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**REVIEW**

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

A composite image featuring a hand holding a red wallet, another hand holding several coins, and a large pink piggy bank. The background is dark, and the piggy bank has a reflection below it.

The relationship between job characteristics and retirement savings in defined contribution plans during the 2007–2009 recession



U.S. Department of Labor  
Seth D. Harris, Acting Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Erica L. Groshen, Commissioner

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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, June 05, 2013	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for First Quarter 2013
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Wednesday, June 12, 2013	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for March 2013
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Friday, June 21, 2013	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for May 2013
Thursday, June 27, 2013	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2012

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## The relationship between job characteristics and retirement savings in defined contribution plans during the 2007–2009 recession

*Several job characteristics, most notably a decline in real earnings, were linked to declines in participants' contributions to defined contribution retirement plans during the recession of 2007–2009; employer size, occupation, and industry-specific employment losses, among other characteristics, were also associated with changes in retirement plan contributions*

Christopher R. Tamborini,  
Patrick Purcell, and  
Howard M. Iams

The landscape of U.S. employer-sponsored pensions has undergone substantial changes over recent decades. These changes have been marked by the shift from traditional defined benefit (DB) plans to defined contribution (DC) plans.<sup>1</sup> A central feature of most DC plans is that employees must take a more active role in their own retirement preparation: employees decide whether to participate, how much to contribute, how contributions will be invested, and whether to change these contributions and investments over time. Such decisions, in turn, can have considerable effects on an individual's retirement resources.

In this article, we explore how the job characteristics of individuals who participate in DC plans are associated with longitudinal changes in their contribution levels, namely the probability of experiencing a substantial reduction in contribution levels during a time of severe recession (2007–2009). This focus, although narrowly defined, is interesting for several reasons. First, despite a variety of studies assessing the relationship between contribution behavior and individual and plan characteristics,<sup>2</sup> there is surprisingly little information on how job char-

acteristics relate to employee contributions. Most studies, moreover, do not focus on the same DC plan participant over multiple years. Existing studies also do not provide a basis for understanding how job characteristics might help account for differences between DC participants who reduce their contributions over time, including during the recent recession, and those who do not.

The focus of this article also provides insights into how retirement savings behavior during the Great Recession related to an individual's job characteristics.<sup>3</sup> We know that aggregate retirement wealth fell sharply between 2007 and 2009.<sup>4</sup> Much of this loss stemmed from a decline in stock prices, but unemployment and falling wages, among other factors, also may have led to reduced contributions to retirement accounts.<sup>5</sup> No research has systematically examined how job characteristics potentially relate to this dynamic. For example, economic conditions may affect DC plan participants of particular industries or employer sizes differently. Perceptions of job security may vary by industry, and employer matches may differ between large and small employers.

Understanding contribution behavior is

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also important because contributions can affect an individual's retirement security. In general, consistently contributing to a retirement account over one's working life will increase retirement income security. However, a reduction in contributions, especially if it is long term, could have adverse implications for financial well-being during retirement.

We draw data from a unique, restricted-use file that matches a nationally representative sample of workers from the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to their W-2 tax records received by the Social Security Administration (SSA). The SIPP data contain information on job characteristics around the beginning of the recession, and the administrative data provide longitudinal information on respondents' actual DC plan contributions and earnings over the 2007–2009 period. Together, these data provide a unique opportunity to study participant-level changes in contribution levels over the financial crisis by job characteristics, controlling for observable differences across individuals.

In our analysis, we follow private-sector workers who participated in a DC plan in 2007 and had the same employer throughout the recession. This allows us to present estimates that are not influenced by job change, unemployment, or time spent not in the labor force. The results bring into focus several job characteristics as they relate to a reduction in DC plan contributions over the recession. We find that the higher the employment losses in the industries in which DC plan participants work, the greater the probability of observing a substantial reduction in real contributions between 2007 and 2009, holding important covariates constant. The likelihood of reduced contributions was also greater for DC plan participants who worked for a small employer and for those who experienced a decrease in individual earnings.

The next section further elaborates the background of the study. This is followed by a description of the data, methods, and results. The final section summarizes the main findings and implications.

## Background

Along with Social Security and personal savings, employer-sponsored pensions represent a key pillar of U.S. retirement security. The movement away from the use of traditional DB pensions and toward the use of DC retirement accounts has been well documented.<sup>6</sup> In recent years, DC plans have become the dominant employer-sponsored retirement plan for private-sector workers with pensions.<sup>7</sup> Workers participating in these plans elect to defer some portion of their

salaries or wages into a qualified retirement savings account.

A central advantage of DC plans to employees is that the plans are portable from job to job.<sup>8</sup> They are also more flexible than traditional DB pensions (e.g., under certain circumstances, employees may access funds before retirement). Employees typically decide how much to contribute (some employers also match employee contributions) and how the account is to be invested. The opportunity to change contribution amounts has potential advantages and risks. An advantage is that workers are able to reduce their contributions to smooth consumption and improve well-being when experiencing an income shock. A risk is that workers who reduce their contributions, especially over the long term, potentially reduce their retirement resources; contributions generally need to occur regularly over one's worklife to provide adequate income during retirement years.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, consistency can provide "dollar averaging," and DC-plan participants who choose to not contribute during a falling market, or who contribute less, probably fail to "buy low."

In this context, an important research and public policy focus is the consideration of whether (and why) workers participate in a retirement plan and how much and for how long over their working lives they contribute. This issue is particularly relevant in light of the 2007–2009 recession.<sup>10</sup>

There are several reasons why DC plan participants might change—namely, reduce—their contributions during an economic downturn. First, individuals' financial outlook may change. Compared with regular savings, savings in DC accounts are less liquid and, therefore, not as easily tapped for current consumption in the event of a financial emergency. If workers are worried about the economy or perceive rising unemployment as a threat to job security, they may be less willing to participate in a 401(k) plan or to contribute as much as they had before the downturn began. Participants may choose to divert some savings from retirement accounts to general purpose savings out of a reluctance to withdraw money from retirement accounts before reaching retirement age.<sup>11</sup>

Second, an individual's financial circumstances can change. An economic downturn could lead to job loss or reduced earnings, which can alter savings and consumption patterns.<sup>12</sup> An economic downturn may correlate with a decline in family income or assets (such as housing wealth), which might induce DC plan participants to reduce contributions. Alternatively, greater economic distress may prompt some to consume less and save more.<sup>13</sup> Recent research, for example, provides evidence that older households incurred substantial losses in assets over the

2007–2009 recession and, in response, consumed less, saved more, and worked longer.<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, economic conditions can be associated with family status change, such as divorce,<sup>15</sup> and changes in family structure can alter one's financial circumstances.<sup>16</sup>

Third, a changing economic environment may encourage employers to alter provisions of their DC plan.<sup>17</sup> There is evidence that the recent recession led some companies to reduce or suspend matching contributions.<sup>18</sup> This is important in light of research showing that an employer match can have an impact on DC plan participation and contributions.<sup>19</sup>

Relatively little empirical research has assessed how DC participants' level of contributions evolved over the recent recession. Existing studies based on administrative data from investment firms indicate that inertia generally prevailed over the recession for workers already participating in DC plans.<sup>20</sup> One study, for example, reported that about 70 percent of Vanguard DC plan participants made no changes to their elective contribution rates in 2008 while 20 percent increased contribution rates and only 7 percent decreased contribution rates.<sup>21</sup> However, an analysis of national survey data matched to longitudinal tax records found evidence of a greater prevalence of reductions in contribution levels during the recent recession (2007–2009) relative to a prior, nonrecessionary period (2005–2007).<sup>22</sup>

In addition to economic conditions, individual characteristics are important determinants of contribution levels. A life cycle model views age as a key factor related to individual savings and financial outlook.<sup>23</sup> Put simply, a life cycle perspective maintains that savings would follow an inverted U-shape over one's own life. Adults who are in their peak earnings years would be expected to increase savings, while younger people, who have less income and fewer financial assets, would be expected to save less and contribute less to DC plans.

Nonetheless, contribution behavior also varies among individuals within the same age range. This is due in part to differences in individual preferences (e.g., taste for saving) and attitudinal variables, such as planning horizon. Also important are socioeconomic differences—such as earnings, family income, and wealth—as well as educational attainment, marriage, and race/ethnicity.<sup>24</sup> Plan characteristics, such as employer matches, investment choices, and ability to borrow, also correlate with contributions.<sup>25</sup> Moreover, a wide range of social and psychological factors can be potential correlates.<sup>26</sup>

*Job characteristics and DC plan contributions during a recession.* One set of characteristics often overlooked in the lit-

erature is the job characteristics of DC participants. Prior studies have revealed the importance of job characteristics on retirement timing and pension plan features, but no research has traced out its association with contribution behavior.<sup>27</sup> Given a lack of empirical work in this area, the most relevant job characteristics are difficult to distinguish precisely. Further complicating the picture, job characteristics can be defined in many ways, ranging from physical and intellectual demands, organizational tasks, and earnings and fringe benefits to environmental conditions. Herein, we examine how several broad characteristics—including employment loss in DC plan participants' industry of employment, employer size, job tenure, occupation, union membership, and earnings—were associated with contributions to DC plans during the 2007-to-2009 recession. An advantage of looking at these characteristics is that they are observable in national survey data.

The channels that are expected to link the job characteristics examined in this study with contributions to DC plans over the recession are as follows. If participants' contribution levels respond to what is happening to the participants personally, their contributions might also respond to what is happening to workers around the participants (i.e., peer effects). Of particular significance is evidence that job losses can affect not only those losing their jobs but also those who remain employed.<sup>28</sup> Accordingly, as employment losses in an industry increase, the perception of job security among employees within that industry decreases. Under these conditions, participants may reduce their retirement contributions, for example, by building up their precautionary savings in nonretirement accounts. Alternatively, companies operating in an industry with heavy employment losses might be more likely to reduce or suspend matching contributions. Such circumstances could place downward pressure on the contributions of DC plan participants within these industries.

Employer size also might be consequential. Relative to large employers, small businesses tend to have more employee turnover,<sup>29</sup> are more likely to go out of business in any given year, and are more likely to reduce or suspend employer matches during a recession.<sup>30</sup> In contrast, large employers tend to provide more job security,<sup>31</sup> match employee DC plan contributions,<sup>32</sup> and provide more investment choice in their DC plans.<sup>33</sup> In this context, DC plan participants who work for smaller employers may have a greater likelihood of reducing their contributions relative to those who work for larger employers.

Union status may be important to contributions to DC plans, particularly during an economic downturn. Union contracts often include retirement plan provisions, and

insofar as union membership provides job security and stable wages, unionized workers may feel less likely to be laid off during a recession which, in turn, may influence retirement savings.

Another factor is job tenure. Longer-tenured workers may have longer planning horizons—and may be closer to retirement—and greater seniority sometimes provides greater job security in the event of layoffs during an economic downturn. We would expect that the longer individuals already participating in a DC plan have worked at a particular job, the less likely they would be to experience a reduction in their contributions over the recent recession, all else equal.

Occupation also could be pertinent. Given that the recession more adversely affected blue-collar workers,<sup>34</sup> DC plan participants in managerial and professional occupations may have been less likely than blue-collar workers to reduce their contributions, all else being equal. Having a job that also offers a DB pension plan may be associated with a recessionary decline in contributions to DC plans.<sup>35</sup> For example, one might expect individuals who participate in both a DC and DB plan to be more likely to reduce DC contributions in favor of consumption in the event of a financial emergency or growing pessimism about the economy. On the other hand, jobs that provide both DB and DC plans may attract individuals with a taste for savings, and these individuals may be less apt than others to reduce their contributions.<sup>36</sup>

Personal earnings often play a pivotal role in determining DC plan participants' level of contributions. In general, lower earners are less likely to participate in a DC retirement plan when eligible.<sup>37</sup> More importantly for this study, among workers already participating in a DC plan, consistency of contribution amounts over time is likely to be highly sensitive to changes in individual earnings, and perhaps even more so during a recession.

## Data and methods

Our data consist of the 2008 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation matched to W-2 tax records received by the Social Security Administration. The SIPP is a nationally representative panel survey of the civilian noninstitutional U.S. population conducted by the Census Bureau. In this study, we used waves 1 through 5 of the 2008 SIPP panel. The first interviews (wave 1) inquired about income and employment in the months of May through August of 2008. The last interviews (wave 5) referred to the months of December 2009 through March 2010.<sup>38</sup>

Linking the SIPP with SSA's Detailed Earnings Record (DER) file provides longitudinal information on respondents' annual earnings and tax-deferred contributions to DC plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b)) on the basis of their W-2 tax records.<sup>39</sup> These data are exceptionally useful for tracking individual earnings and DC plan contributions over multiple years. Another virtue is that they more accurately measure DC retirement account contributions than do self-reported data, as collected in household surveys.<sup>40</sup> The administrative data do not contain information on employer contributions.

Our study sample consists of people ages 29–59 years in wave 1 of the 2008 SIPP panel who (1) were matched to the administrative records, (2) were present through wave 5 of the SIPP panel, (3) had positive earnings in both 2007 and 2009, and (4) had participated in a DC plan in 2007. We thus observe how workers who were already contributing to a DC retirement account at the start of the recession changed their contributions, if at all, during the recession.

To make the analysis more straightforward, we applied several other restrictions:

- Because DC retirement plans are not offered to most part-time workers, we limited our sample to workers employed full time at wave 1.
- To ensure that a person's job characteristics reported in wave 1 (referring to the summer of 2008) were applicable to the beginning of the recession (late 2007), we selected only people who had started their primary job before December 2007.
- We looked only at private-sector workers because the relationship between job characteristics and DC retirement plan contributions are likely to be different for public sector workers.<sup>41</sup>
- Workers must have remained with the same employer from the start of the SIPP through December 2009, the calendar year including the official end of the recession.<sup>42</sup> This is important because it allows us to exclude cases in which job change or job loss led to reductions in DC plan contributions.
- The analysis excludes agricultural workers and the self-employed because of their unique labor market situations.

Exhibit 1 lists our selection rules for the SIPP-DER dataset, which yielded a final sample of 4,747 individuals.

*Analysis and measures.* We use descriptive tabulations and multivariate probit models to examine how the job

**Exhibit 1. Main restrictions of study sample, SIPP-DER dataset**

1. Ages 29–59 (SIPP wave 1)
2. Positive earnings in 2007 and 2009 (DER)
3. Positive contributions in DC plan, 2007 (DER)
4. Full-time, private-sector workers (SIPP wave 1)
5. Started job before December 2007 (SIPP wave 1)
6. Retained same employer through December 2009 (SIPP waves 1–5)
7. No self-employed or agricultural workers (SIPP wave 1)

characteristics of DC account participants in 2007 are related to having a reduced annual contribution in 2009 relative to 2007. The general model is descriptive and can be expressed as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 JOB + \beta_2 C + \epsilon$$

where  $Y$  is the estimated probability of a reduction in employee annual DC account contributions of 10 percent or more between 2007 and 2009 net of other characteristics,  $\alpha$  is the intercept,  $\beta$ s are the regression coefficients, and  $\epsilon$  is the error term. Vector  $JOB$  reflects the job characteristics, and the vector  $C$  refers to the control variables.

The dependent variable  $Y$  equals 1 when a DC plan participant's 2009 contribution reflects at least a 10-percent real decline relative to 2007; if not, then  $Y$  equals 0. The choice to use a 10-percent threshold reflects a reasonable approximation of substantial loss that goes beyond incremental changes in salary. To display the underlying distribution of this variable, chart 1 reports the cumulative percentage change in DC retirement contributions between 2007 and 2009 among our analysis sample. As can be observed, the 10-percent (or more) threshold captures the majority of reductions over the period. Note that our results are robust to different specifications (e.g., –15 percent, –20 percent).

The main independent variables measure the characteristics of a person's main job as determined by hours of work. The first variable of interest is industry-specific employment change over the observation period. To construct this variable, we use the seasonally adjusted percentage change in employment from December 2007 to June 2009 by industry as estimated by Christopher Goodman and Steven Mance.<sup>43</sup> This source (which uses the BLS Current Employment Statistics survey) provides better aggregate estimates of industry-specific employment loss over the recession than SIPP's household data. We then use the SIPP data to establish the industry of employment of respondents in our sample and assign to them the December 2007–June 2009 job loss percentage of their in-

dustry discussed above. Combining this information, we thus have a continuous variable indicating the percentage change for respondents' industry of employment over the recession. The last column in table 1 lists these values. As is seen, industries with relatively high employment loss include construction and durable manufacturing, and those with relatively low employment loss include educational and health services and utilities.

Note that sensitivity analysis using alternative specifications of our industry-specific employment change variable (e.g., using 3- and 14-point ordinal groups ranked from lowest to highest employment loss over the recession) showed similar results. We also tested models where the variable was binary (1 = respondent was in an industry with above-average employment loss, 0 = otherwise). Those results show patterns similar to those presented in the paper.

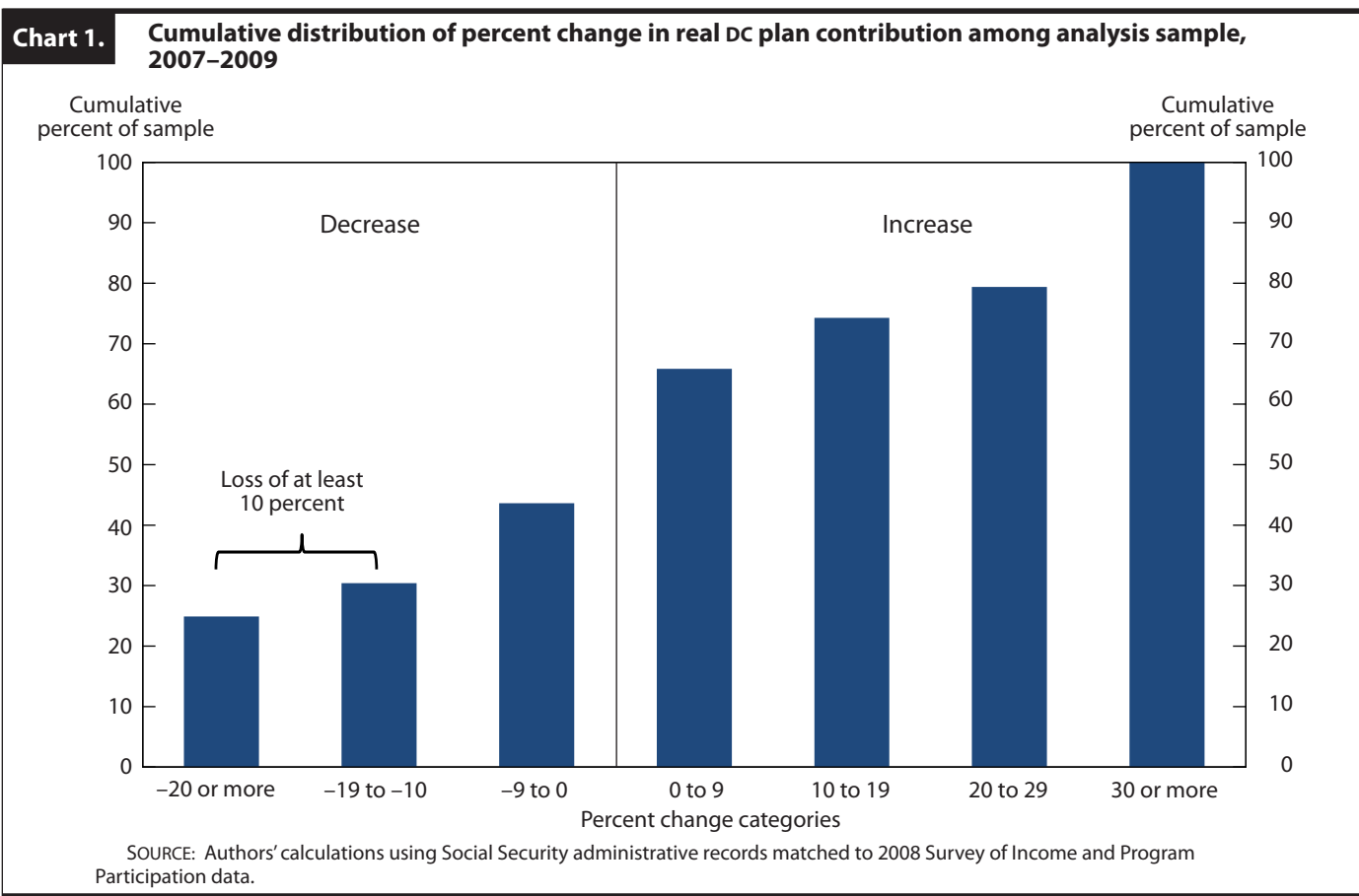
We measured several other job characteristics using SIPP data reported by respondents in the first interview of the panel. Employer size was measured by three binary variables indicating 1 to 49 employees, 50 to 99 employees, or 100 or more employees. Binary variables also measured whether workers had high job tenure at the start of the recession (1 = 7 or more years at the same job, 0 = otherwise), union membership (1 = yes, 0 = no), professional-manager-technical occupation (1 = yes, 0 = no), and participation in a DB pension plan (1 = yes, 0 = no). To control for a reduction in work hours during the observation period, we measured whether the worker was working part time (usually worked fewer than 35 hours per week) by December 2009 (1 = yes, 0 = no).

Sociodemographic controls using SIPP data included dummy variables for race and ethnicity, gender, college degree, and marital status, and for whether the individual's residence was located in a metropolitan area. A binary variable also accounted for any marital status change between wave 1 and the end of 2009 (wave 5). Respondents' age was measured in years.

Personal earnings, which use the matched DER data, were measured in two ways. First, we introduced the natural logarithm of the workers' 2007 annual earnings from their main job. Second, to account for changes in earnings over the observation period, a binary variable indicated if a respondent's real earnings declined by more than 10 percent from 2007 to 2009 (1 = yes, 0 = no). This allowed us to test if reduced DC plan contributions occurred concomitantly with reduced labor earnings (i.e., passive change).

We reported the results from the probit models as marginal effects, which can be interpreted as the association between an independent variable and the probability that the DC plan participant (as of 2007) had substantially re-





duced contributions in 2009 relative to 2007, holding the other variables in the model constant. The analyses use SIPP person-weights from wave 5 and employ Stata's *svy* command to account for SIPP's complex survey design (Stata-Corp 2009). We price-indexed earnings and DC plan contributions to 2009 dollars using the CPI-W. Table 1 presents descriptive statistics of our study sample.

## Results

Table 2 presents tabulations of the prevalence of substantial reductions (at least 10 percent) in real DC plan contributions from 2007 to 2009 by the selected job characteristics in our sample of full-time private-sector workers who were DC plan participants in 2007 and who remained with the same employer throughout the recession. Several interesting patterns emerge. Overall, around 30 percent of the sample experienced substantial decreases in their contributions between 2007 and 2009. This rate, however, differed by job characteristics. Among participants in industries with relatively very low employment losses from

2007 to 2009, such as those working in educational and health services or utilities, we observed substantially fewer instances of decreased contributions compared with contributions of participants working in industries with relatively high employment losses, such as construction and manufacturing. Within the middle of the distribution of employment losses from 2007 to 2009, participants in the leisure and hospitality industry and wholesale trade had a relatively high prevalence of substantive reductions in DC contributions.

The prevalence of substantial contribution declines also differed by employer size. DC retirement plan participants at firms with fewer than 50 employees at the beginning of the recession had a higher propensity to have substantially reduced contributions by 2009 than participants in firms with 100 or more employees (35.1 percent versus 28.5 percent). The results also indicate that workers with union membership had above-average proportions of contribution decreases, while those in managerial and professional occupations had, on average, lower proportions of contribution decreases. The pattern of reductions in DC con-

**Table 1. Descriptive statistics for analysis sample**

Job characteristic or demographic control	Percent/mean	Standard error	Percentage change in seasonally adjusted employment <sup>1</sup>
<b>Job characteristics</b>			
Educational and health services	17.2	0.60	3.3
Utilities	2.0	.22	.6
Personal and other services	2.6	.28	-2.5
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	.27	-3.4
Financial activities	12.1	.45	-5.8
Retail trade	10.1	.50	-6.7
Transportation and warehousing	3.8	.30	-7.3
Mining and logging	.7	.66	-7.3
Wholesale trade	4.9	.35	-7.6
Information	4.3	.39	-7.6
Professional and business services	11.7	.49	-8.9
Nondurable manufacturing	7.1	.38	-9.8
Durable manufacturing	18.0	.72	-17.5
Construction	3.0	.27	-19.8
<b>Employer size in 2007</b>			
1–49 employees	20.9	.69	—
50–99 employees	8.8	.38	—
100 employees or more	70.4	.75	—
<b>Job tenure 7 years or less in 2007</b>			
Union membership in 2007	8.2	.47	—
<b>Managerial or professional occupation</b>			
Defined benefit pension plan	37.5	.90	—
Hours change from full time (2007) to part time (2009)	7.5	.46	—
Mean of the logarithm of 2007 earnings	10.95	.01	—
Loss of at least 10 percent in individual real earnings, 2007–2009	19.1	.64	—
<b>Demographic controls</b>			
Female	43.2	.76	—
Married	71.1	.79	—
Marital status change <sup>2</sup>	3.2	.29	—
Bachelor's degree	42.1	.81	—
Non-White	22.0	.71	—
Age (mean)	43.9	.13	—
Metropolitan area <sup>3</sup>	81.8	1.37	—
Number	4,747	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Industries are shown from lowest to highest employment loss by percentage change in seasonally adjusted employment, December 2007–June 2009. These data are adapted from Christopher J. Goodman and Steven M. Mance, “Employment loss and the 2007–09 recession: an overview,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2011, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Change in marital status between wave 1 and the end of 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Individual's residence is located in a metropolitan area.

NOTE: Data are weighted and corrected for SIPP's complex survey design.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation data.

**Table 2. Percentage distribution of substantial reductions in DC plan contributions (2007–2009) among analysis sample, by selected job characteristics**

Job characteristic	Percentage with a loss of at least 10 percent <sup>1</sup>	Standard error
All	30.0	0.7
Educational and health services	22.9	1.6
Utilities	20.3	5.5
Personal and other services	25.4	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	38.6	6.9
Financial activities	27.1	2.2
Retail trade	31.3	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	37.7	5.7
Mining and logging	33.1	3.9
Wholesale trade	40.7	4.3
Information	31.4	4.5
Professional and business services	26.0	2.3
Nondurable manufacturing	32.4	3.0
Durable manufacturing	34.5	2.0
Construction	34.5	3.7
Employer size in 2007		
1–49 employees	35.1	1.8
50–99 employees	30.2	2.8
100 employees or more	28.5	.8
Job tenure in 2007		
7 years or less	29.0	1.2
More than 7 years	30.8	1.0
Union membership in 2007	37.2	2.8
Managerial or professional occupation	26.0	.9
Defined benefit pension plan	29.9	1.2
Hours change from full time (2007) to part time (2009)	35.5	3.0
Loss of at least 10 percent in individual real earnings, 2007–2009	63.2	2.0
Number	4,747	—

<sup>1</sup> Industries are shown from lowest to highest employment loss by percentage change in seasonally adjusted employment, December 2007–June 2009. These data are adapted from Christopher J. Goodman and Steven M. Mance, “Employment loss and the 2007–09 recession: an overview,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2011, table 1.

NOTE: Data are weighted and corrected for SIPP’s complex survey design.

SOURCE: Authors’ calculations using Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation data.

tributions among participants with union membership could stem, in part, from the association between union membership and blue collar occupations in our sample (we exclude public sector workers). Evidence suggests that the recession more adversely affected blue-collar workers.<sup>44</sup> Thus, a loss in earnings or heightened anxiety about the economic environment may have contributed to this pattern. No substantial variation from the average

was observed by job tenure and DB pension participation. Not surprisingly, those who were working part time by December 2009 were more likely than other workers to have substantially decreased their contributions.

In addition, we found a strong relationship between declines in individual earnings and reductions in DC plan contributions. Among participants who experienced more than a 10-percent reduction in earnings from 2007 to 2009,

a sharply larger proportion of reduced DC plan contributions (63 percent) occurred by 2009 than the average (30 percent).

To examine whether these relationships hold in a multivariate context, we estimated a series of probit regressions that examine the relative contribution of each job characteristic (while holding the other covariates constant) on the probability of a substantial reduction in contributions to DC retirement accounts over the 2007–2009 period.

As previously discussed, we define a substantial decrease as occurring when an individual's contributions between 2007 and 2009 declined by more than 10 percent in real terms. The results (marginal effects) of four models appear in table 3. Models 1–3 are nested, in that each model extends the previous model to control for incremental effects of labor earnings measures. Model 4 uses a subset of our study sample.

Model 1 estimates the job characteristics controlling

Independent variables	Full analysis sample			Excluding individuals with earnings reduced by at least 10 percent, 2007–2009
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Percent change in seasonally adjusted employment December 2007–June 2009 by industry (higher = less employment loss) <sup>1</sup>	–0.005 <sup>2</sup>	–0.005 <sup>2</sup>	–0.002 <sup>5</sup>	–0.002 <sup>4</sup>
Employer size (reference group = 1–49 employees)				
50–99 employees	–.055 <sup>4</sup>	–.054 <sup>4</sup>	–.055 <sup>4</sup>	–.053 <sup>4</sup>
100 employees or more	–.073 <sup>2</sup>	–.074 <sup>2</sup>	–.064 <sup>2</sup>	–.059 <sup>3</sup>
Job tenure above the median of 7 years	.019	.016	.001	–.016
Union membership	.053 <sup>4</sup>	.052 <sup>4</sup>	.047 <sup>5</sup>	.042
Managerial or professional occupation	–.033 <sup>4</sup>	–.039 <sup>4</sup>	–.005	.002
Defined benefit pension plan	.007	.006	.010	.001
Hours change from full time (2007) to part time (2009)	.054 <sup>5</sup>	.054 <sup>5</sup>	–.001	–.027
<b>Earnings characteristics</b>				
Mean of the logarithm of 2007 earnings	—	.019	–.040 <sup>4</sup>	.001
Loss of at least 10 percent in individual real earnings, 2007–2009	—	—	.425 <sup>2</sup>	—
<b>Demographic controls</b>				
Married	–.009	–.011	–.014 <sup>5</sup>	–.014
Marital status change <sup>6</sup>	.129 <sup>3</sup>	.128 <sup>3</sup>	.152 <sup>2</sup>	.127 <sup>3</sup>
Male	–.019	–.025	–.023	–.028 <sup>5</sup>
Bachelor's degree	–.071 <sup>2</sup>	–.079 <sup>2</sup>	–.062 <sup>2</sup>	–.063 <sup>2</sup>
Non-White	.049 <sup>3</sup>	.050 <sup>3</sup>	.044 <sup>4</sup>	.051 <sup>3</sup>
Age (mean)	–.003 <sup>3</sup>	–.003 <sup>2</sup>	–.003 <sup>2</sup>	–.002 <sup>4</sup>
Metropolitan area <sup>7</sup>	.008	.006	.004	.001
Number	4,747	4,747	4,747	3,863

<sup>1</sup> The percentage job loss by industry was estimated by Christopher J. Goodman and Steven M. Mance in "Employment loss and the 2007–09 recession: an overview," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2011, table 1.

<sup>2</sup>  $p < .001$ ; (two-tailed).

<sup>3</sup>  $p < .01$ .

<sup>4</sup>  $p < .05$ .

<sup>5</sup>  $p < .10$ .

<sup>6</sup> Change in marital status between wave 1 and the end of 2009.

<sup>7</sup> Individual's residence is located in a metropolitan area.

NOTE: Data are weighted and corrected for SIPP's complex survey design.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation data.

for the demographic covariates but not participants' earnings characteristics. Results indicate a positive association between working in an industry with higher employment losses from 2007 to 2009 and the probability of substantially reducing contributions to DC plans over the same period. Specifically, for each percentage point by which the employment loss in a participant's industry exceeded the mean loss in the private sector (-6.6 percent), the probability of substantially reduced DC plan contributions increased by 0.5 percentage point.

As the results from model 1 show, employees who worked for larger firms from 2007 to 2009 were less likely to have reduced their contributions during that period than did workers in firms with fewer than 50 employees. Being in a managerial or professional occupation also was negatively associated with the probability of substantially reduced contributions, but union membership was associated with a higher probability. Job tenure and having a DB pension plan were not significant covariates. Changing from full-time to part-time work between wave 1 and December of 2009 was marginally significant ( $p < .10$ ) and, as expected, was associated with a higher probability of reduced contributions.

Models 2 and 3 add characteristics related to individual earnings. Model 2 introduces participants' 2007 log earnings level. The variable is not significant and the other parameters remain similar to model 1. Model 3 adds a binary variable indicating a reduction in individual real earnings of more than 10 percent between 2007 and 2009. Introducing this variable had a large impact. Specifically, employees with a considerable reduction in earnings had a much larger probability (by 42.5 percentage points) of substantially reducing their contribution to a DC plan over the 2007–2009 period than did those with stable or increased earnings over the same period. The size of this association was, by far, the largest among all of our models.

Unlike model 2, having higher 2007 log earnings in model 3 lowered the likelihood of a substantive reduction in contributions to a DC plan, all else being equal. The association between industry-specific employment change from 2007 to 2009 and the outcome variable was in the expected direction and remained marginally significant ( $p < .10$ ). It is worth noting that the magnitude of this variable declined in model 3 relative to models 1 and 2 because being in an industry with greater employment loss over the recession correlated with having reduced individual earnings over the same period. Additionally, accounting for reduced individual earnings removed the significance level of having a managerial or professional occupation and lessened the significance of union mem-

bership ( $p < .10$ ). The statistical significance and magnitude of employer size remained unchanged.

We estimated an additional model (4) to examine the relationship between job characteristics and reduced DC plan contributions for participants who had stable or increased earnings over the period. This model, which contains the same variables as model 2, excludes DC plan participants with substantially reduced earnings between 2007 and 2009 (about 19 percent of the study sample). The results are generally similar to prior models. Notably, among DC plan participants with stable or higher earnings over the period, being employed in an industry that experienced greater employment loss was associated with an increased probability of substantially reducing contributions ( $p < .05$ ). More specifically, for each percentage point by which the worker's industry experienced employment loss above the mean, the probability of a reduced contribution increased by about 0.2 percentage point. Additionally, working for a large employer, relative to smaller employers, was associated ( $p < .05$ ) with a decreased probability of having a reduced DC pension contribution (by around 6 percentage points). Union status and managerial or professional occupations were not significant factors.

The demographic control variables also had noteworthy effects. Having a bachelor's degree had a statistically significant negative association with experiencing a reduction in contributions to a DC plan. Participants who changed marital status had a higher probability of reducing contributions. Relative to non-Hispanic Whites, non-White participants were more likely to experience a reduction in DC retirement savings, all else equal. Age was a significant negative predictor of reduced contributions. These relationships illustrate the importance of including a broad range of individual characteristics as covariates when estimating job characteristic effects on DC pension outcomes.

In sum, the regression results show that reduced labor earnings over the recession had the strongest association with the probability of observing a substantial reduction in contributions to DC plans, holding other variables in the model constant. Industry-specific employment change and employer size had more modest, yet significant, associations with higher probabilities of reducing contributions. Their significance, particularly when accounting for reduced individual earnings (models 3 and 4), uncovers a link between nonmonetary job factors and DC plan contributions over multiple years. Managerial and professional occupations, as well as union status, were also significantly associated with the probability of reducing DC contributions, although in opposite directions and mainly when a reduction in individual earnings was not in the model.

THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE WORKERS' RETIREMENT SAVINGS over the life course are of public policy interest. Because consistency of contributions among DC plan participants is generally important for retirement readiness, understanding how participants' contribution levels evolve over multiple years—how those levels relate to individual characteristics—is salient. In this article, we used nationally representative survey data linked to federal income tax records to trace the longitudinal change in DC plan contributions between 2007 and 2009 among a sample of full-time, private-sector workers who participated in a DC plan in 2007. Because we followed only those participants who remained with the same employer over the observation period, our results should be viewed as independent of job change and prolonged unemployment. Taken together, our results bring into focus the potential relationship between job characteristics and the contribution levels of DC participants during an economic downturn.

We found several significant differences by job characteristics in the multivariate probit models. The most dominant factor was reduced labor earnings. Specifically, having real earnings fall (by more than 10 percent) between 2007 and 2009 was associated with increasing the probability (by 42 percentage points) of observing a substantial reduction in DC contributions compared with the probability when earnings were stable or had increased (as was the case in model 3). Thus, a reduction in individual earnings seemed to go hand in hand with a drop in retirement account contributions during the recession.

We also found significant relationships between non-monetary job characteristics and DC contribution behavior. Specifically, being in an industry with greater employment losses from 2007 to 2009 was associated with a higher probability of substantially reducing contributions over the same period, holding important covariates constant. This relationship held when the sample was restricted to workers with stable or increased earnings over the recession (model 4). The implication is that the broad environment in which a DC plan participant's job is embedded may influence his or her contribution decisions. In our case, rising unemployment in an industry may amplify job security concerns among DC plan participants in that industry, and this, in turn, influences their contribution decisions. In addition, employers in industries with heavy employment losses may take actions that may prompt reductions in employee contributions in those industries, such as reducing matching contributions. Further research on mechanisms that potentially link industry characteristics with DC contribution behavior would be valuable.

Another key factor was employer size. In all of the estimated models, participants working for a large employer had significantly lower probability of having substantially reduced contributions between 2007 and 2009 relative to their counterparts working for a small employer (less than 50 employees). This variation could reflect different perceptions of job security by employer size, particularly during a recession. On the other hand, it could reflect an association between employer size and employer matching contributions. Data constraints preclude us from knowing whether an employer's matching contribution changed over the observation period.

Finally, union membership and managerial or professional occupation had significant associations in some of the models, namely those which did not account for individual earnings changes (models 1 and 2). Job tenure was not significant in any of the models, and moving from full-time to part-time hours was generally not significant when covariates were taken into account.

From a public policy perspective, the results provide insights into a set of individual characteristics—in addition to the more usual characteristics considered in the literature—that may influence retirement savings behavior. Differences in the probability of experiencing a reduction in DC plan contributions over multiple years by the characteristics of a participant's job (holding important covariates constant) may indicate that retirement income security, as well as subsequent reliance on Social Security benefits, is susceptible to larger institutional and individual factors related to a participant's employer and industry characteristics.

Our results have several limitations worth noting. First, our findings may not extend to individuals excluded from our study sample. For example, including public sector workers or workers who experienced job loss or job change may alter the results presented here. Second, we examined a limited number of job characteristics. Data constraints precluded us from assessing a job's working conditions or provider-related characteristics such as financial literacy programs within the workplace or automatic enrollment. Third, our analysis should not be viewed as indicating a causal effect of job characteristics. The relationships documented here could stem from unobserved heterogeneity across individuals. For example, individuals with a higher taste for savings may be more drawn to jobs with certain characteristics. Fourth, the observed associations between job characteristics and the outcome variable may vary across demographic characteristics, including educational attainment and age. A final issue is that job characteristics reflect only one element among many that are associated with participants' contribution decisions. Other factors,

ranging from individual risk tolerance to family structure and household wealth, may shape the trajectory of contributions over participants' working lives. Plan characteristics, such as employer match, investment choice, and loan rules, are also critical.

This study represents an initial step to better understand the potential role that job-related characteristics play in DC plan contribution behavior during a period of severe economic downturn. One fruitful avenue of future

research would be to identify some of the mechanisms that may link job characteristics and DC plan contribution behavior, such as plan attributes. Another useful avenue of empirical work may be to consider how changes at the household level, such as a spouse losing a job, influence retirement savings decisions. Assessment of the impact of employer matching contributions, along with the relationship between matching contributions and business cycles, also merits more research attention. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> See, for instance, Stephanie Costo, "Trends in retirement plan coverage over the last decade," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2006, pp. 58–64; Angela M. O'Rand and Kim M. Shuey, "Gender and the devolution of pension risks in the US," *Current Sociology*, January 2007, pp. 287–304; and James Poterba, Steven Venti, and David A. Wise, "The changing landscape of pensions in the United States," in Annamaria Lusardi, ed., *Overcoming the saving slump: how to increase the effectiveness of financial education and saving programs* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2009), pp. 17–46.

<sup>2</sup> For example, Patrick Purcell, "Retirement plan participation and contributions: trends from 1998 to 2006," *Journal of Deferred Compensation* 14, no. 4, 2009; Gur Huberman, Sheena S. Iyengar, and Wei Jiang, "Defined contribution pension plans: determinants of participation and contribution rates," *Journal of Financial Services Research*, February 2007, pp. 1–32; Alicia H. Munnell, Annika Sundén, and Catherine Taylor, "What determines 401(k) participation and contributions?" *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 64, no. 3, 2002, pp. 64–75; and Leslie Papke, "Choice and other determinants of employee contributions to defined contribution plans," *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 65, no. 2, August 2004, pp. 59–68.

<sup>3</sup> According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the recession began in December 2007 and continued through June 2009. Because of the breadth, depth, and length of the recession, it has been labeled the "Great Recession." See Christopher J. Goodman and Steven M. Mance, "Employment loss and the 2007–09 recession: an overview," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2011, pp. 3–12.

<sup>4</sup> For example, from the fourth quarter of 2007 through the second quarter of 2009, the combined value of assets in private-sector DB and DC plans fell from \$6.4 trillion to \$4.7 trillion, a 26-percent decline. By the end of the fourth quarter of 2011, the combined assets of private-sector DB and DC plans had risen in value to \$6.1 trillion, still \$311 billion less than their combined value at yearend 2007. See *Flow of funds accounts of the United States, flows and outstandings* (fourth quarter 2008, 2009, and 2011, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).

<sup>5</sup> Barbara A. Butrica, Richard W. Johnson, and Karen E. Smith, "Potential impact of the Great Recession on future retirement incomes" in Raimond Maurer, Olivia S. Mitchell, and Mark J. Warshawsky, eds., *Reshaping retirement security: lessons from the global financial crisis* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 36–63; Alan L. Gustman, Thomas L. Steinmeier, and Nahid Tabatabai, "How did the recession of 2007–2009 affect the wealth and retirement of the near retirement age population in the health and retirement study?" (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, working paper no. 17547, 2011); Richard W. Johnson, Mauricio Soto, and Sheila R. Zedlewski, "How is the economic turmoil affecting older Americans?" *Fact Sheet*

*on Retirement Policy* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, October 2008), [www.retirementpolicy.org](http://www.retirementpolicy.org); and Brooke Helppie McFall, "Crash and wait? The impact of the Great Recession on the retirement plans of older Americans," *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*, May 2011, pp. 40–44.

<sup>6</sup> O'Rand and Shuey, "Gender and the devolution of pension risks in the US"; and Poterba, Venti, and Wise, "The changing landscape of pensions in the United States."

<sup>7</sup> National Compensation Survey, employee benefits in private industry data series (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), annual various years, <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/>.

<sup>8</sup> Kelly Haverstick, Alicia H. Munnell, Geoffrey Sanzenbacher and Mauricio Soto, "Pension type, tenure, and job mobility," *Journal of Pension Economics and Finance*, vol. 9, no. 4, 2010, pp. 609–625.

<sup>9</sup> Patrick Purcell and Debra Whitman, "Retirement savings: how much will workers have when they retire?" *Journal of Pension Planning and Compliance*, vol. 33, no. 2, 2007.

<sup>10</sup> Michael D. Hurd and Susann Rohwedder, "Effects of the economic crisis on the older population: how expectations, consumption, bequests and retirement by the older population responded to market shocks," in Maurer, Mitchell, and Warshawsky, eds., pp. 64–80; Alicia H. Munnell, Dan Muldoon, and Steven A. Sass, "Recessions and older workers," working paper no. 9–2 (Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, January 2009); and Steven A. Sass, Courtney Monk, and Kelly Haverstick, "Workers' response to the market crash: save more, work more?" working paper 10-3 (Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, February 2010).

<sup>11</sup> Mental accounting occurs when households assign specific purposes to particular asset classes, and the households are reluctant to use those assets for other purposes. When a household has assigned an asset to the category of retirement saving, it may be reluctant to use that asset for other purposes. For more explanation of the theory of mental accounting and empirical evidence, see Richard H. Thaler, "Anomalies: saving, fungibility and mental accounts," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Winter 1990, pp. 193–205; Steven F. Venti and David A. Wise, "Have IRAs increased U.S. saving?: Evidence from consumer expenditures surveys," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1990, pp. 661–698; and Annamaria Lusardi, "Precautionary saving and the accumulation of wealth," working paper no. 204 (Joint Center for Poverty Research, Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies of the University of Chicago, August 2000).

<sup>12</sup> Jingjing Chai, Raimond Maurer, Olivia S. Mitchell, and Ralph Rogalla, "Lifecycle impacts of the financial crisis on optimal consumption–portfolio choice, and labor supply," in Maurer, Mitchell, and War-

shawsky, eds., *Reshaping retirement security*, pp. 120–150.

<sup>13</sup> Sass, Monk, and Haverstick, “Workers’ response to the market crash.”

<sup>14</sup> Hurd and Rohwedder, “Effects of the economic crisis on the older population.”

<sup>15</sup> Paul R. Amato and Brett Beattie, “Does the unemployment rate affect the divorce rate? An analysis of state data 1960–2005,” *Social Science Research*, vol. 40, no. 3, 2011, pp. 705–715; and Abdur Chowdhury, “Til recession do us part: booms, busts and divorce in the United States,” *Applied Economics Letters*, vol. 20, no. 3, 2013, pp. 255–261.

<sup>16</sup> Christopher R. Tamborini, Howard M. Iams, and Gayle L. Reznik, “Women’s earnings before and after marital dissolution: evidence from longitudinal earnings records matched to survey data,” *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, March 2012, pp. 69–82.

<sup>17</sup> David Wray, “A stress test for the private employer defined contribution system,” in Maurer, Mitchell, and Warshawsky, eds., *Reshaping retirement security*, pp. 151–160.

<sup>18</sup> Eleanor Laise and Kelly Greene, “Employers slow to resume 401(k) matches,” *Wall Street Journal*, August 3, 2010; and Towers Watson, “Benefits in crisis: weathering economic climate change,” *Pulse Survey Report*, April 2009, [www.towersperrin.com/tp/getwebcachedoc?webc=USA/2009/200904/benefits\\_in\\_crisis\\_participants\\_rpt.pdf](http://www.towersperrin.com/tp/getwebcachedoc?webc=USA/2009/200904/benefits_in_crisis_participants_rpt.pdf).

<sup>19</sup> Keenan Dworak-Fisher, “Matching matters in 401(k) plan participation,” *Industrial Relations*, October 2011, pp. 713–737; Gary V. Engelhardt and Anil Kumar, “Employer matching and 401(k) saving: Evidence from the health and retirement study,” *Journal of Public Economics*, November 2007, pp. 1920–1943; M. Kabir Hassan and Shari Lawrence, “The decision to defer: factors affecting employees deferral incentives,” *Financial Services Review*, vol. 10, 2001, pp. 45–54; Alicia H. Munnell, Annika Sundén, and Catherine Taylor, “What determines 401(k) participation and contributions?” *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 64, no. 3, 2002, pp. 64–75; and Leslie E. Papke, “Participation in and contributions to 401(k) pension plans: evidence from plan data,” *Journal of Human Resources*, Spring 1995, pp. 311–325.

