

June 2013



M O N T H L Y L A B O R R E V I E W

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



High-employment- growth firms: defining and counting them

also in this issue:

Linking firms with establishments
in BLS microdata





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

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

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, July 2013

Date	Time	Release
Tuesday, July 02, 2013	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for May 2013
Friday, July 05, 2013	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for June 2013
Tuesday, July 09, 2013	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for May 2013
Thursday, July 11, 2013	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for June 2013
Friday, July 12, 2013	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for June 2013
Tuesday, July 16, 2013	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for June 2013
Tuesday, July 16, 2013	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for June 2013
Thursday, July 18, 2013	10:00 AM	Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers for Second Quarter 2013
Friday, July 19, 2013	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for June 2013
Tuesday, July 30, 2013	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for June 2013
Tuesday, July 30, 2013	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for Fourth Quarter 2012
Wednesday, July 31, 2013	8:30 AM	Employment Cost Index for Second Quarter 2013

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NOTE: We do not recommend using this online calendar with Outlook 2003 or older versions. The calendar will not update automatically in those applications.

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

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Data from the Business Employment Dynamics program are used to provide estimates of the number of high-growth firms and their contribution to employment growth in the U.S. economy

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The June Review

At the Bureau, most of the data collected from businesses is done so at the establishment or worksite level of detail. Oftentimes, aggregating these data to the firm (or company) level can give further insight into the economy. In the first article, “High-employment-growth firms: defining and counting them,” Richard L. Clayton, Akbar Sadeghi, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan use Business Employment Dynamics data to identify firms that rapidly expand their payrolls. The authors find that these high-growth firms are heavily concentrated among smaller firms, but large firms still add a substantial portion to net job growth.

In our second article, Elizabeth Weber Handwerker and Lowell G. Mason discuss the challenges of linking establishment-based information to firm-based measures in “Linking firms with establishments in BLS microdata.” Handwerker and Mason review the complex relationship between firms and their establishments and discuss the efforts that have been undertaken to link these data.

Readers may notice that the June issue is a bit shorter than most issues. This is because the Review staff is

getting things ready for a grand relaunch of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Next month we will be premiering a new look for the *MLR*. For more information and to view mockups of our new look, please visit http://www.bls.gov/bls/mlr_prototype.htm. Under the new design of the *MLR*, we will be discontinuing the Labor Month in Review department.

Labor force characteristics of people with disabilities

The unemployment rate among people with disabilities was 13.4 percent in 2012, compared with 7.9 percent among people who do not have a disability, according to Current Population Survey (CPS) figures released this month by BLS. The data indicate that the share of adults with disabilities who were employed last year was 17.8 percent, compared with 63.9 percent of adults without disabilities. The data also indicate that workers with a disability were much more likely to usually work part time (33.1 percent) compared with those with no disability (18.9 percent). The news release regarding these data is available online at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/disabl_06122013.htm. Additional information is available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps>.

Commissioner's Corner

In a recent post on the Commissioner's Corner, BLS Commissioner Erica L. Groshen highlights a C-SPAN appearance of John Wohlford, BLS branch chief for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Appearing on the “America by the Numbers” segment, Mr. Wohlford spoke about what drives employment growth in the United States and focused in particular on the latest measures of hires, job openings, and separations. Watch the video here: <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/Woh>.

Mr. Wohlford's June 21st appearance on C-SPAN isn't the Bureau's first foray into the television broadcast world. In fact, BLS staff have appeared on the show several times in the last year. Additional information can be found online at <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/search/>. □

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High-employment-growth firms: defining and counting them

Many high-growth firms are the youngest and the smallest firms, but much of the job creation attributable to high-growth firms comes from older firms

Richard L. Clayton, Akbar Sadeghi, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan

Employment growth is a key indicator of labor market performance. Particularly following recessions, policymakers look for the appropriate levers to pull that will accelerate employment growth. For several decades, it has been thought that small businesses are the fountain of job growth. This thinking is backed up by data from the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program at the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The BED data show that firms with fewer than 500 employees—the criteria often used for defining small firms—account for about two-thirds of net jobs created.¹ However, the BED data also show that 99.5 percent of all firms have fewer than 500 employees and represent 54.5 percent of total private employment.²

Recent thinking in the economic and policymaking communities is that young firms and small firms are a key source of job growth.³ Small firms are both young and old, and many well-established small firms are not job generators—the corner grocery store comes to mind as well as other examples, such as neighborhood restaurants and the local dry cleaners. But some entrepreneurs dream of finding an untapped niche and starting a business that will grow to national stature; these are the entrepreneurs that policymakers have in mind when thinking of the generators of future jobs. However, the problem with targeting young, small businesses as the focus of job creation is that

the outcomes of new businesses are diverse. Some new businesses grow phenomenally, but 20 percent of newly created establishments don't survive their first year in business, 32 percent don't survive their first 2 years, and 50 percent don't survive their first 5 years.⁴

To focus on those businesses that are truly job creators, economists and policymakers are now talking about “high-growth firms.”⁵ High-growth firms are a very small subset of all firms but contribute substantially to job creation. In this article, we use the BED data to provide estimates of the number of high-growth firms and their contribution to employment growth in the U.S. economy. We find that 2 percent of all firms in 2009 were high-growth firms during the 2009–2012 period, yet these relatively few high-growth firms were responsible for 35 percent of all gross job gains by firms that expanded their employment over that period.

Defining high-growth firms

The first step towards estimating the number of high-growth firms and their contribution to employment growth is to define what high-growth firms are. This task, more challenging than may at first appear, starts with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definition of high-growth firms: firms with 10 or more employees that have average annual-

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ized growth greater than 20 percent per year over a 3-year period, as measured by employment levels or employee turnover.⁶

One issue for defining high-growth firms is the period over which growth is measured. Note that the OECD uses a 3-year period. If the period is short—say, a year—then firms with temporary contracts might be classified as high-growth firms even though their employment growth is temporary and their employment levels will decline when the contract is completed. The period for defining high-growth firms should be long enough such that short-run transitory changes in employment are not falsely measured as high growth. For this reason, the OECD definition focus on growth over 3 years seems appropriate.

Related to the issue of short-run transitory growth is whether high-growth firms should be defined on the basis of *sustained* growth—that is, growth each year—over the 3-year period. It is reasonable to state that a firm which grows by, say, 20 percent a year for 3 consecutive years is a high-growth firm during this 3-year period. This firm has grown by 72.8 percent growth over 3 years ($1.2 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 = 1.728$). But should a firm that grows by 72.8 percent in 1 year, with no growth in the other 2 years, be considered a high-growth firm? We believe yes. The primary reason, continuing with the example, is that firms which have grown by 72.8 percent in 1 year with no growth in the other 2 years have created the same number of jobs in a 3-year timeframe as firms which have grown by 20 percent in 3 consecutive years. When defining high-growth firms by the number of jobs created during a 3-year period, the year-by-year pattern of how those jobs were created should not matter.

Some of the first estimates of high-growth firms in the literature did not use the OECD definition or another definition that incorporates a threshold; instead, these estimates focused on the top 1 percent of growing firms. The problem with this top-1-percent approach is that it is difficult to create a consistent time series of high-growth firms because the threshold that defines the top 1 percent of firms is higher during the expansion phase of the business cycle than during the contraction phase.

The OECD threshold (average annualized growth of 20 percent per year over a 3-year period) is measured as a percentage rather than as a level. Measuring high-growth firms as those which grow by a certain percentage will lead to small firms being more likely to be classified as high-growth firms as it's easier for a small firm than a large firm to grow by 20 percent—for example, a five-employee firm needs to add just one employee. On the other hand, measuring high-growth firms as those which grow by a

certain level will lead to large firms being more likely to be classified as high-growth firms as it's easier for a large firm than a small firm to grow by 20 employees. To avoid classifying small firms with a small amount of growth as high-growth firms, the OECD definition requires high-growth firms to have 10 or more employees.

The estimates presented in this article differ from the OECD definition on this point. In the U.S. private sector, more than 75 percent of firms have fewer than 10 employees.⁷ This means that the OECD definition excludes the approximately 3.8 million firms (of the 5 million total private-sector firms) with fewer than 10 employees from being classified as high-growth firms. The modified OECD definition used in this paper incorporates a threshold in both levels and percentages.

This paper uses a “kink point” approach for defining a threshold in both levels and percentages. Under the OECD definition, as previously noted, firms with 10 or more employees are classified as high-growth firms if they grow by more than 72.8 percent over a 3-year period (this is equivalent to average annualized growth of greater than 20 percent per year over a 3-year period). Thus the threshold for a firm with 10 employees is growth of 7.28 employees or more over 3 years. Expressing this in integers—because the BED does not measure fractions of a job—a firm with 10 employees needs to grow by 8 or more employees over a 3-year period to be classified as a high-growth firm. The “kink point” approach says that any firm with fewer than 10 employees that grows by 8 or more employees over a 3-year period will be classified as a high-growth firm. Combining this 8-employee-or-more threshold with the OECD threshold of 72.8 percent or more includes both small firms and large firms in the analysis. The threshold in levels—8 or more employees—will be the relevant threshold for defining small firms as high-growth firms, and the threshold in percentages—72.8 percent or more—will be the relevant threshold for defining large firms as high-growth firms.

The BED data

The BED data are longitudinally linked microdata from the BLS business register. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program uses the BLS list of business establishments; these approximately 9.2 million establishments comprise 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls. The QCEW data contain high-quality, high-frequency, and timely information (for an administrative data source) on employment and wages. The QCEW data are available 6 months after the reference

quarter, and the BED data are available 7 months after the end of the reference quarter. The QCEW data are used as the sampling frame and the employment benchmark for some BLS establishment-based surveys, are a major input into the Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Accounts, and are an important source of data for labor market research.

The BED data are created by linking QCEW establishments across quarters to create a longitudinal history. Establishments classified as government or private households are not in the BED data. To ensure the quality of the longitudinal establishment linkages, BLS uses a multistep process to link the microdata over time. This linkage process consists of administrative matches based on a unique identifier, a probability-based weighted match, and an analyst review match.⁸

The majority of BED statistics measure quarterly gross jobs gains and gross job losses. Gross job gains are the number of jobs gained by establishments that open or expand, and gross job losses are the number of jobs lost by establishments that close or contract. The subtraction of gross job losses from gross job gains yields net employment change. The quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses are published for both establishments and firms. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, usually at a single physical location, and engages in one or predominantly one activity. A firm is a business, either corporate or otherwise, and may consist of one establishment or of multiple establishments aggregated by federal Employer Identification Number (EIN).

The statistics on high-growth firms presented in this article can be seen as the natural next data product from the BED program. In 2003, the BED program started publication with quarterly establishment-level statistics of gross job gains and gross job losses. In 2005, the BED expanded its product line by publishing quarterly *firm*-level statistics of gross job gains and gross job losses. The tabulations of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size have become one of the most popular BED outputs. In 2010, the BED program released establishment-age and establishment-survival statistics. These statistics document the number of establishments and the employment of all establishments born in a certain year and follow establishments year by year from their birth to the current year.⁹ The high-growth firm statistics in this article are based on multiyear linkages of the *firm*-level data and are the first statistics from the BED program that track firms across long periods.

Two final points need to be mentioned. First, as a result of the longitudinal linkage algorithm used by the BED,

the high-growth-firm statistics in this article are not influenced by the employment gains and losses that occur as a result of mergers and acquisitions. The technical details of this are explained in a detailed endnote.¹⁰ Second, all statistics in this article are research tabulations from the BED program at the BLS.

Estimates of high-growth firms

As shown in table 1, there were about 4.9 million private sector firms in March 2009, and these firms employed 106.2 million employees. We also see that 1.2 million firms which existed in March 2009 were expanding during the March 2009 to March 2012 period, and these expanding firms created 12 million jobs over this period. We classify 96,900 of these expanding firms as high-growth firms. These high-growth firms created 4.2 million jobs during the 3 years.

About 2 percent of the 4.9 million firms in 2009 were high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 period; these 96,900 high-growth firms accounted for close to 8 percent of the 1.2 million expanding firms. Furthermore, high-growth firms contributed 35 percent of the gross job gains of expanding firms over the 2009–2012 period. These statistics tell us that the number of high-growth firms is relatively small, but these high-growth firms created proportionally more jobs than the average expanding firm. If we calculate average jobs created, high-growth firms created, on average, 43.3 jobs per firm over the 2009–2012 period, whereas all expanding firms created, on average, 9.7 jobs per firm over the same period. The average high-growth firm created roughly 4.5 times more jobs than did the average expanding firm.

Table 1 also reports the time series of high-growth firms during the past 16 years. In chart 1, we graph the time series of high-growth firms as a percentage of all firms. We see that the percentage of firms that are high-growth firms has declined over time, from 3.1 percent during the mid-to-late 1990s to 1.5 percent in the 2007–2010 and 2008–2011 timeframes. Part of this decline appears to be a general trend across the 14 years of analysis, while the other part of the decline appears to be due to recessions.¹¹ We see a decline in the percentage of high-growth firms during the years associated with the 2001 recession, from 3.1 percent in the mid-to-late 1990s to 2.2 percent for the 3-year intervals 2000–2003 and 2001–2004. The percentage of high-growth firms increased to 2.6 percent during the mid-2000s as the economy came out of the 2001 recession, but fell to a low of 1.5 percent during the 3-year intervals (2007–2010 and 2008–2011) associated with

Table 1. High-growth firms (HGFs) during 3-year periods beginning in March 1994 through March 2009

Period	Total number of firms in the base year	Total employment in the base year	Total number of expanding firms	Gross job gains by expanding firms	Number of high-growth firms	Gross job gains by high-growth firms	Number of HGFs as a percent of total firms	Number of HGFs as a percent of total expanding firms	Gross job gains by HGFs as a percent of all gross job gains by expanding firms
1994–1997	4,371,354	91,285,619	1,386,851	16,692,634	137,349	7,406,388	3.1	9.9	44.4
1995–1998	4,452,654	94,587,920	1,372,494	17,297,423	134,632	7,734,711	3.0	9.8	44.7
1996–1999	4,499,284	96,535,424	1,401,180	18,141,319	138,786	8,227,784	3.1	9.9	45.4
1997–2000	4,582,633	99,409,463	1,424,565	18,718,508	142,452	8,398,678	3.1	10.0	44.9
1998–2001	4,615,354	102,225,657	1,389,479	17,887,921	134,619	7,997,312	2.9	9.7	44.7
1999–2002	4,696,446	104,680,386	1,337,401	15,222,729	118,144	6,101,836	2.5	8.8	40.1
2000–2003	4,738,860	107,656,901	1,282,732	13,687,884	105,512	5,294,056	2.2	8.2	38.7
2001–2004	4,760,163	108,503,560	1,301,211	13,359,247	104,876	5,006,604	2.2	8.1	37.5
2002–2005	4,765,453	105,774,633	1,327,554	14,185,233	111,164	5,375,980	2.3	8.4	37.9
2003–2006	4,813,800	105,048,472	1,377,653	15,484,154	123,154	5,902,606	2.6	8.9	38.1
2004–2007	4,875,307	105,920,838	1,367,614	15,409,133	122,152	5,501,995	2.5	8.9	35.7
2005–2008	4,939,612	107,913,198	1,330,648	14,455,570	114,348	4,827,632	2.3	8.6	33.4
2006–2009	5,052,954	110,493,780	1,157,367	11,275,608	90,441	3,658,879	1.8	7.8	32.4
2007–2010	5,095,941	111,994,015	1,061,025	9,309,823	77,265	3,083,703	1.5	7.3	33.1
2008–2011	5,072,120	112,088,374	1,076,186	9,469,136	78,195	3,192,080	1.5	7.3	33.7
2009–2012	4,897,649	106,223,905	1,243,277	12,006,016	96,900	4,200,345	2.0	7.8	35.0

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

the 2007–2009 recession. The percentage of high-growth firms then increased to 2.0 percent in the 2009–2012 period as the economy grew out of the recession.

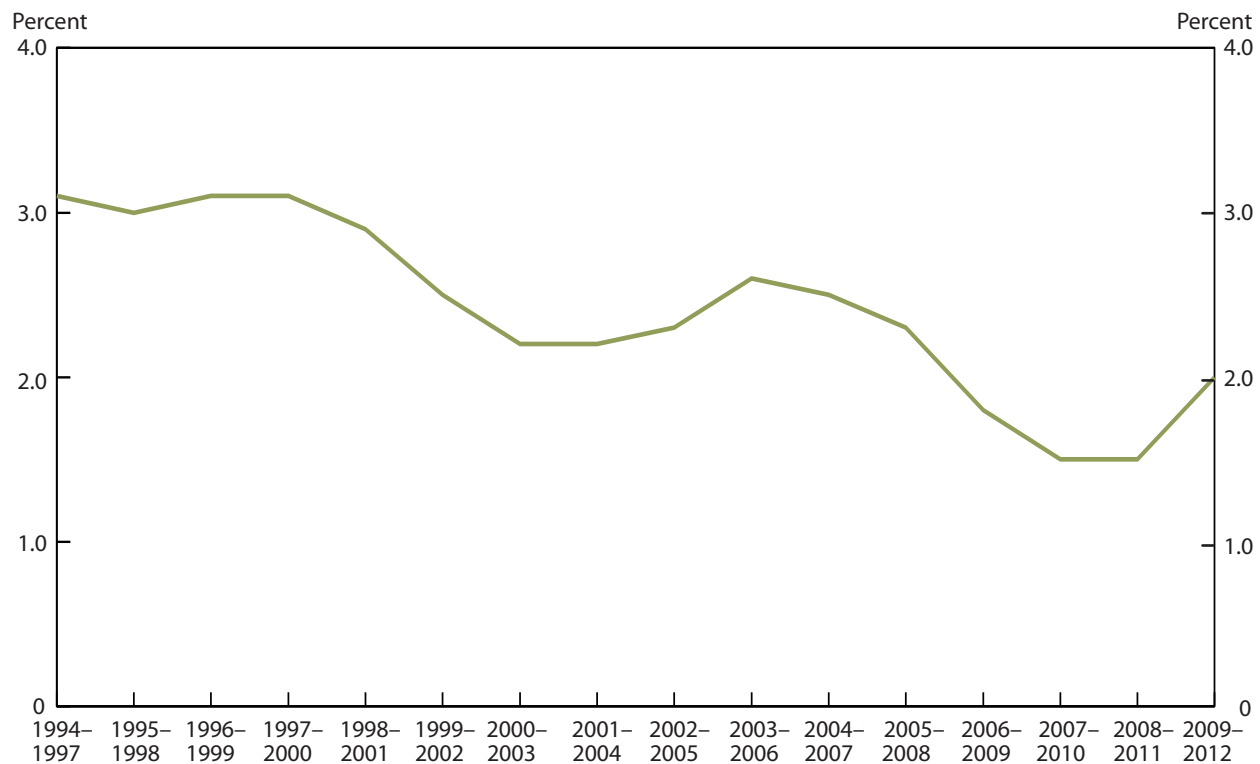
Statistics by size and age. Often associated with discussions of high-growth firms is a reference to gazelles. Gazelles are young high-growth firms. The term “gazelle” dates back to the work of David Birch in 1979.¹² Birch referred to the fastest growing firms as gazelles, in addition to referring to the majority of small firms that don’t grow as “mice” and referring to the large firms as “elephants.” In table 2, we provide evidence on gazelles by documenting the number of high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 timeframe by their age in 2009.

We see in table 2 that 13,561 of the 96,900 high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 timeframe were newly born firms. (In table 2, births are defined as those firms born after March 2008 and before March 2009). Expressed as a percentage, 14.0 percent of high-growth firms were newly born firms. The statistics in this table also tell us that the propensity to be a high-growth firm monotonically de-

clines with age: 3.7 percent of newly born firms (age 0) in 2009 became high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 period and 3.1 percent of 1-year-old firms in 2009 became high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 period, whereas 1.3 percent of firms 10 years old or older in 2009 were high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 period.

Although younger firms are more likely to be high-growth firms, we also see that the younger high-growth firms contribute proportionally less of the total high-growth firms’ gross job gains.¹³ For example, also shown in table 2, 14.0 percent of high-growth firms were newly born in 2009, but these young high-growth firms contributed only 8.7 percent of the gross job gains during the 2009–2012 period. Similarly, 10.5 percent of high-growth firms were 1 year old, but these young high-growth firms contributed only 7.2 percent of the gross job gains. On the other hand, 34.1 percent of high-growth firms were 10 years old or older, and these older high-growth firms contributed 48.9 percent of the gross job gains. These statistics highlight that the average older high-growth firm created more jobs than the average younger high-growth

Chart 1. High-growth firms as a percent of total firms during 3-year periods beginning in March 1994 through March 2009



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

firm. The average number of jobs created per high-growth firm generally increases with the age of the firm. High-growth firms that were less than 2 years old created, on average, 27–30 jobs per firm over the 2009–2012 period, whereas high-growth firms that were 10 years old or older created, on average, 62 jobs per firm over the same period.

In table 3, we present statistics on high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 period by firm size in 2009. These statistics are of interest because they show how our modification to the OECD definition affects the total number of high-growth firms. Over half of the high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 period that we identified in the BED data had fewer than 10 employees in 2009. To be specific, the statistics in table 3 show that 24,349 high-growth firms had 1–4 employees in 2009, and 24,307 high-growth firms had 5–9 employees in 2009. These 48,656 firms represented 50.2 percent of the total 96,900 high-growth firms. Recall that in the modified OECD definition, firms with fewer than 10 employees were classified as high-growth firms if they grew by 8 or more employees during the 2009–2012 period. The 24,349 high-growth firms that started with

1–4 employees grew by an average of 18.0 employees per firm, and the 24,307 high-growth firms with 5–9 employees in 2009 grew by an average of 16.5 employees per firm. At the other end of the size distribution, high-growth firms with more than 1,000 employees in 2009 grew by an average of 3,060 employees per firm.

Although more than half of high-growth firms had fewer than 10 employees in the base year, these initially small high-growth firms contributed 20 percent of the employment growth attributable to high-growth firms. Firms with 1–4 employees in 2009 were responsible for 10.4 percent of the high-growth job creation in the 2009–2012 period, and firms with 5–9 employees in 2009 were responsible for 9.6 percent of the high-growth job creation in the 2009–2012 period. More broadly, high-growth firms with fewer than 20 employees had proportionally less job creation than did high-growth firms with 20 or more employees. The disparity is especially pronounced for the largest firms. Only 1.2 percent of high-growth firms have 250 or more employees, but these 1,120 initially large high-growth firms contributed 24.8 percent of

Table 2. High-growth firms (HGFs), 2009–2012, by age in March 2009

Age in the base year	Total number of firms in the base year	Number of high-growth firms	Gross job gains by high-growth firms	HGFs as a percent of all firms	HGFs as a percent of all HGFs	Gross job gains by HGFs as a percent of all HGF gross job gains	Average number of jobs gained by HGFs
0 (births)	367,688	13,561	366,618	3.7	14.0	8.7	27.0
1 year old	325,736	10,178	304,179	3.1	10.5	7.2	29.9
2 years old	300,533	8,258	260,598	2.7	8.5	6.2	31.6
3 years old	277,704	6,982	222,539	2.5	7.2	5.3	31.9
4 years old	245,022	5,814	207,554	2.4	6.0	4.9	35.7
5 years old	214,092	4,858	169,989	2.3	5.0	4.0	35.0
6 years old	199,449	4,344	173,018	2.2	4.5	4.1	39.8
7 years old	180,602	3,655	157,631	2.0	3.8	3.8	43.1
8 years old	168,485	3,221	139,404	1.9	3.3	3.3	43.3
9 years old	160,073	3,017	143,447	1.9	3.1	3.4	47.5
10 years or older	2,458,265	33,012	2,055,368	1.3	34.1	48.9	62.3
Total	4,897,649	96,900	4,200,345	2.0	100.0	100.0	43.3

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

all the job creation attributable to high-growth firms.

As stated earlier, young and small firms are the focus of economists and policymakers concerned with job creation. In table 4, we present the number of 2009–2012 high-growth firms classified by both the age and firm size in 2009. We have aggregated the four highest size classes (employment of 100–249, 250–499, 500–999, 1000+) in order to limit disclosure problems associated with small cells.

The number of high-growth firms is concentrated in two parts of table 4—the top left corner and the row for initial age 10 years or older. In this table, we have used a bold font for all age–size cells that represent more than 1,500 high-growth firms. Two of the largest cells are births with 1–4 employees (6,576 high-growth firms) and firms that are at least 10 years old and had 10–19 employees (9,026 high-growth firms) at the start of 2009. All cells in the row for firms 10 years or older contain more than 1,500 high-growth firms—the 33,012 high-growth firms identified here are 34.1 percent of all high-growth firms. The 14 bold-font cells in the upper-left corner represent firms that met the following criteria: they were less than 5 years old, had fewer than 20 employees, and included more than 1,500 high-growth firms. The 36,741 high-growth firms identified in these 14 cells are 37.9 percent of all high-growth firms. Thus more than 70 percent of all high-growth firms are firms 10 years or older or firms less

than 5 years old with fewer than 20 employees.

But just as important as the number of high-growth firms is the number of jobs created by high-growth firms. We report these data, by initial age and size, in table 5. In this table, we have used a bold font for all age–size cells with more than 100,000 gross job gains. As shown, the largest number of jobs created in these cells is the 1,148,555 jobs created by firms that were at least 10 years old and had 100 or more employees. There are five other cells in table 5 depicting job creation exceeding 100,000. Four of these five cells are firms that were at least 10 years old with 5–99 employees in the base year. The other large cell is the smallest and youngest firms—newly born firms with 1–4 employees in their first year.

We conclude that many high-growth firms are the youngest and the smallest firms, and these young and small firms create many jobs. But a large number of high-growth firms also are older firms, and much of the job creation attributable to high-growth firms comes from these older firms.

Statistics by industry. In table 6, we present statistics on high-growth firms in the 2009–2012 period by industry.¹⁴ Of the high-growth firms, 46.2 percent were in the following four industries: construction; professional, scientific, and technical services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. Fifty-two percent

Table 3. High-growth firms (HGFs), 2009–2012, by size in March 2009

Size in the base year	Total number of firms in the base year	Number of high-growth firms	Gross job gains by high-growth firms	HGFs as a percent of all firms	HGFs as a percent of all HGFs	Gross job gains by HGFs as a percent of all HGF gross job gains	Average number of jobs gained by HGFs
1–4 employees	2,730,792	24,349	437,872	0.9	25.1	10.4	18.0
5–9 employees	967,980	24,307	401,217	2.5	25.1	9.6	16.5
10–19 employees	587,383	24,802	558,772	4.2	25.6	13.3	22.5
20–49 employees	375,331	15,044	711,247	4.0	15.5	16.9	47.3
50–99 employees	123,428	4,739	495,882	3.8	4.9	11.8	104.6
100–249 employees	71,045	2,539	551,835	3.6	2.6	13.1	217.3
250–499 employees	21,603	709	335,470	3.3	.7	8.0	473.2
500–999 employees	10,426	253	224,514	2.4	.3	5.3	887.4
1,000 or more employees	9,661	158	483,536	1.6	.2	11.5	3,060.4
Total	4,897,649	96,900	4,200,345	2.0	100.0	100.0	43.3

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

of all jobs created by high-growth firms were in the following four industries: professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative, support, and waste management; health care and social assistance; and manufacturing.

