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*Monthly Labor Review*  
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Room 2850  
Washington, DC 20212  
Telephone: (202) 691-7911  
Fax: (202) 691-5908  
E-mail: [mlr@bls.gov](mailto:mlr@bls.gov)

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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, September 05, 2012	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Second Quarter 2012
Friday, September 07, 2012	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for August 2012
Tuesday, September 11, 2012	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for June 2012
Tuesday, September 11, 2012	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for July 2012
Wednesday, September 12, 2012	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for August 2012
Thursday, September 13, 2012	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for August 2012
Friday, September 14, 2012	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for August 2012
Friday, September 14, 2012	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for August 2012
Tuesday, September 18, 2012	10:00 AM	Employee Tenure for January 2012
Friday, September 21, 2012	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for August 2012
Friday, September 21, 2012	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for August 2012
Tuesday, September 25, 2012	10:00 AM	Consumer Expenditures for 2011
Thursday, September 27, 2012	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2012

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

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## Disability, employment, and income: are Iraq/Afghanistan-era U.S. veterans unique?

*Recent veterans, although demographically different from and more likely to have a disability than the combined population of nonveterans and veterans whose service concluded before 2001, are nonetheless similar to them in terms of full-time employment, wage income, and adjusted family income*

Jennifer Tennant

**A**t a time when the United States is involved in two major international conflicts, research on the health and economic outcomes of its recent veterans is becoming increasingly important. However, it is difficult to compare the labor force characteristics of recent veterans<sup>1</sup> to those of nonveterans and veterans who have not served recently because recent veterans—those who served in the era of Operation Iraqi Freedom<sup>2</sup> and Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan), also known as Gulf War era II—are demographically different from the rest of the population. In this study, recent veterans are compared with the combined population of people who have never served in the military and veterans whose service concluded prior to September 2001.

Recent veterans tend to be much younger and are more likely to be male than are people in the comparison group. The recent veterans and the rest of the population are demographically different in other ways, too. For instance, only 1 in 4 young Americans has been eligible to enlist into the military during the period when the United States has been involved in conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Pre-

existing conditions—including obesity, medical and behavioral health conditions, criminal history, or other administrative disqualifiers—limit the number of eligible recruits.<sup>3</sup>

This study aims to create a level playing field of comparison by controlling for the differences in age, gender, race, ethnicity, and educational attainment through the use of propensity score matching techniques. Using matched samples, one can determine whether there are different employment outcomes, income sources, disability program participation, and disability statuses for recent veterans and the rest of the population. After matching on the complete sample, the study will make similar comparisons using only the subset of people with disabilities. While this article uses data for the United States, the topic has global relevance.

Disability is increasingly part of the lives of veterans. The types of disabilities that are related to combat injuries include physical injuries, traumatic brain injury, hearing loss, posttraumatic stress disorder, and a combination of ailments and injuries. According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), a majority of combat injuries in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom occur from high-pressure waves, acceleration/deceleration injury, and shrapnel that are the

Jennifer Tennant is an assistant professor in the economics department at Ithaca College. Email: jtennant@ithaca.edu.

result of an explosion.<sup>4</sup> Minor traumatic brain injury can even occur in those who were not directly hit by a blast and never lost consciousness. Kevlar helmets and body armor have helped reduce the mortality rate but cannot provide complete protection, particularly when dealing with injuries to the head, neck, and face.<sup>5</sup> Some veterans return from combat with sensory limitations, cognitive disabilities, physical disabilities, self-care limitations, difficulty with independent living, and/or work limitations. The VA recognizes the unique injuries and problems of this new generation of veterans, including their special chronic-care needs.<sup>6</sup> These disabilities could be associated with employment rates, earnings, and disability program participation of returning veterans.

While the academic literature has touched upon the demographics and employment of the disabled population as a whole and the heterogeneity within that population,<sup>7</sup> very few academic papers have been written about the employment, earnings, and disability program participation of veterans, either with or without disabilities.<sup>8</sup> In a 2010 article, James Walker looked at the employment and earnings of recent veterans as a whole, and presented brief summary statistics on the employment rates of disabled veterans.<sup>9</sup> Robert Rosenheck, Linda Frisman, and Jody L. Sindelar in 1995 looked at the 1987–1988 National Vietnam Veterans' Adjustment Study and found only a small association between disability payments and labor force nonparticipation, except at high levels of payment.<sup>10</sup> The analysis being presented here, however, extends the previous analysis by using propensity score matching to meaningfully compare recent veterans to the comparison group, and also expands the discussion regarding disability, since recent veterans may be different from the rest of the population in terms of disability prevalence and type.

## Data and methodology

The data in this study come from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS, a joint undertaking of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, is a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 eligible households and is the primary source of labor force information for the U.S. noninstitutionalized population ages 16 and older.<sup>11</sup> A few different types of surveys are fielded by the CPS: (1) the basic monthly survey (BMS), (2) the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), and (3) various other supplements that

deal with more specific questions, generally fielded every other year or on a sporadic basis. The BMS collects labor force information and demographic information, including veteran status and period of service. The basic monthly survey also includes questions pertaining to disability. A series of six disability questions was asked of every respondent in the BMS in June 2008, and then of respondents in their first and fifth months in sample from September 2008 onward.<sup>12</sup> These new questions encompass disabilities and limitations that affected (1) vision; (2) hearing; (3) remembering, making decisions, or concentrating; (4) physical matters such as walking and climbing stairs; (5) self-care, like dressing or bathing; and (6) independent living in the form of being able to leave the house for an errand or doctor's appointment. These questions are asked every month; the official BLS measure of disability comprises them.<sup>13</sup>

The ASEC Supplement, administered in March, generates the usual monthly labor force and disability data provided in the BMS, but also adds data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration.<sup>14</sup> This supplemental survey distinguishes among many forms of household income, including Social Security disability benefits, Supplemental Security Income, and service-connected veteran disability compensation.

The CPS uses a rotation system for its household interviews. Each household is followed for a 16-month period on a 4-8-4 pattern. That is, the housing unit or group quarters is interviewed 4 consecutive months, not in sample for the next 8 months, interviewed the next 4 months, and then retired from sample. In any monthly sample, one-eighth of the sample is being interviewed for the first time (MIS, standing for month in sample, equals 1), one-eighth is being interviewed for the second time (MIS = 2), and so on.<sup>15</sup> While one of the benefits of the Current Population Survey is that this rotation system creates short longitudinal panels, there are not enough veterans with disabilities to permit the creation of panels that would be statistically and economically meaningful. Because of this limitation, this study will not be able to differentiate between longer term (both in  $t$  and  $t + 1$ ) disability and possibly shorter term disability.

This study will instead use data from the 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. The ASEC Supplement includes detailed information about the respondent's types of income (including service-connected veteran disability income) as well as disability, demographic, and labor force participation variables. The 2009 and 2010 ASEC data include information from the six disability questions that were introduced in June 2008 in the BMS. The CPS has an annual veterans supplement that it releases every year, most recently in March 2012 with data from August 2011.<sup>16</sup> However, the

veterans supplement sample will never also be interviewed for the ASEC, which is administered in March, because of the 4-8-4 sample design. A household that is interviewed in March would be out of the sample in July, and a household interviewed in the summer months would be out of sample in March. Since the ASEC Supplement provides relevant income information, this study will not utilize the veterans supplement. However, the ASEC Supplement includes a question about service-related veteran disability payments, which mirrors the “do you have a service-connected disability” question in the veterans supplement.

The technique of propensity score matching is used to compare recent veterans with the rest of the population, described earlier as people who have never served in the military as well as those whose service concluded prior to September 2001. Propensity score matching was introduced into the literature by Paul Rosenbaum and Donald Rubin in 1983,<sup>17</sup> and is a way to create “similar” groups that can be compared in terms of both observed and unobserved characteristics. A propensity score matched sample takes characteristics of the veteran group (such as age, gender, and race) and draws a sample from the rest of the population so that the proportions of certain demographic characteristics of the control group align with the veteran group. This allows for more meaningful comparisons across the groups.

Without propensity score matching, according to Marcelo Coca-Perraillon, “causal inference is complicated by the fact that a group which received a treatment or experienced an event may be very different from another group that did not experience the event or receive the treatment. Thus, it is not clear whether a difference in certain outcome of interest is due to the treatment or is the product of prior differences among groups.”<sup>18</sup> Propensity scores are the predicted probabilities from a logistic model that estimates the probability of being in a treatment group (in this study’s case, being a recent veteran) given certain variables. This study creates propensity scores for being a recent veteran by age, gender, race, ethnicity, marital status, and educational attainment. One can then match a respondent who is a recent veteran to a respondent in the comparison group on the basis of equal or similar propensity scores.<sup>19</sup> Some propensity score matching is done by nearest neighbor or nearest neighbor within a certain caliper, or measured distance, with or without replacement.

There has been a great deal of literature that has evaluated the performance of propensity score matching estimators using experimental data. James Heckman and others looked at job training programs and found that the propensity score matching estimator only performs well

when the participants and non-participants come from the same data source so that variable definitions are the same, participants and non-participants are in the same local labor markets, and the datasets have a large selection of variables.<sup>20</sup> In response, Rajeev Dehejia and Sadek Wahba showed that propensity score matching can yield accurate estimates of the treatment effect even when the treatment group differs greatly from the nontreatment group, and stated that matching with replacement is better than the alternative matching algorithms.<sup>21</sup> As the current study is not looking at job training programs, the caveat of Heckman et al. about local labor markets should not apply. However, this study uses the Current Population Survey, an extremely rich dataset, for both recent veterans and the rest of the population, so the other two conditions hold. In this study, the nearest neighbor propensity score match, with replacement, is chosen for each respondent in the treatment group, which speaks to Dehejia and Wahba’s suggestion. The Stata command `psmatch2` was used to compute the propensity scores and the matched samples.<sup>22</sup> Common support is implemented, and therefore treatment observations whose propensity scores are higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum propensity scores of the controls are dropped. This article only shows results for the nearest neighbor matching, with replacement and common support, although the findings were fairly robust when using logit instead of probit for the estimation of the propensity scores and when introducing different numbers of neighbors to calculate the matched outcome.

Tables 1 and 2 show the demographics of the original samples and the propensity score matched samples, respectively. Table 1 shows that more than one-third of the sample of recent veterans is ages 25–29, compared with 12 percent of the rest of the population. Recent veterans are also overwhelmingly male, at 83 percent. This is the most striking difference between the samples as only 47 percent of the comparison group is male. Another difference between the two samples is the percentage of respondents who report having less than a high school diploma. Because of qualification guidelines for military service, there are very few recent veterans who have not received a high school diploma, and this is evident in the data: 1.2 percent of recent veterans do not have a high school diploma compared with 11.3 percent for the rest of the population. However, while fewer recent veterans than the comparison group have not received a high school diploma, recent veterans are less likely to have a college degree or higher.

The propensity score matched sample is shown in table 2. The demographics of the matched sample of the

**Table 1. Demographics of original samples of recent veterans and the rest of the population**

Variable	Percent of recent veterans <sup>1</sup>	Percent of rest of population <sup>2</sup>	t-statistic	Are means significantly different? <sup>3</sup>
Ages 25–29	33.41	12.40	26.74	Yes
Ages 30–34	18.91	13.28	6.99	Yes
Ages 35–39	10.37	14.28	-4.71	Yes
Ages 40–44	12.88	15.08	-2.59	Yes
Ages 45–49	12.88	15.51	-3.07	Yes
Ages 50–54	5.97	14.03	-9.81	Yes
Ages 55–59	4.02	11.39	-9.81	Yes
Ages 60–61	1.56	4.04	-5.31	Yes
Male	82.88	47.42	30.00	Yes
Less than high school	1.17	11.33	-13.57	Yes
High school graduate only	25.32	29.39	-3.77	Yes
Some college	45.57	27.76	16.74	Yes
College graduate	27.94	31.51	-3.24	Yes
White, non-Hispanic	68.82	64.17	4.09	Yes
Black, non-Hispanic	14.22	11.01	4.33	Yes
Other race, non-Hispanic	6.02	8.36	-3.56	Yes
Hispanic	10.54	16.37	-6.65	Yes
Married	61.74	64.91	-2.80	Yes
Divorced	15.56	14.06	1.82	No
Never married	18.63	18.91	-30	No

<sup>1</sup> "Recent veterans" are those who served since September 2001; they may also have served earlier.  
<sup>2</sup> The "rest of population" sample includes people who have never served in the military, as well as those who served prior to September 2001.  
<sup>3</sup> At 5-percent level.  
NOTE: *n*(recent veterans) = 1,793; *n*(not recent veterans) = 203,173.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2009 and March 2010.

comparison group are similar to the demographics of the recent veteran sample, with none of the means being significantly different.

## Results and discussion

Once the propensity score matched samples are created, the data can be compared in a more meaningful way. Table 3 compares income sources and employment outcomes of the two groups. The recent veteran and comparison group matched samples are fairly similar in terms of working "full time, full year" in the previous year (that is, at least 35 hours a week for 50 weeks a year), working at least 52 hours in the previous year (that is, one hour per week), hours worked in the previous year, and likelihood of being in the labor force. Recent veterans were also similar in terms of annual income from wages and salary (on average, \$43,370 versus \$42,972) and family income adjusted for number of people in the household (on average,

\$52,038 versus \$47,530, but there was no statistically significant difference between these two amounts). In terms of participation in disability compensation programs, recent veterans were not significantly different from the rest of the population in their Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) participation rates and income.

The main economic differences between these two samples were their poverty rates, the percentage of the sample receiving service-connected disability compensation, and the amount of income they received from that disability program. The poverty rate for recent veterans is almost half that of the comparison group, 5.1 percent versus 9.7 percent. In terms of program participation, 16.4 percent of recent veterans received service-connected disability compensation in the previous year, at an average of \$2,531.

In terms of disability type and prevalence, there are some differences between the recent veteran population

**Table 2. Demographics of matched samples of recent veterans and the rest of the population**

Variable	Percent of recent veterans <sup>1</sup>	Percent of rest of population <sup>2</sup>	t-statistic	Are means significantly different? <sup>3</sup>
Ages 25–29	33.41	33.18	0.10	No
Ages 30–34	18.91	19.30	-.19	No
Ages 35–39	10.37	10.99	-.35	No
Ages 40–44	12.88	12.72	.10	No
Ages 45–49	12.88	12.66	.13	No
Ages 50–54	5.97	5.69	.20	No
Ages 55–59	4.02	3.90	.10	No
Ages 60–61	1.56	1.56	0	No
Male	82.88	82.99	-.05	No
Less than high school	1.17	2.12	-1.03	No
High school graduate only	25.32	25.66	-.16	No
Some college	45.57	44.39	.45	No
College graduate	27.94	27.83	.05	No
White, non-Hispanic	68.82	68.54	.11	No
Black, non-Hispanic	14.22	13.89	.16	No
Other race, non-Hispanic	6.02	6.30	-.18	No
Hispanic	10.54	10.99	-.24	No
Married	61.74	62.24	-.19	No
Divorced	15.56	15.06	.24	No
Never married	18.63	20.02	-.66	No

<sup>1</sup> "Recent veterans" are those who served since September 2001; they may also have served earlier.

<sup>2</sup> The "rest of population" sample includes people who have never served in the military, as well as those who served prior to September 2001.

<sup>3</sup> At 5-percent level.

NOTE: *n*(matched sample) = 1,793.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2009 and March 2010.

and the comparison group. Recent veterans are more likely to have hearing difficulties or any measure of disability than the rest of the population. Table 4 shows that 3.2 percent of recent veterans reported hearing difficulties compared with 0.9 percent of the comparison group sample, and these means are significantly different at a 5.0-percent level. These types of disabilities are consistent with combat-zone injuries and trauma caused by explosions, high-pressure waves, and acceleration/deceleration. In terms of broader definitions of disability, recent veterans are significantly more likely than the comparison group to identify as having one of the six disabilities listed in the Current Population Survey's basic monthly survey, 8.3 percent versus 5.7 percent.

While table 4 shows the various disability prevalence rates for the entire population of recent veterans compared with the rest of the population, table 5 looks solely at people with disabilities. It compares disabled recent veterans and the control group in terms of the type and

prevalence of transfer payments, employment outcomes, and measures of well-being. Some of the veterans in the survey are eligible for SSI and SSDI, but some disabled veterans also receive service-connected disability insurance payments from the Department of Veterans Affairs. VA veterans disability compensation is defined as a monetary benefit paid to veterans who are disabled by an injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated during active military service.<sup>23</sup> There have been many articles that show that receipt of SSDI and SSI benefits disincentivize working;<sup>24</sup> however, there is no definite corollary when discussing veterans disability compensation from the VA. Both SSDI and SSI provide a minimum cash benefit to people deemed unable "to engage in any substantial gainful activity (SGA), by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s) which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months."<sup>25</sup> SSDI and SSI disability insurance programs

**Table 3. Income sources and employment outcomes, matched samples of recent veterans and the rest of the population**

Income source or employment outcome	Recent veterans <sup>1</sup>	Rest of population <sup>2</sup>	t-statistic	Are means significantly different? <sup>3</sup>
Income from wages and salary	\$43,370.44	\$42,972.24	0.13	No
Income from SSI	\$43.66	\$135.33	-1.42	No
Income from SSDI	\$280.00	\$188.89	0.76	No
Income from Veterans Administration	\$2,530.58	\$105.76	12.61	Yes
Received service-connected veterans disability compensation last year (percent)	16.40	.95	15.62	Yes
Received SSI last year (percent)	.45	1.28	-1.28	No
Received SSDI last year (percent)	1.39	1.06	.51	No
Received worker's compensation last year (percent)	.28	.28	0	No
Poverty rate (percent)	5.08	9.65	-3.05	Yes
Adjusted household income last year (percent)	\$52,038.06	\$47,529.91	1.90	No
Worked full time, full year last year (percent)	67.15	68.38	-.49	No
Worked at least 52 hours last year (i.e., 1 hour a week) (percent)	87.40	89.68	-1.32	No
Employed (percent)	78.47	79.59	-.53	No
In the labor force (percent)	86.17	89.24	-1.78	No
Annual hours worked last year (mean)	1,811	1,841	-.62	No

<sup>1</sup> "Recent veterans" are those who served since September 2001; they may also have served earlier.

<sup>2</sup> The "rest of population" sample includes people who have never served in the military, as well as those who served prior to September 2001.

<sup>3</sup> At the 5-percent level.

NOTE: *n(matched sample)* = 1,793.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2009 and March 2010.

**Table 4. Disability prevalence within the propensity score matched samples of recent veterans and the rest of the population**

Type of disability	Percent of recent veterans <sup>1</sup>	Percent of rest of population <sup>2</sup>	t-statistic	Are means significantly different? <sup>3</sup>
Hearing difficulty	3.23	.89	3.76	Yes
Vision difficulty	.50	1.06	-1.05	No
Difficulty remembering, concentrating	3.63	2.62	1.15	No
Physical difficulty	3.46	3.18	.29	No
Self-care disability	.50	1.51	-1.71	No
Independent living difficulty	1.45	2.01	-.74	No
Any of the six disability questions	8.25	5.69	1.98	Yes

<sup>1</sup> "Recent veterans" are those who served since September 2001; they may also have served earlier.

<sup>2</sup> The "rest of population" sample includes people who have never served in the military, as well as those who served prior to September 2001.

<sup>3</sup> At 5-percent level.