<sup>20</sup> Cynthia A. Pagliaro and Stephen P. Utkus, “Dynamics of participant plan contributions, 2006–2008,” *Vanguard*, Vanguard Center for Retirement Research Center, August 2009, <https://institutional.vanguard.com/iam/pdf/CRRPPC.pdf?cbdforceDomain=true>; Ning Tang, Olivia S. Mitchell, and Stephen P. Utkus, “Trading in 401(k) plans during the financial crisis,” in Maurer, Mitchell, and Warshawsky, eds., *Reshaping retirement security*, pp. 101–119; Jack VanDerhei, “The impact of the recent financial crisis on 401(k) account balances,” *Employee Benefit Research Institute Issue Brief*, February 2009; and Stephen P. Utkus and Jean A. Young, “Resilience in volatile markets: 401(k) participant behavior September 2007–December 2009,” *Vanguard*, Vanguard Center for Retirement Research, March 2010.

<sup>21</sup> Pagliaro and Utkus, “Dynamics of participant plan contributions, 2006–2008.”

<sup>22</sup> Irena Dushi, Howard M. Iams, and Christopher R. Tamborini, “Contribution dynamics in defined contribution pension plans during the Great Recession of 2007–2009,” *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 73, no. 2, May 2013, pp. 85–102.

<sup>23</sup> Albert Ando and Franco Modigliani, “The ‘life cycle’ hypothesis of saving: aggregate implications and tests,” *American Economic Review*, March 1963, pp. 55–84.

<sup>24</sup> Melissa A. Z. Knoll, Christopher R. Tamborini, and Kevin Whitman, “I do...want to save: marriage and retirement savings in young households,” *Journal of Marriage and Family*, February 2012, pp. 86–100; and Munnell, Sundén, and Taylor, “What determines 401(k) participation and contributions?”

<sup>25</sup> Papke, “Choice and other determinants of employee contributions to defined contribution plans.”

<sup>26</sup> Jeffrey Bailey, John Nofsinger, and Michele O’Neill, “A review of major influences on employee retirement investment decisions,” *Journal of Financial Services Research*, April 2003, pp. 149–165.

<sup>27</sup> Morten Blekesaune and Per Erik Solem, “Working conditions and early retirement: a prospective study of retirement behavior,” *Research on Aging*, January 2005, pp. 3–30; Randall K. Filer and Peter A. Petri, “A job-characteristics theory of retirement,” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1988, pp. 123–129; and Mark D. Hayward, “The influence of occupational characteristics on men’s early retirement,” *Social Forces* 64, no. 4, 1986, pp. 1,032–1,045.

<sup>28</sup> Andrew E. Clark, Andreas Knabe, and Steffen Rätzel, “Boon or bane? Others’ unemployment, well-being and job insecurity,” *Labour Economics*, January 2010, pp. 52–61; and Hans De Witte, “Job insecurity and psychological well-being: review of the literature and exploration of some unresolved issues” *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, vol. 8, issue 2, 1999, pp. 155–177.

<sup>29</sup> Patricia M. Anderson and Bruce D. Meyer, “The extent and consequences of job turnover,” *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity: Microeconomics*, 1994, pp. 177–236.

<sup>30</sup> For example, in 2006 business establishments with fewer than 20 employees comprised 68 percent of all private-sector business establishments in the U.S., but from 2006 to 2007 77 percent of all business deaths occurred among establishments of this size. At the same time, business establishments with 500 or more employees comprised 16 percent of all establishments and accounted for 13 percent of business deaths (U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, “Statistics of U.S. businesses,” <http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/data.html>). See also Plan Sponsor Council of America, *401(k) and profit sharing plan response to current conditions*, 2011, <http://www.psc.org/401k-survey-response-to-current-conditions>.

<sup>31</sup> John Haltiwanger, Stefano Scarpetta, and Helena Schweiger, “Assessing job flows across countries: the role of industry, firm size and regulation,” working paper no. 13920 (National Bureau of Economic Research, April 2008).

<sup>32</sup> William E. Even and David A. Macpherson, “Employer size and labor turnover: The role of pensions,” *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, July 1996, pp. 707–728.

<sup>33</sup> See table 2 in Papke, “Choice and other determinants of employee contributions to defined contribution plans.”

<sup>34</sup> Andrew Sum and Ishwar Khatiwada, “The nation’s underemployed in the ‘Great Recession’ of 2007–09,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2010, pp. 3–15.

<sup>35</sup> Gur Huberman, Sheena S. Iyengar, and Wei Jiang, “Defined contribution pension plans: determinants of participation and contribution rates,” *Journal of Financial Services Research* 31, no. 1, 2007 pp. 1–32.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> Irena Dushi, Howard M. Iams, and Christopher R. Tamborini, “Defined contribution pensions participation and contributions by earnings levels using administrative data,” *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 71, no. 2, 2011, pp. 67–76; and David Joulfaian and David Richardson, “Who takes advantage of tax-deferred savings programs? Evidence from federal income tax data,” *National Tax Journal*, September 2001, pp. 669–688.

<sup>38</sup> One-fourth of the SIPP sample is interviewed every month, and each interview asks about events that occurred in the previous 4 months.



<sup>39</sup> On the basis of agreements between the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Census Bureau, SSA administrative records are linked to SIPP panels and are available for research purposes on approved projects at restricted data sites. About 90 percent of respondents in the 2008 panel have their survey reports matched to their own SSA W-2 records. The matched and full SIPP samples are consistent across a range of key characteristics.

<sup>40</sup> Irena Dushi and Howard M. Iams, “The impact of response error on participation rates and contributions to defined contribution pension plans,” *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 70, no. 1, 2010, pp. 45–60; John Turner, Leslie Muller, and Satyendra K. Verma, “Defining participation in defined pension plans,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2003, pp. 36–43; and ChangHwan Kim and Christopher R. Tamborini, “Response error in earnings: an analysis of the Survey of Income and Program Participation matched with administrative data,” *Sociological Methods and Research* (forthcoming). More information about SSA matched datasets can be found in Jennifer McNabb, David Timmons, Jae Song, and Carolyn Puckett, “Uses of administrative data at the

Social Security Administration,” *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 69, no. 1, 2009, pp. 75–84.

<sup>41</sup> For example, the relationship between employer size and DC plan participants’ level of contributions may vary between private and public-sector workers. Also, compared with private-sector workers, state and local workers are more likely to participate in a DB plan as well as a DC plan, have higher rates of union membership, and have retirement plans whose terms sometimes can be changed only by enacting a new law. Most importantly, because the majority of state and local government employees participate in defined benefit pensions, their DC plans are typically supplemental plans.

<sup>42</sup> About three-quarters (78 percent) worked for the same employer at the start of the SIPP and in December 2009.

<sup>43</sup> See table 1 in Goodman and Mance, “Employment loss and the 2007–09 recession: an overview.”

<sup>44</sup> Sum and Khatiwada, “The nation’s underemployed in the ‘Great Recession’ of 2007–09.”

## Job openings continue to grow in 2012, hires and separations less so

*At the end of 2012—42 months after the recession—job openings, hires, and separations had not yet reached their prerecession levels and rates; all three measures, however, had levels higher than they had the previous year*

Kendra C. Hathaway

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) indicate that the job openings level and rate continued to grow during 2012. On an annual basis, data that are not seasonally adjusted show that the average monthly number of job openings increased from 3.2 million in 2011 to 3.6 million in 2012. The average monthly job openings rate rose from 2.3 percent to 2.6 percent. The increases in average monthly hires and separations, however, were not as large. From 2011 to 2012, the average monthly number of hires ticked up from 4.1 million to 4.3 million while the rate held steady at 3.2 percent. Besides illustrating the preceding data, the following tabulation shows that the average monthly number of separations increased from 4.0 million in 2011 to 4.1 million in 2012 while the average monthly rate rose from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent between the 2 years (data not seasonally adjusted):

Category	Number (thousands)		
	2010	2011	2012
Job openings.....	2,848	3,151	3,632
Hires.....	4,051	4,140	4,333
Separations.....	3,971	3,969	4,140

Category	Rate (percent)		
	2010	2011	2012
Job openings.....	2.2	2.3	2.6
Hires.....	3.1	3.2	3.2
Separations.....	3.0	3.0	3.1

JOLTS breaks down separations into quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. In 2012, quits contributed the most to the increase in separations. The average monthly number of quits increased from 1.9 million in 2011 to 2.1 million in 2012. The average monthly number of layoffs and discharges remained stable at 1.7 million between the 2 years.

JOLTS data provide measures of job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations on a monthly basis by industry<sup>1</sup> and geographic region.<sup>2</sup> JOLTS gauges labor demand and worker flows by collecting data from a sample of approximately 16,400 nonfarm business establishments. This article reviews changes in the estimates generated by the JOLTS measures over 2012, as well as how these measures have fared since the most recent recession. To do so, 2012 JOLTS data are compared with previous years' JOLTS data as well as other statistical series. JOLTS data are available beginning December 2000. In what follows, monthly averages or annual totals, neither of which are seasonally adjusted, are presented. Data for a specific month (e.g., December 2012) or quarter (e.g., the second quarter of 2012) are seasonally adjusted.

### Job openings

Job openings—the number of openings on

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the last business day of the reference month—are a procyclical measure of the demand side of the labor market. That is to say, during an economic contraction employers tend to demand less labor, reducing the number of job openings they have or shedding them entirely. As labor demand decreases, employment also tends to decrease. By contrast, during an economic expansion employers tend to demand more labor, increasing the number of job openings they have. As labor demand rises, employment tends to rise. All in all, then, job openings and the Current Employment Statistics (CES)<sup>3</sup> nonfarm payroll employment estimates tend to have similar growth trends.<sup>4</sup> (See chart 1.)

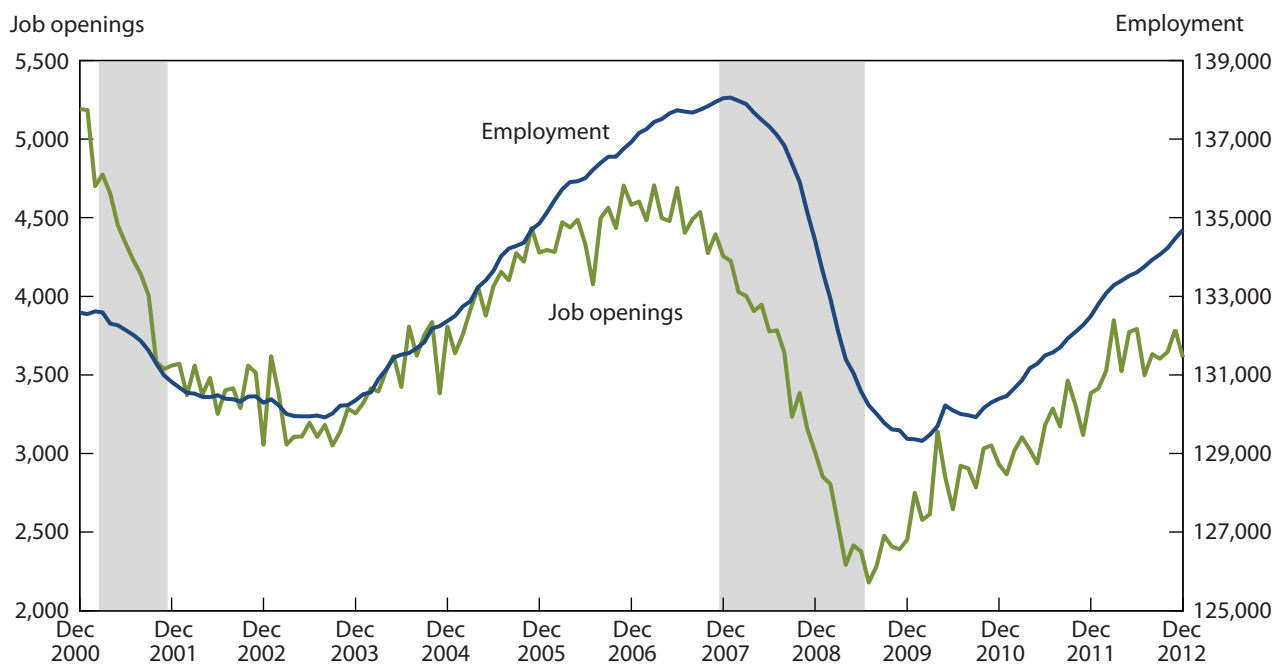
In 2012, as well as in 2011, the total number of nonfarm job openings and nonfarm payroll employment tracked consistently. On an annual basis, the average monthly number of job openings increased 15.3 percent in 2012, from 3.2 million to 3.6 million. By way of comparison, in 2011 the average monthly number of job openings grew 10.6 percent. Similarly, nonfarm payroll employment showed a positive, increasing percentage of growth for both years. In 2012, average monthly CES employment rose by 1.7 percent over the 2011 figure. The increase in 2011 was 1.2 percent. (See table 1.)

On a quarterly basis, in 2012 the number of job openings was up 10.0 percent in the first quarter, up 2.8 percent in the second quarter, down 3.2 percent in the third quarter, and up 2.9 percent in the final quarter. The low for the year was 3.4 million, in January, the high 3.8 million, in March.

Following the recession,<sup>5</sup> total nonfarm job openings trended upward, from 2.4 million in June 2009 to 3.6 million in December 2012. The number of openings still has not reached the 4.3 million level at which it stood at the beginning of the recession, in December 2007.

*Job openings by industry and region.* On an annual basis, the total nonfarm average monthly job openings rate rose from 2.3 percent in 2011 to 2.6 percent in 2012. Real estate and rental and leasing saw the largest percent increase in the average monthly job openings rate, a 33.3-percent rise, from 2.1 percent to 2.8 percent over the year. Next was nondurable goods manufacturing, which grew 31.3 percent, from 1.6 percent to 2.1 percent. The rate declined the most in mining and logging, which posted a 39.4-percent drop over the year, from 3.3 percent to 2.0 percent. Information was next, falling 7.9 percent, from 3.8 percent to 3.5 percent. Table 2 shows the average

**Chart 1. Total nonfarm job openings and total nonfarm CES employment, in thousands, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2012**



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

**Table 1. Average monthly number of job openings and CES employment, not seasonally adjusted, 2001–2012**

[In thousands]

Year	Average monthly number of job openings	Percent change from previous year	Average monthly CES employment	Percent change from previous year
2001	4,287	( <sup>1</sup> )	131,919	0.0
2002	3,414	-20.4	130,450	-1.1
2003	3,211	-5.9	130,100	-3
2004	3,580	11.5	131,509	1.1
2005	4,058	13.4	133,747	1.7
2006	4,428	9.1	136,125	1.8
2007	4,484	1.3	137,645	1.1
2008	3,694	-17.6	136,852	-6
2009	2,451	-33.7	130,876	-4.4
2010	2,848	16.2	129,917	-7
2011	3,151	10.6	131,497	1.2
2012	3,632	15.3	133,739	1.7

<sup>1</sup> The JOLTS program did not begin until 2001, so there are no data for the previous year.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

monthly number of job openings and the average rate of job openings, by industry, for 2011 and 2012.

In 2012, the West’s average monthly job openings rate was unchanged from 2011. The other three regions’ rates increased between those years. As the following tabulation shows, of the four regions,<sup>6</sup> the South experienced the highest increase in its average monthly job openings rate, moving from 2.3 percent in 2011 to 2.8 percent in 2012 (see also chart 2):

<i>Job openings</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Midwest</i>	<i>West</i>
Number (thousands):				
2011.....	574	1,144	697	736
2012.....	658	1,417	801	756
Change, 2011–2012.....	84	273	104	20
Percent change, 2011–2012..	14.6	23.9	14.9	2.7
Rate (percent):				
2011.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
2012.....	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5
Change, 2011–2012.....	.2	.5	.3	.0
Percent change, 2011–2012..	8.7	21.7	13.0	.0

*Job openings and unemployment.* The ratio of unemployed people<sup>7</sup> per job opening changes over time. (See chart 3.) In 2012, the ratio decreased from 3.7 in January to 3.4 in December. The ratio has declined since the end of the recession in June 2009, when it was 6.2; however, it still

has not fallen to the 1.8 level at which it stood at the beginning of the recession, in December 2007.

The Beveridge curve highlights the inverse relationship between unfilled labor demand (as measured by the job openings rate) and unused labor supply (as measured by the unemployment rate) over time. The curve shows the job openings rate and the unemployment rate by month. (See chart 4.) The curve is downward sloping and reflects the state of the economy in two ways: through movements along the curve or through shifts in the curve toward or away from the origin. The combination of a high number of job openings and low unemployment is seen in an economic expansion and results in a position high and to the left on the graph. The combination of a low number of job openings and high unemployment results in a position low and to the right on the graph. Greater differences between the job openings rate and the unemployment rate cause the curve to shift outward from the origin. When job matching is inefficient, unemployment is high and more job openings are left unfilled. In 2012, the points on the Beveridge curve moved slightly upward and to the left as the job openings rate went from 2.5 percent in January to 2.6 percent in December while the unemployment rate went from 8.3 percent in January to 7.8 percent in December.

From the start of the recent recession, in December 2007, through the middle of 2009, the economy’s position along the Beveridge curve moved lower and further to the right as the job openings rate declined and the unemployment rate rose. The lowest point on the curve, reflecting the JOLTS job openings series low of 1.6 percent, was in July 2009, while the furthest point to the right occurred in October 2009, when the unemployment rate was 10.0 percent. During 2010, the points on the curve shifted outward. In 2012, as in 2011, the points on the curve continued to stay in this new position. There has been debate among economists as to whether the shift is due to

### Definitions of JOLTS terms

*Job openings* are the number of openings on the last business day of the reference month.

*Hires* are all additions of personnel to the payroll during the reference month.

*Total separations* are the number of employees separated from payroll during the reference month.

*Quits* are separations in which employees left a job voluntarily, but did not retire or transfer.

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

*Other separations* are separations due to retirement, transfers, or deaths and separations caused by disability.

**Table 2. Average monthly number of job openings<sup>1</sup> and average monthly rate of job openings,<sup>2</sup> by industry, not seasonally adjusted, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Number (thousands)				Rate (percent)			
	2011	2012	Change	Percent change	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Total	3,151	3,632	481	15.3	2.3	2.6	0.3	13.0
Total private	2,821	3,251	430	15.2	2.5	2.8	.3	12.0
Mining and logging	26	18	-8	-30.8	3.3	2.0	-1.3	-39.4
Construction	75	81	6	8.0	1.3	1.4	.1	7.7
Manufacturing	227	271	44	19.4	1.9	2.2	.3	15.8
Durable goods	157	176	19	12.1	2.1	2.3	.2	9.5
Nondurable goods	71	95	24	33.8	1.6	2.1	.5	31.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	540	615	75	13.9	2.1	2.4	.3	14.3
Wholesale trade	112	131	19	17.0	2.0	2.3	.3	15.0
Retail trade	316	371	55	17.4	2.1	2.4	.3	14.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	112	113	1	.9	2.3	2.2	-.1	-4.3
Information	104	97	-7	-6.7	3.8	3.5	-.3	-7.9
Financial activities	203	240	37	18.2	2.6	3.0	.4	15.4
Finance and insurance	162	183	21	13.0	2.7	3.0	.3	11.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	41	57	16	39.0	2.1	2.8	.7	33.3
Professional and business services	589	676	87	14.8	3.3	3.6	.3	9.1
Education and health services	575	676	101	17.6	2.8	3.2	.4	14.3
Educational services	62	62	0	.0	1.9	1.8	-.1	-5.3
Health care and social assistance	513	613	100	19.5	3.0	3.5	.5	16.7
Leisure and hospitality	362	438	76	21.0	2.6	3.1	.5	19.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	46	55	9	19.6	2.3	2.7	.4	17.4
Accommodations and food services	316	383	67	21.2	2.7	3.2	.5	18.5
Other services	119	140	21	17.6	2.2	2.5	.3	13.6
Government	330	381	51	15.5	1.5	1.7	.2	13.3
Federal	53	66	13	24.5	1.8	2.3	.5	27.8
State and local	277	314	37	13.4	1.4	1.6	.2	14.3

<sup>1</sup>The average number of monthly job openings is the average number of job openings on the last business day of each month during the year.

<sup>2</sup>The average rate of monthly job openings is the average number of job

openings on the last business day of the month during the year, as a percentage of average employment plus the average number of job openings.

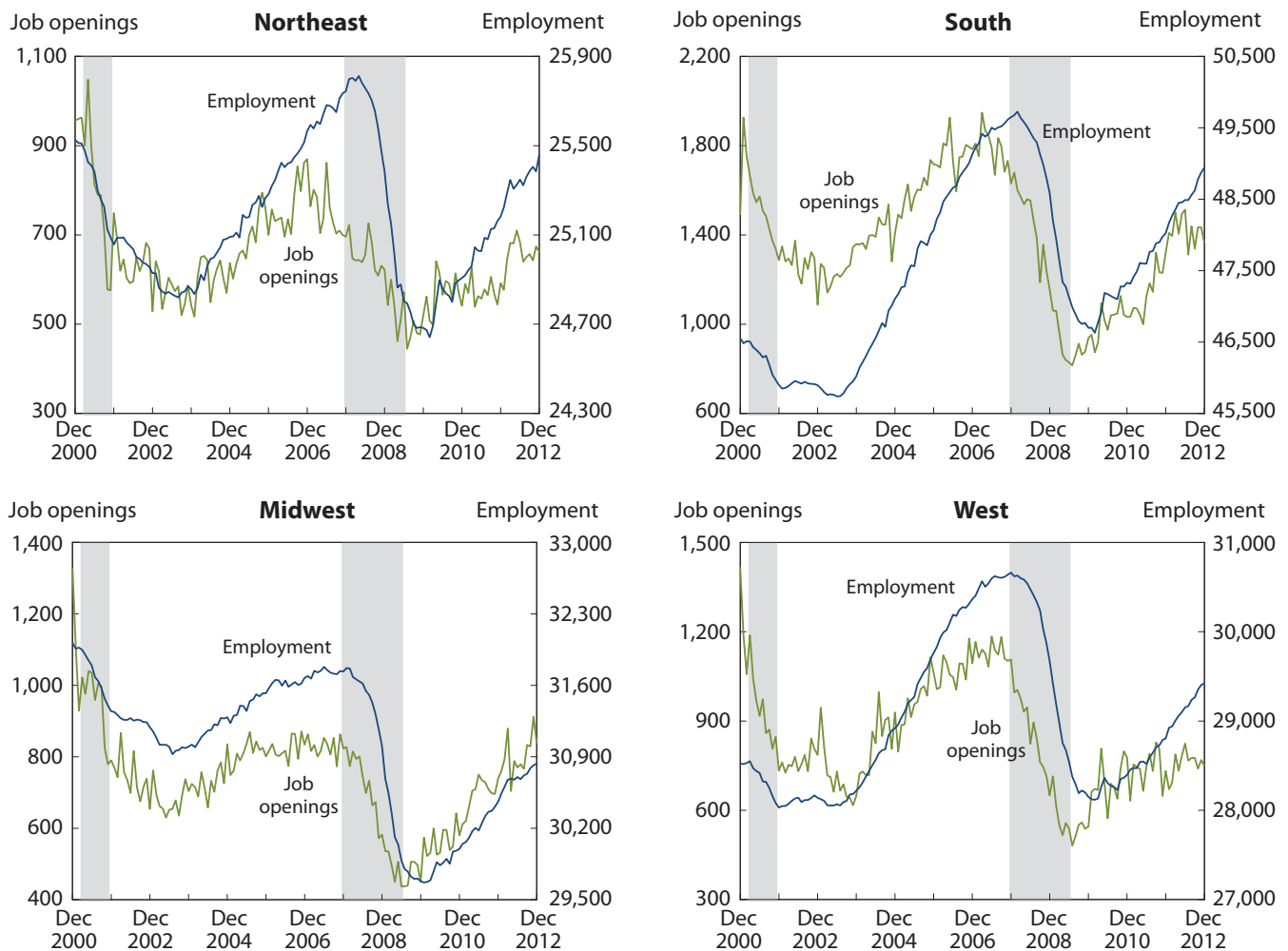
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

structural or cyclical factors.<sup>8</sup>

Beveridge curves also can be calculated for the four regions, with the use of JOLTS and Local Area Unemployment Statistics data.<sup>9</sup> In 2012, the Beveridge curve for the Northeast moved upward and slightly to the right as the job openings rate rose from 2.2 percent in January to 2.5 percent in December while the unemployment rate grew from 8.0 percent in January to 8.1 percent in December. The Beveridge curve for the South moved slightly downward and to the left, with the job openings rate dropping

from 2.8 percent in January to 2.7 percent in December and the unemployment rate falling from 8.0 percent in January to 7.3 percent in December. The Beveridge curve for the Midwest moved upward and to the left as the job openings rate increased from 2.5 percent in January to 2.7 percent in December while the unemployment rate fell from 7.6 percent in January to 7.2 percent in December. The Beveridge curve for the West moved up and to the left, with the job openings rate rising from 2.2 percent in January to 2.5 percent in December while the unem-

**Chart 2. Total nonfarm job openings and total nonfarm CES employment, U.S. regions, in thousands, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2012**



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

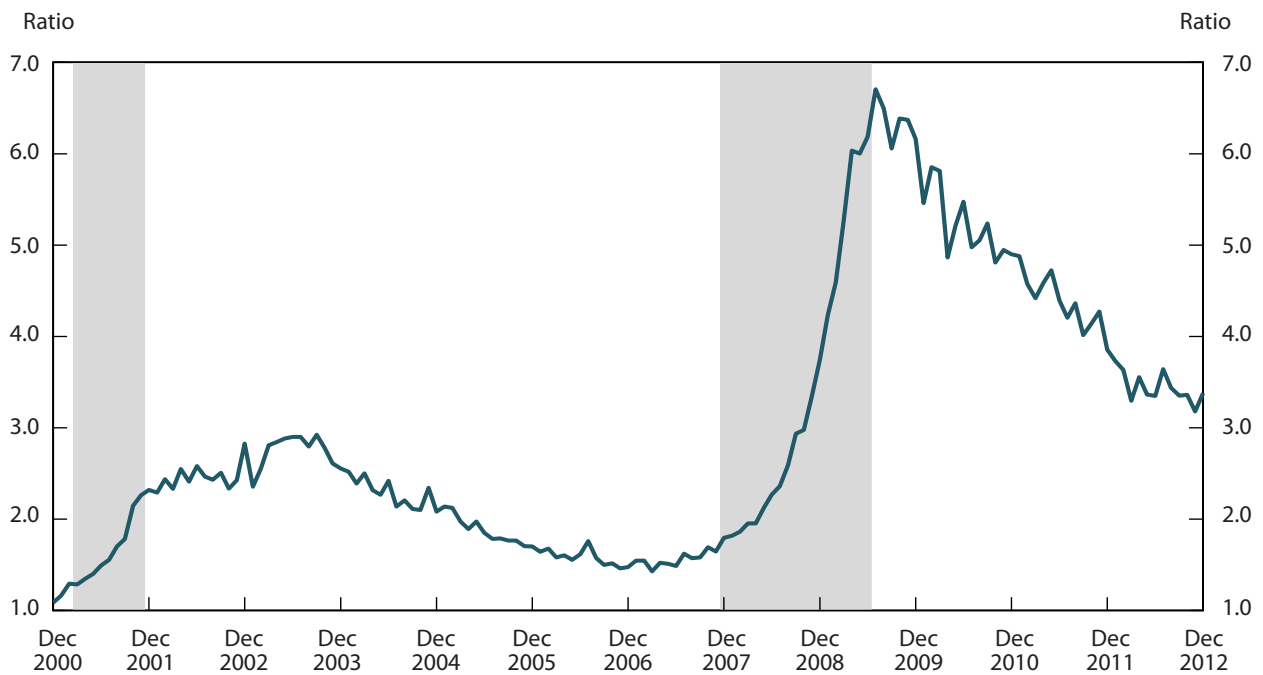
ployment rate dropped from 9.7 percent in January to 8.6 percent in December.

In the first half of 2010, all of the regional Beveridge curves shifted outward, as did the national curve; however, they all shifted in various ways and degrees and continued to develop differently during the recovery. (See chart 5.) In the Midwest, although the initial shift in the curve was not as large as that in the other regions, by 2012 the curve had moved farther out on the grid. By contrast, the West experienced a large initial shift in its curve, but in 2012 the curve moved closer to its 2010 location, exhibiting an increase in job-matching efficiency.

## Hires and separations

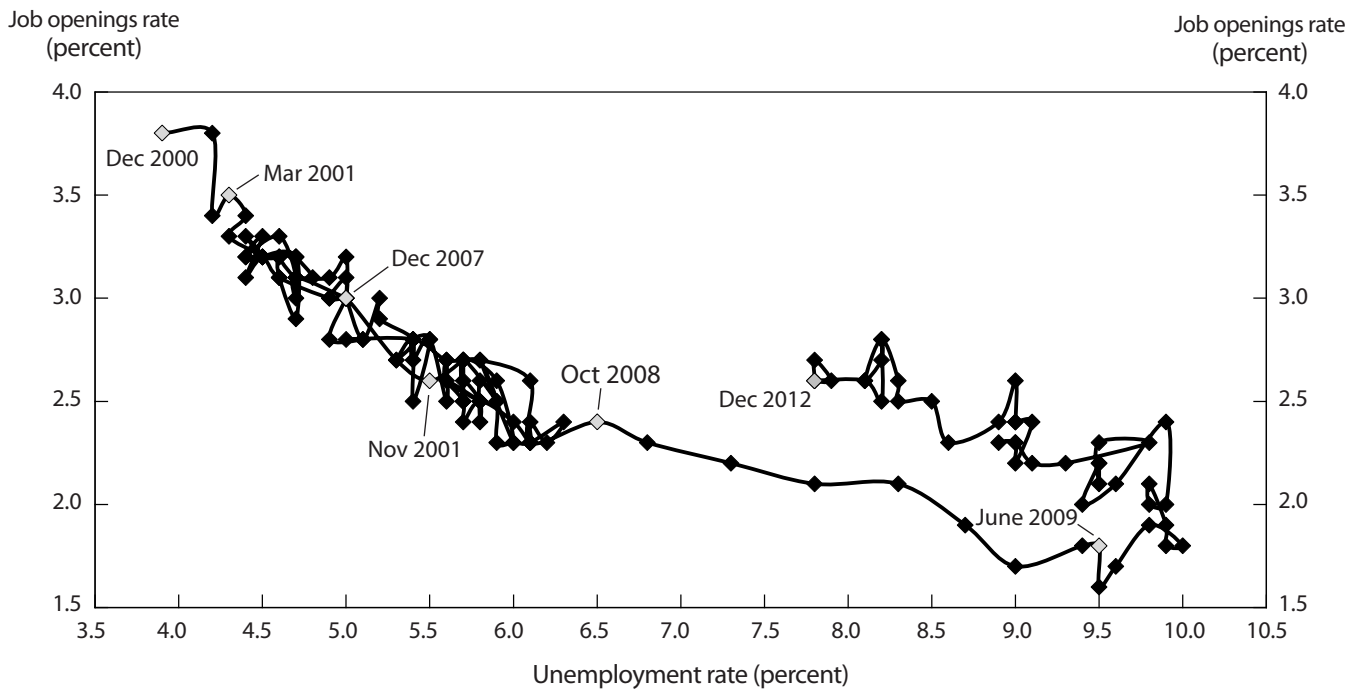
Hires, along with separations, demonstrate another important aspect of the labor market: worker flow. (See charts 6 and 7.) The number of hires is a procyclical measure, rising during an expansion and falling during a recession. The separations measure is more complex. There are three elements within separations: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits, which are voluntary separations, are a procyclical measure; layoffs and discharges, which are involuntary separations, constitute a countercyclical measure. That is, during an expansion,

**Chart 3. Ratio of unemployed people per job opening, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2012**



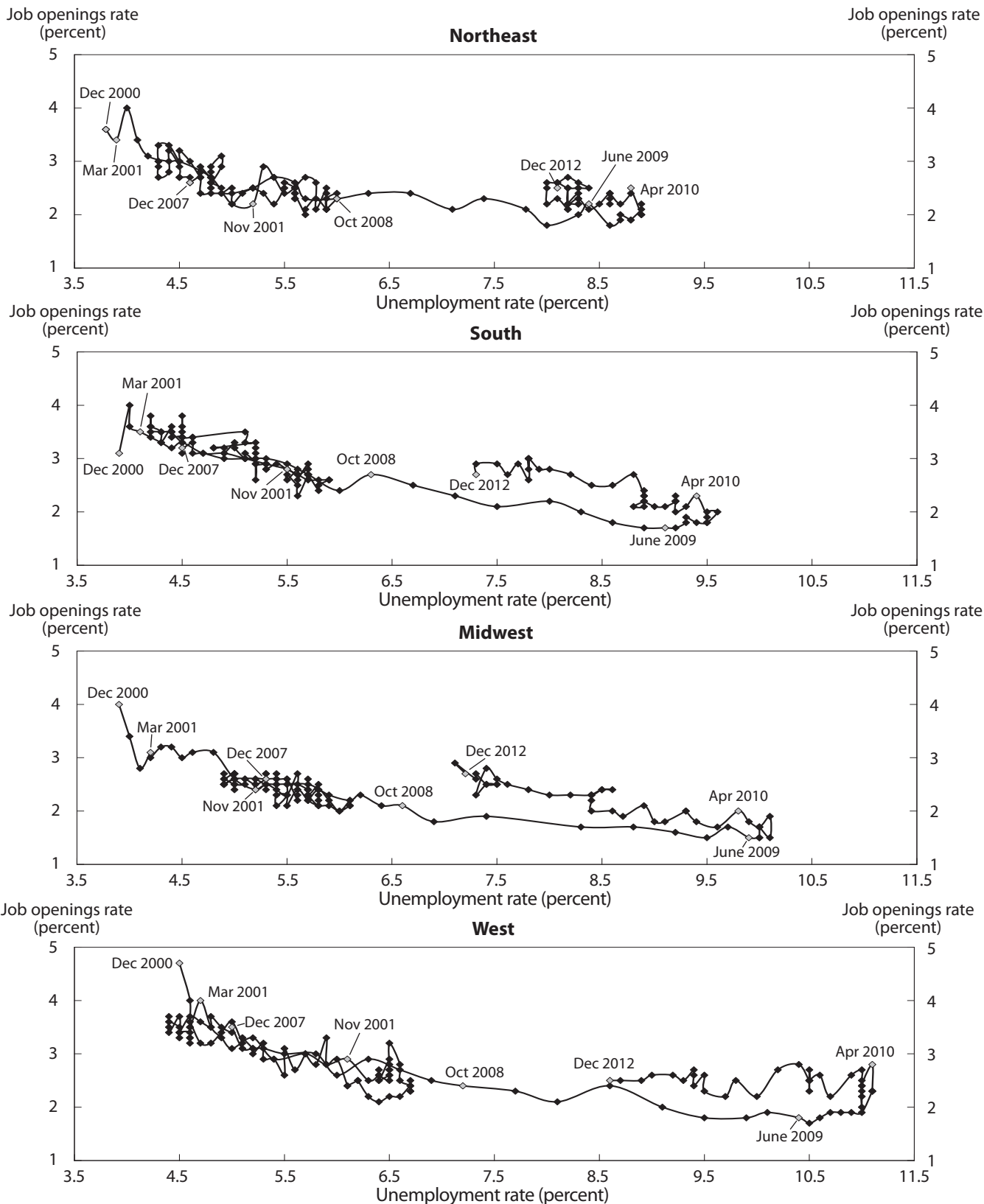
NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 4. The Beveridge curve (job openings rate vs. unemployment rate), seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2012**



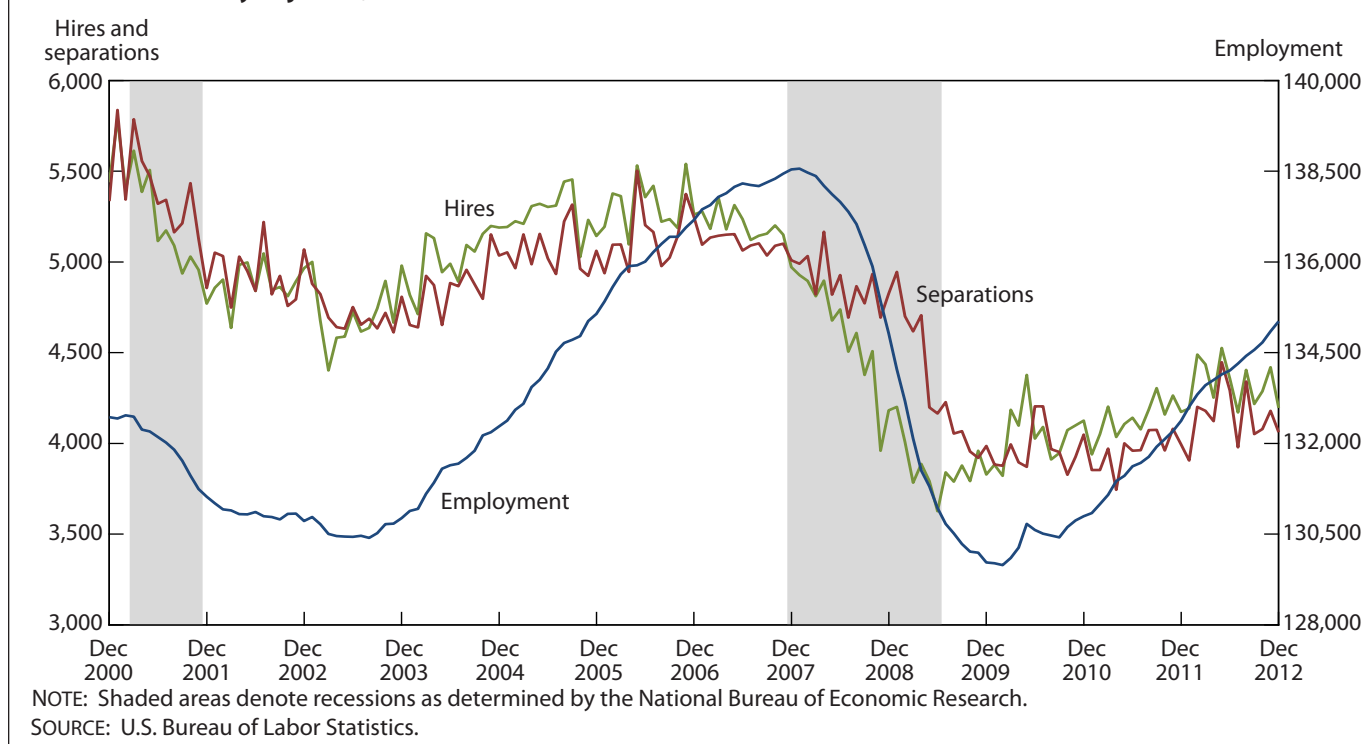
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 5. Beveridge curves (job openings rates vs. unemployment rates) for U.S. regions, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



**Chart 6. Total nonfarm hires, total nonfarm separations, and total nonfarm CES employment, in thousands, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2012**

more people quit their jobs and fewer people are laid off. During a recession, more people are laid off and fewer people quit their jobs. These two elements countering each other, but with quits usually predominating, make separations overall a mildly procyclical measure.<sup>10</sup> (See chart 8.) The last element within separations, other separations—which include separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm—tends to be procyclical. However, because of its smaller size relative to the other two components of separations, the category of other separations tends not to have a large impact on total separations. (See chart 9.)

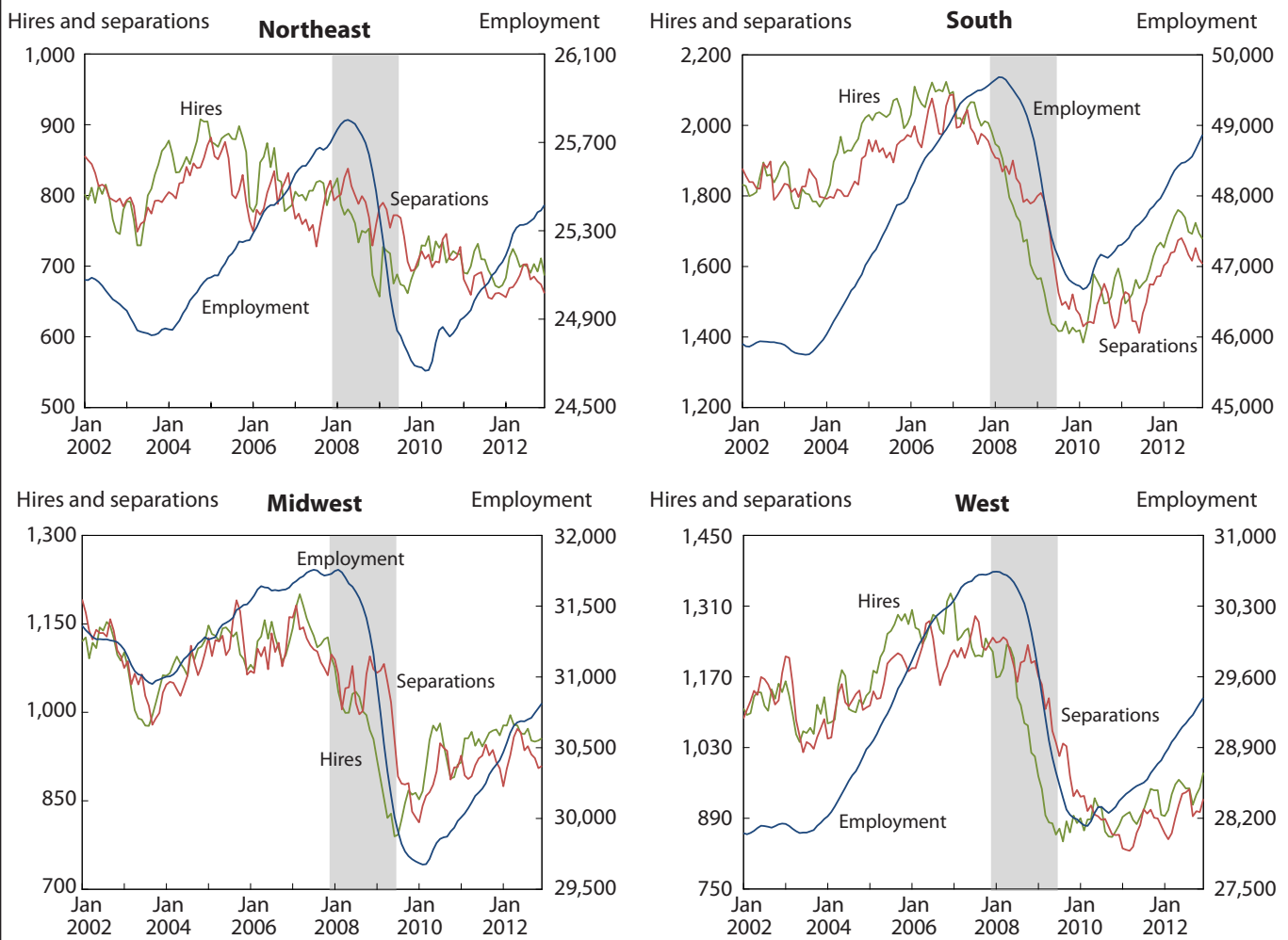
*Hires.* For the past 3 years, the number of people hired, or number of hires, during the year has increased. The annual number hired rose 4.7 percent, from 49.7 million in 2011 to 52.0 million in 2012. By way of comparison, the annual number hired grew 2.2 percent from 2010 to 2011. (See table 3.) On a quarterly basis, the number of hires was up 4.1 percent in the first quarter of 2012, up 0.1 percent in the second quarter, down 2.6 percent in the third quarter, and up 0.9 percent in the final quarter. The number of hires reached its 2012 high of 4.5 million in May and fell to a yearly low of 4.2 million in July.

Since the end of the recession, the number of hires has been trending upward, from 3.6 million in June 2009 to 4.2 million in December 2012. The number has yet to rise to the 5.0 million level at which it stood at the beginning of the recession, in December 2007.

*1. Hires by industry and region.* Table 4 gives the annual number of hires and the annual rate of hiring, by industry, for 2011 and 2012. Most industries experienced an increase in their annual hires rate from 2011 to 2012. The total nonfarm annual hires rate rose from 37.8 percent in 2011 to 38.9 percent in 2012. The industries with the greatest percent decreases in their annual hires rate were educational services, which fell 8.6 percent, from 29.0 percent in 2011 to 26.5 percent in 2012, and nondurable goods, which dropped by 7.4 percent, from 28.4 percent in 2011 to 26.3 percent in 2012. The industries with the greatest increases in their annual hires rate were finance and insurance, which grew by 17.1 percent, from 20.5 percent in 2011 to 24.0 percent in 2012, and financial activities, which rose 14.1 percent, from 24.1 percent in 2011 to 27.5 percent in 2012.

