117.5	117.6	1176	117 0	117.8	118.0	118.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers   128.0   128.8   129.1   132.4   133.0   132.6   131.4   132.0   131.8   131.4     442	333	· ·	110.7	110.5	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.5	117.0	117.0	117.5	117.0	110.0	110.1
442   Furniture and home furnishings stores.   125.5   124.6   125.4   127.1   127.4   127.2   127.2   125.9   126.1   126.7   124.3   126.1   126.7   124.3   126.1   126.7   124.3   126.1   126.7   124.3   126.1   126.7   124.3   126.1   126.7   126.3   126.1   126.7   126.3			400.0	400.0	400.4	400.4	400.0	400.0	404.4	400.0	404.0	404.4	404.4	404.4	104.5
Belectronics and appliance stores.   81.8   80.0   80.3   74.8   73.9   75.6   78.0   77.3   77.8   76.6   74.6   74.6   74.5													131.4 127.1	131.4 128.3	131.5 127.1
Health and personal care stores.   134.9   136.2   135.4   137.8   138.6   137.9   134.6   135.2   134.7   138.3     447   Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).   80.3   75.5   77.0   76.3   82.1   86.0   86.4   82.2   74.5   73.2     Transportation and warehousing													78.9	81.2	76.9
447   Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).   80.3   75.5   77.0   76.3   82.1   86.0   86.4   82.2   74.5   73.2													136.4	136.7	137.6
Transportation and warehousing   221.8   224.3   228.2   232.3   233.3   230.4   233.7   230.0   230.5   219.2   230.4   230.5   230		Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)											79.9	89.4	92.5
481       Air transportation (December 1992=100)       221.8       224.3       228.2       232.3       233.3       230.4       233.7       230.0       230.5       219.2       24.3       228.2       232.3       233.3       230.4       233.7       230.0       230.5       219.2       221.2       221.2       221.2       223.3       233.3       230.4       233.7       230.0       230.5       219.2       221.2       232.3       233.3       230.4       233.7       230.0       230.5       219.2       221.2       221.2       221.2       131.9       132.3       132.8       135.9       137.7       138.1       137.6       137.3       136.4       137.5       136.0       196.0	454	Nonstore retailers	145.4	146.3	144.5	145.0	146.6	152.0	155.8	147.4	139.4	140.0	140.5	144.3	143.4
Water transportation		Transportation and warehousing													
Postal service (June 1989=100)   191.6   191.6   196.0   196	481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	221.8	224.3	228.2	232.3	233.3	230.4	233.7	230.0	230.5	219.2	224.3	221.0	223.7
Utilities         131.4         130.4         129.4         128.2         127.0         128.4         131.4         134.5         134.7         133.6           Health care and social assistance           6211         Office of physicians (December 1996=100)         132.5         133.1         133.2         133.1         133.2         133.1         133.1         133.3         133.3         133.4           6215         Medical and diagnostic laboratories         109.1         109.2         109.0         108.8         108.6         108.6         108.3         108.4         108.5         108.5           6216         Home health care services (December 1996=100)         129.0         130.3         130.3         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.2         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.2         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.3         130.4         130.5         180.6         180.8         181.7         181.9         181.9         181.9         180.0         180.5         180.6													136.2	137.0	136.9
Description   Line	491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
Health care and social assistance															
6211         Office of physicians (December 1996=100)         132.5         133.1         133.2         133.2         133.1         133.2         133.1         133.2         133.1         133.3         133.3         133.2         133.4         133.2         133.1         133.2         133.1         133.2         133.1         133.2         133.1         133.3         133.3         133.2         133.4         133.2         133.3         130.3         108.4         108.5 <td>221</td> <td>Utilities</td> <td>131.4</td> <td>130.4</td> <td>129.4</td> <td>128.2</td> <td>127.0</td> <td>128.4</td> <td>131.4</td> <td>134.5</td> <td>134.7</td> <td>133.6</td> <td>131.4</td> <td>131.6</td> <td>132.9</td>	221	Utilities	131.4	130.4	129.4	128.2	127.0	128.4	131.4	134.5	134.7	133.6	131.4	131.6	132.9
6215         Medical and diagnostic laboratories.         109.1         109.2         109.0         108.8         108.6         108.3         108.4         108.5         108.5           6216         Home health care services (December 1996=100).         129.0         130.3         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.2         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.3         130.3         130.4         130.3         130.2         130.3         130.7         130.4         130.6         130.6         180.6         180.8         181.7         181.9         181.9         181.9         181.9         181.9         181.9         181.9         181.9         181.9         181.9         180.6         180.6         180.6         180.8         181.7         181.9         18		Health care and social assistance													
6216       Home health care services (December 1996=100).       129.0       130.3       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.2       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.3       130.4       130.5       180.6       180.8       181.7       181.9       181.9       180.9       130.6       130.1       130.4       130.2       130.6       130.1       130.4       130.2       130.6       130.7       130.6       130.1       130.4       130.2       130.5       130.6       130.7       130.6       130.1       130.4       130.2       130.5       130.6       130.7       130.6       130.1       130.4       130.2       130.5       130.6       130.7       130.6       130.1       130.4       130.2       130.5       130.6       130.8       1		Office of physicians (December 1996=100)											133.5	133.4	133.6
622         Hospitals (December 1992=100)         179.4         179.9         179.9         179.9         180.0         180.5         180.6         180.8         181.7         181.9         181.9           6231         Nursing care facilities         128.5         129.4         130.6         130.1         130.4         130.2         130.5         130.6         130.7           62321         Residential mental retardation facilities         137.8         138.9         138.9         139.8         139.8         139.5         140.3         143.8           Other services industries           511         Publishing industries, except Internet         111.5         112.3         111.9         111.4         111.1         111.1         111.2         111.3         111.9         114.6         115.5         118.7         117.8         113.5         114.9         115.8           517         Telecommunications         101.9         102.0         101.7         101.9         101.4         101.8         101.7         102.2         101.9           5182         Data processing and related services         102.0         102.2         102.0         102.1         102.1         102.8         102.8         102.6         102.6 <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>108.5</td><td>108.4</td><td>108.5</td></tr<>													108.5	108.4	108.5
6231         Nursing care facilities		,											130.6 183.3	130.4 183.6	131.0 183.3
Residential mental retardation facilities   137.8   138.9   138.9   139.6   139.8   139.5   139.5   139.5   140.3   143.8													131.0	131.6	131.7
511         Publishing industries, except Internet         111.5         112.3         111.9         111.4         111.1         111.1         111.2         111.3         111.0         111.8           515         Broadcasting, except Internet         113.5         114.2         114.5         114.6         115.5         118.7         117.8         113.5         114.9         115.8           517         Telecommunications         101.9         102.0         101.7         101.9         101.4         101.8         101.8         101.7         102.2         101.9           5182         Data processing and related services         102.0         102.2         102.0         102.1         102.1         101.8         102.5         102.8         102.6         102.6           523         Security, commodity contracts, and like activity         123.3         124.8         126.6         126.8         130.5         129.1         127.8         128.4         129.1           53112         Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)         111.0         111.0         110.0         110.0         110.0         110.0         110.0         110.0         110.0         110.0         100.1         100.4         100.9         99.6         99.4													144.4	144.1	144.7
515         Broadcasting, except Internet.         113.5         114.2         114.5         114.6         115.5         118.7         117.8         113.5         114.9         115.8           517         Telecommunications.         101.9         102.0         101.7         101.9         101.4         101.8         101.8         101.7         102.2         101.9           5182         Data processing and related services.         102.0         102.1         102.1         102.1         102.1         101.8         102.5         102.8         102.6         102.6           523         Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.         123.3         124.8         126.6         126.8         130.5         129.1         127.8         128.4         129.1           53112         Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse).         111.0         111.0         109.4         109.2         110.0         110.0         110.4         110.1         110.0         110.0         110.5         100.1           5312         Offices of real estate agents and brokers.         97.6         97.8         97.8         97.7         98.4         98.6         98.9         99.6         99.4         100.1		Other services industries													
515         Broadcasting, except Internet.         113.5         114.2         114.5         114.6         115.5         118.7         117.8         113.5         114.9         115.8           517         Telecommunications.         101.9         102.0         101.7         101.9         101.4         101.8         101.8         101.7         102.2         101.9           5182         Data processing and related services.         102.0         102.1         102.1         102.1         102.1         101.8         102.5         102.8         102.6         102.6           523         Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.         123.3         124.8         126.6         126.8         130.5         129.1         127.8         128.4         129.1           53112         Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse).         111.0         111.0         109.4         109.2         110.0         110.0         110.4         110.1         110.0         110.0         110.5         100.1           5312         Offices of real estate agents and brokers.         97.6         97.8         97.8         97.7         98.4         98.6         98.9         99.6         99.4         100.1	511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.5	112.3	111.9	111.4	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.0	111.8	111.4	111.4	111.5
5182       Data processing and related services.       102.0       102.2       102.0       102.1       102.1       102.1       101.8       102.5       102.8       102.6       102.6         523       Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.       123.3       124.8       126.6       126.8       130.5       129.1       127.8       128.4       129.4       129.1         53112       Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse).       111.0       111.0       109.4       109.2       110.0       110.0       110.0       110.4       110.1       110.6       110.5         5312       Offices of real estate agents and brokers.       97.6       97.8       97.8       97.7       98.4       98.6       98.9       99.6       99.4       100.1													123.2	122.2	119.9
523       Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	517												101.6	101.4	101.1
53112 Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse) 111.0 111.0 109.4 109.2 110.0 110.0 110.1 110.1 110.6 110.5 5312 Offices of real estate agents and brokers													102.7	102.7	102.8
5312 Offices of real estate agents and brokers			1										131.7	132.5	132.4
													109.7 100.6	110.6 101.8	109.9 101.9
		ů .											100.6	101.8	107.8
		··											132.9	139.1	134.4
			178.7		182.1			182.8					183.0	183.0	183.0
541211 Offices of certified public accountants	541211	Offices of certified public accountants	112.5	112.0	111.9	111.4	111.5	111.1	111.1	112.3	113.6	114.5	113.7	112.7	113.3
5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413														
	E4404												148.5	148.4	148.4
													108.1 126.6	107.4 127.0	107.2 126.9
		, ,											102.1	101.3	100.9
													113.6	113.7	113.6
5621 Waste collection		Waste collection											122.5	122.6	122.6
721 Accommodation (December 1996=100)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	142.9	142.4	143.9	149.0	147.6	146.0	147.2	148.0	148.7	148.4	148.6	144.4	140.8