The distribution of gross job gains All the statistics presented thus far in this article are based upon what we call the modified OECD definition. In this section, we ask how our conclusions about high-growth firms might change if we modified this definition.

In table 7, we present the distribution of expanding firms by average annual growth rate and show their gross job gains over the 2009–2012 period. The definition of firm growth in the first column of table 7 is key to understanding this table. For example, the first row shows the number of expanding firms and their job creation according to the criteria that these firms grew by less than 5 percent if they had an initial size of at least 10 employees, or that these firms grew by 1 employee if their initial size was less than 10. The growth of 0 to less than 5 percent for larger firms and the growth of 1 employee for smaller firms are based on the kink point algorithm defined earlier in this article. The growth of percents and levels in each row of table 7 is based on the kink point approach and is designed to treat small and large firms fairly in our definition.

The sum of the fifth and sixth rows equals the number of firms and their associated gross job gains for the

modified OECD definition of high-growth firms. If we wanted a slightly “tighter” (more restrictive) definition of high-growth firms, we could look at only the sixth row of table 7. Many (64,314) of the high-growth firms according to the modified OECD definition would still be classified as high-growth firms if we required 25-percent growth instead of 20-percent growth for the large firms, or growth of 10 or more employees instead of 8 or more for the initially small firms. Furthermore, much of the job creation attributable to high-growth firms originated from the firms that grew a lot: 3.3 million of the 4.2 million new jobs attributable to high-growth firms came from firms whose growth met the more stringent growth requirements.

If we wanted a somewhat “looser” (less restrictive) definition of high-growth firms, we could look at the sum of the fourth, fifth, and sixth rows in table 7. In the fourth row, we see that there were 61,811 firms whose growth ranged from 15 percent to almost 20 percent if their initial size was 10 or more employees, or who grew by 6–7 employees if their initial size was less than 10. Since the first six rows in this table are additive (and sum to the total), we see that the number of high growth firms would increase from 96,900 to 158,711 and the amount of job creation attributable to high-growth firms would increase from 4.2 million to nearly 5.5 million if we defined high-growth firms as those firms which grew by 15 percent or more if they had

Table 4. High-growth firms (HGFs), 2009–2012, by size and age in March 2009

Age	1–4 employees	5–9 employees	10–19 employees	20–49 employees	50–99 employees	100 or more employees	Total
0 (births)	6,576	3,536	2,344	905	147	53	13,561
1 year old	3,374	3,010	2,388	1,076	247	83	10,178
2 years old	2,279	2,379	2,144	1,063	261	132	8,258
3 years old	1,742	1,934	1,902	1,023	250	131	6,982
4 years old	1,277	1,540	1,593	989	257	158	5,814
5 years old	1,009	1,267	1,373	805	261	143	4,858
6 years old	832	1,125	1,254	746	223	164	4,344
7 years old	714	896	1,026	659	204	156	3,655
8 years old	613	743	905	599	232	129	3,221
9 years old	541	724	847	550	187	168	3,017
10 years or older	5,392	7,153	9,026	6,628	2,470	2,343	33,012
Total	24,349	24,307	24,802	15,044	4,739	3,659	96,900

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

Table 5. Gross job gains by high-growth firms, 2009–2012, by size and age in March 2009

Age	1–4 employees	5–9 employees	10–19 employees	20–49 employees	50–99 employees	100 or more employees	Total
0 (births)	132,936	73,264	66,126	52,225	22,572	19,495	366,618
1 year old	60,321	51,971	68,629	61,707	34,289	27,262	304,179
2 years old	38,978	38,663	50,439	54,560	34,930	43,028	260,598
3 years old	28,838	30,997	42,092	51,211	28,076	41,325	222,539
4 years old	21,478	24,974	36,218	46,255	27,509	51,120	207,554
5 years old	19,274	20,089	28,637	35,297	27,133	39,559	169,989
6 years old	14,019	17,627	26,718	34,746	23,102	56,806	173,018
7 years old	12,863	14,578	21,705	32,540	19,795	56,150	157,631
8 years old	10,522	11,034	18,669	26,998	22,578	49,603	139,404
9 years old	8,974	11,039	18,150	24,026	18,806	62,452	143,447
10 years or older	89,669	106,981	181,389	291,682	237,092	1,148,555	2,055,368
Total	437,872	401,217	558,772	711,247	495,882	1,595,355	4,200,345

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

an initial size greater than or equal to 10, or those firms which grew by 6 or more employees if their initial size was less than 10.

The conclusion that we drew from table 1 earlier in this article is that high-growth firms are a small number of expanding firms that contribute proportionally more job creation than the average expanding firm. What we learn from table 7 is that this basic conclusion does not crucially depend upon the 20-percent and 8-employee thresholds that underlie the modified OECD definition. These thresholds result in 7.8 percent of expanding firms

being classified as high-growth firms and 35.0 percent of job creation being attributable to high-growth firms. If we tighten the 20-percent and 8-employee thresholds to 25 percent and 10 employees, we find that 5.2 percent of expanding firms are classified as high-growth firms and 27.6 percent of job creation is attributable to them. If we loosen the thresholds to 15 percent and 6 employees, we find that 12.8 percent of firms are classified as high-growth firms and 45.5 percent of job creation is attributable to them. These statistics tell us that whether or not we tighten or loosen the thresholds in the modified OECD definition of

Table 6. High-growth firms (HGFs), March 2009 through March 2012, by industry

Industry	Total number of firms in the base year	Number of high-growth firms	Gross job gains by high-growth firms	HGFs as a percent of all firms	HGFs as a percent of all HGFs	Gross job gains by HGFs as a percent of all HGF gross job gains	Average number of jobs gained by HGFs
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	74,915	1,748	72,323	2.3	1.8	1.7	41.4
Mining	18,918	1,088	75,191	5.8	1.1	1.8	69.1
Utilities	6,582	79	4,470	1.2	.1	.1	56.6
Construction	565,076	11,351	334,142	2.0	11.7	8.0	29.4
Manufacturing	259,531	8,350	382,778	3.2	8.6	9.1	45.8
Wholesale trade	284,400	5,526	181,056	1.9	5.7	4.3	32.8
Retail trade	577,759	7,323	254,240	1.3	7.6	6.1	34.7
Transportation and warehousing	134,523	3,856	138,800	2.9	4.0	3.3	36.0
Information	60,942	1,649	93,540	2.7	1.7	2.2	56.7
Finance and insurance	214,324	2,353	132,293	1.1	2.4	3.1	56.2
Real estate, rental, and leasing	216,924	1,854	61,485	.9	1.9	1.5	33.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	621,389	11,507	483,909	1.9	11.9	11.5	42.1
Management of companies and enterprises	14,260	442	26,694	3.1	.5	.6	60.4
Administration, support, and waste management	259,603	8,930	870,976	3.4	9.2	20.7	97.5
Education services	61,121	2,275	126,599	3.7	2.3	3.0	55.6
Health care and social assistance	571,173	11,065	451,081	1.9	11.4	10.7	40.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	84,345	2,180	74,717	2.6	2.2	1.8	34.3
Accommodation and food services	412,340	10,805	332,572	2.6	11.2	7.9	30.8
Other services (except public administration)	423,116	4,468	102,584	1.1	4.6	2.4	23.0
Unclassified	36,408	51	895	.1	.1	.0	17.5
Total	4,897,649	96,900	4,200,345	2.0	100.0	100.0	43.3

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

high-growth firms, we still find that high-growth firms are a small number of expanding firms that contribute a large amount of job creation.

ALTHOUGH HIGH-GROWTH FIRMS HAVE RECEIVED A LOT OF RECENT ATTENTION in the press and policymaking community, little is known about the number of high-growth firms in the United States and the number of jobs they create. This article helps fill that gap. Using a modified OECD definition of high-growth firms,

we documented that 2 percent of firms that existed in 2009 were high-growth firms during the 2009–2012 period, and these high-growth firms were responsible for 35 percent of all gross job gains from expanding firms. The 96,900 high-growth firms created 4.2 million jobs from 2009 through 2012. These high-growth firms tended to be young and small firms as well as older firms (10 years old or older), yet much of the job creation attributable to high-growth firms came from the older firms. Finally, high-growth firms were in a variety of industries, but more than half of all

Table 7. Distribution of 3-year growth, March 2009 through March 2012

Firm growth over 3 years	Number of expanding firms 2009	Gross job gains 2009–2012	Percent of expanding firms	Percent of gross job gains
0 to < 5 percent average annual growth if initial size is ≥ 10 or growth of 1 employee if initial size is <10	575,448	2,134,880	46.3	17.8
5 to < 10 percent average annual growth if initial size is ≥ 10 or growth of 2 to 3 employees if initial size is <10	372,748	2,648,598	30.0	22.1
10 to < 15 percent average annual growth if initial size is ≥ 10 or growth of 4 to 5 employees if initial size is <10	136,370	1,762,609	11.0	14.7
15 to < 20 percent average annual growth if initial size is ≥ 10 or growth of 6 to 7 employees if initial size is <10	61,811	1,259,620	5.0	10.5
20 to < 25 percent average annual growth if initial employment is ≥10 or growth of 8 to 9 employees if initial size is <10	32,586	888,717	2.6	7.4
25 percent or more average annual growth if initial employment is ≥ 10 or growth of 10 or more employees if initial size is <10	64,314	3,311,592	5.2	27.6
Total	1,243,277	12,006,016	100.0	100.0

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics research data, and authors' calculations.

jobs created by high-growth firms were created in four industries: administrative, support, and waste management; health care and social assistance; professional, scientific and technical services; and manufacturing.

One final point should be noted about our measurement of high-growth firms. We use growth in U.S. employment to identify high-growth firms. There are other measures

of firm growth—such as revenue, sales, and profit—which may not always be consistent with employment growth in the United States. In fact, productivity enhancement and outsourcing may contribute to firms' growth in sales and profit with limited or no effect on U.S. job growth. Identifying high-growth firms by growth in revenue, sales, or profits is not within the scope of this paper. □

Notes

¹ Sherry Dalton, Erik Friesenhahn, James Spletzer, and David Talan, "Employment growth by size class: comparing firm and establishment data," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2011, pp. 3–12, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2011/12/art1full.pdf>.

² See http://www.bls.gov/web/cewbd/table_g.txt.

³ John C. Haltiwanger, Ron S. Jarmin, and Javier Miranda, "Who creates jobs? Small vs. large vs. young," (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, working paper no. 16300, August 2010), <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16300>.

⁴ Carol Leming, Akbar Sadeghi, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan, "The role of younger and older business establishments in the U.S. labor market," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–09, August 2010, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils86.pdf>.

⁵ See Dane Stangler, "High growth firms and the future of the American economy," *Kaufman Foundation Research Series: Firm Formation and Economic Growth*, March 2010; K. Mitusch and A. Schimke, "Gazelles—high-growth companies," European Commission, Enterprise and Industry, January 31, 2011, http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/files/proinno/gazelles-final-report_en.pdf; and David B. Audretsch, "Determinants of high growth entrepreneurship," report prepared for the OECD and Danish

Business Authority "High-growth firms: local policies and local determinants" workshop, March 28, 2012, http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/Audretsch_determinants%20of%20high-growth%20firms.pdf.

⁶ The OECD definition is from the "Eurostat-OECD manual on business demography statistics," 2007 edition. We have replaced the term "enterprises" in the OECD definition with the term "firms." Much of our discussion in this section is similar to the text in Sven-Olov Dau of high-growth firms: Do definitions matter?" HUI working paper no. 35, January 1, 2010.

⁷ See http://www.bls.gov/web/cewbd/table_g.txt.

⁸ For a more thorough description of the source data and the longitudinal linkages in the BED program, see James Spletzer, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, David M. Talan, and Richard L. Clayton, "Business employment dynamics: new data on gross job gains and losses," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29–42.

⁹ For more information on the establishment age and survival statistics, see Leming et al., "The role of younger and older business establishments."

¹⁰ In a simple example of mergers and acquisitions, firm A acquires firm B, and the new combined firm continues under firm A's identifier.

In a naive linkage algorithm, firm B would be observed to die and firm A would be observed to expand. We don't want this type of expansion to cause firm A to be classified as a high-growth firm. The longitudinal linkage algorithm used by the BED controls for this by combining firm A and firm B in the previous period and computing the employment growth as the employment of the actual combined firm in the current period minus the employment of the artificially combined firm in the previous period. For a more detailed description, see Joshua C. Pinkston and James R. Spletzer, "Annual measures of job creation and job destruction created from quarterly ES-202 microdata," *American Statistical Association 2002 Proceedings of the Section on Business and Economic Statistics*, pp. 3,311–3,316, <http://www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/st020230.pdf>.

¹¹ The business cycle dates used in this article are those determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

¹² See David L. Birch, "The job generation process," unpublished report (MIT Program on Neighborhood and Regional Change for the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1979); David L. Birch, "Who creates jobs?" *Public Interest* 65

(1981), pp. 3–14; and David L. Birch, *Job creation in America: how our smallest companies put the most people to work* (New York: Free Press, 1987).

¹³ We need to emphasize that in this paragraph, we are discussing the contribution of younger and older firms to gross job gains and not their contribution to net employment growth. See Leming et al., "The Role of Younger and Older Business Establishments," for a discussion of the relationship between age and net employment growth.

¹⁴ This table represents the first time that firms have been classified into industries using the BED data. Although it is commonplace to classify establishments into industries, it is conceptually difficult to classify firms into industries. For a firm with establishments in many industries, should the firm's industry classification be defined by the industry with the firm's largest employment or by the industry of the greatest number of the firm's establishments? Or should the firm be divided into multiple parts, each classified by its own industry? In table 6, we classify firms into industries on the basis of the firm's industry with the maximum employment. We emphasize that the statistics in table 6 are research tabulations and are not official tabulations from the BED program at BLS.

Linking firms with establishments in BLS microdata

An examination of the Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) of a sample of large firms that use multiple EINs reveals that only a small percentage of their establishments and employment can be identified with the one EIN that each such firm uses in its filing of Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K; approaches are suggested to overcome this limitation

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) collects data from employers about their establishments. For certain applications, however, researchers inside and outside the Bureau need data on firms. For example, in an earlier *Monthly Labor Review* article, Elizabeth Handwerker, Mina Kim, and Lowell Mason attempted to find all of the establishments associated with the 500 largest multinational manufacturing firms identified in surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).¹ Other researchers have suggested merging BLS microdata with additional datasets containing information about firms.² This article (1) gives an overview of the complex relationship between firms, on the one hand, and their establishments and establishment identifiers, on the other, and (2) outlines the efforts involved in linking establishment data into firms.

The backbone of all employer microdata at the Bureau is the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Covering approximately 9 million establishments nationwide and 98 percent of U.S. employment, this dataset contains quarterly records of all U.S. business establishments subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws.³ The records of the QCEW include monthly

employment and quarterly total payroll data, based on the quarterly contribution reports employers submit to the state agencies responsible for administering UI programs. Each establishment in the QCEW is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store that produces goods or provides services. Establishments typically have a single physical location and are engaged in one type of economic activity.

In recent years, several researchers have expressed interest in merging corporate datasets compiled from firms' mandatory filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with QCEW data, using firms' federal Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) as the identifier for linking firm data to the establishment data of the QCEW. However, there is no simple way to use EINs to find, for a given firm, all of that firm's establishments in the confidential microdata of the QCEW. Although every establishment in the QCEW is associated with both a federal EIN and a state UI account number, businesses may use one EIN for the UI tax system and other, different EINs for other tax systems. Put another way, both EINs and UI account numbers define businesses for tax purposes, but a firm may have more than one EIN and more than one UI account number.

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Thus, firms may use one EIN in filings with the SEC and a different EIN (or set of EINs) in reporting to the UI system. Also, firms that span multiple states will have a different UI account in each state, and large, complex firms may use numerous EINs across many states.

The BLS Business Employment Dynamics program publishes estimates by firm size, based on QCEW data. These estimates, however, are calculated at the EIN level. In other words, there are no true firm identifiers, other than EINs and UI accounts, in the QCEW.

The body of this article begins by exploring the relationships among EINs, UI account numbers, and establishments in the QCEW. Next, the analysis goes on to examine a list of firms already matched with all their establishments in previous BLS efforts in order to show that the EINs which are readily available from firms' Form 10-K filings⁴ with the SEC link to only a subset of these firms' establishments. The analysis then discusses the methods and time required to link several case studies of sample firms to the full list of their establishments in BLS data. The article concludes with a brief synopsis of the material presented and sets forth a possible agenda for future research.

EINs, UI account numbers, and establishments in the QCEW

EINs are issued by the Internal Revenue Service to identify employers for tax purposes. As Joel Elvery, Lucia Foster, C.J. Krizan, and David Talan showed, most employers have only one EIN.⁵ In the fourth quarter of 2009, employers' reports to the UI system used 5.1 million EINs (although they were not necessarily the same EINs used in employers' reports to federal agencies, such as the SEC or the BEA). These same employers have 6.2 million accounts, covering 7.3 million establishments, in the UI system (with at least one account for each U.S. state and the District of Columbia).

Firms may use the same EIN in multiple states. However, as table 1 shows, 96 percent of EINs in the QCEW are associated with establishments in a single state. These EINs, each of which is associated with 1.1 establishments with a total of 11.3 employees, on average, contain 52.7 percent of all private sector employment covered in the QCEW. By contrast, only 0.4 percent of EINs are associated with establishments in 10 or more states, but these EINs are associated with an average of 52.8 establishments each, with an average total employment of 1,690.0 employees, representing 28.9 percent of all covered employment in the QCEW.

Similarly, table 2 shows that 94.9 percent of EINs are associated with a single establishment, but these EINs account for just 42.2 percent of private sector employment

in the QCEW. Meanwhile, the 0.7 percent of EINs that are associated with 10 or more establishments have an average of 50.8 establishments each, and these EINs make up 40.3 percent of all private sector employment.

Additional information on the distribution of UI accounts across states and the distribution of establishments within UI accounts is shown in tables 3 and 4, respectively. Table 3 shows that 95.9 percent of EINs are associated with a single UI account, but these EINs account for 52.2 percent of all private sector employment included in the QCEW. Meanwhile, the 0.4 percent of EINs that are associated with 10 or more UI accounts constitute 29.3 percent of all private sector employment. Recall from table 1 that nearly all of the 4,933,965 EINs in the QCEW that are associated with establishments in a single state are associated with a single UI account. (Only 3,695, or 0.1 percent, are associated with more than one UI account.) Table 4 shows that 98.1 percent of UI accounts are associated with a single establishment and that 82.6 percent of establishments hold single-establishment UI accounts. These accounts are associated with 61.5 percent of all employment covered in the QCEW. However, the 0.4 percent of UI accounts that are associated with at least 10 establishments are associated with 12.6 percent of the establishments, and 23.2 percent of the employees, in the QCEW. These UI accounts are each associated with an average of 34 establishments, which tend to be larger than the establishments holding single-establishment UI accounts.

Chart 1 shows the number of EINs, UI accounts, and private establishments in the QCEW from the first quarter of 1991 through the fourth quarter of 2011. The chart reveals that all of these measures are increasing over time, with faster growth in the number of establishments than UI accounts and in the number of UI accounts than EINs.

During the period shown, the quarterly growth rates of EINs, UI accounts, and establishments are seen to be roughly correlated. Overall, the "complexity" of companies in terms of the number of establishments per UI account and per EIN increased from 1991 to 2011. For researchers who are searching for establishments associated with particular companies, this means that the average number of establishments that can be linked to each EIN has been increasing. However, that fact does not help researchers who are searching for all of the EINs associated with large firms.

Establishments, employment, and EINs in firms' public filings

Publicly held firms are required to report to the SEC. The information they report (particularly in Form 10-K) is of interest to many researchers and is compiled into com-

Table 1. Distribution of Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) across states, fourth quarter, 2009

Number of states	Number of EINs (percentage of total)	Number of establishments (percentage of total)	Average number of establishments per EIN (standard deviation)	Sum of employment for all EINs in category (percentage of total)	Average employment per EIN (standard deviation)
Total	5,141,516 (100.0)	7,336,839 (100.0)	1.4 (124.8)	106,104,761 (100.0)	20.6 (770.4)
1	4,933,965 (96.0)	5,580,384 (76.1)	1.1 (126.5)	55,947,126 (52.7)	11.3 (156.7)
2	114,970 (2.2)	309,084 (4.2)	2.7 (7.1)	6,946,347 (6.5)	60.4 (398.0)
3	32,375 (.6)	143,131 (2.0)	4.4 (25.9)	3,448,774 (3.3)	106.5 (477.1)
4	15,656 (.3)	93,710 (1.3)	6.0 (22.5)	2,459,057 (2.3)	157.1 (1,262.8)
5	9,484 (.2)	70,486 (1.0)	7.4 (19.3)	1,807,086 (1.7)	190.5 (746.3)
6	6,314 (.1)	55,462 (.8)	8.8 (25.2)	1,509,262 (1.4)	239.0 (1,117.3)
7	4,572 (.1)	47,360 (.6)	10.4 (26.9)	1,161,456 (1.1)	254.0 (750.4)
8	3,377 (.1)	39,438 (.5)	11.7 (28.7)	1,011,136 (1.0)	299.4 (1,165.4)
9	2,643 (.1)	39,016 (.5)	14.8 (49.9)	1,123,213 (1.1)	425.0 (1,799.5)
10 or more	18,160 (.4)	958,768 (13.1)	52.8 (232.7)	30,691,304 (28.9)	1,690.0 (12,412.9)
25 or more	4,574 (.1)	619,973 (8.5)	135.5 (435.7)	21,155,404 (19.9)	4,625.1 (24,195.2)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

mercial databases used by many researchers. Each firm's Form 10-K report includes one EIN, which is included in those databases. Several researchers have proposed research projects that would merge a commercial database of firm information with QCEW data, using only the single EIN per firm listed in the commercial database. However, firms may use many different EINs for different purposes, and many firms use multiple EINs in reporting unemployment insurance taxes. The EIN that a firm reports to the SEC in Form 10-K may be one of many EINs associated with establishments of the same firm in the QCEW or may even be an EIN never used in the QCEW. The analysis that follows uses only the EINs that these firms list in their Forms 10-K to examine the percentage of establishments and the percentage of employment that

can be linked to a list of large firms.

The comparison presented of the total number of establishments and employees with the number that can be linked to the one EIN listed in each firm's Form 10-K is based on a list of firms whose EINs BLS analysts believe that they know. The list was developed at the Bureau to avoid sampling only one part of a large employer in surveys. Forty-three large publicly held firms appearing in this list are examined. (The full list contains information on more than two hundred firms; this article uses all of the firms from the list that were part of the Dow Jones Industrial Average or the Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500® Index, as well as a random sample of other firms on the list that were included in the Russell 2000 Index.) The following tabulation shows the percentage of estab-

Table 2. Distribution of establishments within Employer Identification Numbers (EINs), fourth quarter, 2009

Number of states	Number of EINs (percentage of total)	Sum of establishments for each category of establishments (percentage of total)	Average number of establishments per EIN (standard deviation)	Sum of employment for each category of establishments (percentage of total)	Average employment per UI account (standard deviation)
Total	5,141,516 (100.0)	7,336,839 (100.0)	1.4 (124.8)	106,104,761 (100.0)	20.6 (770.4)
1	4,877,459 (94.9)	4,877,459 (66.5)	1.0 (.0)	44,794,423 (42.2)	9.2 (44.9)
2	125,147 (2.4)	250,294 (3.4)	2.0 (.0)	5,460,496 (5.1)	43.6 (157.9)
3	40,479 (.8)	121,437 (1.7)	3.0 (.0)	3,278,666 (3.1)	81.0 (299.4)
4	22,022 (.4)	88,088 (1.2)	4.0 (.0)	2,327,721 (2.2)	105.7 (328.6)
5	14,546 (.3)	72,730 (1.0)	5.0 (.0)	1,970,604 (1.9)	135.5 (414.4)
6	10,364 (.2)	62,184 (.8)	6.0 (.0)	1,695,390 (1.6)	163.6 (487.4)
7	7,340 (.1)	51,380 (.7)	7.0 (.0)	1,396,653 (1.3)	190.3 (625.5)
8	5,689 (.1)	45,512 (.6)	8.0 (.0)	1,273,174 (1.2)	223.8 (1,012.5)
9	4,490 (.1)	40,410 (.6)	9.0 (.0)	1,123,669 (1.1)	250.3 (638.6)
10 or more	33,980 (.7)	1,727,345 (23.5)	50.8 (1,534.5)	42,783,965 (40.3)	1,259.1 (9,338.4)
25 or more	10,500 (.2)	1,382,658 (18.8)	131.7 (2,758.8)	33,292,362 (31.4)	3,170.7 (16,592.4)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

lishments and the percentage of employment that can be identified by the single EIN listed in firms' Form 10-K filings, by category:

Category	Number of firms examined	Percentage of establishments	Percentage of employment	<i>Firms for which the single EIN listed in Form 10-K is used by establishments with North American Industrial Classification (NAICS) code 551</i>
Dow Jones Industrial Average	14	4.1	0.8	9
S&P 500 (excluding Dow Jones)	14	22.3	2.1	13
Russell 2000	15	42.2	3.0	7

The categories used in the preceding tabulation are the indexes in which the firms are listed. Many of the largest publicly held companies in the United States are included in the Dow Jones Index. The S&P 500 Index includes the 500 largest publicly held companies in the nation (chosen by a committee that examines various measures of firm size), while the Russell 2000 Index excludes the largest 1,000 companies and includes companies ranked 1,001 to 3,000 in size (by market capitalization). Thus, the categories used in the tabulation are a rough indication of the size of the companies examined in this article.