NOTE: *n(matched sample)* = 1,793.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2009 and March 2010.

both virtually bar recipients from working, although as Richard Burkhauser and Mary Daly note, there are differences in these recipient populations.<sup>26</sup> SSDI is financed by a payroll tax to provide earnings replacement to those who leave the labor force because of disability, while SSI is the means-tested equivalent for those who haven't worked enough to qualify for SSDI.<sup>27</sup> Regarding

VA benefits, there are two unique components of service-connected disability insurance for veterans. First, a veteran receives a disability rating from 0 to 100 percent, with ratings given in 10-percentage-point increments; having a disability is not an "all or nothing" status. Second, the program is not means-tested and the recipient is allowed to work while collecting benefits. As noted



**Table 5. Income sources, employment outcomes and measures of well-being of those with disabilities, using matched samples of recent veterans and the rest of the population**

Income source or employment outcome	Recent veterans <sup>1</sup>	Rest of population <sup>2</sup>	Are means significantly different? <sup>3</sup>
Received service-connected veteran disability compensation last year (percent)	43.92	5.88	Yes
Received SSI last year (percent)	4.05	10.78	No
Received SSDI last year (percent)	14.19	12.75	No
Employment rate (percent)	45.27	40.20	No
Worked full time full year (percent)	41.22	27.45	No
Annual hours worked last year	1,116	1,098	No
Poverty rate (percent)	7.43	26.47	Yes

<sup>1</sup> "Recent veterans" are those who served since September 2001; they may also have served earlier.

<sup>2</sup> The "rest of population" sample includes people who have never served in the military, as well as those who served prior to September 2001.

<sup>3</sup> 95-percent confidence intervals do not overlap.

NOTE: *n*(matched sample) = 250.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2009 and March 2010.

by David Autor and Mark Duggan, "...because benefit payments in the Disability Compensation program are not conditioned on staying out of the labor force, the [VA benefits] system does not directly reward labor force nonparticipation."<sup>28</sup>

As shown in table 5, there was no statistical difference between recent veterans with disabilities and the rest of the population with disabilities regarding their likelihood of receiving SSI or SSDI benefits. The work restrictions inherent in the SSI and SSDI programs may be associated with differences in employment for disabled recent veterans and the comparison group. Recent veterans with disabilities are more likely to be working full time, full year than are people with disabilities who did not serve in Gulf War era II; the proportions are 41.2 percent and 27.5 percent, respectively.<sup>29</sup>

A dramatic difference between recent veterans with disabilities and people with disabilities who are in the comparison group is their poverty rates. People with disabilities who are in the comparison group are significantly more likely to be in poverty than are recent veterans with disabilities. The rate of poverty for people with disabilities in the rest of the population is 26.5 percent, more than three times the rate for recent veterans with disabilities. These higher rates of full-time work, as well as dramatically lower rates of poverty, could be related to the fact that veterans disability compensation allows one to work, while there is an implicit work prohibition in the SSI-SSDI system. However, only summary statistics are presented in this article, not causal inferences, and we must also keep in mind the small sample sizes before coming to broad conclusions.

RECENT VETERANS ARE DEMOGRAPHICALLY DIFFERENT from people in the rest of the population, but the samples can be adjusted through the use of propensity score matching to facilitate more effective comparisons. Using data from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement from 2009 and 2010, once the adjustment is performed, we see that recent veterans are quite similar to those in the comparison group in terms of full-time employment, hours worked, likelihood of being in the labor force, income from wages and salary, and adjusted family income. Recent veterans are better off in terms of poverty rates, with the rest of the population being almost twice as likely to be in poverty. One of the most significant differences between the two groups is prevalence and type of disability, as well as disability program participation, employment outcomes, and well-being of the disabled population. Recent veterans are more likely than the comparison group to have hearing difficulties, which is consistent with combat-related injuries and trauma. Recent veterans are also significantly more likely to have one of the six disabilities in the new disability questions. Despite these disadvantages, veterans with disabilities are more likely to be working full time, full year and significantly less likely to be in poverty than are other people with disabilities. This could be related to the fact that veterans who receive service-connected veterans disability compensation are rated on a 0–100 point scale of disability and are allowed to continue working, while other disability income transfer programs either severely limit or bar employment. Future research should look at specific policy changes that affect recent veterans in order to determine causal pathways between different types of transfer payments and employment outcomes. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) does not identify location of service, just period of service. Therefore, those identified as “recent veterans” in this study served in September 2001 or later, but may have done so anywhere in the world; in addition, their military service may have begun before September 2001. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Situation for Veterans news release with data from August 2011 shows that about 38 percent of the veterans who served at some point since September 2001 did so in Iraq, Afghanistan, or both.

<sup>2</sup> Operation Iraqi Freedom was declared over on August 31, 2010; 50,000 troops currently remain in Iraq in a noncombat role to provide training, advice, and assistance to the Iraqi military. See [http://www.army.mil/article/44526/Operation\\_New\\_Dawn/](http://www.army.mil/article/44526/Operation_New_Dawn/).

<sup>3</sup> See *Ready, Willing and Unable to Serve*, an article by a nonprofit, nonpartisan U.S. national security organization of senior retired military leaders, at [www.missionreadiness.org](http://www.missionreadiness.org).

<sup>4</sup> See Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Research and Development program announcement, “Traumatic brain injury,” Veterans Health Administration, June 17, 2008, <http://www.research.va.gov/funding/solicitations/docs/TBI.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> See Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Research and Development program announcement, “Deployment health: OEF/OIF veteran research issues,” Veterans Health Administration, June 13, 2006.

<sup>7</sup> See Richard V. Burkhauser, Ludmila Rovba, and Robert R. Weathers II, “Household Income,” and Andrew J. Houtenville, Elizabeth Potamites, William A. Erickson, and S. Antonio Ruiz-Quintanilla, “Disability Prevalence and Demographics,” both in Andrew J. Houtenville, David C. Stapleton, Robert R. Weathers, and Richard V. Burkhauser, eds., *Counting Working-Age People with Disabilities: What Current Data Tell Us and Options for Improvement* (Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2009).

<sup>8</sup> There are a few studies looking at the effect of a policy change in the VA veteran disability compensation program on participation in the program and labor force outcomes of Vietnam-era veterans, such as Mark Duggan, Robert Rosenheck, and Perry Douglas Singleton II, “Federal Policy and the Rise in Disability Enrollment: Evidence for the Veterans Affairs’ Disability Compensation Program,” *Journal of Law and Economics*, May 2010, pp. 379–398, and David Autor and Mark Duggan, “Distinguishing Income from Substitution Effects in Disability Insurance,” *American Economic Review*, May 2007, pp. 119–124. These are causal studies and therefore have a different focus than this paper.

<sup>9</sup> See James A. Walker, “Employment and earnings of recent veterans: data from the CPS,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2010, pp. 3–9.

<sup>10</sup> See Robert Rosenheck, Linda Frisman, and Jody Sindelar, “Disability Compensation and Work Among Veterans with Psychiatric and Nonpsychiatric Impairments,” *Psychiatric Services*, April 1995, pp. 359–365.

<sup>11</sup> See <http://www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf>, p. 2–1.

<sup>12</sup> See “Frequently asked questions about disability data” at [http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability\\_faqs.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faqs.htm).

<sup>13</sup> Veterans who answered “yes” to any of the six disability questions in the basic monthly survey did not necessarily acquire the disability through military service.

<sup>14</sup> See Annual Social and Economic Supplement technical documentation at <http://www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> “Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey,” Technical Paper 66, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, October 2006), pp. 3–13, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/tp-66.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> The supplement to the CPS yielding additional data about veterans has recently been conducted annually. It was part of the CPS in August 2009, July 2010, August 2011, and August 2012.

<sup>17</sup> See Paul R. Rosenbaum and Donald B. Rubin, “The Central Role of the Propensity Score in Observational Studies for Causal Effects,” *Biometrika*, April 1983, pp. 41–55.

<sup>18</sup> See Marcelo Coca-Perraillon, “Local and Global Optimal Propensity Score Matching,” Paper 185–2007 (presented at SAS Global Forum, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> See SAS Usage Note 30971, “How can I compute and match observations on propensity scores?” January 18, 2008, at <http://support.sas.com/kb/30/971.html>.

<sup>20</sup> See James Heckman, Hidehiko Ichimura and Petra Todd, “Matching as an Econometric Evaluation Estimator: Evidence from Evaluating a Job Training Programme,” *The Review of Economic Studies*, October 1997, pp. 605–654; and James Heckman, Hidehiko Ichimura, Jeffrey Smith and Petra Todd, “Characterizing Selection Bias Using Experimental Data,” *Econometrica*, September 1998, pp. 1017–1098.

<sup>21</sup> See Rajeev H. Dehejia and Sadek Wahba, “Propensity Score-Matching Methods for Nonexperimental Causal Studies,” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 2002, pp. 151–161.

<sup>22</sup> See Edwin Leuven and Barbara Sianesi, “PSMATCH2: Stata module to perform full Mahalanobis and propensity score matching, common support graphing, and covariate imbalance testing,” 2003, <http://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s432001.html>. Version 4.0.4 is dated November 10, 2010.

<sup>23</sup> See *Federal Benefits for Veterans, Dependents, and Survivors* (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2012), Chapter 2: Veterans with Service-Connected Disabilities, also available at [http://www1.va.gov/opa/publications/benefits\\_book/benefits\\_chap02.asp](http://www1.va.gov/opa/publications/benefits_book/benefits_chap02.asp).

<sup>24</sup> See John Bound and Timothy Waidmann, “Disability Transfers, Self-Reported Health, and the Labor Force Attachment of Older Men: Evidence from the Historical Record,” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November 1992, pp. 1393–1419, and John Bound and Timothy Waidmann, “Accounting for Recent Declines in Employment Rates among Working-Aged Men and Women with Disabilities,” *The Journal of Human Resources*, Spring 2002, pp. 231–250.

<sup>25</sup> See “Disability Evaluation Under Social Security” at <http://www.ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook/general-info.htm>.

<sup>26</sup> See Richard V. Burkhauser and Mary C. Daly, “Policy Watch: U.S. Disability Policy in a Changing Environment,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Winter 2002, pp. 213–224.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 215.

<sup>28</sup> See David H. Autor and Mark G. Duggan, “The Growth in the Social Security Disability Rolls: A Fiscal Crisis Unfolding,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Summer 2006, p. 94.

<sup>29</sup> When the probit specification of the propensity score matching is used, these differences are not statistically significant. However, when the logit specification is used, these differences are statistically significant.

# Gulf Coast unemployment trends, 2000 to 2010: hurricanes, recessions, oil spills

*The recession of 2007–2009 caused the largest increases in unemployment rates in the states and along the coastline counties bordering the Gulf of Mexico; Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, touching land in 2005, had the next-largest effect*

John A. Coughlan

Four major events had the potential to adversely influence the unemployment rate of the coastline counties along the Gulf of Mexico from 2000 to 2010: the 2001 recession, the 2005 hurricane season, the 2007–2009 recession, and a major oil spill caused by an explosion on the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig in April 2010. This report examines changes in the unemployment rates in the Gulf coastline counties and compares them with their statewide unemployment rate changes and with changes in the U.S. unemployment rate. The primary data used for the analysis are unemployment rate data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau).<sup>1</sup> Unemployment rate data also were obtained from the state government of Louisiana for five parishes from September 2005 to June 2006; these data are not available from the Bureau.<sup>2</sup>

## Coastline counties defined

This study adheres to the definition of coastline counties used by the U.S. Census Bureau. In a 2010 Census Bureau report authored by Steven Wilson and Thomas Fischetti, coastline counties were defined as counties “adjacent to water classified as bay, estuary, gulf, sound, ocean, or sea.”<sup>3</sup> Using the Census Bureau’s Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER®) system, Wilson and Fischetti identified 56 coastline

counties (parishes in Louisiana) along the Gulf of Mexico. A list of the coastline counties and parishes used in the analysis that follows is given in exhibit A–1 in the appendix.

## Gulf coastline unemployment rates

In order to examine the region of the Gulf of Mexico as a whole, an unemployment rate for all 56 coastline counties and an unemployment rate for the coastline counties in each of the five states along the Gulf were calculated. The unemployment rate for all 56 coastline counties was produced by summing the labor force and unemployment levels for all counties and then dividing the total unemployment level by the total labor force for the region. The unemployment rate for the coastal region of each of the five states was constructed in a similar manner. Mathematically,

$$\text{Gulf coastline unemployment rate for all coastline counties} = \frac{\text{Sum of unemployment level in all 56 counties}}{\text{Sum of labor force level in all 56 counties}} \times 100$$

and

$$\text{Gulf coastline unemployment rate in a given state} = \frac{\text{Sum of unemployment level for coastline counties in that state}}{\text{Sum of labor force level for coastline counties in that state}} \times 100.$$

## Analyzing data not seasonally adjusted

The Bureau does not calculate seasonally adjusted unemployment rates at the county level.

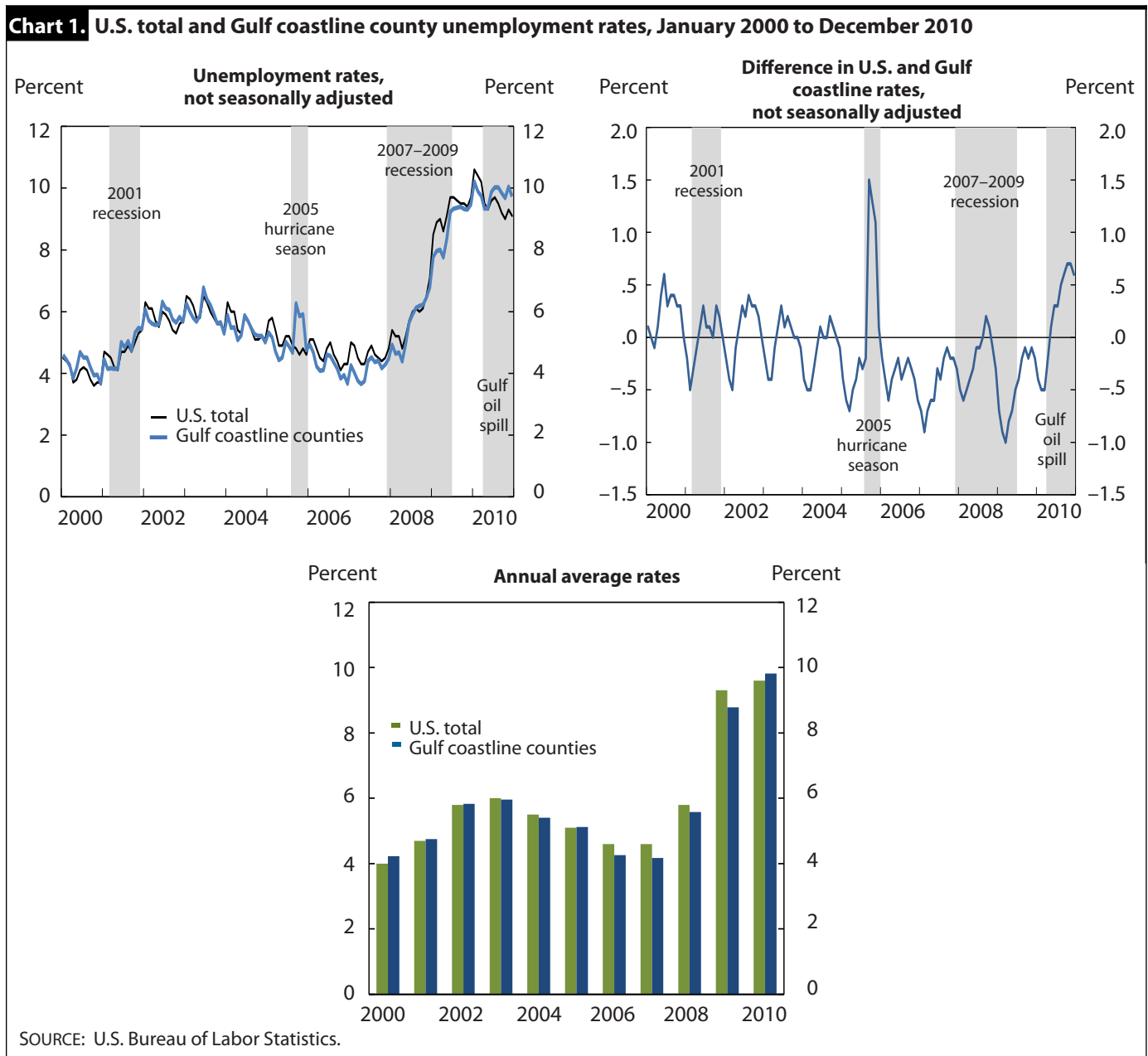
John A. Coughlan is an economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: coughlan.john@bls.gov

Therefore, monthly occurring series used in this report are not seasonally adjusted and contain seasonal factors—cyclic movements in the data—that occur at the same time each year. In order to isolate the underlying trends from the seasonal factors, changes over time are calculated by comparing data for a given period with data for the same period in the previous year. That way, deviations from the seasonal movements may be uncovered. For example, a change in unemployment between January and April of one year must be compared with the change over the same period the previous year. Noteworthy changes are changes

that are substantially different from those posted for the same period the previous year.

### Unemployment trends, 2000 to 2010

Chart 1 illustrates the unemployment rate trend in the Gulf Coast and in the United States as a whole from 2000 through the end of 2010. The top left panel plots the monthly unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, for each series. The seasonal factors in the monthly data are clearly evident in the cyclic peaks and troughs that occur at regular intervals



in most years. During the 2000–2010 period, the unemployment rate in the Gulf coastline counties tracked the national unemployment rate closely. The top right panel of chart 1 plots the difference in the two monthly series and reveals that the unemployment rate of the Gulf coastline counties was never more than 1 percentage point away from the national unemployment rate, with the exception of the 2005 hurricane season. The unemployment rate of the Gulf coastline counties was below the national unemployment rate 58 percent of the time from 2000 to 2010, but overall the two rates were very close, with the Gulf Coast rate just one-tenth of one percentage point below the national rate, on average.

The bottom panel of chart 1 plots the annual average unemployment rates for the United States and the Gulf of Mexico coastline counties. From 2000 to 2010, the annual average unemployment rate for the nation was as low as 4.0 percent and as high as 9.6 percent. The annual average unemployment rate for the coastline counties of the Gulf dipped as low as 4.2 percent and reached as high as 9.8 percent during the 2000–2010 period. The counties along the Gulf Coast had an annual average unemployment rate (rounded) equal to or lower than the U.S. annual average from 2001 through 2009. The annual average unemployment rate for the Gulf coastline counties was greater than the national unemployment rate only in 2000 and 2010.

## The 2001 recession

The 2001 recession lasted from March through November, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the official arbiter of beginning and ending dates of recessions.<sup>4</sup> During that time, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for the coastline counties of the Gulf of Mexico rose by 1.3 percentage points. The unemployment rate for these counties fell by 0.3 percentage point during the same period (March through November) of the previous year, resulting in a difference of 1.6 percentage points. For the United States as a whole, the unemployment rate (again, not seasonally adjusted) increased 0.8 percentage point during the 2001 recession, slightly lower than the increase exhibited in the Gulf coastline counties. The national unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage point during the same period the previous year, for a difference of 1.4 percentage points. (See table 1.)