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

Catagory	2011						20	12					
Category	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.4	134.5	134.6	133.8	133.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages	199.0 201.2 183.8	201.6 203.8 185.9	200.5 202.6 186.8	206.0 208.6 186.2	210.8 213.4 191.4	212.2 215.2 188.3	205.8 208.0 190.1	219.2 222.6 191.0	229.2 233.2 193.5	231.6 235.9 193.0	228.2 232.1 194.9	229.6 234.0 190.8	229.3 233.9 187.5
Industrial supplies and materials	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2	183.6	184.6	181.1	180.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	189.1	197.3	201.2	197.3	194.1	196.4
Fuels and lubricants	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	250.0	261.5	272.9	271.8	256.8	253.6
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials Selected building materials	173.8 115.6	172.0 115.8	175.0 117.1	176.3 117.2	176.4 117.7	175.0 117.3	171.0 118.1	169.6 118.5	169.9 118.7	171.6 118.8	173.5 117.9	172.5 117.9	172.4 117.9
Capital goods	104.6 112.8 94.3	105.4 112.3 95.2	105.7 112.7 95.2	105.9 113.1 95.3	105.9 113.2 95.3	106.0 114.1 95.2	105.8 114.3 95.0	105.6 113.5 94.9	105.5 113.6 94.7	105.6 113.9 94.8	105.6 114.4 94.8	105.7 114.3 94.9	105.7 114.2 94.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive  Nondurables, manufactured  Durables, manufactured	116.6 113.9 113.3	116.7 114.6 113.4	116.7 114.7 114.0	116.8 114.9 114.3	116.3 114.8 113.9	116.9 114.9 115.1	117.0 114.9 114.9	116.3 114.7 114.5	116.3 114.9 114.5	116.7 115.3 114.9	116.9 115.8 114.6	116.7 115.8 114.3	116.6 115.6 114.3
Agricultural commodities Nonagricultural commodities	200.5 127.3	202.8 127.5	202.0 128.3	206.9 128.9	211.0 129.2	212.0 128.4	204.5 126.5	216.7 126.2	227.0 126.7	229.9 127.6	226.0 128.0	227.1 127.1	227.5 126.9

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

[2000 = 100]

Catamanu	2011						20	12					
Category	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.2	140.2	139.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.8	170.0	169.2	171.6	171.6	169.6	169.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.5	190.7	194.4	194.3	190.9	190.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5	120.1	120.4	121.4	120.4
Industrial supplies and materials	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.6	255.8	256.9	252.8	249.8
Fuels and lubricants	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	330.3	343.1	343.4	335.8	329.0
Petroleum and petroleum products	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.8	370.5	385.5	385.3	374.1	363.9
Paper and paper base stocks	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.2	112.6	112.3	112.2	111.5
Materials associated with nondurable													
supplies and materials	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3	176.0	175.0	174.1	176.2
Selected building materials	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.6	141.3	141.6	141.5	143.6
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.1	257.1	268.3	265.8	264.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.4
Capital goods	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	118.4	118.9	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.5	119.6	119.5	119.7
Nonelectrical machinery	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.0	114.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.8	107.7	107.6
Nondurables, manufactured	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	115.3	115.4	115.3
Durables, manufactured	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.7
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.3

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

[======================================									
Category	2010		20	11			20	12	
Category	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6	173.9	175.8
Export air freight	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.0	146.7	147.0
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8	179.8	194.2
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8	187.8	193.7

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

Item	2009		20	10			20	11			20	12	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	108.5	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.2	109.5	109.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	111.0	111.8	111.3
Compensation per hour	114.2	114.5	115.2	115.8	115.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.1	119.8	120.2	120.4	121.2
Real compensation per hour	102.7	102.8	103.5	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.0	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.5	102.2	102.3
Unit labor costs	105.2	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.4	108.3	107.7	109.0
Unit nonlabor payments	113.4	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.8	120.5	121.8	124.8	122.9
Implicit price deflator	108.4	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.5	114.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	108.2	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	109.7	110.0	110.1	110.9	110.7	111.3	112.1	111.6
Compensation per hour	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.0	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.3
Real compensation per hour	102.7	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.1	104.2	103.1	102.3	101.8	102.6	102.7	102.4	102.4
Unit labor costs	105.5	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.7	108.3	108.2	107.6	108.8
Unit nonlabor payments	113.3	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.5	117.0	119.6	121.1	119.9	121.3	124.2	122.0
Implicit price deflator	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3	114.1	114.0
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	107.0	109.3	108.8	109.4	108.3	109.3	110.4	109.4	110.5	110.9	111.3	110.0	_
Compensation per hour	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.8	115.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	117.9	119.7	120.5	121.0	_
Real compensation per hour	103.1	102.9	103.4	103.7	102.8	104.0	102.8	102.0	101.4	102.3	102.8	102.6	_
Total unit costs	109.8	107.7	108.3	108.3	109.6	110.8	109.8	111.1	109.9	110.6	110.6	112.3	_
Unit labor costs	107.0	104.9	105.8	105.9	106.8	108.2	107.1	108.0	106.8	107.9	108.2	109.9	_
Unit nonlabor costs	117.1	115.1	115.0	114.8	116.9	117.6	117.0	119.0	118.2	117.6	116.9	118.6	_
Unit profits	98.7	111.2	110.7	117.8	115.3	110.8	122.7	123.5	125.4	124.7	127.3	126.9	_
Unit nonlabor payments	110.8	113.8	113.5	115.8	116.3	115.3	118.9	120.5	120.7	120.0	120.5	121.4	_
Implicit price deflator	108.4	108.2	108.6	109.5	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	114.2	_
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	107.7	108.9	111.1	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.9	114.4	114.6	116.2	116.1	115.9	116.0
Compensation per hour	115.6	114.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	119.6	118.9	119.0	117.2	119.1	121.7	122.4	122.7
Real compensation per hour	104.0	102.6	103.8	103.8	103.6	105.1	103.4	102.7	100.8	101.8	103.8	103.8	103.6
Unit labor costs	107.4	104.9	104.0	103.9	103.5	105.4	105.3	104.0	102.3	102.5	104.8	105.6	105.7

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1967	1977	1987	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	45.9	57.5	65.9	77.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	106.3	109.5	110.0	111.0
Compensation per hour	11.6	25.1	48.0	69.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.2	115.4	118.4	120.4
Real compensation per hour	61.9	73.7	79.0	83.8	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.2	103.0	103.3	102.8	102.4
Unit labor costs	25.3	43.6	72.9	89.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	106.5	105.4	107.7	108.5
Unit nonlabor payments	22.3	39.0	63.7	86.2	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	110.2	116.0	118.7	122.7
Implicit price deflator	24.1	41.8	69.2	87.9	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	107.9	109.6	112.0	114.1
Nonfarm business													1
Output per hour of all persons	47.8	59.1	66.8	78.1	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.1	106.1	109.4	110.2	111.2
Compensation per hour	11.8	25.4	48.5	69.4	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.2	115.5	118.6	120.6
Real compensation per hour	63.1	74.5	79.7	84.2	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.0	103.4	102.9	102.5
Unit labor costs	24.8	42.9	72.7	88.9	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	106.7	105.6	107.6	108.4
Unit nonlabor payments	21.9	37.8	62.7	85.6	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	110.4	115.8	117.9	122.0
Implicit price deflator	23.6	40.9	68.7	87.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.1	109.6	111.7	113.8
Nonfinancial corporations													l
Output per hour of all employees	46.9	56.9	65.8	77.7	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.6	102.9	103.4	108.9	109.9	ı –
Compensation per hour	13.3	27.6	51.5	71.0	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.3	115.3	118.1	ı –
Real compensation per hour	70.8	81.2	84.6	86.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.2	102.5	_
Total unit costs	26.5	46.6	77.1	89.6	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.5	108.5	110.4	-
Unit labor costs	28.3	48.5	78.2	91.3	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.6	105.8	107.5	-
Unit nonlabor costs	21.7	41.6	74.2	85.3	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	120.0	115.4	117.9	<u> </u>
Unit profits	36.0	46.6	60.4	94.8	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	86.5	113.8	120.7	<u> </u>
Unit nonlabor payments	26.6	43.3	69.5	88.6	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.5	114.9	118.9	_
Implicit price deflator	27.7	46.6	75.0	90.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	109.2	111.7	_
Manufacturing													1
Output per hour of all persons	_	_	51.2	69.7	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.2	104.4	111.1	113.8	116.1
Compensation per hour	_	_	49.4	68.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.3	115.6	118.6	121.5
Real compensation per hour	_	-	81.2	82.4	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.6	104.0	103.5	103.0	103.3
Unit labor costs	_	_	96.5	97.5	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.3	109.5	104.1	104.2	104.7
Unit nonlabor payments	_	-	72.0	88.3	91.3	100.0	104.3	110.5	118.6	107.5	114.7	_	_
Implicit price deflator	_	_	78.6	90.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	108.0	111.8	-	_

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries  $^{1/}$ [2002=100]