All U.S. regions experienced increases in their number of hires; however, the Northeast's annual hires rate in

**Chart 7. Total nonfarm hires, total nonfarm separations, and total nonfarm CES employment, 3-month moving averages, in thousands, seasonally adjusted, January 2002–December 2012**



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

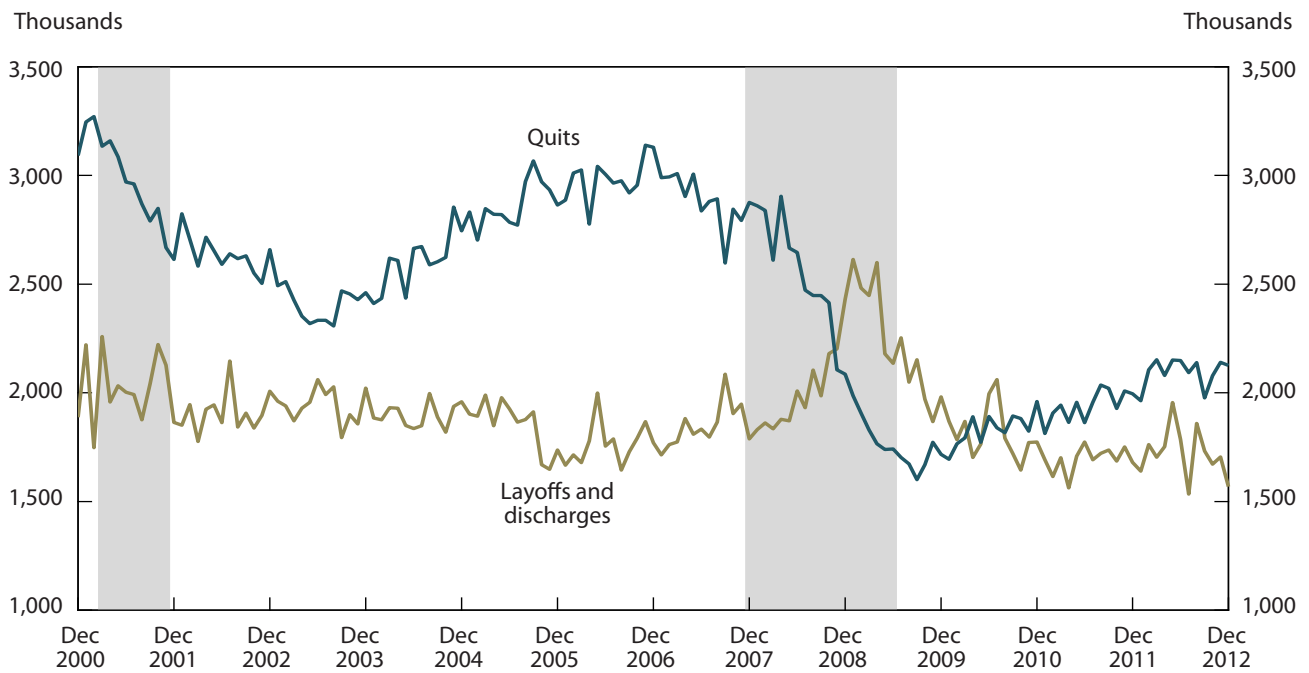
2012, 33.3 percent, was unchanged from the rate in 2011, and the Midwest’s annual hires rate declined, from 38.5 percent in 2011 to 38.2 percent in 2012. Besides illustrating these changes, the following tabulation shows that the South was the region with the highest percent increase in its annual hires rate between the 2 years, moving from 39.5 percent in 2011 to 42.2 percent in 2012 (see also chart 7):

	Rate (percent):			
2011.....	33.3	39.5	38.5	38.0
2012.....	33.3	42.2	38.2	38.8
Change, 2011–2012...	.0	2.7	–.3	.8
Percent change,				
2011–2012.....	.0	6.8	–.8	2.1

Hires	Northeast	South	Midwest	West
Number (thousands):				
2011.....	8,317	18,899	11,505	10,954
2012.....	8,443	20,543	11,613	11,395
Change, 2011–2012...	126	1,644	108	441
Percent change,				
2011–2012.....	1.5	8.7	.9	4.0

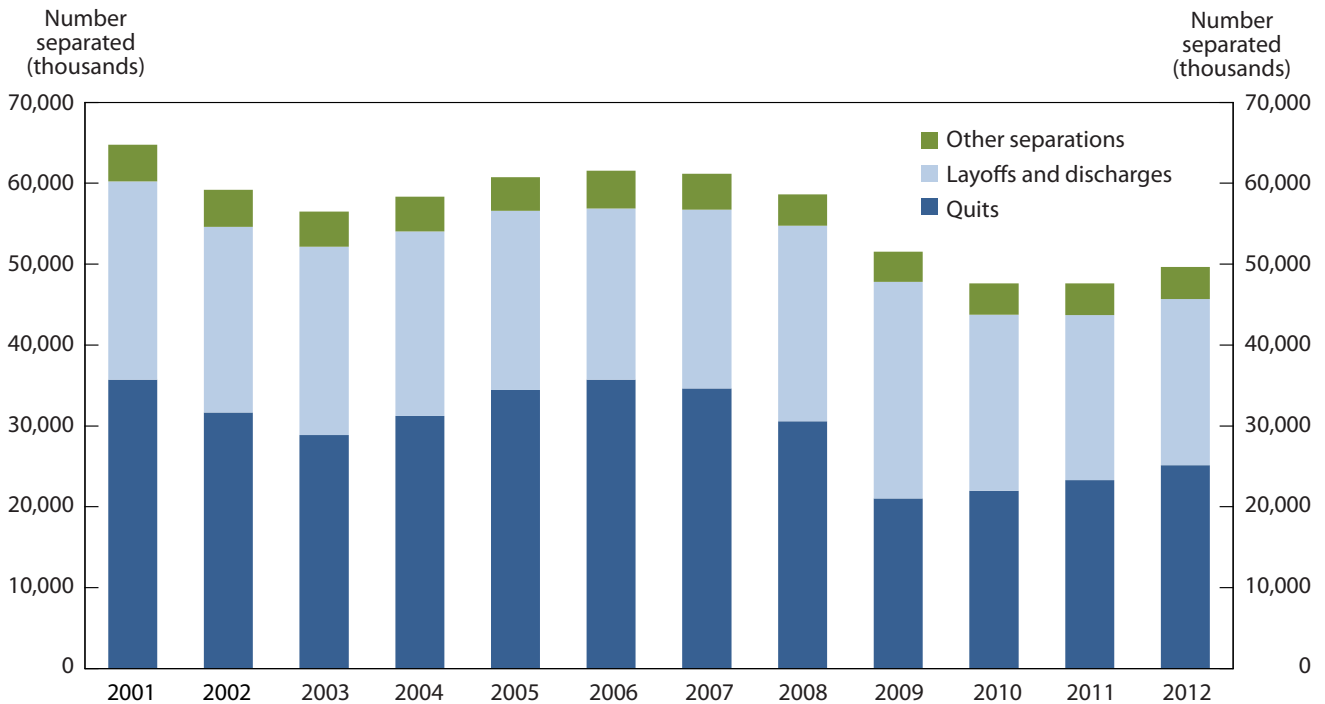
2. *Hires and job openings.* Typically, the average monthly hires rate exceeds the average monthly job openings rate. The reason is that the job openings rate is a stock measure, meaning that it is measured only at a point in time (the last business day of the month) rather than on an accumulating flow basis. In contrast, the hires rate is a flow measure covering every person hired during the month.

**Chart 8. Quits, and layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2012**



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

**Chart 9. Components of separations, not seasonally adjusted, 2001–2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 3. Annual number of hires and annual rate of hiring, not seasonally adjusted, 2001–2012**

[In thousands]

Year	Number of hires	Percent change from previous year	Annual hires rate
2001	62,948	( <sup>1</sup> ).	47.8
2002	58,583	-6.9	44.9
2003	56,451	-3.6	43.4
2004	60,367	6.9	45.9
2005	63,150	4.6	47.2
2006	63,773	1.0	46.9
2007	62,421	-2.1	45.4
2008	55,128	-11.7	40.3
2009	46,357	-15.9	35.4
2010	48,607	4.9	37.4
2011	49,675	2.2	37.8
2012	51,991	4.7	38.9

<sup>1</sup> The JOLTS program did not begin until 2001, so there are no data for the previous year.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As expected, in 2012 the total nonfarm average monthly hires rate, 3.2 percent, exceeded the average monthly job openings rate, 2.6 percent. However, in some industries the hires rate did not exceed the job openings rate. (See chart 10.) There may be various reasons for this reversal. For example, employers in these industries may be having difficulty finding workers with the qualifications they want at the wage they are offering. Alternatively, employers could be hesitant about filling a vacancy because they have doubts about the state of the economy.

Another way to gauge potential unmet labor demand in different industries is through the stock-flow vacancy-yield ratio, the ratio of hires to job openings. This measure can provide valuable insight into the labor market over time.<sup>11</sup> For example, in December 2012 there were 4,195,000 hires and 3,612,000 job openings, so the vacancy-yield ratio for that month and year was 1.16 (4,195,000/3,612,000).

The vacancy-yield ratios for construction and for arts, entertainment, and recreation often are the most affected by the business cycle. Because of monthly fluctuations in the data, seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates are used. In the first quarter of 2012, construction had 4.04 hires per job opening and arts, entertainment, and recreation had 2.66 hires per job opening. Both ratios decreased by the fourth quarter, to 3.38 and 2.27 hires per job opening, respectively. This trend matches the 2012 total nonfarm

trend, which showed a decrease from 1.22 hires per job opening in the first quarter to 1.17 hires per job opening in the final quarter. (See chart 11.)

*Separations.* In 2012, the number of workers separated from their jobs, or, simply, number of separations, during the year began to increase, after having leveled off the previous year. The annual number of separations rose 4.3 percent, from 47.6 million in 2011 to 49.7 million in 2012. By contrast, in 2011 the annual number of separations held steady at its 2010 level of 47.6 million. (See table 5.) On a quarterly basis, the number of separations was up 2.1 percent in the first quarter of 2012, up 4.7 percent in the second quarter, down 3.8 percent in the third quarter, and down 0.4 percent in the final quarter. The number of separations stood at its 2012 low of 3.9 million in January and reached a yearly high of 4.4 million in May. Table 6 presents the annual number of separations and the annual rate of separations, by industry, for 2011 and 2012.

After the end of the recession, the number of separations trended downward, from 4.2 million in June 2009 to a trough of 3.7 million in April 2011. Since then, the number of separations has increased steadily, reaching 4.1 million by the end of 2012. The main driver of the increase was a rise in the number of quits. (See chart 8.) The number of separations has yet to reach the level of 5.0 million at which it stood at the beginning of the recession, in December 2007.

*1. Quits.* The total number of people quitting their jobs, or, simply, number of quits, during the year has increased for the past 3 years. The annual number of quits increased 7.8 percent from 2011 to 2012, rising from 23.3 million to 25.1 million. By way of comparison, it had increased 6.1 percent from 2010 to 2011. The following tabulation gives level, percent change, and rate statistics (not seasonally adjusted) on quits over the 2-year span:

Year	Number of quits (thousands)	Percent change from previous year	Rate of quits (percent)
2010.....	21,978	4.5	16.9
2011.....	23,313	6.1	17.7
2012.....	25,132	7.8	18.8

On a quarterly basis, the number of quits rose 4.9 percent in the first quarter of 2012, fell 2.5 percent in the second quarter and another 2.7 percent in the third quarter, and grew 2.2 percent in the final quarter. The number of quits stood at its 2012 low of 2.0 million in January and

**Table 4. Annual number of hires<sup>1</sup> and annual rate of hiring,<sup>2</sup> by industry, not seasonally adjusted, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Number (thousands)				Rate (percent)			
	2011	2012	Change	Percent change	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Total	49,675	51,991	2,316	4.7	37.8	38.9	1.1	2.9
Total private	46,552	48,493	1,941	4.2	42.5	43.4	.9	2.1
Mining and logging	335	380	45	13.4	42.5	44.7	2.2	5.2
Construction	4,098	3,900	-198	-4.8	74.1	69.1	-5.0	-6.7
Manufacturing	3,035	2,967	-68	-2.2	25.9	24.9	-1.0	-3.9
Durable goods	1,771	1,794	23	1.3	24.4	24.0	-.4	-1.6
Nondurable goods	1,263	1,174	-89	-7.0	28.4	26.3	-2.1	-7.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	9,946	10,447	501	5.0	39.7	40.9	1.2	3.0
Wholesale trade	1,485	1,539	54	3.6	26.8	27.1	.3	1.1
Retail trade	6,772	6,995	223	3.3	46.2	47.0	.8	1.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,690	1,912	222	13.1	34.8	38.5	3.7	10.6
Information	732	743	11	1.5	27.3	27.7	.4	1.5
Financial activities	1,852	2,143	291	15.7	24.1	27.5	3.4	14.1
Finance and insurance	1,180	1,402	222	18.8	20.5	24.0	3.5	17.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	669	739	70	10.5	34.7	37.9	3.2	9.2
Professional and business services	10,181	10,582	401	3.9	58.7	59.0	.3	.5
Education and health services	5,681	5,997	316	5.6	28.6	29.5	.9	3.1
Educational services	941	886	-55	-5.8	29.0	26.5	-2.5	-8.6
Health care and social assistance	4,741	5,112	371	7.8	28.5	30.1	1.6	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	8,414	8,999	585	7.0	63.0	65.5	2.5	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,445	1,533	88	6.1	75.3	78.0	2.7	3.6
Accommodations and food services	6,970	7,465	495	7.1	61.0	63.4	2.4	3.9
Other services	2,279	2,336	57	2.5	42.5	43.0	.5	1.2
Government	3,123	3,503	380	12.2	14.1	16.0	1.9	13.5
Federal	332	353	21	6.3	11.6	12.5	.9	7.8
State and local	2,790	3,148	358	12.8	14.5	16.5	2.0	13.8

<sup>1</sup> The annual number of hires is the total number of hires during the entire year.

<sup>2</sup> The annual rate of hiring is the number of hires during the entire year, as a percentage of annual average employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

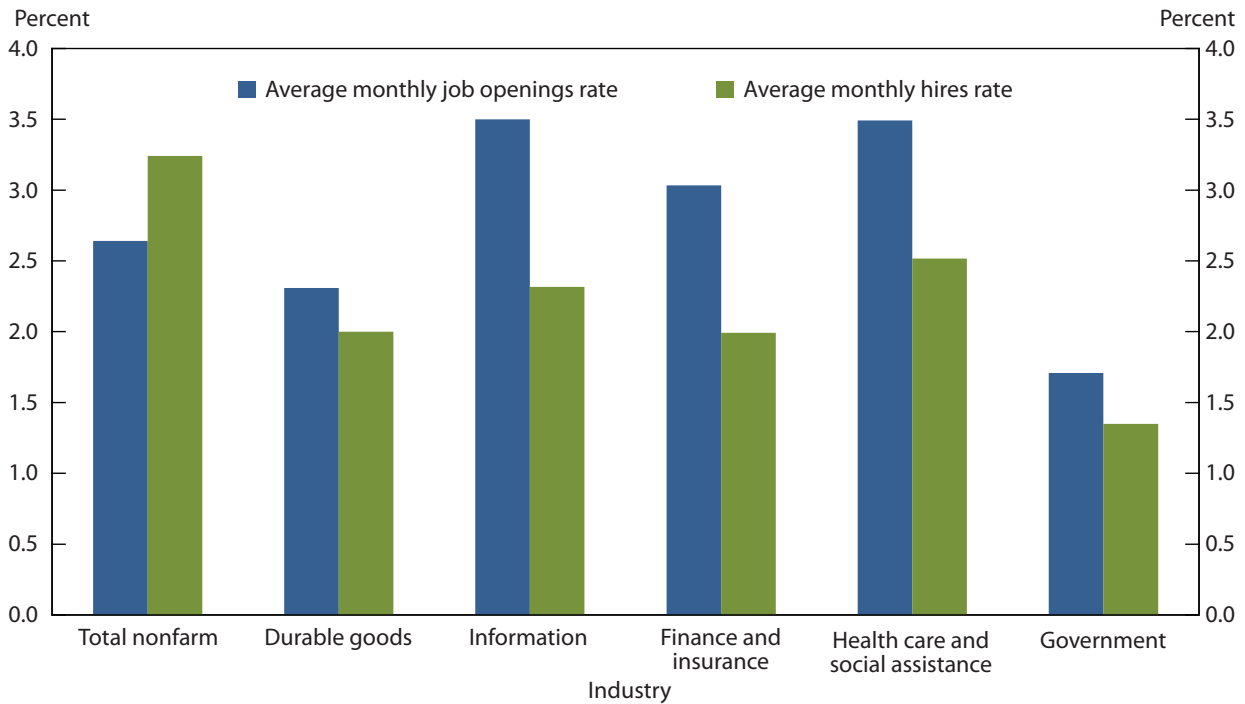
reached a yearly high of 2.2 million in March.

Since the end of the recession, the number of quits has been trending upward, from 1.7 million in June 2009 to 2.1 million in December 2012. Still, it has yet to reach its level of 2.9 million at the beginning of the recession, in December 2007.

Table 7 shows the annual number of quits and the annual rate of quits, by industry, for 2011 and 2012. The annual rate of total nonfarm quits increased from 17.7 percent in 2011 to 18.8 percent in 2012. The annual quits

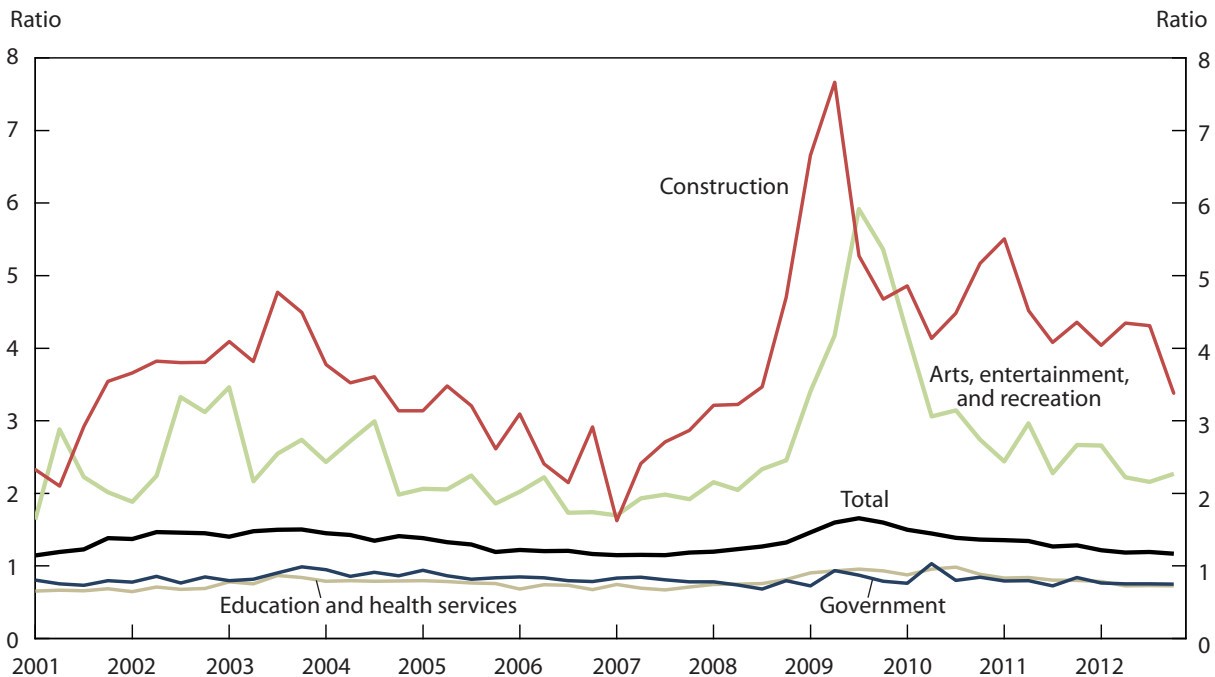
rate declined in only two industries: nondurable goods manufacturing, where it fell by 5.1 percent, from 13.7 percent in 2011 to 13.0 percent in 2012; and arts, entertainment, and recreation, in which it dropped by 0.7 percent, from 26.7 percent in 2011 to 26.5 percent in 2012. In 2012, the industries with the largest growth in annual quits rates were mining and logging, where the rate rose 32.9 percent, from 17.3 percent in 2011 to 23.0 percent in 2012, and the federal government, which saw an increase of 20.5 percent, from 3.9 percent in 2011 to 4.7 percent

**Chart 10. Industries in which the average monthly job openings rate exceeded the average monthly hires rate vs. total nonfarm average monthly job openings rate and average monthly hires rate, not seasonally adjusted, 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 11. Quarterly vacancy-yield ratio, seasonally adjusted, 2001-2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 5. Annual separations, not seasonally adjusted, 2001–2012**

Year	Number (thousands)	Percent change from previous year	Annual rate (percent)
2001	64,765	( <sup>1</sup> )	49.1
2002	59,190	-8.6	45.4
2003	56,487	-4.6	43.5
2004	58,340	3.3	44.4
2005	60,733	4.1	45.4
2006	61,565	1.4	45.2
2007	61,162	-7	44.4
2008	58,627	-4.1	42.9
2009	51,532	-12.1	39.4
2010	47,646	-7.5	36.7
2011	47,626	.0	36.2
2012	49,676	4.3	37.1

<sup>1</sup> The JOLTS program did not begin until 2001, so there are no data for the previous year.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

in 2012.

As the following tabulation shows, although the rate of quits increased in all U.S. geographic regions from 2011 to 2012, it grew the most in the South, rising from 19.7 percent in 2011 to 21.8 percent in 2012, and the least in the Midwest, edging up from 18.2 percent in 2011 to 18.4 percent in 2012:

<i>Quits</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Midwest</i>	<i>West</i>
Number (thousands):				
2011.....	3,349	9,396	5,447	5,121
2012.....	3,669	10,588	5,579	5,296
Change, 2011–2012...	320	1,192	132	175
Percent change, 2011–2012.....	9.6	12.7	2.4	3.4
Rate (percent):				
2011.....	13.4	19.7	18.2	17.7
2012.....	14.5	21.8	18.4	18.0
Change, 2011–2012...	1.1	2.1	.2	.3
Percent change, 2011–2012.....	8.2	10.7	1.1	1.7

Because the quits rate generally measures workers' willingness or ability to leave a job, it usually trends similarly to the Consumer Confidence Index.<sup>12</sup> The quits rate tends to rise when workers believe that another job is

available and tends to fall when they believe that jobs are scarce. In 2012, both measures trended slightly upward overall. (See chart 12.)

2. *Layoffs and discharges.* The total number of annual layoffs and discharges exhibited a slight increase of 0.7 percent from 2011 to 2012, edging up from 20.4 million to 20.5 million. By contrast, it had decreased 6.3 percent from 2010 to 2011, falling from 21.8 million to 20.4 million. The following tabulation gives level, percent change, and rate statistics (not seasonally adjusted) on layoffs and discharges over the 2-year span:

Year	Number of layoffs and discharges (thousands)	Percent change from previous year	Rate of layoffs and discharges (percent)
2010.....	21,773	-18.7	16.8
2011.....	20,401	-6.3	15.5
2012.....	20,546	.7	15.4

On a quarterly basis, the number of layoffs and discharges was down 0.2 percent in the first quarter of 2012, up 7.6 percent in the second quarter, down 6.7 percent in the third quarter, and down 3.5 percent in the final quarter. The number of layoffs and discharges reached its 2012 high of 2.0 million in May and fell to its low of 1.5 million in July. The July estimate was an all-time series low for seasonally adjusted layoffs and discharges.

From the end of the recession until the first quarter of 2011, the number of layoffs and discharges trended downward, from 2.1 million in June 2009 to 1.6 million in April 2011. Since then, it has been stabilizing. By December 2012, layoffs and discharges measured 1.5 million. During the recession, the number of layoffs and discharges rose rapidly, but since then it has returned to its previous level and then some. (See chart 8.)

Table 8 gives the annual number of layoffs and discharges and the annual rate of layoffs and discharges, by industry, for 2011 and 2012. From 2011 to 2012, the total nonfarm annual layoffs and discharges rate declined in many industries and rose in others. The total nonfarm annual layoffs and discharges rate decreased from 15.5 percent in 2011 to 15.4 percent in 2012. The rate declined the most in nondurable goods manufacturing, an 18.0-percent drop, from 12.8 percent in 2011 to 10.5 percent in 2012. The rate increased the most in mining and logging, rising 51.0 percent, from 10.4 percent in 2011 to 15.7 percent in 2012, and in wholesale trade, increasing 7.9 percent, from 10.1 percent in 2011 to 10.9 percent in 2012.

As the following tabulation shows, the annual rate of layoffs and discharges fell the most in the Northeast,

**Table 6. Annual number of separations<sup>1</sup> and annual rate of separations,<sup>2</sup> by industry, not seasonally adjusted, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Number (thousands)				Rate (percent)			
	2011	2012	Change	Percent change	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Total	47,626	49,676	2,050	4.3	36.2	37.1	0.9	2.5
Total private	44,173	46,152	1,979	4.5	40.4	41.3	.9	2.2
Mining and logging	237	354	117	49.4	30.1	41.6	11.5	38.2
Construction	3,906	3,808	-98	-2.5	70.6	67.5	-3.1	-4.4
Manufacturing	2,820	2,808	-12	-4	24.0	23.6	-.4	-1.7
Durable goods	1,538	1,659	121	7.9	21.1	22.2	1.1	5.2
Nondurable goods	1,283	1,146	-137	-10.7	28.8	25.7	-3.1	-10.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	9,436	9,924	488	5.2	37.6	38.9	1.3	3.5
Wholesale trade	1,365	1,429	64	4.7	24.6	25.2	.6	2.4
Retail trade	6,476	6,757	281	4.3	44.2	45.4	1.2	2.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,598	1,739	141	8.8	32.9	35.0	2.1	6.4
Information	727	749	22	3.0	27.2	28.0	.8	2.9
Financial activities	1,815	2,043	228	12.6	23.6	26.2	2.6	11.0
Finance and insurance	1,147	1,322	175	15.3	19.9	22.7	2.8	14.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	669	721	52	7.8	34.7	36.9	2.2	6.3
Professional and business services	9,616	10,004	388	4.0	55.5	55.8	.3	.5
Education and health services	5,269	5,578	309	5.9	26.5	27.5	1.0	3.8
Educational services	810	841	31	3.8	24.9	25.1	.2	.8
Health care and social assistance	4,459	4,740	281	6.3	26.8	27.9	1.1	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	8,117	8,616	499	6.1	60.8	62.7	1.9	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,472	1,450	-22	-1.5	76.7	73.8	-2.9	-3.8
Accommodations and food services	6,643	7,163	520	7.8	58.1	60.8	2.7	4.6
Other services	2,228	2,268	40	1.8	41.6	41.7	.1	.2
Government	3,453	3,525	72	2.1	15.6	16.1	.5	3.2
Federal	370	389	19	5.1	12.9	13.8	.9	7.0
State and local	3,083	3,135	52	1.7	16.0	16.4	.4	2.5

<sup>1</sup> The annual number of separations is the total number of separations during the entire year.

<sup>2</sup> The annual rate of separations is the number of separations during the entire year, as a percentage of annual average employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

from 15.7 percent in 2011 to 14.6 percent in 2012, and increased the most in the West, from 15.6 percent in 2011 to 15.9 percent in 2012:

<i>Layoffs and discharges</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Midwest</i>	<i>West</i>
Number (thousands):				
2011.....	3,926	7,418	4,571	4,489
2012.....	3,700	7,539	4,630	4,679
Change, 2011–2012...	-226	121	59	190
Percent change,				
2011–2012.....	-5.8	1.6	1.3	4.2

Rate (percent):

2011.....	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.6
2012.....	14.6	15.5	15.2	15.9
Change, 2011–2012...	-1.1	.0	-.1	.3
Percent change,				
2011–2012.....	-7.0	.0	-.7	1.9

3. *Other separations.* The total annual number of other separations increased both from 2010 to 2011 and then again from 2011 to 2012. Table 9 presents the annual number of other separations and the annual rate of other



**Table 7. Annual number of quits<sup>1</sup> and annual rate of quits,<sup>2</sup> by industry, not seasonally adjusted, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Number (thousands)				Rate (percent)			
	2011	2012	Change	Percent change	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Total	23,313	25,132	1,819	7.8	17.7	18.8	1.1	6.2
Total private	21,905	23,589	1,684	7.7	20.0	21.1	1.1	5.5
Mining and logging	136	196	60	44.1	17.3	23.0	5.7	32.9
Construction	924	946	22	2.4	16.7	16.8	.1	.6
Manufacturing	1,247	1,284	37	3.0	10.6	10.8	.2	1.9
Durable goods	637	706	69	10.8	8.8	9.5	.7	8.0
Nondurable goods	612	579	-33	-5.4	13.7	13.0	-.7	-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	5,170	5,530	360	7.0	20.6	21.7	1.1	5.3
Wholesale trade	614	688	74	12.1	11.1	12.1	1.0	9.0
Retail trade	3,826	3,984	158	4.1	26.1	26.8	.7	2.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	729	855	126	17.3	15.0	17.2	2.2	14.7
Information	389	431	42	10.8	14.5	16.1	1.6	11.0
Financial activities	967	1,065	98	10.1	12.6	13.7	1.1	8.7
Finance and insurance	644	694	50	7.8	11.2	11.9	.7	6.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	325	371	46	14.2	16.9	19.0	2.1	12.4
Professional and business services	4,421	4,622	201	4.5	25.5	25.8	.3	1.2
Education and health services	2,910	3,203	293	10.1	14.6	15.8	1.2	8.2
Educational services	373	395	22	5.9	11.5	11.8	.3	2.6
Health care and social assistance	2,536	2,808	272	10.7	15.2	16.5	1.3	8.6
Leisure and hospitality	4,722	5,196	474	10.0	35.4	37.8	2.4	6.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	513	521	8	1.6	26.7	26.5	-.2	-.7
Accommodations and food services	4,209	4,678	469	11.1	36.8	39.7	2.9	7.9
Other services	1,013	1,114	101	10.0	18.9	20.5	1.6	8.5
Government	1,406	1,543	137	9.7	6.4	7.0	.6	9.4
Federal	111	131	20	18.0	3.9	4.7	.8	20.5
State and local	1,295	1,413	118	9.1	6.7	7.4	.7	10.4

<sup>1</sup> The annual number of quits is the total number of quits during the entire year.

<sup>2</sup> The annual rate of quits is the number of quits during the entire year, as a percentage of annual average employment.

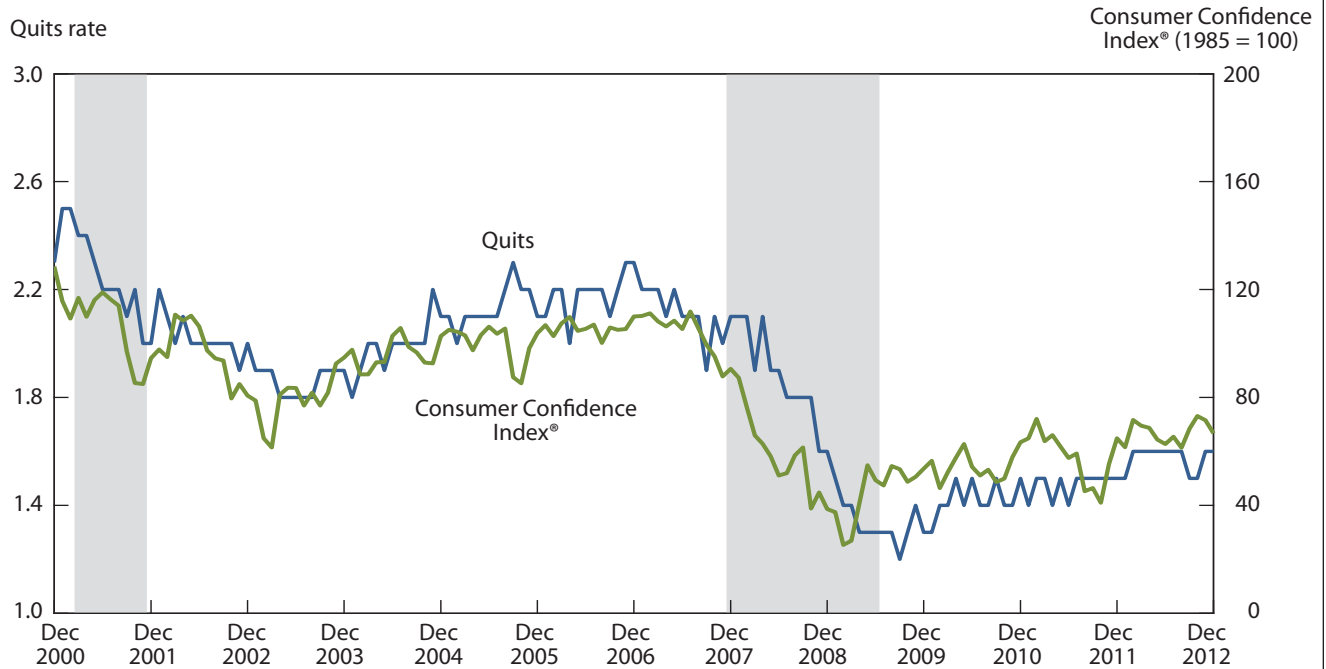
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

separations, by industry, for 2011 and 2012. The following tabulation gives level, percent change, and rate statistics (not seasonally adjusted) on other separations over the 2-year span:

Year	Number of other separations (thousands)	Percent change from previous year	Rate of other separations (percent)
2010.....	3,893	4.6	3.0
2011.....	3,911	.5	3.0
2012.....	3,997	2.2	3.0

The number of other separations changed little, rising from 3.9 million in 2011 to 4.0 million in 2012, an increase of 2.2 percent. By comparison, it rose 0.5 percent from 2010 to 2011. On a quarterly basis, the number of other separations decreased 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 2012, increased 2.9 percent in the second quarter, rose 5.1 percent in the third quarter, and fell 0.9 percent in the final quarter. On the whole, in 2012 the number of other separations trended upward, increasing from 302,000 in January to 367,000 in December.

**Chart 12. Quits rate, seasonally adjusted, and Consumer Confidence Index®, December 2000–December 2012**



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

The number of other separations decreased from 346,000 at the beginning of the recession, in December 2007, to 289,000 at the end of the recession, in June 2009. Since then, the series has been trending upward and, like the number of layoffs and discharges, has returned to its prerecession level. Although the number of other separations has exceeded the level at which it stood at the start of the recession, it should be noted that the *rate* of other separations does not typically vary greatly. Throughout JOLTS history, the rate has ranged from 0.2 percent to 0.3 percent. Nevertheless, this measure is an important one to follow, because within the category of other separations is that of employees who leave their job to retire. Some have theorized that the number of other

separations decreased during the recession because of an increase in the economic burden on employees and a decrease in income for employees who were planning to retire.<sup>13</sup>

JOLTS DATA SHOW THAT, WHILE LABOR DEMAND, as measured by the number of job openings, increased during 2012, worker flow, in the form of an increase in hires and separations, has been slower to improve. Nevertheless, layoffs and discharges, as well as other separations, have returned to prerecession levels, adding stability to the growth of the labor market as fewer employees are involuntarily separated from their jobs and employees begin to feel more comfortable about retiring again. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The term “industry” can refer to a supersector, sector, or subsector, depending on the context. In analyzing industries, the JOLTS program follows the North American Industrial Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> The most detailed geographical breakout the jolts sample can provide is by region: Northeast, South, Midwest, and West.

<sup>3</sup> For data on employment, see “Current Employment Statistics—CES (National)” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, published monthly), <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

<sup>4</sup> Richard L. Clayton, James R. Spletzer, and John C. Wohlford, “Conference Report: JOLTS Symposium,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2011, pp. 41–47, <http://stat.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2011/02/art4full.pdf>, especially p. 44.

<sup>5</sup> “U.S. business cycle expansions and contractions” (National Bureau of Economic Research), <http://www.nber.org/cycles>.

<sup>6</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau defines the four regions of the United States as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,

**Table 8. Annual number of layoffs and discharges<sup>1</sup> and annual rate of layoffs and discharges,<sup>2</sup> by industry, not seasonally adjusted, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Number (thousands)				Rate (percent)			
	2011	2012	Change	Percent change	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Total	20,401	20,546	145	0.7	15.5	15.4	-0.1	-0.6
Total private	19,096	19,336	240	1.3	17.5	17.3	-.2	-1.1
Mining and logging	82	134	52	63.4	10.4	15.7	5.3	51.0
Construction	2,836	2,745	-91	-3.2	51.3	48.7	-2.6	-5.1
Manufacturing	1,318	1,263	-55	-4.2	11.2	10.6	-.6	-5.4
Durable goods	746	793	47	6.3	10.3	10.6	.3	2.9
Nondurable goods	570	469	-101	-17.7	12.8	10.5	-2.3	-18.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3,381	3,493	112	3.3	13.5	13.7	.2	1.5
Wholesale trade	562	621	59	10.5	10.1	10.9	.8	7.9
Retail trade	2,157	2,200	43	2.0	14.7	14.8	.1	.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	663	674	11	1.7	13.7	13.6	-.1	-.7
Information	273	262	-11	-4.0	10.2	9.8	-.4	-3.9
Financial activities	636	607	-29	-4.6	8.3	7.8	-.5	-6.0
Finance and insurance	349	329	-20	-5.7	6.1	5.6	-.5	-8.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	291	280	-11	-3.8	15.1	14.3	-.8	-5.3
Professional and business services	4,587	4,814	227	4.9	26.5	26.9	.4	1.5
Education and health services	1,813	1,900	87	4.8	9.1	9.4	.3	3.3
Educational services	366	383	17	4.6	11.3	11.4	.1	.9
Health care and social assistance	1,447	1,517	70	4.8	8.7	8.9	.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	3,090	3,070	-20	-.6	23.1	22.3	-.8	-3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	929	904	-25	-2.7	48.4	46.0	-2.4	-5.0
Accommodations and food services	2,159	2,165	6	.3	18.9	18.4	-.5	-2.6
Other services	1,079	1,046	-33	-3.1	20.1	19.2	-.9	-4.5
Government	1,309	1,210	-99	-7.6	5.9	5.5	-.4	-6.8
Federal	134	128	-6	-4.5	4.7	4.5	-.2	-4.3
State and local	1,176	1,082	-94	-8.0	6.1	5.7	-.4	-6.6

<sup>1</sup> The annual number of layoffs and discharges is the total number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year.

discharges during the entire year, as a percentage of annual average employment.

<sup>2</sup> The annual rate of layoffs and discharges is the number of layoffs and

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. This listing applies to all tabulations that follow showing estimates for the U.S. regions.

<sup>7</sup> For data on unemployment, see “Labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, published monthly), <http://www.bls.gov/cps>.

<sup>8</sup> See, for example, Ed Crooks, “German giant says U.S. workers lack skills,” *Europe News* (CNBC, June 20, 2011), <http://www.cnbc.com/id/43459947>; and Rand Ghayad and William Dickens, “It’s not a skill mismatch: disaggregate evidence on the U.S. unemployment–vacancy relationship,” *VOX*, Jan. 5, 2013, <http://www.voxeu.org/article/it-s-not-skill-mismatch-disaggregate-evidence-us-unemployment-vacancy-relationship>.

<sup>9</sup> For data on local area unemployment, see “Local Area Unemployment Statistics” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), <http://www.bls.gov/lau>.

<sup>10</sup> For a discussion of hires, separations, and their procyclicality, see Caryn N. Bruyere, Guy L. Podgornik, and James R. Spletzer,

**Table 9. Annual number of other separations<sup>1</sup> and annual rate of other separations,<sup>2</sup> by industry, not seasonally adjusted, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Number (thousands)				Rate (percent)			
	2011	2012	Change	Percent change	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Total	3,911	3,997	86	2.2	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Total private	3,172	3,229	57	1.8	2.9	2.9	.0	.0
Mining and logging	21	26	5	23.8	2.7	3.1	.4	14.8
Construction	145	119	-26	-17.9	2.6	2.1	-.5	-19.2
Manufacturing	255	262	7	2.7	2.2	2.2	.0	.0
Durable goods	154	160	6	3.9	2.1	2.1	.0	.0
Nondurable goods	101	101	0	.0	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	885	902	17	1.9	3.5	3.5	.0	.0
Wholesale trade	190	120	-70	-36.8	3.4	2.1	-1.3	-38.2
Retail trade	490	572	82	16.7	3.3	3.8	.5	15.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	205	209	4	2.0	4.2	4.2	.0	.0
Information	63	57	-6	-9.5	2.4	2.1	-.3	-12.5
Financial activities	208	371	163	78.4	2.7	4.8	2.1	77.8
Finance and insurance	154	297	143	92.9	2.7	5.1	2.4	88.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	52	73	21	40.4	2.7	3.7	1.0	37.0
Professional and business services	608	569	-39	-6.4	3.5	3.2	-.3	-8.6
Education and health services	546	473	-73	-13.4	2.7	2.3	-.4	-14.8
Educational services	72	61	-11	-15.3	2.2	1.8	-.4	-18.2
Health care and social assistance	475	410	-65	-13.7	2.9	2.4	-.5	-17.2
Leisure and hospitality	306	350	44	14.4	2.3	2.5	.2	8.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28	27	-1	-3.6	1.5	1.4	-.1	-6.7
Accommodations and food services	274	322	48	17.5	2.4	2.7	.3	12.5
Other services	137	111	-26	-19.0	2.6	2.0	-.6	-23.1
Government	740	768	28	3.8	3.4	3.5	.1	2.9
Federal	124	131	7	5.6	4.3	4.7	.4	9.3
State and local	614	639	25	4.1	3.2	3.3	.1	3.1

<sup>1</sup> The annual number of other separations is the total number of other separations during the entire year.

<sup>2</sup> The annual rate of other separations is the number of other separations during the entire year, as a percentage of annual average employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

“Employment dynamics over the last decade,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2011, pp. 16–29, especially p. 23, <http://www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2011/08/art2full.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> Regis Barnichon, Michael Elsby, Bart Hobijn, and Ayşegül Şahin, “Which industries are shifting the Beveridge curve?” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2012, pp. 25–37, <http://www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2012/06/art2full.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> See “Consumer Confidence Survey®: the Conference Board

Consumer Confidence Index® improves in April” (The Conference Board, Apr. 30, 2013), <http://www.conference-board.org/data/consumerconfidence.cfm>. The index measures consumers’ attitudes about the economy, as indicated by their levels of spending and saving.

<sup>13</sup> See, for example, Emily Brandon, “Planning to retire: most baby boomers plan to delay retirement,” *U.S. News*, June 30, 2010, <http://money.usnews.com/money/blogs/planning-to-retire/2010/06/30/most-baby-boomers-plan-to-delay-retirement>.

# Implementing the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification in the Occupational Employment Statistics program

*The May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics release introduced data for several newly defined occupations, such as nurse practitioners, web developers, and fundraisers; however, revisions to the Standard Occupational Classification system also caused more subtle changes in occupations that are not new to the classification system*

Audrey L. Watson

**N**urse practitioners earned an annual mean wage of \$91,450 in May 2012, nearly \$24,000 more than registered nurses who are not advanced practice nurses. Annual mean wages for web developers were less than \$45,000 in West Virginia and Montana but more than \$75,000 in Maryland, New York, and the District of Columbia. State colleges and universities employed 42 percent fewer fundraisers than private sector colleges, despite higher overall employment.

Nurse practitioners, web developers, and fundraisers were among the occupations for which the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program published data for the first time as part of the May 2012 OES estimates release, which occurred on March 29, 2013. All of these occupations were added as part of the 2010 revision of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, used by federal government agencies producing statistical data. Although the OES program began implementing the 2010 SOC with the May 2010 OES release, because of unique features of the OES methodology, data for some new 2010 SOC occupations could not be published until the release of the May 2012 estimates. This article pro-

vides an overview of the implementation of the 2010 SOC in the OES program. The first half of the article presents data highlights for occupations published for the first time in the May 2012 OES estimates. The remainder outlines the implementation process; provides examples of different types of revisions to the SOC structure, ranging from minor editing changes to the addition of new occupations; and discusses the effects of these revisions on the OES data.

## Data highlights for new 2010 soc occupations

In addition to introducing nurse practitioners (an advanced practice nursing occupation), web developers, and fundraisers, the May 2012 OES release introduced data for several other occupations, including two more advanced practice nursing occupations, eight additional healthcare-related occupations, three computer occupations, two human resources occupations, and two occupations related to renewable energy. Table 1 contains employment, hourly and annual mean wages, and annual median wages for SOC 2010 occupations published for the first time in the May 2012 OES estimates.<sup>1</sup> The following

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**Table 1. National occupational employment and wages for 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) occupations published for the first time in the May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics data**

2010 SOC code	2010 SOC title	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage	Annual median wage
00-0000	<b>All occupations</b>	<b>130,287,700</b>	<b>\$22.01</b>	<b>\$45,790</b>	<b>\$34,750</b>
13-1071	Human resources specialists	394,380	29.16	60,660	55,800
13-1075	Labor relations specialists	75,930	27.02	56,210	54,660
13-1131	Fundraisers	48,530	26.55	55,220	50,680
15-1122	Information security analysts	72,670	42.93	89,290	86,170
15-1134	Web developers	102,940	31.78	66,100	62,500
15-1143	Computer network architects	137,890	45.19	94,000	91,000
15-1152	Computer network support specialists	167,980	30.27	62,960	59,090
21-1094	Community health workers	38,020	18.02	37,490	34,620
25-2051	Special education teachers, preschool	21,770	( <sup>1</sup> )	57,770	52,480
29-1128	Exercise physiologists	5,820	22.89	47,610	44,770
29-1141	Registered nurses	2,633,980	32.66	67,930	65,470
29-1151	Nurse anesthetists	34,180	74.22	154,390	148,160
29-1161	Nurse midwives	5,710	43.78	91,070	89,600
29-1171	Nurse practitioners	105,780	43.97	91,450	89,960
29-2035	Magnetic resonance imaging technologists	29,560	31.45	65,410	65,360
29-2057	Ophthalmic medical technicians	29,170	17.11	35,590	34,240
29-2092	Hearing aid specialists	4,980	22.49	46,780	41,430
29-9092	Genetic counselors	2,000	26.84	55,820	56,800
31-1015	Orderlies	53,920	12.35	25,700	23,990
31-9097	Phlebotomists	100,380	14.86	30,910	29,730
39-4031	Morticians, undertakers, and funeral directors	23,070	25.33	52,690	46,840
47-2231	Solar photovoltaic installers	4,710	19.53	40,620	37,900
49-9081	Wind turbine service technicians	3,200	23.23	48,320	45,970

<sup>1</sup> Wages for some occupations that do not generally work year-round, full time, are reported either as hourly wages or annual salaries, depending on how they are typically paid.

NOTE: Excludes residual ("all other") occupations.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics data.

subsections present additional data for selected occupations from table 1.

*Registered nurses and advanced practice nurses.* Under the 2000 SOC, all registered nurses, including advanced practice nurses, were classified under a single occupational category. The 2010 SOC breaks out three types of advanced practice nurses into separate occupations:

- Nurse anesthetists, who administer anesthesia, monitor patients' vital signs, and oversee patient recovery from anesthesia
- Nurse midwives, who diagnose and coordinate all aspects of the birthing process, either independently or

as part of a healthcare team

- Nurse practitioners, who diagnose and treat acute, episodic, or chronic illness, independently or as part of a healthcare team

All other types of registered nurses are classified under a redefined registered nurses code. Even after the three types of advanced practice nurses were excluded, the redefined registered nurses occupation remained the fifth largest occupation in the United States, with over 2.6 million jobs in May 2012. About 62 percent of registered nurses were employed in private, state government, and local government hospitals. Industries with the highest em-

ployment of registered nurses also included ambulatory health care services (17 percent); nursing and residential care facilities (7 percent); federal, state, and local government, excluding state and local government schools and hospitals (6 percent); and educational services (3 percent).

The three advanced practice nursing occupations were considerably smaller. The nurse practitioners occupation was the largest of the three, with employment of 105,780. Total employment was 34,180 for nurse anesthetists and 5,710 for nurse midwives. Like registered nurses, most advanced practice nurses were employed in hospitals or ambulatory health care services. However, the relative importance of the two industries was reversed: 65 percent of nurse anesthetists, 60 percent of nurse practitioners, and 55 percent of nurse midwives were employed in ambulatory health care services, primarily in offices of physicians, while hospitals accounted for slightly less than a third of jobs in each occupation. About 11 percent of nurse midwives and 3 percent of nurse practitioners were employed in educational services, which contain some teaching hospitals. Unlike registered nurses jobs, which were more prevalent in elementary and secondary schools, most nurse midwife and nurse practitioner jobs in educational services were in colleges, universities, and professional schools.