The coastline counties of Florida showed the largest unemployment rate increase of all gulf coastline counties during the 2001 recession, a rise of 1.6 percentage points. The unemployment rate for Florida's coastline counties was unchanged (0.0) over the same period the previous year, producing a difference of 1.6 percentage points. Florida also had

**Table 1. Unemployment rate changes during the 2001 recession,<sup>1</sup> not seasonally adjusted**

Geographical area	Total change during 2001 recession	Total change in 2000	Difference (total change during 2001 recession minus total change in 2000)
United States	0.8	-0.6	1.4
Gulf coastline counties	1.3	-.3	1.6
<b>Alabama</b>			
Statewide	1.2	.2	1.0
Gulf coastline counties	1.1	-.2	1.3
<b>Florida</b>			
Statewide	2.0	-.1	2.1
Gulf coastline counties	1.6	.0	1.6
<b>Louisiana</b>			
Statewide	.9	.4	.5
Gulf coastline counties	1.2	.5	.7
<b>Mississippi</b>			
Statewide	.8	-1.1	1.9
Gulf coastline counties	1.0	-1.7	2.7
<b>Texas</b>			
Statewide	1.2	-.6	1.8
Gulf coastline counties	1.0	-.7	1.7

<sup>1</sup> The recession lasted from March 2001 to November 2001.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the largest statewide unemployment rate increase of all gulf states, 2.0 percentage points, a figure that contrasted with a 0.1-percentage-point decline from March to November of 2000. The difference was 2.1 percentage points.

The largest unemployment rate increase (not seasonally adjusted) of the 2001 recession in any single county occurred in Gulf County, Florida, 2.4 percentage points. During the same period the previous year, the unemployment rate fell by 1.3 percentage points, resulting in a difference of 3.7 percentage points. Seven of the ten coastline counties with the highest unemployment rate increases (again, not seasonally adjusted) during the 2001 recession were in Florida. The remaining three were in Texas. (See table 2.)

## The 2005 hurricane season

The 2005 hurricane season devastated the states along the Gulf of Mexico, with Louisiana and Mississippi sustaining the most damage. Hurricane Katrina landed on the Louisiana coast on August 29, and Hurricane Rita followed less than a month after, landing on the border between Texas and Louisiana on September 24. These two hurricanes caused such damage to the Gulf region that the effects are still evident 7 years later, in 2012.

*Data abnormalities.* The destruction caused during the 2005 hurricane season resulted in disruptions to the normal data

**Table 2. The 10 Gulf coastline counties with the highest unemployment rate changes during the 2001 recession,<sup>1</sup> not seasonally adjusted**

County and state	Total change during 2001 recession	Total change in 2000	Difference (total change during 2001 recession minus total change in 2000)
Gulf County, Florida	2.4	-1.3	3.7
Bay County, Florida	2.3	.5	1.8
Calhoun County, Texas	2.3	.0	2.3
Cameron County, Texas	2.0	-.1	2.1
Pinellas County, Florida	2.0	-1.3	3.3
Pasco County, Florida	1.9	.0	1.9
Monroe County, Florida	1.8	.0	1.8
Kenedy County, Texas	1.8	.1	1.7
Hernando County, Florida	1.8	-1.9	3.7
Hillsborough County, Florida	1.8	.2	1.6

<sup>1</sup> The recession lasted from March 2001 to November 2001.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

collection and production methods used to produce employment data for the region. Several adjustments were made by both BLS and the Census Bureau to ensure the continuation of accurate estimation of employment data for the region.<sup>5</sup> Despite such precautions, BLS unemployment data are not available for the five coastline Louisiana parishes—Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany—that are included in this report. The problem was insufficient responses from the households and business establishments that provide the raw data used to produce the unemployment estimates. As a result, the Bureau does not publish unemployment data for September 2005 to June 2006 for these parishes.<sup>6</sup> Estimates for these coastline parishes are available from the Louisiana Workforce Commission,<sup>7</sup> but because official data regarding the number of people evacuated following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are not yet available, the estimates are subject to revision.

*Labor force changes.* The labor force in the coastline counties of Louisiana and Mississippi changed considerably during the 2005 hurricane season. Just how much of the change resulted directly from the hurricanes is difficult to determine, because “official estimates of the population shifts associated with the evacuation and relocation of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama residents [were] not available” as of June 2011, according to the Bureau.<sup>8</sup>

Regardless of the specific causes, it is clear that the labor forces of Louisiana and Mississippi, and especially the Gulf coastline counties of those states, contracted dramatically in 2005 and 2006. (See charts 2 and 3.) This contraction is

important because the labor force is the basis for calculating those states’ unemployment rate.<sup>9</sup> From 2005 to 2006, the annual average labor force level fell 13 percent in the coastline counties of Louisiana and 10 percent in the counterpart counties of Mississippi. Through 2010, the labor force in both regions remained below the levels seen in the first half of the decade. The 2010 annual average labor force level remains 5 percent below the 2005 level in Louisiana and 3 percent below the 2005 level in Mississippi.

*Unemployment rate changes.* Since Hurricane Katrina touched land at the end of August, increases in unemployment in the affected region were not reflected in the data until September 2005. Also, it is difficult to identify a clear distinction in the unemployment data between Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, because Katrina caused so much damage on its own and Rita struck very soon after. Therefore, the discussion that follows will not attempt to assign causation to either hurricane specifically, but rather will examine the changes in unemployment for the entire period in question.

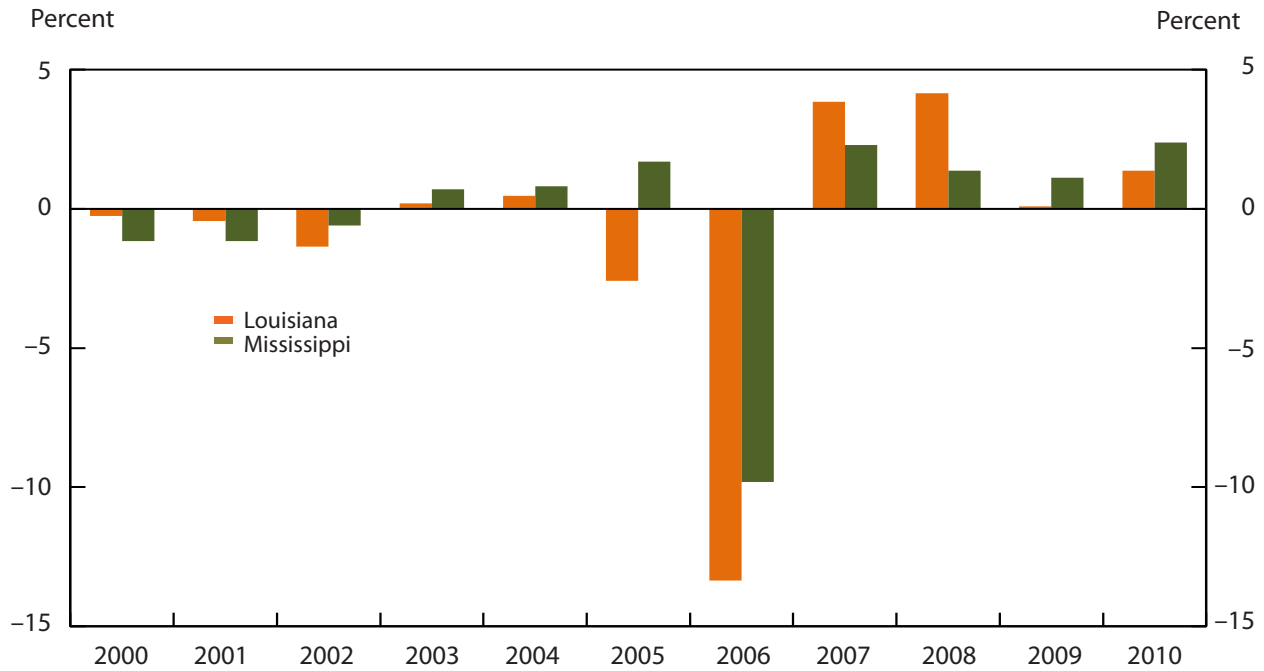
The unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for the coastline counties of the Gulf of Mexico rose by 1.6 percentage points in September 2005, compared with a decrease of 0.2 percentage point in September of the previous year. The national unemployment rate (again, not seasonally adjusted) fell by 0.1 percentage point in September 2005, a decrease similar to the 0.3-percentage-point decline in September 2004.

The impact on the unemployment rate from the 2005 hurricane season was higher in the coastline counties of Louisiana and Mississippi than in any other state along the Gulf. Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) for the coastline counties of Louisiana and Mississippi reached more than 10 percent in September 2005, the first time the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for any of these regions grew beyond 10 percent in the history of the data used for this report (beginning in January 2000).<sup>10</sup> The high unemployment rates in Louisiana and Mississippi statewide—but especially in their coastline counties—exhibited in September 2005 are well above the rates of the previous year. (See table 3.)

### The 2007–2009 recession

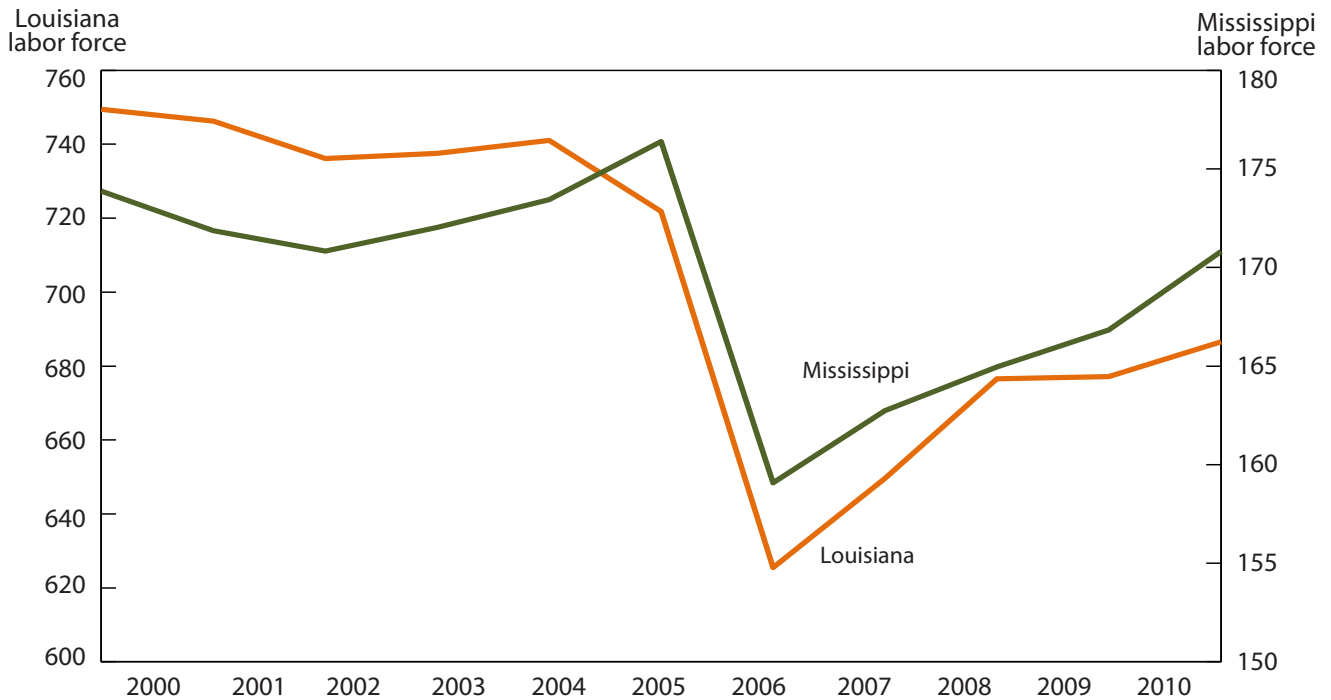
The 2007–2009 recession lasted from December 2007 through June 2009, according to NBER. This recession was severe and drove unemployment rates up in most parts of the country, including states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. BLS economic comparisons used annual average unemployment rates for 2007 and 2009 in order to avoid comparing changes for periods longer than 1 calendar year.

**Chart 2. Percent change in annual average labor forces of Louisiana and Mississippi, January 2000 to December 2010**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Chart 3. Annual average labor forces of Louisiana and Mississippi coastline counties, in thousands, January 2000 to December 2010**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 3. Unemployment rates during the 2005 hurricane season, not seasonally adjusted**

Geographical area	2005				2004			
	September	October	November	December	September	October	November	December
United States	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
Gulf coastline counties	6.3	5.9	5.9	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0
<b>Alabama</b>								
Statewide	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3
Gulf coastline counties	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.7
<b>Florida</b>								
Statewide	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.1	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2
Gulf coastline counties	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9
<b>Louisiana</b>								
Statewide	11.0	10.6	10.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
Gulf coastline counties	12.8	12.9	13.3	6.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8
<b>Mississippi</b>								
Statewide	9.6	8.9	8.6	8.0	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.8
Gulf coastline counties	23.8	20.3	18.0	15.6	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.7
<b>Texas</b>								
Statewide	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6
Gulf coastline counties	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 4. Annual average unemployment rates during the 2007–2009 recession<sup>1</sup>**

Geographical area	2009	2007	Difference (total change from 2007 to 2009)
United States	9.3	4.6	4.7
Gulf coastline counties	8.8	4.2	4.6
<b>Alabama</b>			
Statewide	9.7	3.4	6.3
Gulf coastline counties	9.6	3.2	6.3
<b>Florida</b>			
Statewide	10.2	4.0	6.2
Gulf coastline counties	10.5	4.1	6.4
<b>Louisiana</b>			
Statewide	6.6	3.8	2.8
Gulf coastline counties	6.2	3.3	2.9
<b>Mississippi</b>			
Statewide	9.6	6.2	3.4
Gulf coastline counties	8.1	5.5	2.6
<b>Texas</b>			
Statewide	7.6	4.4	3.2
Gulf coastline counties	7.8	4.5	3.3

<sup>1</sup> The recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009; annual averages from the first and last year of the recession are used for comparisons.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

of the Gulf coastline counties were more than double their 2007 annual averages. Alabama and Florida showed the largest changes in annual average unemployment rates from 2007 to 2009, 6.3 and 6.2 percentage points, respectively. The unemployment rate in the coastline counties in each of those states grew by similar amounts. Annual average unemployment rates statewide and in the coastal counties in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas grew by about 3 percentage points from 2007 to 2009, less than half the unemployment rise seen in Alabama and Florida. (See table 4.)

Florida’s statewide and Gulf coastline county annual average unemployment rates were more than 10 percent in 2009, so it is no surprise that, of the 10 coastline counties with the highest annual average unemployment rates that year, 9 were in Florida. Hernando County, Florida, had the highest annual average unemployment rate of all Gulf coastline counties in 2009, 12.9 percent, an increase of 7.3 percentage points from the county’s 2007 annual average. Willacy County, Texas, was the only Gulf coastline county outside Florida in the top 10, with an annual average unemployment rate of 11.9 percent. All counties in the top 10 had annual average unemployment rates of 11 percent or higher in 2009. (See table 5.)

The annual average unemployment rate in the counties along the Gulf Coast increased by 4.6 percentage points from 2007 to 2009. The annual average unemployment rate for the nation increased by a similar 4.7 percentage points during the same period. At the end of the recession in 2009, both the national unemployment rate and the unemployment rate

### The Deepwater Horizon oil spill

On April 20, 2010, an explosion on the Deepwater Horizon oil rig operating at the Macondo Prospect in the Gulf of Mexico caused an oil leak that released more than 4 million barrels of crude oil into the Gulf before the well was capped



**Table 5. The 10 Gulf coastline counties with the highest annual average unemployment rates during the 2007–2009 recession<sup>1</sup>**

County and state	2009	2007	Difference (total change from 2007 to 2009)
Hernando County, Florida	12.9	5.6	7.3
Lee County, Florida	11.9	4.5	7.4
Willacy County, Texas	11.9	8.2	3.7
Citrus County, Florida	11.7	4.9	6.8
Pasco County, Florida	11.6	4.8	6.8
Charlotte County, Florida	11.5	4.9	6.6
Manatee County, Florida	11.2	4.0	7.2
Dixie County, Florida	11.1	4.2	6.9
Levy County, Florida	11.1	4.1	7.0
Sarasota County, Florida	11.0	4.3	6.7

<sup>1</sup> The recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009; annual averages from the first and last year of the recession are used for comparisons.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

almost 3 months later, on July 15. This disaster resulted in the temporary closure of Gulf fisheries and a moratorium on new drilling activity in the Gulf. Because the event occurred after the BLS reference week, unemployment data for April 2010 were unaffected. Therefore, the period examined in the analysis that follows lasts from May 2010 through December 2010.

Like most parts of the country in May 2010, the Gulf region had not yet recovered from the high unemployment brought on by the 2007–2009 recession. As a result, the unemployment rates in each state and county along the Gulf Coast in 2010 are high compared with previous years' rates. The recession ended in June 2009, less than a year before the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, a timeframe which makes it difficult to observe any unemployment changes that can be separated from the persistent influence of the 2007 recession. Table 6 shows changes in the unemployment rates of Gulf states and their coastline counties following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. All of the areas listed had high unemployment rates, but little growth in unemployment, for the period from May 2010 through December 2010, compared with the same period the previous year. In fact, most areas had larger unemployment increases during the 2007–2009 recession.

Except for Jefferson County, Florida, the 10 counties with the highest unemployment rate changes following the Gulf oil spill also show little difference from the rates they exhibited during the same period the previous year. (See table 7.) An interesting detail is that none of the counties along the Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi coasts had unemployment increases from May 2010 to

**Table 6. Unemployment rate changes following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Geographical area	2010, post oil spill change	Previous year's (2009's) change	Difference (total change from May 2010 to December 2010, minus change during 2009)
United States	–0.2	0.6	–0.8
Gulf coastline counties	.4	1.1	–.7
<b>Alabama</b>			
Statewide	–.2	.8	–1.0
Gulf coastline counties	–.1	1.6	–1.6
<b>Florida</b>			
Statewide	.8	1.2	–.4
Gulf coastline counties	.7	1.4	–.7
<b>Louisiana</b>			
Statewide	.0	.6	–.6
Gulf coastline counties	–.1	.7	–.8
<b>Mississippi</b>			
Statewide	–.6	1.1	–1.7
Gulf coastline counties	–.2	1.6	–1.9
<b>Texas</b>			
Statewide	.1	.6	–.5
Gulf coastline counties	.3	.9	–.6

<sup>1</sup> The period of interest is May 2010 (the month following the oil spill) through December 2010.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 7. The 10 Gulf coastline counties with the highest unemployment rate changes following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

County and state	2010, post oil spill change	Previous year's (2009's) change	Difference (total change from May 2010 to December 2010, minus change during 2009)
Bay County, Florida	2.7	2.6	0.1
Jefferson County, Florida	2.6	.9	1.7
Gulf County, Florida	2.0	2.8	–.8
Franklin County, Florida	1.7	2.0	–.3
Walton County, Florida	1.7	1.9	–.2
Matagorda County, Texas	1.3	1.4	–.1
Kenedy County, Texas	1.3	1.6	–.3
Okaloosa County, Florida	1.2	1.5	–.3
Cameron County, Texas	1.2	1.3	–.1
Escambia County, Florida	1.1	1.4	–.3

<sup>1</sup> The period of interest is May 2010 (the month following the oil spill) through December 2010.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

December 2010 large enough to make it into the top 10. News coverage of the Gulf oil spill focused heavily on the Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi coastlines, but the

direct effect of the spill on unemployment cannot clearly be separated from the lingering effects of the 2007–2009 recession. Although the Deepwater Horizon oil spill undoubtedly affected the Gulf region in an important way, the unemployment data following the event do not clearly reflect the impacts sustained.