NAICS	0] Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
IVAICO	ilidustry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003	2000	2007	2000	2003	2010	2011
	Mining												
21	Mining	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	84.9	77.0	71.2	69.0	78.8	77.2	-
211 2111	Oil and gas extraction Oil and gas extraction	96.7 96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0 90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9 75.9	82.6 82.6	-
2111	Mining, except oil and gas		96.6 98.5	100.0 100.0	105.9 102.8	104.9	86.6 104.3	80.9 101.1	78.7 94.4	71.4 94.9	92.2	93.3	
2121	Coal mining.		102.4	100.0	102.8	104.9	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	79.8	78.8	
2122	Metal ore mining		93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.5	88.4	
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.1	116.7	103.9	105.1	97.3	97.4	
213	Support activities for mining	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0	
2131	Support activities for mining	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0	
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1	106.6	
2212	Natural gas distribution		95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	106.7	
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.7	103.5	
3111	Animal food	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.4	105.3	
3112	Grain and oilseed milling		97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	109.3	107.4	
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	94.8	102.0	
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.2	103.3	97.9	93.1	
3115	Dairy products	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.7	116.0	1
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.0	112.0	1
3117 3118	Seafood product preparation and packaging  Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	82.7 96.6	89.8 98.4	100.0 100.0	101.8 97.9	96.5 100.1	110.5 104.3	122.0 103.8	101.5 101.4	86.7 94.2	102.3 95.7	92.8 96.0	
3119	Other food products	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	104.3	103.8	94.8	95.8	100.9	99.0	
0110	Sales 1904 production	100.0	34.3	150.0	104.0	130.1	102.9	102.0	34.0	33.0	130.9	33.0	1
312	Beverages and tobacco products	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	119.1	116.3	
3121	Beverages		93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	128.1	123.5	
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	138.2	148.8	
313	Textile mills	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.8	124.9	124.5	131.9	
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.6	114.7	105.3	104.2	
2422	Fabric wille	00.0	04.4	400.0	4440	445.0	422.0	440.7	444.5	4547	450.5	457.4	
3132 3133	Fabric mills  Textile and fabric finishing mills	90.2 87.2	91.4 91.0	100.0 100.0	114.0 104.1	115.3 104.5	133.0 113.3	140.7 102.4	144.5 101.0	154.7 87.0	159.5 85.1	157.1 105.2	
314	Textile and labric initialing filling.		98.1	100.0	103.1	115.2	121.3	111.4	99.4	98.3	89.4	98.3	
3141	Textile furnishings mills	100.6	98.4	100.0	106.2	115.4	119.1	108.6	100.4	101.7	88.7	95.9	
3149	Other textile product mills	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	101.7	115.5	
315	Apparel	114.7	113.9	100.0	105.9	97.7	100.7	97.5	67.4	58.9	53.8	55.9	
3151	Apparel knitting mills	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.7	64.3	69.3	69.7	
3152	Cut and sew apparel	116.2	115.2	100.0	108.5	100.9	100.7	97.7	67.7	56.9	50.1 72.7	51.7	
3159 316	Accessories and other apparel  Leather and allied products	129.8 133.8	137.4 138.5	100.0 100.0	105.8 104.8	95.8 128.4	109.8 129.4	96.3 133.7	70.7 125.3	71.7 130.6	122.1	81.0 132.4	
310	Leather and allied products	155.0	130.5	100.0	104.0	120.4	123.4	155.7	120.0	130.0	122.1	102.4	
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.0	144.8	142.1	195.9	
3162	Footwear	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	124.2	143.5	
3169	Other leather products	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	160.4	140.4	125.4	
321	Wood products	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.5	110.9	111.5	109.3	105.9	115.7	
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	107.8	113.4	108.4	112.0	119.6	123.4	
2040	Discool and anxionaged wood products	00.0	05.4	400.0	00.7	00.0	00.0	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	4440	
3212 3219	Plywood and engineered wood products  Other wood products	89.6 90.4	95.1 90.9	100.0 100.0	96.7 100.7	92.3 106.5	99.6 111.5	113.2	115.8	112.1	102.4	114.0 114.6	
322	Paper and paper products	93.5	93.9	100.0	100.7	108.7	108.6	109.6	114.5	113.5	112.8	115.8	
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.7	115.5	113.6	121.3	
3222	Converted paper products	96.0	95.4	100.0	104.4	108.5	108.8	110.0	116.1	114.1	113.9	114.8	
323	Printing and related support activities		94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	
3231	Printing and related support activities	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	Ι.
324	Petroleum and coal products	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5	1
3241 325	Petroleum and coal products	96.8 92.9	94.9 91.9	100.0 100.0	102.0 101.3	105.9 105.3	106.2 109.4	104.3 109.1	106.4 116.0	103.2 108.0	107.0 101.3	112.5 107.4	
323	Onemicals	9∠.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	100.3	109.4	109.1	110.0	100.0	101.3	107.4	1
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.1	131.6	114.2	136.3	
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	93.4	110.8	] .
3253	Agricultural chemicals		89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.2	132.7	145.9	150.8	
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	101.9	97.0	89.0	l -
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	93.9	102.8	1
00=0	0			400.5		400.5	440.5	421-	40.5	467.5	400.5	400 =	
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.6	123.9	123.7	1
3259 326	Other chemical products and preparations  Plastics and rubber products	98.1 91.2	90.9 92.8	100.0 100.0	98.6 103.9	96.2 105.8	96.0 108.8	91.5 108.7	103.5 107.1	104.4 101.7	98.0 101.6	110.7 107.2	
3261	Plastics products	90.7	92.6	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.7	107.1	99.6	98.9	107.2	
3262	Rubber products	95.0	95.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	110.0	114.9	117.0	109.6	112.0	120.9	1 .
-	]												
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.4	99.4	105.7	-
3271	Clay products and refractories	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	117.0	100.7	106.3	

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries  $^{\prime\prime}$ [2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
3272	Glass and glass products	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.3	115.3	118.8	127.3	-
3273	Cement and concrete products	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.5	88.2	91.7	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	101.3	111.0	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.7	104.4	118.7	-
331	Primary metals	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	106.4	123.0	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	118.7	142.7	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.8	67.5	55.7	72.0	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.2	121.7	119.8	128.8	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.5	123.0	104.9	114.5	-
3315	Foundries	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.8	119.7	-
332 3321	Fabricated metal products	94.7 97.8	94.6	100.0 100.0	102.7 106.6	101.4	104.3 116.2	106.2	108.6	110.5 126.1	101.3 117.1	106.5 127.7	-
3322	Forging and stamping  Cutlery and handtools	97.6	97.3 97.3	100.0	99.2	112.3 90.9	95.4	118.1 97.2	125.6 105.6	101.9	107.7	124.3	_
3323	Architectural and structural metals	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	101.3	96.7	98.9	
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	97.7	105.7	-
3325	Hardware	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	86.0	94.4	_
3326	Spring and wire products	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.8	115.2	110.7	119.7	_
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	95.2	102.4	_
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	110.5	119.1	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	111.4	112.6	-
333	Machinery	95.7	93.5	100.0	107.7	108.5	114.7	117.7	119.6	117.4	111.3	121.6	_
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	96.3	94.1	100.0	112.3	119.5	123.9	124.2	126.0	126.7	116.9	130.0	-
3332	Industrial machinery	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.1	112.2	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	118.6	123.8	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	112.1	118.4	-
3335	Metalworking machinery	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.6	116.8	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.7	89.9	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	118.8	126.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.9	154.7	172.5	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.1	369.0	353.5	289.0	-
3342	Communications equipment	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	96.6	105.1	-
3343	Audio and video equipment	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.9	93.1	62.2	66.6	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.2	161.2	214.1	-
3345 3346	Electronic instruments  Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	98.4 93.9	100.3 89.0	100.0 100.0	105.8 114.5	121.9 128.9	124.4 129.8	129.2 125.0	135.5 133.1	135.6 185.8	134.8 181.7	147.5 201.1	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	107.3	113.3	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.5	125.3	121.1	123.1	-
3352	Household appliances	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6 102.1	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5 125.5	118.5	118.9	118.8 106.6	-
3353 3359	Electrical equipment Other electrical equipment and components	97.2 104.7	98.5 99.0	100.0 100.0	102.1	110.6 101.8	118.1 106.4	119.7 101.5	107.0	118.7 103.7	110.9 95.8	112.9	-
336	Transportation equipment	85.6	89.1	100.0	108.9	107.8	113.3	114.9	126.1	120.2	114.7	132.8	
3361	Motor vehicles	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.2	115.3	145.3	_
3362	Motor vehicles and trailers	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.8	103.9	97.1	102.5	_
3363	Motor vehicle parts	85.9	87.9	100.0	104.7	105.5	109.9	108.4	114.7	109.2	110.4	129.3	_
3364	Aerospace products and parts	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.0	110.2	106.5	114.5	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	111.8	124.1	_
3366	Ship and boat building	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.7	123.4	128.2	-
3369	Other transportation equipment	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.7	188.4	-
337	Furniture and related products	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	100.1	106.9	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	99.0	109.4	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.5	94.3	-
3379	Other furniture related products	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.4	122.9	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.6	130.6	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	122.9	130.9	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	112.6	124.7	-
40	Wholesale trade	04.4	05.4	400.0	405.5	440.0	445.0	447.7	440.0	445.0	440.0	404.5	400.0
42 423	Wholesale trade	94.4 88.8	95.4 91.8	100.0 100.0	105.5 106.4	113.0 118.8	115.2 124.8	117.7 129.1	118.6 129.8	115.2 125.8	112.6 115.8	121.5 132.8	123.8 141.1
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.4	114.5	124.6	132.0	131.8	112.1	97.8	122.7	130.8
4232	Furniture and furnishings	97.0	95.5	100.0	100.8	117.9	117.2	121.0	115.6	97.9	96.4	103.1	105.3
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.8	117.9	117.0	117.6	111.3	118.0	124.6
4234	Commercial equipment	67.1	81.4	100.0	114.3	135.9	155.3	168.1	181.9	199.1	203.8	234.4	244.0
		97.3	97.7	100.0	101.5	110.9	108.5	104.1	97.9	89.6	78.3	84.5	82.9
4235	Metals and minerals		97.7	100.0									
4235 4236	Metals and minerals  Electric goods	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.5	122.9	129.2	137.7	145.0	144.6	142.9	167.0	176.4