Metropolitan areas with the highest employment of both registered nurses and nurse practitioners tended to be those with high overall employment, such as New York, Los Angeles, and Boston. However, some smaller metropolitan areas had high concentrations of these occupations relative to total area employment. Metropolitan areas with the highest location quotients for nurse practitioners are shown in chart 1.<sup>2</sup> Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL, had nearly 4 times as many nurse practitioners as a percentage of total employment than the United States as a whole. The employment share of nurse practitioners was over 3 times the U.S. average in Provo-Orem, UT; Bangor, ME; and Hattiesburg, MS. Two of the areas in chart 1—Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL, and Johnson City, TN—also had among the highest concentrations of registered nurses. Other areas with high concentrations of registered nurses included Gainesville, FL, and Lima, OH. States with the highest concentrations of nurse anesthetists included Tennessee, Louisiana, and both Dakotas. Indiana and Oregon had among the highest concentrations of nurse midwives.

All four of these nursing occupations had above-average pay. With an annual mean wage of \$154,390, nurse anesthetists was among the 20 highest paying occupations in the United States; occupations with similar wages included general dentists (\$163,240) and petroleum engineers (\$147,470). Both nurse practitioners and nurse midwives

had annual mean wages of approximately \$91,000. At \$67,930, the annual mean wage for registered nurses was considerably lower than the wages for the advanced practice nursing occupations but more than \$20,000 above the U.S. average of \$45,790 across all occupations.

Except for the nurse midwives occupation, for which average wages were similar in both industries, nurses in hospitals tended to earn more than did those in ambulatory health care services. For example, the annual mean wage for nurse practitioners in hospitals was \$95,870, compared with \$90,740 in ambulatory health care services.

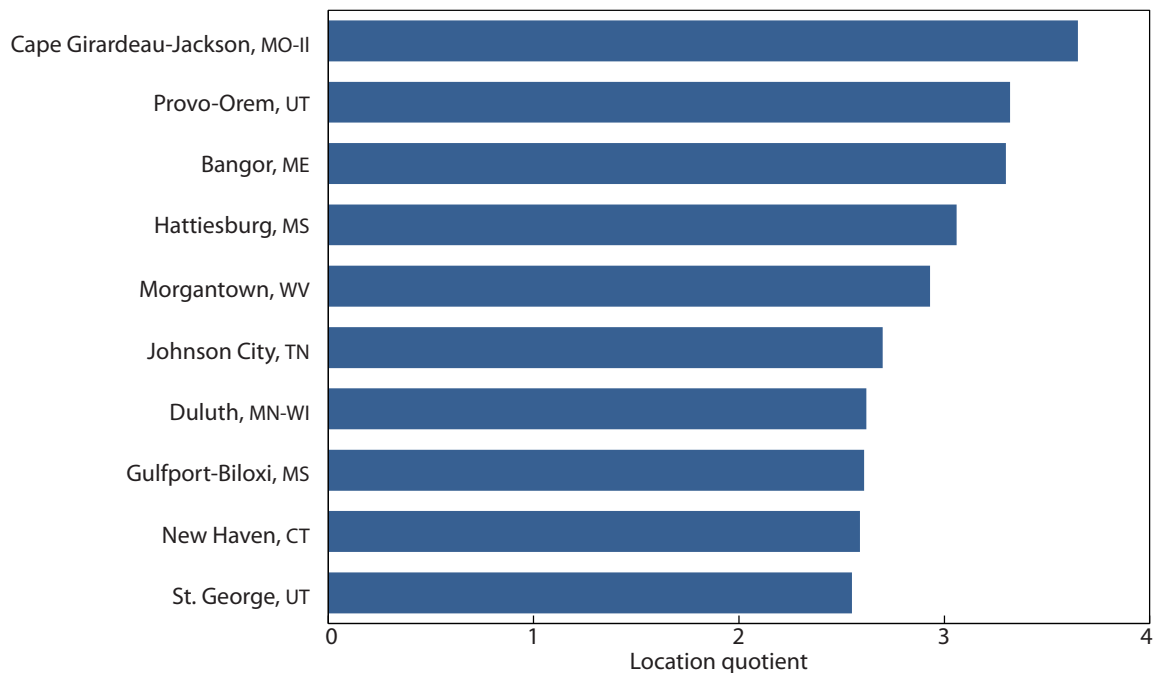
*Other healthcare-related occupations.* In addition to the advanced practice nursing occupations, the 2010 SOC introduced several new healthcare occupations and a healthcare-related community and social service occupation, community health workers. Community health workers assist individuals and communities to adopt healthy behaviors by, for example, conducting outreach activities, providing information on available resources, or providing informal counseling. In May 2012, employment of community health workers was about 38,020. Over a third of community health workers were employed by either the individual and family services industry (7,960) or local government (5,700). General medical and surgical hospitals (2,920) and outpatient care centers (2,720) also were among the industries with the highest employment of this occupation.

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentrations of community health workers are shown in chart 2. Compared with the United States as a whole, Burlington-South Burlington, VT, and Honolulu, HI, had nearly 9 times as many community health workers as a percentage of total employment. Champaign-Urbana, IL, and two areas in Alaska also were among the areas with the highest location quotients for this occupation. Except for Honolulu, which had about 1,090 community health worker jobs, the areas shown in chart 2 had employment of 320 or below in this occupation.

Community health workers had an annual mean wage of \$37,490, below both the U.S. mean for all occupations and the \$44,240 average for all community and social service occupations. The industry with the highest employment of this occupation, individual and family services, also was one of the lowest paying for the occupation, with an annual mean wage of \$30,810; the mean wage for community health workers employed in local government was \$39,670, slightly above the average across all industries.

After nurse practitioners, phlebotomists (draw blood for tests, transfusions, donations, and research) and order-

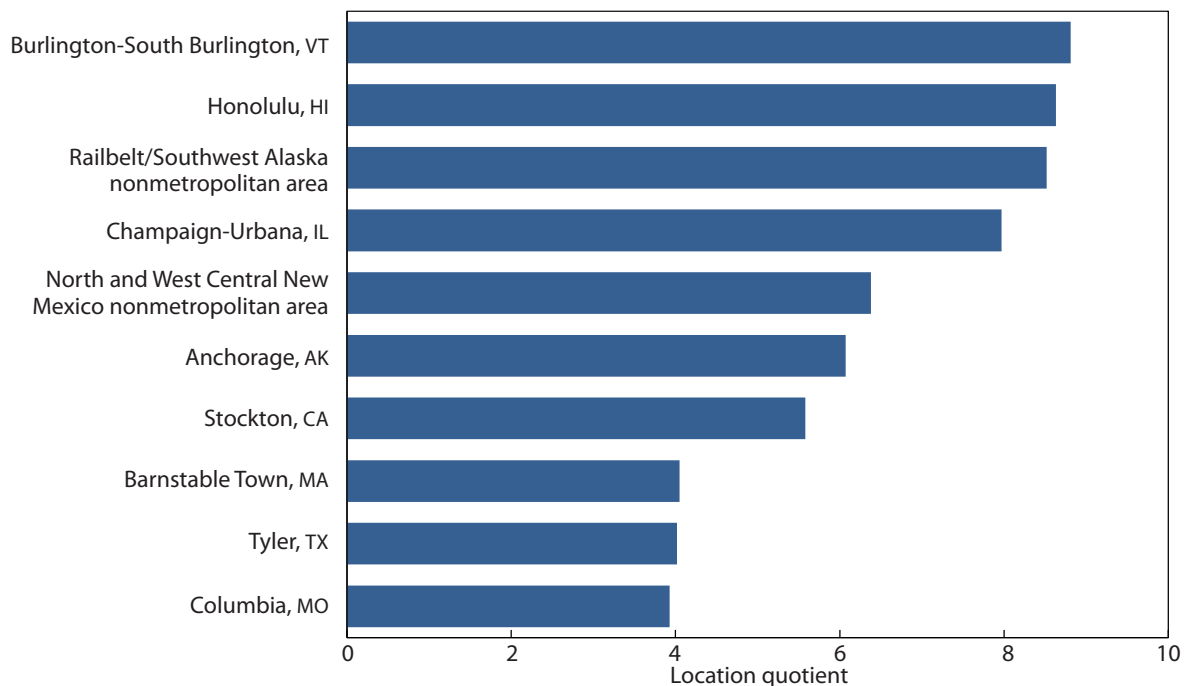
**Chart 1** Location quotients for metropolitan areas with the highest concentrations of nurse practitioners, May 2012



NOTES: The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than 1 indicates the occupation makes up a higher percentage of area employment than of national employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics data.

**Chart 2** Location quotients for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentrations of community health workers among areas with employment of at least 100 in this occupation, May 2012



NOTES: The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than 1 indicates the occupation makes up a higher percentage of area employment than of national employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics data.



lies were the largest healthcare occupations introduced in the SOC revision, with May 2012 employment of 100,380 and 53,920, respectively. About 40 percent of phlebotomists were employed in general medical and surgical hospitals. Most of the remainder were employed in medical and diagnostic laboratories; other ambulatory health care services, which includes blood and organ banks; or offices of physicians. About 72 percent of orderlies were employed in a single industry, general medical and surgical hospitals. Both of these occupations were relatively low paying, with annual mean wages of \$30,910 for phlebotomists and \$25,700 for orderlies.

Ophthalmic medical technicians (assist ophthalmologists by performing ophthalmic clinical functions) and magnetic resonance imaging technologists (operate magnetic resonance imaging [or MRI] scanners) had May 2012 employment of 29,170 and 29,560, respectively. Over 70 percent of ophthalmic medical technicians worked in offices of physicians, while the majority of magnetic resonance imaging technologists (56 percent) were employed in general medical and surgical hospitals. Employment levels were much lower for the three remaining healthcare occupations introduced as part of the 2010 SOC revision: exercise physiologists (5,820), hearing aid specialists (4,980), and genetic counselors (2,000). About 54 percent of exercise physiologists worked in general medical and surgical hospitals. Sixty percent of genetic counselor jobs were found in either general medical and surgical hospitals or offices of physicians. Two retail trade industries, health and personal care stores and other general merchandise stores, accounted for about 58 percent of employment of hearing aid specialists.

Annual mean wages for magnetic resonance imaging technologists (\$65,410) and genetic counselors (\$55,820) were above the U.S. all-occupations average. The annual mean wage for exercise physiologists (\$47,610) also was slightly above average. Annual mean wages for hearing aid specialists (\$46,780) and ophthalmic medical technicians (\$35,590) were similar to or below the average across all occupations.

*Computer occupations.* The SOC structure for computer occupations was significantly updated in the 2010 revision, reflecting the effects of technological change on this group of occupations. Four new computer occupations were introduced as part of the revision: web developers, information security analysts, computer network architects, and computer network support specialists. Changes to the remaining computer occupations ranged from title and editing changes to changes in the occupations' con-

tent. For example, the definition for *computer software engineers, applications*, was edited and the title changed to *software developers, applications*; the revised computer systems analysts occupation had a substantive change to the occupation's content, with some workers previously classified in this occupation moved to the new computer network architects occupation. In addition, all the computer occupations were assigned new codes as part of the revision.

In May 2012, web developers filled 102,940 jobs. About one-fifth of these jobs were in the computer systems design and related services industry; other industries with high employment of web developers included data processing, hosting, and related services (5,230); advertising, public relations, and related services (4,930); and management, scientific, and technical consulting services (4,880). (See chart 3.) Metropolitan areas with the highest concentrations of web developers included the San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA, metropolitan division; Boulder, CO; and the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA, metropolitan division, each of which had more than 3 times as many web developers as a percentage of total employment than the United States as a whole.

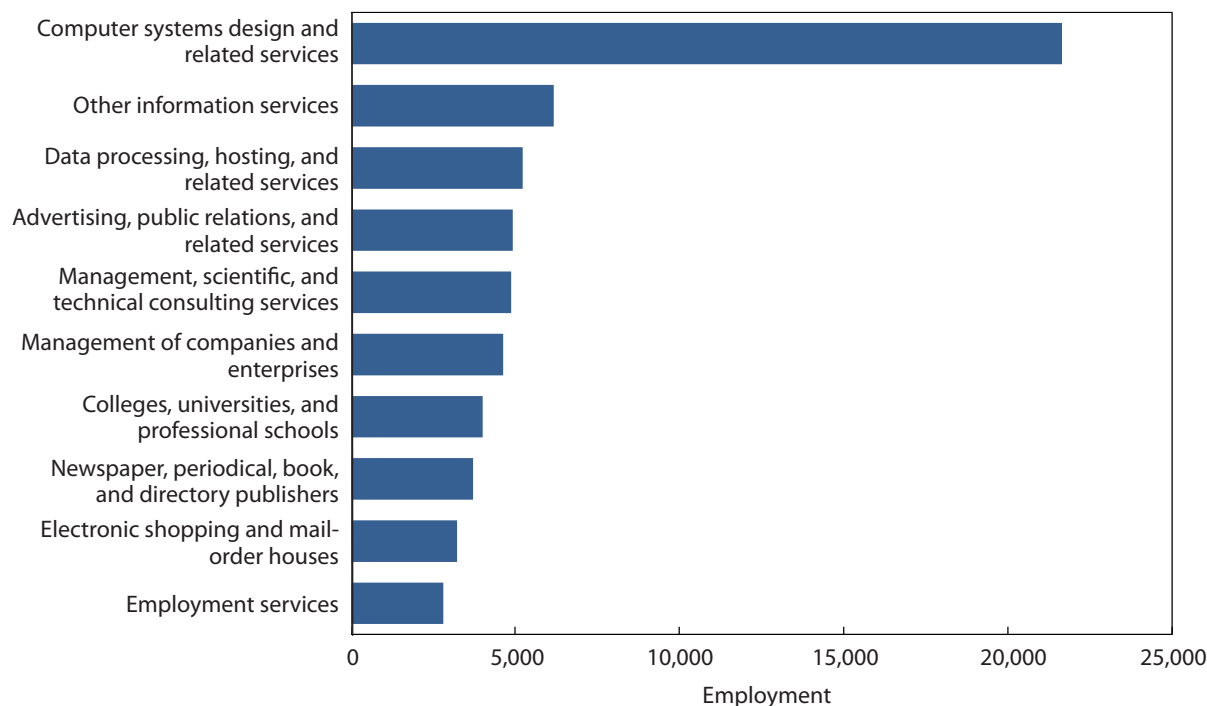
The annual mean wage for web developers was \$66,100, above the U.S. all-occupations average of \$45,790 but below the average wage for computer occupations of \$80,020. By comparison, the highest-paying computer occupations, computer and information research scientists and systems software developers, had average wages of \$103,670 and \$102,500, respectively. Among the industries shown in chart 3, wages for web developers ranged from \$57,390 in colleges, universities, and professional schools to \$79,520 in employment services.

Total employment of information security analysts was about 72,670 in May 2012. Computer systems design and related services was the industry with the highest employment of information security analysts, with about 20,040 jobs, or 28 percent of total occupational employment. Industries with the highest employment of this occupation also included management of companies and enterprises (5,810); depository credit intermediation (5,000); and management, scientific, and technical consulting services (3,930).

The St. Mary's County, MD, nonmetropolitan area had the highest concentration of information security analysts of any local area, with a location quotient of over 11 for this occupation. Local areas with the highest concentrations of this occupation also included Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV; Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO; and the Northern Virginia nonmetropolitan area.

Information security analysts earned an average of

**Chart 3. Industries with the highest employment of web developers, May 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics data.

\$89,290 annually, nearly \$44,000 above the U.S. all-occupations mean. The industry with the highest employment of information security analysts, computer systems design and related services, also had a slightly above-average wage of \$91,880 for this occupation. Among areas employing at least 500 information security analysts, the highest paying included the New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ, metropolitan division (\$117,860); the San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA, metropolitan division (\$115,660); and the Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD, metropolitan division (\$111,010).

Employment patterns for the two remaining new computer occupations (computer network architects and computer network support specialists) were similar to one another, perhaps reflecting the relationship between these occupations' duties. Computer network architects design and implement computer and information networks, such as local area networks (or LANs) and Intranets, while computer network support specialists focus on analyzing, testing, and maintaining existing networks. The computer network support specialists occupation was the largest of the four new computer occupations, with May 2012 employ-

ment of 167,980; employment of computer network architects was about 137,890. As with the other new computer occupations, computer systems design and related services had the highest employment of both computer network architects and computer network support specialists, with 28 percent and 21 percent of total employment in these occupations, respectively. Wired telecommunications carriers and management of companies and enterprises were the industries with the second- and third-highest employment of both of these computer occupations.

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, and Olympia, WA, metropolitan areas had among the highest employment concentrations of both new computer network occupations. Other areas with the highest employment concentrations of computer network architects included Tallahassee, FL; Gainesville, FL; and Durham-Chapel Hill, NC. The Madison, WI; Boulder, CO; and Raleigh-Cary, NC, metropolitan areas had among the highest concentrations of computer network support specialists. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, and New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ, metropolitan divisions had among the highest employ-

ment of both computer network architects and computer network support specialists, although unlike the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, New York-White Plains-Wayne did not have an above-average concentration of either occupation.

Mean wages for the two new computer network occupations were both above average but were significantly different from each other. Computer network architects earned an annual mean wage of \$94,000, more than double the U.S. all-occupations average of \$45,790. Among industries employing 500 or more computer network architects, the highest paying included other information services (\$113,400), semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing (\$112,600), and two financial services industries, securities and commodity contracts intermediation and brokerage (\$111,560) and other financial investment activities (\$111,320). The lowest paying industries employing 500 or more computer network architects were state government (\$63,550); local government (\$74,620); elementary and secondary schools (\$59,110); and colleges, universities, and professional schools (\$71,730).

With an annual mean wage of \$62,960, the computer network support specialists occupation was one of the lowest paid computer occupations, outranking only computer user support specialists (\$50,130). The highest paying industries employing 500 or more computer network support specialists included computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing (\$77,590) and several financial services industries: nondepository credit intermediation (\$77,020), securities and commodity contracts intermediation and brokerage (\$75,630), and activities related to credit intermediation (\$74,550). Electronic shopping and mail-order houses (\$50,240), business support services (\$51,860), and junior colleges (\$52,520) were among the lowest paying industries employing 500 or more computer network support specialists.

*Fundraisers and human resources workers.* Changes to the business and financial operations occupational group include the introduction of a new occupation, fundraisers. Total employment of fundraisers was about 48,530 in May 2012. Nearly a quarter of fundraisers were employed in the grantmaking and giving services industry (see chart 4), which includes philanthropic trusts, grantmaking foundations, disease research fundraising organizations, and federated charities. Colleges, universities, and professional schools had the second-highest employment of fundraisers (6,130). Other industries with the highest numbers of fundraising jobs included social advocacy organizations

(4,760) and individual and family services (3,080).

Fundraisers earned an average of \$55,220 across all industries, about \$9,400 above the U.S. all-occupations average. Annual mean wages for fundraisers for the industries shown in chart 4 ranged from \$47,010 in community food and housing, and emergency and other relief services, to \$62,120 in colleges, universities, and professional schools.

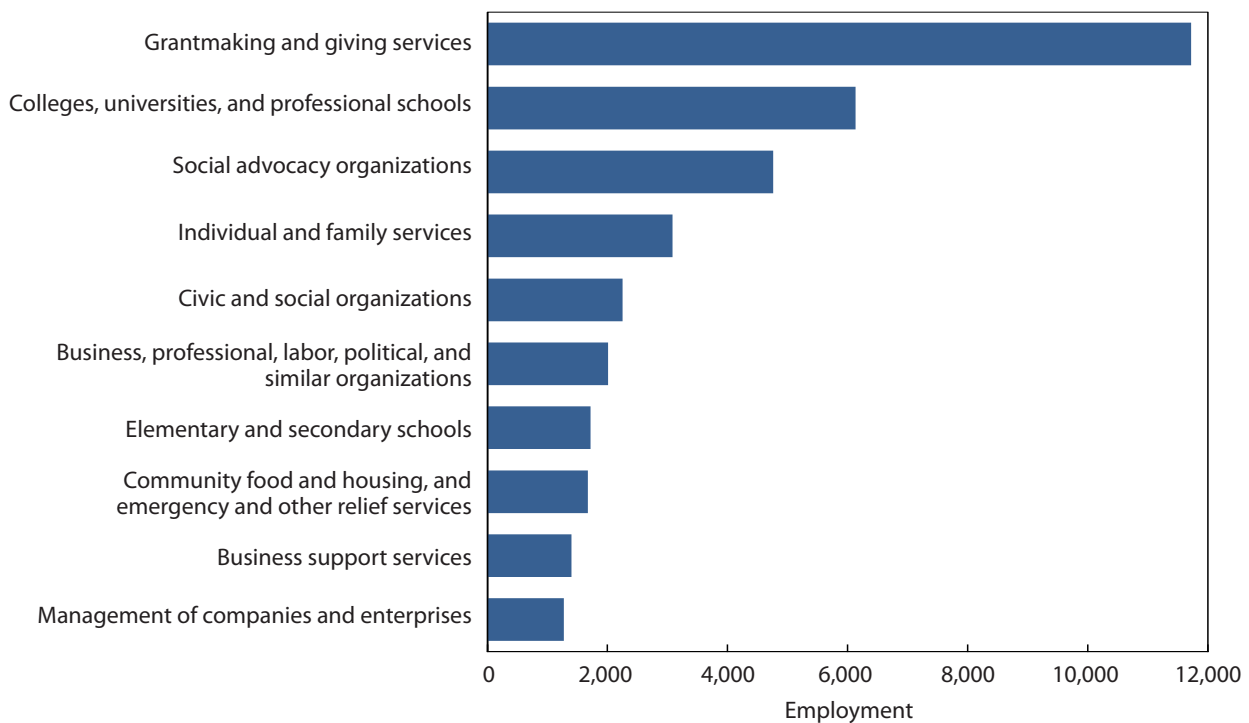
Changes to the business and financial operations group also included the introduction of two revised human resources workers occupations: human resources specialists (perform activities in the human resources area) and labor relations specialists (resolve disputes between workers and managers, negotiate collective bargaining agreements, or coordinate grievance procedures to handle employee complaints). These occupations resulted from splitting and recombining two SOC 2000 occupations: employment, recruitment, and placement specialists and all other human resources, training, and labor relations specialists.

Employment of labor relations specialists was about 75,930 in May 2012. Nearly 79 percent of these jobs were in a single industry: business, professional, labor, political, and similar organizations, which includes labor unions. Employment of labor relations specialists was much lower in the remaining industries, including building material and supplies dealers (2,090), state government (1,720), and management of companies and enterprises (1,430). Several of the metropolitan areas with the highest concentrations of labor relations specialists were in Ohio, including Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA; Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV; Lima, OH; Wheeling, WV-OH; and Canton-Massillon, OH.

Total May 2012 employment of human resources specialists was about 394,380. Compared with labor relations specialist jobs, human resources specialist jobs were distributed more evenly across industries. About 20 percent of human resources specialists were employed in the public sector; private sector industries with the highest employment of this occupation included employment services (63,970), management of companies and enterprises (28,540), and general medical and surgical hospitals (14,600). Elizabethtown, KY; Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV; Olympia, WA; and Manhattan, KS, were among the areas with the highest concentrations of human resources specialists. Although most of these areas employed fewer than 1,000 human resources specialists, the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria metropolitan division also had one of the highest employment levels for this occupation, with over 16,000 jobs.

May 2012 annual mean wages were \$56,210 for labor

**Chart 4. Industries with the highest employment of fundraisers, May 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics data.

relations specialists and \$60,660 for human resources specialists. Both occupations had mean wages above the U.S. all-occupations mean wage (\$45,790) but below the \$69,550 average for all business and financial operations occupations. In addition, for each of the two occupations, the industry with the highest employment of the occupation had below-average wages for the occupation. Human resources specialists in the employment services industry earned an average of \$57,110, more than \$3,500 below the all-industry occupational mean. Similarly, labor relations specialists employed in business, professional, labor, political, and similar organizations earned an average of \$53,440, more than \$2,500 below the all-industry occupational mean; by comparison, mean wages for this occupation were \$80,000 or more in the motor vehicle manufacturing, motor vehicle parts manufacturing, and wired telecommunications carriers industries.

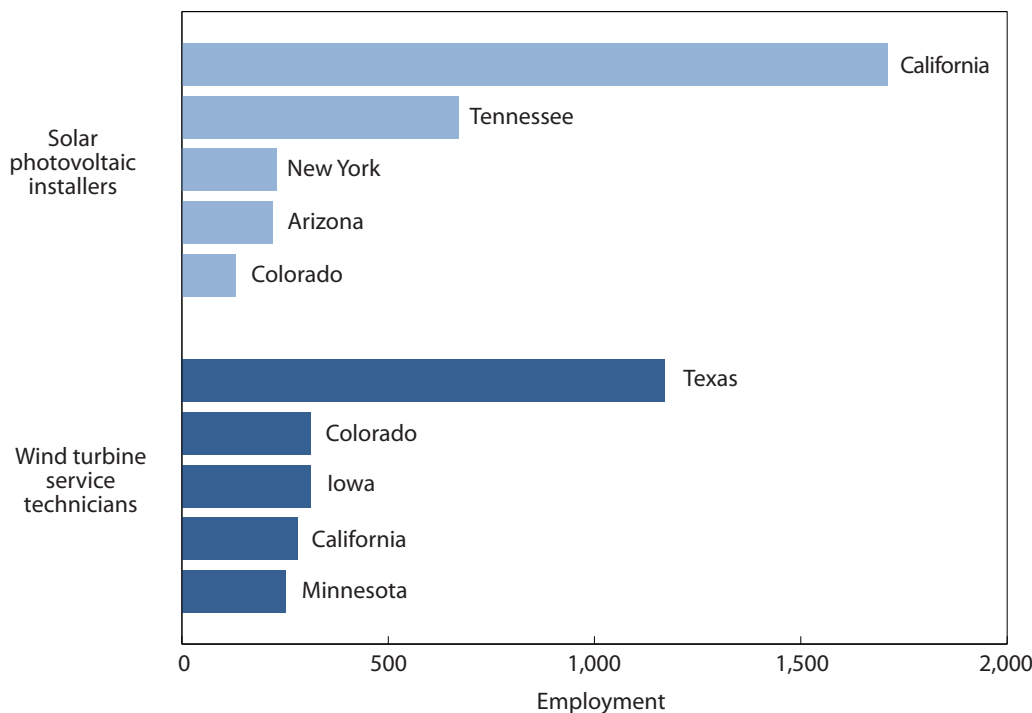
*Occupations related to renewable energy.* In general, any classification of jobs based on the nature of the work performed does not always allow “green” jobs to be differentiated from other jobs with similar duties. For example, a

worker installing electrical wiring and fixtures in a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (or LEED) certified building would be classified as an electrician, as would a worker performing the same tasks on a traditional building project. However, the 2010 SOC introduced two new occupations specifically associated with renewable energy generation: solar photovoltaic installers and wind turbine service technicians.

Both occupations were relatively small and geographically concentrated. Nearly 73 percent of the 3,200 wind turbine service technicians were found in only five states: Texas, Colorado, Iowa, California, and Minnesota. Solar photovoltaic installers had total May 2012 employment of approximately 4,710, with over 60 percent of these jobs in California, Tennessee, New York, Arizona, and Colorado. (See chart 5.)

The majority of solar photovoltaic installers—56 percent—worked for building equipment contractors. More than half of the remaining jobs were in utility system construction, state government, or construction of buildings. Approximately 58 percent of wind turbine service technicians were employed either in electric power gen-

**Chart 5. States with the highest employment of solar photovoltaic installers and wind turbine service technicians, May 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics data.

eration, transmission, and distribution of commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance, split roughly equally between these two industries. Smaller numbers of wind turbine service technicians were employed in utility system construction (390); machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers (190); and management, scientific, and technical consulting services (130).

Solar photovoltaic installers had an annual mean wage of \$40,620, about \$5,000 below the U.S. all-occupations average. Wages for this occupation varied considerably by industry, from \$25,000 in building finishing contractors to \$61,570 in state government. The annual mean wage for wind turbine service technicians was \$48,320 and ranged by industry from \$30,430 in building equipment contractors to \$52,490 in architectural, engineering, and related services.

### OES and the conversion to the 2010 SOC

*The 2010 SOC revision.* Like other classification systems used for statistical purposes, the SOC system was designed

to be revised periodically to reflect changes in the structure of the U.S. economy and to update the occupational titles and definitions. The 2010 SOC revision process began in October 2005. The revision was conducted by an interagency Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee (SOCPC) operating under the authority of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) chairs the SOCPC, which includes members from four other executive departments (Commerce, Defense, Education, and Health and Human Services) in which occupational data are produced, as well as representatives from several other federal agencies. During the revision process, the SOCPC also consulted with additional federal agencies and state workforce agencies, as well as solicited public comment through notices in the *Federal Register*.<sup>3</sup>

On January 21, 2009, the *Federal Register* published the final revised 2010 SOC structure, classification principles, and coding guidelines. The revised system kept the same general hierarchical structure of the 2000 SOC—major groups, minor groups, broad occupations, and detailed occupations—with a net gain of 1 minor group, 12 broad

occupations, and 19 detailed occupations.

Individual detailed occupations underwent one or more of several possible types of changes, classified as content, editing, title, and code changes.<sup>4</sup> Of the 840 2010 SOC occupations, 61, or about 7 percent, underwent content changes, defined as splitting a 2000 SOC occupation among more than one 2010 SOC occupation or collapsing more than one 2000 SOC occupation into a single 2010 SOC occupation. Possible types of content changes included breaking a new 2010 SOC occupation out of a residual (“all other”) category or moving a subset of workers in a 2000 SOC occupation into another new or existing occupation. Occupations with content changes include all the SOC 2010 occupations published for the first time in the May 2012 OES release.

About 47 percent of 2010 SOC occupations had editing changes to the occupational definitions. While some of these changes were minor, such as punctuation or slight wording changes, other definitions were substantially rewritten. Although not classified as content changes according to the definition just described, these more extensive editing changes could affect how workers are reported and therefore could affect the content of the occupation, as discussed in the subsection that follows. Other possible changes included changes to occupational titles—for example, to clarify an occupation’s content or to reflect changes in the occupational definition—and changes to occupational codes to group similar occupations together in the coding structure. About 43 percent of 2010 SOC occupations had no changes.

*OES 3-year methodology.* Although OES began implementing the revised SOC in the May 2010 estimates, converting the OES data fully to the 2010 SOC was not immediately possible because OES produces each set of estimates by pooling survey response data collected in six semiannual panels over 3 years. For example, the May 2012 OES estimates are based on survey data collected with reference dates of May 2012, November 2011, May 2011, November 2010, May 2010, and November 2009. Each year, the two oldest panels of data are dropped and two new panels added. Combining 3 years of data allows a large sample size of approximately 1.2 million units, allowing estimates to be produced at high levels of occupational, geographical, and industry detail, while reducing the burden on survey respondents. The downside of this methodology is that changes sometimes must be implemented gradually, allowing time for the full 3 years of underlying survey data to be replaced with new data.<sup>5</sup>

The OES program began collecting data based on the 2010 SOC with the November 2009 survey panel. Howev-

er, because of the 3-year methodology, the May 2010 and May 2011 OES estimates were based on a combination of older survey panels collected using the 2000 SOC and newer panels collected using the 2010 SOC. Many occupations either had no change or had only minor changes between the two systems, such as new occupational codes or slight editing of the titles or descriptions. These occupations could be converted to the 2010 SOC beginning with the May 2010 data. Similarly, 2010 SOC occupations that were simple combinations of 2000 SOC occupations also could be converted immediately, for example, the 2010 SOC occupation photographic process workers and processing machine operators (51–9151), which merged two 2000 SOC occupations, photographic process workers (51–9131) and photographic processing machine operators (51–9132). Some 2000 SOC occupations that mapped to a single SOC 2010 occupation also were converted to the new system beginning in May 2010, although the content of the occupation may have changed because survey panels collected under the new 2010 SOC definition were added, as discussed in the next subsection.

However, when a 2000 SOC occupation was split into two or more 2010 SOC occupations, determining how data collected under the old system would have been coded under the revised system was not possible. For these occupations, the May 2010 and May 2011 estimates represented a transition period during which data collected under the new and old systems were combined into a temporary occupation not found in the 2010 SOC. Sometimes the data could be combined to re-create a 2000 SOC code; for example, data for registered nurses and advanced practice nurses were reagggregated into the 2000 SOC occupation registered nurses (29–1111). When this type of combination was not possible, the data were published under a temporary occupation used in OES only. For example, the OES-specific occupation information security analysts, web developers, and computer network architects combined data collected for the 2000 SOC occupation network systems and data communications analysts (15–1081) with data collected for the 2010 SOC occupations information security analysts (15–1122), web developers (15–1134), and computer network architects (15–1143), all of which were broken out wholly or partly from network systems and data communications analysts (15–1081).<sup>6</sup>

For production of the May 2012 OES estimates, the last of the old survey panels based on the 2000 SOC were dropped and replaced with November 2011 and May 2012 panels based on the 2010 SOC. As a result, the May 2012 estimates are the first to be based entirely on survey

data collected using the revised SOC, allowing the transitional coding structure to be discontinued and replaced with the full 2010 SOC.

*SOC 2010 and OES data over time.* In part because of the 3-year methodology, OES data are designed primarily for cross-sectional analysis rather than for making comparisons between two periods.<sup>7</sup> The conversion from the 2000 SOC to the 2010 SOC further complicates the use of OES data for analyzing changes through time. For the occupations introduced in the May 2012 OES data, the challenge is clear: no previous data exist for comparison. However, for other occupations, the effects of the SOC conversion on data comparability are less obvious. The SOC revision changed the definitions of some occupations, resulting in changes to these occupations' content. Clarifications to the titles and/or definitions of other occupations may have affected how survey respondents classified workers into occupations. In addition to changes related to the SOC conversion, some OES-specific efforts to improve the accuracy of the data collected may also affect the comparability of data through time. Examples of each of these types of changes are presented in the next paragraphs.

As part of the revision, the definitions of some occupations were expanded to include related workers previously classified elsewhere or narrowed to exclude specific types of workers formerly classified in the occupation. These definitional changes were often accompanied by changes to the occupational titles and, sometimes, codes; however, because a similar-sounding occupation appears in both the 2000 and 2010 SOCs, data users may attempt to compare the new and old versions of the occupation directly. For some of these revised occupations, the OES program began publishing data under the new code and title in May 2010, rather than using a transitional code as was done for other occupations. However, because of the definitional changes, the May 2010 and May 2011 data still represent a transition period for these occupations, because survey panels collected under the older definition were gradually phased out and replaced with data collected based on the revised definition.

For example, under the 2010 SOC, the title and definition for occupation code 13-1121 were expanded to include event planners, whose duties are sufficiently similar to those of meeting and convention planners to justify grouping them together:

- 2000 SOC: meeting and convention planners (13-1121)—Coordinate activities of staff and convention personnel to make arrangements for group

meetings and conventions

- 2010 SOC: meeting, convention, and event planners (13-1121)—Coordinate activities of staff, convention personnel, or clients to make arrangements for group meetings, events, or conventions

In this example, the occupational code did not change, so OES estimates were published continually under this code during the transition period. However, May 2009 and earlier data, which do not include event planners, are not directly comparable with later data, which *do* include them. In addition, the 3-year OES methodology means that although the revised title and definition were first implemented in May 2010, the content change would have phased in gradually between May 2010 and May 2012, because survey panels collected under the narrower definition were dropped and replaced with panels collected under the new, broader definition. Data users unfamiliar with the 2010 SOC revision might attribute the 2010–2012 growth in the OES employment estimates for this occupation solely to economic factors, rather than to the broader occupational definition.

A similar example occurs in the 2000 SOC occupation market research analysts (19-3021). Originally restricted to workers who primarily researched market conditions, this occupation was expanded to include marketing specialists whose job duties involved creating marketing campaigns but not performing market research analysis. In addition, the occupation was moved from the life, physical, and social science occupational group to the business and financial operations group to reflect the shift in focus and given the new title and code market research analysts and marketing specialists (13-1161). Despite the code change, the old and new titles and definitions appear roughly comparable; in addition, all workers previously coded in the old occupation would now be classified in the new one. However, because the definition was expanded to include marketing specialists, the contents of the old and new occupations are not directly comparable, and once again, the content change would be expected to phase in gradually as a result of the 3-year OES data collection cycle. Comparisons of May 2009 and May 2012 OES data for the two versions of this occupation show a cumulative employment increase of 74 percent—from 226,410 to 392,740—with the increase occurring gradually during each year of this period.

In some cases, an occupation's definition was narrowed. For example, the 2000 SOC occupation law clerks (23-2092) was revised to restrict the occupation only to

workers who assist judges by researching and preparing legal documents and to remove workers who are assisting lawyers. Workers who assist lawyers by conducting research or preparing legal documents are classified in the 2010 SOC as paralegals and legal assistants (23–2011). As part of the revision, the occupational title and code for law clerks were changed to judicial law clerks (23–1012). Comparing the old and new versions of the occupation shows a gradual fall in employment between May 2009 and May 2012, for a cumulative decrease of about 66 percent, as the new, narrower definition was phased in. In addition, mean wages for this occupation increased by about 25 percent over the same period, compared with a 5-percent wage increase across all occupations, suggesting that the workers excluded by the new definition may have been lower paid than were those remaining in the occupation.

In addition to occupations that had content changes as part of the SOC revision, many other occupations underwent editing changes to their titles and/or definitions. In most cases, these changes were minor and unlikely to affect the OES data. However, some editing changes may have extensively clarified how workers should be classified into occupations. In such cases, even though the intended content of the occupation is unchanged, the revisions may affect how survey respondents report their workers, effectively changing content of the OES data.

An example of editing changes that may have affected occupational coding involves two related office and administrative support 2010 SOC occupations: executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants (43–6011) and secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive (43–6014). The 2000 SOC titles of these support occupations were executive secretaries and administrative assistants (43–6011) and secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive (43–6014):

2000 SOC		2010 SOC	
Code	Title	Code	Title
43–6011	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	43–6011	Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants
43–6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	43–6014	Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive

As part of the revision, the titles and definitions of both occupations were edited to clarify that “administrative as-

stants” who did not perform the high-level administrative support typical of the executive secretary occupation should be classified as secretaries instead.

A look at the OES data for both occupations suggests that these clarifications may have affected reporting, increasing the number of nonexecutive administrative assistants reported correctly in 43–6014 instead of 43–6011. Employment for the office and administrative support group as a whole fell by about 4 percent between May 2009 and May 2012; however, employment for executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants fell by 41 percent over the same period, while employment of secretaries and administrative assistants (except legal, medical, and executive) increased by 16 percent. Just as the changes for occupational definitions are reflected gradually in the OES data, editing changes that influence how workers are reported also would be reflected gradually, because survey panels collected under the older titles and definitions are replaced by panels collected under the revised ones.

Two OES-specific changes designed to improve data quality were implemented along with the SOC revision. These changes may also affect the comparability of OES data through time. One change involved the introduction of an OES-specific code for substitute teachers. According to the SOC coding guidelines, teachers whose job is to teach at different levels—for example, elementary, middle school, or secondary—should be reported in the occupation corresponding to the highest level at which they teach. State workforce agencies collecting OES data were not consistently able to obtain the information needed to code substitute teachers to the detailed teaching occupations that covered the grade taught during the reference period. After OMB released the 2010 SOC structure in the January 2009 *Federal Register*, the SOCPC decided to improve coding consistency of substitute teachers across agencies by modifying the 2010 SOC definitions to specify that substitute teachers should be coded to the residual occupation teachers and instructors, all other (25–3099). To facilitate consistent coding of substitute teachers across states, OES implemented the OES-specific code 25–3098 substitute teachers, designed to include all substitute teachers, regardless of the level at which they teach. Workers reported in this OES-specific code were incorporated into the residual occupation teachers and instructors, all other (25–3099), beginning with the May 2010 estimates. Employment in this residual category increased by about 49 percent between May 2009 and May 2012 because survey panels collected using the new code were phased in.



The second OES-specific change implemented to improve data quality involved the use in data collection of a revised title and definition for sales representatives of some services. The SOC contains separate occupations for sales representatives of several types of services, including advertising, travel, and financial services. Sales representatives of services not classified separately, such as business services or pest control services, are correctly reported in the SOC occupation sales representatives, services, all other (41-3099), defined as “all services sales representatives not listed separately.” To facilitate more accurate reporting of these workers, beginning with the November 2010 survey panel, OES placed this occupation on survey forms under an OES-specific code, title, and definition: “41-3098 Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Travel, and Financial Services—Sell services to individuals or businesses. May describe options or resolve client problems. Excludes ‘Advertising Sales Agents,’ ‘Travel Agents,’ ‘Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing,’ and ‘Telemarketers.’”

The intended content of this OES-specific code is identical to that of sales representatives, services, all other (41-3099), and data collected under this code are published under the corresponding SOC code and title. However, the more descriptive title and definition may help respondents correctly classify workers into the occupation. The first panels collected with this OES-specific code were introduced in the May 2011 estimates; between May 2010 and May 2012, employment in sales representatives, services, all other (41-3099), increased by about 26 percent. Because the May 2012 estimates still contain two panels of data collected before the OES-specific code was in use, any effects of this change will not fully phase in until the May 2013 estimates.

The preceding discussion provides several examples of content or editing changes to occupational categories that may affect the comparability of OES data through time. However, even occupations without obvious changes to their titles or definitions may be affected by revisions elsewhere in the structure. For example, some workers previously reported as law clerks but excluded from the revised judicial law clerks occupation may now be reported as

paralegals and legal assistants (23-2011) instead. The effect may be to reduce the comparability of the data for paralegals over time, although the direct revisions to the paralegals occupation were relatively minor. Residual (all other) occupations may also be affected by revisions elsewhere in the structure. Residuals from which new occupations were broken out as part of the 2010 revision may be indicated by the use of an OES-specific code during the 2010/2011 transition period, but data from before and after the transition may have the same titles and codes, although they are not directly comparable. Because changes to the classification system may interact in ways that are subtle and difficult to quantify, data users should be cautious in interpreting changes in the OES estimates through time. Before comparing OES data based on the 2010 SOC with data based on the 2000 SOC, users should use the crosswalk between the two systems to determine which occupations match one to one and which do not.<sup>8</sup> Data users should also check for revisions to an occupation’s title or definition that might affect how workers are reported in that occupation or in related occupations.<sup>9</sup> Finally, for occupations with content changes that were published in the May 2010 and May 2011 OES estimates, data users should keep in mind that year-on-year changes during the 2010–2012 transition period may be due to a mix of both economic factors and changes in the content of the occupation.

THE MAY 2012 OES ESTIMATES represent the final stage in a 3-year process (2010–2012) of converting the OES data from the 2000 SOC to the revised 2010 SOC. Periodic revisions allow the classification system to adapt to changes in the occupational structure of the U.S. economy, enabling OES to publish employment and wage estimates for new occupations of interest, such as advanced practice nurses, information security analysts, and wind turbine service technicians. The tradeoff is some loss of continuity in the ability to compare occupations through time. Because revisions to the classification system may affect occupational coding in ways that are not always obvious, OES data users may want to be particularly cautious in comparing data based on the 2000 and 2010 SOC systems. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Table 1 excludes residual (“all other”) occupations.

<sup>2</sup> Location quotients represent area employment in an occupation as a percentage of total area employment, divided by national employment in the occupation as a percentage of total national employment. Occupations with location quotients greater than 1 make up a higher share of lo-

cal employment than they do of national employment; occupations with location quotients less than 1 make up a lower share of local employment than of national employment. For example, an occupation that makes up 8 percent of area employment and 2 percent of national employment would have a location quotient of 4 for the area in question.

<sup>3</sup> For a detailed description of the 2010 SOC revision process, see Theresa Cosca and Alissa Emmel, “Revising the Standard Occupational Classification system for 2010,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2010, pp. 32–41, [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/08/art3full.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/08/art3full.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> A spreadsheet showing the types of change by detailed occupation in the 2010 SOC can be downloaded at [www.bls.gov/soc/soc\\_2010\\_type\\_of\\_change\\_by\\_detail\\_occup.xls](http://www.bls.gov/soc/soc_2010_type_of_change_by_detail_occup.xls).

<sup>5</sup> For detailed information on the OES methodology, see the OES Survey Methods and Reliability Statement at [www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods\\_statement.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods_statement.htm).

<sup>6</sup> Detailed information on the transitional coding structure used in the May 2010 and May 2011 OES data, including a link to a downloadable crosswalk between the transitional structure and the 2000 and

2010 SOC systems, is available in the OES Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) “How were the occupations in the May 2010 estimates created from data based on the 2000 and 2010 SOC codes?” at [www.bls.gov/oes/oes\\_ques.htm#other](http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm#other).

<sup>7</sup> For more information on using OES data to compare through time, see the FAQ “Can OES data be used to compare changes in employment or wages over time?” at [www.bls.gov/oes/oes\\_ques.htm#other](http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm#other).

<sup>8</sup> For a crosswalk from the 2000 SOC to the 2010 SOC, see <http://www.bls.gov/soc/soccrosswalks.htm>.

<sup>9</sup> To download 2010 SOC definitions, go to [www.bls.gov/soc/materials.htm](http://www.bls.gov/soc/materials.htm). Archived materials on the 2000 SOC, including links to occupational definitions, are available at [www.bls.gov/soc/2000/socguide.htm](http://www.bls.gov/soc/2000/socguide.htm).

## Profiles of significant collective bargaining disputes of 2012

*A teachers' strike in Chicago; a strike by machinists at an aircraft-manufacturing company in Texas, an air force base in California, and a naval air station in Maryland; and a lockout of utility workers in metropolitan New York City led the 21 major work stoppages that took place in 2012*

Elizabeth A. Ashack

Nineteen major work stoppages, each involving 1,000 or more employees, began in 2012. The top three stoppages, in terms of the number of days of idleness and the number of employees affected, consisted of two strikes and a lockout. The analysis that follows examines those three stoppages.

### Chicago Public Schools and the Chicago Teachers Union

Chicago Public Schools, formally known as Chicago Public School District 299 in Chicago, IL, reported the largest work stoppage that began in 2012 when 26,500 members of the Chicago Teachers Union left their classrooms from September 10 to September 18 of that year.<sup>1</sup> The Chicago teachers strike accrued 185,500 days of idleness.<sup>2</sup> A key issue was the schools' proposal to base teachers' pay on student achievement testing.