OVER THE 2000–2010 PERIOD, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) in the Gulf coastline counties tracked the national unemployment rate closely. Indeed, the unemployment rate of the Gulf coastline counties was never more than 1 percentage point away from the national unemployment rate, except for the 2005 hurricane season. During the 2001 recession, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) in the Gulf coastline counties rose by slightly more than the U.S. unemployment rate. The highest unemployment rate changes in the Gulf coastline counties occurred in Florida.

The 2005 hurricane season had a severe impact on the Gulf Coast, especially in Louisiana and Mississippi. Al-

though the unemployment data are subject to revision, it is clear that unemployment rates remained high in the coastal counties of Louisiana and Mississippi months after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit. The 2007–2009 recession caused the largest increase in unemployment during the 2000–2010 period. The average annual unemployment rate in the Gulf coastline counties grew by 4.6 percentage points from 2007 to 2009. Finally, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill severely damaged the Gulf Coast in many ways, but its effect on the unemployment rate of the region is difficult to separate from the long-lasting unemployment rate changes caused by the 2007–2009 recession.

Further research might inform this examination of labor force levels by considering population levels in the gulf coastline counties after the hurricanes and contrasting the employment–population ratio with the unemployment rate. Also, it might be instructive to learn whether the occupational employment mix in the region changed dramatically after the hurricanes. Similar considerations could apply to the aftermath of the oil spill. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> See “Local Area Unemployment Statistics” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, updated monthly and annually), <http://www.bls.gov/lau>.

<sup>2</sup> See “What’s Hot in Labor Market Information” (Louisiana Workforce Commission, updated monthly), <http://voshost.com/analyzer/default.asp>.

<sup>3</sup> Steven G. Wilson and Thomas R. Fischetti, “Coastline Population Trends in the United States: 1960 to 2008” (U.S. Census Bureau, May 2010), p. 3, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1139.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> See “U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions” (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Sept. 20, 2010), <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>.

<sup>5</sup> See “BLS Information: Effects of Hurricane Katrina on Local Area Unemployment Statistics” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 20, 2005),

<http://www.bls.gov/katrina/lausquestions.htm>.

<sup>6</sup> For a complete list of the counties and parishes affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, see “Labor Market Statistics Prior to Disaster for Areas Affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jan. 27, 2006), <http://www.bls.gov/katrina/data.htm#5>.

<sup>7</sup> See the agency’s home page, <http://www.laworks.net>.

<sup>8</sup> See “BLS information: Effects of Hurricane Katrina.”

<sup>9</sup> The unemployment rate is equal to the number of unemployed divided by the labor force. (See “Local Area Unemployment Statistics: Estimation Methodology” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Sept. 11, 2009), <http://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm>.)

<sup>10</sup> County-level unemployment data from 1990 on are available. (See “Local Area Unemployment Statistics.”)

## APPENDIX: Coastline counties along the Gulf of Mexico

Exhibit A-1. Gulf coastline counties	
State	Coastline counties or parishes
Alabama	Baldwin, Mobile
Florida	Bay, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Hernando, Hillsborough, Jefferson, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Monroe, Okaloosa, Pasco, Pinellas, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton
Louisiana (parishes)	Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Vermilion
Mississippi	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson
Texas	Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Victoria, Willacy

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

# Updated BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System

*The evolving nature of the U.S. workplace, along with medical and technological advances, necessitated a revision to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System employed by the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program; the new version also incorporates a number of enhancements to the original, first released in 1992*

Joyce M. Northwood,  
Eric F. Sygnatur,  
and  
Janice A. Windau

Occupational injuries and illnesses require a context to be best understood. Falls, for example, account for more than 10 percent of fatal work injuries and more than 20 percent of nonfatal work injuries requiring time away from work. What more is known about workplace falls? Can we identify where the worker fell from, the distance fallen, or any precipitating environmental factors? What was the nature of the injury that resulted from the fall: a fracture, a sprain, or some other condition? And to what body part did the injury occur? The stories behind falls and other workplace injuries are of vital importance for their analysis and prevention. A consistent and comprehensive coding system can categorize much that is known about these injuries, thus providing the research tools necessary for developing prevention strategies. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) uses the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS)<sup>1</sup> to furnish this information in the agency's Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program, in which funding is split between the federal government and partnering states.

The OIICS has a uniform method for statistically classifying occupational injury and illness data in a simple, yet detailed, hierarchical structure.<sup>2</sup> Originally released in 1992, the system has been used to code case circumstance data from the BLS Cen-

sus of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for incidents requiring days away from work.

The Bureau published its first major revision to the OIICS (version 2.0) in September 2010. An updated version, 2.01, was released in January 2012 and is being used in the CFOI and SOII beginning with 2011 data, to be published in 2012.<sup>3</sup> This article discusses the history and structure of the OIICS, justifies the need for a revision, outlines the objectives of the update, and details the substantive changes that were implemented. Throughout the article, any mention of the updated or new OIICS refers to version 2.01, whereas references to the older version of the OIICS refer to the original 1992 version.

## History and structure

The Occupational Safety and Health Act (also known as the OSH Act) of 1970 required the Department of Labor to “develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health data.”<sup>4</sup> In 1973, the Bureau began conducting an annual survey to collect this information from employers. In response to criticisms that the data were not specific enough to be an effective tool for surveillance and prevention

Joyce M. Northwood is a senior financial economist in the Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Eric F. Sygnatur is an economist, and Janice A. Windau is an epidemiologist, in the Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: jnorthwood@fdic.gov, sygnatur.eric@bls.gov, or windau.janice@bls.gov.

efforts, the Bureau redesigned the survey to collect details on cases that result in days away from work and launched the CFOI program to enumerate fatal occupational injuries.<sup>5</sup> By the early 1990s, the Bureau was using its own entirely new classification structure, the OIICS, to collect and classify case circumstances for occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. The new structure provided more guidance and detail than the older American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z16.2 codes on which it was loosely based, and in 1995 ANSI adopted the OIICS as the American National Standard for Information Management for Occupational Safety and Health (ANSI Z16.2-1995).<sup>6</sup>

The OIICS was designed to provide a simple, but complete, account of workplace injuries and illnesses. Numerically coded sections allow for complex scenarios to be easily coded, for large numbers of cases to be quickly coded, and for vast amounts of data to be easily cross-tabulated and analyzed. Other systems, such as the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10),<sup>7</sup> the authority in the classification of diseases, offer comprehensive encyclopedias of illnesses that provide perhaps too much detail and complexity for occupational safety and health surveillance.<sup>8</sup> In addition, traumatic injuries are common in occupational safety surveillance, and the OIICS manual gives more detail on work-related events than the ICD-10 does.<sup>9</sup>

The OIICS is composed of four major coding structures used to classify the circumstances of an occupational injury or illness. Each section is hierarchically arranged into divisions, which are then stratified into more specific groupings. Sections have corresponding sets of selection and coding rules, indexes, and copious examples. The sections incorporate a significant amount of detail, including codes for those circumstances most often associated with workplace injuries and illnesses. All coding groups also have (1) an “unspecified” code, to accommodate ambiguous case descriptions, as well as (2) a “not elsewhere classified” code, to recognize instances in which a particular item, disease, or circumstance is reported in the source documents but lacks a specific OIICS code.

The four sections are Event or Exposure, Source and Secondary Source of Injury or Illness, Nature of Injury or Illness, and Part of Body Affected:

- Event or Exposure, or simply Event, is the manner in which the injury or illness occurred. Vehicular collisions, fires, falls, and overexertion are types of events. This section is now arranged in order of precedence, which dictates how an inci-

dent is coded when two or more event categories could apply to it.

- Source of Injury or Illness and Secondary Source identify the objects, substances, equipment, and other factors that were responsible for the injury or illness or that precipitated the event. Although some events have only one source (rendering Secondary Source blank), many incidents have two sources. The coding of Source and Secondary Source is dictated by rules of selection, based on the Event or Exposure associated with the incident. The entries in this section emphasize the importance of the Secondary Source in describing the incident, so that the SOII is now required to routinely report both the Source and the Secondary Source, rather than just the former.
- Nature of Injury or Illness, or simply Nature, describes the principal physical characteristics or symptoms of the injury or illness. The section is divided into traumatic injuries or disorders (such as fractures, lacerations, and other acute effects developed over a single exposure or work shift) and diseases and disorders resulting from longer term exposures.<sup>10</sup> Entries in this section are coded to reflect the initial injury or illness in the event of medical complications; sequelae and medical complications are rarely coded. For example, if a laceration gets infected later, only the laceration is coded. When two or more injuries are incurred simultaneously, the more severe one is coded; thus, a fracture would be chosen over a sprain. In the relatively uncommon circumstance that the more severe of two or more injuries cannot be determined, the relevant multiple injury or illness category is used.
- Part of Body Affected, or simply Part, is arranged in order from the head down to the feet and includes divisions for body systems and multiple body part combinations.

### OIICS revision: mission and objectives

The Bureau assembled a team of analysts to revise the OIICS manual over a 3-year period beginning in 2007. The primary objective was to update the first iteration of the manual on the basis of information and feedback from data users, coders, and other stakeholders. Among the issues considered were emerging diseases and disorders, as well as other current and emerging workplace hazards,

that did not exist or that remained unaccounted for in the previous version of the manual. Secondary objectives included the following:

- Clarification of existing coding rules to promote consistency and make coding easier. (Many of these changes are discussed later in this article.)
- Harmonization with other data sources, to the extent possible, in order to promote comparability. In this regard, the team regularly referenced definitions from the ICD-10 and regulations from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to characterize the codes and structure of the OIICS.
- Development of an ongoing update process to maintain the OIICS in the future. The team has developed mechanisms for receiving questions and recommendations from data users on the basis of which it plans to make minor revisions and additions, and to correct errata, periodically.
- Expansion of coding categories that could yield more detail and useful safety prevention measures. The revision team analyzed microdata in existing “unspecified” and “not elsewhere classified” OIICS categories to determine whether an expansion of detailed codes elsewhere in the structure would reduce the size of these generic categories.
- Contraction of coding categories that were too detailed or too cumbersome or that simply never yielded enough cases to meet BLS publication standards.
- Production of a new OIICS manual and an Internet-based utility for using the OIICS.

The team solicited suggestions from the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program’s state and regional office partners, from known data users, and from recipients of the *Federal Register*. As a result, the team received thousands of recommendations and comments. Each recommendation was documented, discussed, and adjudicated by the team in accordance with the aforementioned primary and secondary objectives.

## Changes and updates

Numerous changes were made to the OIICS, including (1) major revisions to the rules of selection for the Source, Secondary Source, and Event sections, (2) the addition and

deletion of various codes and code groupings, (3) changes to code titles, and (4) more detailed code descriptions. So extensive and substantive were these modifications that 2011 data coded with the use of OIICS version 2.01 will result in a break in series from previous years’ data produced with the older version. Changes were implemented with data users, safety and health professionals, and data coders in mind. Despite the changes, the new system will never leave a data user or researcher with less information than was previously available and will typically offer more information. It is worth noting that many things about the OIICS manual did not change: the overall philosophy of how the OIICS is used, the four-section breakdown of an occupational injury or illness, the hierarchy, and the utility of the system remain.

Given the hierarchical structure of the OIICS and the use of leading zeros in some codes, changes were needed to facilitate the manipulation of data in spreadsheets and to avoid conflating codes that seemed to be the same, but were not (such as 0319 and 319). The result was the elimination of all leading zeros. This seemingly minor change resulted in a renumbering of the majority of codes in the OIICS manual—a slight detriment to those with enough institutional knowledge and experience to have memorized much of the old coding structure, but an overall benefit to users of the system.

Rules for selecting codes have changed, and many new categories have been added to reflect new technologies and emerging diseases. Rules of selection that generated little or no beneficial information, such as coding “ground” as the Source of a fall, were changed, and several redundancies were removed, such as where a Nature or Event code also included the Source. A closer look at the major changes by section follows.

## Event or Exposure

The Event section underwent the most substantial revision. Some divisions were entirely restructured, and new, often more detailed codes were added throughout Event. Some of the new codes minimize the use of “not elsewhere classified,” thus providing more detail for injury and illness prevention. For example, the existing coding structure had only three coding choices for aircraft incidents, as a result of which all aircraft incidents could be categorized only as unspecified, having occurred during takeoff or landing, or not elsewhere classified. OIICS version 2.01 provides many more codes, such as codes for collisions with other aircraft, collisions with structures or ground vehicles, and collisions due to mechanical failure

during takeoff and landing or in flight.

Under the first version of the OIICS, when more than one Event code could be used to describe the circumstances surrounding an injury, an order of precedence directed the coding on a limited scale. In OIICS version 2.01, this order of precedence has been expanded and more clearly defined. All events are now listed in the following order of precedence:

- Violence and other injuries by persons or animals
- Transportation incidents
- Fires and explosions
- Falls, slips, and trips
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments
- Contact with objects or equipment
- Overexertion and bodily reaction
- Nonclassifiable

For example, if a fleeing robbery suspect purposefully ran down a police officer with a vehicle, the incident might be considered either a motor vehicle incident or an assault. However, the rules of precedence governing events dictate that the incident be coded as an *Intentional Injury by Other Person*, because it was a violent act. Prevention efforts aimed at reducing the typical motor vehicle crash would then do little to prevent these types of injuries. Similarly, motor vehicle crashes that resulted in a fire are classified in the *Transportation Incidents* division because the crash precipitated the fire.

The *Assaults and Violent Acts* division of the original coding structure has been renamed *Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals* and now includes more distinct coding for intentional acts, unintentional acts, and acts of unknown intent.<sup>11</sup> In 2010, *Assaults and Violent Acts* included about 18 percent of all fatal injuries and more than 2 percent of nonfatal cases requiring days away from work. The share represented by this division is likely to increase with the new changes and clarifications to the manual. All injuries resulting from direct human contact are now explicitly included in this division, whether or not the injury could be defined as an assault. For example, an injury to a physical education teacher during a kickball game, to a police officer during a training exercise, to a professional football player during a game, and to a worker injured by a coworker during horseplay will all be classified into *Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals*. In addition, the new division now includes codes for unintentional shootings. Under the previous version of the OIICS, unintentional shootings were coded as *Struck by Discharged Object or Substance* in the *Contact with Objects and Equip-*

*ment* division. Compiling similar events into one category represents a major improvement from a coding and surveillance perspective.

New codes have been added to assist with the classification of intentionally self-inflicted injuries. There are now separate codes for suicides by shooting, hanging, stabbing, drug overdose, or inhalation of a substance, including the intentional inhalation of vehicle exhaust. There is also a new category for self-inflicted injuries that are unintentional or where the intent is unknown. For example, an event in which a person dies in the workplace from a drug overdose, but it cannot be determined whether the worker intended self-harm, would be classified into this category.

The *Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals* division now includes all animal-related injuries (unless the injury is transportation related), regardless of whether the injury seems intentional (such as a person being mauled by a tiger) or unintentional (such as a person injured by a startled horse). New codes have been added to further classify animal- and insect-related injuries, including being trampled, stepped on, bitten, or gored by an animal or being bitten or stung by an insect.

The *Transportation Incidents* division,<sup>12</sup> which represents the largest share of fatal occupational injuries—almost 40 percent in 2010<sup>13</sup>—now has more than twice as many codes as before, in order to better classify and tabulate the types of incidents resulting in occupational injuries. Transportation incidents were regrouped to reflect an augmented order of precedence so that incidents involving a number of transportation events, such as a vehicle striking a guardrail and then overturning, could be more easily and consistently coded. New codes were added to the *Transportation Incidents* division for falls, fires or explosions, and objects falling onto vehicles when no other incident, such as a collision with another vehicle, was involved. The number of codes for classifying incidents involving pedestrians increased, and the codes now include incidents involving pedestrians in work zones, in the roadway, on the side of the road, and in nonroadway areas. New codes were added for incidents involving pedestrians struck by forward- or backward-moving vehicles and by vehicles struck by another vehicle. There are also codes for transportation incidents involving nonmotorized vehicles—including incidents that occurred when the worker was riding an animal or a bicycle—and for parachuting incidents, collisions between water vehicles, capsized or sinking water vehicles, roadway vehicles striking objects or animals in the roadway or on the side of roadway, and injuries due to sudden starts or stops and to vehicles striking bumps, holes, or rough terrain.

The coding structure for *Fires and Explosions* now includes more detail on the characteristics of the fire, such as whether it was a structural or forest fire and whether the structure collapsed. New codes were added for incidents involving persons injured by vehicle or machinery fires, dust explosions, and demolition or blasting explosions.

The code for *Slips, Trips, and Losses of Balance—without Fall* has been combined with those for *Falls* to make up the new division *Falls, Slips, Trips*. Approximately 22 percent of injuries leading to days away from work in the private sector result from falls. *Slips, Trips, and Losses of Balance—without Fall* (previously included in the *Bodily Reaction and Exertion* category) account for another 3 percent. Because prevention measures would likely be similar for *Falls* and for *Slips, Trips, and Losses of Balance—without Fall*, the two categories are now combined. Among a number of new codes added to provide more analytical detail are codes for trips from stepping into a hole or on an uneven surface; falls onto the same level while sitting; falls while climbing stairs, steps, or curbs; falls due to tripping on uneven surfaces; and falls to a lower level but curtailed by personal fall arrest systems. Also, in order to ensure that all falls are combined into one category, falls no longer must include an impact. For example, a fall from a pier into a lake that results in drowning will now be included in *Falls, Slips, Trips*. Finally, the new coding structure for falls to a lower level now captures the distance fallen, such as whether a worker fell less than 6 feet, 6 to 10 feet, or some other distance. This enhancement will be especially useful for determining the severity of falls from certain heights and for evaluating fatal falls.

Several codes also were added to the *Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments* division, including codes for direct and indirect exposures to electricity, for single and repeated exposures to noise, for single and repeated exposures to inhaled substances, for unintentional needlestick or sharps injury, and for medical injection exposures to harmful substances. In addition, there are now codes for various types of dermal exposure to harmful substances, such as exposure through an open wound or intact skin and contact with the eyes or other exposed tissue.

The *Contact with Objects and Equipment* division currently makes up more than a quarter of nonfatal injuries requiring days away from work. To improve the classification of contact-related injuries, new codes were added for various machinery and nontransport vehicle incidents and for injuries resulting from hand-held objects. Finally, the *Overexertion and Bodily Reaction* division, which currently accounts for almost two-fifths of nonfatal cases involving days away from work, was expanded to include

codes for single, prolonged, and multiple episodic injuries; injuries from catching falling objects or persons (such as patients); injuries from boarding or alighting vehicles; and injuries resulting from repetitive motions involving microtasks.

Table 1 lists fatal occupational injuries by selected events or exposures under the old coding structure.