The percentages of establishments and employment that can be identified with the single EIN used in firms' Form 10-K filings are least for the firms listed in the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the largest and most complex

Table 3. Distribution of Unemployment Insurance (UI) accounts within states and Employer Identification Numbers (EINs), fourth quarter, 2009

Number of UI accounts	Number of EINs (percentage of total)	Number of establishments (percentage of total)	Average number of establishments per UI account (standard deviation)	Sum of employment for employers in each category (percentage of total)	Average employment per UI account (standard deviation)
Total	5,141,516 (100.0)	7,336,839 (100.0)	1.4 (124.8)	106,104,761 (100.0)	20.6 (770.4)
1	4,930,270 (95.9)	5,253,433 (71.6)	1.1 (2.3)	55,354,699 (52.2)	11.2 (89.7)
2	118,214 (2.3)	315,574 (4.3)	2.7 (7.1)	7,051,820 (6.6)	59.7 (405.0)
3	32,586 (.6)	143,332 (2.0)	4.4 (25.8)	3,474,382 (3.3)	106.6 (477.2)
4	15,718 (.3)	93,746 (1.3)	6.0 (22.5)	2,475,125 (2.3)	157.5 (1,262.0)
5	9,502 (.2)	70,833 (1.0)	7.5 (19.3)	1,831,208 (1.7)	192.7 (752.1)
6	6,347 (.1)	54,106 (.7)	8.5 (20.6)	1,501,898 (1.4)	236.6 (1,107.1)
7	4,589 (.1)	47,430 (.6)	10.3 (26.9)	1,158,410 (1.1)	252.4 (733.1)
8	3,392 (.1)	39,496 (.5)	11.6 (28.5)	1,047,219 (1.0)	308.7 (1,230.3)
9	2,645 (.1)	38,821 (.5)	14.7 (49.8)	1,106,241 (1.0)	418.2 (1,785.6)
10 or more	18,253 (.4)	1,280,068 (17.4)	70.1 (2,092.6)	31,103,759 (29.3)	1,704.0 (12,554.4)
25 or more	4,648 (.1)	948,075 (12.9)	204.0 (4,142.4)	21,693,672 (20.4)	4,667.3 (24,353.4)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

firms) and greatest for the firms listed in the Russell 2000 Index (the smallest examined in this article). This situation suggests that the larger a publicly held firm, the smaller are the percentages of its establishments and employment that can be identified with the single EIN listed in the firm's Form 10-K filings. Still, even for the smallest of the publicly held firms on the list (those listed in the Russell 2000 Index), less than half of all establishments and a very small percentage of employment can be linked directly to the QCEW by using only the EINs listed in the firms' Form 10-K filings. Those EINs frequently can be linked with establishments of firms classified into NAICS code 551, "Management of Companies." The following tabulation gives the actual number of EINs used by these firms, as well as the number of states in which

the firms operate:

Category	Number of firms examined	Mean number of EINs per firm (standard deviation)	Mean number of states with nonzero employment per firm (standard deviation)	Mean number of states per EIN (standard deviation)
Dow Jones Industrial Average.....	14	29.5 (39.8)	48.9 (4.5)	13.4 (15.8)
S&P 500 (excluding Dow Jones) ...	14	231.5 (869.7)	36.5 (18.8)	2.3 (6.7)
Russell 2000 ...	15	5.0 (4.4)	34.2 (18.5)	16.2 (18.3)

Table 4. Distribution of establishments within Unemployment Insurance (UI) accounts, fourth quarter, 2009

Number of establishments	Number of UI accounts (percentage of total)	Sum of establishments for each category of UI accounts (percentage of total)	Average number of establishments per UI account (standard deviation)	Sum of employment for each category of UI accounts (percentage of total)	Average employment per UI account (standard deviation)
Total	6,177,029 (100.0)	7,336,839 (100.0)	1.2 (5.2)	106,104,761 (100.0)	17.2 (211.7)
1	6,060,855 (98.1)	6,060,855 (82.6)	1.0 (.0)	65,270,467 (61.5)	10.8 (63.4)
2	28,005 (.5)	56,010 (.8)	2.0 (.0)	3,699,202 (3.5)	132.1 (432.8)
3	18,756 (.3)	56,268 (.8)	3.0 (.0)	3,049,493 (2.9)	162.6 (617.6)
4	12,878 (.2)	51,512 (.7)	4.0 (.0)	2,358,709 (2.2)	183.2 (608.9)
5	9,656 (.2)	48,280 (.7)	5.0 (.0)	1,980,755 (1.9)	205.1 (551.1)
6	7,343 (.1)	44,058 (.6)	6.0 (.0)	1,710,925 (1.6)	233.0 (574.3)
7	5,064 (.1)	35,448 (.5)	7.0 (0.0)	1,291,310 (1.2)	255.0 (617.1)
8	4,025 (.1)	32,200 (.4)	8.0 (.0)	1,157,933 (1.1)	287.7 (714.1)
9	3,256 (.1)	29,304 (.4)	9.0 (.0)	967,459 (.9)	297.1 (632.5)
10 or more	27,191 (.4)	922,904 (12.6)	33.9 (71.3)	24,618,508 (23.2)	905.4 (2,714.2)
25 or more	9,211 (.1)	657,623 (9.0)	71.4 (113.3)	16,264,898 (15.3)	1,765.8 (4,297.8)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

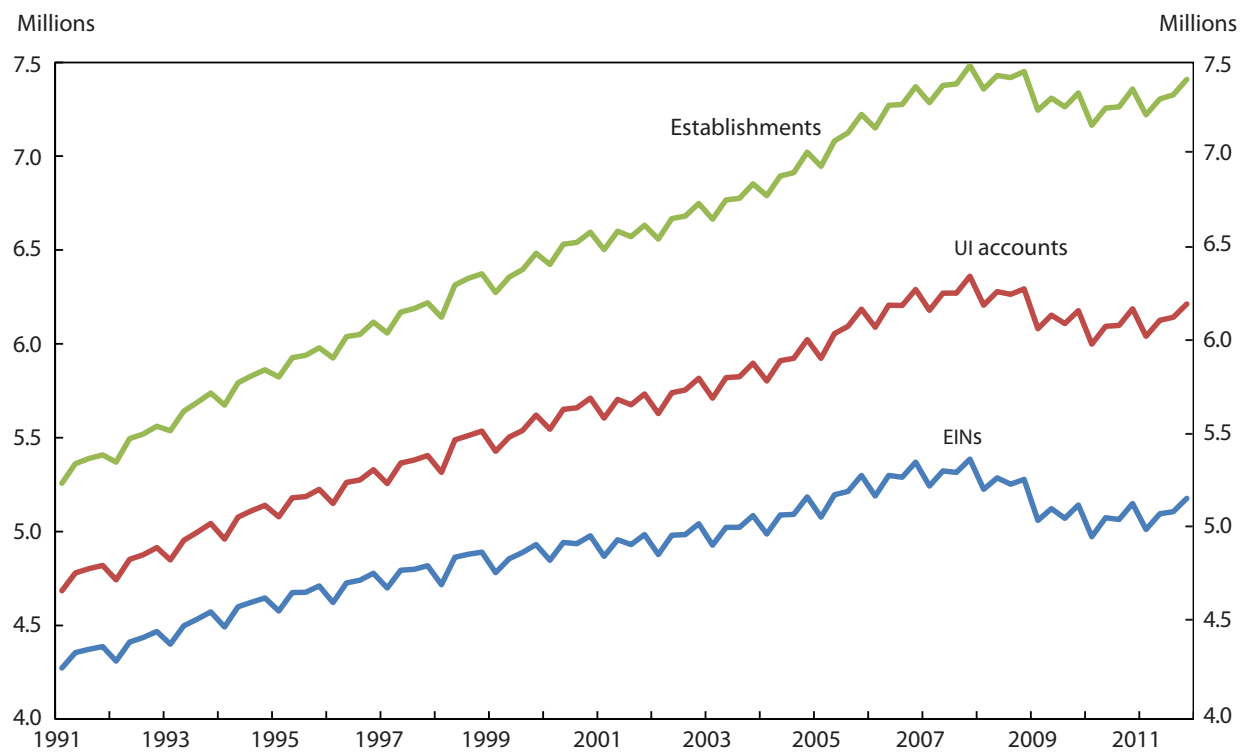
Case studies

Finding all the establishments (in practical terms, finding all the EINs associated with the establishments) for a firm appearing in BLS data is important to researchers who want to link firm-level data with BLS establishment-level microdata. This section presents four case studies of the efforts involved in such linking. Examined are one firm listed in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, one firm listed in the S&P 500 Index, one firm listed in the Russell 2000 Index, and one firm that is privately held (and thus would not need to file Form 10-K). These firms were not chosen completely at random; rather, they were selected because information on their total employment was available (in some cases, from the firm's website or Form 10-K

filing). For each firm, a certain percentage of establishments and the percentage of employment can be found by searching for the firm name in the QCEW for the fourth quarter of 2009. Greater percentages of establishments and employment can be found through more rigorous matching efforts that use the names of all subsidiaries and all addresses of establishments of the firms listed in Form 10-K reports for 2009 and on firms' websites. However, more time is required to find these additional names and addresses.

Searching for establishments by firm name has advantages and disadvantages for researchers. The QCEW contains both legal and trade names for each establishment, and these names can be used in computer searches. However, many of the names listed in the QCEW are

Chart 1. Number of Employer Identification Numbers (EINs), Unemployment Insurance (UI) accounts, and establishments, first quarter, 1991, through fourth quarter, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

older names of company plants or subsidiaries. Moreover, few names are unique, so, in addition to matching the establishments found with the firm in question, computer searches for establishments by firm name may incorrectly match the name with the establishments of hundreds or thousands of other firms. Another drawback is that the QCEW includes only the most recent version of names and addresses of establishments, complicating name searches for establishments that operated during earlier periods.

The following tabulation, for the fourth quarter of 2009, shows the percentage of establishments and total employment matched when just the firm name was used, for each of the sample firms involved in the four case studies:⁶

Sample firm studied	Establishments		Employment	
	Percentage correctly matched	Percentage incorrectly matched	Percentage correctly matched	Percentage incorrectly matched
1: listed in Dow Jones.....	80.5	170.0	95.8	38.8
2: listed in S&P 500.....	4.8	0.0	2.4	0.0
3: listed in Russell 2000.....	99.0	0.0	97.6	0.0

4: privately owned..... 0.8 0.0 52.8 0.0

In only two of the four case studies—the Dow Jones and Russell 2000 listings—was a large percentage of establishments and employment correctly identified. However, the Dow Jones listing also had a large percentage of incorrectly identified establishments and total employment. Reviewing the resulting matches in this case study revealed that a number of establishments were acquired by the firm after the fourth quarter of 2009 and that these establishments were incorrectly matched. (The QCEW name and address files are continuously updated, and versions corresponding to past dates are not available.) The remaining two case studies identified much smaller percentages of establishments and employment. A review of the establishments that were not identified indicated that the unmatched establishments' names listed in the QCEW were those of the associated firms' subsidiaries and not the firms themselves.

As the following tabulation shows, better results can be obtained by using the names of firms' subsidiaries as well as the addresses of the firms' establishments:

<i>Sample firm studied</i>	<i>Establishments</i>		<i>Employment</i>	
	<i>Percentage correctly matched</i>	<i>Percentage incorrectly matched</i>	<i>Percentage correctly matched</i>	<i>Percentage incorrectly matched</i>
1: Listed in Dow Jones.....	99.7	0.3	100.0	0.0
2: listed in S&P 500	100.0	.0	100.0	.0
3: listed in Russell 2000	100.0	.0	100.0	.0
4: privately owned.....	99.8	.0	99.9	.0

These names and addresses are culled from the firms' websites and from their Form 10-K filings (for each firm that is publicly listed), but this manual process is time consuming. To aid the process, the search may be expanded to include establishments in the QCEW with names that do not exactly match those of the associated firms and their subsidiaries, but rather match only parts of the names. This approach increases the number of possible matches, both correct and incorrect. Thus, the matches are reviewed manually and compared against addresses found on the firm's Form 10-K listings and websites, and then the incorrect matches are removed. As the following tabulation shows, this additional manual step adds more time to the matching process (but it is much better than simple searches by name or single EIN):

<i>Sample firm studied</i>	<i>Minutes spent—</i>			
	<i>Reviewing firms' Form 10-K listings</i>	<i>Reviewing firms' websites</i>	<i>Searching the QCEW by subsidiaries' names and addresses</i>	<i>Total time taken (minutes)</i>
1: listed in Dow Jones.....	10	21	27	58
2: listed in S&P 500.....	26	39	21	86
3: listed in Russell 2000....	13	10	18	41
4: privately owned.....	0	44	25	69
Average minutes spent.....	12	29	23	64

Still, these efforts do not find every correct match or remove every incorrect match. Fortunately, for the four case studies presented, there is additional information about

the true matches, and that information can be used to evaluate the matching efforts. (Note, however, that, for most firms, such information is not available.)

In each of the four case studies, all of the firm's establishments were found. Not every matching attempt, however, is successful. For example, Handwerker, Kim, and Mason attempted to find all of the establishments in the QCEW for the largest 500 multinational manufacturers in the United States.⁷ Using every resource currently available at the Bureau, they were able to find establishments that matched employment within 20 percent of total employment reported to BEA for only 454 of the firms examined.

RESEARCHERS SOMETIMES NEED TO FIND all of the establishments associated with a single employer in BLS data. With most employers, this task for the researcher is straightforward. As shown in tables 1 through 4 and by Elvery and colleagues,⁸ the vast majority of employers are small, with EINs in only one state and with a single UI account and a single establishment. However, the large companies that frequently are of interest to researchers often use multiple EINs in reporting their employment to the UI system (the source of QCEW data), and there is no straightforward way to find all of the EINs and establishments associated with a particular firm.

This article has examined a sample of large firms and found that only a small percentage of these firms' establishments and employment can be identified by using the one EIN that each firm reports in its Form 10-K filings with the SEC. To determine the effort needed to identify the EINs (and thus establishments) of all firms, case studies of sample firms were undertaken. With information culled from firms' Form 10-K filings, almost all of these sample firms' establishments and total employment were able to be identified, with about an hour's work of searching and verifying per firm. Still, as noted by Handwerker, Kim, and Mason, such efforts are not always successful.⁹

Under a new agreement with the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will soon receive Census Bureau data from that agency's Company Organization Survey on EINs that make up large companies. Of future interest will be whether this newly shared data substantially reduces the effort required to find all the establishments of large companies in BLS data. □

Notes

¹ Elizabeth Weber Handwerker, Mina M. Kim, and Lowell Mason, "Domestic employment in U.S.-based multinational companies," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2011, pp. 3–15.

² On a limited basis, the Bureau allows eligible researchers to access confidential data for purposes of conducting valid statistical analyses. (For more information, see "BLS information: researcher access to con-

confidential data files at the BLS” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Aug. 22, 2011), <http://www.bls.gov/bls/blsresda.htm>.)

³ Employment data exclude members of the Armed Forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and railroad workers covered by the railroad Unemployment Insurance system.

⁴ SEC Form 10-K “provides a comprehensive overview of the company’s business and financial condition and includes audited financial statements.” (See “Form 10-K” (Securities and Exchange Commission, June 26, 2009), <http://www.sec.gov/answers/form10k.htm>.)

⁵ Joel Elvery, Lucia Foster, C.J. Krizan, and David Talan, “Prelimi-

nary micro data results from the Business List Comparison Project,” *Proceedings of the 2006 American Statistical Association Annual Meeting* (Alexandria, VA, American Statistical Association, 2006).

⁶ To verify in all four cases that the establishments that were found through the matching process used were the correct establishments, the names of establishments were examined and the EINs that were found by matching against the (highly incomplete) BLS listings of EINs for employers with multiple EINs were checked.

⁷ Handwerker, Kim, and Mason, “Domestic employment.”

⁸ Elvery, Foster, Krizan, and Talan, “Preliminary Micro Data Results.”

⁹ Handwerker, Kim, and Mason, “Domestic employment.”

Consumer Expenditure Survey: is it worth expending energy on and need it consume our time?

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE), conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is the source of weights for the agency's Consumer Price Index (CPI), as well as the chief source of information on the U.S. population's expenditures on consumption. Since at least as far back as 1987, questions have been raised about the validity of CE data. Comparisons have been made with other data sources, with mixed results. In "The validity of consumption data: are the Consumer Expenditure Interview and Diary Surveys informative?" (National Bureau of Economic Research, working paper 18303, August 2012, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w18308>), Adam Bee, Bruce D. Meyer, and James X. Sullivan show that the Interview and Diary Surveys—the two components of the CE—each fare quite differently in a comparison with the Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Price Index from the National Income and Product Accounts, which is produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

After accounting for conceptual incompatibilities and the fact that PCE aggregates do not necessarily reflect true total spending, the authors examine 46 PCE categories that they deem comparable to corresponding CE categories. Their analysis shows that the Interview Survey does well, yielding high ratios of expenditures relative to the PCE for some of the largest categories of consumption: rent on owner-occupied housing, rent and utilities, food at home, gasoline and other energy goods, new motor vehicles,

and communication. Moreover, the ratios have remained stable over time. Only for certain categories involving small, irregular purchases does the Interview Survey do poorly. By contrast, the Diary Survey does poorly overall: in no major category does it have a higher ratio to the PCE than the Interview Survey, and in no major category is the ratio both high and stable.

But the dominance of the Interview Survey goes further. An examination of the precision of the CE data through coefficients of variation shows that these are appreciably higher in the Diary Survey than in the Interview Survey, indicating that data collected from the latter are considerably more precise than data collected from the former. Also, 72 percent of Diary Survey respondents reported no spending on rent and utilities, compared with 2 percent of Interview Survey respondents, and, over time, the Diary Survey had a high and increasing percentage of respondents who reported no spending for all categories. (Over time, the Interview Survey, too, had an increasing percentage of respondents who reported no spending for all categories, but the increase was not as pronounced.) The reason that reports of no spending make the survey results less accurate is that a substantial proportion of such reports is likely due to failure to report actual spending for one reason or another and all reports, including reports of no spending, enter into the calculations of expenditures. Because the Diary Survey has many more reports of no spending than the Interview Survey does, it is less precise than the Interview Survey.

In the last part of their analysis, the authors investigate whether and to what degree the CE sample is a representative one. To evaluate

representativeness, they compare the distribution of household characteristics in the CE with that in the Current Population Survey (CPS), produced by the Census Bureau for the BLS. They find that the CE is no less representative than the CPS. Although other researchers have found that the top 4 or 5 percentiles of income are slightly underrepresented and the bottom few percentiles are not, Bee, Meyer, and Sullivan point out that this slight departure from representativeness has implications for how CE data are appropriately used.

In this regard, the underrepresentation at the top of the income distribution, especially as it varies considerably across expenditure categories, introduces bias into the CE, making uses of the data that rely on aggregates likely to be biased as well. Thus, changes in the relative reporting of different types of goods translate into bias in the CPI. But the situation is by no means bleak: as mentioned earlier, certain categories of expenditures—especially the larger ones—are well measured, particularly in the Interview Survey, so research that relies on those categories is appropriate. Also, research on poverty is appropriate because such research examines the bottom of the income distribution and the underrepresentation at the top is irrelevant. By contrast, the appropriateness of research into inequality varies: statistics that do not depend heavily on the top few percentiles of the distribution, such as 90-10 ratios, will yield fruitful results, whereas those which do, such as variances and Gini coefficients, will not. In sum, done discriminately, research using the Consumer Expenditure Survey is worth our expenditure of energy and need not be an inordinate consumer of our time. □

Notice: The Current Labor Statistics department of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be discontinued in July 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/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are 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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2011	2012	2011				2012				2013
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	64.1	63.7	64.2	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: ¹											
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
Employment Cost Index ^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	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 ⁵	2.4	1.6	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3	.5
Service-providing ⁵	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	

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2011	2012	2011				2012				2013
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data ^{1, 2, 3}											
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
Price data ¹											
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
Productivity data ⁴											
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 ⁵.....	.8	0.5	4.9	3.1	-4.2	3.4	1.5	1.4	-4.7	2.3	

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2012				2013	2012				2013
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
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: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.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: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.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

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2013										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
TOTAL																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	239,618	243,284	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566	243,772	243,983	244,174	244,350	244,663	244,828	244,995	245,175	
Civilian labor force	153,617	154,975	154,451	154,998	155,149	154,995	154,647	155,056	155,576	155,319	155,511	155,654	155,524	155,028	155,238	
Participation rate	64.1	63.7	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3	63.3	
Employed	139,869	142,469	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305	143,322	143,492	143,286	143,579	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	58.4	58.6	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.6	
Unemployed	13,747	12,506	12,518	12,695	12,701	12,745	12,483	12,082	12,248	12,042	12,206	12,332	12,032	11,742	11,659	
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	
Not in the labor force	86,001	88,310	88,332	87,968	88,006	88,359	88,919	88,716	88,407	88,855	88,839	89,008	89,304	89,967	89,936	
Men, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	107,736	108,686	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851	108,973	109,096	109,206	109,308	109,448	109,541	109,635	109,736	
Civilian labor force	79,080	79,387	79,103	79,373	79,432	79,376	79,085	79,436	79,679	79,568	79,695	80,016	79,910	79,747	79,803	
Participation rate	73.4	73.0	73.0	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9	73.1	72.9	72.7	72.7	
Employed	72,182	73,403	73,145	73,230	73,299	73,288	73,097	73,612	73,845	73,821	73,949	74,139	74,249	74,228	74,159	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	67.0	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.2	67.6	67.7	67.6	67.7	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.6	
Unemployed	6,898	5,984	5,958	6,143	6,133	6,089	5,988	5,825	5,834	5,747	5,746	5,877	5,661	5,519	5,644	
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1	
Not in the labor force	28,656	29,299	29,292	29,130	29,180	29,351	29,766	29,536	29,416	29,638	29,613	29,432	29,631	29,888	29,933	
Women, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	115,107	117,614	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648	117,760	117,869	117,980	118,079	118,170	118,348	118,433	118,520	118,612	
Civilian labor force	68,810	69,765	69,580	69,777	69,777	69,673	69,800	69,813	70,041	69,907	70,059	69,749	69,772	69,544	69,744	
Participation rate	59.8	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	58.8	
Employed	63,360	64,640	64,454	64,653	64,616	64,437	64,716	64,934	65,014	64,988	64,954	64,675	64,867	64,707	65,101	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	55.0	55.0	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	55.0	55.1	55.1	55.0	55.0	54.6	54.8	54.6	54.9	
Unemployed	5,450	5,125	5,126	5,124	5,161	5,236	5,083	4,879	5,027	4,918	5,105	5,074	4,905	4,837	4,642	
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7	
Not in the labor force	46,297	47,849	47,774	47,670	47,769	47,975	47,960	48,056	47,939	48,172	48,111	48,599	48,661	48,976	48,868	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	16,774	16,984	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955	16,931	16,907	16,890	16,871	16,867	16,854	16,840	16,827	
Civilian labor force	5,727	5,823	5,768	5,847	5,940	5,945	5,763	5,807	5,856	5,845	5,756	5,889	5,842	5,737	5,692	
Participation rate	34.1	34.3	33.9	34.4	34.9	35.0	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.6	34.1	34.9	34.7	34.1	33.8	
Employed	4,327	4,426	4,334	4,419	4,533	4,525	4,351	4,429	4,469	4,468	4,402	4,508	4,376	4,351	4,320	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	25.8	26.1	25.4	26.0	26.7	26.7	25.7	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.1	26.7	26.0	25.8	25.7	
Unemployed	1,400	1,397	1,434	1,428	1,406	1,420	1,412	1,378	1,387	1,376	1,355	1,381	1,466	1,386	1,372	
Unemployment rate	24.4	24.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	24.2	24.1	
Not in the labor force	11,048	11,162	11,266	11,168	11,057	11,033	11,192	11,124	11,051	11,045	11,115	10,978	11,012	11,103	11,135	
White³																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	193,077	193,204	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376	193,503	193,633	193,748	193,849	193,776	193,859	193,946	194,041	
Civilian labor force	124,579	123,684	123,585	123,981	123,783	123,578	123,292	123,637	123,794	123,540	123,774	123,971	123,626	123,382	123,504	
Participation rate	64.5	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.8	63.9	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.6	
Employed	114,690	114,769	114,438	114,817	114,730	114,428	114,395	115,002	115,205	115,124	115,289	115,266	115,250	115,080	115,266	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.4	
Unemployed	9,889	8,915	9,147	9,163	9,053	9,151	8,897	8,635	8,588	8,416	8,485	8,705	8,376	8,302	8,238	
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	
Not in the labor force	68,498	69,520	69,308	69,023	69,337	69,667	70,084	69,866	69,839	70,207	70,076	69,805	70,233	70,565	70,537	
Black or African American³																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	29,114	29,907	29,824	29,854	29,885	29,918	29,954	29,991	30,027	30,061	30,093	30,190	30,223	30,255	30,290	
Civilian labor force	17,881	18,400	18,298	18,301	18,549	18,424	18,389	18,346	18,716	18,374	18,403	18,641	18,639	18,524	18,617	
Participation rate	61.4	61.5	61.4	61.3	62.1	61.6	61.4	61.2	62.3	61.1	61.2	61.7	61.7	61.2	61.5	
Employed	15,051	15,856	15,910	15,808	15,879	15,833	15,811	15,891	16,011	15,952	15,827	16,073	16,059	16,068	16,167	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	51.7	53.0	53.3	53.0	53.1	52.9	52.8	53.0	53.3	53.1	52.6	53.2	53.1	53.1	53.4	
Unemployed	2,831	2,544	2,388	2,493	2,670	2,590	2,578	2,456	2,705	2,422	2,577	2,568	2,580	2,456	2,450	
Unemployment rate	15.8	13.8	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.2	
Not in the labor force	11,233	11,508	11,526	11,553	11,337	11,494	11,566	11,645	11,311	11,687	11,690	11,549	11,583	11,731	11,673	

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	34,438	36,759	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969	37,058	37,147	37,231	37,094	37,169	37,242	37,320
Civilian labor force.....	22,898	24,391	24,248	24,568	24,585	24,467	24,351	24,465	24,572	24,544	24,539	24,572	24,563	24,354	24,512
Participation rate.....	66.5	66.4	66.3	67.1	67.0	66.5	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	66.2	66.1	65.4	65.7
Employed.....	20,269	21,878	21,749	21,856	21,878	21,950	21,874	22,042	22,112	22,109	22,195	22,199	22,215	22,122	22,310
Employment-population ratio ²	58.9	59.5	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.8	59.4	59.8
Unemployed.....	2,629	2,514	2,499	2,712	2,708	2,517	2,477	2,422	2,460	2,435	2,344	2,373	2,348	2,232	2,202
Unemployment rate.....	11.5	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	9.0
Not in the labor force.....	11,540	12,368	12,298	12,058	12,123	12,325	12,529	12,505	12,486	12,602	12,692	12,522	12,606	12,888	12,808

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2012									2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,869	142,469	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305	143,322	143,492	143,286	143,579
Men.....	74,290	75,555	75,301	75,415	75,522	75,512	75,174	75,769	76,027	75,983	76,060	76,290	76,375	76,329	76,239
Women.....	65,579	66,914	66,632	66,887	66,926	66,738	66,990	67,206	67,301	67,294	67,245	67,032	67,116	66,956	67,340
Married men, spouse present.....	43,283	43,820	43,623	43,815	43,758	43,764	43,913	43,980	44,134	44,016	43,924	44,117	43,934	44,007	44,024
Married women, spouse present.....	34,110	34,521	34,230	34,626	34,553	34,365	34,788	34,804	34,561	34,576	34,611	34,271	34,400	34,319	34,346
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,560	8,122	7,896	8,116	8,210	8,245	8,043	8,607	8,286	8,138	7,918	7,973	7,988	7,638	7,916
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,711	5,255	5,210	5,174	5,471	5,319	5,195	5,567	5,177	5,084	4,928	5,126	5,136	4,906	5,129
Could only find part-time work.....	2,514	2,541	2,393	2,693	2,514	2,568	2,524	2,587	2,618	2,648	2,616	2,630	2,578	2,576	2,527
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,334	18,806	18,868	19,356	18,825	18,846	18,954	18,728	18,896	18,594	18,763	18,464	18,908	18,745	18,908
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,423	8,003	7,770	7,991	8,072	8,104	7,910	8,552	8,162	8,029	7,812	7,867	7,865	7,544	7,793
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,617	5,178	5,116	5,106	5,363	5,258	5,118	5,468	5,105	5,025	4,887	5,047	5,045	4,832	5,058
Could only find part-time work.....	2,494	2,522	2,347	2,646	2,501	2,558	2,527	2,604	2,631	2,650	2,583	2,610	2,542	2,510	2,454
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,957	18,446	18,475	18,893	18,470	18,519	18,596	18,399	18,527	18,310	18,469	18,182	18,549	18,435	18,542