According to one newspaper article, the teachers "said the school system wanted to attach too much weight to the performance of students."<sup>3</sup> The teachers also worried about what would happen to their teaching positions as the Chicago district closed underperforming schools.<sup>4</sup>

Other issues in dispute were a proposal to increase health care costs on teachers and a plan to "get rid of the automatic pay increases

that teachers receive for years of service and advanced college degrees, common in union teachers' collective bargaining agreements."<sup>5</sup>

The strike came to an end on September 18, 2012, with the collective bargaining agreement that was reached calling for an average raise of 17.6 percent over 4 years, down from the 30 percent initially sought by the union.<sup>6</sup> In the final contract, test scores will count for no more than 30 percent of teacher evaluations, the minimum percentage required by the state of Illinois.<sup>7</sup> The Chicago Public School District had wanted student test scores to count for as much as 45 percent of evaluations.<sup>8</sup>

The agreement managed to hold the line on health insurance increases that were originally proposed and established a new wellness program.<sup>9</sup> Also kept in place were pay increases based on seniority and on additional education. In addition, the agreement provides laid-off teachers better job opportunities than originally offered and gives teachers control over their own lesson plans.<sup>10</sup>

Other aspects of the collective bargaining agreement include limiting the duration of the contract to 3 years with an optional fourth year, ending unpaid suspensions of teachers, and establishing the right to grieve unfair disciplinary measures.<sup>11</sup> The new contract also establishes the right to appeal "unsatisfactory" ratings, as well as two consecutive

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“developing” ratings, to a neutral appeals board. In addition, the agreement stipulates that half of all new teachers hired must be displaced members with a rating of either “proficient” or “excellent.”<sup>12</sup> Addressing sick and other kinds of leave, the agreement ends the accumulation of sick time for future use, replaces sick leave with a maternity, paternity, and short-term disability benefit that can provide 90 days of paid leave, and allows teachers to keep their sick time already banked.<sup>13</sup>

The new contract establishes additional funding to lower class size and lower the number of caseloads for social workers, counselors, teacher assistants, psychologists, and special education teachers.<sup>14</sup> Finally, the contract now requires that any new state aid for Chicago Public School personnel be spent to hire up to 100 additional social workers and counselors.<sup>15</sup>

### **Lockheed Martin Corporation and the International Association of Machinists Local 776**

The second-largest work stoppage that began in 2012 involved production and maintenance employees of the International Association of Machinists Local 776 and occurred at three separate locations: the fighter jet plant of Lockheed Martin Corporation in Fort Worth, Texas; Edwards Air Force Base in California; and the Naval Air Station Patuxent River in Maryland. The 48-working-day strike began on April 23, 2012, and ended on June 28, 2012, accruing 172,800 lost workdays. The 3,600 union members went on strike over proposed changes in health benefits and a Lockheed Martin plan to stop offering a traditional pension to newly hired workers. The union rejected the initial offer, saying that it “would have raised health care costs and eliminated pensions for new hires.”<sup>16</sup>

The strike ended on June 28, 2012, with the union agreeing to terminate the company pension benefits for new hires and instead provide a 401(k) type of retirement savings plan. “Union officials feared that if the new hires did not have traditional pensions, they would not support keeping the pensions for the current workers,” said one media source.<sup>17</sup>

The new agreement maintained the traditional defined-benefit pension plan for current workers and increased monthly retirement pension benefits by 14 percent.<sup>18</sup> The company extended the contract to a fourth year, with pay raises totaling 11 percent over the 4 years.<sup>19</sup> Lockheed Martin also agreed to add a health insurance option covering out-of-network services.<sup>20</sup>

According to Mark Blondin, the union’s vice president,

the federal mediator had advised the union that, although the new offer would leave “both sides with issues they [felt] were not completely resolved, the machinist negotiating committee recommended the offer to members as the best that [could] be achieved without a much longer work stoppage.”<sup>21</sup>

Key provisions of the new agreement include an immediate 3-percent increase in base pay, with raises of 2.5 percent in each of 2013 and 2014, and 3 percent in 2015, and a signing bonus of \$2,000, down from \$3,000 in the original offer.<sup>22</sup> In addition, the agreement calls for an upfront cost-of-living payment of \$1,600, half of which would otherwise have been paid in 2013.<sup>23</sup> Workers also may take a \$1,800 lump sum instead of the first-year wage increase and may elect to receive 2 weeks of previously earned vacation pay to help recoup wages lost during the strike.<sup>24</sup>

Another new contract provision is the addition of a health plan option with lower deductibles and lower out-of-pocket costs, a key change that union leaders describe as a substantial improvement for many workers.<sup>25</sup>

### **Consolidated Edison and the Utility Workers Union of America Local 1-2**

The third-largest work stoppage that began in 2012 was a lockout of the employees of Consolidated Edison (Con Ed) Company of New York, the electric utility serving that city’s metropolitan area. The lockout, involving 8,000 members of the Utility Workers of America Local 1-2, began on July 1, 2012, and ended 18 working days later, on July 26, 2012. All told, 144,000 days of idleness were accrued.

Con Ed closed walk-in centers, suspended meter readings, and limited work on major construction projects in New York City after contract talks between the utility and Local 1-2 workers broke down in the middle of a dangerous heat wave that gripped the New York City region in early July 2012.<sup>26</sup> Con Ed Senior Vice President John Miksad said that the company locked out the 8,000 utility workers “because the union would not agree to provide three days’ notice before going on strike.”<sup>27</sup>

On July 25, 2012, the union asked state regulators to order Con Ed to end the lockout, charging that the utility was violating its legal obligations to provide “quality, reliability and safety” of service during the work stoppage.<sup>28</sup> A union petition asked the New York State Public Service Commission to consider reports that managers and replacement workers were not following safety procedures and were “potentially endangering the public.”<sup>29</sup>

**Table 1. Largest work stoppages involving 1,000 or more employees that began in 2012**

Organizations involved and location	Beginning date	Ending date	Number of lost workdays <sup>1</sup>	Number of workers <sup>2</sup>	Number of days idle <sup>3</sup>
City of Chicago Public School District 299, Chicago, IL; Chicago Teachers Union (local government)	Sept 10, 2012	Sept. 18, 2012	7	26,500	185,500
Lockheed Martin Corporation, Fort Worth, TX, Edwards Air Force Base, CA, and Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD; International Association of Machinists, Local 776 (private industry)	Apr. 23, 2012	June 28, 2012	48	3,600	172,800
Consolidated Edison, New York City and Westchester County, NY; Utility Workers of America Local 1-2 (private industry)	July 1, 2012	July 26, 2012	18	8,000	144,000

<sup>1</sup> The cumulative length of the work stoppage, as measured in weekdays, Monday through Friday, excluding weekends and federal holidays.  
<sup>2</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics rounds figures to the nearest hundred. Companies and unions may have rounded the figures before providing them to the Bureau.  
<sup>3</sup> The number of days idle, as measured by multiplying the cumulative number of lost workdays by the number of workers involved in the work stoppage.

Con Ed was demanding “substantial concessions in health care and pensions from the union.”<sup>30</sup> According to a news source, Con Ed “wanted badly to renegotiate” the collective bargaining agreement with the utility workers in order “to eliminate defined-benefit pensions and increase union members’ healthcare contributions.”<sup>31</sup>

On July 26, 2012, the lockout ended with Andrew Cuomo, governor of New York State, brokering a deal.

The governor expressed his concern that a severe weather event on the horizon with potentially dangerous consequences caused by high winds and heavy rainfall prompted him to call on both Con Ed and the utility workers union to work through their differences and end the lockout.<sup>32</sup> No details of the settlement were made publicly available.

Table 1 presents some information on the three largest work stoppages that began in 2012. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> See “Work Stoppages: Work stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers, September 2012” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 8, 2013), <http://www.bls.gov/wsp/ws092012.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Michael Pearson, “Wins, losses and draws in Chicago school strike,” CNN U.S., Sept. 10, 2012, <http://www.cnn.com/2012/09/19/us/illinois-chicago-teachers-strike/index.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> “Strike puts spotlight on teacher evaluation, pay: 350,000 students caught in politically fraught dispute over pay, job security,” *The Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 10, 2012, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10000872396390443921504577643652663814724.html>.

<sup>6</sup> Pearson, “Wins, losses and draws.”

<sup>7</sup> See Chicago Teachers Union Blog, September 2012 archive, <http://www.ctunet.com/blog?month=september-2012>.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Pearson, “Wins, losses and draws”; and Chicago Teachers

Union Blog.

<sup>11</sup> See Chicago Teachers Union Blog.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Angela K. Brown, “Lockheed machinists OK new labor deal, end strike,” *Bloomberg Businessweek*, June 28, 2012, <http://www.businessweek.com/ap/2012-06-28/lockheed-martin-machinists-approve-new-labor-deal>.

<sup>17</sup> Bob Cox, “Lockheed Martin union votes to return to work,” *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 27, 2012, <http://www.star-telegram.com/2012/06/27/v-print/4064348/decision-day-for-striking-lockheed.html>.

<sup>18</sup> Christopher Drew, “Machinists at Lockheed to vote on agreement to end a strike,” *Business Day, The New York Times*, June 24, 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/25/business/lockheed-martin-and-machinists-reach-agreement.html>.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Cox, "Lockheed Martin union votes."

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Verena Dobnick, "Utility and union fail to reach deal as NYC swelters," *The Washington Post*, July 2, 2012, p. A7.

<sup>27</sup> *Bloomberg Businessweek News*, "NY lawmakers hear testimony on Con Ed lockout," July 25, 2012, <http://www.businessweek.com/>

[ap/2012-07-25/ny-lawmakers-hear-testimony-on-con-ed-lockout](http://www.businessweek.com/ap/2012-07-25/ny-lawmakers-hear-testimony-on-con-ed-lockout).

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> WWSW Reporting Team, "Con Edison continues lockout of New York utility workers," *World Socialist Web Site*, July 9, 2012, <https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2012/07/cone-j09.html>.

<sup>31</sup> C. Zawadi Morris, "Update: Behind the Con Ed strike—a just cause or a need for greed?" *Bed-Stuy Patch Beta*, July 26, 2012, <http://bed-stuy.patch.com/articles/behind-the-con-ed-strike-a-just-cause-or-a-need-for-greed>.

<sup>32</sup> "Con Ed lockout is over," *The Wall Street Journal*, July 26, 2012, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10000872396390443343704577551470050965892.html>.

## The “skinny” on financial incentives for exercise programs

Much has been written about poor diet and lack of exercise and the health threat they pose to millions of Americans in the workplace. However, despite growing interest among employers in instituting financial rewards for exercise and other healthful behaviors, research on whether workplace incentives are effective in promoting such behaviors is limited.

In “Incentives, commitments and habit formation in exercise: evidence from a field experiment with workers at a Fortune-500 company” (National Bureau of Economic Research, working paper no. 18580, November 2012, [http://www.nber.org/papers/w18580.pdf?new\\_window=1](http://www.nber.org/papers/w18580.pdf?new_window=1)), authors Heather Royer, Mark F. Stehr, and Justin R. Sydnor help add to our knowledge of the usefulness of financial incentives with their report on the results of just such a program introduced at the Midwest headquarters of a Fortune 500 company. The program was designed to obtain long-term, rather than temporary, behavioral changes. The goal of the study was to measure those changes.

The program consisted of two stages. In the first stage, a group of 1,000 randomly selected employees was paid \$10 for each visit (up to 3 visits a week) to the company’s exercise facility during the course of a month. In the second stage, some of those completing the program were made no further offer. Others, however, were offered a self-funded “commitment contract,” in which individuals pledged an amount of their choosing that they would

continue to use the gym for an additional 2 months. If an employee kept the commitment, all money he or she pledged was refunded; if not, the money was given to the United Way.

The authors note that this study was the first to test the effectiveness of commitment contracts as an extension of an incentive program, rather than being a stand-alone program, to a broad population. The study produced the following notable findings:

- Employees responded very positively to financial incentives. Their rate of gym usage doubled during the incentive period, and it is estimated that at least 70 percent of those attending the gym hadn’t done so previously.
- There was a modest increase of 16 percent of the incentive-period gym usage beyond the 1-month incentive period. Most of the improvement was among those who had been offered a commitment contract.
- Usage results were much better for individuals who were offered both a financial incentive and a commitment contract; their gym use during the next 2 months reached 47 percent of the original incentive-period use and continued to be high a full year later.
- Those who exercised regularly during the incentive period but who fell short of maximizing their earnings were the most likely to make commitments; also, women were much more apt to sign commitment contracts than were men.

- The appeal of commitment contracts was shown to be unrelated to individuals’ awareness of difficulty controlling their own behavior.

Hence, the authors determined that a temporary incentive program coupled with a commitment contract option is a much better option because it is more likely to produce lasting changes.

The authors drew a couple of implications from the study. First, a relatively small share of the money spent by the employer on incentives results in new exercise; in this study, 65 percent of what the employer paid employees went for exercise they would have done without the program. Nonetheless, if the increase in exercise drove down health care costs by about 1 percent, the program paid for itself. Similarly, if the additional exercise caused 1 in 3 employees to experience 1 fewer day of absence per year, the program paid for itself in that manner.

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## What determines wage levels during the business cycle?

Economists have long been interested in how wage levels are determined during the course of the business cycle. In particular, they look at how macroeconomic factors such as government spending, aggregate productivity, and Gross Domestic Product influence the price of labor at the microeconomic level. As the economy expands and contracts, are wage levels primarily determined by the current state of the economy—that is, what economists call “contemporaneous conditions”? Or are there lasting effects

from the boom-and-bust cycle that make wage levels more dependent on historical factors? Over the last several decades, economists have assembled a large body of theoretical and empirical evidence supporting the former view, and it has become the standard theoretical approach in contemporary quantitative macroeconomics.

Although there is disagreement about the particulars—some studies stress the effect of substantive productivity changes, known as “productivity shocks,” on wage levels and others emphasize the role of changes in government spending—economists generally agree that the present condition of the economy is the primary factor affecting wage levels. But in recent years a number of influential studies have challenged the prevailing view by presenting evidence that wage levels are in fact “history dependent,” meaning that aggregate labor market conditions continue to influence workers’ wage levels long after the economy has moved from one phase of the business cycle to the next. These two competing theories have very different implications for understanding how wage levels are determined in a macroeconomy.

In a recent study called “Job selection and wages over the business cycle” (*American Economic Review*, April 2013, pp. 771–803), economists Marcus Hagedorn and Iourii Manovskii examine this topic from

a new perspective and provide an alternative to the history-dependent thesis. Their study argues that wage levels are mostly determined by current economic conditions in combination with what they call “idiosyncratic match qualities”—the individual characteristics of workers and firms and the role they play in the hiring or “matching” process. The authors explain that these “unmeasured match productivities” have not been accounted for in the studies that stress historical factors, leading those studies to reach erroneous conclusions. Hagedorn and Iourii develop a model that accounts for what they view as the key missing variable in the history-dependent studies. They provide a theoretical explanation for the importance of accounting for matching qualities and present empirical evidence in support of their findings by applying their model to data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

Hagedorn and Iourii’s model considers a job search among people who are currently employed and assumes that wage levels depend *only* on current aggregate labor market conditions and idiosyncratic productivities. The Hagedorn-Iourii model generates many of the same features that previous studies have interpreted as evidence that historical factors are the primary determinant of wage

levels. For example, a number of studies present evidence that people who enter the labor market during a recession receive lower wages than those who enter during an expansion and that these wage disparities persist over time. Other studies suggest that wages depend less on the current unemployment rate than on the lowest unemployment rate since the job began. But when Hagedorn and Iourii construct a variable to account for matching productivities, they are able to explain these same factors in terms of current economic conditions.

The main innovation of this study is the method the authors use to measure the expected job match quality, which they argue can be approximated by the expected number of job offers received. Although the number of job offers is not directly measurable, Hagedorn and Iourii show that it is roughly equal to what they call “the sum of labor market tightness”—that is, the ratio of the aggregate stock of vacancies to the unemployment rate. When the authors include this measure of the expected number of offers in their regression analysis to control for unobserved idiosyncratic productivity, they find that factors such as the lowest unemployment rate since the start of a job or the present unemployment rate when a job begins lose their significance in terms of predicting wages. □



## Stakeholders and the modern corporation

*The Embedded Corporation: Corporate Governance and Employment Relations in Japan and the United States.* By Sanford M. Jacoby, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2005, 216 pp., \$58.00/cloth.

In his book *The Embedded Corporation*, author Sanford M. Jacoby compares and contrasts the role of the Human Resources (HR) Department and institutional change in Japan and the United States from the 1950s to the present. He uses the HR function as a vantage point to analyze trends and understand larger issues of divergence and convergence between the two countries.

Japan's corporate governance system emphasizes high levels of coordination between business and government to ensure that the interests of all stakeholders (defined by Jacoby as shareholders and employees) are in balance. For example, Japanese corporations provide employees intensive long-term training programs and job security, even during times of economic downturn. In contrast, Jacoby contends that sovereignty in the United States has trended more and more to shareholders at the expense of employees, beginning with the shareholder movement and the antilabor sentiment it created in the 1990s. He profiles the decline of career jobs and of mutual loyalty between employers and employees, accompanied by a single-minded focus on share price, since that time. In Jacoby's mind, the notion of employees as stakeholders is now "widely repudiated." Corporate governance in the United States, he feels, is out

of balance.

Since the end of World War II, Japan and the United States have had an interdependent, but also complex and evolving, relationship. In the 1950s and 1960s, Japanese businessmen and government officials made regular trips to the United States to learn about its ostensibly superior system. Already by the 1980s, however, the economic success of the Japanese system served as a model for the U.S. economy. The key difference was the structure of the HR department. In Japan, labor-management relations, the rotation of managers, and the identification of employees to fill senior management positions were all among the myriad HR duties. HR was thus indirectly linked to corporate governance through the grooming of individuals for board-of-director positions and directly linked through the board of directors' membership. In short, HR took a prominent and prestigious role in all aspects of the Japanese corporate structural hierarchy.

In contrast, U.S. CEOs almost never have a background in HR, and salaries of HR executives tend to be lower than those of other corporate specialists; in fact, until the late 1970s, most HR executives in the United States reported to the vice president of operations or someone of similar rank, rather than to the CEO. Only in a few U.S. firms is there an acknowledgment that "human and intellectual capital are increasingly a company's most important assets." Instead, powerhouse functions inside U.S. corporations have typically been concentrated in production, marketing, and, more recently, finance, with HR executives at the bottom of the managerial

hierarchy.

Japan's "stakeholder over shareholder" philosophy represented a long-term commitment: "even in the mid-1990s, 97% of Japanese managers agreed that the company exists for the benefit of all stakeholders and disagreed that shareholders should have priority." But times are changing. In spite of resistance from company workers and the Japanese government, CEOs in Japan are feeling the pressure to conform to the U.S. style of "shareholder first" corporate governance. And many of those CEOs are no longer professing to a belief that stock market-influenced employment practices would weaken corporate HR functions. Meanwhile, HR executives in U.S. companies are struggling to redefine their responsibilities. Gone are the notions of employee advocacy. With finance dominating corporate decision making, HR executives are being forced into becoming strategic business partner, advisor, and contributor to cost cutting. In this new environment, HR has abandoned its traditional role of "pacifying disgruntled employees" in favor of "consulting with internal customers." In spite of lots of buzz words used by corporations in their literature describing what HR executives do, Jacoby insists that exactly what they do as "business partners" remains "something of a mystery."

Jacoby's view is that the HR role in the corporation cannot be understood without an appreciation for the fact that corporations are about more than mechanisms for maximizing profits. They are also about conflict resolution, the pursuit of labor economics, and the decision to invest in human capital. The latter, in particular, has clearly different risk

and reward patterns for shareholders and employees. In Jacoby's opinion, the pendulum has swung too far in favor of one stakeholder (shareholders) over the other (employees).

This book is a must-read for anyone searching for a better understanding of the economics of corporate change and social decline. I recommend it.

—Elizabeth A. Ashack  
Economist  
Office of Compensation and  
Working Conditions  
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](mailto:mlr@bls.gov) for more information.

Notice: The Current Labor Statistics department of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be discontinued in June 2013. Visit <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/clsdicon.htm> for more information.

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# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

## Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau’s monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

[www.bls.gov/cps/](http://www.bls.gov/cps/)

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

[www.bls.gov/ces/](http://www.bls.gov/ces/)

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

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

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

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

[www.bls.gov/lpc/](http://www.bls.gov/lpc/)

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

1979.

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

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

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

### Household survey data

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical season-

ally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

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

## Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

lished as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

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

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### Description of the series

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

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight mil-

lion establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

### Definitions

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

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



by 100.

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

## Employment Cost Index

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was pub-

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

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

## National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

**Number of days idle:** The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved

in the stoppages.

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

try Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during

the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

## Business and major sectors

### Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour,

output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Capital services** are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It

is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

### Notes on the data

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

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

## International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

### Labor force and unemployment

#### Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment adjusted to U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20, available on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf](http://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](http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm), and the Notes for Table 1 in the monthly report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted, 2008-2010*,

on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/ilc/intl\\_unemployment\\_rates\\_monthly.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm).

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

**Total hours** refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

*Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.

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

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

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

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

### Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

counts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

### Definition

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## 1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2011	2012	2011				2012				2013
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Employment data</b>											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>											
Labor force participation rate.....	64.1	63.7	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.7	63.5
Employment-population ratio.....	58.4	58.6	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.7	58.6
Unemployment rate.....	8.9	8.1	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7
Men.....	9.4	8.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.8
16 to 24 years.....	18.7	17.6	19.1	18.9	18.8	18.2	17.8	17.9	18.0	16.8	17.5
25 years and older.....	7.9	6.8	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.3
Women.....	8.5	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7
16 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.7	16.4	15.7	15.8	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.2	15.2	15.3
25 years and older.....	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	131,497	133,738	130,865	131,493	131,928	132,498	133,285	133,609	134,065	134,691	135,309
Total private.....	109,411	111,821	108,674	109,337	109,928	110,548	111,344	111,694	112,120	112,817	113,454
Goods-producing.....	18,047	18,410	17,923	18,042	18,156	18,242	18,402	18,410	18,405	18,522	18,653
Manufacturing.....	11,726	11,918	11,682	11,724	11,762	11,797	11,910	11,935	11,925	11,951	11,990
Service-providing.....	113,450	115,328	112,942	113,451	113,772	114,256	114,883	115,199	115,660	116,169	116,656
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8
Manufacturing.....	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.8	41.8
Overtime.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup> .....	2.0	1.9	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	.2	.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.2	1.9	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3	.4
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.4	1.6	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3	.5
Service-providing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.0	2.1	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6	.3	.3	.4
State and local government.....	1.3	1.9	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	.9	.2	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.7	2.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8	.2	.7
Nonunion.....	2.1	1.9	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	.3	.3	.3

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Selected measures	2011	2012	2011				2012				2013
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Compensation data<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.2	1.9	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	1.7	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	.4	.2	.5
Private nonfarm.....	1.6	1.7	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	.4	.2	.2
<b>Price data<sup>1</sup></b>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	.5	-5	1.6	0.0	0.8	-0.8	1.4
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	4.7	1.3	3.6	1.2	.6	-8	1.7	-8	2.0	-1.6	1.5
Finished consumer goods.....	5.4	1.3	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1	2.7	-2.4	2.0
Capital equipment.....	2.3	1.4	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1	.0	.7	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	5.7	.3	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.8	1.5	-1.8	1.3
Crude materials.....	6.6	1.6	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.7	7.8	.4	.9
<b>Productivity data<sup>4</sup></b>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	.3	.6	-1.9	.5	-2	2.4	-8	1.6	2.8	-1.6	1.2
Nonfarm business sector.....	.6	.7	-1.3	.6	-1	2.3	-7	1.7	3.1	-1.7	.7
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>5</sup> .....	.8	0.5	4.9	3.1	-4.2	3.4	1.5	1.4	-4.7	2.3	-

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes

only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

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

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

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2012				2013	2012				2013	
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I	
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>											
All persons, business sector.....	5.5	1.2	1.3	3.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.7	1.6	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	5.6	1.2	1.2	2.7	1.2	.7	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.6	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.6	.5	.6	.2	.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.6	.4	.3	.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	
Union.....	.3	.8	.8	.2	.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.5	
Nonunion.....	.7	.6	.3	.3	.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	
State and local government.....	.5	.3	.9	.2	.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: <sup>2</sup>											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.6	.4	.4	.2	.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.5	.4	.2	.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Union.....	.6	.5	.6	.4	.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	
Nonunion.....	.5	.6	.3	.2	.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	
State and local government.....	.3	.2	.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	

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

<sup>2</sup> The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>TOTAL</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup> .....	239,618	243,284	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566	243,772	243,983	244,174	244,350	244,663	244,828	244,995
Civilian labor force.....	153,617	154,975	154,707	154,451	154,998	155,149	154,995	154,647	155,056	155,576	155,319	155,511	155,654	155,524	155,028
Participation rate.....	64.1	63.7	63.8	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3
Employed.....	139,869	142,469	142,020	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305	143,322	143,492	143,286
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	58.4	58.6	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.5
Unemployed.....	13,747	12,506	12,686	12,518	12,695	12,701	12,745	12,483	12,082	12,248	12,042	12,206	12,332	12,032	11,742
Unemployment rate.....	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6
Not in the labor force.....	86,001	88,310	87,898	88,332	87,968	88,006	88,359	88,919	88,716	88,407	88,855	88,839	89,008	89,304	89,967
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup> .....	107,736	108,686	108,289	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851	108,973	109,096	109,206	109,308	109,448	109,541	109,635
Civilian labor force.....	79,080	79,387	79,313	79,103	79,373	79,432	79,376	79,085	79,436	79,679	79,568	79,695	80,016	79,910	79,747
Participation rate.....	73.4	73.0	73.2	73.0	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9	73.1	72.9	72.7
Employed.....	72,182	73,403	73,238	73,145	73,230	73,299	73,288	73,097	73,612	73,845	73,821	73,949	74,139	74,249	74,228
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	67.0	67.5	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.2	67.6	67.7	67.6	67.7	67.7	67.8	67.7
Unemployed.....	6,898	5,984	6,075	5,958	6,143	6,133	6,089	5,988	5,825	5,834	5,747	5,746	5,877	5,661	5,519
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9
Not in the labor force.....	28,656	29,299	28,976	29,292	29,130	29,180	29,351	29,766	29,536	29,416	29,638	29,613	29,432	29,631	29,888
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup> .....	115,107	117,614	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648	117,760	117,869	117,980	118,079	118,170	118,348	118,433	118,520
Civilian labor force.....	68,810	69,765	69,580	69,580	69,777	69,777	69,673	69,800	69,813	70,041	69,907	70,059	69,749	69,772	69,544
Participation rate.....	59.8	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.2	59.4	59.2	59.3	58.9	58.9	58.7
Employed.....	63,360	64,640	64,422	64,454	64,653	64,616	64,437	64,716	64,934	65,014	64,988	64,954	64,675	64,867	64,707
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	55.0	55.1	55.1	55.0	55.0	54.6	54.8	54.6
Unemployed.....	5,450	5,125	5,158	5,126	5,124	5,161	5,236	5,083	4,879	5,027	4,918	5,105	5,074	4,905	4,837
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0
Not in the labor force.....	46,297	47,849	47,680	47,774	47,670	47,769	47,975	47,960	48,056	47,939	48,172	48,111	48,599	48,661	48,976
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup> .....	16,774	16,984	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955	16,931	16,907	16,890	16,871	16,867	16,854	16,840
Civilian labor force.....	5,727	5,823	5,814	5,768	5,847	5,940	5,945	5,763	5,807	5,856	5,845	5,756	5,889	5,842	5,737
Participation rate.....	34.1	34.3	34.1	33.9	34.4	34.9	35.0	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.6	34.1	34.9	34.7	34.1
Employed.....	4,327	4,426	4,360	4,334	4,419	4,533	4,525	4,351	4,429	4,469	4,468	4,402	4,508	4,376	4,351
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	25.8	26.1	25.6	25.4	26.0	26.7	26.7	25.7	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.1	26.7	26.0	25.8
Unemployed.....	1,400	1,397	1,453	1,434	1,428	1,406	1,420	1,412	1,378	1,387	1,376	1,355	1,381	1,466	1,386
Unemployment rate.....	24.4	24.0	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	24.2
Not in the labor force.....	11,048	11,162	11,242	11,266	11,168	11,057	11,033	11,192	11,124	11,051	11,045	11,115	10,978	11,012	11,103
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup> .....	193,077	193,204	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376	193,503	193,633	193,748	193,849	193,776	193,859	193,946
Civilian labor force.....	124,579	123,684	123,702	123,585	123,981	123,783	123,578	123,292	123,637	123,794	123,540	123,774	123,971	123,626	123,382
Participation rate.....	64.5	64.0	64.2	64.1	64.2	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.8	63.9	64.0	63.8	63.6
Employed.....	114,690	114,769	114,645	114,438	114,817	114,730	114,428	114,395	115,002	115,205	115,124	115,289	115,266	115,250	115,080
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.2	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3
Unemployed.....	9,889	8,915	9,058	9,147	9,163	9,053	9,151	8,897	8,635	8,588	8,416	8,485	8,705	8,376	8,302
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7
Not in the labor force.....	68,498	69,520	69,086	69,308	69,023	69,337	69,667	70,084	69,866	69,839	70,207	70,076	69,805	70,233	70,565
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup> .....	29,114	29,907	29,792	29,824	29,854	29,885	29,918	29,954	29,991	30,027	30,061	30,093	30,190	30,223	30,255
Civilian labor force.....	17,881	18,400	18,411	18,298	18,301	18,549	18,424	18,389	18,346	18,716	18,374	18,403	18,641	18,639	18,524
Participation rate.....	61.4	61.5	61.8	61.4	61.3	62.1	61.6	61.4	61.2	62.3	61.1	61.2	61.7	61.7	61.2
Employed.....	15,051	15,856	15,838	15,910	15,808	15,879	15,833	15,811	15,891	16,011	15,952	15,827	16,073	16,059	16,068
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	51.7	53.0	53.2	53.3	53.0	53.1	52.9	52.8	53.0	53.3	53.1	52.6	53.2	53.1	53.1
Unemployed.....	2,831	2,544	2,573	2,388	2,493	2,670	2,590	2,578	2,456	2,705	2,422	2,577	2,568	2,580	2,456
Unemployment rate.....	15.8	13.8	14.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.3
Not in the labor force.....	11,233	11,508	11,381	11,526	11,553	11,337	11,494	11,566	11,645	11,311	11,687	11,690	11,549	11,583	11,731

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	34,438	36,759	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969	37,058	37,147	37,231	37,094	37,169	37,242
Civilian labor force.....	22,898	24,391	24,126	24,248	24,568	24,585	24,467	24,351	24,465	24,572	24,544	24,539	24,572	24,563	24,354
Participation rate.....	66.5	66.4	66.2	66.3	67.1	67.0	66.5	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	66.2	66.1	65.4
Employed.....	20,269	21,878	21,639	21,749	21,856	21,878	21,950	21,874	22,042	22,112	22,109	22,195	22,199	22,215	22,122
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	58.9	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.8	59.4
Unemployed.....	2,629	2,514	2,487	2,499	2,712	2,708	2,517	2,477	2,422	2,460	2,435	2,344	2,373	2,348	2,232
Unemployment rate.....	11.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.2
Not in the labor force.....	11,540	12,368	12,337	12,298	12,058	12,123	12,325	12,529	12,505	12,486	12,602	12,692	12,522	12,606	12,888

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.  
<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.  
<sup>3</sup> Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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

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

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,869	142,469	142,020	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305	143,322	143,492	143,286
Men.....	74,290	75,555	75,344	75,301	75,415	75,522	75,512	75,174	75,769	76,027	75,983	76,060	76,290	76,375	76,329
Women.....	65,579	66,914	66,676	66,632	66,887	66,926	66,738	66,990	67,206	67,301	67,294	67,245	67,032	67,116	66,956
Married men, spouse present.....	43,283	43,820	43,660	43,623	43,815	43,758	43,764	43,913	43,980	44,134	44,016	43,924	44,117	43,934	44,007
Married women, spouse present.....	34,110	34,521	34,360	34,230	34,626	34,553	34,365	34,788	34,804	34,561	34,576	34,611	34,271	34,400	34,319
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,560	8,122	7,664	7,896	8,116	8,210	8,245	8,043	8,607	8,286	8,138	7,918	7,973	7,988	7,638
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,711	5,255	5,060	5,210	5,174	5,471	5,319	5,195	5,567	5,177	5,084	4,928	5,126	5,136	4,906
Could only find part-time work.....	2,514	2,541	2,360	2,393	2,693	2,514	2,568	2,524	2,587	2,618	2,648	2,616	2,630	2,578	2,576
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,334	18,806	18,530	18,868	19,356	18,825	18,846	18,954	18,728	18,896	18,594	18,763	18,464	18,908	18,745
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,423	8,003	7,587	7,770	7,991	8,072	8,104	7,910	8,552	8,162	8,029	7,812	7,867	7,865	7,544
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,617	5,178	5,003	5,116	5,106	5,363	5,258	5,118	5,468	5,105	5,025	4,887	5,047	5,045	4,832
Could only find part-time work.....	2,494	2,522	2,307	2,347	2,646	2,501	2,558	2,527	2,604	2,631	2,650	2,583	2,610	2,542	2,510
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,957	18,446	18,106	18,475	18,893	18,470	18,519	18,596	18,399	18,527	18,310	18,469	18,182	18,549	18,435

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

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

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

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.4	24.0	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	24.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.7	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.7	21.5	22.5	22.7	21.7	20.9	21.4	23.0	21.1	20.7	20.3	21.6	20.8	22.1	22.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	24.5	24.5	25.4	25.1	24.4	24.3	23.9	27.6	24.1	23.7	23.0	24.5	23.4	24.3	23.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.9	18.4	19.5	20.1	18.8	17.2	18.9	18.1	18.1	17.4	17.5	18.8	18.2	20.0	21.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	15.8	13.8	14.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	41.3	38.3	40.2	37.9	36.4	39.3	36.3	38.2	37.1	40.9	39.3	40.5	37.8	43.1	33.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	43.1	41.3	39.7	39.6	36.2	39.3	37.7	44.2	43.0	48.8	43.9	44.3	43.3	48.7	37.1
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	39.4	35.6	40.6	36.2	36.6	39.2	35.0	33.0	31.3	33.6	34.8	37.6	33.2	38.1	30.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.1	12.9	14.0	13.4	12.9	12.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	13.2	11.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.0	10.8	12.7	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	11.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.2
Married men, spouse present.....	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3
Married women, spouse present.....	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7
Full-time workers.....	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.1	12.4	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.0	11.2	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.2	11.1
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	9.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.6
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.4
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8

<sup>1</sup> Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,677	2,644	2,596	2,567	2,602	2,825	2,697	2,865	2,535	2,633	2,596	2,676	2,766	2,667	2,464
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,993	2,866	2,784	2,841	3,007	2,826	3,102	2,848	2,825	2,847	2,757	2,838	3,028	2,782	2,838
15 weeks and over.....	8,077	6,996	7,179	7,023	7,088	7,149	6,923	6,846	6,736	6,829	6,604	6,661	6,566	6,493	6,348
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,061	1,859	1,877	1,984	1,703	1,813	1,756	1,823	1,866	1,813	1,820	1,895	1,858	1,695	1,737
27 weeks and over.....	6,016	5,136	5,302	5,040	5,385	5,336	5,167	5,023	4,871	5,017	4,784	4,766	4,708	4,797	4,611
Mean duration, in weeks.....	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.7	38.8	39.3	39.6	39.9	39.7	38.1	35.3	36.9	37.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	19.3	19.7	19.3	20.1	19.4	16.8	18.2	18.7	19.6	18.9	18.0	16.0	17.8	18.1

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	8,106	6,877	7,021	6,880	6,968	7,121	7,106	6,935	6,489	6,536	6,429	6,408	6,637	6,522	6,329
On temporary layoff.....	1,230	1,183	1,132	1,108	1,128	1,309	1,429	1,211	1,153	1,077	1,080	1,085	1,155	1,078	1,107
Not on temporary layoff.....	6,876	5,694	5,889	5,772	5,840	5,812	5,677	5,724	5,335	5,460	5,349	5,323	5,483	5,443	5,223
Job leavers.....	956	967	1,111	989	902	936	879	946	962	1,009	926	983	981	956	986
Reentrants.....	3,401	3,345	3,264	3,336	3,450	3,243	3,374	3,316	3,313	3,319	3,325	3,587	3,515	3,340	3,176
New entrants.....	1,284	1,316	1,421	1,362	1,347	1,316	1,299	1,268	1,253	1,302	1,326	1,291	1,287	1,279	1,316
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	59.0	55.0	54.8	54.7	55.0	56.4	56.1	55.6	54.0	53.7	53.5	52.2	53.4	53.9	53.6
On temporary layoff.....	8.9	9.5	8.8	8.8	8.9	10.4	11.3	9.7	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.4
Not on temporary layoff.....	50.0	45.5	45.9	45.9	46.1	46.1	44.8	45.9	44.4	44.9	44.6	43.4	44.1	45.0	44.2
Job leavers.....	7.0	7.7	8.7	7.9	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.4
Reentrants.....	24.7	26.7	25.5	26.5	27.2	25.7	26.7	26.6	27.6	27.3	27.7	29.2	28.3	27.6	26.9
New entrants.....	9.3	10.5	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.1
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8

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

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Employment status	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and older.....	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6
16 to 24 years.....	17.3	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8	15.5	16.0	15.6	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.2
16 to 19 years.....	24.4	24.0	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	24.2
16 to 17 years.....	27.7	27.3	28.5	26.0	26.3	26.7	26.8	29.3	25.5	25.3	28.4	25.8	28.4	27.6	27.1
18 to 19 years.....	22.9	22.3	23.1	24.8	23.3	21.9	22.2	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.4	22.6	20.8	23.0	22.1
20 to 24 years.....	14.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	13.2	12.6	13.7	14.2	13.1	13.3
25 years and older.....	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2
25 to 54 years.....	7.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4
55 years and older.....	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5
Men, 16 years and older.....	9.4	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6
16 to 24 years.....	18.7	17.6	17.4	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.7	17.3	17.3	16.3	16.7	18.2	17.0	17.4
16 to 19 years.....	27.2	26.8	26.8	27.2	26.9	26.5	26.6	28.5	27.1	26.8	26.6	25.9	26.4	27.0	25.9
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	30.6	30.2	29.1	28.9	30.9	30.0	36.5	30.0	28.3	31.4	25.1	31.3	31.1	30.7
18 to 19 years.....	26.3	25.0	25.2	26.4	25.7	23.9	24.7	25.6	25.7	26.4	23.8	26.3	23.7	24.3	23.4
20 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.2	15.3	15.0	15.1	13.7	13.8	12.6	13.5	15.3	13.4	14.4
25 years and older.....	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.0
25 to 54 years.....	8.2	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.7
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6
16 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.7	15.3	15.0	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.5	14.7	14.8	15.9	15.2	15.7	15.0
16 to 19 years.....	21.7	21.1	23.3	22.4	21.9	20.7	21.1	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.5	21.2	20.5	23.2	22.4
16 to 17 years.....	26.3	24.2	27.1	23.0	24.0	22.9	24.2	22.5	21.4	22.0	25.3	26.6	25.7	24.3	24.0
18 to 19 years.....	19.3	19.5	21.1	22.9	20.8	19.7	19.3	19.5	19.5	18.8	17.0	18.9	17.9	21.7	20.7
20 to 24 years.....	13.4	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.7	11.9	11.8	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.6	13.9	13.1	12.7	12.0
25 years and older.....	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3
25 to 54 years.....	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.2

<sup>1</sup> Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

### 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Feb. 2012	Jan. 2013 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2013 <sup>P</sup>	State	Feb. 2012	Jan. 2013 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2013 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	7.2	6.9	7.2	Missouri.....	7.1	6.6	6.7
Alaska.....	7.1	6.7	6.5	Montana.....	6.1	5.7	5.6
Arizona.....	8.4	8.0	7.9	Nebraska.....	4.0	3.8	3.8
Arkansas.....	7.3	7.2	7.2	Nevada.....	11.8	9.7	9.6
California.....	10.8	9.8	9.6	New Hampshire.....	5.3	5.8	5.8
Colorado.....	8.2	7.3	7.2	New Jersey.....	9.2	9.5	9.3
Connecticut.....	8.1	8.1	8.0	New Mexico.....	7.0	6.6	6.8
Delaware.....	7.0	7.1	7.2	New York.....	8.5	8.4	8.4
District of Columbia.....	9.3	8.6	8.6	North Carolina.....	9.5	9.5	9.4
Florida.....	9.0	7.9	7.8	North Dakota.....	3.0	3.3	3.3
Georgia.....	9.2	8.7	8.6	Ohio.....	7.5	7.0	7.1
Hawaii.....	6.2	5.2	5.2	Oklahoma.....	5.3	5.1	5.0
Idaho.....	7.5	6.3	6.2	Oregon.....	8.9	8.4	8.3
Illinois.....	8.9	9.0	9.5	Pennsylvania.....	7.6	8.2	8.1
Indiana.....	8.3	8.6	8.7	Rhode Island.....	10.7	9.8	9.4
Iowa.....	5.4	5.0	5.0	South Carolina.....	9.4	8.7	8.6
Kansas.....	5.9	5.5	5.5	South Dakota.....	4.4	4.3	4.4
Kentucky.....	8.3	7.9	7.9	Tennessee.....	8.0	7.7	7.8
Louisiana.....	6.9	5.9	6.0	Texas.....	7.1	6.3	6.4
Maine.....	7.3	7.3	7.3	Utah.....	5.9	5.4	5.2
Maryland.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	Vermont.....	4.9	4.7	4.4
Massachusetts.....	6.7	6.7	6.5	Virginia.....	5.9	5.6	5.6
Michigan.....	9.1	8.9	8.8	Washington.....	8.4	7.5	7.5
Minnesota.....	5.7	5.5	5.5	West Virginia.....	7.0	7.4	7.3
Mississippi.....	9.2	9.3	9.6	Wisconsin.....	6.9	7.0	7.1
				Wyoming.....	5.6	4.9	4.9

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	Feb. 2012	Jan. 2013 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2013 <sup>P</sup>	State	Feb. 2012	Jan. 2013 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2013 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,155,694	2,148,156	2,157,556	Missouri.....	3,001,401	2,997,270	2,997,614
Alaska.....	367,035	365,947	365,854	Montana.....	505,076	509,533	509,042
Arizona.....	3,036,584	3,038,346	3,038,872	Nebraska.....	1,016,979	1,031,213	1,032,308
Arkansas.....	1,366,900	1,344,470	1,337,616	Nevada.....	1,385,424	1,370,131	1,372,511
California.....	18,483,407	18,594,466	18,643,797	New Hampshire.....	741,838	745,603	744,974
Colorado.....	2,743,702	2,753,491	2,762,327	New Jersey.....	4,569,349	4,647,713	4,636,210
Connecticut.....	1,886,982	1,865,283	1,857,815	New Mexico.....	934,753	939,913	942,054
Delaware.....	443,032	446,222	446,503	New York.....	9,587,815	9,622,669	9,616,282
District of Columbia.....	353,889	372,240	373,130	North Carolina.....	4,699,954	4,776,347	4,764,853
Florida.....	9,334,700	9,423,930	9,428,586	North Dakota.....	389,382	396,859	397,407
Georgia.....	4,795,689	4,845,777	4,839,832	Ohio.....	5,775,215	5,740,292	5,745,562
Hawaii.....	654,714	651,932	651,105	Oklahoma.....	1,797,652	1,818,737	1,817,379
Idaho.....	772,895	774,303	773,418	Oregon.....	1,973,133	1,951,454	1,947,863
Illinois.....	6,587,530	6,632,052	6,639,677	Pennsylvania.....	6,446,829	6,552,621	6,540,540
Indiana.....	3,159,666	3,161,473	3,168,032	Rhode Island.....	558,203	561,789	561,296
Iowa.....	1,652,212	1,630,415	1,637,324	South Carolina.....	2,167,789	2,176,721	2,178,666
Kansas.....	1,494,480	1,489,967	1,490,006	South Dakota.....	446,214	447,225	447,103
Kentucky.....	2,066,889	2,085,705	2,083,955	Tennessee.....	3,110,892	3,133,044	3,129,593
Louisiana.....	2,083,406	2,093,615	2,095,472	Texas.....	12,574,863	12,680,518	12,706,986
Maine.....	706,645	706,021	705,708	Utah.....	1,350,636	1,363,943	1,367,437
Maryland.....	3,111,441	3,143,218	3,142,357	Vermont.....	357,368	355,345	353,283
Massachusetts.....	3,477,197	3,483,888	3,476,760	Virginia.....	4,214,482	4,232,238	4,228,866
Michigan.....	4,667,211	4,643,714	4,653,724	Washington.....	3,490,959	3,465,481	3,467,612
Minnesota.....	2,969,943	2,984,421	2,985,671	West Virginia.....	802,226	809,580	809,116
Mississippi.....	1,330,740	1,336,066	1,332,243	Wisconsin.....	3,058,974	3,050,660	3,056,896
				Wyoming.....	306,013	307,254	307,924