## Source and Secondary Source

Source and Secondary Source are coded according to the previously identified Event and identify the objects or other factors that were responsible for the injury or that precipitated the event. Source and Secondary Source use the same coding structure. In OIICS version 2.01, the

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries, by selected event or exposure, 2010**

Event or exposure	Code	Number
Total	...	4,690
Contact with objects and equipment	0	738
Struck by object or equipment	01	404
Struck by falling object or equipment	021	265
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	03	228
Caught in running equipment or machinery	031	91
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	04	91
Falls	1	646
Fall to lower level	11	522
Fall from ladder	113	132
Fall from roof	115	117
Fall on same level	13	100
Transportation incidents	4	1,857
Highway	41	1,044
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	411	535
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	4113	191
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	413	267
Noncollision	414	212
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	4141	189
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	42	276
Noncollision	423	233
Overturned	4233	158
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	43	280
Aircraft	46	152
Fires and explosions	5	191
Fire	51	110
Explosion	52	80
Assaults and violent acts	6	832
Homicide	61	518
Shooting	613	405
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	62	270
Assault by animal	63	38

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Based on the 2007 *BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

definition of Source has been revised. Source is now more closely aligned with what was responsible for the injury or illness, rather than, as with the old coding structure, what directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. For example, under the old definition, the Source for falls to a lower level was the ground or other object that a worker struck; under the new definition, the Source is the platform or structure from which the worker fell. These changes lead to a more intuitive selection of the Source—a selection that is more useful for analyzing and tabulating what was responsible for the injuries. Many tabulations using the previous version of the OIICS required that Source and Secondary Source be added together to obtain a count of incidents involving a specific object; although some of this burden will still exist in OIICS version 2.01, many of the changes were designed to mitigate the issue. For example, under the old system, if an employee were murdered by a coworker, the Source of the fatal injury would be that which directly inflicted the injury. Thus, if the decedent were manually strangled, the Source would be the coworker. If, however, the decedent were instead shot, the object that inflicted the injury would be the bullet; the coworker would then be the Secondary Source. Consequently, in order to tabulate the number of homicides perpetrated by coworkers, it would be necessary to tabulate cases in which either the Source or the Secondary Source was coded as “coworker.” By contrast, under the revised coding structure, the Source for homicides is now the person responsible, which in both of the preceding cases is the coworker; any weapons used would be coded as the Secondary Source.

The new rules for coding Source and Secondary Source are as follows:

- For *Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animal*, the Source is the person or animal responsible for the injury or illness and the Secondary Source is the injury-producing weapon, object, or substance, if any. If, for example, a robber shoots a store clerk with a handgun, the Source is the robber and the Secondary Source is the handgun.
- For *Fires and Explosions*, the Source is now the burning substance or object or the item that exploded while the Secondary Source is the ignition source or contributing factor, if any. For instance, if a firefighter gets burned while extinguishing an electrical fire in a warehouse, the Source is the warehouse and the Secondary Source is the electrical wiring.
- For a *Slip or Trip without Fall*, the Source is bodily motion and the Secondary Source is the object or substance that contributed to the slip or trip, if that object or substance is known. For *Falls to Lower Level*, the Source has been changed to the equipment or part of the structure (the structural element) from or through which the worker fell. The Secondary Source is the object or substance, if any, that contributed to the worker’s fall. For example, if a worker fell to the ground after the roof truss on which he was standing gave way, the Source is the roof truss. There is no Secondary Source, because there is no contributing factor other than the roof truss.

The BLS team of analysts also effected a substantial restructuring of the Source and Secondary Source coding structure. One important change is that confined spaces are now included in a separate major group in the *Structures and Surfaces* division and should typically be named as a Secondary Source in incidents involving them. This change will enable more effective analysis of fatal injuries involving confined spaces. New codes also were added to reflect technological advances and products not listed in the older coding scheme. Among these advances and products are computer mice and laptop trackpads, laser pointers, and mobility scooters, to name just a few. Many new codes were added to provide further detail in areas of the coding structure. The number of detailed codes involving persons increased more than fourfold. These new codes include spouse or domestic partner, client or customer, and inmate or detainee in custody; all of the codes are ordered by precedence in the situation where an individual meets more than one criterion, such as being both a client and a robber. The BLS team also restructured the category of, and added codes for, vehicles. Codes were added for fire trucks, garbage trucks, cement trucks, and sport utility vehicles. The additions will make it easier to analyze injuries related to these vehicles and will substantially reduce the size of the “trucks, n.e.c.” category, which is now about 17 percent of all trucks coded as either Source or Secondary Source for fatal injuries. In other sections of the coding structure, detail was eliminated for rarely used codes, such as codes for certain chemicals.

### Nature of Injury or Illness

Traumatic injuries and disorders account for more than 93 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illness involving days away from work reported in the SOII.



**Table 2. Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by selected nature of injury or illness, private industry, 2010**

Nature of injury or illness	Code	Number
Total	...	933,200
Traumatic injuries and disorders	0	872,320
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	01	80,180
Fractures	012	69,380
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	02	375,220
Sprains, strains, tears	021	370,130
Open wounds	03	91,820
Amputations	031	5,260
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	034	69,800
Surface wounds and bruises	04	93,490
Bruises, contusions	043	76,960
Burns	05	19,480
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	08	41,620
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	09	128,400
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	097	121,080
Soreness, pain, including the back	0972–0973	101,290
Diseases and disorders	1–5	...
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1241	8,490
Hernia	153	13,680
Tendonitis	1733	4,010
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	18	4,080

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Based on the 2007 *BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(See table 2.) Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure over the course of a single work shift.

*Sprains, Strains, and Tears* constitute almost 40 percent of the cases with days away from work reported in the SOII. The category was, therefore, broken out into its components:

- *Major Tears of Muscles, Tendons, or Ligaments* include Achilles tendon tears, torn rotator cuffs, grade III sprains and strains, and tears to the anterior cruciate ligament or to the medial collateral ligament.
- *Sprains* include minor or medium-grade tears and pulls to ligaments and joints.
- *Strains* include minor or medium-level tears and pulls to muscles and tendons.

Several other changes were made to the major group of *Traumatic Injuries to Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, and Joints*, of which *Sprains, Strains, and Tears* are a part. Dislocations will now be included in this category, to be more

consistent with the ICD-10. They were previously included in the *Injuries to Bones, Nerves, and Spinal Cord* group.<sup>14</sup> Also, two new subcategories for dislocations—*Herniated Discs* and *Dislocations of Joints*—were added, to assist in the compilation of data for musculoskeletal disorders.<sup>15</sup> Another change affecting the *Dislocation* category is the creation of a separate category outside of dislocations for cartilage fractures and tears when the description of the injury does not mention a dislocation. This category would include meniscus tears of the knee or shoulder, as well as fractures of the nose unless a bone was affected.

Codes also were created in the *Traumatic Injuries to Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, and Joints* group for hernias due to a single or short-term episode of overexertion and for cases of whiplash when the specific injury that resulted is not included in the case narrative. In a review of the narratives for hernias, it was found that many seemed to have resulted from a short-term episode of lifting.

The new OIICS includes a modified definition for amputations, compared with what was in the 1992 version of the manual. Previously, the injury must have involved bone loss to be considered an amputation. This rule was difficult to adhere to in practice, however. Descriptions of injuries rarely indicate whether bone was actually lost. As a consequence, some cases described as “fingertip amputation” or “fingertip cut off” were coded as amputations and some as avulsions. The new manual clarifies how to code various descriptions for amputations and avulsions, as well as how to code their occurrence when accompanied by other injuries. In addition, the specific code for fingertip amputation was eliminated because Part of Body Affected can now identify injuries to fingertips.

Another major enhancement to the Nature of Injury or Illness section is better defined categories for injuries and symptoms related to short-term exposures to toxic, noxious, or allergenic substances. Dermatitis resulting from a single or short-term exposure will now appear in the *Traumatic Injuries and Disorders* division, along with the *Poisoning, Toxic, Noxious, or Allergenic Effects* category used for non-skin-related reactions to acute exposures. Because these effects often are described only in terms of symptoms, codes were created for the most common symptoms reported. Additional codes for commonly reported symptoms, such as inflammation and swelling and such as numbness, were developed for other types of traumatic injury cases as well. Another change was made to the *Nonspecified Injury and Disorder* category, namely, the combination of the two existing codes under “soreness, pain, hurt” into a single code. The previous version of the OIICS included one code for soreness and pain affect-

ing the back and another code for cases involving other parts of the body. Together, these two codes accounted for more than one-tenth of cases with days away from work in 2010.

Additional detail will also be available on cases involving burns. Categories for various degrees of burns were added to the classification. In addition, some burns that had been classified elsewhere, such as sunburn and welders' flash, are now included in the burns and corrosions category.

Various codes for multiple injuries were added to the coding structure. These codes are used for instances in which two or more injuries of equal severity were incurred or when it cannot be determined which injury was more severe. The following categories describing multiple injuries were added as a result of the data reviews that occur during the annual data-processing cycle or that were part of the OIICS revision process:

- *Skull Fracture and Intracranial Injury*
- *Sprains and Cuts*
- *Fractures and Burns*
- *Burns and Smoke Inhalation*
- *Fractures and Dislocations*

Several other codes that described how the injury occurred, rather than the injury itself, were deleted from the Nature of Injury or Illness section, given that these data can be acquired from either the Event or Source section. Those codes affecting the most cases are the codes for foreign bodies, nonvenomous animal or insect bites, and venomous bites and stings. The specific injury or symptom produced, such as a puncture wound, hives, or anaphylactic shock, will now be coded. Instructions are provided for cases in which the injury or symptom produced is not indicated in the case description.

Currently, only a small proportion of the days-away-from-work cases (7 percent in 2010) is classified outside the *Traumatic Injuries and Disorders* division. Although work-related injuries and acute illnesses are fairly easy to associate with the work environment, diseases that have a longer latency period are more difficult to associate with workplace exposures. Moreover, the affected employee already may have retired or switched employers before symptoms of the disease appear—resulting in the omission of the case from the SOII. In addition, some of the diseases listed among the codes have mainly nonoccupational origins or seldom appear in the United States. Consequently, many of the disease codes were rarely, if ever, used.<sup>16</sup>

During the revision process, an attempt was therefore made to shorten the extensive disease code listing by eliminating codes that were both rarely used and nonoccupational in nature. Major categories designated by eliminated codes were retained, as were detailed categories describing recognized occupational diseases—even if rarely reported in the current SOII. For example, the category of *Inflammatory Diseases of the Central Nervous System* in the Nature of Injury or Illness section was retained in OIICS version 2.01, but the detailed diseases in that category, such as aplastic anemia and methemoglobinemia, diseases that are rarely associated with workplace exposures, were eliminated.

Codes for several other conditions of interest that were less common, undefined, or otherwise excluded when the original OIICS was developed were added. Among the conditions coded are the following:

- Influenza, novel or new strains of influenza, such as H1N1
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infection, for cases in which no precursor cut or injury is described
- West Nile virus, which did not appear in the United States until around 2000
- Hepatitis C, D, and E
- Mesothelioma
- Damage to orthopedic devices, such as replaced joints, pins, rods, and medical implants
- Epicondylitis, commonly referred to as tennis or golfer's elbow

Finally, terminology was updated throughout Nature of Injury or Illness. Of note is the renaming of the *Rheumatism, except Back* category to *Soft Tissue Disorders, except the Back*. This category includes conditions, such as bursitis, trigger finger, synovitis, epicondylitis, and tendonitis, that are associated with repetitive activity and that affect muscles, bursae, tendons, and fibrous tissues.

## Part of Body Affected

The modifications to the Part of Body Affected section are less extensive than those to the other structures. After all, no new parts of the human body have been discovered in recent memory.

Most of the changes to this section involved the regrouping of some of its parts. For example, the code for the shoulder had been in the *Trunk* division, but was

moved to the *Upper Extremities* division to be more consistent with the ICD-10. Also, in the previous OIICS, the codes for the hands, excluding the fingers; fingers; and hands and fingers together appeared in separate sections. This grouping made it such that if, for example, a safety glove manufacturer wanted to look at the number of injuries involving any part of the hand, it would have to add the three categories together. Now there is a single grouping for injuries limited to the hands and fingers, with the parts of the hands listed as separate subcategories.<sup>17</sup> Similar changes were made to the sections relating to the feet and toes.

Another major change to the section was the addition of several codes for various combinations of parts that are commonly injured together, such as the head and neck, head and trunk, and ankles and knees. Several of these codes were requested by staff in states participating in the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program or were deemed necessary from a review of case narratives.

## Limitations

The original OIICS has a number of structural and practical limitations that also apply to OIICS version 2.01. Foremost among them is a simplified, four-part characterization of the injury or illness, implemented to facilitate easy statistical analyses and cross-tabulations, but subject to the limitations of the SOII and CFOI programs for which it was crafted. Regarding the SOII, its data are collected from OSHA summary and case forms kept by employers throughout the course of the year, but the forms frequently lack detail and have only short narrative fields. As for the CFOI, it collects information from a variety of sources, but only for injuries, not illnesses.

The goal of coding cases is to capture data on the precipitating circumstances of an injury or illness for prevention purposes. Complex chains of events, for example, are described by a singular event code chosen by a carefully crafted order of precedence. The most severe injury is cho-

sen for Nature of Injury or Illness when in fact there may be several, and sequelae are rarely coded. Sources of the injury or illness are limited to two, such as “automobile” and “tractor trailer” for a vehicle collision, when in actuality there may be other relevant factors, such as ice on the road or animals crossing the highway. An attempt was made to include some additional hazards—such as uneven floors and mechanical failures of aircraft—in the structure, but capturing such root causes as inadequate training or failure to adhere to workplace safety rules is beyond the capability of the current data collection efforts.

Limited narrative information in source documents also may restrict the level of detail used in coding. For instance, the actual distance fallen and the degree of severity of a burn or corrosion in the Event or Exposure section and the Nature of Injury or Illness section, respectively, are available only in a portion of cases. Although even the limited amount of information available will yield useful results, it is unlikely that the Bureau will be able to characterize all of these types of cases with more specificity. Aggregate data reported are “rolled up” in the OIICS hierarchical structure to reflect more generalized *Falls to a Lower Level* or *Burns and Corrosions*.

The Bureau also acknowledges that long latent diseases may be underreported in the SOII.

THE PATCHWORK OF ADDITIONS, interpretations, clarifications, and errata used to prolong the first iteration of the OIICS, originally launched in 1992, necessitated an update that better reflected the evolution of the U.S. workplace, medical advances, and emerging technologies. In the new version, much of the content has been changed and the structure of the system has been reorganized, but much of the original structure remains: the four-part categorization, the hierarchical structure, the order of precedence for Event, and other features. The legacy of the original OIICS is that its successor kept the vast majority of it intact, that what has worked so well for decades will continue to do so for many more. □

## Notes

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, see *Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 6, 2012), <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> The hierarchical structure of the OIICS comprises divisions and specific code groups within the divisions, all ordered within a nesting from

one to four digits. The division, or one-digit level, is the summation of the lower levels and is the broadest level of detail. The lowest, most detailed level is usually the four-digit individual code level, but is a two- or three-digit code for some code groups.

<sup>3</sup> Version 2.01 was released to correct a number of errata in version 2.0 and to provide some additional clarifications. Version 2.01 also will be used in the 2011 SOII to test the collection and coding of cases with days of restricted work activity.

<sup>4</sup> Occupational Safety and Health Act, Public Law 91-596, 84 Stat.

## Occupational Injury and Illness Coding

1590, 24, 1970.

<sup>5</sup> For more on the history and evolution of BLS safety and health data, see Dino Drudi, “A Century-Long Quest for Meaningful and Accurate Occupational Injury and Illness Statistics,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, winter 1997, pp. 19–27.

<sup>6</sup> Guy Toscano, Janice Windau, and Dino Drudi, “Using the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System as a Safety and Health Management Tool,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, June 1996, pp. 19–28.

<sup>7</sup> See *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*, 10th revision (World Health Organization, 1992).

<sup>8</sup> Examples of such complexity are an alphanumeric coding scheme with decimal numbers; codes that combine either the nature of the injury or illness and the part of the body affected or the event that occurred and the source of the injury or illness; and voluminous diseases and disorders that rarely, if ever, appear in occupational safety and health surveillance.

<sup>9</sup> *International Statistical Classification of Diseases*, chapter XX, “External causes of morbidity and mortality,” pp. 1011–1122.

<sup>10</sup> Note that whether or not a case is included in the traumatic injury and disorder category in the OIICS has no bearing on whether or not the case is considered an injury or illness on the recordkeeping log required by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA). Although these two typologies will align in most cases, some categories—such as heat-related conditions—that are included as traumatic in the OIICS are specifically listed as illnesses in the OSHA recordkeeping instructions.

<sup>11</sup> Previously, the division excluded unintentional injuries, and some acts of unknown intent, such as a patient biting a dentist, were included in the assault category. Even though unintentional injuries are now included in the *Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals* division, intentional and unintentional injuries will appear separately in tabulations.

<sup>12</sup> Transportation incidents involve transportation vehicles, animals used for transportation purposes, and powered industrial vehicles or powered mobile industrial equipment, in which at least one vehicle (or

mobile equipment) is in normal operation and the injury or illness was due to (1) a collision or other type of traffic incident, (2) loss of control, or (3) a sudden stop, start, or jolting of a vehicle, regardless of the location of the event. Among these events are roadway and nonroadway incidents, including those which occur in parking lots, industrial areas, or farms.

<sup>13</sup> Transportation incidents accounted for a much smaller share (4 percent) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2010.

<sup>14</sup> Previously, any cartilage-related injury was coded in the same major group as a fracture.

<sup>15</sup> The Department of Labor defines a musculoskeletal disorder as a case in which the nature of the injury or illness is a pinched nerve; a herniated disc; a meniscus tear; a sprain, strain, or tear; a traumatic hernia; pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal tunnel syndrome; tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud’s syndrome or phenomenon; a nontraumatic hernia; or a musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disease or disorder, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration, unspecified overexertion and bodily reaction, overexertion involving outside sources, repetitive motions involving microtasks, other exertions or bodily reactions, or multiple types of overexertions and bodily reactions. This definition, updated for OIICS version 2.01, is similar to, but more inclusive than, the definition previously used.

<sup>16</sup> The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program does not publish data on fatal occupational illnesses, except for illnesses precipitated by an injury that happened at the workplace. Because of the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the resulting difficulty associated with linking those illnesses to work, it is difficult to compile a complete count of all fatal illnesses in a given year. Thus, information on illness-related deaths is excluded from the basic fatality count.

<sup>17</sup> There are some additional categories that include the hands in combination with other upper extremities.

## The football lockout of 2011

*After a 136-day lockout, the longest work stoppage in NFL history, the union and league finally reached an agreement that financially satisfied all parties, improved player health and safety, and avoided loss of any 2011's games*

Paul D. Staudohar

The National Football League (NFL) is the most successful sports league ever. It generated about \$9.3 billion in revenue in 2010, by far eclipsing other leagues. Although the profits that team owners made are not available, no team loses money and most have enviable profit margins.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the collective bargaining dispute that led to the 136-day lockout in 2011<sup>2</sup> was not the result of owners' *inability* to pay, as it was in the recent National Hockey League (NHL) and National Basketball Association (NBA) lockouts, but rather was due to the owners' *unwillingness* to pay. In the end, NFL owners were able to get the players to accept a smaller share of revenue. Except for the cancellation of the Hall of Fame exhibition game in Canton, Ohio, no other loss of the 2011 season occurred.

The average net worth in 2010 of the NFL's 31 private majority owners (only the Green Bay Packers are publicly owned) was \$1.4 billion, and the average player salary was \$1.9 million.<sup>3</sup> Billionaires versus millionaires during a period of high national unemployment irritated many fans who have to pay high ticket prices for games, yet whose wages are only a small fraction of the profits and salaries that owners and players earned.