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2012									2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.4	24.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	24.2	24.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.7	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7
White, total ¹	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.7	21.5	22.7	21.7	20.9	21.4	23.0	21.1	20.7	20.3	21.6	20.8	22.1	22.5	21.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	24.5	24.5	25.1	24.4	24.3	23.9	27.6	24.1	23.7	23.0	24.5	23.4	24.3	23.9	23.6
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.9	18.4	20.1	18.8	17.2	18.9	18.1	18.1	17.4	17.5	18.8	18.2	20.0	21.2	20.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.7
Black or African American, total ¹	15.8	13.8	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	41.3	38.3	37.9	36.4	39.3	36.3	38.2	37.1	40.9	39.3	40.5	37.8	43.1	33.8	40.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	43.1	41.3	39.6	36.2	39.3	37.7	44.2	43.0	48.8	43.9	44.3	43.3	48.7	37.1	44.7
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	39.4	35.6	36.2	36.6	39.2	35.0	33.0	31.3	33.6	34.8	37.6	33.2	38.1	30.9	37.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.7	14.0	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.1	12.9	14.0	13.4	12.9	12.7	12.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	13.2	11.9	10.7	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.0	10.8	12.7	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.2	11.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	11.5	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	9.0
Married men, spouse present.....	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4
Married women, spouse present.....	5.6	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	4.4
Full-time workers.....	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.9
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.0
Educational attainment ²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.1	12.4	12.5	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.0	11.2	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.6
High school graduates, no college ³	9.4	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.4
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2012										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,677	2,644	2,567	2,602	2,825	2,697	2,865	2,535	2,633	2,596	2,676	2,766	2,667	2,464	2,474	
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,993	2,866	2,841	3,007	2,826	3,102	2,848	2,825	2,847	2,757	2,838	3,028	2,782	2,838	2,848	
15 weeks and over.....	8,077	6,996	7,023	7,088	7,149	6,923	6,846	6,736	6,829	6,604	6,661	6,566	6,493	6,348	6,320	
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,061	1,859	1,984	1,703	1,813	1,756	1,823	1,866	1,813	1,820	1,895	1,858	1,695	1,737	1,967	
27 weeks and over.....	6,016	5,136	5,040	5,385	5,336	5,167	5,023	4,871	5,017	4,784	4,766	4,708	4,797	4,611	4,353	
Mean duration, in weeks.....	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.6	39.7	38.8	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.1	35.3	36.9	37.1	36.5	
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	19.3	19.3	20.1	19.4	18.8	18.2	18.7	19.6	18.9	18.0	16.0	17.8	18.1	17.5	

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2012										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
Job losers ¹	8,106	6,877	6,880	6,968	7,121	7,106	6,935	6,489	6,536	6,429	6,408	6,637	6,522	6,329	6,410	
On temporary layoff.....	1,230	1,183	1,108	1,128	1,309	1,429	1,211	1,153	1,077	1,080	1,085	1,155	1,078	1,107	1,170	
Not on temporary layoff.....	6,876	5,694	5,772	5,840	5,812	5,677	5,724	5,335	5,460	5,349	5,323	5,483	5,443	5,223	5,240	
Job leavers.....	956	967	989	902	936	879	946	962	1,009	926	983	981	956	986	864	
Reentrants.....	3,401	3,345	3,336	3,450	3,243	3,374	3,316	3,313	3,319	3,325	3,587	3,515	3,340	3,176	3,151	
New entrants.....	1,284	1,316	1,362	1,347	1,316	1,299	1,268	1,253	1,302	1,326	1,291	1,287	1,279	1,316	1,280	
Percent of unemployed																
Job losers ¹	59.0	55.0	54.7	55.0	56.4	56.1	55.6	54.0	53.7	53.5	52.2	53.4	53.9	53.6	54.8	
On temporary layoff.....	8.9	9.5	8.8	8.9	10.4	11.3	9.7	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.4	10.0	
Not on temporary layoff.....	50.0	45.5	45.9	46.1	46.1	44.8	45.9	44.4	44.9	44.6	43.4	44.1	45.0	44.2	44.8	
Job leavers.....	7.0	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.4	7.4	
Reentrants.....	24.7	26.7	26.5	27.2	25.7	26.7	26.6	27.6	27.3	27.7	29.2	28.3	27.6	26.9	26.9	
New entrants.....	9.3	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.1	10.9	
Percent of civilian labor force																
Job losers ¹	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	
Reentrants.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Employment status	Annual average		2012										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
Total, 16 years and older.....	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	
16 to 24 years.....	17.3	16.2	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8	15.5	16.0	15.6	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.2	16.1	
16 to 19 years.....	24.4	24.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	24.2	24.1	
16 to 17 years.....	27.7	27.3	26.0	26.3	26.7	26.8	29.3	25.5	25.3	28.4	25.8	28.4	27.6	27.1	27.3	
18 to 19 years.....	22.9	22.3	24.8	23.3	21.9	22.2	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.4	22.6	20.8	23.0	22.1	22.6	
20 to 24 years.....	14.6	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	13.2	12.6	13.7	14.2	13.1	13.3	13.1	
25 years and older.....	7.6	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	6.1	
25 to 54 years.....	7.9	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	6.4	
55 years and older.....	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	
Men, 16 years and older.....	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	
16 to 24 years.....	18.7	17.6	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.7	17.3	17.3	16.3	16.7	18.2	17.0	17.4	17.1	
16 to 19 years.....	27.2	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	26.2	
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	30.6	29.1	28.9	30.9	30.0	36.5	30.0	28.3	31.4	25.1	31.3	31.1	30.7	31.2	
18 to 19 years.....	26.3	25.0	26.4	25.7	23.9	24.7	25.6	25.7	26.4	23.8	26.3	23.7	24.3	23.4	23.9	
20 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.3	14.2	14.2	15.3	15.0	15.1	13.7	13.8	12.6	13.5	15.3	13.4	14.4	14.0	
25 years and older.....	7.9	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	6.3	
25 to 54 years.....	8.2	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	
55 years and older.....	7.0	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	5.7	
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	
16 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.7	15.0	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.5	14.7	14.8	15.9	15.2	15.7	15.0	15.0	
16 to 19 years.....	21.7	21.1	22.4	21.9	20.7	21.1	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.5	21.2	20.5	23.2	22.4	22.1	
16 to 17 years.....	26.3	24.2	23.0	24.0	22.9	24.2	22.5	21.4	22.0	25.3	26.6	25.7	24.3	24.0	23.8	
18 to 19 years.....	19.3	19.5	22.9	20.8	19.7	19.3	19.5	19.5	18.8	17.0	18.9	17.9	21.7	20.7	21.2	
20 to 24 years.....	13.4	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	12.3	
25 years and older.....	7.3	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	5.9	
25 to 54 years.....	7.6	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	6.2	
55 years and older ¹	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.8	

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013 ^P	Mar. 2013 ^P	State	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013 ^P	Mar. 2013 ^P
Alabama.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	Missouri.....	7.0	6.7	6.7
Alaska.....	7.0	6.5	6.2	Montana.....	6.1	5.6	5.6
Arizona.....	8.4	7.9	7.9	Nebraska.....	3.9	3.8	3.8
Arkansas.....	7.3	7.2	7.2	Nevada.....	11.6	9.6	9.7
California.....	10.7	9.6	9.4	New Hampshire.....	5.3	5.8	5.7
Colorado.....	8.2	7.2	7.1	New Jersey.....	9.3	9.3	9.0
Connecticut.....	8.1	8.0	8.0	New Mexico.....	6.9	6.8	6.9
Delaware.....	7.0	7.2	7.2	New York.....	8.5	8.4	8.2
District of Columbia.....	9.2	8.6	8.6	North Carolina.....	9.4	9.4	9.2
Florida.....	8.9	7.8	7.5	North Dakota.....	3.0	3.3	3.2
Georgia.....	9.1	8.6	8.4	Ohio.....	7.4	7.1	7.1
Hawaii.....	6.2	5.2	5.1	Oklahoma.....	5.1	5.0	5.0
Idaho.....	7.4	6.2	6.1	Oregon.....	8.8	8.3	8.2
Illinois.....	8.8	9.5	9.5	Pennsylvania.....	7.6	8.1	7.9
Indiana.....	8.2	8.7	8.7	Rhode Island.....	10.6	9.4	9.1
Iowa.....	5.4	5.0	4.9	South Carolina.....	9.3	8.6	8.4
Kansas.....	5.8	5.5	5.6	South Dakota.....	4.4	4.4	4.3
Kentucky.....	8.2	7.9	8.0	Tennessee.....	8.0	7.8	7.8
Louisiana.....	6.8	6.0	6.2	Texas.....	7.0	6.4	6.4
Maine.....	7.3	7.3	7.1	Utah.....	5.8	5.2	4.9
Maryland.....	6.7	6.6	6.6	Vermont.....	4.8	4.4	4.1
Massachusetts.....	6.6	6.5	6.4	Virginia.....	5.9	5.6	5.3
Michigan.....	9.0	8.8	8.5	Washington.....	8.4	7.5	7.3
Minnesota.....	5.7	5.5	5.4	West Virginia.....	7.0	7.3	7.0
Mississippi.....	9.0	9.6	9.4	Wisconsin.....	6.9	7.1	7.1
				Wyoming.....	5.5	4.9	4.9

^P = preliminary

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

State	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013 ^P	Mar. 2013 ^P	State	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013 ^P	Mar. 2013 ^P
Alabama.....	2,156,362	2,157,556	2,164,537	Missouri.....	2,998,272	2,997,614	2,995,086
Alaska.....	366,905	365,854	364,733	Montana.....	505,893	509,042	508,248
Arizona.....	3,035,260	3,038,872	3,031,362	Nebraska.....	1,017,925	1,032,308	1,032,133
Arkansas.....	1,365,095	1,337,616	1,329,985	Nevada.....	1,384,764	1,372,511	1,374,399
California.....	18,486,498	18,643,797	18,629,427	New Hampshire.....	742,159	744,974	744,622
Colorado.....	2,745,172	2,762,327	2,763,439	New Jersey.....	4,574,818	4,636,210	4,614,886
Connecticut.....	1,885,874	1,857,815	1,852,568	New Mexico.....	935,356	942,054	942,974
Delaware.....	443,184	446,503	445,787	New York.....	9,593,031	9,616,282	9,578,678
District of Columbia.....	355,857	373,130	373,138	North Carolina.....	4,706,738	4,764,853	4,741,847
Florida.....	9,344,944	9,428,586	9,411,901	North Dakota.....	390,122	397,407	398,081
Georgia.....	4,797,535	4,839,832	4,821,468	Ohio.....	5,770,422	5,745,562	5,744,496
Hawaii.....	653,560	651,105	647,420	Oklahoma.....	1,797,041	1,817,379	1,814,735
Idaho.....	773,523	773,418	772,019	Oregon.....	1,971,414	1,947,863	1,938,303
Illinois.....	6,587,769	6,639,677	6,611,574	Pennsylvania.....	6,460,881	6,540,540	6,508,184
Indiana.....	3,156,668	3,168,032	3,159,910	Rhode Island.....	558,541	561,296	558,851
Iowa.....	1,649,726	1,637,324	1,642,612	South Carolina.....	2,168,888	2,178,666	2,174,733
Kansas.....	1,493,378	1,490,006	1,490,325	South Dakota.....	446,191	447,103	447,323
Kentucky.....	2,067,179	2,083,955	2,086,822	Tennessee.....	3,112,623	3,129,593	3,126,255
Louisiana.....	2,085,417	2,095,472	2,090,792	Texas.....	12,583,811	12,706,986	12,721,751
Maine.....	706,873	705,708	704,823	Utah.....	1,351,739	1,367,437	1,372,560
Maryland.....	3,114,016	3,142,357	3,138,895	Vermont.....	356,856	353,283	351,657
Massachusetts.....	3,477,546	3,476,760	3,470,654	Virginia.....	4,211,988	4,228,866	4,223,543
Michigan.....	4,668,103	4,653,724	4,657,787	Washington.....	3,492,846	3,467,612	3,474,845
Minnesota.....	2,970,972	2,985,671	2,982,674	West Virginia.....	802,705	809,116	807,069
Mississippi.....	1,329,597	1,332,243	1,324,894	Wisconsin.....	3,058,065	3,056,896	3,060,475
				Wyoming.....	306,228	307,924	307,891

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	
TOTAL NONFARM.....	131,497	133,739	133,397	133,522	133,609	133,762	133,927	134,065	134,225	134,472	134,691	134,839	135,171	135,313	135,462	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	109,411	111,822	111,464	111,616	111,694	111,871	112,002	112,120	112,337	112,593	112,817	112,981	113,300	113,454	113,611	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18,047	18,410	18,408	18,396	18,410	18,436	18,422	18,405	18,421	18,464	18,522	18,563	18,638	18,652	18,637	
Natural resources and																
mining.....	788	851	852	855	853	852	849	847	841	853	860	863	867	869	865	
Logging.....	48.7	50.4	49.1	50.9	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.6	48.9	49.9	50.4	51.0	
Mining.....	739.2	800.4	802.7	803.9	801.9	800.7	798.9	796.1	790.5	802.0	809.2	814.1	817.0	818.1	814.2	
Oil and gas extraction.....	172.0	186.8	185.2	185.7	186.8	187.6	188.0	188.0	188.2	190.0	191.7	191.9	193.4	192.4	193.1	
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	218.4	222.6	224.6	223.6	221.6	221.8	220.6	220.7	219.0	221.6	224.3	226.1	226.9	226.1	222.8	
Coal mining.....	87.3	86.6	88.5	88.1	87.2	86.4	85.3	84.5	83.1	83.0	83.8	84.0	84.7	85.4	84.1	
Support activities for mining.....	348.8	391.1	392.9	394.6	393.5	391.3	390.3	387.4	383.3	390.4	393.2	396.1	396.7	399.6	398.3	
Construction.....	5,533	5,641	5,636	5,615	5,622	5,627	5,630	5,633	5,649	5,673	5,711	5,735	5,783	5,799	5,797	
Construction of buildings.....	1,222.1	1,235.8	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	1,263.7	1,269.4	
Heavy and civil engineering.....	836.8	870.7	869.9	860.8	862.0	872.0	877.5	877.3	879.1	880.2	884.6	887.2	897.9	889.6	886.3	
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,474.4	3,534.2	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	3,646.0	3,641.5	
Manufacturing.....	11,726	11,919	11,920	11,926	11,935	11,957	11,943	11,925	11,931	11,938	11,951	11,965	11,988	11,984	11,975	
Production workers.....	8,228	8,394	8,404	8,409	8,408	8,435	8,413	8,392	8,399	8,403	8,408	8,410	8,421	8,402	8,390	
Durable goods.....	7,273	7,462	7,460	7,467	7,476	7,496	7,482	7,465	7,466	7,483	7,494	7,499	7,511	7,512	7,510	
Production workers.....	4,986	5,146	5,151	5,157	5,156	5,182	5,161	5,143	5,145	5,161	5,167	5,164	5,170	5,159	5,153	
Wood products.....	337.1	337.9	337.2	336.2	336.2	335.9	335.5	335.8	339.0	343.5	343.9	344.1	347.3	346.3	344.6	
Nonmetallic mineral products	366.6	363.8	367.2	363.7	362.2	362.0	360.2	359.8	360.8	362.1	365.6	365.6	366.9	367.7	366.7	
Primary metals.....	388.3	401.8	401.5	404.1	404.1	406.7	403.8	401.0	401.5	399.3	398.3	398.6	397.1	398.2	396.2	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,347.3	1,411.3	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	1,431.4	1,433.7	
Machinery.....	1,055.8	1,098.2	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	1,104.0	1,106.4	
Computer and electronic																
products ¹	1,103.5	1,093.7	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	1,084.3	1,083.6	
Computer and peripheral																
equipment.....	157.4	158.6	158.4	158.7	159.6	159.7	161.4	158.3	158.3	158.5	158.4	159.4	159.4	160.0	160.8	
Communications equipment.....	115.3	109.5	110.0	109.7	109.2	110.1	108.9	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.0	107.9	108.0	107.7	
Semiconductors and																
electronic components.....	383.4	384.4	384.7	386.0	385.3	386.2	383.5	382.2	382.9	381.1	382.5	381.8	380.6	379.8	379.2	
Electronic instruments.....	404.2	400.4	403.1	403.1	401.7	400.9	399.3	397.1	398.1	397.2	397.4	397.1	396.8	396.9	396.5	
Electrical equipment and																
appliances.....	366.1	370.1	370.8	371.1	371.4	370.6	369.9	369.7	370.2	369.9	368.3	366.7	365.5	365.9	365.9	
Transportation equipment.....	1,381.5	1,456.0	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	1,484.2	1,483.9	
Furniture and related																
products.....	353.1	350.1	352.9	350.6	349.5	349.2	351.1	349.0	348.6	349.6	350.8	351.8	352.4	352.4	351.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	573.7	579.5	579.5	580.0	582.4	583.1	581.6	580.7	579.9	578.7	580.1	579.9	578.5	577.5	577.6	
Nondurable goods.....	4,453	4,456	4,460	4,459	4,459	4,461	4,461	4,460	4,465	4,455	4,457	4,466	4,477	4,472	4,465	
Production workers.....	3,241	3,248	3,253	3,252	3,252	3,253	3,252	3,249	3,254	3,242	3,241	3,246	3,251	3,243	3,237	
Food manufacturing.....	1,458.8	1,468.7	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	1,474.5	1,474.9	
Beverages and tobacco																
products.....																
Textile mills.....	120.1	118.0	118.6	118.0	117.9	118.0	117.5	117.8	116.7	117.1	115.7	115.3	115.1	114.6	114.3	
Textile product mills.....	117.6	116.6	117.0	116.9	116.6	116.1	116.6	116.2	116.7	117.3	117.5	117.1	116.7	115.8	114.5	
Apparel.....	151.7	148.1	149.7	149.6	147.9	147.6	146.3	146.6	146.7	147.8	148.1	148.0	148.2	145.8	143.2	
Leather and allied products.....																
Paper and paper products.....	387.4	379.0	380.7	380.3	380.0	378.9	377.9	377.6	377.8	376.8	377.2	377.5	378.3	377.3	376.9	
Printing and related support																
activities.....	471.8	462.1	465.2	465.4	463.9	463.5	462.0	457.6	458.8	457.2	457.3	457.3	456.8	456.0	452.7	
Petroleum and coal products.....	111.8	113.2	113.2	112.7	111.6	111.9	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.7	115.0	116.7	115.6	115.4	114.4	
Chemicals.....	783.6	783.6	782.8	782.4	782.7	782.8	783.1	785.1	786.1	785.7	787.1	790.3	793.2	793.8	794.8	
Plastics and rubber products.....	635.2	645.2	643.9	643.4	645.4	647.4	646.8	646.4	647.7	648.9	649.6	651.6	654.2	655.9	656.2	
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	113,450	115,329	114,989	115,126	115,199	115,326	115,505	115,660	115,804	116,008	116,169	116,276	116,533	116,661	116,825	
PRIVATE SERVICE-																
PROVIDING.....	91,363	93,411	93,056	93,220	93,284	93,435	93,580	93,715	93,916	94,129	94,295	94,418	94,662	94,802	94,974	
Trade, transportation,																
and utilities.....	25,065	25,516	25,409	25,463	25,467	25,485	25,520	25,550	25,623	25,720	25,769	25,783	25,808	25,804	25,835	
Wholesale trade.....	5,543.1	5,672.7	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	5,737.1	5,741.0	
Durable goods.....	2,765.2	2,830.3	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	2,855.9	2,857.4	
Nondurable goods.....	1,939.0	1,971.9	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	1,996.0	1,996.4	
Electronic markets and																
agents and brokers.....	839.0	870.6	866.7	868.4	869.9	873.2	876.5	876.3	878.3	880.4	877.2	878.2	881.3	885.2	887.2	
Retail trade.....	14,667.8	14,874.9	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	15,049.5	15,069.4	
Motor vehicles and parts																
dealers ¹	1,691.2	1,732.3	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	1,760.8	1,760.8	
Automobile dealers.....	1,056.9	1,091.3	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	1,113.6	
Furniture and home																
furnishings stores.....	438.9	441.7	438.9	440.5	440.2	440.2	442.4	441.2	441.5	445.7	446.5	447.6	451.1	450.7	452.7	
Electronics and appliance																
stores.....	527.4	511.6	515.2	511.1	509.1	508.2	504.7	502.6	502.8	513.8	513.3	519.0	510.3	504.2	503.2	

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,145.7	1,169.9	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	1,177.0	1,181.0
Food and beverage stores.....	2,822.8	2,859.1	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	2,895.5	2,899.7
Health and personal care stores.....	980.9	1,002.7	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	1,026.2	1,031.7
Gasoline stations.....	831.0	841.1	840.0	841.1	842.0	839.5	839.9	840.5	841.5	844.3	846.3	845.3	849.4	850.6	851.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,360.9	1,407.9	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	1,443.4	1,431.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	577.9	579.3	581.5	585.4	588.4	583.6	581.7	579.7	579.6	578.3	576.4	581.8	582.4	578.7	577.8
General merchandise stores ¹	3,085.2	3,088.4	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	3,108.3	3,123.1
Department stores.....	1,538.6	1,501.0	1,516.1	1,507.0	1,492.9	1,485.9	1,483.4	1,481.2	1,481.8	1,479.3	1,475.4	1,476.3	1,481.8	1,486.1	1,493.9
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	772.4	797.5	789.9	796.5	795.4	798.1	804.2	809.5	812.0	807.8	807.4	805.4	809.4	807.8	811.0
Nonstore retailers.....	433.5	443.4	442.6	442.4	444.8	445.7	445.0	443.0	441.6	438.6	442.3	444.9	446.2	446.3	446.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,301.6	4,414.5	4,372.4	4,402.7	4,400.2	4,411.5	4,420.8	4,425.1	4,438.8	4,459.0	4,493.8	4,471.6	4,466.3	4,462.2	4,468.1
Air transportation.....	456.9	458.3	460.4	460.0	460.7	460.0	458.9	456.6	455.5	454.8	450.8	446.8	446.3	446.4	447.3
Rail transportation.....	228.1	230.2	231.6	231.2	230.7	229.9	229.6	228.2	229.3	230.0	230.4	230.9	230.9	230.9	230.9
Water transportation.....	61.3	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.2	63.6	63.6	62.7	62.1	62.3	62.9	63.0
Truck transportation.....	1,300.5	1,351.0	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	1,374.0	1,386.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	439.9	447.6	427.3	446.7	437.4	442.8	449.6	454.5	456.7	458.0	462.1	467.1	464.0	470.5	470.1
Pipeline transportation.....	42.9	43.9	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.4	44.7	44.7
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.5	27.3	28.0	26.9	27.4	26.0	26.7	27.3	26.7	26.6	27.2	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.3
Support activities for transportation.....	562.2	578.3	575.1	578.3	578.2	577.6	578.7	579.9	582.9	583.1	589.1	589.7	588.8	586.4	583.4
Couriers and messengers.....	529.2	532.8	527.7	528.7	529.3	528.5	528.4	527.5	526.3	536.8	560.3	539.4	534.5	532.3	530.3
Warehousing and storage.....	653.1	682.0	675.5	679.0	680.5	683.2	685.3	687.6	690.7	695.4	696.2	690.6	688.1	687.1	685.6
Utilities.....	552.6	554.1	553.4	554.2	555.3	549.0	556.7	557.1	556.8	554.7	555.3	555.9	555.9	555.6	556.5
Information.....	2,674	2,678	2,679	2,681	2,675	2,684	2,682	2,670	2,671	2,685	2,676	2,680	2,698	2,701	2,694
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	748.6	737.7	739.8	738.9	737.9	738.2	738.7	738.1	736.4	732.7	729.9	730.8	728.7	730.1	730.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	362.1	372.3	369.6	376.1	371.5	377.2	376.8	369.5	368.3	386.0	379.3	376.5	399.1	400.2	391.6
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	283.2	285.3	287.0	288.0	286.2	284.8	283.7	283.9	283.4	284.3	285.8	285.8	285.8	285.8	286.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....															
Telecommunications.....	873.6	858.1	861.4	856.0	857.0	859.2	855.9	853.9	855.2	854.1	851.1	855.5	854.2	855.1	856.1
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	245.8	250.4	250.0	250.1	250.0	250.6	252.1	249.4	251.0	249.9	251.6	253.2	251.5	250.3	250.5
Other information services.....	160.0	173.7	171.3	171.9	172.1	173.5	174.3	175.4	176.5	177.8	178.5	178.1	178.7	179.3	180.0
Financial activities.....	7,697	7,786	7,768	7,782	7,788	7,788	7,795	7,806	7,817	7,822	7,831	7,838	7,853	7,859	7,868
Finance and insurance.....	5,769.0	5,834.3	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	5,880.1	5,889.9
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	18.3	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.7
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,554.1	2,578.8	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	2,602.9	2,611.1
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,735.1	1,738.1	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	1,737.0	1,737.2
Commercial banking.....	1,314.5	1,318.2	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	1,309.4	1,308.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	810.7	814.4	812.3	813.3	815.4	816.2	816.8	814.2	816.5	814.4	818.0	820.9	825.0	826.4	828.5
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,299.9	2,337.1	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	2,347.6	2,346.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	85.9	86.8	87.1	87.2	87.1	86.9	86.8	86.4	86.7	87.1	86.6	87.0	86.4	86.5	86.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,927.4	1,952.0	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	1,978.9	1,978.1
Real estate.....	1,400.8	1,416.5	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	1,437.0	1,433.4
Rental and leasing services.....	502.2	511.4	509.6	514.9	514.0	512.5	513.7	514.8	516.0	513.6	514.6	513.7	517.7	518.4	521.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.5	22.9
Professional and business services.....	17,332	17,930	17,841	17,878	17,913	17,965	17,994	18,009	18,062	18,117	18,152	18,198	18,291	18,350	18,410
Professional and technical services ¹	7,666.2	7,892.6	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	8,063.1	8,085.5
Legal services.....	1,115.7	1,122.1	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	1,128.2	1,129.8
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	898.9	912.7	905.7	913.6	910.9	912.6	917.3	916.5	920.8	911.7	914.5	909.1	922.5	935.0	937.0
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,293.5	1,323.3	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	1,343.5	1,346.0