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL NONFARM.....</b>	131,497	133,739	133,285	133,397	133,522	133,609	133,762	133,927	134,065	134,225	134,472	134,691	134,839	135,171	135,309
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	109,411	111,822	111,344	111,464	111,616	111,694	111,871	112,002	112,120	112,337	112,593	112,817	112,981	113,300	113,454
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	18,047	18,410	18,402	18,408	18,396	18,410	18,436	18,422	18,405	18,421	18,464	18,522	18,563	18,638	18,653
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	788	851	852	852	855	853	852	849	847	841	853	860	863	867	867
Logging.....	48.7	50.4	49.8	49.1	50.9	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.6	48.9	49.9	49.7
Mining.....	739.2	800.4	801.8	802.7	803.9	801.9	800.7	798.9	796.1	790.5	802.0	809.2	814.1	817.0	817.4
Oil and gas extraction.....	172.0	186.8	184.8	185.2	185.7	186.8	187.6	188.0	188.0	188.2	190.0	191.7	191.9	193.4	192.3
Mining, except oil and gas <sup>1</sup> .....	218.4	222.6	224.7	224.6	223.6	221.6	221.8	220.6	220.7	219.0	221.6	224.3	226.1	226.9	226.2
Coal mining.....	87.3	86.6	89.3	88.5	88.1	87.2	86.4	85.3	84.5	83.1	83.0	83.8	84.0	84.7	85.2
Support activities for mining.....	348.8	391.1	392.3	392.9	394.6	393.5	391.3	390.3	387.4	383.3	390.4	393.2	396.1	396.7	398.9
<b>Construction.....</b>	5,533	5,641	5,640	5,636	5,615	5,622	5,627	5,630	5,633	5,649	5,673	5,711	5,735	5,783	5,796
Construction of buildings.....	1,222.1	1,235.8	1,234.2	1,231.7	1,234.3	1,232.8	1,236.0	1,233.3	1,232.0	1,235.0	1,241.4	1,249.6	1,250.6	1,259.8	1,262.4
Heavy and civil engineering.....	836.8	870.7	866.4	869.9	860.8	862.0	872.0	877.5	877.3	879.1	880.2	884.6	887.2	897.9	887.1
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,474.4	3,534.2	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	3,597.2	3,624.9	3,646.6
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	11,726	11,919	11,910	11,920	11,926	11,935	11,957	11,943	11,925	11,931	11,938	11,955	11,965	11,988	11,990
Production workers.....	8,228	8,394	8,398	8,404	8,409	8,408	8,435	8,413	8,392	8,399	8,403	8,408	8,410	8,421	8,410
<b>Durable goods.....</b>	7,273	7,462	7,452	7,460	7,467	7,476	7,496	7,482	7,465	7,466	7,483	7,494	7,499	7,511	7,518
Production workers.....	4,986	5,146	5,143	5,151	5,157	5,156	5,182	5,161	5,143	5,145	5,161	5,167	5,164	5,170	5,165
Wood products.....	337.1	337.9	338.9	337.2	336.2	336.2	335.9	335.5	335.8	339.0	343.5	343.9	344.1	347.3	346.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	366.6	363.8	369.0	367.2	363.7	362.2	362.0	362.0	359.8	360.8	362.1	365.6	365.6	366.9	367.4
Primary metals.....	388.3	401.8	401.2	401.5	404.1	404.1	406.7	403.8	401.0	401.5	399.3	398.3	398.6	397.1	398.3
Fabricated metal products.....	1,347.3	1,411.3	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	1,425.7	1,429.8	1,432.2
Machinery.....	1,055.8	1,098.2	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	1,100.9	1,103.4	1,103.3	1,106.0
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup> .....	1,103.5	1,093.7	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	1,086.7	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,084.0
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	157.4	158.6	157.7	158.4	158.7	159.6	159.7	161.4	158.3	158.3	158.5	158.4	159.4	159.4	159.8
Communications equipment.....	115.3	109.5	111.0	110.0	109.7	109.2	110.1	108.9	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.0	107.9	108.0
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	383.4	384.4	385.5	384.7	386.0	385.3	386.2	383.5	382.2	382.9	381.1	382.5	381.8	380.6	379.8
Electronic instruments.....	404.2	400.4	403.3	403.1	403.1	401.7	400.9	399.3	397.1	398.1	397.2	397.4	397.1	396.8	396.9
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	366.1	370.1	372.1	370.8	371.1	371.4	370.6	369.9	369.7	370.2	369.9	368.3	366.7	365.5	365.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,381.5	1,456.0	1,443.8	1,447.3	1,449.5	1,455.9	1,472.0	1,467.1	1,466.1	1,464.7	1,472.9	1,474.9	1,477.3	1,485.7	1,488.8
Furniture and related products.....	353.1	350.1	351.6	352.9	350.6	349.5	349.2	351.1	349.0	348.6	349.6	350.8	351.8	352.4	352.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	573.7	579.5	578.7	579.5	580.0	582.4	583.1	581.6	580.7	579.9	578.7	580.1	579.9	578.5	577.4
<b>Nondurable goods.....</b>	4,453	4,456	4,458	4,460	4,459	4,459	4,461	4,461	4,460	4,465	4,455	4,457	4,466	4,477	4,472
Production workers.....	3,241	3,248	3,255	3,253	3,252	3,252	3,253	3,252	3,249	3,254	3,242	3,241	3,246	3,251	3,245
Food manufacturing.....	1,458.8	1,468.7	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	1,465.6	1,470.3	1,475.0	1,475.1
Beverages and tobacco products.....	120.1	118.0	118.9	118.6	118.0	117.9	118.0	117.5	117.8	116.7	117.1	115.7	115.3	115.1	114.6
Textile mills.....	117.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	116.9	116.6	116.1	116.6	116.2	116.7	117.3	117.5	117.1	116.7	115.9
Apparel.....	151.7	148.1	149.9	149.7	149.6	147.9	147.6	146.3	146.6	146.7	147.8	148.1	148.0	148.2	145.7
Leather and allied products.....	387.4	379.0	381.6	380.7	380.3	380.0	378.9	377.9	377.6	377.8	376.8	377.2	377.5	378.3	377.7
Printing and related support activities.....	471.8	462.1	464.6	465.2	465.4	463.9	463.5	462.0	457.6	458.8	457.2	457.3	457.3	456.8	456.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	111.8	113.2	113.0	113.2	112.7	111.6	111.9	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.7	115.0	116.7	115.6	115.6
Chemicals.....	783.6	783.6	784.4	782.8	782.4	782.7	782.8	783.1	785.1	786.1	785.7	787.1	790.3	793.2	793.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	635.2	645.2	644.7	643.9	643.4	645.4	647.4	646.8	646.4	647.7	648.9	649.6	651.6	654.2	656.4
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	113,450	115,329	114,883	114,989	115,126	115,199	115,326	115,505	115,660	115,804	116,008	116,169	116,276	116,533	116,656
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	91,363	93,411	92,942	93,056	93,220	93,284	93,435	93,580	93,715	93,916	94,129	94,295	94,418	94,662	94,801
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	25,065	25,516	25,381	25,409	25,463	25,467	25,485	25,520	25,550	25,623	25,720	25,769	25,783	25,808	25,800
<b>Wholesale trade.....</b>	5,543.1	5,672.7	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	5,715.3	5,729.0	5,733.7	5,736.6
Durable goods.....	2,765.2	2,830.3	2,820.6	2,822.9	2,828.4	2,833.1	2,838.2	2,839.2	2,838.2	2,836.5	2,839.5	2,847.7	2,852.8	2,854.1	2,854.3
Nondurable goods.....	1,939.0	1,971.9	1,957.2	1,964.4	1,969.9	1,972.6	1,974.3	1,976.5	1,976.7	1,984.2	1,988.9	1,990.4	1,998.0	1,998.3	1,996.9
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	839.0	870.6	863.0	866.7	868.4	869.9	873.2	876.5	876.3	878.3	880.4	877.2	878.2	881.3	885.4
<b>Retail trade.....</b>	14,667.8	14,874.9	14,799.1	14,829.5	14,838.9	14,835.8	14,838.9	14,850.1	14,876.2	14,928.3	14,997.9	15,004.1	15,026.5	15,052.3	15,048.4
Motor vehicles and parts dealers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,691.2	1,732.3	1,729.0	1,727.1	1,727.3	1,729.8	1,725.1	1,730.7	1,735.4	1,743.3	1,748.1	1,747.4	1,754.6	1,756.0	1,760.3
Automobile dealers.....	1,056.9	1,091.3	1,084.5	1,085.2	1,088.2	1,090.7	1,088.5	1,092.9	1,096.8	1,102.2	1,102.3	1,103.2	1,107.6	1,108.8	1,110.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	438.9	441.7	439.0	438.9	440.5	440.2	440.2	442.4	441.2	441.5	445.7	446.5	447.6	451.1	450.8
Electronics and appliance stores.....	527.4	511.6	515.4	515.2	511.1	509.1	508.2	504.7	502.6	502.8	513.8	513.3	519.0	510.3	503.9

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,145.7	1,169.9	1,171.9	1,175.2	1,170.5	1,169.4	1,172.7	1,163.8	1,167.6	1,169.7	1,174.0	1,177.1	1,172.5	1,178.8	1,174.6
Food and beverage stores.....	2,822.8	2,859.1	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	2,887.1	2,891.5	2,896.1	2,893.9
Health and personal care stores.....	980.9	1,002.7	995.9	998.6	994.4	996.0	1,001.3	1,003.9	1,005.3	1,019.7	1,017.3	1,017.7	1,019.8	1,024.1	1,025.6
Gasoline stations.....	831.0	841.1	839.3	840.0	841.1	842.0	839.5	839.9	840.5	841.5	844.3	846.3	845.3	849.4	849.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,360.9	1,407.9	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	1,454.1	1,454.2	1,449.0	1,446.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	577.9	579.3	577.7	581.5	585.4	588.4	583.6	581.7	579.7	579.6	578.3	576.4	581.8	582.4	580.6
General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup> .....	3,085.2	3,088.4	3,077.4	3,097.2	3,087.6	3,074.5	3,069.1	3,068.4	3,072.8	3,080.1	3,090.3	3,088.5	3,089.9	3,099.5	3,107.5
Department stores.....	1,538.6	1,501.0	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	1,475.3	1,481.8	1,485.7	1,485.7
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	772.4	797.5	785.2	789.9	796.5	795.4	798.1	804.2	809.5	812.0	807.8	807.4	805.4	809.4	808.2
Nonstore retailers.....	433.5	443.4	443.2	442.6	442.4	444.8	445.7	445.0	443.0	441.6	438.6	442.3	444.9	446.2	447.0
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,301.6</b>	<b>4,414.5</b>	<b>4,387.5</b>	<b>4,372.4</b>	<b>4,402.7</b>	<b>4,400.2</b>	<b>4,411.5</b>	<b>4,420.8</b>	<b>4,425.1</b>	<b>4,438.8</b>	<b>4,459.0</b>	<b>4,493.8</b>	<b>4,471.6</b>	<b>4,466.3</b>	<b>4,459.6</b>
Air transportation.....	456.9	458.3	459.9	460.4	460.0	460.7	460.0	458.9	456.6	455.5	454.8	450.8	446.8	446.3	446.5
Rail transportation.....	228.1	230.2	230.8	231.6	231.2	230.7	229.9	229.6	228.2	229.3	230.0	230.4	230.8	230.9	230.2
Water transportation.....	61.3	63.1	63.8	62.6	62.2	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.2	63.6	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.3	62.9
Truck transportation.....	1,300.5	1,351.0	1,338.6	1,340.3	1,345.9	1,349.4	1,356.2	1,356.5	1,356.1	1,362.9	1,366.7	1,370.8	1,374.3	1,380.2	1,373.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	439.9	447.6	444.0	427.3	446.7	437.4	442.8	449.6	454.5	456.7	458.0	462.1	467.1	464.0	468.8
Pipeline transportation.....	42.9	43.9	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.4	44.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.5	27.3	28.7	28.0	26.9	27.4	26.0	26.7	27.3	26.7	26.6	27.2	26.7	26.8	26.8
Support activities for transportation.....	562.2	578.3	575.8	575.1	578.3	578.2	577.6	578.7	579.9	582.9	583.1	589.1	589.7	588.8	586.2
Couriers and messengers.....	529.2	532.8	529.8	527.7	528.7	529.3	528.5	528.4	527.5	526.3	536.8	560.3	539.4	534.5	532.2
Warehousing and storage.....	653.1	682.0	672.3	675.5	679.0	680.5	683.2	685.3	687.6	690.7	695.4	696.2	690.6	688.1	687.5
Utilities.....	552.6	554.1	553.6	553.4	554.2	555.3	549.0	556.7	557.1	556.8	554.7	555.3	555.9	555.9	555.3
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>2,700</b>
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	748.6	737.7	740.3	739.8	738.9	737.9	738.2	738.7	738.1	736.4	732.7	729.9	730.8	728.7	730.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	362.1	372.3	364.1	369.6	376.1	371.5	377.2	376.8	369.5	368.3	386.0	379.3	376.5	399.1	400.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	283.2	285.3	287.4	287.0	288.0	286.2	284.8	283.7	283.9	283.4	284.3	285.8	285.8	285.8	285.9
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....															
Telecommunications.....	873.6	858.1	864.3	861.4	856.0	857.0	859.2	855.9	853.9	855.2	854.1	851.1	855.5	854.2	854.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	245.8	250.4	251.1	250.0	250.1	250.0	250.6	252.1	249.4	251.0	249.9	251.6	253.2	251.5	250.3
Other information services.....	160.0	173.7	172.2	171.3	171.9	172.1	173.5	174.3	175.4	176.5	178.5	178.1	178.7	178.9	178.9
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>7,697</b>	<b>7,786</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>7,768</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>7,795</b>	<b>7,806</b>	<b>7,817</b>	<b>7,822</b>	<b>7,831</b>	<b>7,838</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>7,858</b>
Finance and insurance.....	5,769.0	5,834.3	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	5,869.9	5,873.9	5,879.7	5,880.3
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	18.3	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.8	16.7	16.7
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,554.1	2,578.8	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	2,601.9	2,601.8	2,603.9	2,603.8
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,735.1	1,738.1	1,743.3	1,740.9	1,737.6	1,736.7	1,734.8	1,734.8	1,738.3	1,739.1	1,741.2	1,739.1	1,739.9	1,738.8	1,737.9
Commercial banking.....	1,314.5	1,318.2	1,325.2	1,322.1	1,318.8	1,316.8	1,315.1	1,314.9	1,317.9	1,317.9	1,318.6	1,314.7	1,316.5	1,312.9	1,310.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	810.7	814.4	812.6	812.3	813.3	815.4	816.2	816.8	814.2	816.5	814.4	818.0	820.9	825.0	826.7
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,299.9	2,337.1	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	2,346.1	2,347.4	2,347.7	2,346.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	85.9	86.8	86.8	87.1	87.2	87.1	86.9	86.8	86.4	86.7	87.1	86.6	87.0	86.4	86.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,927.4	1,952.0	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	1,961.2	1,964.2	1,973.7	1,978.1
Real estate.....	1,400.8	1,416.5	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	1,423.0	1,427.0	1,432.6	1,436.5
Rental and leasing services.....	502.2	511.4	508.4	509.6	514.9	514.0	512.5	513.7	514.8	516.0	513.6	514.6	517.7	517.7	518.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.4	24.2	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.5
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>17,332</b>	<b>17,930</b>	<b>17,796</b>	<b>17,841</b>	<b>17,878</b>	<b>17,913</b>	<b>17,965</b>	<b>17,994</b>	<b>18,009</b>	<b>18,062</b>	<b>18,117</b>	<b>18,152</b>	<b>18,198</b>	<b>18,291</b>	<b>18,355</b>
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,666.2	7,892.6	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	7,995.8	8,000.3	8,030.4	8,061.4
Legal services.....	1,115.7	1,122.1	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	1,125.6	1,125.1	1,128.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	898.9	912.7	905.4	905.7	913.6	910.9	912.6	917.3	916.5	920.8	911.7	914.5	909.1	922.5	935.4
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,293.5	1,323.3	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	1,336.0	1,337.1	1,340.2	1,343.2

See notes at end of table



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

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,535.9	1,620.3	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	1,658.5	1,664.6	1,671.4	1,675.0
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,065.2	1,121.1	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	1,145.4	1,154.6	1,161.2	1,169.3
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,933.6	2,008.3	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	2,020.9	2,026.0	2,030.9	2,032.7
Administrative and waste services.....	7,731.9	8,029.4	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	8,135.2	8,171.3	8,230.0	8,261.0
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,366.7	7,656.7	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	7,759.3	7,793.9	7,853.1	7,883.5
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	2,942.1	3,147.9	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	3,213.6	3,231.1	3,267.5	3,291.4
Temporary help services.....	2,313.0	2,507.7	2,465.7	2,480.4	2,493.8	2,514.3	2,529.6	2,534.0	2,521.4	2,530.4	2,556.9	2,569.2	2,580.8	2,608.3	2,633.8
Business support services.....	814.5	827.9	821.6	821.3	824.0	826.2	829.4	831.6	832.2	836.1	834.1	834.5	832.7	836.1	835.4
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,788.6	1,829.5	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	1,840.8	1,848.6	1,859.0	1,862.9
Waste management and remediation services.....	365.3	372.7	371.6	372.0	371.5	373.7	373.6	372.2	372.1	372.7	374.6	375.9	377.4	376.9	377.5
<b>Educational and health services.....</b>	<b>19,883</b>	<b>20,319</b>	<b>20,221</b>	<b>20,243</b>	<b>20,290</b>	<b>20,296</b>	<b>20,331</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>20,412</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>20,496</b>	<b>20,511</b>	<b>20,542</b>	<b>20,588</b>
Educational services.....	3,249.6	3,347.0	3,342.3	3,343.7	3,353.7	3,348.0	3,358.0	3,363.5	3,371.8	3,367.7	3,351.6	3,344.7	3,343.9	3,337.7	3,356.6
Health care and social assistance.....	16,633.5	16,971.5	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	17,150.9	17,167.4	17,204.4	17,230.9
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	6,136.2	6,317.8	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	6,419.3	6,443.1	6,455.1	6,466.3
Offices of physicians.....	2,344.1	2,391.1	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	2,417.9	2,420.8	2,423.0	2,421.9
Outpatient care centers.....	620.8	651.6	640.6	642.9	646.9	650.2	654.4	655.7	660.3	662.4	667.0	669.7	673.2	675.9	678.9
Home health care services.....	1,140.3	1,198.6	1,176.7	1,184.4	1,190.6	1,194.7	1,197.7	1,202.6	1,211.1	1,218.9	1,226.1	1,239.5	1,245.8	1,252.3	1,258.4
Hospitals.....	4,721.7	4,791.0	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	4,823.4	4,819.0	4,827.2	4,833.5
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	3,168.1	3,193.6	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	3,211.0	3,200.8	3,209.2	3,210.4
Nursing care facilities.....	1,669.6	1,664.8	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	1,665.5	1,660.9	1,664.8	1,664.0
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,607.6	2,669.2	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	2,697.2	2,704.5	2,712.9	2,720.7
Child day care services.....	849.4	855.5	854.0	854.2	855.7	851.6	855.5	857.8	859.2	860.9	856.0	857.3	857.9	859.1	859.6
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	<b>13,353</b>	<b>13,746</b>	<b>13,684</b>	<b>13,698</b>	<b>13,702</b>	<b>13,716</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>13,788</b>	<b>13,818</b>	<b>13,840</b>	<b>13,861</b>	<b>13,901</b>	<b>13,932</b>	<b>13,995</b>	<b>14,033</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,919.1	1,965.4	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	1,982.0	1,990.2	1,997.8	2,008.8
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	394.2	404.4	410.0	405.3	403.0	399.7	399.5	403.9	406.2	405.9	407.9	414.0	415.3	422.6	430.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	132.7	135.6	137.4	135.5	133.5	135.1	133.5	135.1	135.7	136.0	137.0	137.4	137.3	138.6	139.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,392.2	1,425.5	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	1,430.6	1,437.6	1,436.6	1,439.7
Accommodations and food services.....	11,433.6	11,780.2	11,708.0	11,733.7	11,746.6	11,757.5	11,782.3	11,814.8	11,848.3	11,867.9	11,881.7	11,919.2	11,941.3	11,996.8	12,024.0
Accommodations.....	1,800.5	1,817.0	1,817.4	1,821.7	1,822.5	1,818.6	1,815.7	1,815.2	1,815.3	1,818.4	1,815.3	1,818.3	1,821.6	1,827.9	1,830.2
Food services and drinking places.....	9,633.1	9,963.2	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	10,100.9	10,119.7	10,168.9	10,193.8
<b>Other services.....</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>5,439</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>5,457</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>5,467</b>
Repair and maintenance.....	1,168.7	1,190.5	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	1,199.7	1,200.8	1,200.0	1,195.9
Personal and laundry services.....	1,288.6	1,312.7	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	1,328.3	1,332.0	1,329.3	1,328.3
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,903.0	2,933.4	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	2,941.5	2,943.1	2,945.4	2,943.0
<b>Government.....</b>	<b>22,086</b>	<b>21,917</b>	<b>21,941</b>	<b>21,933</b>	<b>21,906</b>	<b>21,915</b>	<b>21,891</b>	<b>21,925</b>	<b>21,945</b>	<b>21,888</b>	<b>21,879</b>	<b>21,874</b>	<b>21,858</b>	<b>21,871</b>	<b>21,855</b>
Federal.....	2,859	2,814	2,830	2,828	2,821	2,818	2,805	2,810	2,810	2,807	2,798	2,799	2,794	2,793	2,777
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,227.6	2,203.4	2,213.0	2,210.6	2,207.1	2,205.3	2,194.6	2,200.5	2,203.1	2,199.4	2,196.7	2,194.8	2,192.5	2,188.6	2,184.1
U.S. Postal Service.....	630.9	611.2	617.1	617.2	614.3	613.0	610.0	609.8	607.2	607.2	601.1	603.7	601.4	604.7	593.0
State.....	5,078	5,052	5,059	5,064	5,049	5,050	5,042	5,049	5,072	5,052	5,047	5,040	5,028	5,046	5,054
Education.....	2,374.0	2,385.4	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	2,381.3	2,364.0	2,387.1	2,396.1
Other State government.....	2,703.7	2,666.7	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	2,658.6	2,664.0	2,658.5	2,657.5
Local.....	14,150	14,051	14,052	14,041	14,036	14,047	14,044	14,066	14,063	14,029	14,034	14,035	14,036	14,032	14,024
Education.....	7,872.5	7,779.3	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	7,763.2	7,765.0	7,762.3	7,759.5
Other local government.....	6,277.7	6,271.8	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	6,271.3	6,271.1	6,269.8	6,264.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries not shown separately.  
 NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.  
 p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.8
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.3
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	46.7	46.6	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.6	46.8	45.9	46.0	45.6	45.4	45.8	44.3	45.5	45.5
<b>Construction</b> .....	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.4	39.7	39.7
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	41.4	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.9	41.8
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4
Durable goods.....	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.2
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
Wood products.....	39.7	41.1	40.7	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	42.2	41.9	42.4	42.6	42.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.3	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.2	43.0	42.3	42.8	42.8
Primary metals.....	44.6	43.8	43.9	44.1	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.3	43.4	43.4	44.0	43.6
Fabricated metal products.....	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.1
Machinery.....	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.8	43.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.0	40.3	39.8	40.2	40.6	40.0	40.6	40.7
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.8	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.6	42.0	41.5
Transportation equipment.....	43.2	43.8	43.6	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.6	43.7
Furniture and related products.....	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.4	40.0	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	39.3	38.8	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.7	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.1
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.2
Overtime hours.....	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Food manufacturing.....	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.6	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.6
Beverage and tobacco products.....															
Textile mills.....	41.7	42.6	43.1	43.2	41.6	43.4	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.2	41.1	41.0	41.1	42.0	42.2
Textile product mills.....	39.1	39.7	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.5	39.4	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.1	37.9	38.3	38.8
Apparel.....	38.2	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.0
Leather and allied products.....															
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.9	42.6	43.0	43.4
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.8	47.1	47.2	46.5	46.8	46.7	46.5	46.8	47.2	47.5	46.7	47.0	46.1	47.5	47.4
Chemicals.....	42.5	42.4	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.0	42.7	43.0	42.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	42.0	41.8	41.8	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.7
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.8
Wholesale trade.....	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.2	30.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.8
Utilities.....	42.1	41.1	40.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.7	42.2	41.1	41.1	42.0	42.0
<b>Information</b> .....	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.7
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	36.4	36.8	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.7
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.4	35.5
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.7

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.68	\$19.72	\$19.70	\$19.75	\$19.77	\$19.76	\$19.80	\$19.82	\$19.88	\$19.93	\$19.98	\$20.03	\$20.04
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.78	8.74	8.72	8.74	8.75	8.76	8.78	8.72	8.68	8.68	8.73	8.76	8.78	8.73	8.76
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	20.67	20.95	20.88	20.94	20.88	20.93	20.97	20.92	20.94	20.97	21.05	21.08	21.09	21.16	21.19
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	24.50	25.79	25.58	25.92	25.68	25.81	25.99	25.75	25.74	25.93	26.13	26.21	26.23	26.30	26.29
<b>Construction.....</b>	23.65	23.98	23.91	23.90	23.93	23.95	24.02	23.98	24.01	24.06	24.08	24.15	24.20	24.22	24.26
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	18.93	19.08	19.02	19.08	19.03	19.08	19.11	19.07	19.07	19.08	19.17	19.17	19.16	19.23	19.24
Excluding overtime.....	18.03	18.16	18.11	18.17	18.12	18.16	18.19	18.17	18.15	18.18	18.27	18.23	18.24	18.29	18.28
Durable goods.....	20.11	20.19	20.12	20.18	20.12	20.19	20.19	20.18	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.26	20.21	20.24	20.28
Nondurable goods.....	17.06	17.30	17.24	17.30	17.25	17.28	17.34	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.39	17.46	17.59	17.55
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	19.21	19.52	19.42	19.46	19.45	19.50	19.52	19.51	19.56	19.57	19.63	19.68	19.74	19.79	19.80
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	17.15	17.42	17.37	17.40	17.41	17.47	17.46	17.41	17.45	17.47	17.49	17.49	17.57	17.58	17.59
Wholesale trade.....	21.97	22.24	22.14	22.17	22.14	22.22	22.22	22.18	22.23	22.23	22.40	22.40	22.35	22.39	22.44
Retail trade.....	13.51	13.81	13.79	13.78	13.82	13.88	13.83	13.80	13.83	13.87	13.84	13.85	13.93	13.92	13.95
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.49	19.54	19.60	19.66	19.57	19.59	19.58	19.51	19.49	19.48	19.44	19.42	19.53	19.56	19.49
Utilities.....	30.82	31.61	31.15	31.53	31.46	31.63	32.01	31.66	31.83	31.80	32.18	31.80	32.21	32.09	32.07
<b>Information.....</b>	26.62	27.01	26.83	26.93	26.80	26.85	27.04	27.00	27.16	27.06	27.24	27.48	27.78	27.78	27.76
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	21.93	22.83	22.50	22.60	22.68	22.75	22.82	22.86	22.96	23.06	23.21	23.37	23.46	23.55	23.66
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	23.12	23.28	23.23	23.22	23.19	23.19	23.21	23.23	23.29	23.28	23.40	23.48	23.56	23.57	23.58
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	20.77	21.09	21.02	21.05	21.03	21.10	21.08	21.09	21.14	21.16	21.19	21.25	21.27	21.34	21.32
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	11.45	11.62	11.60	11.62	11.61	11.63	11.64	11.65	11.64	11.66	11.65	11.67	11.65	11.71	11.73
<b>Other services.....</b>	17.32	17.59	17.50	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.63	17.66	17.69	17.71	17.77	17.79	17.87	17.79

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.69	\$19.83	\$19.65	\$19.61	\$19.75	\$19.62	\$19.89	\$19.83	\$19.87	\$19.98	\$20.08	\$20.11	\$20.05
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	19.68	19.72	19.70	19.75	19.77	19.76	19.80	19.82	19.88	19.93	19.98	20.03	20.04
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	20.67	20.95	20.81	20.91	20.85	20.91	21.04	21.00	21.07	21.09	21.07	21.11	21.02	21.07	21.10
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	24.50	25.79	26.02	26.25	25.58	25.57	26.01	25.66	25.59	25.72	25.96	26.43	26.41	26.58	26.72
<b>Construction</b> .....	23.65	23.98	23.82	23.73	23.84	23.84	24.06	24.14	24.28	24.25	24.14	24.22	24.09	24.13	24.15
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	18.93	19.08	19.02	19.14	19.01	19.04	19.08	19.00	19.08	19.09	19.17	19.23	19.24	19.25	19.24
Durable goods.....	20.11	20.19	20.12	20.21	20.09	20.14	20.13	20.14	20.21	20.17	20.26	20.37	20.28	20.25	20.27
Wood products.....	14.81	14.98	14.82	14.82	14.79	14.90	15.05	15.12	15.15	15.12	15.17	15.27	15.25	15.23	15.28
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	18.16	18.15	17.88	18.23	18.26	18.22	18.18	18.27	18.31	18.21	18.09	18.20	18.06	18.04	18.01
Primary metals.....	19.94	20.72	20.06	20.56	20.27	20.41	21.02	20.71	21.03	20.86	21.53	21.58	21.62	21.30	21.40
Fabricated metal products.....	18.13	18.26	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23	18.22	18.29	18.35	18.35	18.52	18.38	18.32	18.35
Machinery.....	19.54	20.17	19.96	20.06	20.00	20.03	20.21	20.31	20.49	20.30	20.40	20.37	20.47	20.58	20.54
Computer and electronic products.....	23.32	23.34	23.40	23.61	23.31	23.40	23.43	23.38	23.32	23.07	22.86	23.22	23.29	23.28	23.36
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98	18.01	18.10	17.96	18.08	18.24	18.24	18.22	18.14	18.02
Transportation equipment.....	25.34	24.59	24.77	24.81	24.55	24.66	24.22	24.28	24.30	24.42	24.63	24.56	24.39	24.39	24.42
Furniture and related products.....	15.24	15.46	15.32	15.40	15.51	15.36	15.36	15.42	15.44	15.47	15.61	15.87	15.55	15.41	15.44
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	16.82	17.06	16.97	17.04	16.96	16.99	17.18	17.11	17.16	17.09	16.93	17.22	16.89	17.00	17.11
Nondurable goods.....	17.06	17.30	17.22	17.38	17.25	17.25	17.39	17.19	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.37	17.55	17.61	17.54
Food manufacturing.....	14.63	15.02	14.87	14.97	15.02	15.02	15.11	14.95	14.98	15.08	15.24	15.16	15.42	15.36	15.41
Beverages and tobacco products.....	13.79	13.51	13.43	13.71	13.41	13.51	13.47	13.52	13.68	13.57	13.56	13.54	13.80	13.83	13.81
Textile mills.....	12.21	12.77	12.51	12.51	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.90	12.87	13.08	13.15	13.21	13.00	12.87	12.84
Apparel.....	11.96	12.89	12.66	12.83	12.91	12.87	13.12	12.91	13.03	13.02	12.96	12.87	12.94	12.91	12.97
Leather and allied products.....	20.28	20.43	20.37	20.54	20.18	20.27	20.55	20.28	20.63	20.83	20.57	20.29	20.51	20.78	20.32
Paper and paper products.....	17.28	17.28	17.28	17.18	17.12	17.21	17.16	17.25	17.38	17.42	17.43	17.69	17.71	17.72	17.69
Printing and related support activities.....	31.75	32.13	31.44	31.94	32.04	31.82	32.27	31.76	32.50	32.88	32.92	32.73	33.37	35.30	34.48
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.45	21.45	21.55	21.87	21.52	21.41	21.59	21.34	21.43	21.23	21.09	21.05	21.24	21.24	21.21
Chemicals.....	15.95	16.05	16.03	16.10	15.85	15.94	16.17	16.06	15.96	16.03	16.16	16.20	16.21	16.24	16.15
Plastics and rubber products.....	19.21	19.52	19.45	19.60	19.39	19.33	19.47	19.32	19.64	19.56	19.61	19.75	19.88	19.91	19.83
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	17.15	17.42	17.35	17.56	17.39	17.41	17.53	17.33	17.57	17.46	17.37	17.37	17.63	17.63	17.58
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	21.97	22.24	21.99	22.33	22.01	22.09	22.37	22.05	22.33	22.21	22.40	22.66	22.49	22.41	22.28
Wholesale trade.....	13.51	13.81	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.86	13.75	13.95	13.85	13.72	13.70	13.93	13.96	13.98
Retail trade.....	19.49	19.54	19.56	19.74	19.53	19.55	19.75	19.49	19.54	19.46	19.35	19.31	19.64	19.56	19.43
Transportation and warehousing.....	30.82	31.61	31.17	31.86	31.63	31.19	31.98	31.51	32.06	31.89	32.52	31.69	32.04	31.87	32.04
Utilities.....	26.62	27.01	26.74	27.16	26.78	26.51	26.94	26.85	27.52	27.29	27.15	27.55	27.86	27.72	27.66
<b>Information</b> .....	21.93	22.83	22.53	22.81	22.66	22.54	22.77	22.65	23.04	23.06	23.24	23.51	23.55	23.59	23.71
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	23.12	23.28	23.25	23.43	23.07	22.97	23.32	22.96	23.37	23.12	23.30	23.67	23.71	23.79	23.64
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	20.77	21.09	21.01	21.05	20.98	21.03	21.14	21.07	21.19	21.18	21.20	21.27	21.33	21.31	21.30
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	11.45	11.62	11.63	11.64	11.63	11.54	11.52	11.54	11.61	11.67	11.70	11.78	11.69	11.80	11.76
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	17.32	17.59	17.60	17.65	17.60	17.52	17.51	17.51	17.66	17.65	17.67	17.84	17.79	17.86	17.87
<b>Other services</b> .....															

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	654.73	666.99	659.62	670.25	660.24	662.82	671.5	663.16	676.26	666.29	667.63	681.32	666.66	673.69	673.68
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	663.22	664.56	663.89	665.58	666.25	663.94	667.26	665.95	669.96	671.64	671.33	677.01	677.35
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	845	862	851	859	857	866	865	867	872	873	868	876	851	860	869
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	1,144.64	1,201.92	1,217.74	1,241.63	1,184.35	1,212.02	1,212.07	1,182.93	1,184.82	1,185.69	1,188.97	1,205.21	1,172.60	1,201.42	1,207.74
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b> .....	921.84	942.75	924.22	923.1	936.91	951.22	955.18	965.6	971.2	972.43	951.12	951.85	917.83	926.59	949.1
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	784.3	794.8	789.3	796.2	790.8	795.9	788.0	790.4	797.5	794.1	801.3	813.4	796.5	798.9	804.2
Durable goods.....	841.9	848.7	845.0	850.8	845.8	851.9	839.4	843.9	848.8	843.1	853.0	869.8	843.7	850.5	857.4
Wood products.....	587.8	615.6	601.7	615.0	622.7	619.8	609.5	616.9	619.6	622.9	631.1	639.8	632.9	638.1	650.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	768.4	766.0	742.0	769.3	772.4	787.1	774.5	776.5	781.8	779.4	767.0	768.0	733.2	743.3	760.0
Primary metals.....	889.3	908.1	884.7	912.9	893.9	904.2	901.8	909.2	923.2	901.2	934.4	949.5	931.8	930.8	939.5
Fabricated metal products.....	762.2	768.0	766.8	766.4	770.7	768.9	760.2	763.4	768.2	768.9	767.0	787.1	766.5	771.3	772.5
Machinery.....	843	864	862	863	856	861	863	871	873	863	861	878	864	881	887
Computer and electronic products.....	943.9	944.0	945.4	953.8	934.7	947.7	941.9	932.9	944.5	922.8	930.4	959.0	926.9	938.2	950.8
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	732	750	743	744	744	744	738	738	749	756	777	786	756	756	748
Transportation equipment.....	1,094	1,076	1,080	1,087	1,073	1,088	1,046	1,056	1,059	1,067	1,084	1,098	1,061	1,063	1,070
Furniture and related products.....	608	618	616	619	616	617	622	617	613	605	615	636	610	610	616
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	654.9	669.5	658.4	664.6	664.8	669.4	671.7	670.7	672.7	668.2	673.8	697.4	667.2	676.6	687.8
Nondurable goods.....	696.0	710.3	700.9	709.1	705.5	707.3	709.5	708.2	717.1	717.0	718.6	726.1	719.6	718.5	717.4
Food manufacturing.....	588.2	609.7	594.8	594.3	606.8	600.8	607.4	615.9	621.7	621.3	627.9	630.7	626.1	612.9	617.9
Beverages and tobacco products.....	574.6	575.8	580.2	597.8	565.9	591.7	573.8	582.7	599.2	583.5	547.8	541.6	558.9	578.1	584.2
Textile mills.....	477.5	507.1	504.2	492.9	501.1	518.9	496.0	508.3	504.5	510.1	524.7	532.4	484.9	490.4	502.0
Apparel.....	457.0	478.3	471.0	477.3	479.0	485.2	476.3	468.6	478.2	480.4	480.8	477.5	482.7	485.4	482.5
Leather and allied products.....	870.5	877.5	865.7	885.3	865.7	877.7	879.5	863.9	887.1	895.7	886.6	884.6	871.7	885.2	875.8
Paper and paper products.....	655.8	665.5	658.4	661.4	655.7	659.1	657.2	671.0	679.6	675.9	671.1	691.7	678.3	671.6	677.5
Printing and related support activities.....	1,390.8	1,512.1	1,465.1	1,478.8	1,515.5	1,482.8	1,516.7	1,489.5	1,556.8	1,575.0	1,560.4	1,522.0	1,531.7	1,659.1	1,617.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	910.9	910.0	907.3	925.1	910.3	907.8	908.9	904.8	915.1	902.3	902.7	915.7	911.2	907.0	907.8
Chemicals.....	669.5	671.3	668.5	679.4	664.1	669.5	671.1	664.9	660.7	668.5	678.7	685.3	679.2	672.3	671.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	622	635	628	639	626	628	639	628	644	632	635	650	636	643	641
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	577.7	588.7	581.2	593.5	584.3	588.5	597.8	587.5	599.1	586.7	585.4	595.8	581.8	587.1	590.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	845.4	860.7	842.2	870.9	847.4	854.9	870.2	846.7	875.3	857.3	862.4	888.3	861.4	862.8	857.8
Wholesale trade.....	412.1	421.9	419.5	425.7	420.4	423.8	428.3	423.5	428.3	418.3	415.7	423.3	410.9	414.6	419.4
Retail trade.....	737.0	742.2	729.6	742.2	736.3	744.9	754.5	744.5	748.4	741.4	745.0	755.0	738.5	739.4	746.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	1,296.9	1,298.2	1,253.0	1,309.5	1,309.5	1,275.7	1,320.8	1,285.6	1,324.1	1,310.7	1,391.9	1,299.3	1,304.0	1,332.2	1,336.1
Utilities.....	964.9	971.2	954.6	983.2	948.0	949.1	980.6	958.6	996.2	968.8	974.7	1,000.1	986.2	984.1	979.2
<b>Information</b> .....	798.7	840.6	817.8	848.5	820.3	820.5	847.0	826.7	861.7	841.7	852.9	884.0	857.2	861.0	863.0
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	813.4	822.2	811.4	836.5	809.8	810.8	827.9	810.5	836.7	811.5	817.8	847.4	822.7	835.0	832.1
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	670.2	682.7	676.5	682.0	675.6	679.3	687.1	680.6	690.8	682.0	684.8	693.4	686.8	688.3	685.9
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	284	290	290	291	290	292	296	293	291	289	287	295	282	291	294
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	533	539	539	542	537	534	543	538	546	538	537	549	541	547	547
<b>Other services</b> .....															

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

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

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2009.....	21.2	17.3	17.1	17.7	28.2	22.2	29.9	30.8	35.3	28.6	40.6	38.0
2010.....	43.2	47.4	56.6	61.1	54.5	54.9	54.3	56.8	54.5	58.3	56.8	57.9
2011.....	57.9	68.2	63.3	65.8	60.5	61.3	60.9	59.8	61.1	61.3	59.2	66.2
2012.....	72.2	62.2	68.8	58.3	63.5	57.3	56.0	51.7	55.6	64.8	63.9	65.2
2013.....	63.0	61.7	56.2									
Over 3-month span:												
2009.....	18.0	13.5	13.5	13.9	16.5	19.5	20.1	20.7	28.4	26.1	29.7	30.6
2010.....	34.0	39.3	48.3	57.3	59.2	58.8	53.4	53.4	56.0	59.4	55.8	63.3
2011.....	60.2	62.4	66.9	72.0	70.7	68.6	67.7	66.0	64.7	67.1	64.8	66.7
2012.....	71.1	77.4	75.8	66.5	67.5	61.7	62.2	60.2	57.3	60.7	64.5	69.9
2013.....	66.9	68.2	65.8									
Over 6-month span:												
2009.....	19.2	14.1	13.0	12.2	12.6	13.0	15.0	15.0	17.7	20.1	21.4	24.2
2010.....	27.1	28.2	34.2	43.4	49.6	54.9	58.8	60.2	60.5	59.2	61.7	64.7
2011.....	65.2	64.5	68.2	67.7	68.6	70.5	72.9	69.0	69.9	68.8	67.3	68.2
2012.....	72.7	77.3	77.3	75.9	74.1	71.8	66.5	64.5	59.4	63.3	64.7	69.2
2013.....	69.0	70.7	72.6									
Over 12-month span:												
2009.....	25.4	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010.....	15.4	15.2	18.6	23.7	27.8	34.6	39.1	39.7	44.4	49.8	52.8	58.1
2011.....	58.8	67.1	68.0	67.5	67.3	69.0	69.4	70.5	68.4	70.1	69.2	71.1
2012.....	74.8	73.7	76.7	76.7	76.9	73.9	74.2	74.6	72.9	71.1	73.7	75.6
2013.....	72.6	73.1	69.5									
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2009.....	6.2	9.9	9.3	12.3	9.3	10.5	25.9	26.5	24.1	22.8	36.4	38.9
2010.....	39.5	52.5	56.8	60.5	63.6	57.4	53.1	49.4	52.5	49.4	60.5	59.9
2011.....	67.3	69.8	63.6	63.6	56.8	59.3	56.2	51.9	51.9	53.1	48.8	63.6
2012.....	71.6	57.4	74.1	54.9	55.6	50.6	51.2	38.9	42.0	56.2	52.5	58.0
2013.....	55.6	56.8	51.9									
Over 3-month span:												
2009.....	5.6	3.7	3.1	8.6	7.4	8.6	7.4	9.9	19.8	16.0	21.0	25.9
2010.....	29.6	42.0	48.8	54.3	61.7	60.5	53.7	48.1	51.9	48.8	50.0	59.9
2011.....	67.9	72.2	69.1	74.7	71.6	67.3	63.6	62.3	58.6	58.6	50.0	50.6
2012.....	56.8	71.0	70.4	64.8	66.0	53.1	58.6	49.4	40.7	47.5	51.2	58.0
2013.....	54.3	55.6	59.9									
Over 6-month span:												
2009.....	8.6	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	4.3	8.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	9.9	16.0
2010.....	17.9	21.0	31.5	38.9	48.1	53.7	60.5	58.6	56.2	54.9	53.7	57.4
2011.....	64.8	69.1	68.5	74.7	72.8	71.6	70.4	61.7	60.5	56.2	51.2	50.0
2012.....	58.6	58.6	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	59.9	56.2	50.6	46.9	48.1	48.8
2013.....	48.1	54.3	57.4									
Over 12-month span:												
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	67.9	66.7	66.0	72.2	67.3	69.1	66.7	62.3	65.4
2012.....	68.5	61.7	66.7	61.7	61.7	59.3	60.5	61.1	57.4	57.4	58.0	58.6
2013.....	58.6	59.3	57.4									

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012				2013			2012				2013		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,603	3,646	3,789	3,612	3,611	3,899	3,844	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,216	3,295	3,421	3,235	3,194	3,478	3,451	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0
Construction.....	83	100	96	95	104	116	101	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing.....	242	265	271	242	253	274	260	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	648	618	731	704	645	644	694	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.6
Professional and business services.....	609	661	649	575	690	709	664	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Education and health services.....	712	667	691	670	579	672	643	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	378	438	481	453	453	488	523	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
Government.....	387	350	368	377	417	421	393	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	657	643	674	661	668	700	676	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
South.....	1,338	1,434	1,434	1,364	1,441	1,547	1,494	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0
Midwest.....	833	829	912	838	723	831	818	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6
West.....	776	740	769	749	778	821	855	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012				2013			2012				2013		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,217	4,287	4,420	4,195	4,298	4,451	4,259	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,934	4,031	4,134	3,915	4,015	4,138	3,966	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Construction.....	337	318	386	280	326	353	338	6.0	5.6	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.8
Manufacturing.....	227	234	234	236	219	231	200	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	833	911	900	890	868	936	818	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.2
Professional and business services.....	857	864	912	798	878	845	869	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7
Education and health services.....	493	489	471	506	507	499	515	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	712	752	697	759	747	762	754	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Government.....	283	255	286	280	283	313	293	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	760	637	736	687	675	716	695	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,709	1,729	1,645	1,660	1,787	1,843	1,656	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4
Midwest.....	913	931	1,013	924	906	848	870	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
West.....	835	990	1,026	924	930	1,044	1,038	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2012				2013			2012				2013			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,052	4,079	4,179	4,062	4,173	4,180	4,213	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,806	3,751	3,885	3,772	3,872	3,884	3,920	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	
Construction.....	336	288	359	263	315	322	331	6.0	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	
Manufacturing.....	239	220	229	231	215	225	205	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	821	828	774	840	854	863	841	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	846	784	849	813	845	770	821	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.5	
Education and health services.....	438	456	465	468	486	482	490	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	678	726	694	729	715	730	750	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4	
Government.....	246	328	294	290	302	296	293	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	700	666	656	663	724	682	719	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	
South.....	1,651	1,628	1,585	1,609	1,587	1,712	1,615	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	
Midwest.....	883	851	982	894	849	874	873	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	
West.....	818	933	956	895	1,013	911	1,006	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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.

<sup>P</sup>= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2012				2013			2012				2013			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,139	1,976	2,079	2,140	2,126	2,260	2,260	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,013	1,870	1,929	2,010	1,999	2,128	2,128	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Construction.....	74	77	93	90	68	134	105	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.8	
Manufacturing.....	111	107	96	106	116	98	100	.9	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.8	.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	468	446	461	465	452	491	492	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	376	372	360	394	413	375	385	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	
Education and health services.....	275	242	255	280	273	299	282	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	432	396	437	442	451	472	500	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	
Government.....	126	106	150	130	127	132	132	.6	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	321	293	290	292	315	352	312	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	
South.....	903	860	875	883	892	908	1,018	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	
Midwest.....	476	436	452	496	454	479	476	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	
West.....	439	388	462	469	465	522	454	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.