The NFL's previous contract with the

NFL Players Association (NFLPA) was reached in 2006 and was scheduled to run until February 2013. However, the agreement contained an opt-out clause, which the owners voted to exercise in 2008, to be effective at the end of the 2010 season. Under the old contract, players received about 59 percent of a designated revenue pool. Initially, the owners were pleased with the deal, which was negotiated during a period of national economic prosperity and generous public funding for stadium construction. But with the economic decline of the Great Recession, December 2007 to June 2009, and accompanying decrease in government largesse to sports, the owners wanted to reduce the players' share. In addition, fans were resisting higher ticket costs. Average attendance in the league declined 4 percent in 2008 and 2009, with tickets averaging about \$75 in 2009.<sup>4</sup>

### Background

The NFLPA was formed in 1956. A year later, the U.S. Supreme Court found professional football to be subject to the antitrust laws.<sup>5</sup> This ruling prompted the union to threaten the owners with an antitrust suit. Not wanting to risk an adverse judgment, the owners agreed to a \$5,000 minimum salary and a healthcare plan, followed by a pension plan in 1959.

In one of the first work stoppages in professional sports, NFL players boycotted train-

Paul D. Staudohar is professor emeritus of business administration at California State University, East Bay, and a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators.

ing camps in 1968 over pension issues and the owners retaliated with a lockout.<sup>6</sup> After 10 days, players and owners compromised. Another strike and lockout occurred in 1970 for 20 days at training camps. In 1974, with a full slate of issues at stake, players struck training camps for 42 days in an acrimonious dispute. The big issue was free agency, which the players failed to achieve.

Edward Garvey, a Wisconsin attorney, who had become the full-time executive director of the NFLPA in 1971, led the 1974 strike. Garvey adopted an adversarial stance toward the league, and for years, the parties' relationship was based on conflict rather than cooperation. Garvey resigned in 1983 and was succeeded by Gene Upshaw, a former Hall of Fame offensive lineman for the Oakland Raiders, who handled negotiations for the first time in 1987.

On the management side was Alvin "Pete" Rozelle, the NFL commissioner since 1960. Rozelle was largely responsible for making the league profitable. He convinced clubs in big cities, such as New York and Chicago, to share revenues with teams in smaller markets, thus ensuring competitive balance between teams. Despite his successes, Rozelle was unable to achieve peace with the union. In 1989, Paul Tagliabue, a lawyer and former Georgetown basketball player, succeeded Rozelle.

Tagliabue and Upshaw were eventually able to achieve a working harmony in the ground-breaking 1993 agreement. However, several years of conflict stemming from the 1982 and 1987 strikes preceded that agreement.

The 1982 negotiations focused on the union's demand for 55 percent of gross revenues. Although the union achieved a modest guaranteed compensation package, the owners clearly prevailed in this 57-day strike, which wiped out half the season.<sup>7</sup>

Frustrated over the lack of progress in gaining freedom in the labor market, players struck again in 1987.<sup>8</sup> Although this strike was shorter than the strike in 1982, lasting only 24 days, the union suffered an even bigger defeat. The issues disputed were free agency and a long list of other economic issues, such as minimum salaries, severance pay, and healthcare. Relations between the parties were hostile and featured a lack of trust. The owners were more prepared for the strike than the players, whose lines of communication among themselves and with the union were limited. Teams signed replacement players for \$1,000 so that games could go on in the face of the strike. Union solidarity crumbled

as veteran players crossed picket lines.

Apart from the one-sided outcome in favor of the owners, the union lost its dues check-off arrangement when the contract expired on August 31, 1987. Disgruntled players stopped paying dues, and the union lost much of its financial viability. The union filed an antitrust suit on October 15, 1987, in federal district court, challenging the college draft, restraints on free agency, and other practices that allegedly restrain competition in the football labor market. To have a better chance to prevail in this litigation,<sup>9</sup> the union decertified itself as the players' representative.

The legal foundation for decertification is the "nonstatutory labor exemption." This phrase means that as long as the NFL and NFLPA have a bargaining relationship, the union is unable to pursue an antitrust action against the league.<sup>10</sup> Decertification as player representative casts the union into the role of a trade association, which cannot come to an agreement with the league on matters pertaining to players' interests. With the shift in labor relations to the courts, several years passed with no collective bargaining.

Sensing their vulnerability on antitrust grounds, the owners implemented "Plan B" in 1989, which somewhat liberalized opportunities for players to change teams. However, a U.S. District Court jury in Minneapolis in September 1992 ruled that Plan B violated antitrust law.<sup>11</sup> As a result, in January 1993, after a 5-year hiatus, the NFL and reconstituted NFLPA reached a new collective bargaining agreement. Key features of this 7-year deal provided a quid pro quo on two issues: (1) free agency for players after 4 years and (2) a salary cap limiting team spending.

Up to the 2011 lockout, player salaries grew in accordance with the players exercising free agency, and the level of the salary cap increased each year to keep team payrolls within limits. The popularity of NFL football, especially on television, brought revenues to record levels. Even in the 2007–2009 recession, league revenue increased by a remarkable 12 percent. Televised games in 2009 attracted an average of 16.6 million viewers, a 14 percent increase over 2008.<sup>12</sup> The average audience increased to 17.9 million people in 2010, and the Super Bowl™ game in February 2011 between the Green Bay Packers and Pittsburgh Steelers was the most watched telecast in U.S. history, with 111 million viewers.<sup>13</sup>

## Causes

Gene Upshaw was the executive director of the NFLPA for 25 years. During most of that time, he and Paul Tagliabue had a peaceful and stable relationship.<sup>14</sup> However, Tagliabue retired in 2006 and Upshaw died of pancreatic cancer in August 2008. When new leadership takes over, it is not unusual for

collective bargaining relationships to be strained.

In 1984, Commissioner Pete Rozelle hired Roger Goodell, son of a Congressman and Senator from New York, as an intern, not long after graduating from Washington & Jefferson, a small college in Pennsylvania. Goodell rose through the ranks to become Tagliabue's chief lieutenant and succeeded him as commissioner in 2006.

Goodell's opposite number, DeMaurice Smith, a graduate of Virginia Law School, worked in Washington, DC, as a lawyer in the U.S. Attorney's Office for 9 years and as a trial lawyer for top firms for several years. He was voted executive director of the NFLPA in March 2009. Smith adopted a more adversarial stance with the league than the previous working harmony under Upshaw.

Two overarching occurrences caused the 2011 lockout. One was the so-called billion-dollar giveback. The owners communicated to the union, well before the lockout began, that they wanted to take \$1 billion (about 18 percent) off the top of the revenue pool to build new stadiums. Investment in infrastructure, argued the owners, would increase revenues that would benefit everyone.<sup>15</sup> The players, however, had difficulty with this long-term view, because their average career length is only 3½ years. Instead, the union favored the status quo.

The second major cause of the lockout was the owners' proposal to increase the regular schedule to 18 games, two more than currently played. This idea seemed positive in that it would eliminate two of the four preseason exhibition games, so the same overall number of games would be played. Also, increasing the number of regular season games would be a big revenue producer.

The catch, however, was player safety. Ironically, the league supported the increase in games despite its concern that professional football has become exceedingly dangerous, causing severe injuries, particularly brain injuries that can lead to long-term debilitation. In 2010, the NFL levied \$175,000 in fines to players for especially violent hits. More games expose players to greater risk of injuries.<sup>16</sup> In a 2010 poll of NFL players concerning how they felt about an 18-game schedule, 82 percent of the players opposed it and 18 percent favored it.<sup>17</sup> The owners' proposal was a deal breaker because the union staunchly opposed the increase.

With the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement about 2 weeks away, no real progress had been made at the bargaining table. Therefore, in mid-February 2011, Goodell and Smith agreed to meet with mediator George Cohen, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (a U.S. government agency that handles me-

diation of labor disputes). Cohen requested, and the parties agreed, that they would not speak publicly about the mediated negotiations. The news-media blackout sought to address a problem in past negotiations in which inappropriate statements were made to the media, which negatively affected the parties' trust and respect and chilled negotiations.

Although Cohen succeeded in jump-starting negotiations and the parties agreed to extend the agreement by a week, the situation seemed almost certain that the owners would impose a lockout. Complicating the situation was the union's request that each club provide fully audited financial statements, a request the union has unsuccessfully made in past negotiations.

## Legal overplay

On March 11, 2011, following a collapse in bargaining, the union decertified itself as the representative of the players. This action plunged the parties into litigation, as the contest moved from the bargaining table to the courtroom. In anticipation of a possible lockout, the NFL extended television contracts to provide guaranteed income of about \$4 billion to the league if games were not played. The union contended that the league agreed to a smaller increase in network television fees in exchange for the guaranteed payments. The NFL, on the other hand, argued that the television revenues were actually loans that must be repaid with interest if games were not played. U.S. District Court Judge David S. Doty in Minneapolis, Minnesota, decided that the league's acceptance of below-market fees in order to bankroll a lockout was improper, thus providing the union with an early victory.<sup>18</sup>

The decertification maneuver was an attempt to (1) prevent the owners from imposing a lockout and (2) sue the league on antitrust grounds. The union filed its antitrust suit in U.S. District Court in Minneapolis to prevent owners from locking out players. However, early on Saturday, March 12, the owners imposed the lockout.

The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 forbids any "contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade in interstate commerce" and provides treble damages for violation. Ten players were the plaintiffs in the suit, including star quarterbacks Tom Brady, Peyton Manning, and Drew Brees. Decertifying the union enabled the players to sue the NFL for violation of the Sherman Act. As noted previously, the union used this tactic in the 1987 strike.

Playing the decertification card was not without risks for the union. Antitrust litigation could take years to unfold, awaiting decisions and appeals of decisions. In the

absence of the union as their bargaining agent, players would be unable to negotiate important economic issues, such as minimum salaries, pensions, and healthcare. Moreover, owners would be loath to allow games to be played, because doing so would compensate players for their litigation.

Another part of the union's legal strategy was to request the court in Minneapolis for an injunction that would lift the lockout. This request was part of Brady et al. versus NFL on violation of the Sherman Act, claiming that the lockout was part of this violation. Chosen by random computer selection to hear the case was District Court Judge Susan Richard Nelson. To maximize its chances of keeping the lockout in place, the league hired one of the nation's preeminent attorneys, David Boies, a specialist in antitrust law.

Meanwhile, the NFL filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board. The charge contended that the players failed to bargain in good faith and that the union's decision to decertify itself was a sham to gain an edge in negotiating.<sup>19</sup> The league sought an order that the union return to the bargaining table.

After hearing the parties' arguments on April 6, 2011, Judge Nelson deliberated for 3 weeks. During the interim, she appointed Chief Magistrate Judge Arthur Boylan, of the U.S. District Court, to oversee a new round of talks between the parties toward settling the antitrust litigation. The union was reluctant to comply, however, because renewing the collective bargaining process might compromise its status to sue on antitrust grounds. Judge Boylan met with lawyers for each side in separate sessions, and Judge Nelson ordered that the parties' participation in mediation could not be used against them in the future.<sup>20</sup>

On April 25, Judge Nelson issued an injunction to end the 7-week lockout. She said that "The Brady Plaintiffs have shown not only that they likely would suffer irreparable harm absent the preliminary injunction, but that they are in fact suffering such harm now."<sup>21</sup> The NFL promptly filed for a stay of the injunction with the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, located in St. Louis, Missouri.

To support her decision, Judge Nelson interpreted from the Norris-La Guardia Act of 1932. Prior to the passage of this law, federal courts commonly issued injunctions to stop strikes, thereby constricting the power of unions. The Norris-La Guardia Act was designed to limit the use of injunctions in labor disputes. This law provides, in part, that injunctions will be issued only when "substantial and irreparable injury" is threatened.

Attorney Boies argued that the Norris-La Guardia Act prohibited Judge Nelson from issuing the injunction to

stop the lockout. The Eighth Circuit is regarded as one of the most conservative and probusiness courts.<sup>22</sup> On April 29, that court granted the NFL a temporary delay of the injunction. Resumption of the lockout only hours after players were allowed to return to their teams was a temporary victory for the NFL, which became more complete when the appellate court granted the NFL's appeal on July 8, finding that Judge Nelson applied the law incorrectly because the players were not suffering irreparable harm.

## Back to the table

In the meantime, Chief Magistrate Boylan requested that the parties submit new proposals to him confidentially. As a result, attention began to shift from the courts back to the bargaining table. Although Goodell and Smith handled the overall direction of negotiations, the main negotiators on particular issues were Jeff Pash, general counsel for the NFL, and George Atallah, deputy executive director for the NFLPA. Owners who participated in several sessions were John Mara of the New York Giants, Bob Kraft of the New England Patriots, and Jerry Jones of the Dallas Cowboys. Also participating was Kevin Mawae, president of the NFLPA.

At some point in a work stoppage, negotiators have to decide whether to continue to fight or whether to engage in appreciable compromises toward reaching an agreement. The exact time this decision occurred during the lockout is difficult to say, but shortly after Boylan requested new offers, the sides began to move toward closing a deal. Contributing a sense of urgency was that unless an agreement was reached soon, games would have to be canceled. The parties were doubtless wary of risking serious financial harm and alienating fans. Also, the legal machinations had played out for the time being.

The parties made significant progress on economic issues. They tentatively reached an agreement on sharing revenue, and they dropped the 18-game schedule. The last big hurdle was a rookie salary cap. In recent years, salaries of first-year players skyrocketed. In 2007, JaMarcus Russell, highest overall draft choice by the Oakland Raiders, was paid \$39 million over three disappointing seasons, after which he was no longer playing in the league. The number one overall picks in 2009 and 2010 signed outsized contracts that dwarfed those of almost all veteran players. Even the union was in favor of a rookie salary cap, which already exists in the NBA and NHL, but the details had to be negotiated.<sup>23</sup>

The parties also had to agree on the length of the deal. The league preferred a 10-year agreement, while the union wanted an opt-out provision after 7 years. Needing further resolution were settling the antitrust suit and recon-



stituting the union itself. The latter was important because some issues remained, such as drug testing, retiree benefits, and player conduct policy, that needed resolution.

## Settlement

With virtually all the big issues agreed to, at least tentatively, the owners peremptorily voted 31 to 0 (with Oakland Raiders owner Al Davis abstaining) on July 21, 2011, to approve their version of the 10-year agreement. This action irritated many players because what the owners approved included some language to which the players had not yet agreed. As a result, the player representatives delayed their vote in order to have a chance to peruse the deal. They approved the tentative agreement on July 25, 2011, after 4½ months of lockout, the longest work stoppage in league history.

In some respects, the new agreement is similar to the old one. The regular season continues to be 16 games (with a possible increase to 18 games in 2013, if the players agree). Teams continue to equally share about 80 percent of all revenue that the league collects. The free agency system remains essentially the same, with players eligible to change teams after 4 years in the league. The player draft still has seven rounds, and the commissioner retains complete authority to discipline players for inappropriate off-field conduct.

Major changes occurred in the economics of the agreement. In the previous contract, players received about 59 percent of the designated revenue pool. The new agreement is restructured based on a threefold suggestion NFL treasurer Joe Siclare put forth: (1) players receive 55 percent of the league's broadcast revenue, (2) 45 percent of merchandise sales and promotions from NFL Ventures, and (3) 40 percent of local club revenue, mainly from tickets.<sup>24</sup> Based on this scenario, the overall players' share is estimated to drop from about 51 percent under the old agreement to 47 percent under the new one.<sup>25</sup> The salary cap, limiting team payrolls, was set at \$120 million in 2011, with clubs having to spend at least 89 percent of the cap.

A rookie salary cap was established that will dramatically reduce the rookies' pay. A limit is set on the total amount a team can spend on draft choices, based on the number of picks and the round in which they were selected. A ceiling as well as a floor is set on what the highest-drafted players can earn. First-round draft choices must sign 4-year contracts that include a fifth-year team option for the club on first-round picks.

The impact of the rookie salary cap is illustrated by the contract of quarterback Sam Bradford, the overall number one pick in 2010 by the St. Louis Rams. Bradford signed a 6-year package estimated to be worth as much as \$78

million, with \$50 million guaranteed.<sup>26</sup> In contrast, the highest overall draft choice in 2011, quarterback Cam Newton, is expected to receive \$28 million in a 4-year contract with the Carolina Panthers.<sup>27</sup> The money saved on rookie contracts will be redistributed to veteran players who have proven their talent and worth.

In Major League Baseball (MLB), the NBA, and the NHL, player contracts typically are guaranteed. Most player contracts in the NFL are not guaranteed. However, in the new agreement, a player with multiple years on his contract who has a season-ending injury is protected. An injury-protection benefit of up to \$1 million is payable for the first year after the injury and up to \$500,000 for the second year after the injury.<sup>28</sup>

The University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research recently found that former NFL players are 19 times more likely to develop Alzheimer's or related diseases than other men between the ages of 30 and 50.<sup>29</sup> Medical research has also shown that multiple contact practices contribute to injuries and shorten careers.<sup>30</sup> As a result, the new agreement eliminates two-a-day padded practices and limits full-contact practices.<sup>31</sup> Current players have an opportunity to remain in the medical plan for life, and \$50 million is to be set aside for medical research, healthcare programs, and charities. Over the next decade, between \$900 million and \$1 billion will be made available for retiree benefits.

Although player representatives for the 32 teams earlier approved the financial details of the collective bargaining agreement, thus ending the lockout (July 25, 2011), on August 4 all league players voted to ratify the entire agreement, officially beginning the league year.

An added feature in the final agreement is blood testing for human growth hormone (HGH), a performance-enhancing drug. The NFL is the first major American sports league to agree to test for HGH, although in 2010, MLB imposed this testing on minor league players and also agreed with its union, later in 2011, to test major league players. The goal of the NFL was to begin testing by the first week of the 2011 season, but this did not happen. A technical dispute arose among the league, NFLPA, and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). Although WADA provided information to the parties on the false-positive rate (that the test is 99.99 percent accurate), the union preferred to prove the false-positive rate through independent scientists examining raw data.<sup>32</sup>

LOOKING BACK AT THE DEBACLE of the 1987 players' strike and the 5 ensuing years of impasse, the 2011 deal is the first time the union held its ground in a work stoppage. Games were not really threatened, because the

parties realized they simply had too much to lose in a protracted dispute that cut into the regular season.

What made a big difference is the intense communication between DeMaurice Smith and the 1,900 players. Communication was also a major part of the success of legendary baseball union head Marvin Miller, who understood the importance of keeping players informed of what their leadership was thinking and what was going on at the bargaining table. The negotiations between the NFL and NFLPA were conducted in the new age of email, Twitter, and text messaging that made keeping everyone

informed easier. In addition, the players had no significant disagreement, which gave them good solidarity, in sharp contrast to the 1987 strike.

The leadership of Commissioner Roger Goodell was also effective. Goodell seems to have learned well from his predecessor, commissioner Tagliabue, that the league can thrive in a partnership with the union. The new collective bargaining agreement, which runs through the 2020 season, including the 2021 draft, takes this partnership to a higher level by promoting player health and safety in this inherently violent sport. □

## Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: I am grateful to Erin Casey from the NFL, Mark S. Levin from the NFLPA, and Charlotte M. Irby from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

<sup>1</sup> Matthew Futterman, “Blocking the Ball: What’s at Issue,” *Wall Street Journal*, March 4, 2011, p. B5.

<sup>2</sup> The 136 days are based on the time from the beginning of the lockout (March 12, 2011) to the day it ended (July 25, 2011). Because BLS reports on work stoppages only count workdays, its statistics would reflect a shorter number of days for any given work stoppage.