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2012									2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,535.9	1,620.3	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	1,676.1	1,680.8
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,065.2	1,121.1	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	1,169.6	1,172.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,933.6	2,008.3	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	2,030.7	2,034.1
Administrative and waste services.....	7,731.9	8,029.4	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	8,256.0	8,290.8
Administrative and support services ¹	7,366.7	7,656.7	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	7,877.8	7,913.6
Employment services ¹	2,942.1	3,147.9	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	3,286.2	3,314.6
Temporary help services.....	2,313.0	2,507.7	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	2,627.8	2,654.2
Business support services.....	814.5	827.9	821.3	824.0	826.2	829.4	831.6	832.2	836.1	834.1	834.5	832.7	836.1	835.9	841.3
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,788.6	1,829.5	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	1,862.2	1,861.3
Waste management and remediation services.....	365.3	372.7	372.0	371.5	373.7	373.6	372.2	372.1	372.7	374.6	375.9	377.4	376.9	378.2	377.2
Educational and health services	19,883	20,319	20,243	20,290	20,296	20,331	20,363	20,412	20,446	20,460	20,496	20,511	20,542	20,590	20,627
Educational services.....	3,249.6	3,347.0	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	3,360.6	3,365.9
Health care and social assistance.....	16,633.5	16,971.5	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	17,229.1	17,261.4
Ambulatory health care services ¹	6,136.2	6,317.8	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	6,467.7	6,484.8
Offices of physicians.....	2,344.1	2,391.1	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	2,423.3	2,429.5
Outpatient care centers.....	620.8	651.6	642.9	646.9	650.2	654.4	655.7	660.3	662.4	667.0	669.7	673.2	675.9	679.3	680.9
Home health care services.....	1,140.3	1,198.6	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	1,259.2	1,266.5
Hospitals.....	4,721.7	4,791.0	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	4,831.0	4,835.8
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,168.1	3,193.6	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	3,209.8	3,212.2
Nursing care facilities.....	1,669.6	1,664.8	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	1,662.9	1,662.8
Social assistance ¹	2,607.6	2,669.2	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	2,720.6	2,728.6
Child day care services.....	849.4	855.5	854.2	855.7	851.6	855.5	857.8	859.2	860.9	856.0	857.3	857.9	859.1	858.8	857.8
Leisure and hospitality	13,353	13,746	13,698	13,702	13,716	13,743	13,788	13,818	13,840	13,861	13,901	13,932	13,995	14,026	14,065
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,919.1	1,965.4	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	2,010.3	2,008.7
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	394.2	404.4	405.3	403.0	399.7	399.5	403.9	406.2	405.9	407.9	414.0	415.3	422.6	428.4	433.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	132.7	135.6	135.5	133.5	135.1	133.5	135.1	135.7	136.0	137.0	137.4	137.3	138.6	139.3	138.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,392.2	1,425.5	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	1,442.6	1,437.6
Accommodations and food services.....	11,433.6	11,780.2	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	12,015.8	12,056.4
Accommodations.....	1,800.5	1,817.0	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	1,827.4	1,833.7
Food services and drinking places.....	9,633.1	9,963.2	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	10,188.4	10,222.7
Other services	5,360	5,437	5,418	5,424	5,429	5,439	5,438	5,450	5,457	5,464	5,470	5,476	5,475	5,472	5,475
Repair and maintenance.....	1,168.7	1,190.5	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	1,198.1	1,198.8
Personal and laundry services.....	1,288.6	1,312.7	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	1,329.5	1,329.9
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,903.0	2,933.4	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	2,944.2	2,946.4
Government	22,086	21,917	21,933	21,906	21,915	21,891	21,925	21,945	21,888	21,879	21,874	21,858	21,871	21,859	21,851
Federal.....	2,859	2,814	2,828	2,821	2,818	2,805	2,810	2,810	2,807	2,798	2,799	2,794	2,793	2,773	2,762
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,227.6	2,203.4	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	2,180.7	2,173.2
U.S. Postal Service.....	630.9	611.2	617.2	614.3	613.0	610.0	609.8	607.2	607.2	601.1	603.7	601.4	604.7	592.3	588.4
State.....	5,078	5,052	5,064	5,049	5,050	5,042	5,049	5,072	5,052	5,047	5,040	5,028	5,046	5,051	5,048
Education.....	2,374.0	2,385.4	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	2,395.5	2,397.0
Other State government.....	2,703.7	2,666.7	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	2,655.0	2,650.7
Local.....	14,150	14,051	14,041	14,036	14,047	14,044	14,066	14,063	14,029	14,034	14,035	14,036	14,032	14,035	14,041
Education.....	7,872.5	7,779.3	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	7,767.7	7,771.2
Other local government.....	6,277.7	6,271.8	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	6,267.7	6,269.5

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.6	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	33.7	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.3	
Natural resources and mining.....	46.7	46.6	47.3	46.3	46.6	46.8	45.9	46.0	45.6	45.4	45.8	44.3	45.5	45.7	45.7	
Construction.....	39.0	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	39.7	
Manufacturing.....	41.4	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.8	
Overtime hours.....	4.1	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	4.3	
Durable goods.....	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	
Wood products.....	39.7	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	42.2	41.9	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.4	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.3	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.2	43.0	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.4	
Primary metals.....	44.6	43.8	44.1	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.3	43.4	43.4	44.0	43.4	43.1	
Fabricated metal products.....	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.1	42.1	
Machinery.....	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.8	43.1	42.9	
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	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	40.7	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.8	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.6	42.0	41.5	41.2	
Transportation equipment.....	43.2	43.8	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.6	43.8	43.7	
Furniture and related products.....	39.9	40.0	40.1	39.4	40.0	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.9	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.7	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.1	40.0	
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	
Overtime hours.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Food manufacturing.....	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.6	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.8	
Beverage and tobacco products.....																
Textile mills.....	41.7	42.6	43.2	41.6	43.4	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.2	41.1	41.0	41.1	42.0	41.9	41.1	
Textile product mills.....	39.1	39.7	39.7	39.5	40.5	39.4	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.1	37.9	38.3	38.8	39.0	
Apparel.....	38.2	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.1	
Leather and allied products.....																
Paper and paper products.....	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	42.8	
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.3	
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.8	47.1	46.5	46.8	46.7	46.5	46.8	47.2	47.5	46.7	47.0	46.1	47.5	47.4	47.4	
Chemicals.....	42.5	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.0	42.7	43.0	42.8	43.1	
Plastics and rubber products.....	42.0	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	41.8	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	32.4	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	32.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.7	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	33.6	
Wholesale trade.....	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.6	
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.0	
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.8	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.6	
Utilities.....	42.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.7	42.2	41.1	41.1	42.0	42.0	41.7	
Information.....	36.2	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	35.7	
Financial activities.....	36.4	36.8	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	
Professional and business services.....	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.4	35.4	35.3	
Education and health services.....	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	24.8	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	25.0	
Other services.....	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.7	

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

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

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2012									2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.72	\$19.70	\$19.75	\$19.77	\$19.76	\$19.80	\$19.82	\$19.88	\$19.93	\$19.98	\$20.03	\$20.04	\$20.07
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.78	8.74	8.74	8.75	8.76	8.78	8.72	8.68	8.68	8.73	8.76	8.78	8.73	8.76	8.81
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.67	20.95	20.94	20.88	20.93	20.97	20.92	20.94	20.97	21.05	21.08	21.09	21.16	21.18	21.21
Natural resources and mining.....	24.50	25.79	25.92	25.68	25.81	25.99	25.75	25.74	25.93	26.13	26.21	26.23	26.30	26.41	26.68
Construction.....	23.65	23.98	23.90	23.93	23.95	24.02	23.98	24.01	24.06	24.08	24.15	24.20	24.22	24.25	24.30
Manufacturing.....	18.93	19.08	19.08	19.03	19.08	19.11	19.07	19.07	19.08	19.17	19.17	19.16	19.23	19.23	19.22
Excluding overtime.....	18.03	18.16	18.17	18.12	18.16	18.19	18.17	18.15	18.18	18.27	18.23	18.24	18.29	18.27	18.28
Durable goods.....	20.11	20.19	20.18	20.12	20.19	20.19	20.18	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.26	20.21	20.24	20.27	20.26
Nondurable goods.....	17.06	17.30	17.30	17.25	17.28	17.34	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.39	17.46	17.59	17.54	17.53
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	19.21	19.52	19.46	19.45	19.50	19.52	19.51	19.56	19.57	19.63	19.68	19.74	19.79	19.79	19.82
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	17.15	17.42	17.40	17.41	17.47	17.46	17.41	17.45	17.47	17.49	17.49	17.57	17.58	17.60	17.62
Wholesale trade.....	21.97	22.24	22.17	22.14	22.22	22.22	22.18	22.23	22.23	22.40	22.40	22.35	22.39	22.46	22.49
Retail trade.....	13.51	13.81	13.78	13.82	13.88	13.83	13.80	13.83	13.87	13.84	13.85	13.93	13.92	13.95	13.93
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.49	19.54	19.66	19.57	19.59	19.58	19.51	19.49	19.48	19.44	19.42	19.53	19.56	19.48	19.58
Utilities.....	30.82	31.61	31.53	31.46	31.63	32.01	31.66	31.83	31.80	32.18	31.80	32.21	32.09	32.07	32.09
Information.....	26.62	27.01	26.93	26.80	26.85	27.04	27.00	27.16	27.06	27.24	27.48	27.78	27.78	27.72	27.82
Financial activities.....	21.93	22.83	22.60	22.68	22.75	22.82	22.86	22.96	23.06	23.21	23.37	23.46	23.55	23.68	23.81
Professional and business services.....	23.12	23.28	23.22	23.19	23.19	23.21	23.23	23.29	23.28	23.40	23.48	23.56	23.57	23.58	23.57
Education and health services.....	20.77	21.09	21.05	21.03	21.10	21.08	21.09	21.14	21.16	21.19	21.25	21.27	21.34	21.31	21.34
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.45	11.62	11.62	11.61	11.63	11.64	11.65	11.64	11.66	11.65	11.67	11.65	11.71	11.74	11.74
Other services.....	17.32	17.59	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.63	17.66	17.69	17.71	17.77	17.79	17.87	17.78	17.81

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

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

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2012										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.83	\$19.65	\$19.61	\$19.75	\$19.62	\$19.89	\$19.83	\$19.87	\$19.98	\$20.08	\$20.11	\$20.05	\$20.11	
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	19.72	19.70	19.75	19.77	19.76	19.80	19.82	19.88	19.93	19.98	20.03	20.04	20.07	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.67	20.95	20.91	20.85	20.91	21.04	21.00	21.07	21.09	21.07	21.11	21.02	21.07	21.10	21.18	
Natural resources and mining.....	24.50	25.79	26.25	25.58	25.57	26.01	25.66	25.59	25.72	25.96	26.43	26.41	26.58	26.80	26.95	
Construction.....	23.65	23.98	23.73	23.84	23.84	24.06	24.14	24.28	24.25	24.14	24.22	24.09	24.13	24.15	24.16	
Manufacturing.....	18.93	19.08	19.14	19.01	19.04	19.08	19.00	19.08	19.09	19.17	19.23	19.24	19.25	19.23	19.27	
Durable goods.....	20.11	20.19	20.21	20.09	20.14	20.13	20.14	20.21	20.17	20.26	20.37	20.28	20.25	20.25	20.29	
Wood products	14.81	14.98	14.82	14.79	14.90	15.05	15.12	15.15	15.12	15.17	15.27	15.25	15.23	15.28	15.58	
Nonmetallic mineral products	18.16	18.15	18.23	18.26	18.22	18.18	18.27	18.31	18.21	18.09	18.20	18.06	18.04	18.01	18.12	
Primary metals	19.94	20.72	20.56	20.27	20.41	21.02	20.71	21.03	20.86	21.53	21.58	21.62	21.30	21.51	21.68	
Fabricated metal products	18.13	18.26	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23	18.22	18.29	18.35	18.35	18.52	18.38	18.32	18.32	18.22	
Machinery	19.54	20.17	20.06	20.00	20.03	20.21	20.31	20.49	20.30	20.40	20.37	20.47	20.58	20.51	20.48	
Computer and electronic products	23.32	23.34	23.61	23.31	23.40	23.43	23.38	23.32	23.07	22.86	23.22	23.29	23.28	23.35	23.39	
Electrical equipment and appliances	17.96	18.03	17.92	17.88	17.98	18.01	18.10	17.96	18.08	18.24	18.24	18.22	18.14	18.02	18.16	
Transportation equipment	25.34	24.59	24.81	24.55	24.66	24.22	24.28	24.30	24.42	24.63	24.56	24.39	24.39	24.40	24.57	
Furniture and related products	15.24	15.46	15.40	15.51	15.36	15.36	15.42	15.44	15.47	15.61	15.87	15.55	15.41	15.41	15.36	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.82	17.06	17.04	16.96	16.99	17.18	17.11	17.16	17.09	16.93	17.22	16.89	17.00	17.10	17.05	
Nondurable goods.....	17.06	17.30	17.38	17.25	17.25	17.39	17.19	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.37	17.55	17.61	17.53	17.59	
Food manufacturing	14.63	15.02	14.97	15.02	15.02	15.11	14.95	14.98	15.08	15.24	15.16	15.42	15.36	15.41	15.46	
Beverages and tobacco products																
Textile mills	13.79	13.51	13.71	13.41	13.51	13.47	13.52	13.68	13.57	13.56	13.54	13.80	13.83	13.82	13.88	
Textile product mills	12.21	12.77	12.51	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.90	12.87	13.08	13.15	13.21	13.00	12.87	12.81	12.92	
Apparel	11.96	12.89	12.83	12.91	12.87	13.12	12.91	13.03	13.02	12.96	12.87	12.94	12.91	12.97	13.13	
Leather and allied products																
Paper and paper products	20.28	20.43	20.54	20.18	20.27	20.55	20.28	20.63	20.83	20.57	20.29	20.51	20.78	20.32	20.39	
Printing and related support activities.....	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	17.67	17.72	
Petroleum and coal products	31.75	32.13	31.94	32.04	31.82	32.27	31.76	32.50	32.88	32.92	32.73	33.37	35.30	34.40	34.98	
Chemicals	21.45	21.45	21.87	21.52	21.41	21.59	21.34	21.43	21.23	21.09	21.05	21.24	21.24	21.18	21.18	
Plastics and rubber products	15.95	16.05	16.10	15.85	15.94	16.17	16.06	15.96	16.03	16.16	16.20	16.21	16.24	16.14	16.20	
PRIVATE SERVICE- PROVIDING	19.21	19.52	19.60	19.39	19.33	19.47	19.32	19.64	19.56	19.61	19.75	19.88	19.91	19.83	19.88	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	17.15	17.42	17.56	17.39	17.41	17.53	17.33	17.57	17.46	17.37	17.37	17.63	17.63	17.58	17.69	
Wholesale trade	21.97	22.24	22.33	22.01	22.09	22.37	22.05	22.33	22.21	22.40	22.66	22.49	22.41	22.30	22.51	
Retail trade	13.51	13.81	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.86	13.75	13.95	13.85	13.72	13.70	13.93	13.96	13.98	13.99	
Transportation and warehousing	19.49	19.54	19.74	19.53	19.55	19.75	19.49	19.54	19.46	19.35	19.31	19.64	19.56	19.42	19.59	
Utilities	30.82	31.61	31.86	31.63	31.19	31.98	31.51	32.06	31.89	32.52	31.69	32.04	31.87	32.04	32.32	
Information.....	26.62	27.01	27.16	26.78	26.51	26.94	26.85	27.52	27.29	27.15	27.55	27.86	27.72	27.67	28.01	
Financial activities.....	21.93	22.83	22.81	22.66	22.54	22.77	22.65	23.04	23.06	23.24	23.51	23.55	23.59	23.72	23.92	
Professional and business services.....	23.12	23.28	23.43	23.07	22.97	23.32	22.96	23.37	23.12	23.30	23.67	23.71	23.79	23.63	23.58	
Education and health services.....	20.77	21.09	21.05	20.98	21.03	21.14	21.07	21.19	21.18	21.20	21.27	21.33	21.31	21.30	21.35	
Leisure and hospitality	11.45	11.62	11.64	11.63	11.54	11.52	11.54	11.61	11.67	11.70	11.78	11.69	11.80	11.77	11.76	
Other services.....	17.32	17.59	17.65	17.60	17.52	17.51	17.51	17.66	17.65	17.67	17.84	17.79	17.86	17.87	17.91	

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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2012									2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$654.73	\$666.99	\$670.25	\$660.24	\$662.82	\$671.50	\$663.16	\$676.26	\$666.29	\$667.63	\$681.32	\$666.66	\$673.69	\$673.68	\$673.69
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	664.56	663.89	665.58	666.25	663.94	667.26	665.95	669.96	671.64	671.33	677.01	677.35	676.36
GOODS-PRODUCING	844.89	862.09	859.40	856.94	865.67	864.74	867.30	872.30	873.13	868.08	876.07	851.31	859.66	869.32	870.50
Natural resources and mining	1,144.64	1,201.92	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	1,214.04	1,234.31
CONSTRUCTION	921.84	942.75	923.10	936.91	951.22	955.18	965.60	971.20	972.43	951.12	951.85	917.83	926.59	949.10	949.49
Manufacturing	784.29	794.81	796.22	790.82	795.87	788.00	790.40	797.54	794.14	801.31	813.43	796.54	798.88	803.81	803.56
Durable goods.....	841.89	848.70	850.84	845.79	851.92	839.42	843.87	848.82	843.11	852.95	869.80	843.65	850.50	856.58	854.21
Wood products.....	587.77	615.58	615.03	622.66	619.84	609.53	616.90	619.64	622.94	631.07	639.81	632.88	638.14	650.93	668.38
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	768.35	765.98	769.31	772.40	787.10	774.47	776.48	781.84	779.39	767.02	768.04	733.24	743.25	760.02	762.85
Primary metals.....	889.27	908.06	912.86	893.91	904.16	901.76	909.17	923.22	901.15	934.40	949.52	931.82	930.81	939.99	940.91
Fabricated metal products.....	762.17	767.99	766.35	770.71	768.88	760.19	763.42	768.18	768.87	767.03	787.10	766.45	771.27	771.27	767.06
Machinery.....	842.96	863.99	862.58	856.00	861.29	862.97	871.30	872.87	862.75	860.88	877.95	863.83	880.82	888.08	880.64
Computer and electronic products.....	943.88	943.99	953.84	934.73	947.70	941.89	932.86	944.46	922.80	930.40	958.99	926.94	938.18	950.35	947.30
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	732.16	749.84	743.68	743.81	744.37	738.41	738.48	748.93	755.74	777.02	786.14	756.13	756.44	747.83	744.56
Transportation equipment.....	1,094.46	1,076.09	1,086.68	1,072.84	1,087.51	1,046.30	1,056.18	1,059.48	1,067.15	1,083.72	1,097.83	1,060.97	1,063.40	1,068.72	1,071.25
Furniture and related products.....	608.00	617.70	619.08	615.75	617.47	622.08	616.80	612.97	604.88	615.03	636.39	609.56	610.24	617.94	615.94
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	654.90	669.49	664.56	664.83	669.41	671.74	670.71	672.67	668.22	673.81	697.41	667.16	676.60	687.42	680.30
Nondurable goods.....	696.03	710.30	709.10	705.53	707.25	709.51	708.23	717.12	716.97	718.62	726.07	719.55	718.49	716.98	722.95
Food manufacturing.....	588.19	609.72	594.31	606.81	600.80	607.42	615.94	621.67	621.30	627.89	630.66	626.05	612.86	617.94	623.04
Beverages and tobacco products.....	574.61	575.77	597.76	565.9	591.74	573.82	582.71	599.18	583.51	547.82	541.6	558.9	578.09	583.2	573.24
Textile mills.....	477.49	507.1	492.89	501.08	518.93	495.98	508.26	504.5	510.12	524.69	532.36	484.9	490.35	502.15	500
Textile product mills.....	456.97	478.3	477.28	478.96	485.2	476.26	468.63	478.2	480.44	480.82	477.48	482.66	485.42	482.48	488.44
Apparel.....	870.53	877.5	885.27	865.72	877.69	879.54	863.93	887.09	895.69	886.57	884.64	871.68	885.23	875.79	866.58
Leather and allied products.....	870.53	877.5	885.27	865.72	877.69	879.54	863.93	887.09	895.69	886.57	884.64	871.68	885.23	875.79	866.58
Paper and paper products.....	870.53	877.5	885.27	865.72	877.69	879.54	863.93	887.09	895.69	886.57	884.64	871.68	885.23	875.79	866.58
Printing and related support activities.....	655.81	665.47	661.43	655.7	659.14	657.23	671.03	679.56	675.9	671.06	691.68	678.29	671.59	676.76	678.68
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,390.80	1,512.11	1,478.82	1,515.49	1,482.81	1,516.69	1,489.54	1,556.75	1,574.95	1,560.41	1,521.95	1,531.68	1,659.10	1,616.80	1,647.56
Chemicals.....	910.88	910.03	925.1	910.3	907.78	908.94	904.82	915.06	902.28	902.65	915.68	911.2	906.95	906.5	914.98
Plastics and rubber products.....	669.54	671.28	679.42	664.12	669.48	671.06	664.88	660.74	668.45	678.72	685.26	679.2	672.34	671.42	680.4
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	622.28	634.6	638.96	626.3	628.23	638.62	627.9	644.19	631.79	635.36	649.78	636.16	643.09	640.51	642.12
Trade, transportation, and utilities	577.71	588.7	593.53	584.3	588.46	597.77	587.49	599.14	586.66	585.37	595.79	581.79	587.08	590.69	590.85
Wholesale trade.....	845.44	860.74	870.87	847.39	854.88	870.19	846.72	875.34	857.31	862.4	888.27	861.37	862.79	858.55	866.64
Retail trade.....	412.09	421.85	425.65	420.43	423.81	428.27	423.5	428.27	418.27	415.72	423.33	410.94	414.61	419.4	416.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	737	742.23	742.22	736.28	744.86	754.45	744.52	748.38	741.43	744.98	755.02	738.46	739.37	745.73	750.3
Utilities.....	1,296.92	1,298.19	1,309.45	1,309.48	1,275.67	1,320.77	1,285.61	1,324.08	1,310.68	1,391.86	1,299.29	1,304.03	1,332.17	1,336.07	1,350.98
Information	964.85	971.22	983.19	948.01	949.06	980.62	958.55	996.22	968.8	974.69	1,000.07	986.24	984.06	979.52	991.55
Financial activities	798.71	840.57	848.53	820.29	820.46	847.04	826.73	861.7	841.69	852.91	883.98	857.22	861.04	863.41	870.69
Professional and business services	813.37	822.19	836.45	809.76	810.84	827.86	810.49	836.65	811.51	817.83	847.39	822.74	835.03	829.41	832.37
Education and health services	670.24	682.74	682.02	675.56	679.27	687.05	680.56	690.79	682	684.76	693.4	686.83	688.31	683.73	685.34
Leisure and hospitality	283.82	290.43	291	289.59	291.96	296.06	293.12	291.41	289.42	286.65	294.5	281.73	291.46	294.25	292.82
Other services	532.63	539.31	541.86	536.8	534.36	542.81	537.56	545.69	538.33	537.17	549.47	540.82	546.52	546.82	548.05

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
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	57.0	55.6								
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	66.5	65.4								
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	70.9	67.9								
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	70.3	69.7								
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	50.6	45.1								
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	59.3	56.2								
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	55.6	53.7								
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	54.9								

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012			2013				2012			2013			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
Total ²	3,646	3,789	3,612	3,611	3,899	3,875	3,757	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7
Industry														
Total private ²	3,295	3,421	3,235	3,194	3,478	3,473	3,355	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
Construction.....	100	96	95	104	116	108	108	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing.....	265	271	242	253	274	271	245	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	618	731	704	645	644	669	711	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Professional and business services.....	661	649	575	690	709	692	692	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Education and health services.....	667	691	670	579	672	687	652	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	438	481	453	453	488	500	465	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2
Government.....	350	368	377	417	421	402	402	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Region³														
Northeast.....	643	674	661	668	700	699	643	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4
South.....	1,434	1,434	1,364	1,441	1,547	1,501	1,466	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
Midwest.....	829	912	838	723	831	825	781	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
West.....	740	769	749	778	821	850	867	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012			2013				2012			2013			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
Total ²	4,287	4,420	4,195	4,298	4,451	4,227	4,425	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3
Industry														
Total private ²	4,031	4,134	3,915	4,015	4,138	3,931	4,133	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Construction.....	318	386	280	326	353	320	285	5.6	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.9
Manufacturing.....	234	234	236	219	231	201	224	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	911	900	890	868	936	821	898	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.5
Professional and business services.....	864	912	798	878	845	831	937	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.1
Education and health services.....	489	471	506	507	499	520	541	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	752	697	759	747	762	776	797	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7
Government.....	255	286	280	283	313	295	292	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Region³														
Northeast.....	637	736	687	675	716	722	751	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
South.....	1,729	1,645	1,660	1,787	1,843	1,640	1,782	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.6
Midwest.....	931	1,013	924	906	848	907	931	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0
West.....	990	1,026	924	930	1,044	959	962	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.2

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012			2013				2012			2013			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
Total ²	4,079	4,179	4,062	4,173	4,180	4,123	4,279	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
Industry														
Total private ²	3,751	3,885	3,772	3,872	3,884	3,819	3,973	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	288	359	263	315	322	316	300	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.2
Manufacturing.....	220	229	231	215	225	203	218	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	828	774	840	854	863	820	867	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
Professional and business services.....	784	849	813	845	770	780	869	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.7
Education and health services.....	456	465	468	486	482	482	531	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	726	694	729	715	730	738	738	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Government.....	328	294	290	302	296	304	305	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Region³														
Northeast.....	666	656	663	724	682	711	694	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,628	1,585	1,609	1,587	1,712	1,599	1,670	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4
Midwest.....	851	982	894	849	874	880	932	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
West.....	933	956	895	1,013	911	933	983	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012			2013				2012			2013			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
Total ²	2,079	2,140	2,126	2,260	2,286	2,099	2,251	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Industry														
Total private ²	1,929	2,010	1,999	2,128	2,159	1,967	2,104	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Construction.....	93	90	68	134	106	91	95	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing.....	96	106	116	98	102	94	106	.8	.9	1.0	.8	.9	.8	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	461	465	452	491	501	446	483	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Professional and business services.....	360	394	413	375	385	372	465	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Education and health services.....	255	280	273	299	289	281	286	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	437	442	451	472	491	445	443	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1
Government.....	150	130	127	132	127	131	146	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7
Region³														
Northeast.....	290	292	315	352	311	288	309	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
South.....	875	883	892	908	1,034	894	947	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9
Midwest.....	452	496	454	479	469	473	534	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
West.....	462	469	465	522	472	444	461	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

³ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

Virgin Islands.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.² Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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