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries<sup>1/</sup> [2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.9	112.3	111.3	102.7	98.8	96.5	87.3	91.0	93.9
424	Nondurable goods	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.7	112.1	115.1	115.0	116.0	113.6	117.1	119.7	118.4
4241	Paper and paper products	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.8	111.6	119.5	116.3	119.9	107.3	107.9	110.6	107.1
4242	Druggists' goods	95.7	94.6	100.0	120.8	137.0	155.1	164.4	165.7	171.5	185.8	192.3	205.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.5	110.7	121.2	122.3	127.1	125.5	122.5	128.7	121.9
4244	Grocery and related products	103.9	103.4	100.0	108.0	109.0	110.5	111.9	115.1	110.5	114.1	116.3	116.2
4245	Farm product raw materials	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.8	108.7	107.3	110.9	110.8	114.1	124.0	120.0	98.1
4246	Chemicals	95.5	94.1	100.0	105.9	107.2	102.4	99.8	103.8	105.0	92.8	110.7	110.2
4247	Petroleum	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.7	113.1	108.9	104.2	99.5	95.6	99.7	98.4	97.9
4248	Alcoholic beverages	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.1	98.6	100.2	103.2	105.0	101.0	101.0	94.3	91.8
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.6	110.0	112.1	108.7	101.7	98.3	103.9	106.5	104.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
44-45	Retail trade	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	109.9	112.6	116.8	119.9	117.2	117.9	120.9	123.5
441	Retail trade  Motor vehicle and parts dealers	95.3	96.7	100.0	104.9	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	95.5	100.3	102.4
4411	Automobile dealers	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.3	106.5	107.6
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.7	105.8	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	91.0	92.6	92.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	100.8	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.1	106.1	105.4	103.1	98.7	94.8	93.3	93.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.6	112.1	113.9	117.5	123.5	123.6	128.4	134.0	141.9
4421	Furniture stores	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.6	117.3	119.7	116.5	118.9	123.4	129.7
4422	Home furnishings stores	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.1	114.5	116.5	118.2	127.9	131.9	139.9	147.2	157.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
4431	Electronics and appliance stores	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
444	Building material and garden supply stores	93.5	96.6	100.0	104.7	110.5	110.1	111.0	112.2	111.8	106.4	111.2	114.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	94.6	96.1	100.0	104.7	109.9	110.6	111.4	111.1	108.8	103.1	106.3	109.5
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.4	150.9	156.1
445	Food and beverage stores	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.2	113.3	115.6	112.2	113.6	115.6	116.7
4451	Grocery stores	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.3	110.2	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.8	112.3	112.9
4452	Specialty food stores	93.6	102.9	100.0	104.8	110.7	113.0	122.8	129.2	124.8	129.7	130.8	131.8
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.8	126.5	131.0	139.5	129.5	130.4	144.0	147.5
446	Health and personal care stores	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
4461	Health and personal care stores	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
447	Gasoline stations	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	94.2	96.4	100.0	106.2	106.7	112.8	123.2	132.9	138.0	134.7	143.5	143.1
4481	Clothing stores	92.0	96.1	100.0	104.8	104.5	112.8	123.7	135.1	145.1	143.9	152.5	151.5
4482	Shoe stores	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.6	99.5	105.2	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.9	111.3	116.1
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.0	125.8	137.1	125.6	118.5	129.5	125.5
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	94.5	98.3	100.0	102.4	115.4	126.4	130.6	125.2	126.2	134.6	142.3	151.6
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	95.5	97.3	100.0	102.8	118.8	130.9	139.1	134.2	134.8	144.8	151.4	158.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	92.7	100.5	100.0	101.5	108.0	116.7	112.3	105.2	106.8	111.0	121.3	137.6
452	General merchandise stores	93.2	96.8	100.0	106.3	109.5	113.4	116.8	117.6	116.1	118.7	117.5	115.8
4521	Department stores	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	96.6	91.4
4529	Other general merchandise stores	82.5	92.4	100.0	106.4	107.8	112.1	115.0	121.6	119.3	123.0	123.3	124.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.6	114.6	126.0	130.0	126.8	119.6	124.3	137.6
4531	Florists	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.8	110.8	125.7	113.0	121.3	127.4	137.1	165.4
4532 4533	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores Used merchandise stores	90.0 81.9	93.5 85.9	100.0 100.0	108.8 104.1	121.6 104.9	128.2 106.6	143.3 112.7	151.8 123.5	149.9 132.9	156.1 116.3	167.0 122.4	182.5 139.8
4000	Cocc moronandos stores	01.0	00.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	100.0	112.7	120.0	102.0	110.0	122.4	100.0
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	110.5	102.8	100.0	104.6	100.9	104.0	115.2	118.3	106.8	94.3	95.5	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.9	121.3	126.0	148.8	163.1	166.7	174.8	182.2	213.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.3	134.2	145.4	175.9	196.4	187.2	194.8	207.0	237.3
4542 4543	Vending machine operators	121.8 90.7	104.9 94.7	100.0 100.0	112.0 93.5	121.1	114.9 87.1	124.4 93.3	117.0 96.5	125.6 101.3	111.0 106.1	114.3 99.7	135.7 113.4
4545	Direct selling establishments	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.5	94.2	07.1	93.3	96.5	101.3	106.1	99.7	113.4
481	Transportation and warehousing Air transportation	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.5	140.8	150.1	_
482111	Line-haul railroads	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.6	112.0	] [
484	Truck transportation.	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.5	107.5	98.3	106.9	] -
4841	General freight trucking	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.2	98.3	109.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.4	105.8	102.9	97.5	111.4	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.7	97.6	107.5	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving	116.6	103.0	100.0	105.1	107.3	106.5	106.2	109.6	115.9	115.0	110.9	-
491	U.S. Postal service	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
	Couriers and messengers	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	87.7	82.7	84.2	
492													
492 493 4931	Warehousing and storage	89.5 89.5	94.4 94.4	100.0 100.0	104.0 104.0	103.9 103.9	99.5 99.5	97.2 97.2	95.5 95.5	93.5 93.5	95.3 95.3	103.6 103.6	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries<sup>1/</sup>

[2002=100]

[2002=10	0]												
NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49311	General warehousing and storage	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6	-
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	99.9	99.6	100.0	108.1	110.4	110.9	116.3	119.7	121.0	122.5	131.3	_
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	102.9	101.2	100.0	105.1	100.0	97.3	101.0	101.9	99.2	97.6	101.3	_
5112	Software publishers	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.9	145.6	154.2	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	108.7	103.7	100.0	100.8	103.9	111.1	118.7	125.0	120.3	128.4	128.8	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.7	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.5	113.8	121.7	130.9	134.4	135.5	151.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	97.0	94.3	100.0	99.5	102.4	105.3	113.6	115.3	115.7	114.1	131.2	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	108.7	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.1	187.8	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	126.1	131.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	97.9	96.9	100.0	106.5	104.7	98.1	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.5	128.6	_
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	107.0	99.7	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.2	123.4	120.0	114.8	99.5	99.1	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.9	83.0	82.2	78.5	87.3	83.3	79.4	82.1	
54131	Architectural services	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.7	107.2	
54133	Engineering services	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.3	116.5	113.8	
54181	Advertising agencies	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.4	114.6	115.2	118.7	125.2	131.1	143.4	_
541921	Photography studios, portrait	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0	-
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies	67.1	79.4	100.0	108.0	120.8	126.9	146.5	176.9	203.7	205.1	198.3	
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	83.2	86.7	100.0	113.0	128.3	144.2	140.1	145.8	157.4	172.0	192.3	-
56151	Travel agencies	94.1	90.5	100.0	125.5	150.9	173.7	186.1	217.8	223.5	235.5	267.7	
56172	Janitorial services	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7	_
0045	Health care and social assistance	05.0	00.0	400.0	400.4	400.0	400.4	404.0	400.4	444.0		400.5	
6215 621511	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	95.9 103.5	98.3 103.7	100.0 100.0	103.1 104.5	103.9 106.2	102.4 102.3	104.6 103.6	102.4 105.8	111.3 115.7	114.4 121.9	109.5 115.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories  Diagnostic imaging centers	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	103.6	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8	-
021312		65.7	50.6	100.0	33.0	51.5	33.4	102.5	32.4	100.0	33.2	50.0	
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8	-
71395	Bowling centers	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5	-
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5	-
721	Accommodation	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.3	102.8	103.7	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.5	105.9	105.9
7221	Full-service restaurants	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2	103.2
7222 7223	Limited-service eating places	99.3 100.2	99.8 100.4	100.0 100.0	102.8 104.5	103.1 107.0	103.0 109.2	103.8 110.9	103.1 113.7	103.5 113.0	105.1 107.6	109.6 106.9	107.1 108.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	107.0	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.3	119.9	122.1
1224		37.0	34.0	100.0	110.0	100.2	112.2	122.1	122.0	120.0	122.0	113.3	122.1
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2 110.9	-
8121 81211	Personal care services.	96.4 98.0	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8 116.1	113.7	119.3	123.0 122.4	113.4	110.9	-
81211 81221	Hair, nail, and skin care services  Funeral homes and funeral services	100.3	103.8 97.1	100.0 100.0	108.0 100.5	112.3 96.8	116.1 96.3	115.4 101.1	119.5 100.6	122.4 94.8	113.3 96.1	112.2 98.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	101.1	100.6	103.0	113.1	116.5	
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9	
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8	_
81233	Linen and uniform supply	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2	-
81292	Photofinishing	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0	-
	ı												

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

1/ Data for most industries are available beginning in 1987 and may be accessed on the BLS website at http://www.bls.gov/lpc/iprprodydata.htm

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

[Percent]

				20	011		2012					
Country	2011	2012	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
United States	8.9	8.1	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8		
Canada	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3		
Australia	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3		
Japan	4.2	-	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	-		
France	9.4	-	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.0	-		
Germany	6.0	-	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	-		
Italy	8.5	-	8.1	8.1	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.6	10.7	-		
Netherlands	4.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7		
Sweden	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.8		
United Kingdom	8.1	-	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	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, 16 Countries (at www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted (at www.bls.gov/ilc/intl\_unemployment\_rates\_monthly.htm).

Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]											
Employment status and country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian labor force											
United States	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617 12,049
Australia	9,746 15,886	9,901 16,356	10,084 16,722	10,213 16,926	10,529 17,056	10,773 17,266	11,060 17,626	11,356 17,936	11,602 18,058	11,868 18,263	18,434
France	26,109	26.432	26.674	26,853	27.033	27.227	27,441	27.656	27.937	28.053	28.102
Germany	39,460	39,414	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,495	42,046
Italy	23,893	24,052	24,070	24,084	24,179	24,394	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,699	24,820
Japan	66,480	65,866	65,496	65,367	65,384	65,555	65,909	65,660	65,361	65,111	65,040
Korea, Republic of	22,471	22,921	22,957	23,417	23,743	23,978	24,216	24,346	24,395	24,749	25,099
Mexico.	0.450	- 0.000	- 0.000	- 0.70	41,830	43,065	43,779	44,401	45,324	45,758	48,243
Netherlands	8,156 1,952	8,289 2,012	8,330 2,054	8,379 2,109	8,400 2,168	8,462 2,220	8,596 2,257	8,679 2.283	8,716 2,305	8,568 2.332	8,572 2.370
South Africa	1,002		2,004	2,100	2,100			17,968	17,668	17,391	17,660
Spain	17,874	18,614	19,372	20,024	20,709	21,433	22,036	22,699	22,885	22,941	22,971
Sweden	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,695	4,748	4,823	4,877	4,891	4,945	5,004
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	22,072	22,434	23,099	23,880	24,808	25,952
United Kingdom	29,107	29,364	29,586	29,814	30,148	30,616	30,802	31,137	31,272	31,424	31,646
Participation rate <sup>1</sup>											
United States	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Australia	64.4 66.1	64.3 67.1	64.6 67.7	64.6 67.6	65.4 67.3	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7 67.2	66.5 67.0	66.5 66.8
France	56.1	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.2	67.2 56.1	67.5 56.2	67.7 56.3	56.6	56.5	56.3
Germany	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.2
Italy	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.1	48.1
Japan	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.7
Korea, Republic of	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1
Mexico	-	-	-	-	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.8
Netherlands	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	63.7	63.3
New Zealand	65.8	66.6	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.0	68.4
South Africa	52.7	53.9	55.1	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.6	58.0 59.6	56.1 59.7	54.3 59.8	54.3 59.8
Sweden	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.9	65.1
Turkey	30.7	30.0	-	50.0	-	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.2	47.2	48.4
United Kingdom	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2
Employed											
United States	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Australia	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247	11,435
Canada	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969	17,238
France	24,063	24,325	24,380	24,442	24,601	24,794	25,218	25,588	25,356	25,400	25,474
Germany	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,549	39,544
Italy	21,720	21,994	22,020	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,597	22,712
Japan  Korea, Republic of	63,460	62,650	62,511	62,641	62,908 22,856	63,209 23,151	63,509 23,433	63,250 23,577	62,241 23,506	62,011 23.829	62,307 24,244
Mexico	21,572	22,169	22,139	22,557	40.303	41.492	42,124	42.600	42.803	43.238	45,682
Netherlands	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,178	8,183
New Zealand	1,846	1,906	1,956	2,024	2,085	2,135	2,174	2,188	2,164	2,180	2,215
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,864	13,453	13,059	13,263
Spain	15,970	16,459	17,130	17,810	18,796	19,596	20,202	20,108	18,735	18,309	17,972
Sweden	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,487	4,534	4,631
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	20,120	20,415	20,820	20,827	22,112	23,628
United Kingdom	27,618	27,835	28,096	28,388	28,681	28,942	29,148	29,354	28,878	28,945	29,086
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>											
United States	63.7 60.0	62.7 60.2	62.3 60.8	62.3 61.1	62.7 62.1	63.1 62.7	63.0 63.3	62.2 63.9	59.3 62.9	58.5 63.0	58.4 63.1
Canada	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3	62.5
France	51.7	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.0
Germany	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.7
Italy	45.1	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.0	44.0
Japan	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2	56.2
Korea, Republic of	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.5	58.6	58.7	59.1
Mexico	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	55.0 60.9	55.9 61.7	55.8 62.9	55.5 63.4	54.7 62.8	54.6 60.8	54.8 60.5
New Zealand	62.1	63.0	63.2	64.3	65.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	64.0	63.6	63.9
South Africa	- 02.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8
Spain	47.1	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.7	53.1	53.8	52.8	48.9	47.7	46.8
Sweden	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.8	60.4	61.3	61.3	59.5	59.5	60.3
Turkey	-	-		-		40.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	42.1	44.1
United Kingdom	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	58.5	58.2	58.0
Unemployed											
United States	6,801 658	8,378 630	8,774 599	8,149 551	7,591 531	7,001 516	7,078 484	8,924 483	14,265 649	14,825 621	13,747 614
Canada	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294	1,196
France	2,046	2,107	2,294	2,411	2,432	2,433	2,223	2,068	2,581	2,653	2,628
Germany	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,946	2,502
Italy	2,173	2,058	2,050	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,102	2,108
Japan	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100	2,733
Korea, Republic of	899	752	818	860	887	827	783	769	889	920	855
Mexico	206	254	341	419	1,527 441	1,573 366	1,655 306	1,801 267	2,521 327	2,520 390	2,561 389
Netherlands New Zealand	106	106	98	419 85	83	85	83	267	141	152	389 155
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,215	4,332	4,397
Spain	1,904	2,155	2,242	2,214	1,913	1,837	1,834	2,591	4,150	4,632	4,999
Sweden	227	234	264	300	361	332	293	296	404	411	373
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	2,019	2,279	3,053	2,696	2,324
United Kingdom	1,489	1,529	1,490	1,426	1,467	1,674	1,654	1,783	2,394	2,479	2,560
Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>											
United States	4.7	5.8 6.4	6.0 5.9	5.5 5.4	5.1 5.0	4.6 4.8	4.6	5.8 4.3	9.3 5.6	9.6 5.2	8.9 5.1
Australia	6.8 6.5	6.4 7.0	5.9 6.9	5.4 6.4	6.0	4.8 5.5	4.4 5.2	4.3 5.3	7.3	5.2 7.1	5.1 6.5
France	6.5 7.8	7.0 8.0	6.9 8.6	9.0	9.0	5.5 8.9	5.2 8.1	5.3 7.5	7.3 9.2	7.1 9.5	9.4
Germany	7.0	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.0
Italy	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.5
Japan	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.2
Korea, Republic of	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4
Mexico	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.3
Netherlands	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.5
New Zealand.	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5
South Africa	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	22.8 11.4	23.9 18.1	24.9 20.2	24.9 21.8
Spain	10.7	11.6 5.1	11.6 5.8	11.1	9.2 7.7	7.0	8.3 6.1	11.4	18.1	20.2 8.3	21.8 7.5
Turkey	- 0.0	0.1	-	-		8.8	9.0	9.9	12.8	10.9	9.0
United Kingdom	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9	8.1

Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.
 Employment as a percent of the working-age population.
 Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 16 Countries at www.bls.gow/fict/Scomparefi.htm. Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report international Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted at www.bls.gow/fict/full, unemployment, rates, monthly, htm, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available. There are breaks in series for the United States (2003, 2004), Germany (2005), Mexico (2011), the Netherlands (2003, 2010), Spain (2002, 2005), and Sweden (2005).

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

[2002 = 100]