<sup>3</sup> Richard O’Brien and Adam Duerson, eds., “The Gross Football Product,” *Sports Illustrated*, March 14, 2011, p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Average team attendance was 67,755 in 2007, falling to 66,625 in 2008 and 65,043 in 2009—data the NFL provided the author. The average ticket price in 2009 was \$74.99—from Gwen Knapp, “Recession Unlikely to End NFL Blackouts,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 20, 2009, p. B11.

<sup>5</sup> *Radovich v. NFL*, 352 U.S. 907 (1957).

<sup>6</sup> These early work stoppages are discussed in Paul D. Staudohar, *Playing for Dollars: Labor Relations and the Sports Business* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1996), pp. 71–73.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Paul D. Staudohar, “The Football Strike of 1987: The Question of Free Agency,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1988, pp. 26–31.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> The U.S. Court of Appeals reached this conclusion in *Powell v. National Football League*, 930 F.2d 1293 (1989), and the U.S. Supreme Court reinforced it in *Brown v. Pro Football, Inc.*, 116 S.Ct. 2116 (1996). The *Powell* and *Brown* cases are reviewed in Paul D. Staudohar, “The Scope of Pro Football’s Antitrust Exemption,” *Labor Law Journal*, March 1999, pp. 34–42.

<sup>11</sup> *McNeil v. National Football League*, 764 F.Supp. 1351 (1992). This decision is discussed in Paul D. Staudohar, “McNeil and Football’s Antitrust Quagmire,” *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, December 1992, pp. 103–110.

<sup>12</sup> Sam Schechner and Shira Ovide, “Record Draw for Super Bowl,” *Wall Street Journal*, February 9, 2010, p. B6.

<sup>13</sup> Sam Schechner, “Super Bowl Sets Viewing Record as Pro Football Defies TV Trend,” *Wall Street Journal*, February 8, 2011, p. B7.

<sup>14</sup> This relationship is further explained in Paul D. Staudohar, “Football Labor Relations: From Conflict to Working Harmony,” *Journal of Individual Employment Rights*, vol. 7, no. 2, 1998, pp. 91–100.

<sup>15</sup> Sean Gregory, “Time Out?” *Time Magazine*, March 7, 2011, p. 101.

<sup>16</sup> A good discussion of the danger to players from head injuries is in Ben McGrath, “Does Football Have a Future?” *New Yorker*, January 30, 2011, pp. 40–51.

<sup>17</sup> The poll was taken by *Sports Illustrated* and reported in “SI players NFL Poll—How Do You Feel about an 18-Game Season?” *Sports Illustrated*, December 13, 2010, p. 15.

<sup>18</sup> Pat Borzi and Richard Sandomir, “Players Union Attempts to Keep TV Money from N.F.L.,” *New York Times*, February 25, 2011, p. B12; and Matthew Futterman, “Judge Backs Players’ Union in TV-Revenue Dispute,” *Wall Street Journal*, March 2, 2011, p. A6.

<sup>19</sup> Judy Battista, “Reply from N.F.L. Asks Court to Wait for Labor Board’s Ruling,” *New York Times*, March 22, 2011, p. B12.

<sup>20</sup> Judy Battista, “Judge Returns Players and N.F.L. to Mediation,” *New York Times*, April 12, 2011, p. B12.

<sup>21</sup> Quotation from Matthew Futterman, “Judge Rules Lockout’s End,” *Wall Street Journal*, April 26, 2011, p. B3.

<sup>22</sup> John Schwartz, “In the N.F.L.’s Appeal, Anything is Possible,” *New York Times*, April 27, 2011, p. B11, quoting William B. Gould, IV, professor emeritus at Stanford University Law School.

<sup>23</sup> Judy Battista, “Labor Talks Bog Down Over Rookie Wage Scale,” *New York Times*, July 11, 2011, p. D8; and Jim Trotter, “Where They Stand,” *Sports Illustrated*, February 21, 2011, p. 33.

<sup>24</sup> Peter King, “Key to the Deal,” *Sports Illustrated*, August 1, 2011, p. 41.

<sup>25</sup> Matthew Futterman and Lauren A. E. Schuker, “NFL and Players Agree on New Deal,” *Wall Street Journal*, July 26, 2011, p. A1.

<sup>26</sup> William C. Rhoden, “Veterans Sold Out Rookies in Deal,” *New York Times*, July 29, 2011, p. B12.

<sup>27</sup> Jim Trotter, “Deal Point: The Rookie Contract,” *Sports Illustrated*, August 1, 2011, p. 35.

<sup>28</sup> Judy Battista, “As the Lockout Ends, the Scrambling Begins,” *New York Times*, July 26, 2011, p. B10.

<sup>29</sup> Allen Barra, “The NFL’s Standardized Concussion Tests,” *Wall Street Journal*, March 9, 2011, p. B5.

<sup>30</sup> Ben McGrath, “Does Football Have a Future?”

<sup>31</sup> Judy Battista, “As the Lockout Ends, the Scrambling Begins,” p. B10.

<sup>32</sup> Judy Battista, “Deal Ratified by N.F.L. Players,” *New York Times*, August 5, 2011, p. B10; and Juliet Macur, “N.F.L. Says Union Delays H.G.H. Testing,” *New York Times*, September 29, 2011, pp. B11, B14.

## Which households lost the most in the recession?

Every family was affected in one way or another by the recent “Great Recession,” but certain population groups were affected more than others. In their article titled “Household Financial Stability: Who Suffered the Most from the Crisis?” William R. Emmons and Bryan J. Noeth investigate which demographic groups experienced the greatest recessionary declines in net worth (*The Regional Economist*, July 2012, The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <http://www.stlouisfed.org/publications/re/articles/?id=2254>).

The researchers focused on the race, ethnicity, age, and college-degree attainment of households by using the Federal Reserve’s triennial Survey of Consumer Finances. The study showed that, between 2007 and 2010, the median loss in net worth of all households surveyed was 39.1 percent. Wealthier and older households lost the largest sums of money during the recession, primarily because they had more to lose and their equity was concentrated in investments. The most severe loss of wealth in percentage terms, however, was experienced by historically disadvantaged minority families (defined in the study as African-American or Hispanic of any race). The study also found that “young” (younger than age 40) and “middle-aged” (ages 40 through 54) groups experienced larger percentage declines in net worth compared with their “old” (55 years or older) counterparts.

Between 2007 and 2010, households characterized as young lost an average (mean) of 43.8 percent of net worth and middle-aged households

lost 19.9 percent, compared with a loss of 11.5 percent among old households. The changes in average net worth of households were even more striking when factoring in the race and educational attainment of the household. For example, the loss in average mean net worth of young African American or Hispanic college-graduate households was 65.8 percent, compared with a decline of 42.1 percent for young, non-African American/non-Hispanic, college-graduate households and 11.6 percent for middle-aged, non-African American/non-Hispanic, college-graduate households.

The researchers offer some explanations why younger households, non-college graduates, and historically disadvantaged minorities may have suffered the most from the crisis. They theorize that because a large proportion of these households’ net worth was composed of the value of their home, the steep decline in real estate prices during the recession dragged down these households’ net worth. In addition, high mortgage-debt financing caused the drop in their home prices to have an even larger negative impact on net worth.

## Medieval Venice response to globalization

Drawing on what may be, to some readers, an obscure period of history, “International Trade and Institutional Change: Medieval Venice’s Response to Globalization” (Working Paper 18288, Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, August 2012, [http://www.nber.org/papers/w18288.pdf?new\\_window=1](http://www.nber.org/papers/w18288.pdf?new_window=1)) looks at how international trade promoted

income mobility, and later, by driving institutional and political change, acted to block political and economic competition. Authors Diego Puga and Daniel Treffer use a database of more than 8,000 medieval parliamentarians to analyze the rise and fall of institutional dynamism in Venice between 800 and the mid-1300s.

Puga and Treffer show that between 800 and 1297, the rise of international trade allowed Venetian merchants to use their newfound economic power to push for institutional changes that would eliminate the position of a hereditary Doge, establish property rights, create a limited-liability partnership known as the *colleganza*—a contracting institution that mitigated the risks of long-distance trade and was a precursor of joint-stock companies—and lead to an elected parliament. All of these changes allowed relatively poor merchants to engage in trade and gain upward mobility. The authors also show that the distribution of income from trade eventually was consolidated into fewer and fewer hands until this small group of wealthy and powerful merchants was able to enact further institutional changes that favored their hold on key aspects of international trade; these changes directed income toward this select group and brought about what was known as the *Serrata*, or closure, between 1297 and 1323. The authors argue that all these institutional changes, both positive and negative, were driven by income distribution.

Because of a few fortunate turns of history, Venice after 814 was unusually free and independent. After Byzantium’s control of the eastern Mediterranean Sea was regained

by conquering its Arab neighbors around 969, trade was established among Europe, Constantinople, and the Levant through Venice. When international trade was in its infancy and was dominated by luxury items intended for the wealthy rulers of the early medieval period, barriers to entry into the market were few. Venice at that time was ruled by a hereditary Doge of unlimited power who, because of conflicts with the Byzantine emperor, had become a threat to trade for the new and increasingly wealthy and powerful merchants. In 1032 the merchants elected their own Doge and banned hereditary succession. That was their first constraint on the executive.

In 1171 a new crisis developed that led to the murder of the still-powerful Doge. Before electing a new Doge, the merchants formed a constitution and an elected parliament with power to elect the Doge; the parliament was known as the Great Council. By 1192 the Council, rather than the Doge, held the reins of power. At this time, upward mobility was widespread. To help spread some of the risk involved in

international trade of the 12th century, a new institution was formed: the *colleganza*. This development allowed poor traveling merchants to enter the trade and eventually become wealthy, sedentary (that is, nontraveling) merchants. Thus, a much greater proportion of the population engaged in long-distance trade, more income from trade was distributed throughout the society, and many new and wealthy merchants participated in the political process.

Yet this circle of trade, property rights, and the growth of social mobility, economic institutions, and self-government was not to last. The *colleganza* created deep capital markets that made entry into trading easier, increased competition, and reduced profits. For the few extremely wealthy merchants, however, this was a problem. Starting around 1297, powerful interests sought barriers to both entry into trade and the holding of influential and lucrative political offices.

Using mathematical formulas and graphs that contain variables representing inherited wealth, labor, capital, time, and other factors, Puga

and Trefler calculate wealth distribution given a smaller percentage of the population involved in trade, reduced social and economic mobility, and whether a successful revolt would be likely, depending on which side has the greater strength when the wealthy few decide to close entry into trade by employing the *Serrata*. The wealthy did this by allowing a few of the newly rich into the Great Council; having reached the critical level of voting support they needed, they then voted to terminate any additional new admissions.

Once political participation in the Great Council was restricted, membership in it defined a new nobility. Election was no longer a means to entry and membership became hereditary. People did not give up their access to wealth and political participation freely, and the authors give colorful accounts of the sometimes violent struggle to prevent the usurpation of power between 1297 and 1323. As the medieval history of Venice illustrates, international trade and income distribution can have both positive and negative impacts on social and political institutions. □

## Adding value to the mix

*Value-Added Immigration: Lessons for the United States from Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom.* By Ray Marshall, Washington, DC, Economic Policy Institute, 2011, 248 pp., \$15.95/paperback.

Ray Marshall is a distinguished economist and public servant (Secretary of Labor, 1977–1981) who has focused in recent years on the issue of immigration. His latest book examines the immigration policies of Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom; compares and contrasts how these three immigrant-receiving nations manage inflows of people from around the world; and, based on his findings, draws conclusions as to how the United States might better manage its inflows.

A common theme shared by the other three English-speaking countries, and not shared by the United States, is an immigration policy that admits skilled workers as complements to domestic labor supply based on “points.” Canada was the originator of what has come to be called “points-based” selection processes for skilled permanent immigrants. An advantage of this system is that it is flexible: in recent years Canada increased point allocations for educational attainment and language proficiency, for example, and reduced points awarded for certain high-demand occupations based on its needs. Points are also now awarded for education or experience as a temporary worker in Canada. Marshall notes that about a quarter of all legal immigration to Canada comes through this channel and concludes

that the system has been very responsive to criticism by government and external evaluators.

Australia’s points-based system was modeled on Canada’s. Using this system to select skilled workers for admission has helped Australia avoid the income-depressing effects of large-scale unskilled immigration and mitigate political and social backlash on the part of Australian-born citizens. International students, who can work while they are enrolled in school, and skilled workers on temporary visas are two major sources of much needed workers admitted through the points system. Another important source is the “457 visa” program, which accommodates intracompany transfers (ICTs). Australia also issues visas to “working holiday” visitors, largely younger and less skilled, who can remain in the country for up to 24 months but cannot work for any one employer for more than 6 months. Both Canada and Australia abandoned their “whites only” immigration policies in the 1960s (as did the United Kingdom). The subsequent increase in racial and ethnic diversity has helped make Australia’s proportion of foreign-born, about one-fourth, the highest among developed countries.

An important conclusion from Marshall’s study of immigration data and the research literature in Canada and Australia is that economic migrants are most successful when they have high-level language ability and educational backgrounds that employers regard favorably. Graduates of in-country universities are preferred to applicants whose degrees come from foreign universities, especially those from non-English-speaking countries.

The United Kingdom (UK) experienced inflows of workers and their families from the so-called “New Commonwealth” countries after World War II, including India, Pakistan, and the Caribbean. In response to growing domestic political pressures to restrict immigration, the Immigration Act of 1971 eliminated the right of citizens from these countries to enter freely. Opposition to immigration further intensified after government decisions to admit Asians expelled from Uganda in 1972 and Malawi in 1976. During the same decade, however, the UK joined the European Union (EU), which holds free movement of labor as one of its major principles. The movement of workers from the European continent to the UK was accelerated by the accession to the EU of eight Eastern European countries in 2004, followed by two more in 2007. The UK, Ireland, and Sweden have been the only countries fully living up to the free-entry provisions, and this has resulted in a large, unanticipated surge of migrants seeking jobs (dominated by Poles). In addition, there has been an upsurge in asylum seekers and visa overstayers, both of whom find it relatively easy to remain and find work.

The UK adopted a five-tier points-based system in 2008, modeled on the Canadian and Australian approaches, but incorporating an independent Migration Advisory Commission (MAC) tasked with providing data and policy options on immigration issues. There are three routes to permanent citizenship under Tier 1: (1) the General Route for highly educated and skilled experienced workers (2) the Post-Study Work Route for individuals

obtaining a qualification from a UK institution, and (3) small numbers who are entrepreneurs or investors and who generate UK jobs. Tier 2 points are awarded for skilled workers with a job offer as well as ICTs, who are supposed to be on a company's payroll for (now) a minimum of 1 year before the transfer. The ICT route has proven both popular and contentious. Critics claim multinational companies (particularly in the information technology field) abuse the system by bringing in newly hired workers, assigning them to less-skilled tasks, and paying below the required prevailing pay scale. Marshall notes that critics and the MAC correctly distinguish between abuses that violate the rules (e.g., paying below scale) and abuses of the program's intent due to the way the rules are structured (e.g., using

the ICT as a step to gain permanent residency). Tier 3, created to ensure the availability of low-skilled labor, is not currently being used. Tier 4, for international students, and Tier 5, for temporary residents who may work for a limited period, are not direct routes to permanent residence or citizenship.

In a concluding eight-page section that defies quick summary, Marshall lists 13 major characteristics of the immigration systems developed by the three countries. He then draws several lessons he feels would benefit the United States if we would conform more closely to the employment-based approaches in them. The interested reader needs to look closely at this detailed critique, which has both good economics and good sense underlying it. Per Marshall, the experiences

of the three countries "show that employment-based migration policy can be effectively managed to meet national objectives..." In contrast, "U.S. employment-based migration policy is chaotic and opaque, lacks strategic vision, has produced the industrialized world's largest illegal component, and is not the primary responsibility of any high-level government official or entity. But all these issues argue for reforming the system, not that responsible immigration policy cannot be achieved."

Marshall's work is a major contribution to that potential achievement. I strongly recommend it. □

—Stephen E. Baldwin  
Economist (retired)  
Bethesda, Maryland

### Book review interest?

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

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# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

## Sources of information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1979.

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

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

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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



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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

### Household survey data

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

## Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### Description of the series

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

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

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

## Employment Cost Index

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

## National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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



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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

### Notes on the data

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

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

## International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

### Labor force and unemployment

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

*Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.

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

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

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

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

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

### Definition

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

**1. Labor market indicators**

Selected indicators	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Employment data</b>											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>											
Labor force participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.2	63.8	63.7
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2
Men.....	10.5	9.4	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.4
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	21.0	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	17.7	17.8
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.9
Women.....	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	16.1	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.7
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	129,874	131,358	130,021	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,186	132,863	133,082
Total private.....	107,384	109,253	107,283	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,193	110,871	111,145
Goods-producing.....	17,751	18,021	17,754	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,176	18,318	18,320
Manufacturing.....	11,528	11,733	11,546	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,808	11,932	11,965
Service-providing.....	112,123	113,337	112,267	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	114,010	114,545	114,762
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.4	33.6	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7
Overtime.....	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup> .....	2.0	2.0	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.3	2.4	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5
Service-providing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6
State and local government.....	1.8	1.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	3.3	2.7	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8
Nonunion.....	1.8	2.1	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selected measures	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Compensation data<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5
<b>Price data<sup>1</sup></b>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....											
	1.5	3.0	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6	0.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.8	4.8	-.1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7	-.8
Finished consumer goods.....	5.0	5.7	-.1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1
Capital equipment.....	.4	2.3	-.1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.3	6.1	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.3
Crude materials.....	16.1	6.4	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.5
<b>Productivity data<sup>4</sup></b>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.0	.4	-.6	3.2	1.5	-2.5	1.1	.5	2.9	-.6	1.9
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.1	.7	-.5	3.3	1.9	-2.0	1.2	.6	2.8	-.5	1.6
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>5</sup> .....	5.8	1.4	-1.2	2.7	-3.3	4.6	4.3	-3.2	4.1	1.2	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2011			2012		2011			2012	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>										
All persons, business sector.....	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	4.9	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-.2	.0	-.7	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.9
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8
Union.....	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.9
Nonunion.....	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
State and local government.....	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
Union.....	.4	.5	.3	.6	.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonunion.....	.5	.4	.3	.5	.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
State and local government.....	.1	.4	.2	.3	.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>TOTAL</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	237,830	239,618	239,489	239,671	239,871	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155
Civilian labor force.....	153,889	153,617	153,409	153,358	153,674	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007	155,163
Participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.8	63.8
Employed.....	139,064	139,869	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	58.5	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.6
Unemployed.....	14,825	13,747	14,024	13,908	13,920	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720	12,749
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2
Not in the labor force.....	83,941	86,001	86,080	86,313	86,198	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	87,564	87,897	88,419	87,958	87,992
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	106,596	107,736	107,668	107,773	107,884	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	108,188	108,289	108,396	108,503	108,613
Civilian labor force.....	78,994	79,080	79,116	78,977	79,089	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	79,317	79,337	79,050	79,382	79,425
Participation rate.....	74.1	73.4	73.5	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	72.9	73.2	73.1
Employed.....	71,230	72,182	71,981	71,930	72,098	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	73,240	73,286	73,119	73,229	73,259
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	66.8	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.4
Unemployed.....	7,763	6,898	7,135	7,047	6,991	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	6,077	6,051	5,930	6,153	6,166
Unemployment rate.....	9.8	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8
Not in the labor force.....	27,603	28,656	28,553	28,795	28,795	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	28,870	28,952	29,346	29,121	29,188
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	114,333	115,107	115,045	115,138	115,238	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546
Civilian labor force.....	68,990	68,810	68,570	68,706	68,784	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	69,815	69,589	69,562	69,807	69,803
Participation rate.....	60.3	59.8	59.6	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4
Employed.....	63,456	63,360	63,088	63,257	63,322	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	64,454	64,413	64,425	64,671	64,628
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	55.5	55.0	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.1	55.0
Unemployed.....	5,534	5,450	5,482	5,449	5,462	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	5,361	5,176	5,137	5,136	5,175
Unemployment rate.....	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Not in the labor force.....	45,343	46,297	46,475	46,432	46,454	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	47,355	47,671	47,791	47,641	47,743
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	16,901	16,774	16,776	16,760	16,749	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997
Civilian labor force.....	5,906	5,727	5,724	5,675	5,801	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	5,739	5,781	5,753	5,819	5,936
Participation rate.....	34.9	34.1	34.1	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8	34.2	34.9
Employed.....	4,378	4,327	4,316	4,262	4,333	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	4,371	4,335	4,321	4,388	4,528
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.6
Unemployed.....	1,528	1,400	1,408	1,412	1,467	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	1,367	1,447	1,432	1,431	1,408
Unemployment rate.....	25.9	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7
Not in the labor force.....	10,995	11,048	11,052	11,085	10,949	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	11,339	11,274	11,282	11,197	11,061
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	192,075	193,077	192,989	193,106	193,236	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120
Civilian labor force.....	125,084	124,579	124,526	124,557	124,604	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	123,848	123,713	123,499	123,989	123,783
Participation rate.....	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.0	64.2	64.1
Employed.....	114,168	114,690	114,428	114,497	114,704	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	114,754	114,697	114,355	114,767	114,674
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.4
Unemployed.....	10,916	9,889	10,098	10,061	9,901	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	9,094	9,016	9,144	9,222	9,109
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
Not in the labor force.....	66,991	68,498	68,463	68,549	68,631	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	68,843	69,076	69,394	69,015	69,337
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	28,708	29,114	29,093	29,123	29,158	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	29,760	29,792	29,824	29,854	29,885
Civilian labor force.....	17,862	17,881	17,740	17,614	17,957	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	18,363	18,427	18,274	18,290	18,541
Participation rate.....	62.2	61.4	61.0	60.5	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.3	61.3	62.0
Employed.....	15,010	15,051	14,875	14,812	14,965	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	15,769	15,843	15,891	15,807	15,872
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	52.3	51.7	51.1	50.9	51.3	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3	52.9	53.1
Unemployed.....	2,852	2,831	2,865	2,803	2,992	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	2,593	2,584	2,383	2,484	2,668
Unemployment rate.....	16.0	15.8	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4
Not in the labor force.....	10,846	11,233	11,353	11,509	11,202	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	11,398	11,365	11,550	11,564	11,345