24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	\$4,587,708,584	\$35,323	\$679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
2009	9,003,197	128,607,842	5,859,232,422	45,559	876
UI covered					
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	\$4,454,966,824	\$35,077	\$675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
2009	8,937,616	125,781,130	5,667,704,722	45,060	867
Private industry covered					
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	\$3,887,626,769	\$35,337	\$680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
2009	8,709,115	106,947,104	4,829,211,805	45,155	868
State government covered					
2000	65,096	4,370,160	\$158,618,365	\$36,296	\$698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
2009	67,075	4,639,715	226,148,903	48,742	937
Local government covered					
2000	141,491	12,620,081	\$408,721,690	\$32,387	\$623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
2009	161,427	14,194,311	612,344,014	43,140	830
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
2000	50,256	2,871,489	\$132,741,760	\$46,228	\$889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275
2009	65,581	2,826,713	191,527,700	67,756	1,303

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

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2009

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,673,470	5,396,379	1,372,066	917,124	619,710	208,342	116,230	28,460	10,018	5,141
Employment, March	106,811,928	7,655,167	9,090,916	12,402,665	18,661,722	14,311,905	17,267,316	9,739,523	6,812,850	10,869,864
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,678	71,920	23,395	14,867	9,674	3,218	1,798	557	189	60
Employment, March	1,671,238	114,506	154,613	200,225	290,721	219,346	272,879	190,717	127,225	101,006
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	841,895	593,637	117,797	69,486	42,421	12,009	5,208	1,004	254	79
Employment, March	5,927,257	750,065	771,369	934,164	1,265,441	817,103	768,721	335,349	170,276	114,769
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	353,643	145,720	59,845	52,049	48,545	22,752	16,627	5,187	1,972	946
Employment, March	12,092,961	244,232	401,010	715,491	1,510,229	1,588,920	2,528,984	1,779,448	1,333,297	1,991,350
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,894,905	1,033,036	375,292	246,643	148,518	49,772	32,487	7,193	1,500	464
Employment, March	24,586,392	1,677,443	2,499,579	3,315,288	4,451,666	3,466,697	4,754,309	2,475,362	986,198	959,850
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	146,483	86,433	20,709	15,824	13,049	5,437	3,310	1,046	458	217
Employment, March	2,855,390	116,231	137,955	215,809	401,856	374,575	498,814	363,892	311,123	435,135
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	841,782	557,483	151,027	76,069	37,169	11,153	5,768	1,759	907	447
Employment, March	7,643,521	858,488	993,689	1,001,354	1,107,323	763,190	864,862	608,781	630,533	815,301
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,517,365	1,055,297	196,348	124,698	83,581	30,884	18,369	5,326	2,047	815
Employment, March	16,516,273	1,410,994	1,290,519	1,682,005	2,542,519	2,131,798	2,769,134	1,819,751	1,394,329	1,475,224
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	858,136	417,186	184,310	120,602	78,973	28,774	20,050	4,427	1,976	1,838
Employment, March	18,268,572	733,986	1,225,826	1,623,193	2,380,692	2,002,526	3,016,357	1,503,953	1,376,575	4,405,464
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	733,354	283,960	124,005	140,576	133,542	38,935	9,942	1,532	603	259
Employment, March	12,723,443	448,520	837,732	1,973,561	4,006,199	2,578,345	1,402,865	518,812	411,444	545,965
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,193,934	988,947	116,718	55,617	24,052	5,381	2,663	428	112	16
Employment, March	4,361,271	1,168,997	762,081	732,752	699,997	367,591	389,163	143,040	71,850	25,800

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,714	21,887	5.7
Akron, OH	40,376	40,447	0.2
Albany, GA	34,314	35,160	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	43,912	44,859	2.2
Albuquerque, NM	39,342	40,301	2.4
Alexandria, LA	34,783	35,446	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	42,500	42,577	0.2
Altoona, PA	32,986	33,827	2.5
Amarillo, TX	38,215	37,938	-0.7
Ames, IA	38,558	39,301	1.9
Anchorage, AK	46,935	48,345	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,326	31,363	0.1
Anderson, SC	32,322	32,599	0.9
Ann Arbor, MI	48,987	48,925	-0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL	36,227	36,773	1.5
Appleton, WI	37,522	37,219	-0.8
Asheville, NC	34,070	34,259	0.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA	35,503	35,948	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,064	48,156	0.2
Atlantic City, NJ	40,337	39,810	-1.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL	32,651	33,367	2.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	38,068	38,778	1.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47,355	47,183	-0.4
Bakersfield, CA	39,476	40,046	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	48,438	49,214	1.6
Bangor, ME	33,829	34,620	2.3
Barnstable Town, MA	38,839	38,970	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA	41,961	42,677	1.7
Battle Creek, MI	42,782	43,555	1.8
Bay City, MI	36,489	36,940	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	43,302	43,224	-0.2
Bellingham, WA	35,864	36,757	2.5
Bend, OR	35,044	35,336	0.8
Billings, MT	36,155	36,660	1.4
Binghamton, NY	37,731	38,200	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	43,651	43,783	0.3
Bismarck, ND	35,389	36,082	2.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,272	35,344	0.2
Bloomington, IN	33,220	33,828	1.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	43,918	44,925	2.3
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,315	37,410	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	61,128	60,549	-0.9
Boulder, CO	53,455	52,433	-1.9
Bowling Green, KY	34,861	34,824	-0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	40,421	42,128	4.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	80,018	77,076	-3.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	28,342	28,855	1.8
Brunswick, GA	34,458	34,852	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,984	39,218	0.6
Burlington, NC	34,283	33,094	-3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	43,559	44,101	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,897	34,726	-0.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,866	37,641	-0.6
Carson City, NV	43,858	44,532	1.5
Casper, WY	43,851	42,385	-3.3
Cedar Rapids, IA	42,356	41,874	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	37,408	38,478	2.9
Charleston, WV	40,442	41,436	2.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	38,035	38,766	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	47,332	46,291	-2.2
Charlottesville, VA	41,777	42,688	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	37,258	37,839	1.6
Cheyenne, WY	37,452	38,378	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	51,775	51,048	-1.4
Chico, CA	34,310	35,179	2.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	43,801	44,012	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,991	33,282	0.9
Cleveland, TN	35,010	35,029	0.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	43,467	43,256	-0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,353	31,513	0.5
College Station-Bryan, TX	33,967	34,332	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO	40,973	41,885	2.2
Columbia, MO	34,331	35,431	3.2
Columbia, SC	37,514	38,314	2.1
Columbus, GA-AL	35,067	35,614	1.6
Columbus, IN	42,610	41,540	-2.5
Columbus, OH	43,533	43,877	0.8
Corpus Christi, TX	38,771	38,090	-1.8
Corvallis, OR	42,343	42,700	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$32,583	\$33,409	2.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	50,331	49,965	-0.7
Dalton, GA	34,403	35,024	1.8
Danville, IL	35,602	35,552	-0.1
Danville, VA	30,580	30,778	0.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	40,425	40,790	0.9
Dayton, OH	40,824	40,972	0.4
Decatur, AL	36,855	37,145	0.8
Decatur, IL	42,012	41,741	-0.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,938	33,021	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	51,270	51,733	0.9
Des Moines, IA	43,918	44,073	0.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	50,081	48,821	-2.5
Dothan, AL	32,965	33,888	2.8
Dover, DE	36,375	37,039	1.8
Dubuque, IA	35,656	35,665	0.0
Duluth, MN-WI	36,307	36,045	-0.7
Durham, NC	53,700	54,857	2.2
Eau Claire, WI	33,549	34,186	1.9
El Centro, CA	33,239	34,220	3.0
Elizabethtown, KY	33,728	34,970	3.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,858	35,823	-0.1
Elmira, NY	36,984	36,995	0.0
El Paso, TX	31,837	32,665	2.6
Erie, PA	35,992	35,995	0.0
Eugene-Springfield, OR	35,380	35,497	0.3
Evansville, IN-KY	38,304	38,219	-0.2
Fairbanks, AK	44,225	45,328	2.5
Fajardo, PR	22,984	23,467	2.1
Fargo, ND-MN	36,745	37,309	1.5
Farmington, NM	41,155	40,437	-1.7
Fayetteville, NC	34,619	35,755	3.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	39,025	40,265	3.2
Flagstaff, AZ	35,353	36,050	2.0
Flint, MI	39,206	38,682	-1.3
Florence, SC	34,841	35,509	1.9
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	32,088	32,471	1.2
Fond du Lac, WI	36,166	35,667	-1.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	40,154	40,251	0.2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	32,130	32,004	-0.4
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	36,454	37,823	3.8
Fort Wayne, IN	36,806	37,038	0.6
Fresno, CA	36,038	36,427	1.1
Gadsden, AL	31,718	32,652	2.9
Gainesville, FL	37,282	38,863	4.2
Gainesville, GA	37,929	37,924	0.0
Glens Falls, NY	34,531	35,215	2.0
Goldsboro, NC	30,607	30,941	1.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	32,207	33,455	3.9
Grand Junction, CO	39,246	38,450	-2.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	39,868	40,341	1.2
Great Falls, MT	31,962	32,737	2.4
Greeley, CO	38,700	37,656	-2.7
Green Bay, WI	39,247	39,387	0.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,919	38,020	0.3
Greenville, NC	34,672	35,542	2.5
Greenville, SC	37,592	37,921	0.9
Guayama, PR	27,189	28,415	4.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	35,700	36,251	1.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	36,472	36,459	0.0
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	35,374	35,402	0.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	42,330	43,152	1.9
Harrisonburg, VA	34,197	34,814	1.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,446	54,534	0.2
Hattiesburg, MS	31,629	32,320	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,810	32,429	-1.2
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,854	35,032	3.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,953	37,080	-2.3
Honolulu, HI	42,090	42,814	1.7
Hot Springs, AR	29,042	29,414	1.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	44,345	44,264	-0.2
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	55,407	54,779	-1.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	35,717	36,835	3.1
Huntsville, AL	47,427	49,240	3.8
Idaho Falls, ID	30,485	30,875	1.3
Indianapolis, IN	43,128	43,078	-0.1
Iowa City, IA	39,070	39,703	1.6
Ithaca, NY	41,689	42,779	2.6
Jackson, MI	38,672	38,635	-0.1
Jackson, MS	36,730	37,118	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	41,524	41,804	0.7
Jacksonville, NC	27,893	29,006	4.0
Janesville, WI	36,906	36,652	-0.7
Jefferson City, MO	33,766	34,474	2.1
Johnson City, TN	32,759	33,949	3.6
Johnstown, PA	32,464	33,238	2.4
Jonesboro, AR	31,532	31,793	0.8
Joplin, MO	32,156	32,741	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	34,451	34,539	0.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	44,155	44,331	0.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	41,878	43,705	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	34,299	35,674	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	37,260	37,234	-0.1
Kingston, NY	35,883	36,325	1.2
Knoxville, TN	38,912	39,353	1.1
Kokomo, IN	44,117	42,248	-4.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	34,078	34,836	2.2
Lafayette, IN	37,832	38,313	1.3
Lafayette, LA	42,748	42,050	-1.6
Lake Charles, LA	39,982	39,263	-1.8
Lakeland, FL	35,195	35,485	0.8
Lancaster, PA	38,127	38,328	0.5
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	42,339	42,764	1.0
Laredo, TX	29,572	29,952	1.3
Las Cruces, NM	32,894	34,264	4.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	43,120	42,674	-1.0
Lawrence, KS	32,313	32,863	1.7
Lawton, OK	32,258	33,206	2.9
Lebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	32,783	32,850	0.2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	34,396	34,678	0.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	40,034	40,446	1.0
Lima, OH	35,381	36,224	2.4
Lincoln, NE	35,834	36,281	1.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	38,902	40,331	3.7
Logan, UT-ID	29,392	29,608	0.7
Longview, TX	38,902	38,215	-1.8
Longview, WA	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	51,520	51,344	-0.3
Louisville, KY-IN	40,596	41,101	1.2
Lubbock, TX	33,867	34,318	1.3
Lynchburg, VA	35,207	35,503	0.8
Macon, GA	34,623	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 workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ	\$33,529	\$33,477	-0.2
Odessa, TX	44,316	42,295	-4.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	34,778	35,562	2.3
Oklahoma City, OK	39,363	39,525	0.4
Olympia, WA	40,714	41,921	3.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	40,097	40,555	1.1
Orlando, FL	39,322	39,225	-0.2
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	41,781	41,300	-1.2
Owensboro, KY	34,956	35,264	0.9
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	46,490	47,066	1.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	42,089	43,111	2.4
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	34,361	34,857	1.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	35,102	35,650	1.6
Pascagoula, MS	42,734	43,509	1.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	34,829	35,683	2.5
Peoria, IL	44,562	44,747	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	51,814	52,237	0.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	44,482	44,838	0.8
Pine Bluff, AR	34,106	34,588	1.4
Pittsburgh, PA	44,124	44,234	0.2
Pittsfield, MA	38,957	38,690	-0.7
Pocatello, ID	30,608	30,690	0.3
Ponce, PR	21,818	22,556	3.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	39,711	40,012	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	45,326	45,544	0.5
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	36,174	36,130	-0.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	42,148	43,054	2.1
Prescott, AZ	33,004	32,927	-0.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	42,141	42,428	0.7
Provo-Orem, UT	35,516	35,695	0.5
Pueblo, CO	34,055	34,889	2.4
Punta Gorda, FL	32,927	32,563	-1.1
Racine, WI	41,232	40,623	-1.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC	43,912	44,016	0.2
Rapid City, SD	32,227	32,821	1.8
Reading, PA	40,691	41,083	1.0
Redding, CA	35,655	35,912	0.7
Reno-Sparks, NV	42,167	42,232	0.2
Richmond, VA	45,244	44,960	-0.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	38,617	38,729	0.3
Roanoke, VA	36,475	37,153	1.9
Rochester, MN	46,196	46,999	1.7
Rochester, NY	41,728	41,761	0.1
Rockford, IL	39,210	38,843	-0.9
Rocky Mount, NC	33,110	33,613	1.5
Rome, GA	35,229	35,913	1.9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	47,924	48,204	0.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	37,549	38,009	1.2
St. Cloud, MN	35,069	35,883	2.3
St. George, UT	29,291	29,608	1.1
St. Joseph, MO-KS	32,651	33,555	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	45,419	44,080	-2.9
Salem, OR	34,891	35,691	2.3
Salinas, CA	40,235	40,258	0.1
Salisbury, MD	35,901	36,396	1.4
Salt Lake City, UT	41,628	42,613	2.4
San Angelo, TX	32,852	33,043	0.6
San Antonio, TX	38,876	39,596	1.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	49,079	49,240	0.3
Sandusky, OH	33,760	33,117	-1.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	65,100	65,367	0.4
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	19,875	20,452	2.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	80,063	79,609	-0.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	26,839	27,620	2.9
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	38,134	38,913	2.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	42,617	43,257	1.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	41,471	40,880	-1.4
Santa Fe, NM	38,646	39,536	2.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	43,757	43,274	-1.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	36,781	36,856	0.2
Savannah, GA	37,846	38,343	1.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	34,902	35,404	1.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	53,667	54,650	1.8
Sheboygan, WI	37,834	38,114	0.7
Sherman-Denison, TX	36,081	36,151	0.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	36,308	36,706	1.1
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	34,326	34,087	-0.7
Sioux Falls, SD	36,982	37,562	1.6
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	37,654	37,811	0.4
Spartanburg, SC	39,313	39,104	-0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA	39,075	39,274	0.5
Sumter, SC	30,842	31,074	0.8
Syracuse, NY	40,554	41,141	1.4
Tallahassee, FL	37,433	38,083	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ	31,351	32,474	3.6

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

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

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

⁴ Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

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

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2013										
Civilian workers²	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.7	118.3	0.5	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
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
Workers by industry											
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	.4	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 ³	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	121.4	.6	1.9
Private industry workers	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	116.9	117.2	117.7	.4	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
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
Workers by industry and occupational group											
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, compensation¹ 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
State and local government workers.....	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	118.6	119.7	119.9	120.5	.5	1.9
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 ³	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	121.4	.6	1.9

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2013										
Civilian workers¹	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 administration ²	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.7	.3	1.0
Private industry workers.....	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
State and local government workers.....	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.2	116.4	.2	1.0
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 ²	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.7	.3	1.0

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2011				2012				2013	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2013										
Civilian workers	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	120.2	120.4	120.9	0.4	1.9
Private industry workers	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
State and local government workers	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		
COMPENSATION												
Workers by bargaining status ¹												
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	
Workers by region ¹												
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	
WAGES AND SALARIES												
Workers by bargaining status ¹												
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	
Workers by region ¹												
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	

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations ²	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations ²	33	40	39	38	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	36
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	38
Service occupations.....	15	16	17	18	20
Full-time.....	40	46	45	44	44
Part-time.....	6	8	9	10	9
Union.....	51	68	67	63	62
Non-union.....	30	33	33	33	33
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	22	26	24	23	23
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	47	53	52	52	51
Goods-producing industries.....	42	49	49	49	45
Service-providing industries.....	29	33	33	32	33
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	21	24	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	44	52	51	50	49
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	78	77
Vision care					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
Outpatient Prescription drug coverage					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62	60
Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee					
Single coverage					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
Family coverage					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

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

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

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

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

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

Benefit	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance.....	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term 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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	19	19	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	
In effect during period.....	19	21	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	6	5	1	2	0	0	
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	112.5	148.1	3.6	4.5	18.5	11.7	21.2	26.5	0.0	26.2	7.4	8.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
In effect during period (in thousands).....	112.5	150.4	4.9	9.4	23.4	13.0	22.5	27.8	1.3	27.5	14.2	8.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	1,020.2	1,130.8	48.9	125.8	126.8	182.4	72.3	210.2	28.6	157.3	29.5	88.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2012										2013			
	2011	2012	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS																
All items.....	224.939	229.594	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407	231.317	230.221	229.601	230.280	232.166	232.773	232.531	
All items (1967 = 100).....	673.818	687.761	689.232	688.423	687.415	686.294	690.113	693.192	692.923	689.639	687.782	689.818	695.467	697.284	696.561	
Food and beverages.....	227.866	233.670	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718	234.742	235.230	236.183	236.230	236.267	236.761	
Food.....	227.842	233.777	233.234	233.339	233.563	233.630	234.156	234.298	234.878	234.896	235.390	236.341	236.301	236.332	236.841	
Food at home.....	226.201	231.774	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306	231.708	231.615	232.456	232.295	232.901	234.240	234.033	233.777	234.082	
Cereals and bakery products.....	260.311	267.682	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449	267.794	266.655	267.828	267.817	268.057	269.078	269.304	269.504	271.388	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	223.161	231.042	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309	232.475	231.555	232.917	232.303	232.262	232.461	233.041	233.294	234.320	
Dairy and related products ¹	212.745	217.270	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434	214.549	215.311	217.083	218.921	219.443	220.319	219.526	218.123	218.141	
Fruits and vegetables.....	284.662	282.827	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173	280.672	282.092	284.065	284.367	288.516	293.714	293.742	291.284	287.545	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	166.790	168.606	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375	167.622	168.820	168.479	168.222	168.204	169.593	168.977	168.736	168.812	
Other foods at home.....	197.358	204.844	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508	205.864	205.266	205.267	204.531	204.626	205.387	204.763	205.264	206.177	
Sugar and sweets.....	207.832	214.670	215.776	214.714	215.549	216.508	214.962	215.410	214.941	212.272	213.265	214.726	212.039	212.165	211.978	
Fats and oils.....	219.163	232.579	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067	231.462	233.223	233.074	231.588	231.540	234.392	232.036	230.109	229.981	
Other foods.....	209.292	216.611	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289	218.158	216.980	217.088	216.748	216.708	217.107	217.052	218.012	219.353	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	123.996	128.303	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706	129.279	128.888	128.400	128.936	129.455	129.261	128.514	128.841	130.006	
Food away from home ¹	231.401	237.986	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337	239.057	239.565	239.742	240.038	240.359	240.713	240.930	241.409	242.236	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	162.794	166.503	165.500	165.671	166.406	166.538	166.759	167.215	167.475	167.835	167.816	168.126	168.142	168.816	169.450	
Alcoholic beverages.....	226.685	230.800	230.092	230.766	231.444	231.192	230.674	231.018	231.058	231.178	231.572	232.558	233.898	234.015	234.282	
Housing.....	219.102	222.715	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316	223.699	223.901	223.708	223.814	224.032	224.790	225.382	225.643	225.986	
Shelter.....	251.646	257.083	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409	257.843	258.252	258.829	258.999	259.298	260.039	260.720	261.330	261.655	
Rent of primary residence.....	253.638	260.367	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107	260.677	261.421	262.707	263.365	264.098	264.700	265.256	265.821	265.984	
Lodging away from home.....	137.401	140.521	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964	145.981	142.337	140.038	132.399	129.021	134.070	138.380	143.390	143.766	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	259.570	264.838	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740	265.422	266.013	266.581	267.099	267.480	267.995	268.448	268.802	269.216	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	127.379	131.271	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562	131.748	131.512	131.810	132.468	133.852	133.946	135.459	135.436	134.017	
Fuels and utilities.....	220.367	218.986	216.006	216.388	221.789	221.449	222.769	222.634	218.287	217.964	218.496	220.228	220.992	220.251	221.382	
Fuels.....	193.648	189.308	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913	192.759	192.636	187.657	187.141	187.642	189.190	189.768	188.810	189.969	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	337.123	335.908	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380	321.824	330.366	334.080	335.075	335.590	338.084	346.070	341.601	330.459	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	194.386	189.679	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679	194.136	193.579	187.970	187.359	187.880	189.444	189.679	188.856	190.669	
Household furnishings and operations.....	124.943	125.749	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077	125.610	125.310	125.300	125.500	125.202	125.400	125.601	125.330	125.198	
Apparel.....	122.111	126.265	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	125.656	124.687	126.303	128.279	128.861	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	114.698	119.530	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691	119.152	120.413	122.046	122.155	118.525	119.613	119.655	120.427	123.346	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	109.166	112.990	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499	107.666	115.789	119.833	117.143	111.974	109.437	112.222	115.810	115.217	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.571	119.664	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920	119.121	121.344	123.667	121.410	119.652	117.993	118.900	117.609	116.549	
Footwear.....	128.482	131.834	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847	130.981	134.326	136.228	135.849	133.908	132.998	134.158	134.956	136.096	
Transportation.....	212.366	217.337	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294	219.110	221.745	220.232	214.525	211.853	212.299	219.491	221.080	218.592	
Private transportation.....	207.641	212.752	218.563	215.978	211.423	209.458	214.763	217.530	215.832	209.745	206.874	207.331	214.823	216.167	213.438	
New and used motor vehicles ²	99.770	100.604	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811	101.458	100.572	99.935	99.645	99.743	99.984	100.345	100.809	101.162	
New vehicles.....	141.883	144.232	144.522	144.401	144.367	143.953	143.749	143.725	144.011	144.762	145.181	145.871	145.925	145.989	146.188	
Used cars and trucks ¹	149.011	150.330	151.087	153.565	155.306	155.815	154.851	151.118	148.293	145.862	145.234	145.260	146.718	148.753	150.160	
Motor fuel.....	302.619	312.660	336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502	317.798	330.923	324.131	299.777	287.408	288.108	316.580	320.739	309.048	
Gasoline (all types).....	301.694	311.470	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498	316.859	329.898	322.934	298.131	285.606	286.417	315.243	319.523	307.814	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	143.909	148.560	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048	148.854	148.798	148.683	148.509	148.761	147.931	147.659	147.916	147.220	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	253.099	257.582	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423	257.641	258.024	258.578	258.943	258.845	259.752	260.234	260.156	260.341	
Public transportation.....	269.403	271.351	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.033	268.755	268.791	270.681	272.244	273.364	273.577	274.684	280.356	282.364	
Medical care.....	400.258	414.924	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759	417.123	418.039	418.359	418.653	418.654	420.687	423.221	424.154	423.815	
Medical care commodities.....	324.089	333.609	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048	336.004	335.721	335.768	334.285	332.684	334.046	334.405	335.198	335.293	
Medical care services.....	423.810	440.341	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305	442.410	443.812	444.242	445.278	445.955	448.226	451.625	452.596	452.083	
Professional services.....	335.666	341.994	339.833	341.023	342.223	342.808	343.672	344.281	344.282	344.158	344.409	345.969	347.303	348.071	348.863	
Hospital and related services.....	641.488	672.078	667.727	669.475	673.716	675.570	671.963	675.152	676.952	681.730	684.005	688.146	697.701	699.196	694.601	
Recreation ²	113.357	114.703	114.656	114.689	115.080	114.944	114.929	114.963	114.774	114.763	114.442	114.816	115.350	115.386	115.359	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	98.401	99.416	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630	99.747	99.712	99.067	98.812	98.515	98.993	99.824	100.251	100.054	
Education and communication ²	131.466	133.844	133.284	133.470	133.456	133.546	134.039	134.639	134.767	134.736	134.694	135.225	135.517	135.625	135.230	
Education ²	207.768	216.328	213.130	213.499	213.600	215.156	218.286	220.524	220.830	220.856	220.818	221.822	221.742	221.861	221.882	
Educational books and supplies.....	529.545	562.555														