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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	\$870	3.4
Private industry .....	8,746.3	107,007.4	.4	861	4.0
Natural resources and mining .....	126.9	1,926.7	3.3	884	5.7
Construction .....	796.6	5,686.9	-4.6	946	1.3
Manufacturing .....	343.4	11,584.3	-3	1,074	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,877.4	24,381.8	-2	742	4.4
Information .....	144.5	2,701.5	-2.3	1,416	7.4
Financial activities .....	818.0	7,379.9	-1.7	1,235	4.6
Professional and business services .....	1,544.9	16,869.8	3.3	1,093	3.1
Education and health services .....	893.5	18,661.9	1.9	842	2.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	748.6	13,292.8	.7	370	3.6
Other services .....	1,267.9	4,342.8	-1	562	3.5
Government .....	298.0	21,433.0	-8	918	1.2
Los Angeles, CA .....	427.0	3,844.5	-8	972	3.1
Private industry .....	421.4	3,311.1	-3	948	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.8	5.9	1,903	45.9
Construction .....	13.0	104.2	-9.3	1,010	-1.6
Manufacturing .....	13.5	374.1	-1.7	1,079	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	52.2	732.2	.1	783	2.9
Information .....	8.5	196.9	1.2	1,644	3.1
Financial activities .....	22.4	209.4	-1.1	1,456	8.4
Professional and business services .....	42.0	528.2	.9	1,145	1.1
Education and health services .....	29.0	508.8	2.6	931	2.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	27.1	390.4	.9	544	2.6
Other services .....	200.8	248.5	-5.9	451	7.9
Government .....	5.6	533.4	-4.0	1,123	1.1
Cook, IL .....	143.4	2,354.8	-4	1,008	3.2
Private industry .....	142.0	2,055.8	-1	1,000	3.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.0	-8.4	1,051	7.5
Construction .....	12.2	67.2	-10.0	1,228	-3.3
Manufacturing .....	6.7	194.3	-1.0	1,069	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	27.7	428.9	.2	784	3.2
Information .....	2.6	51.0	-3.5	1,439	6.4
Financial activities .....	15.4	187.9	-2.8	1,644	7.6
Professional and business services .....	30.2	407.7	2.6	1,259	1.7
Education and health services .....	14.9	391.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	903	( <sup>4</sup> )
Leisure and hospitality .....	12.4	230.9	.2	463	4.5
Other services .....	15.4	92.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	761	5.3
Government .....	1.4	298.9	-2.5	1,067	1.5
New York, NY .....	120.9	2,273.0	1.2	1,572	4.7
Private industry .....	120.6	1,834.9	1.6	1,685	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-5.0	1,853	-9.3
Construction .....	2.2	30.5	-7.0	1,608	3.5
Manufacturing .....	2.5	26.7	-2.5	1,256	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.1	233.4	2.2	1,130	2.4
Information .....	4.4	131.0	-8	2,042	7.8
Financial activities .....	19.0	348.8	1.3	2,903	5.5
Professional and business services .....	25.6	458.2	1.9	1,880	3.8
Education and health services .....	9.1	290.0	1.7	1,147	5.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	12.3	223.3	3.2	756	3.7
Other services .....	18.6	86.3	.2	1,026	9.5
Government .....	.3	438.1	-6	1,098	3.8
Harris, TX .....	100.0	1,995.8	1.1	1,083	3.9
Private industry .....	99.4	1,734.1	1.0	1,095	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	1.6	75.2	4.0	2,692	3.9
Construction .....	6.5	133.6	-3.4	1,038	.6
Manufacturing .....	4.5	169.0	.4	1,357	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.5	415.8	.2	969	5.4
Information .....	1.3	27.9	-5.1	1,298	6.1
Financial activities .....	10.4	111.4	-2.8	1,283	5.5
Professional and business services .....	19.8	322.3	2.8	1,310	4.6
Education and health services .....	11.1	238.7	3.5	902	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	8.0	179.2	1.2	398	2.3
Other services .....	13.2	59.8	3.0	620	2.1
Government .....	.6	261.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,003	( <sup>4</sup> )
Maricopa, AZ .....	95.0	1,597.0	-5	859	2.4
Private industry .....	94.3	1,382.4	-3	851	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.5	-12.0	787	9.8
Construction .....	8.9	80.4	-10.0	892	2.4
Manufacturing .....	3.2	106.6	-2.6	1,250	9.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.0	328.7	-1.0	797	4.2
Information .....	1.5	26.7	1.3	1,118	2.2
Financial activities .....	11.3	131.2	-2.1	1,025	2.9
Professional and business services .....	22.0	259.5	.7	896	.4
Education and health services .....	10.4	231.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	919	( <sup>4</sup> )
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.9	165.5	.3	409	3.0
Other services .....	6.8	45.1	-3	571	2.5
Government .....	.7	214.6	-1.8	915	-7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 <sup>2</sup>
Dallas, TX .....	67.8	1,415.0	0.9	\$1,032	2.0
Private industry .....	67.3	1,246.2	.9	1,035	2.0
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.4	10.9	2,861	.1
Construction .....	4.0	69.2	-3.6	944	-4
Manufacturing .....	2.9	113.1	-3.8	1,174	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.9	279.8	.1	961	2.9
Information .....	1.6	45.1	-3	1,507	3.5
Financial activities .....	8.5	136.0	-8	1,329	2.5
Professional and business services .....	14.8	261.7	3.7	1,175	1.2
Education and health services .....	7.0	165.3	3.4	962	2.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.5	128.5	1.7	462	2.0
Other services .....	7.0	38.2	1.7	642	1.4
Government .....	.5	168.9	1.0	1,005	1.5
Orange, CA .....	101.7	1,348.8	-1	975	2.8
Private industry .....	100.4	1,215.9	.3	966	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	3.9	-1.9	620	-2.7
Construction .....	6.4	67.9	-5.0	1,073	-3.1
Manufacturing .....	5.0	151.0	-4	1,244	9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	16.4	243.5	-4	905	4.3
Information .....	1.3	24.3	-8.2	1,463	8.0
Financial activities .....	9.8	104.0	.2	1,363	5.2
Professional and business services .....	18.8	244.0	2.0	1,092	.3
Education and health services .....	10.4	154.5	2.9	940	1.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	171.7	.1	431	4.9
Other services .....	20.7	48.4	.5	539	2.5
Government .....	1.4	132.9	-2.9	1,060	.2
San Diego, CA .....	97.7	1,238.6	.4	943	2.7
Private industry .....	96.3	1,021.5	.4	917	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	10.7	5.6	582	.7
Construction .....	6.4	55.7	-5.5	1,045	.6
Manufacturing .....	3.0	93.0	.1	1,326	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	13.7	196.4	-3	742	1.6
Information .....	1.2	25.0	-2.8	1,572	10.1
Financial activities .....	8.6	66.9	-1.4	1,119	4.0
Professional and business services .....	16.2	210.8	1.8	1,223	.2
Education and health services .....	8.4	145.5	2.8	907	2.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.0	157.4	.3	425	4.9
Other services .....	27.3	57.7	.1	540	11.6
Government .....	1.4	217.1	.2	1,069	( <sup>4</sup> )
King, WA .....	83.0	1,121.8	.1	1,234	4.7
Private industry .....	82.4	967.6	.1	1,248	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.9	-4.4	1,162	9.5
Construction .....	6.0	49.1	-8.8	1,134	1.1
Manufacturing .....	2.3	97.3	-2.4	1,455	10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.9	204.5	.4	977	6.8
Information .....	1.8	79.9	1.0	3,605	6.4
Financial activities .....	6.6	64.6	-4.4	1,297	-1.3
Professional and business services .....	14.3	177.8	3.2	1,329	4.7
Education and health services .....	7.0	130.3	.2	930	3.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.5	109.8	-1	456	.2
Other services .....	22.8	51.4	8.6	572	-4.7
Government .....	.6	154.2	.1	1,142	( <sup>4</sup> )
Miami-Dade, FL .....	85.0	940.9	.3	853	1.5
Private industry .....	84.7	797.9	.7	819	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.8	-2	489	.6
Construction .....	5.3	31.4	-9.3	859	-2
Manufacturing .....	2.6	34.7	-4.3	805	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	24.1	236.4	1.9	757	1.6
Information .....	1.5	17.1	-1.5	1,289	5.5
Financial activities .....	9.0	60.4	-1.0	1,216	5.6
Professional and business services .....	17.8	121.5	.4	993	-2.8
Education and health services .....	9.6	149.6	1.0	862	4.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.3	104.8	3.7	497	4.6
Other services .....	7.7	34.8	1.5	553	2.6
Government .....	.4	143.0	-1.8	1,047	1.1

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

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

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

Virgin Islands.

<sup>4</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership**

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
<b>Total covered (UI and UCFE)</b>					
2000 .....	7,879,116	129,877,063	\$4,587,708,584	\$35,323	\$679
2001 .....	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002 .....	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003 .....	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004 .....	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005 .....	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006 .....	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007 .....	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008 .....	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
2009 .....	9,003,197	128,607,842	5,859,232,422	45,559	876
<b>UI covered</b>					
2000 .....	7,828,861	127,005,574	\$4,454,966,824	\$35,077	\$675
2001 .....	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002 .....	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003 .....	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004 .....	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005 .....	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006 .....	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007 .....	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008 .....	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
2009 .....	8,937,616	125,781,130	5,667,704,722	45,060	867
<b>Private industry covered</b>					
2000 .....	7,622,274	110,015,333	\$3,887,626,769	\$35,337	\$680
2001 .....	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002 .....	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003 .....	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004 .....	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005 .....	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006 .....	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007 .....	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008 .....	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
2009 .....	8,709,115	106,947,104	4,829,211,805	45,155	868
<b>State government covered</b>					
2000 .....	65,096	4,370,160	\$158,618,365	\$36,296	\$698
2001 .....	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002 .....	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003 .....	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004 .....	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005 .....	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006 .....	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007 .....	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008 .....	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
2009 .....	67,075	4,639,715	226,148,903	48,742	937
<b>Local government covered</b>					
2000 .....	141,491	12,620,081	\$408,721,690	\$32,387	\$623
2001 .....	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002 .....	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003 .....	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004 .....	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005 .....	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006 .....	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007 .....	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008 .....	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
2009 .....	161,427	14,194,311	612,344,014	43,140	830
<b>Federal government covered (UCFE)</b>					
2000 .....	50,256	2,871,489	\$132,741,760	\$46,228	\$889
2001 .....	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002 .....	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003 .....	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004 .....	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005 .....	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006 .....	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007 .....	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008 .....	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275
2009 .....	65,581	2,826,713	191,527,700	67,756	1,303

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

**25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2009**

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers <sup>1</sup>	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
<b>Total all industries<sup>2</sup></b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	8,673,470	5,396,379	1,372,066	917,124	619,710	208,342	116,230	28,460	10,018	5,141
Employment, March .....	106,811,928	7,655,167	9,090,916	12,402,665	18,661,722	14,311,905	17,267,316	9,739,523	6,812,850	10,869,864
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	125,678	71,920	23,395	14,867	9,674	3,218	1,798	557	189	60
Employment, March .....	1,671,238	114,506	154,613	200,225	290,721	219,346	272,879	190,717	127,225	101,006
<b>Construction</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	841,895	593,637	117,797	69,486	42,421	12,009	5,208	1,004	254	79
Employment, March .....	5,927,257	750,065	771,369	934,164	1,265,441	817,103	768,721	335,349	170,276	114,769
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	353,643	145,720	59,845	52,049	48,545	22,752	16,627	5,187	1,972	946
Employment, March .....	12,092,961	244,232	401,010	715,491	1,510,229	1,588,920	2,528,984	1,779,448	1,333,297	1,991,350
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,894,905	1,033,036	375,292	246,643	148,518	49,772	32,487	7,193	1,500	464
Employment, March .....	24,586,392	1,677,443	2,499,579	3,315,288	4,451,666	3,466,697	4,754,309	2,475,362	986,198	959,850
<b>Information</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	146,483	86,433	20,709	15,824	13,049	5,437	3,310	1,046	458	217
Employment, March .....	2,855,390	116,231	137,955	215,809	401,856	374,575	498,814	363,892	311,123	435,135
<b>Financial activities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	841,782	557,483	151,027	76,069	37,169	11,153	5,768	1,759	907	447
Employment, March .....	7,643,521	858,488	993,689	1,001,354	1,107,323	763,190	864,862	608,781	630,533	815,301
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,517,365	1,055,297	196,348	124,698	83,581	30,884	18,369	5,326	2,047	815
Employment, March .....	16,516,273	1,410,994	1,290,519	1,682,005	2,542,519	2,131,798	2,769,134	1,819,751	1,394,329	1,475,224
<b>Education and health services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	858,136	417,186	184,310	120,602	78,973	28,774	20,050	4,427	1,976	1,838
Employment, March .....	18,268,572	733,986	1,225,826	1,623,193	2,380,692	2,002,526	3,016,357	1,503,953	1,376,575	4,405,464
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	733,354	283,960	124,005	140,576	133,542	38,935	9,942	1,532	603	259
Employment, March .....	12,723,443	448,520	837,732	1,973,561	4,006,199	2,578,345	1,402,865	518,812	411,444	545,965
<b>Other services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,193,934	988,947	116,718	55,617	24,052	5,381	2,663	428	112	16
Employment, March .....	4,361,271	1,168,997	762,081	732,752	699,997	367,591	389,163	143,040	71,850	25,800

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

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

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

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

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup> .....	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX .....	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR .....	20,714	21,887	5.7
Akron, OH .....	40,376	40,447	0.2
Albany, GA .....	34,314	35,160	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY .....	43,912	44,859	2.2
Albuquerque, NM .....	39,342	40,301	2.4
Alexandria, LA .....	34,783	35,446	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ .....	42,500	42,577	0.2
Altoona, PA .....	32,986	33,827	2.5
Amarillo, TX .....	38,215	37,938	-0.7
Ames, IA .....	38,558	39,301	1.9
Anchorage, AK .....	46,935	48,345	3.0
Anderson, IN .....	31,326	31,363	0.1
Anderson, SC .....	32,322	32,599	0.9
Ann Arbor, MI .....	48,987	48,925	-0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL .....	36,227	36,773	1.5
Appleton, WI .....	37,522	37,219	-0.8
Asheville, NC .....	34,070	34,259	0.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA .....	35,503	35,948	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA .....	48,064	48,156	0.2
Atlantic City, NJ .....	40,337	39,810	-1.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL .....	32,651	33,367	2.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC .....	38,068	38,778	1.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX .....	47,355	47,183	-0.4
Bakersfield, CA .....	39,476	40,046	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD .....	48,438	49,214	1.6
Bangor, ME .....	33,829	34,620	2.3
Barnstable Town, MA .....	38,839	38,970	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA .....	41,961	42,677	1.7
Battle Creek, MI .....	42,782	43,555	1.8
Bay City, MI .....	36,489	36,940	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX .....	43,302	43,224	-0.2
Bellingham, WA .....	35,864	36,757	2.5
Bend, OR .....	35,044	35,336	0.8
Billings, MT .....	36,155	36,660	1.4
Binghamton, NY .....	37,731	38,200	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL .....	43,651	43,783	0.3
Bismarck, ND .....	35,389	36,082	2.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA .....	35,272	35,344	0.2
Bloomington, IN .....	33,220	33,828	1.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL .....	43,918	44,925	2.3
Boise City-Nampa, ID .....	37,315	37,410	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH .....	61,128	60,549	-0.9
Boulder, CO .....	53,455	52,433	-1.9
Bowling Green, KY .....	34,861	34,824	-0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA .....	40,421	42,128	4.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT .....	80,018	77,076	-3.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX .....	28,342	28,855	1.8
Brunswick, GA .....	34,458	34,852	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY .....	38,984	39,218	0.6
Burlington, NC .....	34,283	33,094	-3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT .....	43,559	44,101	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH .....	34,897	34,726	-0.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL .....	37,866	37,641	-0.6
Carson City, NV .....	43,858	44,532	1.5
Casper, WY .....	43,851	42,385	-3.3
Cedar Rapids, IA .....	42,356	41,874	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL .....	37,408	38,478	2.9
Charleston, WV .....	40,442	41,436	2.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC .....	38,035	38,766	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC .....	47,332	46,291	-2.2
Charlottesville, VA .....	41,777	42,688	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA .....	37,258	37,839	1.6
Cheyenne, WY .....	37,452	38,378	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI .....	51,775	51,048	-1.4
Chico, CA .....	34,310	35,179	2.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN .....	43,801	44,012	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY .....	32,991	33,282	0.9
Cleveland, TN .....	35,010	35,029	0.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH .....	43,467	43,256	-0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID .....	31,353	31,513	0.5
College Station-Bryan, TX .....	33,967	34,332	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO .....	40,973	41,885	2.2
Columbia, MO .....	34,331	35,431	3.2
Columbia, SC .....	37,514	38,314	2.1
Columbus, GA-AL .....	35,067	35,614	1.6
Columbus, IN .....	42,610	41,540	-2.5
Columbus, OH .....	43,533	43,877	0.8
Corpus Christi, TX .....	38,771	38,090	-1.8
Corvallis, OR .....	42,343	42,700	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Cumberland, MD-WV .....	\$32,583	\$33,409	2.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	50,331	49,965	-0.7
Dalton, GA .....	34,403	35,024	1.8
Danville, IL .....	35,602	35,552	-0.1
Danville, VA .....	30,580	30,778	0.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL .....	40,425	40,790	0.9
Dayton, OH .....	40,824	40,972	0.4
Decatur, AL .....	36,855	37,145	0.8
Decatur, IL .....	42,012	41,741	-0.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL .....	32,938	33,021	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO .....	51,270	51,733	0.9
Des Moines, IA .....	43,918	44,073	0.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI .....	50,081	48,821	-2.5
Dothan, AL .....	32,965	33,888	2.8
Dover, DE .....	36,375	37,039	1.8
Dubuque, IA .....	35,656	35,665	0.0
Duluth, MN-WI .....	36,307	36,045	-0.7
Durham, NC .....	53,700	54,857	2.2
Eau Claire, WI .....	33,549	34,186	1.9
El Centro, CA .....	33,239	34,220	3.0
Elizabethtown, KY .....	33,728	34,970	3.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	35,858	35,823	-0.1
Elmira, NY .....	36,984	36,995	0.0
El Paso, TX .....	31,837	32,665	2.6
Erie, PA .....	35,992	35,995	0.0
Eugene-Springfield, OR .....	35,380	35,497	0.3
Evansville, IN-KY .....	38,304	38,219	-0.2
Fairbanks, AK .....	44,225	45,328	2.5
Fajardo, PR .....	22,984	23,467	2.1
Fargo, ND-MN .....	36,745	37,309	1.5
Farmington, NM .....	41,155	40,437	-1.7
Fayetteville, NC .....	34,619	35,755	3.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO .....	39,025	40,265	3.2
Flagstaff, AZ .....	35,353	36,050	2.0
Flint, MI .....	39,206	38,682	-1.3
Florence, SC .....	34,841	35,509	1.9
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL .....	32,088	32,471	1.2
Fond du Lac, WI .....	36,166	35,667	-1.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO .....	40,154	40,251	0.2
Fort Smith, AR-OK .....	32,130	32,004	-0.4
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL .....	36,454	37,823	3.8
Fort Wayne, IN .....	36,806	37,038	0.6
Fresno, CA .....	36,038	36,427	1.1
Gadsden, AL .....	31,718	32,652	2.9
Gainesville, FL .....	37,282	38,863	4.2
Gainesville, GA .....	37,929	37,924	0.0
Glens Falls, NY .....	34,531	35,215	2.0
Goldsboro, NC .....	30,607	30,941	1.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN .....	32,207	33,455	3.9
Grand Junction, CO .....	39,246	38,450	-2.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI .....	39,868	40,341	1.2
Great Falls, MT .....	31,962	32,737	2.4
Greeley, CO .....	38,700	37,656	-2.7
Green Bay, WI .....	39,247	39,387	0.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC .....	37,919	38,020	0.3
Greenville, NC .....	34,672	35,542	2.5
Greenville, SC .....	37,592	37,921	0.9
Guayama, PR .....	27,189	28,415	4.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS .....	35,700	36,251	1.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV .....	36,472	36,459	0.0
Hanford-Corcoran, CA .....	35,374	35,402	0.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA .....	42,330	43,152	1.9
Harrisonburg, VA .....	34,197	34,814	1.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT .....	54,446	54,534	0.2
Hattiesburg, MS .....	31,629	32,320	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC .....	32,810	32,429	-1.2
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA .....	33,854	35,032	3.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI .....	37,953	37,080	-2.3
Honolulu, HI .....	42,090	42,814	1.7
Hot Springs, AR .....	29,042	29,414	1.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA .....	44,345	44,264	-0.2
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX .....	55,407	54,779	-1.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH .....	35,717	36,835	3.1
Huntsville, AL .....	47,427	49,240	3.8
Idaho Falls, ID .....	30,485	30,875	1.3
Indianapolis, IN .....	43,128	43,078	-0.1
Iowa City, IA .....	39,070	39,703	1.6
Ithaca, NY .....	41,689	42,779	2.6
Jackson, MI .....	38,672	38,635	-0.1
Jackson, MS .....	36,730	37,118	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.



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

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ .....	\$33,529	\$33,477	-0.2
Odessa, TX .....	44,316	42,295	-4.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT .....	34,778	35,562	2.3
Oklahoma City, OK .....	39,363	39,525	0.4
Olympia, WA .....	40,714	41,921	3.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA .....	40,097	40,555	1.1
Orlando, FL .....	39,322	39,225	-0.2
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI .....	41,781	41,300	-1.2
Owensboro, KY .....	34,956	35,264	0.9
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA .....	46,490	47,066	1.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL .....	42,089	43,111	2.4
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL .....	34,361	34,857	1.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH .....	35,102	35,650	1.6
Pascagoula, MS .....	42,734	43,509	1.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL .....	34,829	35,683	2.5
Peoria, IL .....	44,562	44,747	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	51,814	52,237	0.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ .....	44,482	44,838	0.8
Pine Bluff, AR .....	34,106	34,588	1.4
Pittsburgh, PA .....	44,124	44,234	0.2
Pittsfield, MA .....	38,957	38,690	-0.7
Pocatello, ID .....	30,608	30,690	0.3
Ponce, PR .....	21,818	22,556	3.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME .....	39,711	40,012	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA .....	45,326	45,544	0.5
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL .....	36,174	36,130	-0.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY .....	42,148	43,054	2.1
Prescott, AZ .....	33,004	32,927	-0.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA .....	42,141	42,428	0.7
Provo-Orem, UT .....	35,516	35,695	0.5
Pueblo, CO .....	34,055	34,889	2.4
Punta Gorda, FL .....	32,927	32,563	-1.1
Racine, WI .....	41,232	40,623	-1.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC .....	43,912	44,016	0.2
Rapid City, SD .....	32,227	32,821	1.8
Reading, PA .....	40,691	41,083	1.0
Redding, CA .....	35,655	35,912	0.7
Reno-Sparks, NV .....	42,167	42,232	0.2
Richmond, VA .....	45,244	44,960	-0.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA .....	38,617	38,729	0.3
Roanoke, VA .....	36,475	37,153	1.9
Rochester, MN .....	46,196	46,999	1.7
Rochester, NY .....	41,728	41,761	0.1
Rockford, IL .....	39,210	38,843	-0.9
Rocky Mount, NC .....	33,110	33,613	1.5
Rome, GA .....	35,229	35,913	1.9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA .....	47,924	48,204	0.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI .....	37,549	38,009	1.2
St. Cloud, MN .....	35,069	35,883	2.3
St. George, UT .....	29,291	29,608	1.1
St. Joseph, MO-KS .....	32,651	33,555	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL .....	45,419	44,080	-2.9
Salem, OR .....	34,891	35,691	2.3
Salinas, CA .....	40,235	40,258	0.1
Salisbury, MD .....	35,901	36,396	1.4
Salt Lake City, UT .....	41,628	42,613	2.4
San Angelo, TX .....	32,852	33,043	0.6
San Antonio, TX .....	38,876	39,596	1.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA .....	49,079	49,240	0.3
Sandusky, OH .....	33,760	33,117	-1.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA .....	65,100	65,367	0.4
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR .....	19,875	20,452	2.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA .....	80,063	79,609	-0.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR .....	26,839	27,620	2.9
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA .....	38,134	38,913	2.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA .....	42,617	43,257	1.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA .....	41,471	40,880	-1.4
Santa Fe, NM .....	38,646	39,536	2.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA .....	43,757	43,274	-1.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL .....	36,781	36,856	0.2
Savannah, GA .....	37,846	38,343	1.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA .....	34,902	35,404	1.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA .....	53,667	54,650	1.8
Sheboygan, WI .....	37,834	38,114	0.7
Sherman-Denison, TX .....	36,081	36,151	0.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA .....	36,308	36,706	1.1
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD .....	34,326	34,087	-0.7
Sioux Falls, SD .....	36,982	37,562	1.6
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI .....	37,654	37,811	0.4
Spartanburg, SC .....	39,313	39,104	-0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA .....	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL .....	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA .....	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO .....	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH .....	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA .....	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA .....	39,075	39,274	0.5
Sumter, SC .....	30,842	31,074	0.8
Syracuse, NY .....	40,554	41,141	1.4
Tallahassee, FL .....	37,433	38,083	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN .....	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH .....	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS .....	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ .....	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ .....	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK .....	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX .....	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY .....	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA .....	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL .....	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX .....	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA .....	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX .....	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA .....	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV .....	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI .....	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH .....	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA .....	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS .....	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX .....	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA .....	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC .....	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV .....	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC .....	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA .....	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA .....	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR .....	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA .....	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA .....	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA .....	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ .....	31,351	32,474	3.6

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

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

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	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>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years.

**28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry**

[In thousands]

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

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

Industry	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Private sector:</b>											
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
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
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
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6	46.7	46.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.7	19.9	21.0	22.5	23.3	23.8	24.5	25.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	742.0	765.9	804.0	853.9	908.0	962.6	1014.7	1006.7	1063.1	1144.6	1201.7
<b>Construction:</b>											
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
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
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
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.4	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.4	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.5
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	474.3	485.3	494.7	509.7	532.9	555.0	574.6	588.5	606.2	622.3	634.6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
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
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
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
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
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
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
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
<b>Utilities:</b>											
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
<b>Information:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3	36.2	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	20.2	21.0	21.4	22.1	23.2	24.0	24.8	25.5	25.9	26.6	27.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	737.9	760.8	776.7	805.1	850.6	874.5	908.8	931.1	939.9	964.9	971.0
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
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
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
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
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
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
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
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
<b>Other services:</b>											
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,<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group**

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2013										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.7	118.3	0.5	1.8
<b>Workers by occupational group</b>											
Management, professional, and related.....	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	117.8	118.1	118.8	.6	1.7
Management, business, and financial.....	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	117.3	117.5	118.2	.6	1.7
Professional and related.....	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	118.1	118.5	119.1	.5	1.7
Sales and office.....	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.2	.3	1.6
Sales and related.....	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.5	113.3	113.1	-.2	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.9	119.1	119.7	.5	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	118.0	118.1	118.8	.6	1.8
Construction and extraction.....	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	118.0	118.0	118.6	.5	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	118.0	118.3	118.9	.5	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	117.0	.4	1.8
Production.....	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.1	115.6	.4	1.5
Transportation and material moving.....	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.7	117.7	118.2	118.8	.5	2.2
Service occupations.....	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	118.3	118.7	119.2	.4	1.6
<b>Workers by industry</b>											
Goods-producing.....	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.3	.6	1.9
Manufacturing.....	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.5	.5	1.9
Service-providing.....	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.2	117.8	118.1	118.6	.4	1.7
Education and health services.....	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	118.8	119.0	119.5	.4	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	118.9	119.3	119.9	.5	1.6
Hospitals.....	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	119.3	119.7	120.2	.7	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	115.7	115.9	116.4	.4	1.2
Education services.....	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	118.6	118.8	119.2	.3	1.8
Elementary and secondary schools.....	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.6	118.7	119.1	.3	1.7
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	121.4	.6	1.9
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	116.9	117.2	117.7	.4	1.7
<b>Workers by occupational group</b>											
Management, professional, and related.....	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	117.4	117.7	118.4	.6	1.7
Management, business, and financial.....	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.9	.7	1.6
Professional and related.....	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	117.7	118.2	118.8	.5	1.7
Sales and office.....	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	116.5	116.5	116.8	.3	1.6
Sales and related.....	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	112.6	113.5	113.2	113.0	-.2	1.4
Office and administrative support.....	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.4	.5	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.7	117.8	118.5	.6	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.8	117.9	118.5	.5	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	117.5	117.8	118.5	.6	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	115.7	116.1	116.6	.4	1.8
Production.....	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.8	115.0	115.5	.4	1.5
Transportation and material moving.....	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	117.0	117.6	118.1	.4	2.3
Service occupations.....	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	117.4	117.8	.3	1.6
<b>Workers by industry and occupational group</b>											
Goods-producing industries.....	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.2	.5	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.6	.9	2.1
Sales and office.....	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	115.4	115.6	115.9	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	116.3	117.3	117.6	118.1	.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	114.0	114.6	114.8	115.3	.4	1.7
Construction.....	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	116.0	116.3	116.9	.5	2.0
Manufacturing.....	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.5	.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.4	115.4	.9	1.9
Sales and office.....	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	115.4	116.4	116.6	116.7	.1	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	114.5	116.0	116.4	117.1	.6	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	114.3	114.5	115.0	.4	1.7
Service-providing industries.....	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	117.4	117.7	118.2	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.0	118.3	118.9	.5	1.6
Sales and office.....	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	116.6	116.6	116.9	.3	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.2	119.1	.8	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	117.2	117.7	118.3	.5	2.0
Service occupations.....	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.8	117.4	117.8	.3	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	116.6	116.7	116.8	.1	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2013										
Wholesale trade.....	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	115.4	114.9	114.8	-0.1	0.8
Retail trade.....	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	-.2	.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	117.6	118.1	119.4	1.1	3.2
Utilities.....	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	125.4	125.7	126.3	.5	2.8
Information.....	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	116.6	116.9	117.7	.7	2.2
Financial activities.....	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	116.0	115.9	116.8	.8	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	116.2	116.0	117.1	.9	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.5	.3	1.8
Professional and business services.....	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	118.7	119.3	119.9	.5	1.7
Education and health services.....	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	118.6	118.9	119.4	.4	1.5
Education services.....	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	118.9	119.0	119.2	.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.4	.4	1.5
Hospitals.....	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.4	119.8	.3	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.0	116.5	116.6	.1	.9
Accommodation and food services.....	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	116.7	117.3	117.2	-.1	.8
Other services, except public administration.....	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	117.6	117.7	118.8	.9	1.9
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.7	.4	1.8
Professional and related.....	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.8	119.0	119.6	.5	1.8
Sales and office.....	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	120.7	120.9	121.6	.6	2.3
Office and administrative support.....	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	120.8	121.0	121.7	.6	2.2
Service occupations.....	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	121.5	121.7	122.4	.6	1.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	119.0	119.1	119.6	.4	1.8
Education services.....	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	118.6	118.7	119.2	.4	1.9
Schools.....	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	118.5	118.7	119.1	.3	1.8
Elementary and secondary schools.....	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	118.7	118.7	119.1	.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	121.9	122.2	123.1	.7	1.7
Hospitals.....	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	121.0	121.2	122.0	.7	1.6
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	121.4	.6	1.9

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change		
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Mar. 2013											
<b>Civilian workers</b> <sup>1</sup>	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	116.3	116.5	117.1		0.5	1.6
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	116.8	117.1	117.7		.5	1.6
Management, business, and financial	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	116.5	116.6	116.8	117.7		.8	1.8
Professional and related	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	117.4	117.7		.3	1.5
Sales and office	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.4		.5	1.8
Sales and related	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.7	113.1	113.5		.4	1.9
Office and administrative support	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.5	118.3		.7	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.6	116.7	117.2		.4	1.3
Construction and extraction	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	115.9	116.6	116.6	117.0		.3	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	116.1	116.6	116.9	117.6		.6	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.2	114.9	115.2	115.9		.6	1.8
Production	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1		.7	1.6
Transportation and material moving	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.9	116.4	116.9		.4	2.0
Service occupations	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.0	117.3		.3	1.4
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	115.4	116.1		.6	1.8
Manufacturing	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.8	115.7		.8	1.8
Service-providing	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	116.1	116.5	116.8	117.3		.4	1.6
Education and health services	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.0	117.3		.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.8		.4	1.5
Hospitals	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	118.3	118.8	119.3		.4	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	114.7	115.0	115.3		.3	1.0
Education services	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.0		.1	1.0
Elementary and secondary schools	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	115.3	115.4	115.4		.0	.8
Public administration2	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.7		.3	1.0
<b>Private industry workers</b>	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.4	116.6	117.3		.6	1.7
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	117.3	117.7	118.4		.6	1.8
Management, business, and financial	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	116.7	116.7	116.9	117.9		.9	1.9
Professional and related	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.8		.5	1.8
Sales and office	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	116.5		.6	1.9
Sales and related	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	113.7	113.2	113.6		.4	1.9
Office and administrative support	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	117.4	117.7	118.6		.8	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	116.6	116.7	117.2		.4	1.4
Construction and extraction	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	116.8	116.7	117.1		.3	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.7	117.5		.7	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	114.0	114.7	115.1	115.8		.6	1.8
Production	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.2	115.0		.7	1.6
Transportation and material moving	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.7	116.3	116.8		.4	2.1
Service occupations	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.2		.3	1.6
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	115.4	116.1		.6	1.8
Management, professional, and related	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.7	115.9	117.1		1.0	2.4
Sales and office	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	115.1	115.1	115.5		.3	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.5	116.4	116.7	116.9		.2	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	113.2	113.7	114.0	114.8		.7	1.7
Construction	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	114.4	115.2	115.5	115.8		.3	1.7
Manufacturing	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.8	115.7		.8	1.8
Management, professional, and related	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	115.5	115.8	116.9		.9	2.3
Sales and office	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	116.1	116.0	116.3		.3	1.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	114.4	115.6	116.0	116.9		.8	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	113.5	113.7	114.6		.8	1.7
Service-providing industries	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	116.7	117.0	117.7		.6	1.8
Management, professional, and related	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	117.5	118.0	118.7		.6	1.8
Sales and office	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	115.9	115.9	116.6		.6	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.0	116.8	117.8		.9	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	115.0	115.9	116.4	117.0		.5	2.0
Service occupations	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.2		.3	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	115.1	115.1	115.8		.6	1.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2013										
Wholesale trade.....	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	113.2	112.4	112.7	0.3	1.0
Retail trade.....	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	115.4	115.7	116.3	.5	1.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	115.8	116.3	117.5	1.0	3.3
Utilities.....	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	121.3	121.7	122.9	1.0	2.8
Information.....	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.8	115.6	.7	2.2
Financial activities.....	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	116.3	116.0	117.0	.9	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	117.2	116.8	117.9	.9	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.1	.2	1.4
Professional and business services.....	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	118.5	119.3	119.9	.5	2.0
Education and health services.....	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.2	118.6	.3	1.5
Education services.....	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	118.1	118.3	118.3	.0	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	117.7	118.2	118.6	.3	1.5
Hospitals.....	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.3	118.8	119.2	.3	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.2	.1	.9
Accommodation and food services.....	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.2	117.8	117.7	-.1	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	116.7	116.7	118.3	1.4	1.9
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	115.7	115.9	116.0	.1	1.0
Professional and related.....	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	115.6	115.9	116.0	.1	1.0
Sales and office.....	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.5	115.6	115.9	.3	1.2
Office and administrative support.....	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	115.8	115.9	116.3	.3	1.2
Service occupations.....	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	117.3	117.4	117.8	.3	1.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	115.8	116.0	.2	1.0
Education services.....	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	115.4	115.5	.1	1.0
Schools.....	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	115.4	115.5	.1	1.0
Elementary and secondary schools.....	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.2	115.3	115.3	.0	.7
Health care and social assistance.....	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	119.1	119.4	120.0	.5	1.0
Hospitals.....	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	118.6	119.0	119.7	.6	1.3
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.7	.3	1.0

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

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

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

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



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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change		
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Mar. 2013											
<b>Civilian workers</b> .....	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	120.2	120.4	120.9		0.4	1.9
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	118.1	118.4	118.6		.2	1.5
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	117.7	117.9	118.4		.4	1.4
Sales and office.....	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	118.1	118.4				
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	120.0	120.3	121.2		.7	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	117.7	118.0	118.2		.2	1.8
Service occupations.....	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.8	119.3	119.8		.4	1.4
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	115.7	116.0	116.5		.4	2.0
Manufacturing.....	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	114.7	115.0	115.2		.2	1.8
Service-providing.....	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	119.1	119.4	119.4		.0	1.2
<b>State and local government workers</b> .....	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	127.6	127.8	129.2		1.1	3.5

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2013										
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	120.2	120.5	121.3	0.7	2.5
Goods-producing.....	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	117.7	118.0	118.5	.4	2.3
Manufacturing.....	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	113.6	113.7	113.8	.1	1.5
Service-providing.....	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	122.2	122.6	123.7	.9	2.7
Nonunion.....	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	116.4	116.7	117.1	.3	1.6
Goods-producing.....	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	.5	1.8
Manufacturing.....	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	115.0	115.3	116.0	.6	1.8
Service-providing.....	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	116.9	117.1	117.6	.4	1.6
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	117.6	117.9	118.6	.6	1.8
South.....	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	117.3	117.8	118.4	.5	2.1
Midwest.....	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	115.7	115.9	116.2	.3	1.3
West.....	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	116.9	116.9	117.5	.5	1.6
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.9	117.4	118.4	.9	2.4
Goods-producing.....	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.7	.6	1.9
Manufacturing.....	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	112.1	112.5	113.5	.9	1.8
Service-providing.....	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	118.7	119.1	120.4	1.1	2.9
Nonunion.....	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	116.3	116.5	117.2	.6	1.7
Goods-producing.....	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	.6	1.8
Manufacturing.....	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	115.2	115.4	116.2	.7	1.8
Service-providing.....	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	116.5	116.8	117.4	.5	1.6
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	116.7	117.0	117.6	.5	1.6
South.....	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	117.3	117.8	118.7	.8	2.3
Midwest.....	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.5	.4	1.5
West.....	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	116.4	117.1	.6	1.5

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	33	40	39	38	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	36
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	38
Service occupations.....	15	16	17	18	20
Full-time.....	40	46	45	44	44
Part-time.....	6	8	9	10	9
Union.....	51	68	67	63	62
Non-union.....	30	33	33	33	33
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	22	26	24	23	23
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	47	53	52	52	51
Goods-producing industries.....	42	49	49	49	45
Service-providing industries.....	29	33	33	32	33
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	21	24	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	44	52	51	50	49
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	78	78	77
<b>Vision care</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
<b>Outpatient Prescription drug coverage</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
<b>Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits .....</b>	58	61	63	62	60
<b>Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee</b>					
<b>Single coverage</b>					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
<b>Family coverage</b>					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

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

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

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

**37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more**

Measure	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	19	19	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	5	3	1	1	0
In effect during period.....	19	21	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	6	5	1	2	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	112.5	148.1	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	11.7	21.2	26.5	0.0	26.2	7.4	8.0	2.0	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	112.5	150.4	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	13.0	22.5	27.8	1.3	27.5	14.2	8.0	10.0	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1,020.2	1,130.8	32.4	48.9	125.8	126.8	182.4	72.3	210.2	28.6	157.3	29.5	88.0	90.0	0.0
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0	0	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.



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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS</b>															
All items.....	224.939	229.594	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407	231.317	230.221	229.601	230.280	232.166	232.773
All items (1967 = 100).....	673.818	687.761	687.157	689.232	688.423	687.415	686.294	690.113	693.192	692.923	689.639	687.782	689.818	695.467	697.284
Food and beverages.....	227.866	233.670	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718	234.742	235.230	236.183	236.230	236.267
Food.....	227.842	233.777	232.792	233.234	233.339	233.563	233.630	234.156	234.298	234.878	234.896	235.390	236.341	236.301	236.332
Food at home.....	226.201	231.774	231.383	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306	231.708	231.615	232.456	232.295	232.901	234.240	234.033	233.777
Cereals and bakery products.....	260.311	267.682	267.101	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449	267.794	266.655	267.828	267.817	268.057	269.078	269.304	269.504
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	223.161	231.042	230.485	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309	232.475	231.555	232.917	232.303	232.262	232.461	233.041	233.294
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	212.745	217.270	219.131	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434	214.549	215.311	217.083	218.921	219.443	220.319	219.526	218.123
Fruits and vegetables.....	284.662	282.827	279.057	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173	280.672	282.092	284.065	284.367	288.516	293.714	293.742	291.284
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	166.790	168.606	169.513	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375	167.622	168.820	168.479	168.222	168.204	169.593	168.977	168.736
Other foods at home.....	197.358	204.844	204.574	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508	205.864	205.266	205.267	204.531	204.626	205.387	204.763	205.264
Sugar and sweets.....	207.832	214.670	215.044	215.776	214.714	215.549	216.508	214.962	215.410	214.941	212.272	213.265	214.726	212.039	212.165
Fats and oils.....	219.163	232.579	233.411	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067	231.462	233.223	233.074	231.588	231.540	234.392	232.036	230.109
Other foods.....	209.292	216.611	216.043	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289	218.158	216.980	217.088	216.748	216.708	217.107	217.052	218.012
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	123.996	128.303	126.856	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706	129.279	128.888	128.400	128.936	129.455	129.261	128.514	128.841
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	231.401	237.986	236.073	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337	239.057	239.565	239.742	240.038	240.359	240.713	240.930	241.409
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	162.794	166.503	165.367	165.500	165.671	166.406	166.538	166.759	167.215	167.475	167.835	167.816	168.126	168.142	168.816
Alcoholic beverages.....	226.685	230.800	230.193	230.092	230.766	231.444	231.192	230.674	231.018	231.058	231.178	231.572	232.558	233.898	234.015
Housing.....	219.102	222.715	221.487	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316	223.699	223.901	223.708	223.814	224.032	224.790	225.382	225.643
Shelter.....	251.646	257.083	255.609	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409	257.843	258.252	258.829	258.999	259.298	260.039	260.720	261.330
Rent of primary residence.....	253.638	260.367	258.569	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107	260.677	261.421	262.707	263.365	264.098	264.700	265.256	265.821
Lodging away from home.....	137.401	140.521	141.314	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964	145.981	142.337	140.038	132.399	129.201	134.070	138.380	143.390
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	259.570	264.838	263.317	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740	265.422	266.013	266.581	267.099	267.480	267.995	268.448	268.802
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	127.379	131.271	129.978	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562	131.748	131.512	131.810	132.468	133.852	133.946	135.459	135.436
Fuels and utilities.....	220.367	218.986	216.667	216.006	216.388	221.789	221.449	222.769	222.634	218.287	217.964	218.496	220.228	220.992	220.810
Fuels.....	193.648	189.308	187.591	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913	192.759	192.636	187.657	187.141	187.642	189.190	189.768	188.810
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	337.123	335.908	356.637	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380	321.824	330.366	334.080	335.075	335.590	338.084	346.070	341.601
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	194.386	189.679	186.784	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679	194.136	193.579	187.970	187.359	187.880	189.444	189.679	188.856
Household furnishings and operations.....	124.943	125.749	126.107	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077	125.610	125.310	125.300	125.500	125.202	125.400	125.601	125.330
Apparel.....	122.111	126.265	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	125.656	124.687	126.303	128.279
Men's and boys' apparel.....	114.698	119.530	119.297	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691	119.152	120.413	122.046	122.155	118.525	119.613	119.655	120.427
Women's and girls' apparel.....	109.166	112.990	115.566	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499	107.666	115.789	119.833	117.143	111.074	109.437	112.222	115.810
Infants' and toddlers' apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	113.571	119.664	119.881	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920	119.121	121.344	123.667	121.410	119.652	117.993	118.900	117.609
Footwear.....	128.482	131.834	130.077	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847	130.981	134.326	136.228	135.849	133.908	132.998	134.158	134.956
Transportation.....	212.366	217.337	220.842	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294	219.110	221.745	220.232	214.525	211.853	212.299	219.491	221.080
Private transportation.....	207.641	212.752	216.536	218.563	215.978	211.423	209.458	214.763	217.530	215.832	209.745	206.874	207.331	214.823	216.167
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> .....	99.770	100.604	100.325	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811	101.458	100.572	99.935	99.645	99.743	99.984	100.345	100.809
New vehicles.....	141.883	144.232	144.350	144.522	144.401	144.367	143.953	143.749	143.725	144.011	144.762	145.181	145.871	145.925	145.989
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	149.011	150.330	148.677	151.087	153.565	155.306	155.815	154.851	151.118	148.293	145.862	145.234	145.260	146.718	148.753
Motor fuel.....	302.619	312.660	330.834	336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502	317.798	330.923	324.131	299.777	287.408	288.108	316.580	320.739
Gasoline (all types).....	301.694	311.470	329.780	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498	316.859	329.898	322.934	298.131	285.606	286.417	315.243	319.523
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	143.909	148.560	148.298	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048	148.854	148.798	148.683	148.509	148.601	147.931	147.659	147.916
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	253.099	257.582	256.616	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423	257.641	258.024	258.578	258.943	258.845	259.752	260.234	260.156
Public transportation.....	269.403	271.351	269.566	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.033	268.755	268.791	270.681	272.244	273.364	273.577	274.684	280.356
Medical care.....	400.258	414.924	411.498	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759	417.123	418.039	418.359	418.653	418.654	420.687	423.221	424.154
Medical care commodities.....	324.089	333.609	333.188	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048	336.004	335.721	335.768	334.285	332.684	334.046	334.405	335.198
Medical care services.....	423.810	440.341	435.721	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305	442.410	443.812	444.242	445.278	445.955	448.226	451.625	452.596
Professional services.....	335.666	341.994	339.389	339.833	341.023	342.223	342.808	343.672	344.281	344.282	344.158	344.409	345.969	347.303	348.071
Hospital and related services.....	641.488	672.078	664.855	667.727	669.475	673.716	675.570	671.963	675.152	676.952	681.730	684.005	688.146	697.701	699.196
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	113.357	114.703	114.675	114.656	114.689	115.080	114.944	114.929	114.963	114.774	114.763	114.442	114.816	115.350	115.386
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	98.401	99.416	99.856	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630	99.747	99.712	99.067	98.812	98.515	98.993	99.824	100.251
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	131.466	133.844	133.235	133.284	133.470	133.456	133.546	134.039	134.639	134.767	134.736	134.694	135.225	135.517	135.625
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	207.768	216.328	213.132	213.130	213.499	213.600	215.156	218.286	220.524	220.830	220.856	220.818	221.822	221.742	221.861
Educational books and supplies.....	529.545	562.555	550.401	550.666	553.994	555.121	559.000	571.037	577.816	577.676	580.307	578.816	586.606	585.637	588.670
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	597.208	620.979	612.093	612.068	612.949	613.172	617.651	626.343	632.696	633.646	633.527	633.523	636.016	635.842	635.979
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	83.345	83.060	83.456	83.5											