[2002 = 100]  Measure and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Output per hour																
United States	70.9	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	100.0	108.5	118.0	123.4	127.6	134.4	131.8	137.3	152.7	155.7
Australia	87.3	88.2	92.7	96.0	93.6	98.4	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.3	107.8	109.8	106.5	111.1	112.0	107.5
Belgium	88.3	93.8	95.0	94.3	98.2	97.6	100.0	101.6	104.2	108.0	109.0	114.2	115.4	108.8	113.2	113.4
Canada	82.9	86.4	90.8	94.8	100.1	97.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	104.0	106.8	107.3	106.1	104.7	108.5	110.6
Czech Republic	64.9	67.5	68.5	76.9	88.1	94.7	100.0	106.9	115.5	133.9	159.3	168.6	183.6	186.2	210.4	231.7
Denmark	87.2	94.6	94.2	95.8	98.8	99.0	100.0	104.0	109.6	112.3	118.7	120.7	114.2	115.1	125.2	128.1
Finland	67.6	71.1	75.3	80.8	90.4	93.9	100.0	106.3	113.4	118.8	132.7	145.3	138.9	116.1	129.1	128.9
France	78.3	82.1	86.1	89.9	95.1	96.3	100.0	103.3	107.2	112.1	116.5	119.6	115.5	115.4	122.4	125.1
Germany	83.1	88.0	88.4	90.2	97.0	99.7	100.0	104.1	108.4	113.7	125.1	129.8	124.6	106.9	115.0	120.2
Italy	95.6	97.1	95.7	96.4	100.9	100.8	100.0	98.1	100.3	102.9	105.7	107.2	105.1	98.5	107.7	107.3
Japan	88.1	91.1	92.1	94.5	99.5	97.4	100.0	105.3	111.5	118.8	121.6	128.9	134.3	125.9	144.5	140.4
Korea, Republic of	57.7	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	100.0	106.8	117.1	130.7	145.7	156.2	157.3	159.1	172.7	183.1
Netherlands	83.8	84.3	86.4	89.9	96.8	97.2	100.0	102.4	109.4	114.6	119.1	125.3	122.7	116.3	125.9	131.0
Norway	90.3	91.1	88.6	92.3	95.4	97.6	100.0	108.6	114.7	116.5	112.3	112.3	115.2	116.7	122.0	124.4
Singapore	74.5	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	100.0	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.5	107.2	144.7	156.2
Spain	89.8	90.7	92.3	93.9	94.9	98.5	100.0	101.7	103.6	106.5	111.8	115.9	114.7	117.2	124.3	130.6
Sweden	67.3	73.6	78.2	85.4	91.6	89.4	100.0	108.0	120.3	128.5	139.6	143.7	135.3	121.2	143.8	148.7
Taiwan	69.9	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	100.0	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.6	173.8	178.7
United Kingdom	80.6	82.8	83.8	88.3	94.0	96.8	100.0	106.0	113.2	118.4	123.6	127.9	129.7	127.9	133.6	139.6
Output United States	82.0	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	100.0	103.2	111.6	115.5	120.3	124.5	117.2	106.2	118.2	123.2
Australia	88.3	90.3	92.4	93.6	95.0	97.0	100.0	102.5	102.5	101.7	102.5	105.5	104.4	101.8	102.5	100.4
Belgium	90.1	94.3	95.9	96.3	100.8	101.0	100.0	98.6	102.2	102.2	102.3	105.5	105.2	89.2	93.5	96.6
Canada	77.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	100.0	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.8	82.1	86.4	88.5
Czech Republic	71.0	75.2	75.9	81.8	92.1	95.1	100.0	104.0	113.7	135.4	159.9	172.3	190.6	170.1	193.7	212.6
Denmark	90.1	97.8	98.5	99.2	102.4	102.9	100.0	96.9	98.3	98.0	102.9	105.8	101.9	90.6	92.0	93.3
Finland	62.1	68.1	74.7	80.9	92.2	96.3	100.0	102.8	107.7	112.3	126.9	140.5	133.9	99.4	108.5	110.6
France	86.5	89.7	93.7	96.8	100.1	100.5	100.0	101.0	102.8	105.1	106.3	108.8	104.2	96.4	99.9	101.0
Germany	87.9	91.6	92.8	93.8	100.6	102.5	100.0	101.4	105.5	108.0	117.7	123.6	120.1	93.3	103.9	112.4
Italy	96.3	97.3	98.1	97.9	101.5	100.8	100.0	97.5	99.0	99.8	104.0	107.4	103.5	86.4	92.5	93.1
Japan	105.7	108.3	102.6	102.2	107.6	101.7	100.0	104.6	110.6	116.3	121.8	129.1	130.2	107.1	126.7	122.1
Korea, Republic of	63.4	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	100.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.3	165.5	177.4
Netherlands	86.4	87.7	90.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	102.9	105.1	108.7	115.1	113.4	103.0	110.1	114.0
Norway	97.8	102.8	102.2	102.8	102.1	100.8	100.0	103.3	108.5	113.0	115.8	119.6	124.0	115.4	118.0	120.3
Singapore	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	100.0	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.7	181.2	195.0
Spain	77.7	82.7	87.7	92.7	96.8	100.1	100.0	100.9	101.3	102.1	104.0	104.3	101.3	88.9	89.4	91.6
Sweden	67.5	73.0	79.5	87.0	94.7	93.1	100.0	105.1	115.6	121.6	130.3	135.2	127.9	100.9	120.9	128.3
Taiwan	76.1	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	100.0	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.7	190.2	199.4
United Kingdom	98.4	100.2	101.0	101.7	104.2	102.6	100.0	99.7	101.8	101.7	103.6	104.6	102.0	92.1	95.6	97.6
Total hours																
United States	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	100.0	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.2	92.7	89.0	77.4	77.4	79.1
Australia	101.1	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	100.0	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7	91.6	93.4
Belgium	102.0	100.6	101.0	102.1	101.3	103.5	100.0	97.0	96.4	94.7	93.9	92.4	91.2	82.0	82.6	85.2
Canada	93.5	95.9	95.7	99.2	103.2	101.3	100.0	99.6	100.7	98.6	94.8	92.2	88.4	78.5	79.7	80.1
Czech Republic	109.4	111.4	110.8	106.4	103.2	100.4	100.0	97.3	98.4	101.2	100.4	102.2	103.8	91.3	92.0	91.8
Denmark	103.4	103.4	104.6	103.5	103.6	103.9	100.0	93.2	89.7	87.3	86.6	87.7	89.2	78.7	73.5	72.8
Finland	91.9	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.6	100.0	96.8	95.0	94.5	95.6	96.7	96.4	85.6	84.1	85.8
France	110.5	109.3	108.8	107.7	105.2	104.3	100.0	97.7	95.9	93.8	91.3	90.9	90.2	83.5	81.6	80.7
Germany	105.8	104.1	104.9	104.0	103.8	102.8	100.0	97.4	97.3	95.0	94.1	95.2	96.3	87.3	90.3	93.5
Italy	100.7	100.2	102.5	101.5	100.6	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.2	98.5	87.7	85.9	86.7
Japan	120.0	118.9	111.5	108.2	108.1	104.4	100.0	99.3	99.1	97.9	100.2	100.2	96.9	85.1	87.7	87.0
Korea, Republic of	109.9	102.2	84.5	92.4	98.8	102.1	100.0	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	95.8	96.9
Netherlands	103.1	103.9	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	100.0	96.8	94.0	91.7	91.3	91.9	92.4	88.5	87.4	87.0
Norway	108.4	112.8	115.4	111.5	107.0	103.3	100.0	95.1	94.6	97.0	103.1	106.5	107.6	98.9	96.7	96.7
Singapore	104.0	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	100.0	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.2	130.3	125.2	124.8
Spain	86.5	91.2	95.0	98.8	102.1	101.7	100.0	99.2	97.8	95.9	93.0	90.0	88.3	75.9	71.9	70.1
Sweden	100.2	99.2	101.7	101.8	103.3	104.1	100.0	97.3	96.1	94.7	93.3	94.1	94.5	83.3	84.0	86.3
Taiwan	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	100.0	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4	109.4	111.6
United Kingdom	122.1	121.0	120.6	115.3	110.9	106.0	100.0	94.1	90.0	86.0	83.8	81.8	78.7	72.0	71.6	69.9

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

[2002 = 100]