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	362.854	372.723	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084	375.059	375.109	375.994	376.370	375.951	377.011	379.477	379.881	381.239	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	183.862	187.577	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872	187.952	189.575	189.338	186.845	185.204	185.613	188.539	189.286	188.513	
Food and beverages.....	227.866	233.670	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718	234.742	235.230	236.183	236.230	236.267	236.761	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	159.943	162.745	166.479	164.851	161.964	160.419	163.121	165.317	164.757	161.274	158.782	158.949	163.006	164.031	162.746	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	208.427	213.804	220.859	217.222	211.164	208.076	214.091	219.443	218.745	211.925	207.019	207.108	215.053	216.959	214.148	
Apparel	122.111	126.265	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	125.656	124.687	126.303	128.279	128.861	
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	266.957	273.168	283.379	277.900	269.465	266.207	275.298	280.967	278.142	268.048	262.409	263.151	275.194	277.105	272.136	
Durables.....	112.557	112.790	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751	113.250	112.394	111.970	111.719	111.563	111.805	112.097	112.269	112.460	
Services.....	265.762	271.374	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062	272.560	273.014	273.066	273.323	273.694	274.639	275.521	275.994	276.268	
Rent of shelter ³	262.208	267.848	266.747	267.176	267.708	268.184	268.637	269.073	269.674	269.838	270.122	270.900	271.583	272.227	272.601	
Transportation services.....	268.002	272.858	272.146	272.912	273.239	272.860	272.651	273.044	274.883	276.008	276.982	277.406	277.960	278.874	279.065	
Other services.....	314.431	322.304	320.824	321.309	322.052	322.397	323.412	324.441	324.632	324.789	324.870	325.993	327.276	327.576	327.216	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	224.503	228.962	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417	229.813	230.985	230.787	229.509	228.709	229.344	231.543	232.243	231.880	
All items less shelter.....	217.048	221.446	222.552	222.010	221.336	220.629	222.251	223.535	223.181	221.572	220.582	221.246	223.629	224.241	223.774	
All items less medical care.....	216.325	220.553	221.159	220.833	220.416	219.972	221.275	222.301	222.195	221.049	220.408	221.028	222.876	223.465	223.229	
Commodities less food.....	162.409	165.264	168.899	167.323	164.516	162.997	165.628	167.785	167.239	163.834	161.405	161.594	165.599	166.605	165.355	
Nondurables less food.....	209.615	214.954	221.619	218.198	212.479	209.533	215.220	220.322	219.660	213.188	208.549	208.685	216.300	218.116	215.460	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	262.123	268.175	277.443	272.494	264.847	261.851	270.110	275.315	272.738	263.531	258.414	259.172	270.277	272.032	267.516	
Nondurables.....	219.049	224.622	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463	224.939	227.913	227.788	224.101	221.668	222.160	226.490	227.540	226.246	
Services less rent of shelter ³	290.554	296.561	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722	298.312	298.823	298.222	298.609	299.113	300.332	301.520	301.825	301.999	
Services less medical care services.....	253.554	258.479	257.121	257.615	258.817	259.084	259.599	259.993	260.023	260.231	260.580	261.438	262.164	262.602	262.919	
Energy.....	243.909	246.080	255.736	250.306	244.167	239.972	250.306	256.332	250.523	238.946	233.473	234.624	248.146	249.565	244.757	
All items less energy.....	224.806	229.717	229.252	229.520	229.788	229.811	230.148	230.661	231.169	231.160	231.043	231.679	232.363	232.889	233.123	
All items less food and energy.....	225.008	229.755	229.303	229.602	229.879	229.893	230.196	230.780	231.276	231.263	231.033	231.612	232.432	233.052	233.236	
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.499	147.331	148.070	148.020	147.725	147.137	147.133	147.740	148.036	147.487	146.387	146.492	147.093	147.717	147.992	
Energy commodities.....	306.445	315.999	339.793	327.659	307.427	299.361	320.214	333.202	326.887	303.627	291.815	292.609	320.258	324.016	312.270	
Services less energy.....	273.057	279.667	278.431	278.956	279.608	280.024	280.526	281.081	281.700	282.044	282.400	283.284	284.231	284.834	284.954	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN																
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	221.575	226.229	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974	226.595	225.889	226.520	228.677	229.323	228.949	
All items (1967 = 100).....	660.005	673.868	676.199	674.973	673.291	671.899	676.329	679.690	679.066	674.958	672.854	674.734	681.158	683.084	681.969	
Food and beverages.....	227.276	233.137	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130	234.157	234.618	235.586	235.557	235.611	236.026	
Food.....	227.125	233.059	232.550	232.594	232.865	232.958	233.495	233.558	234.106	234.106	234.563	235.535	235.434	235.490	235.915	
Food at home.....	225.181	230.737	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328	230.785	230.612	231.388	231.221	231.803	233.141	232.889	232.701	232.906	
Cereals and bakery products.....	261.085	268.293	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806	268.309	267.008	268.476	268.661	268.730	269.685	269.963	270.257	272.007	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	223.191	230.987	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276	232.479	231.513	232.762	232.204	232.186	232.427	233.116	233.167	234.049	
Dairy and related products ¹	211.772	216.071	215.670	214.876	214.354	213.208	213.395	213.995	215.866	217.818	218.289	219.207	218.101	217.015	216.773	
Fruits and vegetables.....	282.180	280.342	279.285	280.363	281.263	278.069	279.015	279.850	281.585	281.225	285.426	290.860	290.174	288.269	284.045	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	166.067	167.752	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536	166.839	168.176	167.776	167.416	167.396	168.813	168.209	168.001	168.319	
Other foods at home.....	196.512	204.024	204.076	204.838	204.476	204.782	204.956	204.435	204.289	203.705	203.881	204.632	204.104	204.551	205.350	
Sugar and sweets.....	206.668	213.570	214.583	213.705	214.677	215.419	213.727	214.039	213.643	210.925	212.131	213.464	211.287	210.826	210.937	
Fats and oils.....	219.844	234.130	233.477	234.753	233.657	233.630	233.068	234.764	234.622	233.434	233.357	236.054	233.465	231.531	231.424	
Other foods.....	209.273	216.528	216.510	217.571	217.037	217.339	217.986	216.933	216.819	216.669	216.706	217.129	217.165	218.176	219.311	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	124.148	128.188	128.056	129.399	128.765	128.839	129.263	128.653	128.100	128.803	129.351	129.197	128.518	128.965	129.940	
Food away from home ¹	231.504	238.189	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620	239.299	239.771	239.927	240.216	240.460	240.802	240.961	241.440	242.247	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	163.841	166.757	165.820	165.994	166.614	166.731	167.096	167.495	167.622	167.942	167.933	168.360	168.227	168.984	169.792	
Alcoholic beverages.....	228.041	232.989	232.585	233.132	233.358	232.763	232.555	232.998	233.029	233.530	234.059	234.946	236.162	236.191	236.433	
Housing.....	215.810	219.287	218.175	218.446	219.573	219.808	220.226	220.481	220.261	220.454	220.750	221.459	221.972	222.168	222.551	
Shelter.....	245.526	250.877	249.852	250.176	250.508	250.990	251.456	251.920	252.603	252.934	253.331	253.955	254.529	255.046	255.365	
Rent of primary residence.....	251.857	258.356	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065	258.585	259.302	260.611	261.278	262.037	262.643	263.159	263.683	263.870	
Lodging away from home ²	138.828	142.292	143.128	146.826	152.579	151.850	147.928	144.134	142.274	134.729	131.370	135.855	139.775	144.926	145.354	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	235.147	239.846	238.932	239.132	239.330	239.750	240.342	240.859	241.351	241.820	242.165	242.625	243.036	243.358	243.748	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	128.563	132.597	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829	132.955	132.705	133.275	133.837	135.258	135.359	136.786	136.748	135.473	
Fuels and utilities.....	218.859	217.399	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237	221.381	221.128	216.544	216.195	216.708	218.512	219.101	218.385	219.646	
Fuels.....	191.522	187.269	184.171	184.784	191.145	190.216	190.954	190.710	185.542	185.009	185.467	18				

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
New vehicles.....	142.866	145.330	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073	144.867	144.844	145.110	145.827	146.219	146.850	146.908	147.043	147.276	
Used cars and trucks ¹	150.010	151.399	152.150	154.641	156.386	156.894	155.923	152.197	149.368	146.937	146.317	146.346	147.801	149.838	151.238	
Motor fuel.....	303.848	313.867	338.121	325.789	305.744	297.552	319.156	332.285	325.181	300.633	288.453	289.211	318.057	322.205	310.420	
Gasoline (all types).....	303.067	312.807	337.336	324.944	304.920	296.660	318.347	331.409	324.120	299.099	286.748	287.621	316.844	321.117	309.312	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	143.796	148.348	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897	148.614	148.729	148.465	148.483	148.644	148.024	147.639	147.878	147.188	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	255.760	260.303	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159	260.394	260.802	261.261	261.623	261.517	262.265	262.812	262.762	263.086	
Public transportation.....	266.151	269.399	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961	267.474	267.483	269.362	270.899	271.949	272.034	272.723	279.131	281.145	
Medical care.....	402.187	417.750	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745	419.931	421.005	421.438	421.639	421.774	423.824	426.414	427.366	427.001	
Medical care commodities.....	315.845	325.571	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122	328.027	327.789	327.814	325.863	324.420	325.662	325.835	326.564	326.794	
Medical care services.....	427.551	445.169	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296	447.173	448.771	449.365	450.468	451.266	453.601	457.138	458.159	457.553	
Professional services.....	339.328	345.683	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441	347.226	347.894	347.968	347.884	348.168	349.691	350.940	351.755	352.574	
Hospital and related services.....	644.431	677.044	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024	676.536	680.179	682.321	687.222	689.796	694.261	704.581	706.061	701.052	
Recreation ²	109.898	111.127	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407	111.312	111.296	111.135	111.092	110.783	111.188	111.787	111.922	111.923	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.087	100.328	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584	100.675	100.665	100.024	99.742	99.477	99.959	100.822	101.292	101.120	
Education and communication ²	125.520	127.319	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124	127.315	127.790	127.956	127.920	127.902	128.324	128.580	128.708	128.254	
Education ²	204.761	213.076	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032	214.973	217.084	217.394	217.432	217.437	218.428	218.402	218.510	218.522	
Educational books and supplies.....	534.846	569.107	557.139	560.853	561.270	565.341	576.962	584.259	584.368	586.953	585.752	594.065	593.560	595.743	595.683	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	575.357	597.554	589.277	590.197	590.260	594.714	602.614	608.380	609.314	609.192	609.318	611.572	611.539	611.667	611.707	
Communication ^{1,2}	85.789	85.558	86.021	86.105	86.074	85.618	85.048	85.016	85.119	85.069	85.047	85.255	85.548	85.662	85.151	
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	83.447	83.125	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181	82.613	82.580	82.680	82.628	82.607	82.783	82.957	83.069	82.555	
Telephone services ^{1,2}	100.626	100.963	101.189	101.273	101.356	100.850	100.445	100.552	100.862	100.921	100.931	101.113	101.093	101.016	100.379	
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	9.571	9.300	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355	9.214	9.170	9.130	9.091	9.079	9.107	9.190	9.260	9.206	
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	68.439	62.460	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275	61.987	61.193	60.529	59.634	58.734	58.762	58.773	58.564	58.045	
Other goods and services.....	416.899	424.739	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119	426.791	426.980	427.027	427.254	427.533	428.587	429.135	430.024	431.382	
Tobacco and smoking products.....	839.665	859.576	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566	864.720	865.925	864.920	865.153	869.714	874.268	872.411	870.827	876.184	
Personal care ¹	206.361	209.661	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912	210.532	210.517	210.684	210.826	210.441	210.646	211.304	212.185	212.514	
Personal care products ¹	161.045	162.262	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437	162.992	163.139	162.663	162.419	161.020	160.595	160.761	162.727	162.179	
Personal care services ¹	230.958	234.348	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352	234.969	235.081	235.299	235.406	236.676	237.207	237.458	237.913	238.429	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	364.346	373.865	371.634	373.141	374.463	375.231	376.313	376.385	377.275	377.431	376.644	377.765	380.419	380.901	382.457	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	188.157	192.293	195.270	193.928	191.611	190.384	192.874	194.669	194.216	191.175	189.367	189.763	193.272	194.159	193.148	
Food and beverages.....	227.276	233.137	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130	234.157	234.618	235.586	235.557	235.611	236.026	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	166.459	169.749	174.121	172.217	168.865	167.127	170.396	172.867	172.014	167.754	165.032	165.174	170.089	171.306	169.718	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	220.100	226.244	234.615	230.250	223.125	219.621	226.806	232.835	231.711	223.507	218.146	218.229	227.818	229.910	226.414	
Apparel.....	121.293	125.787	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828	127.851	130.759	129.099	125.454	124.280	125.768	127.787	128.170	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	286.167	293.463	305.835	299.168	288.998	285.084	296.141	302.966	299.403	287.033	280.475	281.309	296.038	298.241	292.321	
Durables.....	114.313	114.760	115.249	115.734	116.044	116.022	115.489	114.507	113.918	113.487	113.328	113.528	113.903	114.271	114.534	
Services.....	260.925	266.311	264.819	265.369	266.623	266.938	267.409	267.865	267.906	268.233	268.661	269.551	270.341	270.749	271.032	
Rent of shelter ³	236.603	241.738	240.748	241.058	241.380	241.843	242.294	242.751	243.405	243.716	244.077	244.683	245.214	245.719	246.052	
Transportation services.....	268.161	274.195	272.940	273.729	274.109	273.991	274.082	274.571	276.522	277.800	278.708	279.208	279.678	280.352	280.467	
Other services.....	299.544	306.249	305.232	305.754	306.251	306.465	307.035	307.863	308.072	308.146	308.227	309.242	310.526	310.998	310.555	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	220.401	224.814	225.815	225.326	224.621	224.059	225.705	227.013	226.675	225.064	224.161	224.734	227.271	228.017	227.508	
All items less shelter.....	215.223	219.700	221.182	220.485	219.572	218.737	220.632	222.027	221.475	219.428	218.292	218.934	221.721	222.425	221.782	
All items less medical care.....	214.226	218.509	219.390	218.929	218.297	217.768	219.286	220.408	220.179	218.761	218.033	218.614	220.741	221.374	221.002	
Commodities less food.....	168.646	172.009	176.294	174.436	171.149	169.429	172.635	175.071	174.234	170.062	167.402	167.562	172.416	173.612	172.057	
Nondurables less food.....	220.793	226.949	234.939	230.788	223.983	220.604	227.467	233.255	232.181	224.356	219.251	219.370	228.599	230.601	227.268	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	279.965	287.163	298.544	292.434	283.071	279.419	289.602	295.927	292.644	281.271	275.260	276.092	289.763	291.796	286.353	
Nondurables.....	224.728	230.813	235.104	232.778	229.052	227.183	231.298	234.596	234.230	229.809	227.126	227.621	232.791	233.947	232.251	
Services less rent of shelter ³	256.386	261.381	259.480	260.246	262.456	262.554	262.987	263.384	262.682	262.986	263.441	264.557	265.555	265.795	265.980	
Services less medical care services.....	249.355	254.093	252.708	253.194	254.380	254.640	255.132	255.528	255.542	255.828	256.233	257.042	257.691	258.064	258.385	
Energy.....	246.086	248.805	259.268	253.468	246.717	242.198	253.262	259.640	253.545	241.126	235.324	236.493	250.987	252.580	247.393	
All items less energy.....	219.598	224.463	224.034	224.296	224.505	224.544	224.837	225.311	225.839	225.839	225.769	226.336	226.954	227.485	227.713	
All items less food and energy.....	218.461	223.114	222.700	223.006	223.203	223.231	223.476	224.033	224.558	224.558	224.383	224.871	225.632	226.257	226.447	
Commodities less food and energy.....	148.050	150.098	150.809	150.860	150.639	150.062	149.984	150.518	150.766	150.139	149.112	149.150	149.775	150.501	150.814	
Energy commodities.....	306.719	316.585	340.744	328.340	308.066	299.935	321.284	334.327	327.527	303.654	291.803	292.646	320.977	324.888	313.056	
Services less energy.....	268.270	274.800	273.600	274.084	274.574	275.025	275.496	276.070	276.790	277.228	277.649	278.453	279.312	279.868	279.972	

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2012		2013				2012		2013			
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U.S. city average.....	M	230.221	229.601	230.280	232.166	232.773	232.531	226.595	225.889	226.520	228.677	229.323	228.949
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	247.097	246.456	247.277	248.665	248.719	248.464	245.512	244.664	245.524	247.015	247.129	246.779
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	248.964	248.239	249.154	250.535	250.771	250.427	245.802	244.845	245.791	247.283	247.606	247.142
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	147.246	147.004	147.337	148.195	147.909	147.909	148.602	148.262	148.646	149.551	149.285	149.255
Midwest urban ⁴	M	219.483	219.033	219.282	221.599	222.121	221.931	215.699	215.160	215.240	217.978	218.491	218.210
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	219.795	219.314	219.667	222.055	222.448	222.329	215.041	214.523	214.655	217.415	217.827	217.657
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	141.236	140.949	140.784	142.238	142.765	142.666	141.858	141.466	141.255	143.086	143.565	143.365
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	216.253	215.962	217.217	219.311	219.603	218.915	214.537	214.080	215.062	217.497	217.874	217.109
South urban.....	M	223.404	223.109	223.933	225.874	226.628	226.202	221.361	220.975	221.849	224.019	224.862	224.266
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.274	223.994	224.763	226.878	227.480	227.331	222.648	222.292	223.160	225.546	226.237	225.947
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	142.219	142.009	142.543	143.758	144.293	143.935	141.697	141.440	141.983	143.331	143.933	143.499
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	229.346	229.182	230.182	231.659	232.587	231.767	229.845	229.408	230.487	232.416	233.304	232.099
West urban.....	M	233.206	232.029	232.759	234.595	235.511	235.488	227.767	226.585	227.197	229.319	230.226	230.056
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	237.673	236.364	237.450	239.340	240.269	240.115	230.735	229.398	230.409	232.773	233.688	233.184
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	140.287	139.768	139.865	141.072	141.573	141.788	140.268	139.747	139.818	141.035	141.541	141.812
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	210.086	209.422	210.150	211.868	212.365	212.189	209.408	208.651	209.341	211.382	211.922	211.586
B/C ³	M	142.332	142.044	142.336	143.541	143.949	143.801	142.365	142.017	142.303	143.647	144.084	143.896
D.....	M	224.730	224.204	224.979	226.528	227.338	226.708	223.208	222.521	223.223	225.085	225.905	225.093
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	222.425	221.838	222.251	224.681	224.433	224.522	216.638	215.947	216.137	218.905	218.763	218.875
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	237.675	236.042	238.015	239.753	239.995	239.043	230.426	228.940	230.651	232.983	233.200	232.030
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	254.285	253.555	254.807	256.234	256.589	255.967	250.586	249.535	250.849	252.317	252.739	252.024
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 ⁷	1	150.646	—	150.845	—	152.188	—	151.395	—	151.407	—	152.849	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	211.040	—	215.009	—	215.205	—	210.054	—	214.197	—	214.138
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	216.569	—	218.893	—	218.904	—	213.766	—	215.997	—	216.109
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	202.477	—	205.716	—	207.506	—	200.895	—	204.336	—	205.918
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	235.023	—	238.524	—	238.124	—	234.139	—	237.565	—	237.000
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	238.492	—	240.137	—	240.345	—	239.452	—	241.097	—	241.193
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	239.533	—	242.677	—	244.675	—	236.454	—	240.262	—	241.764
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	237.993	—	239.898	—	240.823	—	234.588	—	236.542	—	237.405

¹ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	
Finished goods.....	190.5	194.2	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.2	195.4	196.7	196.3	194.5	193.7	194.8	196.2	196.6	196.0	
Finished consumer goods.....	203.3	207.3	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1	211.1	209.9	207.3	206.3	207.7	209.8	210.3	209.5	
Finished consumer foods.....	193.9	199.0	197.5	197.2	198.1	198.1	200.0	200.7	200.8	203.0	202.2	203.3	201.8	203.4	202.0	
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	205.5	209.1	211.2	208.9	206.9	207.4	211.1	213.6	212.0	207.6	206.6	208.1	211.4	211.5	210.9	
Nondurable goods less food.....	231.5	235.0	238.4	235.1	232.1	232.5	238.1	242.0	238.5	232.0	230.5	232.8	237.8	238.0	237.1	
Durable goods.....	147.4	151.0	150.5	150.2	150.4	151.0	150.9	150.5	152.5	152.7	152.5	152.3	152.3	152.2	152.3	
Capital equipment.....	159.7	162.8	162.5	162.4	162.5	162.8	162.8	162.5	163.7	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.9	163.8	163.9	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	199.8	200.7	203.0	201.5	199.7	198.8	200.7	202.7	201.8	199.5	199.2	200.0	202.3	201.7	201.0	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	189.8	189.0	192.7	191.4	187.9	186.6	186.8	188.1	188.0	187.2	187.2	188.7	190.2	190.2	189.2	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	193.4	198.1	195.6	195.2	196.0	197.1	199.3	201.1	202.2	203.6	201.2	198.8	198.1	198.0	197.9	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	249.2	245.4	256.8	252.8	241.8	238.4	240.0	242.3	242.5	240.0	239.7	244.4	250.0	249.5	246.0	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	204.2	199.1	203.0	201.9	198.9	196.9	195.2	197.5	196.5	195.2	196.3	197.3	197.6	197.5	197.1	
Components for manufacturing.....	145.8	147.7	147.7	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.8	147.9	147.9	148.0	148.0	148.4	148.3	148.6	148.8	
Materials and components for construction.....	212.8	218.4	218.3	219.1	219.1	218.5	218.7	219.2	219.1	219.5	219.9	221.2	221.9	223.0	223.1	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	215.0	213.2	216.9	211.4	210.7	208.8	216.2	222.1	217.7	208.4	206.5	206.3	213.3	209.2	208.3	
Containers.....	205.4	206.9	207.0	207.0	206.7	206.2	206.1	205.9	206.2	209.3	209.9	210.4	210.5	210.6	211.1	
Supplies.....	184.2	188.9	187.7	188.4	188.4	189.1	190.6	191.3	191.1	190.8	190.6	190.9	191.2	192.0	191.7	
Crude materials for further processing.....	249.4	241.3	242.0	234.9	227.1	232.9	242.7	244.9	242.2	243.9	245.4	247.3	247.5	248.0	249.5	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	188.4	196.3	190.6	189.9	188.9	196.2	201.4	202.5	202.9	204.2	203.9	205.0	202.2	206.5	201.5	
Crude nonfood materials.....	284.0	263.1	269.0	257.0	244.2	248.4	261.4	264.2	259.3	261.2	264.0	266.4	269.0	266.4	273.2	
Special groupings:																
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	188.9	192.2	193.4	192.0	190.7	191.2	193.5	194.9	194.3	191.6	190.9	192.0	194.1	194.1	193.8	
Finished energy goods.....	193.0	192.4	198.5	193.4	188.8	188.2	196.1	201.7	196.3	186.6	184.1	185.8	193.0	193.0	191.5	
Finished goods less energy.....	181.4	186.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	186.0	186.6	186.6	187.5	188.1	187.9	188.7	188.5	188.9	188.6	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	191.7	197.4	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.2	198.1	198.2	199.1	200.0	199.8	200.9	200.4	201.1	200.7	
Finished goods less food and energy.....	177.8	182.4	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.6	182.7	182.5	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.5	184.6	184.7	184.8	
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	190.8	196.8	195.7	195.8	195.9	197.1	197.4	197.2	198.6	198.7	198.9	200.0	200.1	200.2	200.4	
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	230.0	238.5	236.8	237.2	237.2	239.2	239.8	239.9	240.3	240.5	241.1	243.7	243.9	244.3	244.5	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	200.4	200.6	203.4	201.7	199.6	198.4	200.1	202.0	201.0	198.7	198.4	199.6	202.0	201.4	200.8	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	192.3	201.5	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.7	207.4	209.8	209.5	208.5	206.7	204.0	203.8	204.2	202.9	
Intermediate energy goods.....	219.8	218.3	222.9	217.1	215.5	213.0	220.9	227.2	222.6	212.8	210.8	210.7	218.6	214.0	212.4	
Intermediate goods less energy.....	192.2	193.7	195.2	194.9	193.1	192.6	193.0	193.8	193.8	193.6	193.7	194.7	195.5	196.0	195.6	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	192.0	192.6	194.9	194.4	192.2	191.4	191.2	191.9	191.9	191.8	192.1	193.5	194.5	194.9	194.6	
Crude energy materials.....	240.4	218.5	220.5	207.7	197.4	204.7	219.4	221.5	218.6	219.9	222.1	225.9	229.3	224.0	237.2	
Crude materials less energy.....	240.0	241.1	240.1	237.4	232.5	237.2	242.9	244.7	242.8	245.1	246.1	246.3	244.3	248.8	242.7	
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	390.4	369.6	382.7	374.4	357.7	354.2	361.4	365.2	356.4	361.6	366.7	364.2	364.5	369.3	360.2	

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2012										2013			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100).....	229.9	218.5	208.4	213.8	224.6	227.4	226.0	226.3	227.7	230.3	232.5	228.4	236.2	
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	247.7	227.4	208.4	219.4	240.3	242.8	240.3	241.2	242.6	249.7	252.3	245.1	260.1	
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	230.4	227.9	227.5	225.9	225.0	230.2	229.8	228.9	231.9	226.8	230.3	228.1	227.5	
213	Mining support activities.....	116.2	116.4	116.4	116.5	116.5	116.7	116.9	116.9	116.5	117.1	116.7	117.5	117.7	
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100).....	194.7	193.6	191.7	191.2	193.5	195.4	195.1	192.6	191.8	192.6	195.0	194.5	194.1	
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	196.0	196.6	197.1	198.2	200.6	202.1	202.4	202.6	201.7	200.6	200.6	200.7	200.9	
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	131.7	131.6	131.4	132.5	132.6	132.7	133.6	133.6	134.3	134.9	135.0	135.2	134.9	
313	Textile mills.....	128.9	129.0	128.1	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	127.4	127.3	128.3	128.8	129.2	128.9	
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	108.9	109.1	109.1	
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	167.9	167.8	167.5	167.8	168.0	168.7	169.1	169.2	169.5	171.2	172.4	174.0	173.5	
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	111.7	112.9	113.1	112.5	113.9	115.0	113.7	115.3	116.2	118.7	119.9	122.0	123.5	
322	Paper manufacturing.....	131.8	131.7	131.6	131.5	131.4	131.5	131.8	133.1	133.1	133.0	133.1	133.2	133.1	
323	Printing and related support activities.....	111.7	112.0	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.8	112.0	111.9	112.1	111.8	111.9	111.9	
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	403.5	387.6	366.7	357.3	380.8	401.1	391.5	360.0	352.1	355.1	381.2	372.2	366.0	
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	262.0	262.0	259.6	259.6	260.2	259.9	260.8	259.9	259.3	262.8	264.1	265.5	265.8	
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	181.2	181.6	181.7	181.3	180.4	180.5	180.8	181.0	180.9	182.0	181.7	183.1	183.3	
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	213.2	211.1	207.1	204.8	201.6	204.8	203.6	201.6	202.9	202.9	202.4	201.7	200.5	
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	185.6	185.9	185.9	185.5	185.4	185.5	185.6	185.6	185.8	186.1	186.1	186.3	186.2	
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	126.0	126.1	126.1	126.3	126.4	126.5	126.6	126.8	127.0	127.2	127.3	127.6	127.7	
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	89.7	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.4	89.1	89.1	89.0	88.9	89.3	89.5	89.4	89.5	
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	138.4	138.7	138.6	138.3	138.4	138.3	138.6	138.5	138.6	138.9	139.0	139.0	138.7	
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	114.4	114.2	114.4	114.7	114.8	114.5	115.9	116.0	115.8	115.9	115.9	115.8	115.8	
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.5	184.7	185.0	185.4	185.4	185.7	186.2	186.2	185.7	186.4	186.6	186.5	187.5	
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	117.5	117.3	117.5	117.6	117.6	117.9	117.6	117.8	118.0	118.2	118.2	118.8	119.0	
	Retail trade														
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	133.0	132.6	131.4	132.0	131.8	131.4	131.4	131.1	130.3	130.9	130.2	131.2	131.1	
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.9	126.1	126.7	127.5	128.8	127.2	127.8	126.9	128.8	131.7	
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	73.9	75.6	78.0	77.3	77.8	76.6	78.7	82.0	77.1	80.8	78.3	75.4	79.3	
446	Health and personal care stores.....	138.6	137.9	134.6	135.2	134.7	138.3	137.2	137.1	138.0	140.4	141.7	142.1	141.6	
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	82.1	86.0	86.4	82.2	74.5	73.2	79.6	87.4	92.3	82.8	81.3	84.5	90.5	
454	Nonstore retailers.....	146.6	152.0	155.8	147.4	139.4	140.0	139.0	145.3	146.9	148.2	145.9	153.7	150.7	
	Transportation and warehousing														
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	233.3	230.4	233.7	230.0	230.5	219.2	224.2	222.7	221.8	225.4	223.1	228.5	225.0	
483	Water transportation.....	137.7	138.1	137.6	137.3	136.4	137.5	136.7	136.8	137.3	137.5	136.3	135.9	136.4	
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	203.0	203.0	203.0	
	Utilities														
221	Utilities.....	127.0	128.4	131.4	134.5	134.7	133.6	131.2	131.7	132.8	132.3	132.9	132.4	132.8	
	Health care and social assistance														
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	133.2	133.1	133.1	133.3	133.2	133.4	133.5	133.1	133.0	133.7	134.4	133.5	133.2	
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.6	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	107.8	107.5	107.7	106.8	
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.3	130.4	130.7	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	130.9	131.1	130.1	
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	180.5	180.6	180.8	181.7	181.9	182.9	182.9	183.9	185.1	184.6	184.9	183.8		
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	130.1	130.4	130.2	130.5	130.6	130.7	130.9	131.2	131.0	131.0	131.6	131.5	130.9	
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	139.8	139.8	139.5	139.5	140.3	143.8	144.1	144.4	144.3	144.4	144.2	145.6	145.2	
	Other services industries														
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.0	111.8	111.6	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.2	
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	115.5	118.7	117.8	113.5	114.9	115.8	121.8	121.2	119.4	118.4	116.6	118.7	119.0	
517	Telecommunications.....	101.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	102.2	101.9	101.6	101.6	101.5	102.0	101.5	100.3	102.0	
5182	Data processing and related services.....	102.1	101.8	102.5	102.8	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.7	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.6	
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	130.5	129.1	127.8	128.4	129.4	129.1	131.5	132.1	131.4	133.1	133.8	133.5	135.6	
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	110.0	110.0	110.4	110.1	110.6	110.5	110.4	110.5	110.3	111.2	110.2	110.5	111.3	
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.6	99.4	100.1	100.9	101.9	102.5	102.8	103.0	102.8	104.9	
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.6	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.0	108.4	109.4	
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	128.6	126.1	128.0	135.8	137.0	132.4	134.7	139.4	136.6	131.8	138.6	137.9	131.0	
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	182.7	182.8	182.9	182.9	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.2	183.2	185.8	186.7	187.6	188.2	
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	111.5	111.1	111.1	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.2	113.5	113.8	113.7	113.4	112.8	113.2	
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	147.1	147.4	147.2	147.9	147.6	148.1	148.3	148.4	148.7	148.5	149.1	149.2	149.8	
54181	Advertising agencies.....	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.9	108.4	108.6	108.5	108.6	
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	126.6	126.1	126.2	126.6	126.4	126.2	126.5	126.8	126.7	127.3	126.6	127.1	128.7	
56151	Travel agencies.....	99.8	100.7	101.5	101.5	102.1	102.8	102.7	101.8	100.5	101.6	100.9	101.6	102.1	
56172	Janitorial services.....	113.6	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.6	113.4	114.0	113.9	114.3	114.0	114.3	114.4	
5621	Waste collection.....	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.7	122.1	122.4	122.6	122.7	122.5	123.3	123.2	123.8	123.9	
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	147.6	146.0	147.2	148.0	148.7	148.4	148.2	144.2	142.1	142.2	143.8	146.6	147.9	