**38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers**

**U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group**

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	362.854	372.723	368.877	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084	375.059	375.109	375.994	376.370	375.951	377.011	379.477	379.881
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	183.862	187.577	189.201	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872	187.952	189.575	189.338	186.845	185.204	185.613	188.539	189.286
Food and beverages.....	227.866	233.670	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718	234.742	235.230	236.183	236.230	236.267
Commodities less food and beverages.....	159.943	162.745	165.413	166.479	164.851	161.964	160.419	163.121	165.317	164.757	161.274	158.782	158.949	163.006	164.031
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	208.427	213.804	219.086	220.859	217.222	211.164	208.076	214.091	219.443	218.745	211.925	207.019	207.108	215.053	216.959
Apparel.....	122.111	126.265	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	125.656	124.687	126.303	128.279
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	266.957	273.168	281.225	283.379	277.900	269.465	266.207	275.298	280.967	278.142	268.048	262.409	263.151	275.194	277.105
Durables.....	112.557	112.790	112.926	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751	113.250	112.394	111.970	111.719	111.563	111.805	112.097	112.269
Services.....	265.762	271.374	269.396	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062	272.560	273.014	273.066	273.323	273.694	274.639	275.521	275.994
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	262.208	267.848	266.323	266.747	267.176	267.708	268.184	268.637	269.073	269.674	269.838	270.122	270.900	271.583	272.227
Transportation services.....	268.002	272.858	270.604	272.146	272.912	273.239	272.860	272.651	273.044	274.883	276.008	276.982	277.406	278.960	278.874
Other services.....	314.431	322.304	320.315	320.824	321.309	322.052	322.397	323.412	324.441	324.632	324.789	324.870	325.993	327.276	327.576
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	224.503	228.962	228.887	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417	229.813	230.985	230.787	229.509	228.709	229.344	231.543	232.243
All items less shelter.....	217.048	221.446	221.744	222.552	222.010	221.336	220.629	222.251	223.535	223.181	221.572	220.582	221.246	223.629	224.241
All items less medical care.....	216.325	220.553	220.483	221.159	220.833	220.416	219.972	221.275	222.301	222.195	221.049	220.408	221.028	222.876	223.465
Commodities less food.....	162.409	165.264	167.858	168.899	167.323	164.516	162.997	165.628	167.785	167.239	163.834	161.405	161.594	165.599	166.605
Nondurables less food.....	209.615	214.954	219.940	221.619	218.198	212.479	209.533	215.220	220.322	219.660	213.188	208.549	208.685	216.300	218.116
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	262.123	268.175	275.483	277.443	272.494	264.847	261.851	270.110	275.315	272.738	263.531	258.414	259.172	270.277	272.032
Nondurables.....	219.049	224.622	227.039	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463	224.939	227.913	227.788	224.101	221.668	222.160	226.490	227.540
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	290.554	296.561	293.886	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722	298.312	298.823	298.222	298.609	299.113	300.332	301.520	301.825
Services less medical care services.....	253.554	258.479	256.675	257.121	257.615	258.817	259.084	259.599	259.993	260.023	260.231	260.580	261.438	262.164	262.602
Energy.....	243.909	246.800	253.599	255.736	250.306	244.167	239.972	250.306	256.332	250.523	238.946	233.473	234.624	248.146	249.565
All items less energy.....	224.806	229.717	228.705	229.252	229.520	229.788	229.811	230.148	230.661	231.169	231.160	231.043	231.679	232.363	232.889
All items less food and energy.....	225.008	229.755	228.735	229.303	229.602	229.879	229.893	230.196	230.780	231.276	231.263	231.033	231.612	232.432	233.052
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.499	147.331	147.644	148.070	148.020	147.725	147.137	147.133	147.740	148.036	147.487	146.387	146.492	147.993	147.717
Energy commodities.....	306.445	315.999	334.427	339.793	327.659	307.427	299.361	320.214	333.202	326.887	303.627	291.815	292.609	320.258	324.016
Services less energy.....	273.057	279.667	277.780	278.431	278.956	279.608	280.024	280.526	281.081	281.700	282.044	282.400	283.284	284.231	284.834
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS</b>															
All items.....	221.575	226.229	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974	226.595	225.889	226.520	228.677	229.323
All items (1967 = 100).....	660.005	673.868	674.090	676.199	674.973	673.291	671.899	676.329	679.690	679.066	674.958	672.854	674.734	681.158	683.084
Food and beverages.....	227.276	233.137	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130	234.157	234.618	235.586	235.557	236.611
Food.....	227.125	233.059	232.126	232.550	232.594	232.865	232.958	233.495	233.558	234.106	234.106	234.563	235.535	235.434	236.490
Food at home.....	225.181	230.737	230.377	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328	230.785	230.612	231.388	231.221	231.803	233.141	232.889	232.701
Cereals and bakery products.....	261.085	268.293	267.790	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806	268.309	267.008	268.476	268.661	268.730	269.685	269.963	270.257
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	223.191	230.987	230.423	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276	232.479	231.513	232.762	232.204	232.186	232.427	233.116	233.167
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	211.772	216.071	217.975	218.670	214.876	214.354	213.208	213.395	213.995	215.866	217.818	218.289	219.207	218.101	217.015
Fruits and vegetables.....	282.180	280.342	276.807	279.285	280.363	281.263	278.069	279.015	279.850	281.585	281.225	285.426	290.860	290.174	288.269
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	166.067	167.752	168.498	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536	166.839	168.176	167.776	167.416	167.396	168.813	168.209	168.001
Other foods at home.....	196.512	204.024	203.721	204.076	204.838	204.476	204.782	204.956	204.435	204.289	203.705	203.881	204.632	204.104	204.551
Sugar and sweets.....	206.668	213.570	214.050	214.583	213.705	214.677	215.419	213.727	214.039	213.643	210.925	212.131	213.464	211.287	210.826
Fats and oils.....	219.844	234.130	234.763	233.477	234.753	233.657	233.630	233.068	234.764	234.622	233.434	233.357	236.054	233.465	231.531
Other foods.....	209.273	216.528	215.913	216.510	217.571	217.037	217.339	217.986	216.933	216.819	216.669	216.706	217.129	217.165	218.176
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	124.148	128.188	126.611	128.056	129.399	128.765	128.839	129.263	128.653	128.100	128.803	129.351	129.197	128.518	128.965
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	231.504	238.189	236.262	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620	239.299	239.771	239.927	240.216	240.460	240.802	240.961	241.440
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	163.841	166.757	165.661	165.820	165.994	166.614	166.731	167.096	167.495	167.622	167.942	167.933	168.360	168.227	168.984
Alcoholic beverages.....	228.041	232.989	232.705	232.585	233.132	233.358	232.763	232.555	232.998	233.029	233.530	234.059	234.946	236.162	236.191
Housing.....	215.810	219.287	218.024	218.175	218.446	219.573	219.808	220.226	220.481	220.261	220.454	220.750	221.459	221.972	222.168
Shelter.....	245.526	250.877	249.453	249.852	250.176	250.508	250.990	251.456	251.920	252.603	252.934	253.331	253.955	254.529	255.046
Rent of primary residence.....	251.857	258.356	256.674	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065	258.585	259.302	260.611	261.278	262.037	262.643	263.159	263.683
Lodging away from home <sup>2</sup> .....	138.828	142.292	142.514	143.128	146.826	152.579	151.850	147.928	144.134	142.274	134.729	131.370	135.855	139.775	144.926
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	235.147	239.846	238.543	238.932	239.132	239.330	239.750	240.342	240.859	241.351	241.820	242.165	242.625	243.036	243.358
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	128.563	132.597	131.427	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829	132.955	132.705	133.275	133.837	135.258	135.359	136.786	136.748
Fuels and utilities.....	218.859	217.399	214.848	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237	221.381	221.128	216.544	216.195	216.708	218.512	219.101	218.385
Fuels.....	191.522	187.269	185.276	184.171	184.784	191.145	190.216	190.954	190.710	185.542	185.009	185.467	187.057	187.483	186.562
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	336.592	334.762	355.613	351.248	339.191	316.090	311.426	320.920	328.783	332.394	333.477	333.782	336.987	344.290	340.383
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	193.519	188.920	186.400	185.010	186.096	193.742	192.913	193.366							

**38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group**  
 [1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New vehicles.....	142.866	145.330	145.511	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073	144.867	144.844	145.110	145.827	146.219	146.850	146.908	147.043
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	150.010	151.399	149.726	152.150	154.641	156.386	156.894	155.923	152.197	149.368	146.937	146.317	146.346	147.801	149.838
Motor fuel.....	303.848	313.867	332.384	338.121	325.789	305.744	297.552	319.156	332.285	325.181	300.633	288.453	289.211	318.057	322.205
Gasoline (all types).....	303.067	312.807	331.481	337.336	324.944	304.920	296.660	318.347	331.409	324.120	299.099	286.748	287.621	316.844	321.117
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	143.796	148.348	147.990	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897	148.614	148.729	148.465	148.483	148.644	148.024	147.639	147.878
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	255.760	260.303	259.389	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159	260.394	260.802	261.261	261.623	261.517	262.265	262.812	262.762
Public transportation.....	266.151	269.399	267.589	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961	267.474	267.483	269.362	270.899	271.949	272.034	272.723	279.131
Medical care.....	402.187	417.750	414.116	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745	419.931	421.005	421.438	421.639	421.774	423.824	426.414	427.366
Medical care commodities.....	315.845	325.571	325.227	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122	328.027	327.789	327.814	325.863	324.420	325.662	325.835	326.564
Medical care services.....	427.551	445.169	440.246	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296	447.173	448.771	449.365	450.468	451.266	453.601	457.138	458.159
Professional services.....	339.328	345.683	343.092	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441	347.226	347.894	347.968	347.884	348.168	349.691	350.940	351.755
Hospital and related services.....	644.431	677.044	669.329	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024	676.536	680.179	682.321	687.222	689.796	694.261	704.581	706.061
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	109.898	111.127	111.200	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407	111.312	111.296	111.135	111.092	110.783	111.188	111.787	111.922
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	99.087	100.328	100.754	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584	100.675	100.665	100.024	99.742	99.477	99.959	100.822	101.292
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	125.520	127.319	126.905	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124	127.315	127.790	127.956	127.920	127.902	128.324	128.580	128.708
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	204.761	213.076	209.968	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032	214.973	217.084	217.394	217.432	217.437	218.428	218.402	218.510
Educational books and supplies.....	534.846	569.107	557.037	557.139	560.853	561.270	565.341	576.962	584.259	584.368	586.953	585.752	594.065	593.560	595.743
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... <sup>1</sup>	575.357	597.554	589.187	589.277	590.197	590.260	594.714	602.614	608.380	609.314	609.192	609.318	611.572	611.539	611.667
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	85.789	85.558	85.922	86.021	86.105	86.074	85.618	85.048	85.016	85.119	85.069	85.047	85.255	85.548	85.662
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	83.447	83.125	83.486	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181	82.613	82.580	82.680	82.628	82.607	82.783	82.957	83.069
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	100.626	100.963	101.112	101.189	101.273	101.356	100.850	100.445	100.552	100.862	100.921	100.931	101.113	101.093	101.016
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	9.571	9.300	9.420	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355	9.214	9.170	9.130	9.091	9.079	9.107	9.190	9.260
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	68.439	62.460	64.198	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275	61.987	61.193	60.529	59.634	58.734	58.762	58.773	58.564
Other goods and services.....	416.899	424.739	422.358	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119	426.791	426.980	427.027	427.254	427.533	428.587	429.135	430.024
Tobacco and smoking products.....	839.665	859.576	851.360	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566	864.720	865.925	864.920	865.153	869.714	874.268	872.411	870.827
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	206.361	209.661	208.918	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912	210.532	210.517	210.684	210.826	210.441	210.646	211.304	212.185
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	161.045	162.262	163.005	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437	162.992	163.139	162.663	162.819	161.020	160.595	160.761	162.727
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	230.958	234.348	233.362	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352	234.969	235.081	235.299	235.406	236.676	237.207	237.458	237.913
Miscellaneous personal services.....	364.346	373.865	369.972	371.634	373.141	374.463	375.231	376.313	376.385	377.275	377.431	376.644	377.765	380.419	380.901
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	188.157	192.293	194.276	195.270	193.928	191.611	190.384	192.874	194.669	194.216	191.175	189.367	189.763	193.272	194.159
Food and beverages.....	227.276	233.137	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130	234.157	234.618	235.586	235.557	235.611
Commodities less food and beverages.....	166.459	169.749	172.900	174.121	172.217	168.865	167.127	170.396	172.867	172.014	167.754	165.032	165.174	170.089	171.306
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	220.100	226.244	232.634	234.615	230.250	223.125	219.621	226.806	232.835	231.711	223.507	218.146	218.229	227.818	229.910
Apparel.....	121.293	125.787	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828	127.851	130.759	129.099	125.454	124.280	125.768	127.787
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	286.167	293.463	303.181	305.835	299.168	288.998	285.084	296.141	302.966	299.403	287.033	280.475	281.309	296.038	298.241
Durables.....	114.313	114.760	114.768	115.249	115.734	116.044	116.022	115.489	114.507	113.918	113.487	113.328	113.528	113.903	114.271
Services.....	260.925	266.311	264.394	264.819	265.369	266.623	266.938	267.409	267.865	267.906	268.233	268.661	269.551	270.341	270.749
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	236.603	241.738	240.373	240.748	241.058	241.380	241.843	242.294	242.751	243.405	243.716	244.077	244.683	245.214	245.719
Transportation services.....	268.161	274.195	271.891	272.940	273.729	274.109	273.991	274.082	274.571	276.522	277.800	278.708	279.208	279.678	280.352
Other services.....	299.544	306.249	304.690	305.232	305.754	306.251	306.465	307.035	307.863	308.072	308.146	308.227	309.242	310.526	310.998
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	220.401	224.814	225.059	225.815	225.326	224.621	224.059	225.705	227.013	226.675	225.064	224.161	224.734	227.271	228.017
All items less shelter.....	215.223	219.700	220.347	221.182	220.485	219.572	218.737	220.632	222.027	221.475	219.428	218.292	218.934	221.721	222.425
All items less medical care.....	214.226	218.509	218.700	219.390	218.929	218.297	217.768	219.286	220.408	220.179	218.761	218.033	218.614	220.741	221.374
Commodities less food.....	168.646	172.009	175.097	176.294	174.436	171.149	169.429	172.635	175.071	174.234	170.062	167.402	167.562	172.416	173.612
Nondurables less food.....	220.793	226.949	233.049	234.939	230.788	223.983	220.604	227.467	233.255	232.181	224.356	219.251	219.370	228.599	230.601
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	279.965	287.163	296.105	298.544	292.434	283.071	279.419	289.602	295.927	292.644	281.271	275.260	276.092	289.763	291.796
Nondurables.....	224.728	230.813	233.849	235.104	232.778	229.052	227.183	231.298	234.596	234.230	229.809	227.126	227.621	232.791	233.947
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	256.386	261.381	259.048	259.480	260.246	262.456	262.554	262.987	263.384	262.682	262.986	263.441	264.557	265.555	265.795
Services less medical care services.....	249.355	254.093	252.344	252.708	253.194	254.380	254.640	255.132	255.528	255.542	255.828	256.233	257.042	257.691	258.064
Energy.....	246.086	248.805	256.979	259.268	253.468	246.717	242.198	253.262	259.640	253.545	241.126	235.324	236.493	250.987	252.580
All items less energy.....	219.598	224.463	223.520	224.034	224.296	224.505	224.544	224.837	225.311	225.839	225.839	225.769	226.336	226.954	227.485
All items less food and energy.....	218.461	223.114	222.169	222.700	223.006	223.203	223.231	223.476	224.033	224.558	224.558	224.383	224.871	225.632	226.257
Commodities less food and energy.....	148.050	150.098	150.368	150.809	150.860	150.639	150.062	149.984	150.518	150.766	150.139	149.112	149.150	149.775	150.501
Energy commodities.....	306.719	316.585	335.299	340.744	328.340	308.066	299.935	321.284	334.327	327.527	303.654	291.803	292.646	320.977	324.888
Services less energy.....	268.270	274.800	273.002	273.600	274.084	274.574	275.025	275.496	276.070	276.790	277.228				

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2012			2013			2012			2013		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average.....	M	231.317	230.221	229.601	230.280	232.166	232.773	227.974	226.595	225.889	226.520	228.677	229.323
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	247.564	247.097	246.456	247.277	248.665	248.719	246.128	245.512	244.664	245.524	247.015	247.129
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	249.046	248.964	248.239	249.154	250.535	250.771	245.943	245.802	244.845	245.791	247.283	247.606
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	148.210	147.246	147.004	147.337	148.195	147.909	149.732	148.602	148.262	148.646	149.551	149.285
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	220.375	219.483	219.033	219.282	221.599	222.121	216.886	215.699	215.160	215.240	217.978	218.491
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	220.767	219.795	219.314	219.667	222.055	222.448	216.298	215.041	214.523	214.655	217.415	217.827
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	141.651	141.236	140.949	140.784	142.238	142.765	142.475	141.858	141.466	141.255	143.086	143.565
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	217.467	216.253	215.962	217.217	219.311	219.603	216.077	214.537	214.080	215.062	217.497	217.874
South urban.....	M	224.504	223.404	223.109	223.933	225.874	226.628	222.779	221.361	220.975	221.849	224.019	224.862
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	225.302	224.274	223.994	224.763	226.878	227.480	224.027	222.648	222.292	223.160	225.546	226.237
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	142.927	142.219	142.009	142.543	143.758	144.293	142.599	141.697	141.440	141.983	143.331	143.933
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	230.724	229.346	229.182	230.182	231.659	232.587	231.503	229.845	229.408	230.487	232.416	233.304
West urban.....	M	234.966	233.206	232.029	232.759	234.595	235.511	229.849	227.767	226.585	227.197	229.319	230.226
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	239.901	237.673	236.364	237.450	239.340	240.269	233.516	230.735	229.398	230.409	232.773	233.688
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	140.847	140.287	139.768	139.865	141.072	141.573	140.914	140.268	139.747	139.818	141.035	141.541
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	211.082	210.086	209.422	210.150	211.868	212.365	210.704	209.408	208.651	209.341	211.382	211.922
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	142.995	142.332	142.044	142.336	143.541	143.949	143.194	142.365	142.017	142.303	143.647	144.084
D.....	M	225.966	224.730	224.204	224.979	226.528	227.338	224.689	223.208	222.521	223.223	225.085	225.905
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	223.227	222.425	221.838	222.251	224.681	224.433	217.725	216.638	215.947	216.137	218.905	218.763
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	240.111	237.675	236.042	238.015	239.753	239.995	233.431	230.426	228.940	230.651	232.983	233.200
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	254.277	254.285	253.555	254.807	256.234	256.589	250.539	250.586	249.535	250.849	252.317	252.739
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	249.929	-	249.957	-	250.835	-	251.041	-	251.024	-	252.352
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	214.661	-	215.102	-	216.946	-	205.998	-	206.526	-	208.879
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	-	212.901	-	213.696	-	216.465	-	217.941	-	219.072	-	222.859
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	-	150.646	-	150.845	-	152.188	-	151.395	-	151.407	-	152.849
Atlanta, GA.....	2	212.996	-	211.040	-	215.009	-	212.291	-	210.054	-	214.197	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	218.104	-	216.569	-	218.893	-	215.641	-	213.766	-	215.997	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	204.139	-	202.477	-	205.716	-	202.775	-	200.895	-	204.336	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	236.793	-	235.023	-	238.524	-	236.318	-	234.139	-	237.565	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	240.537	-	238.492	-	240.137	-	241.646	-	239.452	-	241.097	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	242.834	-	239.533	-	242.677	-	240.864	-	236.454	-	240.262	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	241.355	-	237.993	-	239.898	-	237.947	-	234.588	-	236.542	-

<sup>1</sup> Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:  
M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	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		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	190.5	194.2	194.4	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.2	195.4	196.7	196.3	194.5	193.7	194.7	196.2	196.6
Finished consumer goods.....	203.3	207.3	207.8	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1	211.1	209.9	207.3	206.3	207.6	209.8	210.3
Finished consumer goods.....	193.9	199.0	197.3	197.5	197.2	198.1	198.1	200.0	200.7	200.8	203.0	202.2	203.0	201.8	203.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	205.5	209.1	210.4	211.2	208.9	206.9	207.4	211.1	213.6	212.0	207.6	206.6	208.0	211.4	211.5
Nondurable goods less food.....	231.5	235.0	237.3	238.4	235.1	232.1	232.5	238.1	242.0	238.5	232.0	230.5	232.7	237.8	238.0
Durable goods.....	147.4	151.0	150.3	150.5	150.2	150.4	151.0	150.9	150.5	152.5	152.7	152.5	152.3	152.2	
Capital equipment.....	159.7	162.8	162.3	162.5	162.4	162.5	162.8	162.8	162.5	163.7	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.9	163.8
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	199.8	200.7	203.3	203.0	201.5	199.7	198.8	200.7	202.7	201.8	199.5	199.2	199.5	202.3	201.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	189.8	189.0	192.6	192.7	191.4	187.9	186.6	186.8	188.1	188.0	187.2	187.2	187.9	190.2	190.2
Materials for food manufacturing.....	193.4	198.1	195.3	195.6	195.2	196.0	197.1	199.3	201.1	202.2	203.6	201.2	198.6	198.1	198.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	249.2	245.4	256.3	256.8	252.8	241.8	238.4	240.0	242.3	242.5	240.0	239.7	242.1	250.0	249.5
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	204.2	199.1	203.7	203.0	201.9	198.9	196.9	195.2	197.5	196.5	195.2	196.3	197.2	197.6	197.5
Components for manufacturing.....	145.8	147.7	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.8	147.9	147.9	148.0	148.0	148.1	148.3	148.6
Materials and components for construction.....	212.8	218.4	217.4	218.3	219.1	219.1	218.5	218.7	219.2	219.1	219.5	219.9	221.2	221.9	223.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	215.0	213.2	220.0	216.9	211.4	210.7	208.8	216.2	222.1	217.7	208.4	206.5	206.0	213.3	209.2
Containers.....	205.4	206.9	206.7	207.0	207.0	206.7	206.2	206.1	205.9	206.2	209.3	209.9	210.4	210.5	210.6
Supplies.....	184.2	188.9	187.1	187.7	188.4	188.4	189.1	190.6	191.3	191.1	190.8	190.6	190.6	191.2	192.0
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	249.4	241.3	248.7	242.0	234.9	227.1	232.9	242.7	244.9	242.2	243.9	245.4	249.6	247.5	248.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	188.4	196.3	195.8	190.6	189.9	188.9	196.2	201.4	202.5	202.9	204.2	203.9	204.9	202.2	206.5
Crude nonfood materials.....	284.0	263.1	276.4	269.0	257.0	244.2	248.4	261.4	264.2	259.3	261.2	264.0	270.6	269.0	266.4
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	188.9	192.2	192.8	193.4	192.0	190.7	191.2	193.5	194.9	194.3	191.6	190.9	192.0	194.1	194.1
Finished energy goods.....	193.0	192.4	196.8	198.5	193.4	188.8	188.2	196.1	201.7	196.3	186.6	184.1	185.8	193.0	193.0
Finished goods less energy.....	181.4	186.1	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	186.0	186.6	186.6	187.5	188.1	187.9	188.6	188.5	188.9
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	191.7	197.4	196.0	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.2	198.1	198.2	199.1	200.0	199.8	200.7	200.4	201.1
Finished goods less food and energy.....	177.8	182.4	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.6	182.7	182.5	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.5	184.6	184.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	190.8	196.8	195.6	195.7	195.8	195.9	197.1	197.4	197.2	198.6	198.7	198.9	199.9	200.1	200.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	230.0	238.5	236.8	236.8	237.2	237.2	239.2	239.8	239.9	240.3	240.5	241.1	243.4	243.9	244.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	200.4	200.6	203.9	203.4	201.7	199.6	198.4	200.1	202.0	201.0	198.7	198.4	199.1	202.0	201.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	192.3	201.5	194.9	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.7	207.4	209.8	209.5	208.5	206.7	203.6	203.8	204.2
Intermediate energy goods.....	219.8	218.3	226.2	222.9	217.1	215.5	213.0	220.9	227.2	222.6	212.8	210.8	210.5	218.6	214.0
Intermediate goods less energy.....	192.2	193.7	194.8	195.2	194.9	193.1	192.6	193.0	193.8	193.8	193.6	193.7	194.2	195.5	196.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	192.0	192.6	194.6	194.9	194.4	192.2	191.4	191.2	191.9	191.9	191.8	192.1	193.0	194.5	194.9
Crude energy materials.....	240.4	218.5	228.9	220.5	207.7	197.4	204.7	219.4	221.5	218.6	219.9	222.1	229.9	229.3	224.0
Crude materials less energy.....	240.0	241.1	245.2	240.1	237.4	232.5	237.2	242.9	244.7	242.8	245.1	246.1	247.5	244.3	248.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	390.4	369.6	387.6	382.7	374.4	357.7	354.2	361.4	365.2	356.4	361.6	366.7	369.0	364.5	369.3

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2012										2013		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
	<b>Total mining industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	236.7	229.9	218.5	208.4	213.8	224.6	227.4	226.0	226.3	227.7	232.7	232.5	228.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100) .....	259.7	247.7	227.4	208.4	219.4	240.3	242.8	240.3	241.2	242.6	250.1	252.3	245.1
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	232.5	230.4	227.9	227.5	225.9	225.0	230.2	229.8	228.9	231.9	234.8	230.3	228.1
213	Mining support activities.....	115.8	116.2	116.4	116.4	116.5	116.5	116.7	116.9	116.9	116.5	117.1	116.7	117.5
	<b>Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	194.3	194.7	193.6	191.7	191.2	193.5	195.4	195.1	192.6	191.8	192.4	195.0	194.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	195.7	196.0	196.6	197.1	198.2	200.6	202.1	202.4	202.6	201.7	200.1	200.6	200.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	131.2	131.7	131.6	131.4	132.5	132.6	132.7	133.6	133.6	134.3	134.7	135.0	135.2
313	Textile mills.....	129.4	128.9	129.0	128.1	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	127.4	127.3	128.2	128.8	129.2
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	108.9	109.1
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	166.9	167.9	167.8	167.5	167.8	168.0	168.7	169.1	169.2	169.5	171.5	172.4	174.0
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	111.4	111.7	112.9	113.1	112.5	113.9	115.0	113.7	115.3	116.2	118.6	119.9	122.0
322	Paper manufacturing.....	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.6	131.5	131.4	131.5	131.8	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.1	133.2
323	Printing and related support activities.....	111.7	111.7	112.0	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.8	112.0	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.9
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	401.2	403.5	387.6	366.7	357.3	380.8	401.1	391.5	360.0	352.1	354.9	381.2	372.2
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	261.7	262.0	262.0	259.6	259.6	260.2	259.9	260.8	259.9	259.3	262.4	264.1	265.5
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	180.2	181.2	181.6	181.7	181.3	180.4	180.5	180.8	181.0	180.9	180.8	181.7	183.1
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	214.6	213.2	211.1	207.1	204.8	201.6	204.8	203.6	201.6	202.9	203.1	202.4	201.7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	185.2	185.6	185.9	185.9	185.5	185.4	185.5	185.6	185.6	185.8	185.9	186.1	186.3
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	125.8	126.0	126.1	126.1	126.3	126.4	126.5	126.6	126.8	127.0	127.1	127.3	127.6
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	89.7	89.7	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.4	89.1	89.1	89.0	88.9	89.4	89.5	89.4
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	138.0	138.4	138.7	138.6	138.3	138.4	138.3	138.6	138.5	138.6	139.1	139.0	139.0
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	114.2	114.4	114.2	114.4	114.7	114.8	114.5	115.9	116.0	115.8	116.0	115.9	115.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.0	184.5	184.7	185.0	185.4	185.4	185.7	186.2	186.2	185.7	185.9	186.6	186.5
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.5	117.6	117.6	117.9	117.6	117.8	118.0	118.3	118.2	118.8
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	132.4	133.0	132.6	131.4	132.0	131.8	131.4	131.4	131.1	130.3	130.9	130.2	131.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.9	126.1	126.7	127.5	128.8	127.2	127.6	126.9	128.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.8	73.9	75.6	78.0	77.3	77.8	76.6	78.7	82.0	77.1	80.8	78.3	75.4
446	Health and personal care stores.....	137.8	138.6	137.9	134.6	135.2	134.7	138.3	137.2	137.1	138.0	139.0	141.7	142.1
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	76.3	82.1	86.0	86.4	82.2	74.5	73.2	79.6	87.4	92.3	81.4	81.3	84.5
454	Nonstore retailers.....	145.0	146.6	152.0	155.8	147.4	139.4	140.0	139.0	145.3	146.9	149.7	145.9	153.7
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	232.3	233.3	230.4	233.7	230.0	230.5	219.2	224.2	222.7	221.8	227.9	223.1	228.5
483	Water transportation.....	135.9	137.7	138.1	137.6	137.3	136.4	137.5	136.7	136.8	137.3	136.1	136.3	135.9
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	203.0	203.0
	<b>Utilities</b>													
221	Utilities.....	128.2	127.0	128.4	131.4	134.5	134.7	133.6	131.2	131.7	132.8	132.4	132.9	132.4
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	133.2	133.2	133.1	133.1	133.3	133.2	133.4	133.5	133.1	133.0	134.1	134.4	133.5
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.8	108.6	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.3	107.5	107.7
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	130.3	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.3	130.4	130.7	131.0	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.9	131.1
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	180.0	180.5	180.6	180.8	181.7	181.9	181.9	182.9	182.9	183.9	183.5	184.6	184.9
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	130.6	130.1	130.4	130.2	130.5	130.6	130.7	130.9	131.2	131.0	131.8	131.6	131.5
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	139.6	139.8	139.8	139.5	139.5	140.3	143.8	144.1	144.4	144.3	144.3	144.2	145.6
	<b>Other services industries</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	111.4	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.0	111.8	111.6	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.2	112.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	114.6	115.5	118.7	117.8	113.5	114.9	115.8	121.8	121.2	119.4	119.9	116.6	118.7
517	Telecommunications.....	101.9	101.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	102.2	101.9	101.6	101.6	101.5	101.8	101.5	100.3
5182	Data processing and related services.....	102.1	102.1	101.8	102.5	102.8	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.7	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	126.8	130.5	129.1	127.8	128.4	129.4	129.1	131.5	132.1	131.4	133.8	133.8	133.5
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.2	110.0	110.0	110.4	110.1	110.6	110.5	110.4	110.5	110.3	110.3	110.2	110.5
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.6	99.4	100.1	100.9	101.9	102.5	102.5	103.0	102.8
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.0	108.4
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	142.9	128.6	126.1	128.0	135.8	137.0	132.4	134.7	139.4	136.6	129.6	138.6	137.9
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	182.3	182.7	182.8	182.9	182.9	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.2	183.2	185.7	186.7	187.6
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	111.4	111.5	111.1	111.1	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.2	113.5	113.8	113.8	113.4	112.8
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	146.7	147.1	147.4	147.2	147.9	147.6	148.1	148.3	148.4	148.7	148.8	149.1	149.2
54181	Advertising agencies.....	107.0	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	108.5
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	126.0	126.6	126.1	126.2	126.6	126.4	126.2	126.5	126.8	126.7	126.5	126.6	127.1
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.4	99.8	100.7	101.5	101.5	102.1	102.8	102.7	101.8	100.5	100.0	100.9	101.6
56172	Janitorial services.....	113.6	113.6	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.6	113.4	114.0	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.3
5621	Waste collection.....	122.3	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.7	122.1	122.4	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.8
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	149.0	147.6	146.0	147.2	148.0	148.7	148.4	148.2	144.2	142.1	142.7	143.8	146.6

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
<b>Finished goods</b>											
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
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
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
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.2	249.4	241.4
Foods.....	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.4	188.4	196.2
Energy.....	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.7	240.4	218.7
Other.....	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.8	342.0	332.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2012										2013		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.4	134.5	134.6	133.8	133.6	134.1	135.1	134.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.2	229.2	231.6	228.2	229.7	229.3	225.9	229.9	225.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	208.6	213.4	215.2	208.0	222.6	233.2	235.9	232.1	234.0	233.8	230.0	234.4	229.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	186.2	191.4	188.3	190.1	191.0	193.5	193.0	194.9	191.2	187.9	190.2	190.1	191.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2	183.6	184.6	181.1	180.6	181.7	184.3	183.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	189.1	197.3	201.2	197.3	193.7	196.3	200.3	205.2	205.1
Fuels and lubricants.....	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	250.0	261.5	272.9	271.8	256.8	253.8	256.1	265.5	264.0
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	176.3	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6	169.9	171.6	173.5	172.5	172.4	173.1	174.0	172.5
Selected building materials.....	117.2	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5	118.7	118.8	117.9	117.9	117.9	118.8	119.5	120.7
Capital goods.....	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.6	105.6	105.8	105.7	106.4	106.7	106.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.4	114.4	114.3	114.8	115.1	114.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9	94.7	94.8	94.8	95.0	94.9	95.5	95.7	95.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	113.2	113.5	113.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.3	116.3	116.7	116.9	116.6	116.4	116.3	116.0	115.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.7	114.9	115.3	115.8	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.4	115.0
Durables, manufactured.....	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.5	114.5	114.9	114.6	114.2	113.9	113.3	112.8	112.3
Agricultural commodities.....	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.5	216.7	227.0	229.9	226.0	227.1	227.4	224.6	229.1	224.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	128.9	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	128.0	127.1	126.9	127.5	128.3	127.9



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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2012										2013		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.2	140.2	139.4	140.1	141.3	141.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.8	170.0	169.2	171.6	171.6	169.6	169.1	168.8	170.9	173.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.5	190.7	194.4	194.3	190.9	190.7	189.8	191.9	194.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	124.7	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5	120.1	120.4	121.3	120.4	121.4	123.2	126.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.6	255.8	256.9	252.8	249.3	252.5	258.3	256.9
Fuels and lubricants.....	371.0	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	330.3	343.1	343.4	335.7	328.2	334.3	346.8	344.7
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	418.5	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.8	370.5	385.5	385.3	374.0	363.1	371.2	386.0	383.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.2	112.6	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.9	113.0	112.7
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3	176.0	175.0	174.0	175.6	176.3	176.6	174.7
Selected building materials.....	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.6	141.3	141.6	141.5	143.6	146.8	147.7	148.9
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.1	257.1	268.3	265.8	263.8	264.4	264.6	263.5
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.4
Capital goods.....	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.5	119.6	119.5	119.7	119.7	119.6	119.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.4	86.2	86.1	86.0	86.1	85.9	85.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.0	114.9	115.0	115.0	114.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.8	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.9	107.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.9	116.1	115.9
Durables, manufactured.....	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	115.3	115.7	116.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2011				2012				2013
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight.....	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6	173.9	175.8	174.4
Export air freight.....	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.0	146.7	147.0	149.0
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8	179.8	194.2	181.7
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8	187.8	186.4	185.6

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2010				2011				2012				2013
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.1	109.6	109.7	109.7	110.3	110.1	110.6	111.3	110.9	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	114.5	115.2	115.7	115.8	118.5	118.4	118.1	117.7	119.3	119.7	120.0	120.9	121.2
Real compensation per hour.....	102.8	103.5	103.7	102.9	104.2	102.9	101.9	101.3	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.1	101.9
Unit labor costs.....	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.3	108.2	107.8	109.1	109.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.9	120.6	121.8	124.7	123.1	123.9
Implicit price deflator.....	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.5	114.6	114.9
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	109.8	110.0	109.9	110.5	110.4	110.8	111.7	111.2	111.4
Compensation per hour.....	114.6	115.3	115.8	115.9	118.7	118.5	118.2	117.9	119.5	119.9	120.2	121.0	121.4
Real compensation per hour.....	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.0	104.4	103.0	102.1	101.4	102.2	102.3	102.0	102.2	102.1
Unit labor costs.....	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.6	108.3	108.2	107.7	108.8	109.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.4	117.0	119.7	121.2	119.9	121.3	124.0	122.4	122.6
Implicit price deflator.....	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3	114.1	114.1	114.3
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	109.3	108.8	109.3	108.2	109.5	110.3	109.1	110.0	110.4	110.8	109.5	110.1	–
Compensation per hour.....	114.6	115.1	115.7	115.5	118.4	118.1	117.8	117.5	119.2	119.9	120.4	120.8	–
Real compensation per hour.....	102.9	103.4	103.6	102.6	104.1	102.6	101.7	101.0	101.9	102.3	102.2	102.0	–
Total unit costs.....	107.7	108.3	108.3	109.6	110.8	109.8	111.1	109.9	110.6	110.6	112.3	111.9	–
Unit labor costs.....	104.9	105.8	105.9	106.8	108.2	107.1	108.0	106.8	107.9	108.2	109.9	109.7	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	115.1	115.0	114.8	116.9	117.6	117.0	119.0	118.2	117.6	116.9	118.6	117.5	–
Unit profits.....	111.2	110.7	117.8	115.3	110.8	122.7	123.5	125.4	124.7	127.3	126.9	128.5	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	113.8	113.5	115.8	116.3	115.3	118.9	120.5	120.7	120.0	120.5	121.4	121.3	–
Implicit price deflator.....	108.2	108.6	109.5	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	114.2	114.0	–
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	109.1	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.5	111.6	113.1	113.2	114.4	114.7	114.6	115.2	116.3
Compensation per hour.....	114.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	119.7	119.0	119.1	117.2	119.3	121.9	122.1	122.2	123.2
Real compensation per hour.....	102.7	103.8	103.8	103.4	105.3	103.4	102.8	100.8	102.0	104.0	103.6	103.2	103.6
Unit labor costs.....	104.8	103.9	103.9	103.8	106.4	106.6	105.3	103.6	104.3	106.4	106.6	106.1	106.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Private business</b>													
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
<b>Private nonfarm business</b>													
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
<b>Manufacturing [1996 = 100]</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.1	80.5	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	101.0	104.9	104.3	104.3	111.1	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	99.0	99.5	93.8	93.3	94.5	96.9	100.0	100.9	101.7	94.8	82.5	88.0	—
Multifactor productivity.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—
Output.....	96.1	99.0	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.7	103.8	99.1	86.3	91.9	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.1	82.7	82.7	—
Capital services.....	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.7	100.4	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	104.6	104.7	104.4	—
Energy.....	117.0	127.6	139.4	107.8	96.8	90.7	100.0	95.8	96.4	97.1	73.7	75.9	—
Nonenergy materials.....	108.7	106.6	99.8	100.8	99.2	98.4	100.0	98.9	98.8	93.7	81.5	78.5	—
Purchased business services.....	105.9	104.4	102.6	99.3	98.5	92.4	100.0	97.3	105.7	95.6	86.8	87.2	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1967	1977	1987	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Business</b>													
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
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
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
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.9	56.9	65.8	77.7	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.6	102.9	103.4	108.9	109.9	—
Compensation per hour.....	13.3	27.6	51.5	71.0	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.3	115.3	118.1	—
Real compensation per hour.....	70.8	81.2	84.6	86.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.2	102.5	—
Total unit costs.....	26.5	46.6	77.1	89.6	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.5	108.5	110.4	—
Unit labor costs.....	28.3	48.5	78.2	91.3	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.6	105.8	107.5	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	21.7	41.6	74.2	85.3	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	120.0	115.4	117.9	—
Unit profits.....	36.0	46.6	60.4	94.8	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	86.5	113.8	120.7	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	43.3	69.5	88.6	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.5	114.9	118.9	—
Implicit price deflator.....	27.7	46.6	75.0	90.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	109.2	111.7	—
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
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<sup>1/</sup>

[2002=100]

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

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

[2002=100]

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

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

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6	-
	<b>Information</b>												
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	-
	<b>Finance and insurance</b>												
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	-
	<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>												
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	-
	<b>Professional and technical services</b>												
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	-
	<b>Administrative and waste services</b>												
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	-
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.3	114.4	109.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.7	121.9	115.5	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8	-
	<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>												
7131	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	-
	<b>Accommodation and food services</b>												
72	Accommodation and food services.....	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5	-
721	Accommodation.....	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.3	102.8	103.7	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.5	105.9	105.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2	103.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	103.8	103.1	103.5	105.1	109.6	107.1
7223	Special food services.....	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9	108.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.3	119.9	122.1
	<b>Other services</b>												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2	-
8121	Personal care services.....	96.4	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8	113.7	119.3	123.0	113.4	110.9	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	113.3	112.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.5	96.8	96.3	101.1	100.6	94.8	96.1	98.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	108.4	103.8	103.0	113.1	116.5	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

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

[Percent]

Country	2011	2012	2011				2012				2013
			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	7.7
Canada.....	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2
Australia.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5
Japan.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
France.....	9.4	9.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.3
Germany.....	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Italy.....	8.5	10.7	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.3	11.7
Netherlands.....	4.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.2
Sweden.....	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1
United Kingdom.....	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	--

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/ipci/flscmparelf.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ipci/flscmparelf.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/ipci/intl\\_unemployment\\_rates\\_monthly.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ipci/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.



Current Labor Statistics: International Comparisons

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

Employment status and country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Civilian labor force</b>											
United States.....	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Australia.....	9,746	9,901	10,084	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868	12,049
Canada.....	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,926	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263	18,434
France.....	26,109	26,432	26,674	26,853	27,033	27,227	27,441	27,656	27,937	28,053	28,102
Germany.....	39,460	39,414	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,495	42,046
Italy.....	23,893	24,052	24,070	24,084	24,179	24,394	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,699	24,820
Japan.....	66,480	65,866	65,496	65,367	65,384	65,555	65,909	65,660	65,361	65,111	65,040
Korea, Republic of.....	22,471	22,921	22,957	23,417	23,743	23,978	24,216	24,346	24,395	24,749	25,099
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	41,830	43,065	43,779	44,401	45,324	45,758	48,243
Netherlands.....	8,156	8,289	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,596	8,679	8,716	8,568	8,572
New Zealand.....	1,952	2,012	2,054	2,109	2,168	2,220	2,257	2,293	2,305	2,332	2,370
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,968	17,668	17,391	17,660
Spain.....	17,874	18,614	19,372	20,024	20,709	21,433	22,036	22,699	22,885	22,941	22,971
Sweden.....	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,695	4,748	4,823	4,877	4,891	4,945	5,004
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	22,072	22,434	23,099	23,880	24,808	25,952
United Kingdom.....	29,107	29,364	29,586	29,814	30,148	30,616	30,802	31,137	31,272	31,424	31,646
<b>Participation rate<sup>1</sup></b>											
United States.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Australia.....	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5	66.5
Canada.....	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0	66.8
France.....	56.1	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.5	56.3
Germany.....	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.2
Italy.....	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.1	48.1
Japan.....	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.7
Korea, Republic of.....	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.8
Netherlands.....	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	63.7	63.3
New Zealand.....	65.8	66.6	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.0	68.4
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	56.1	54.3	54.3
Spain.....	52.7	53.9	55.1	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.6	59.6	59.7	59.8	59.8
Sweden.....	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.9	65.1
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.2	47.2	48.4
United Kingdom.....	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2
<b>Employed</b>											
United States.....	136,833	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Australia.....	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247	11,435
Canada.....	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969	17,238
France.....	24,063	24,325	24,380	24,442	24,601	24,794	25,218	25,588	25,356	25,400	25,474
Germany.....	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,549	39,544
Italy.....	21,720	21,994	22,020	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,597	22,712
Japan.....	63,460	62,650	62,511	62,641	62,908	63,209	63,509	63,250	62,241	62,011	62,307
Korea, Republic of.....	21,572	22,169	22,139	22,557	22,856	23,151	23,433	23,577	23,506	23,829	24,244
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	40,303	41,492	42,124	42,600	42,803	43,238	45,682
Netherlands.....	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,178	8,183
New Zealand.....	1,846	1,906	1,956	2,024	2,085	2,135	2,174	2,188	2,164	2,180	2,215
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,864	13,453	13,059	13,263
Spain.....	15,970	16,459	17,130	17,810	18,796	19,596	20,202	20,108	18,735	18,309	17,972
Sweden.....	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,487	4,534	4,631
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	20,120	20,415	20,820	20,827	22,112	23,628
United Kingdom.....	27,618	27,835	28,096	28,388	28,681	28,942	29,148	29,354	28,878	28,945	29,086
<b>Employment-population ratio<sup>2</sup></b>											
United States.....	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Australia.....	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0	63.1
Canada.....	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3	62.5
France.....	51.7	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.0
Germany.....	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.4	54.4	55.7
Italy.....	45.1	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.0	44.0
Japan.....	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2	56.2
Korea, Republic of.....	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.5	58.6	58.7	59.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	55.0	55.9	55.8	55.5	54.7	54.6	54.8
Netherlands.....	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.9	63.4	62.8	60.8	60.5
New Zealand.....	62.2	63.0	63.2	64.3	65.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	64.0	63.6	63.9
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8
Spain.....	47.1	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.7	53.1	53.8	52.8	48.9	47.7	46.8
Sweden.....	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.8	60.4	61.3	61.3	59.5	59.5	60.3
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	42.1	44.1
United Kingdom.....	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	58.5	58.2	58.0
<b>Unemployed</b>											
United States.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Australia.....	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621	614
Canada.....	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294	1,196
France.....	2,046	2,107	2,294	2,411	2,432	2,433	2,223	2,068	2,581	2,653	2,628
Germany.....	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,946	2,502
Italy.....	2,173	2,058	2,050	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,102	2,108
Japan.....	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100	2,733
Korea, Republic of.....	899	752	818	860	887	827	783	769	889	920	855
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,573	1,655	1,801	2,521	2,520	2,561
Netherlands.....	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390	389
New Zealand.....	106	106	98	85	83	85	83	95	141	152	155
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,215	4,332	4,397
Spain.....	1,904	2,155	2,242	2,214	1,913	1,837	1,834	2,591	4,150	4,632	4,999
Sweden.....	227	234	264	300	361	332	293	296	404	411	373
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	2,019	2,279	3,053	2,696	2,324
United Kingdom.....	1,489	1,529	1,490	1,426	1,467	1,674	1,654	1,783	2,394	2,479	2,560
<b>Unemployment rate<sup>3</sup></b>											
United States.....	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Australia.....	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1
Canada.....	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1	6.5
France.....	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.5	9.4
Germany.....	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.0
Italy.....	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.5
Japan.....	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.2
Korea, Republic of.....	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.3
Netherlands.....	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.5
New Zealand.....	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	23.9	24.9	24.9
Spain.....	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4	18.1	20.2	21.8
Sweden.....	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	8.3	8.3	7.5
Turkey											

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

[2002 = 100]

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

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

[2002 = 100]

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

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

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR <sup>5</sup></b>													
Total cases .....	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>5</sup></b>													
Total cases .....	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining</b>													
Total cases .....	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>													
Total cases .....	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases .....	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases .....	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases .....	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Total cases .....	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases .....	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases .....	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases .....	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases .....	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases .....	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases .....	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases .....	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases .....	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases .....	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases .....	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases .....	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Nondurable goods:</b>													
Total cases .....	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays.....	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tobacco products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textile mill products:</b>													
Total cases .....	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays.....	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Apparel and other textile products:</b>													
Total cases .....	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper and allied products:</b>													
Total cases .....	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays.....	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Printing and publishing:</b>													
Total cases .....	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays.....	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Petroleum and coal products:</b>													
Total cases .....	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays.....	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:</b>													
Total cases .....	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays.....	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Leather and leather products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>													
Total cases .....	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays.....	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Retail trade:</b>													
Total cases .....	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays.....	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Services</b>													
Total cases .....	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays.....	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and  
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<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.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) <sup>2</sup>	2005 <sup>3</sup>	
			Number	Percent
All events .....	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway .....	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment .....	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction .....	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming .....	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection .....	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road .....	264	310	345	6
Noncollision .....	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision .....	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) .....	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident .....	321	277	281	5
Overturned .....	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment .....	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway .....	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area .....	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle .....	105	82	88	2
Aircraft .....	263	206	149	3
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides .....	766	602	567	10
Shooting .....	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury .....	216	207	180	3
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object .....	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object .....	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level .....	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects .....	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery .....	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials .....	128	118	109	2
<b>Falls</b> .....	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level .....	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder .....	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof .....	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c. ....	117	123	117	2
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current .....	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines .....	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency .....	92	74	59	1
<b>Fires and explosions</b> .....	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled .....	103	95	93	2
Explosion .....	92	78	65	1

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.