[2002 = 100]																
Measure and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Unit labor costs																i
(national currency basis)																i
United States	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	100.0	99.5	92.3	91.1	89.9	88.1	93.7	93.7	85.2	85.7
Australia	94.4	94.5	94.9	95.4	96.8	97.4	100.0	101.1	105.5	110.9	114.9	117.8	123.2	125.7	125.7	129.6
Belgium	97.1	94.8	95.0	97.0	94.9	98.7	100.0	100.6	98.3	98.5	101.1	102.0	104.4	116.0	111.7	110.6
Canada	99.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	100.0	103.7	106.5	107.7	110.2	113.0	116.2	119.3	112.4	112.7
Czech Republic	91.7	97.1	103.1	96.5	93.3	99.2	100.0	101.1	101.4	90.1	81.9	82.4	79.6	78.3	71.4	66.0
Denmark	94.0	89.7	92.6	93.4	92.4	96.6	100.0	102.9	101.2	104.4	102.7	106.5	114.4	117.5	111.1	111.1
Finland	118.6	114.8	112.9	109.0	101.6	104.6	100.0	96.8	94.3	93.9	87.0	81.8	87.9	107.9	97.6	100.2
France	103.3	102.0	98.1	97.1	96.6	97.9	100.0	99.2	98.8	97.8	97.8	97.1	103.3	107.9	103.7	104.0
Germany	102.6	98.7	99.9	100.1	97.8	98.2	100.0	98.0	94.6	91.3	86.3	83.9	89.6	109.0	99.6	97.5
Italy	91.1 106.5	93.9 106.4	93.8 107.9	95.2 105.0	93.4 99.1	96.5 102.6	100.0 100.0	105.9 93.0	107.3 86.7	107.6 80.1	107.0 77.1	108.4 72.5	115.5 72.0	127.3 77.1	119.4 66.4	122.4 69.8
Japan Korea, Republic of	115.1	110.7	107.9	96.2	93.8	98.8	100.0	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.4	101.8
Netherlands	93.5	95.3	96.9	96.3	93.8	97.5	100.0	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	107.0	99.6	97.8
Norway	79.8	82.6	89.9	91.3	93.2	96.6	100.0	95.6	93.5	95.9	105.7	109.6	112.3	115.8	113.6	115.6
Singapore	116.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	100.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.0	77.7	75.7
Spain	97.9	99.2	98.3	96.4	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.8	104.0	107.1	109.5	114.1	121.4	122.2	116.0	111.9
Sweden	114.9	110.8	108.3	102.3	99.0	106.2	100.0	96.6	89.1	86.1	81.6	84.3	91.9	106.8	88.1	87.6
Taiwan	122.7	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	100.0	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	77.6	70.3	71.5
United Kingdom	89.4	91.4	96.7	98.0	96.4	97.3	100.0	99.9	98.2	99.0	100.5	100.2	102.0	106.6	107.4	104.9
*																1
Unit labor costs																i
(U.S. dollar basis)																i
United States	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	100.0	99.5	92.3	91.1	89.9	88.1	93.7	93.7	85.2	85.7
Australia	135.9	129.3	109.8	113.2	103.5	92.6	100.0	121.3	142.9	155.6	159.3	181.8	193.4	183.3	212.8	246.4
Belgium	133.8	113.0	111.7	109.3	92.6	93.4	100.0	120.5	129.3	129.8	134.3	147.9	162.6	170.9	156.6	162.9
Canada	115.0	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.9	99.8	100.0	116.2	128.5	139.7	152.7	165.3	171.1	164.2	171.4	179.1
Czech Republic	110.6	100.3	104.6	91.4	79.1	85.4	100.0	117.3	129.2	123.1	118.7	131.4	152.8	134.4	122.4	122.2
Denmark	127.8	107.0	109.0	105.4	90.0	91.4	100.0	123.4	133.2	137.3	136.3	154.3	177.3	172.9	155.7	163.6
Finland	162.4	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	100.0	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	137.0	159.0	136.9	147.6
France	140.2	121.2	115.3	109.5	94.3	92.7	100.0	118.8	130.0	128.8	130.0	140.9	160.9	159.1	145.4	153.2
Germany	141.1	117.7	117.5	112.8	95.5	93.0	100.0	117.3	124.5	120.2	114.7	121.7	139.6	160.6	139.8	143.7
Italy	121.0	112.9	110.6	107.2	91.3	91.4	100.0	126.8	141.2	141.7	142.2	157.2	179.9	187.7	167.4	180.3
Japan	122.6	110.0	103.1	115.6	115.1 103.7	105.7	100.0 100.0	100.4 103.6	100.4	91.1 130.6	83.0 137.8	77.1 140.8	87.3	103.1	94.8	109.7
Korea, Republic of	178.8 129.3	146.1 113.7	96.2 113.8	101.1 108.5	91.6	95.7 92.3	100.0	121.6	112.1 130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	119.2 152.8	107.0 157.7	117.2 139.8	114.9 144.1
Netherlands Norway	98.7	93.1	95.0	93.4	84.4	85.8	100.0	107.8	110.8	118.9	131.6	149.5	159.1	147.0	150.0	164.8
Singapore	148.0	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	100.0	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.0	102.1	107.8
Spain	136.0	119.2	115.8	108.6	94.6	92.8	100.0	123.1	136.8	141.1	145.5	165.5	189.2	180.1	162.7	164.8
Sweden	166.6	140.9	132.5	120.3	105.0	99.9	100.0	116.2	117.9	112.1	107.6	121.3	135.7	135.6	118.8	131.3
Taiwan	154.2	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	100.0	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	81.1	77.0	84.1
United Kingdom	92.9	99.6	106.7	105.5	97.3	93.2	100.0	108.7	119.8	119.9	123.3	133.5	125.9	111.2	110.4	112.0
Ü																i
Hourly compensation		I	I	I						I						1
(national currency basis)																1
United States	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	100.0	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.5	128.6	130.0	133.5
Australia	82.4	83.3	87.9	91.5	90.5	95.9	100.0	106.0	109.9	116.8	123.9	129.3	131.2	139.6	140.8	139.4
Belgium	85.7	88.9	90.3	91.5	93.1	96.3	100.0	102.3	104.2	106.4	110.2	116.4	120.5	126.1	126.4	125.4
Canada	82.8	84.1	88.8	90.9	93.6	96.3	100.0	103.3	107.0	112.1	117.7	121.3	123.3	124.9	121.9	124.7
Czech Republic	59.5	65.6	70.6	74.1	82.2	94.0	100.0	108.0	117.1	120.6	130.4	138.9	146.2	145.8	150.2	153.0
Denmark	81.9	84.9	87.2	89.5	91.3	95.6	100.0	107.0	110.8	117.2	122.0	128.5	130.7	135.3	139.1	142.3
Finland	80.2	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	100.0	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	125.9	129.2
France	80.9	83.8	84.5	87.3	91.9	94.4	100.0	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	124.5	126.9	130.1
Germany	85.3	86.8	88.4	90.3	94.9	97.9	100.0	102.0	102.6	103.8	107.9	108.9	111.7	116.5	114.6	117.1
Italy	87.1 93.8	91.1 97.0	89.8 99.4	91.7 99.2	94.3 98.6	97.2 99.9	100.0 100.0	103.8 97.9	107.6 96.7	110.7 95.2	113.1 93.8	116.2 93.5	121.4 96.8	125.4 97.1	128.6 96.0	131.3 98.0
Japan Korea, Republic of	93.8 66.4	72.7	79.3	79.6	98.6 85.2	99.9 89.1	100.0	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2	186.3
Netherlands	78.4	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	120.3	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.5	128.1
Norway	72.1	75.3	79.6	84.2	89.0	94.7	100.0	103.9	100.4	111.7	118.6	123.1	120.4	135.2	138.5	143.8
Singapore	86.8	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.0	100.6	107.3	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.5	101.9	112.4	118.2
Spain	87.9	90.0	90.7	90.5	91.9	96.6	100.0	104.5	107.7	114.1	122.4	132.3	139.3	143.1	144.2	146.1
Sweden	77.4	81.5	84.7	87.4	90.8	95.0	100.0	104.3	107.1	110.7	113.9	121.0	124.3	129.5	126.7	130.2
Taiwan	85.7	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	100.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	118.3	122.1	127.8
United Kingdom	72.1	75.7	81.0	86.5	90.6	94.1	100.0	105.9	111.1	117.1	124.2	128.2	132.3	136.4	143.4	146.5
CCu Tunguoni	74.1	10.1	01.0	00.0	55.0	U-7. I	100.0	100.0		1.77.1	127.2	120.2	102.0	100.7	1-0.7	1-70.0

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

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>					1	1	er 100 f		workers				
industry and type of case	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 4	2000 4	2001 4
PRIVATE SECTOR <sup>5</sup>													
Total cases		8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5		8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7		6.1	5.7
Lost workdays		4.1 84.0	3.9 86.5	3.9 93.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	/0./	64.0	00.5	93.0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>5</sup> 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		5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0		4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9		3.6	3.6
Lost workdays		112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Mining													
Total cases		8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9		4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases Lost workdays		5.0 119.5	4.5 129.6	4.1 204.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
	137.2	119.5	129.0	204.7	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Construction Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases		6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0			4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
General building contractors:													
Total cases		13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5		9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4			6.9
Lost workday cases Lost workdays		6.4 137.6	5.5 132.0	5.4 142.7	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Heavy construction, except building:		.07.0	.02.0										
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		6.3	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	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays		153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases		5.8	5.6	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		14.2	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	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	_	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8		6.1	5.5
Lost workdays		172.5	172.0	165.8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases		16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6		13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4			11.0
Lost workday cases Lost workdays		7.8	7.2	6.6 128.4	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Stone, clay, and glass products:				120.4									
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		7.3	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	7.4	7.1	7.3		7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0			5.3
Lost workdays		180.2	169.1	175.5	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases		18.7 7.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4 6.7	15.8 6.9	14.4	14.2	13.9			11.1
Lost workdays		155.7	7.1 146.6	6.6 144.0	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Industrial machinery and equipment:	147.0	133.7	140.0	144.0	_	_	_						
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		4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2		4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0			
Lost workdays		88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases		9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3		7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9		5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases		3.8	3.7	3.6		3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays  Transportation equipment:	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		6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6		6.3	6.0
Lost workdays		153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:			0.5										
Total cases Lost workday cases		5.9 2.7	6.0 2.7	5.9 2.7	5.6 2.5		5.3 2.4	5.1 2.3	4.8 2.3	4.0 1.9		_	
Lost workdays		57.8	64.4	65.3		2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:	55.4	37.0	04.4	00.0	_	_	_	_	_	_		-	_
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	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_

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

					Incid	lence ra	tes per 1	00 work	ers <sup>3</sup>				
Industry and type of case <sup>2</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 4	2001 4
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	. 11.6	11.7	11.5 5.5	11.3 5.3	10.7 5.0	10.5 5.1	9.9 4.9	9.2 4.6	8.8 4.4	8.2 4.3	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases Lost workdays	5.5 107.8	5.6 116.9	5.5 119.7	5.3 121.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays	. 174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco products: Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	-
Textile mill products:													
Total casesLost workday cases	10.3	9.6 4.0	10.1 4.4	9.9 4.2	9.7 4.1	8.7 4.0	8.2 4.1	7.8 3.6	6.7 3.1	7.4 3.4	6.4 3.2	6.0 3.2	5.2 2.7
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.1
Apparel and other textile products:		00	00.0	0									
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases		3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	. 80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-
Paper and allied products:	10.7	10.1	11.0	44.0	0.0	9.6	0.5	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.0		0.0
Total cases  Lost workday cases	. 12.7 5.8	12.1 5.5	11.2 5.0	11.0 5.0	9.9 4.6	9.6 4.5	8.5 4.2	7.9 3.8	7.3 3.7	7.1 3.7	7.0 3.7	6.5 3.4	6.0 3.2
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases Lost workdays	3.3 63.8	3.3 69.8	3.2 74.5	3.2 74.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Chemicals and allied products:	. 03.0	09.0	74.5	74.0		_		_	_	_	_	_	_
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products: Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	4.3 2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2						-	-	-	_
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases Lost workdays	8.0 147.2	7.8 151.3	7.2 150.9	6.8 153.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Leather and leather products:		.00	.00.0	100.0									
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Transportation and public utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5		0.4	0.7	0.0	7.0	7.0		0.0
Total cases  Lost workday cases	9.2 5.3	9.6 5.5	9.3 5.4	9.1 5.1	9.5 5.4	9.3 5.5	9.1 5.2	8.7 5.1	8.2 4.8	7.3 4.3	7.3 4.4	6.9 4.3	6.9 4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	J.4 —	J.5	J.2 —	J. 1	-	4.5		4.5	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade: Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases Lost workdays	3.4	3.4 63.2	3.3 69.1	3.4 79.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	. 00.0	00.2	03.1	13.2									
Total cases	. 2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases	9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays	. 17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_
Services													
Total cases	. 5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9		4.6
Lost workdays	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6		_		_	_	_	_	_	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985-88, which were based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}\,$  Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