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2012										2013			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
ALL COMMODITIES.....	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.4	134.5	134.6	133.8	133.6	134.1	135.1	134.4	133.5	
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.2	229.2	231.6	228.2	229.7	229.3	225.9	229.9	225.5	219.9	
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	213.4	215.2	208.0	222.6	233.2	235.9	232.1	234.0	233.8	230.0	234.4	229.4	223.3	
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	191.4	188.3	190.1	191.0	193.5	193.0	194.9	191.2	187.9	190.2	190.1	191.2	190.4	
Industrial supplies and materials.....	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2	183.6	184.6	181.1	180.6	181.7	184.3	183.0	181.2	
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	201.7	198.3	189.2	189.1	197.3	201.2	197.3	193.7	196.3	200.3	205.2	205.1	204.8	
Fuels and lubricants.....	285.4	271.9	248.3	250.0	261.5	272.9	271.8	256.8	253.8	256.1	265.7	264.4	256.9	
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6	169.9	171.6	173.5	172.5	172.4	173.1	173.9	172.4	171.7	
Selected building materials.....	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5	118.7	118.8	117.9	117.9	117.9	118.8	119.5	120.7	122.1	
Capital goods.....	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.6	105.6	105.8	105.7	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.5	
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.4	114.4	114.3	114.8	115.1	114.9	114.9	
Nonelectrical machinery.....	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9	94.7	94.8	94.8	95.0	94.9	95.5	95.7	95.6	95.4	
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	113.2	113.5	113.5	113.5	
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.3	116.3	116.7	116.9	116.6	116.4	116.3	116.0	115.7	115.4	
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.7	114.9	115.3	115.8	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.4	115.0	114.3	
Durables, manufactured.....	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.5	114.5	114.9	114.6	114.2	113.9	113.3	112.8	112.3	112.3	
Agricultural commodities.....	211.0	212.0	204.5	216.7	227.0	229.9	226.0	227.1	227.4	224.6	229.1	224.9	219.7	
Nonagricultural commodities.....	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	128.0	127.1	126.9	127.5	128.3	127.9	127.2	

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2012									2013			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.2	140.2	139.4	140.1	141.3	141.2	140.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	174.5	173.1	171.8	170.0	169.2	171.6	171.6	169.6	169.1	168.8	170.9	173.7	172.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.5	190.7	194.4	194.3	190.9	190.7	189.8	191.9	194.5	192.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5	120.1	120.4	121.3	120.4	121.4	123.2	126.5	129.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.6	255.8	256.9	252.8	249.3	252.5	258.2	258.0	253.3
Fuels and lubricants.....	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	330.3	343.1	343.4	335.7	328.2	334.3	346.5	347.1	338.3
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.8	370.5	385.5	385.3	374.0	363.1	371.2	385.7	386.3	375.3
Paper and paper base stocks.....	113.1	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.2	112.6	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.9	113.0	112.7	112.7
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3	176.0	175.0	174.0	175.6	176.3	176.6	174.9	174.3
Selected building materials.....	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.6	141.3	141.6	141.5	143.6	146.8	147.6	148.9	151.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.1	257.1	268.3	265.8	263.8	264.4	264.7	263.7	258.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.4	114.2
Capital goods.....	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.0	92.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.5	119.6	119.5	119.7	119.7	119.6	119.4	119.4
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.4	86.2	86.1	86.0	86.1	85.9	85.8	85.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.0	114.9	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.8	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.9	107.7	108.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.9	116.2	115.8	116.6
Durables, manufactured.....	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.2	99.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	115.3	115.7	116.4	116.6

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
Business													
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	111.4
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	123.0	122.0
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	103.8	102.6
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	110.9	109.5
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	120.3	123.0
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	114.8
Nonfarm business													
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	111.3
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	123.1	121.9
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	103.9	102.5
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	110.7	109.5
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	119.5	121.7
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
Nonfinancial corporations													
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	111.0	111.1
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	122.5	122.1
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	103.4	102.7
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	112.0	112.3
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	110.3	109.9
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	116.6	118.5
Unit profits.....	111.2	110.7	117.8	115.3	110.8	122.7	123.5	125.4	124.7	127.3	126.9	127.4	125.4
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	120.3	120.9
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	114.0
Manufacturing													
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	116.2
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	126.9	124.7
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	107.1	104.8
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	110.1	107.3

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.3	106.6	109.9	110.3
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.1	102.4	98.8	97.7	98.3	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.2	95.6	91.0	93.4	94.8
Multifactor productivity.....	89.6	91.2	91.9	94.1	96.6	99.0	100.0	100.4	100.8	99.5	99.4	101.8	102.5
Output.....	83.6	87.4	88.3	90.0	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.2	103.8	99.5	102.5	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	96.1	98.2
Capital services.....	80.3	85.4	89.3	92.1	94.5	96.9	100.0	103.2	106.1	108.7	109.4	109.7	110.8
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	93.3	95.9	96.0	95.7	96.1	97.7	100.0	102.7	104.4	104.3	100.1	100.6	102.4
Capital per hour of all persons.....	79.1	83.3	89.1	94.3	97.4	98.6	100.0	101.0	103.4	108.1	117.3	117.6	116.4
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.7	85.6	88.3	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.3	106.5	109.8	110.6
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.6	102.6	98.9	97.6	98.1	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.1	95.1	90.1	92.7	94.4
Multifactor productivity.....	89.9	91.4	92.0	94.2	96.6	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.7	99.3	98.9	101.5	102.5
Output.....	83.8	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.4	103.9	99.3	102.3	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	96.2	98.3
Capital services.....	80.1	85.3	89.3	92.3	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.3	106.4	109.3	110.2	110.4	111.4
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	93.2	95.8	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.6	100.4	100.9	102.6
Capital per hour of all persons.....	79.1	83.4	89.2	94.6	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.6	118.2	118.5	117.1
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.1	80.5	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	101.0	104.9	104.3	104.3	111.1	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	99.0	99.5	93.8	93.3	94.5	96.9	100.0	100.9	101.7	94.8	82.5	88.0	—
Multifactor productivity.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—
Output.....	96.1	99.0	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.7	103.8	99.1	86.3	91.9	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.1	82.7	82.7	—
Capital services.....	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.7	100.4	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	104.6	104.7	104.4	—
Energy.....	117.0	127.6	139.4	107.8	96.8	90.7	100.0	95.8	96.4	97.1	73.7	75.9	—
Nonenergy materials.....	108.7	106.6	99.8	100.8	99.2	98.4	100.0	98.9	98.8	93.7	81.5	78.5	—
Purchased business services.....	105.9	104.4	102.6	99.3	98.5	92.4	100.0	97.3	105.7	95.6	86.8	87.2	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1967	1977	1987	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.9	57.5	65.9	77.6	98.3	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.1	106.3	109.5	109.9	110.6
Compensation per hour.....	11.6	25.1	48.0	69.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.6	113.1	115.4	118.3	120.5
Real compensation per hour.....	61.9	73.8	79.0	83.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.2	102.9	103.3	102.7	102.5
Unit labor costs.....	25.3	43.6	72.9	89.0	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	106.5	105.4	107.7	109.0
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	122.0
Implicit price deflator.....	24.1	41.8	69.2	87.9	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	107.9	109.6	112.0	114.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	47.8	59.1	66.8	78.1	98.3	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.1	106.1	109.4	110.1	110.8
Compensation per hour.....	11.8	25.4	48.5	69.4	96.1	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.1	115.5	118.4	120.7
Real compensation per hour.....	63.2	74.5	79.7	84.2	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.1	103.0	103.4	102.8	102.6
Unit labor costs.....	24.8	42.9	72.7	88.9	97.8	100.0	102.9	105.3	108.2	106.6	105.6	107.6	108.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.9	37.8	62.6	85.6	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	110.4	115.8	117.9	121.4
Implicit price deflator.....	23.6	40.9	68.7	87.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.1	109.6	111.7	113.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.9	56.9	65.8	77.7	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.5	102.9	103.4	108.9	109.7	110.4
Compensation per hour.....	13.3	27.6	51.5	70.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.1	113.3	115.2	117.9	120.5
Real compensation per hour.....	70.8	81.1	84.6	86.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.1	103.2	102.4	102.4
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	111.4
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	109.1
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	117.4
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	126.6
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	120.6
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	113.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	51.2	69.7	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.2	104.3	111.0	112.6	114.7
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	49.4	68.0	96.7	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.2	115.5	118.7	122.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	81.2	82.4	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.5	103.9	103.5	103.1	104.2
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	96.5	97.5	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.3	109.5	104.1	105.5	106.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	72.0	88.3	91.3	100.0	104.3	110.5	118.6	107.5	114.7	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	78.6	90.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	108.0	111.8	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

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

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
3272	Glass and glass products.....	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.3	115.3	118.8	127.3	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.5	88.2	91.7	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	101.3	111.0	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.7	104.4	118.7	-
331	Primary metals.....	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	106.4	123.0	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	118.7	142.7	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.8	67.5	55.7	72.0	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.2	121.7	119.8	128.8	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.5	123.0	104.9	114.5	-
3315	Foundries.....	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.8	119.7	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3	106.5	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.6	126.1	117.1	127.7	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	107.7	124.3	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.7	98.9	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	97.7	105.7	-
3325	Hardware.....	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	86.0	94.4	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.8	115.2	110.7	119.7	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	95.2	102.4	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	110.5	119.1	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	111.4	112.6	-
333	Machinery.....	95.7	93.5	100.0	107.7	108.5	114.7	117.7	119.6	117.4	111.3	121.6	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	96.3	94.1	100.0	112.3	119.5	123.9	124.2	126.0	126.7	116.9	130.0	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.1	112.2	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	118.6	123.8	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	112.1	118.4	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.6	116.8	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.7	89.9	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	118.8	126.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.9	154.7	172.5	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.1	369.0	353.5	289.0	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	96.6	105.1	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.9	93.1	62.2	66.6	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.2	161.2	214.1	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.5	135.6	134.8	147.5	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	185.8	181.7	201.1	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	107.3	113.3	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.5	125.3	121.1	123.1	-
3352	Household appliances.....	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	118.9	118.8	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	110.9	106.6	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	95.8	112.9	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	85.6	89.1	100.0	108.9	107.8	113.3	114.9	126.1	120.2	114.7	132.8	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.3	145.3	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.8	103.9	97.1	102.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	85.9	87.9	100.0	104.7	105.5	109.9	108.4	114.7	109.2	110.4	129.3	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.0	110.2	106.5	114.5	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	111.8	124.1	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.7	123.4	128.2	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.7	188.4	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	100.1	106.9	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	99.0	109.4	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.5	94.3	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.4	122.9	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.6	130.6	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	122.9	130.9	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	112.6	124.7	-
Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade.....	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	113.0	115.2	117.7	118.6	115.2	112.6	121.5	123.8
423	Durable goods.....	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.8	124.8	129.1	129.8	125.8	115.8	132.8	141.1
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.6	114.5	120.6	132.0	131.8	112.1	97.8	122.7	130.8
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.8	117.9	117.2	121.0	115.6	97.9	96.4	103.1	105.3
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.8	117.9	117.0	117.6	111.3	118.0	124.6
4234	Commercial equipment.....	67.1	81.4	100.0	114.3	135.9	155.3	168.1	189.9	199.1	203.8	234.4	244.0
4235	Metals and minerals.....	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.5	110.9	108.5	104.1	97.9	89.6	78.3	84.5	82.9
4236	Electric goods.....	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.5	122.9	129.2	137.7	145.0	144.6	142.9	167.0	176.4
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.5	112.8	115.4	121.2	120.8	114.0	102.1	111.3	114.5
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.2	112.3	120.5	123.3	118.1	121.4	101.4	114.3	129.7

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.9	112.3	111.3	102.7	98.8	96.5	87.3	91.0	93.9
424	Nondurable goods.....	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.7	112.1	115.1	115.0	116.0	113.6	117.1	119.7	118.4
4241	Paper and paper products.....	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.8	111.6	119.5	116.3	119.9	107.3	107.9	110.6	107.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	95.7	94.6	100.0	120.8	137.0	155.1	164.4	165.7	171.5	185.8	192.3	205.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.5	110.7	121.2	122.3	127.1	125.5	122.5	128.7	121.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	103.9	103.4	100.0	108.0	109.0	110.5	111.9	115.1	110.5	114.1	116.3	116.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.8	108.7	107.3	110.9	110.8	114.1	124.0	120.0	98.1
4246	Chemicals.....	95.5	94.1	100.0	105.9	107.2	102.4	99.8	103.8	105.0	92.8	110.7	110.2
4247	Petroleum.....	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.7	113.1	108.9	104.2	99.5	95.6	99.7	98.4	97.9
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.1	98.6	100.2	103.2	105.0	101.0	101.0	94.3	91.8
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.6	110.0	112.1	108.7	101.7	98.3	103.9	106.5	104.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	109.9	112.6	116.8	119.9	117.2	117.9	120.9	123.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	95.5	100.3	102.4
4411	Automobile dealers.....	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.3	106.5	107.6
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.7	105.8	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	91.0	92.6	92.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	100.8	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.1	106.1	105.4	103.1	98.7	94.8	93.3	93.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.6	112.1	113.9	117.5	123.5	123.6	128.4	134.0	141.9
4421	Furniture stores.....	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.6	117.2	119.7	116.5	118.9	123.4	129.7
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.1	114.5	116.5	118.2	127.9	131.9	139.9	147.2	157.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	93.5	96.6	100.0	104.7	110.5	110.1	111.0	112.2	111.8	106.4	111.2	114.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	94.6	96.1	100.0	104.7	109.9	110.6	111.4	111.1	108.8	103.1	106.3	109.5
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.4	150.9	156.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.2	113.3	115.6	112.2	113.6	115.6	116.7
4451	Grocery stores.....	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.3	110.2	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.8	112.3	112.9
4452	Specialty food stores.....	93.6	102.9	100.0	104.8	110.7	113.0	122.8	129.2	124.8	129.7	130.8	131.8
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.8	126.5	131.0	139.5	129.5	130.4	144.0	147.5
446	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
447	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	94.2	96.4	100.0	106.2	106.7	112.8	123.2	132.9	138.0	134.7	143.5	143.1
4481	Clothing stores.....	92.0	96.1	100.0	104.8	104.5	112.8	123.7	135.1	145.1	143.9	152.5	151.5
4482	Shoe stores.....	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.6	99.5	105.2	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.9	111.3	116.1
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.0	125.8	137.1	125.6	118.5	129.5	125.5
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	94.5	98.3	100.0	102.4	115.4	126.4	130.6	125.2	126.2	134.6	142.3	151.6
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	95.5	97.3	100.0	102.8	118.8	130.9	139.1	134.2	134.8	144.8	151.4	158.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.7	100.5	100.0	101.5	108.0	116.7	112.3	105.2	106.8	111.0	121.3	137.6
452	General merchandise stores.....	93.2	96.8	100.0	106.3	109.5	113.4	116.8	117.6	116.1	118.7	117.5	115.8
4521	Department stores.....	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	96.6	91.4
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	82.5	92.4	100.0	106.4	107.8	112.1	115.0	121.6	119.3	123.0	123.3	124.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.6	114.6	126.0	130.0	126.8	119.6	124.3	137.6
4531	Florists.....	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.8	110.8	125.7	113.0	121.3	127.4	137.1	165.4
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	90.0	93.5	100.0	108.8	121.6	128.2	143.3	151.8	149.9	156.1	167.0	182.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	81.9	85.9	100.0	104.1	104.9	106.6	112.7	123.5	132.9	116.3	122.4	139.8
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	110.5	102.8	100.0	104.6	100.9	104.0	115.2	118.3	106.8	94.3	95.5	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers.....	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.9	121.3	126.0	148.8	163.1	166.7	174.8	182.2	213.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.3	134.2	145.4	175.9	196.4	187.2	194.8	207.0	237.3
4542	Vending machine operators.....	121.8	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.4	117.0	125.6	111.0	114.3	135.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.5	94.2	87.1	93.3	96.5	101.3	106.1	99.7	113.4
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.5	140.8	150.1	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.6	112.0	-
484	Truck transportation.....	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.5	98.3	106.9	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.2	98.3	109.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.4	105.8	102.9	97.5	111.4	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.7	97.6	107.5	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	116.6	103.0	100.0	105.1	107.3	106.5	106.2	109.6	115.9	115.0	110.9	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	87.7	82.7	84.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	99.9	99.6	100.0	108.1	110.4	110.9	116.3	119.7	121.0	122.5	131.3	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	102.9	101.2	100.0	105.1	100.0	97.3	101.0	101.9	99.2	97.6	101.3	-
5112	Software publishers.....	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.9	145.6	154.2	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	108.7	103.7	100.0	100.8	103.9	111.1	118.7	125.0	120.3	128.4	128.8	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.7	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.5	113.8	121.7	130.9	134.4	135.5	151.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	97.0	94.3	100.0	99.5	102.4	105.3	113.6	115.3	115.7	114.1	131.2	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	108.7	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.1	187.8	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	126.1	131.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	97.9	96.9	100.0	106.5	104.7	98.1	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.5	128.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	107.0	99.7	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.2	123.4	120.0	114.8	99.5	99.1	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.9	83.0	82.2	78.5	87.3	83.3	79.4	82.1	-
54131	Architectural services.....	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.7	107.2	-
54133	Engineering services.....	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.3	116.5	113.8	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.4	114.6	115.2	118.7	125.2	131.1	143.4	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	67.1	79.4	100.0	108.0	120.8	126.9	146.5	176.9	203.7	205.1	198.3	-
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	83.2	86.7	100.0	113.0	128.3	144.2	140.1	145.8	157.4	172.0	192.3	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	94.1	90.5	100.0	125.5	150.9	173.7	186.1	217.8	223.5	235.5	267.7	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.3	114.4	109.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.7	121.9	115.5	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5	-
721	Accommodation.....	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.3	102.8	103.7	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.5	105.9	105.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2	103.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	103.8	103.1	103.5	105.1	109.6	107.1
7223	Special food services.....	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9	108.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.3	119.9	122.1
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2	-
8121	Personal care services.....	96.4	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8	113.7	119.3	123.0	113.4	110.9	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	113.3	112.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.5	96.8	96.3	101.1	100.6	94.8	96.1	98.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	108.4	103.8	103.0	113.1	116.5	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

^{1/} Data for most industries are available beginning in 1987 and may be accessed on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/ipc/prprod/data.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/ilc/flscomp/arelf.htm).

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

Current Labor Statistics: International Comparisons

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Australia.....	9,746	9,901	10,084	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868	12,049
Canada.....	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,926	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263	18,434
France.....	26,109	26,432	26,674	26,853	27,033	27,227	27,441	27,656	27,937	28,053	28,102
Germany.....	39,460	39,414	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,495	42,046
Italy.....	23,893	24,052	24,070	24,084	24,179	24,394	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,699	24,820
Japan.....	66,480	65,866	65,496	65,367	65,384	65,555	65,909	65,660	65,361	65,111	65,040
Korea, Republic of.....	22,471	22,921	22,957	23,417	23,743	23,978	24,216	24,346	24,395	24,749	25,099
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	41,830	43,065	43,779	44,401	45,324	45,758	48,243
Netherlands.....	8,156	8,289	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,596	8,679	8,716	8,568	8,572
New Zealand.....	1,952	2,012	2,054	2,109	2,168	2,220	2,257	2,283	2,305	2,332	2,370
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,968	17,668	17,391	17,660
Spain.....	17,874	18,614	19,372	20,024	20,709	21,433	22,036	22,699	22,885	22,941	22,971
Sweden.....	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,695	4,748	4,823	4,877	4,891	4,945	5,004
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	22,072	22,434	23,099	23,880	24,808	25,952
United Kingdom.....	29,107	29,364	29,586	29,814	30,148	30,616	30,802	31,137	31,272	31,424	31,646
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Australia.....	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5	66.5
Canada.....	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0	66.8
France.....	56.1	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.5	56.3
Germany.....	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.2
Italy.....	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.1	48.1
Japan.....	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.7
Korea, Republic of.....	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.8
Netherlands.....	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	63.7	63.3
New Zealand.....	65.8	66.6	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.0	68.4
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	56.1	54.3	54.3
Spain.....	52.7	53.9	55.1	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.6	59.6	59.7	59.8	59.8
Sweden.....	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.9	65.1
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.2	47.2	48.4
United Kingdom.....	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2
Employed											
United States.....	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Australia.....	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247	11,435
Canada.....	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969	17,238
France.....	24,063	24,325	24,380	24,442	24,601	24,794	25,218	25,588	25,356	25,400	25,474
Germany.....	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,549	39,544
Italy.....	21,720	21,994	22,020	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,597	22,712
Japan.....	63,460	62,650	62,511	62,641	62,908	63,209	63,509	63,250	62,241	62,011	62,307
Korea, Republic of.....	21,572	22,169	22,139	22,557	22,856	23,151	23,433	23,577	23,506	23,829	24,244
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	40,303	41,492	42,124	42,600	42,803	43,238	45,682
Netherlands.....	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,178	8,183
New Zealand.....	1,846	1,906	1,956	2,024	2,085	2,135	2,174	2,188	2,164	2,180	2,215
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,864	13,453	13,059	13,263
Spain.....	15,970	16,459	17,130	17,810	18,796	19,596	20,202	20,108	18,735	18,309	17,972
Sweden.....	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,687	4,734	4,831
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	20,120	20,415	20,820	20,827	22,112	23,628
United Kingdom.....	27,618	27,835	28,096	28,388	28,681	28,942	29,148	29,354	28,878	28,945	29,086
Employment-population ratio²											
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	61.7	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0	63.1
Canada.....	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3	62.5	62.5
France.....	51.7	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.0
Germany.....	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.7
Italy.....	45.1	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.0	44.0
Japan.....	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2	56.2
Korea, Republic of.....	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.5	58.6	58.7	59.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	55.0	55.9	55.8	55.5	54.7	54.6	54.8
Netherlands.....	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.9	63.4	62.8	60.8	60.5
New Zealand.....	62.2	63.0	63.2	64.3	65.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	64.0	63.6	63.9
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8
Spain.....	47.1	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.7	53.1	53.8	52.8	48.9	47.7	46.8
Sweden.....	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.8	60.4	61.3	61.3	59.5	59.5	60.3
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	42.1	44.1
United Kingdom.....	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	58.5	58.2	58.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Australia.....	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621	614
Canada.....	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294	1,196
France.....	2,046	2,107	2,294	2,411	2,432	2,433	2,223	2,068	2,581	2,653	2,628
Germany.....	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,946	2,502
Italy.....	2,173	2,058	2,050	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,102	2,108
Japan.....	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100	2,733
Korea, Republic of.....	899	752	818	860	887	827	783	769	869	920	855
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,573	1,655	1,801	2,521	2,520	2,561
Netherlands.....	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390	389
New Zealand.....	106	106	98	85	83	85	83	95	141	152	155
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,215	4,332	4,397
Spain.....	1,904	2,155	2,242	2,214	1,913	1,837	1,834	2,591	4,150	4,632	4,999
Sweden.....	227	234	264	300	361	332	293	296	404	411	373
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	2,019	2,279	3,053	2,696	2,324
United Kingdom.....	1,489	1,529	1,490	1,426	1,467	1,674	1,654	1,783	2,394	2,479	2,560
Unemployment rate³											
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	3.6	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	23.9	24.9	24.9
Spain.....	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4	18.1	20.2	21.8
Sweden.....	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	8.3	8.3	7.5
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	9.0	9.9	12.8	10.9	9.0
United Kingdom.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9	8.1

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

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

For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 16 Countries* at www.bls.gov/iif/lscompare/rel.htm. Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* at www.bls.gov/iif/und/unemployment_rates_monthly.htm, because the former is updated annually, whereas

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

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

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays.....	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases.....	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays.....	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays.....	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays.....	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays.....	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays.....	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays.....	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays.....	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays.....	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays.....	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays.....	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays.....	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays.....	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays.....	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases.....	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays.....	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays.....	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

² Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

Event or exposure ¹	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) ²	2005 ³	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.