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

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

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

All events	51	1996-2000	2001-2005	200	)53
Transportation incidents	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	(average)	(average) <sup>2</sup>	Number	Percent
Highway	All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Highway	Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Moving in same direction	Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Moving in same direction	Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
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 in roadway         129         136         140         2           Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area         171         166         176         3           Water vehicle         105         82         88         2           Aircraft         263         206         149         3           Assaults and violent acts         1,015         850         792         14           Homicides         66         602		117	151	175	3
Moving in intersection					
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   3   36   36   36   36   36   36			_		_
Side of road   264   310   345   6     Noncollision   372   335   318   6     Jack-knifed or overturned—no collision   298   274   273   5     Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)   378   335   340   6     Noncollision accident   321   277   281   5     Overturned   212   175   182   3     Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment   376   369   391   7     Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway   129   136   140   2     Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area   171   166   176   3     Water vehicle   105   82   88   2     Aircraft   263   206   149   3      Assaults and violent acts   1,015   850   792   14     Homicides   766   602   567   10     Shooting   617   465   441   8     Suicide, self-inflicted injury   216   207   180   3      Contact with objects and equipment   1,005   952   1,005   18     Struck by folling, sliding object   364   345   385   7     Struck by folling, 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 or crushed in collapsing materials   128   118   109   2      Falls   714   763   770   13     Fall to lower level   636   669   664   12     Fall from ladder   106   125   129   2     Exposure to harmful substances or environments   535   498   501   9     Contact with overhead power lines   132   118   112   2     Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances   122   114   136   2     Cover and explosions   196   174   159   3     Fires-unintended or uncontrolled   103   95   93   2		101	107	104	_
Noncollision		264	310	3/15	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					
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)					
Noncollision accident					
Overturned         212         175         182         3           Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway         129         136         140         2           Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area         171         166         176         3           Water vehicle         105         82         88         2           Aircraft         263         206         149         3           Assaults and violent acts         1,015         850         792         14           Homicides         66         602         567         10           Shooting         617         465         441         8           Suicide, self-inflicted injury         216         207         180         3           Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by falling object         567         560         607         11           Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level         7         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128					
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway         376         369         391         7           Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway         129         136         140         2           Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area         171         166         176         3           Water vehicle         105         82         88         2           Aircraft         263         206         149         3           Assaults and violent acts         1,015         850         792         14           Homicides         766         602         567         10           Shooting         617         465         441         8           Suicide, self-inflicted injury         216         207         180         3           Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by falling objects on floor or ground level         77         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials				_	_
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway         129         136         140         2           Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area         171         166         176         3           Water vehicle         105         82         88         2           Aircraft         263         206         149         3           Assaults and violent acts         1,015         850         792         14           Homicides         766         602         567         10           Shooting         617         465         441         8           Suicide, self-inflicted injury         216         207         180         3           Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by 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 or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         10 lower level			-	1	_
Toadway	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	376	369	391	7
parking lot or non-road area         171         166         176         3           Water vehicle         263         206         149         3           Aircraft         263         206         149         3           Assaults and violent acts         1,015         850         792         14           Homicides         66         602         567         10           Shooting         617         465         441         8           Suicide, self-inflicted injury         216         207         180         3           Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by folling, 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 or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13           Fall to lower level         636         669         664         12           Fall	roadway	129	136	140	2
Water vehicle         105         82         88         2           Aircraft         263         206         149         3           Assaults and violent acts         1,015         850         792         14           Homicides         766         602         567         10           Shooting         617         465         441         8           Suicide, self-inflicted injury         216         207         180         3           Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by falling object         364         345         385         7           Struck by folling, 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 or crushed in collapsing materials         157         128         121         2           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13         76 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
Aircraft       263       206       149       3         Assaults and violent acts       1,015       850       792       14         Homicides       766       602       567       10         Shooting       617       465       441       8         Suicide, self-inflicted injury       216       207       180       3         Contact with objects and equipment       1,005       952       1,005       18         Struck by object       567       560       607       11         Struck by falling object       364       345       385       7         Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level       77       89       94       2         Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects       293       256       278       5         Caught in running equipment or machinery       157       128       121       2         Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials       128       118       109       2         Falls       10 lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></td<>				1	
Assaults and violent acts         1,015         850         792         14           Homicides         766         602         567         10           Shooting         617         465         441         8           Suicide, self-inflicted injury         216         207         180         3           Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by falling object         364         345         385         7           Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level         77         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in running equipment or machinery         157         128         121         2           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13         13         Fall to lower level         636         669         664         12         12         12         12         11         11         2         2				1	_
Homicides	Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Shooting       617       465       441       8         Suicide, self-inflicted injury       216       207       180       3         Contact with objects and equipment       1,005       952       1,005       18         Struck by object       567       560       607       11         Struck by falling object       364       345       385       7         Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level       77       89       94       2         Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects       293       256       278       5         Caught in running equipment or machinery       157       128       121       2         Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials       128       118       109       2         Falls       774       763       770       13         Fall to lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265 </td <td>Assaults and violent acts</td> <td>1,015</td> <td>850</td> <td>792</td> <td>14</td>	Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Suicide, self-inflicted injury         216         207         180         3           Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by falling object         364         345         385         7           Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level         77         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in running equipment or machinery         157         128         121         2           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13           Fall to lower level         636         669         664         12           Fall from ladder         106         125         129         2           Fall to lower level, n.e.c.         153         154         160         3           Fall to lower level, n.e.c.         117         123         117         2           Exposure to harmful substances or environments         535 <t< td=""><td>Homicides</td><td>766</td><td>602</td><td>567</td><td>10</td></t<>	Homicides	766	602	567	10
Contact with objects and equipment         1,005         952         1,005         18           Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by falling object         364         345         385         7           Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level         77         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in running equipment or machinery         157         128         121         2           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13           Fall to lower level         636         669         664         12           Fall from ladder         106         125         129         2           Fall from roof         153         154         160         3           Fall to lower level, n.e.c.         117         123         117         2           Exposure to harmful substances or environments         535         498         501         9           Contact with electric current         290         265	Shooting	617	465	441	8
Struck by object         567         560         607         11           Struck by falling object         364         345         385         7           Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level         77         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in running equipment or machinery         157         128         121         2           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13           Fall to lower level         636         669         664         12           Fall from ladder         106         125         129         2           Fall from roof         153         154         160         3           Fall to lower level, n.e.c.         117         123         117         2           Exposure to harmful substances or environments         535         498         501         9           Contact with electric current         290         265         251         4           Contact with overhead power lines         132	Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Struck by falling object         Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level       7       89       94       2         Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects       293       256       278       5         Caught in running equipment or machinery       157       128       121       2         Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials       128       118       109       2         Falls       714       763       770       13         Fall to lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74	Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level         77         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in running equipment or machinery         157         128         121         2           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13           Fall to lower level         636         669         664         12           Fall from ladder         106         125         129         2           Fall from lover level, n.e.c.         153         154         160         3           Fall to lower level, n.e.c.         117         123         117         2           Exposure to harmful substances or environments         535         498         501         9           Contact with electric current         290         265         251         4           Contact with overhead power lines         132         118         112         2           Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances         112         114         136         2           Oxygen deficiency	Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level         77         89         94         2           Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects         293         256         278         5           Caught in running equipment or machinery         157         128         121         2           Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials         128         118         109         2           Falls         714         763         770         13           Fall to lower level         636         669         664         12           Fall from ladder         106         125         129         2           Fall from lover level, n.e.c.         153         154         160         3           Fall to lower level, n.e.c.         117         123         117         2           Exposure to harmful substances or environments         535         498         501         9           Contact with electric current         290         265         251         4           Contact with overhead power lines         132         118         112         2           Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances         112         114         136         2           Oxygen deficiency		364	345	385	7
Interest   Interest					
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects       293       256       278       5         Caught in running equipment or machinery       157       128       121       2         Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials       128       118       109       2         Falls       714       763       770       13         Fall to lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95		77	89	94	2
Caught in running equipment or machinery       157       128       121       2         Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials       128       118       109       2         Falls       714       763       770       13         Fall to lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Fires-unintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2		293	256	278	5
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials       128       118       109       2         Falls       714       763       770       13         Fall to lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2		157	128	121	_
Fall to lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2				1	_
Fall to lower level       636       669       664       12         Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2	Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall from ladder       106       125       129       2         Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2					
Fall from roof       153       154       160       3         Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Fires-unintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2					
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.       117       123       117       2         Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Fires-unintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2					_
Exposure to harmful substances or environments       535       498       501       9         Contact with electric current       290       265       251       4         Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2			_		
Contact with electric current         290         265         251         4           Contact with overhead power lines         132         118         112         2           Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances         112         114         136         2           Oxygen deficiency         92         74         59         1           Fires and explosions         196         174         159         3           Firesunintended or uncontrolled         103         95         93         2	i ali to lower level, il.e.c.	117	125	'''	_
Contact with overhead power lines       132       118       112       2         Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2					
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances       112       114       136       2         Oxygen deficiency       92       74       59       1         Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2				1	
Oxygen deficiency         92         74         59         1           Fires and explosions         196         174         159         3           Firesunintended or uncontrolled         103         95         93         2			_	1	
Fires and explosions       196       174       159       3         Firesunintended or uncontrolled       103       95       93       2			114	136	
Firesunintended or uncontrolled	Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
		196	174	159	
Explosion	Firesunintended 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.
2 Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
3 The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

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.