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		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	33,713	34,438	34,391	34,470	34,555	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708
Civilian labor force.....	22,748	22,898	22,832	22,778	22,938	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045	24,206	24,128	24,253	24,567	24,588
Participation rate.....	67.5	66.5	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.4	67.1	67.0
Employed.....	19,906	20,269	20,189	20,207	20,353	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513	21,628	21,638	21,755	21,867	21,885
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	59.0	58.9	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6
Unemployed.....	2,843	2,629	2,643	2,570	2,585	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532	2,579	2,491	2,498	2,700	2,703
Unemployment rate.....	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0
Not in the labor force.....	10,964	11,540	11,558	11,692	11,617	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256	12,178	12,335	12,293	12,059	12,120

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

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

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

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

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

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,064	139,869	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415
Men.....	73,359	74,290	74,068	74,011	74,209	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288	75,318	75,369	75,256	75,401	75,486
Women.....	65,705	65,579	65,316	65,439	65,545	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349	66,747	66,665	66,609	66,886	66,929
Married men, spouse present.....	43,292	43,283	43,075	43,210	43,259	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658	43,556	43,635	43,582	43,798	43,712
Married women, spouse present.....	34,582	34,110	33,723	33,809	33,947	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445	34,341	34,325	34,207	34,620	34,526
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,874	8,560	8,545	8,437	8,787	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119	7,672	7,853	8,098	8,210
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,174	5,711	5,807	5,695	5,815	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446	5,081	5,187	5,147	5,446
Could only find part-time work.....	2,375	2,514	2,474	2,538	2,707	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404	2,341	2,367	2,649	2,514
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,251	18,334	18,461	18,280	18,276	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827	18,523	18,832	19,393	18,829
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,744	8,423	8,400	8,264	8,640	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988	7,584	7,737	7,982	8,075
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,087	5,617	5,704	5,586	5,714	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356	5,000	5,086	5,078	5,355
Could only find part-time work.....	2,358	2,494	2,308	2,510	2,702	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365	2,295	2,324	2,616	2,493
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,911	17,957	18,093	17,883	17,867	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399	18,100	18,418	18,930	18,438

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

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

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

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.8	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	23.2	21.7	21.8	23.1	22.8	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	22.5	22.8	22.0	20.9
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	26.3	24.5	25.0	25.3	26.8	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5	23.8	25.5	25.3	24.5	24.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	20.0	18.9	18.6	20.8	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	18.7	19.5	20.3	19.4	17.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	16.0	15.8	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	43.0	41.3	39.8	39.1	46.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5	34.7	40.5	38.2	36.5	39.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	45.4	43.1	41.3	37.9	44.9	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9	43.6	40.2	39.6	35.8	39.1
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	40.5	39.4	38.3	40.3	48.0	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0	26.8	40.8	36.8	37.2	39.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	17.3	16.7	16.9	17.0	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7	14.3	13.8	13.6	14.2	14.2
Women, 20 years and older.....	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.8	11.4	12.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0
Married men, spouse present.....	6.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9
Married women, spouse present.....	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4
Full-time workers.....	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.9	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.6
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	10.3	9.4	10.0	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.4
Some college or associate degree.....	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.5
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,771	2,677	3,068	2,675	2,734	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543	2,580	2,810
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,267	2,993	2,976	3,063	3,019	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814	3,002	2,826
15 weeks and over.....	8,786	8,077	8,137	8,134	8,218	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984	7,073	7,182
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,371	2,061	1,874	1,972	2,203	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884	1,662	1,811
27 weeks and over.....	6,415	6,016	6,263	6,162	6,015	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101	5,411	5,370
Mean duration, in weeks.....	33.0	39.3	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	21.4	22.1	21.2	21.7	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.1	19.8

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		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	9,250	8,106	8,233	8,146	8,120	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209	7,020	6,852	6,989	7,207
On temporary layoff.....	1,431	1,230	1,253	1,246	1,237	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135	1,120	1,083	1,106	1,331
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,819	6,876	6,980	6,900	6,883	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075	5,900	5,768	5,883	5,875
Job leavers.....	889	956	971	936	973	972	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031	1,117	997	891	936
Reentrants.....	3,466	3,401	3,431	3,424	3,519	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361	3,269	3,341	3,439	3,227
New entrants.....	1,220	1,284	1,227	1,274	1,249	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392	1,433	1,384	1,367	1,331
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	62.4	59.0	59.4	59.1	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.7	54.5	55.1	56.7
On temporary layoff.....	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	10.5
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.7	50.0	50.4	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.3
Job leavers.....	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.4
Reentrants.....	23.4	24.7	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.5	26.6	27.1	25.4
New entrants.....	8.2	9.3	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.5
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9

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

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2
16 to 24 years.....	18.4	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5
16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	27.7	27.9	28.2	28.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8	29.9	28.8	26.4	26.5	26.8
18 to 19 years.....	24.2	22.9	22.8	23.2	24.4	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5	20.8	22.9	24.5	23.5	22.0
20 to 24 years.....	15.5	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.7
25 years and older.....	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
25 to 54 years.....	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.2
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.5	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.5	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.4	17.6	17.5	18.4
16 to 19 years.....	28.8	27.2	27.4	27.2	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	27.0	26.7	27.2	26.8	26.4
16 to 17 years.....	31.8	29.1	30.2	29.4	28.2	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0	33.5	30.1	28.9	28.9	31.0
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	26.3	25.8	25.7	28.9	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3	23.9	25.1	26.3	25.7	23.7
20 to 24 years.....	17.8	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.3	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.4
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
25 to 54 years.....	9.3	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
55 years and older.....	7.7	7.0	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.7
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.4
16 to 19 years.....	22.8	21.7	21.7	22.5	22.4	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1	20.7	23.4	22.5	22.3	21.0
16 to 17 years.....	26.5	26.3	25.8	27.0	29.2	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	23.8	24.4	23.1
18 to 19 years.....	20.9	19.3	19.7	20.6	19.3	19.0	18.6	20.1	17.1	18.6	17.8	20.7	22.7	21.2	20.0
20 to 24 years.....	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.8
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
25 to 54 years.....	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	6.2	6.2	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8

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

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

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

State	May 2011	Apr. 2012 <sup>P</sup>	May 2012 <sup>P</sup>	State	May 2011	Apr. 2012 <sup>P</sup>	May 2012 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	9.3	7.2	7.4	Missouri.....	8.6	7.3	7.3
Alaska.....	7.5	6.9	7.0	Montana.....	6.9	6.1	6.3
Arizona.....	9.6	8.2	8.2	Nebraska.....	4.5	3.9	3.9
Arkansas.....	8.1	7.2	7.3	Nevada.....	13.7	11.7	11.6
California.....	11.9	10.9	10.8	New Hampshire.....	5.4	5.0	5.0
Colorado.....	8.4	7.9	8.1	New Jersey.....	9.3	9.1	9.2
Connecticut.....	8.9	7.7	7.8	New Mexico.....	7.5	6.9	6.7
Delaware.....	7.3	6.9	6.8	New York.....	8.1	8.5	8.6
District of Columbia.....	10.2	9.5	9.3	North Carolina.....	10.5	9.4	9.4
Florida.....	10.6	8.7	8.6	North Dakota.....	3.5	3.0	3.0
Georgia.....	9.8	8.9	8.9	Ohio.....	8.8	7.4	7.3
Hawaii.....	6.6	6.3	6.3	Oklahoma.....	5.9	5.0	4.8
Idaho.....	8.8	7.7	7.8	Oregon.....	9.5	8.5	8.4
Illinois.....	9.7	8.7	8.6	Pennsylvania.....	8.0	7.4	7.4
Indiana.....	8.9	7.9	7.9	Rhode Island.....	11.3	11.2	11.0
Iowa.....	6.0	5.1	5.1	South Carolina.....	10.4	8.8	9.1
Kansas.....	6.7	6.1	6.1	South Dakota.....	4.8	4.3	4.3
Kentucky.....	9.6	8.3	8.2	Tennessee.....	9.4	7.7	7.9
Louisiana.....	7.4	7.1	7.2	Texas.....	8.1	6.9	6.9
Maine.....	7.7	7.2	7.4	Utah.....	6.9	6.0	6.0
Maryland.....	7.1	6.7	6.7	Vermont.....	5.6	4.6	4.6
Massachusetts.....	7.4	6.3	6.0	Virginia.....	6.2	5.6	5.6
Michigan.....	10.6	8.3	8.5	Washington.....	9.3	8.2	8.3
Minnesota.....	6.6	5.6	5.6	West Virginia.....	7.9	6.7	6.9
Mississippi.....	10.7	8.8	8.7	Wisconsin.....	7.6	6.7	6.8
				Wyoming.....	6.0	5.3	5.2

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	May 2011	Apr. 2012 <sup>P</sup>	May 2012 <sup>P</sup>	State	May 2011	Apr. 2012 <sup>P</sup>	May 2012 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,197,336	2,137,043	2,142,958	Missouri.....	3,041,916	3,020,805	3,018,679
Alaska.....	366,375	367,361	367,406	Montana.....	503,859	507,516	509,649
Arizona.....	3,037,068	3,002,748	3,016,601	Nebraska.....	1,002,103	1,012,805	1,015,427
Arkansas.....	1,366,686	1,390,178	1,390,514	Nevada.....	1,385,657	1,360,187	1,363,347
California.....	18,343,836	18,481,997	18,494,621	New Hampshire.....	737,041	741,748	741,154
Colorado.....	2,718,628	2,730,973	2,737,813	New Jersey.....	4,545,998	4,584,516	4,596,073
Connecticut.....	1,917,123	1,912,816	1,918,193	New Mexico.....	927,760	932,949	932,370
Delaware.....	438,162	440,592	441,493	New York.....	9,491,740	9,540,362	9,567,203
District of Columbia.....	343,392	349,685	352,149	North Carolina.....	4,648,885	4,669,290	4,661,090
Florida.....	9,230,699	9,255,001	9,262,269	North Dakota.....	380,893	390,204	390,031
Georgia.....	4,719,203	4,753,689	4,757,140	Ohio.....	5,810,128	5,811,261	5,811,647
Hawaii.....	660,285	655,675	653,838	Oklahoma.....	1,763,502	1,789,150	1,791,384
Idaho.....	769,227	779,108	782,030	Oregon.....	1,990,558	1,989,352	1,991,168
Illinois.....	6,554,935	6,592,218	6,590,224	Pennsylvania.....	6,383,999	6,428,729	6,452,815
Indiana.....	3,177,892	3,205,325	3,198,533	Rhode Island.....	563,705	556,326	556,837
Iowa.....	1,662,164	1,663,190	1,662,957	South Carolina.....	2,157,526	2,151,290	2,153,627
Kansas.....	1,501,359	1,501,287	1,499,090	South Dakota.....	445,440	447,931	447,153
Kentucky.....	2,066,037	2,062,973	2,065,902	Tennessee.....	3,131,582	3,099,503	3,106,052
Louisiana.....	2,056,946	2,070,039	2,077,075	Texas.....	12,431,349	12,568,498	12,610,375
Maine.....	702,567	709,864	708,385	Utah.....	1,339,969	1,345,441	1,349,763
Maryland.....	3,066,644	3,089,181	3,087,153	Vermont.....	358,320	358,748	357,969
Massachusetts.....	3,455,440	3,455,033	3,458,316	Virginia.....	4,290,173	4,339,503	4,339,802
Michigan.....	4,666,524	4,658,909	4,664,035	Washington.....	3,479,952	3,512,622	3,521,490
Minnesota.....	2,979,054	2,970,791	2,972,969	West Virginia.....	798,147	803,282	805,682
Mississippi.....	1,341,496	1,333,793	1,336,299	Wisconsin.....	3,063,898	3,069,130	3,075,559
				Wyoming.....	303,547	307,137	307,867

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary



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

Industry	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,131.8	1,140.7	1,142.1	1,138.6	1,139.3	1,137.8	1,137.9	1,142.8	1,141.8	1,147.1	1,150.7	1,154.7	1,159.4	1,155.2	1,155.3
Food and beverage stores.....	2,808.2	2,829.1	2,828.6	2,830.5	2,834.3	2,840.4	2,841.1	2,839.1	2,848.5	2,856.0	2,859.9	2,863.0	2,863.8	2,873.6	2,876.5
Health and personal care stores.....	980.5	980.5	975.7	982.7	983.4	986.0	985.8	987.0	984.2	990.5	992.5	994.7	997.3	992.8	994.1
Gasoline stations.....	819.3	828.0	831.9	830.1	830.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4	828.1	829.9	830.5	831.3	831.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,352.5	1,356.0	1,351.5	1,346.9	1,354.7	1,362.0	1,364.3	1,375.2	1,384.5	1,365.8	1,362.3	1,365.7	1,363.5	1,368.6	1,368.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	579.1	574.3	577.1	579.7	579.4	578.6	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.2	563.2	566.9	572.1	575.3	579.6
General merchandise stores1.....	2,997.7	3,080.1	3,075.7	3,078.4	3,078.5	3,085.1	3,091.9	3,118.3	3,116.0	3,136.1	3,094.6	3,067.8	3,081.0	3,073.2	3,060.6
Department stores.....	1,501.6	1,546.7	1,541.6	1,545.6	1,544.8	1,547.7	1,550.9	1,570.1	1,567.1	1,591.8	1,558.2	1,541.5	1,541.0	1,535.2	1,522.5
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	761.5	766.9	768.6	781.8	769.3	771.5	769.4	760.6	761.5	766.1	770.3	768.9	771.5	777.4	776.6
Nonstore retailers.....	420.6	431.7	432.6	433.5	435.2	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.7	438.4	439.2	436.8	436.8	436.6	439.6
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,190.7</b>	<b>4,292.2</b>	<b>4,298.5</b>	<b>4,295.0</b>	<b>4,301.9</b>	<b>4,303.7</b>	<b>4,306.8</b>	<b>4,316.7</b>	<b>4,321.8</b>	<b>4,338.9</b>	<b>4,353.2</b>	<b>4,359.3</b>	<b>4,341.0</b>	<b>4,373.2</b>	<b>4,369.8</b>
Air transportation.....	458.3	456.0	457.5	459.4	457.3	457.4	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.9	456.7	457.5	458.8	458.2	458.8
Rail transportation.....	216.4	228.8	230.3	229.5	231.7	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.1	232.3	233.5	234.4	234.1	234.1
Water transportation.....	62.3	62.5	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6	67.0	67.5	66.3	66.1	66.4
Truck transportation.....	1,250.4	1,298.9	1,302.4	1,303.8	1,302.5	1,304.4	1,307.1	1,311.1	1,318.1	1,322.7	1,334.5	1,333.3	1,334.2	1,340.7	1,343.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	429.7	436.1	439.5	437.0	439.4	437.2	435.7	431.4	433.5	437.5	435.6	431.6	416.2	434.8	426.1
Pipeline transportation.....	42.3	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.3	28.6	29.6	28.5	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.4	32.0	32.8	32.4	30.6	30.9
Support activities for transportation.....	542.5	563.9	563.5	563.6	564.5	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.1	578.7	577.6	582.1	581.6	583.9	583.1
Couriers and messengers.....	528.1	528.5	525.8	521.7	525.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.9	524.5	528.3	520.9	525.5	526.6
Warehousing and storage.....	633.4	645.8	645.2	647.1	647.9	648.4	647.6	648.4	650.1	647.6	649.2	648.9	652.3	655.5	656.5
Utilities.....	552.8	555.2	555.6	555.3	555.7	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.9	560.7	561.8	561.8	562.8	563.8
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>2,635</b>
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	759.0	749.0	749.2	749.4	748.7	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.1	741.6	741.0	740.9	740.0	739.1	738.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	370.2	361.3	359.7	360.6	361.8	356.6	356.5	359.5	363.8	352.3	365.9	360.2	367.3	375.8	375.6
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	290.3	281.5	281.8	281.4	280.9	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.6	280.4	279.3	282.2	282.0	282.6	280.9
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	902.9	865.3	876.3	868.9	818.2	858.2	853.1	850.3	846.9	847.0	841.6	838.6	834.6	830.1	831.3
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	243.0	243.0	242.5	242.9	243.0	242.2	242.4	244.1	242.5	240.6	241.4	241.7	241.0	241.4	241.1
Other information services.....	141.7	158.7	159.3	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.3	166.6	167.6	166.7	167.2	167.3
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>7,691</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>7,697</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>7,717</b>	<b>7,723</b>	<b>7,734</b>	<b>7,737</b>
Finance and insurance.....	5,718.3	5,751.8	5,754.6	5,749.9	5,751.9	5,746.4	5,744.1	5,750.7	5,756.8	5,757.2	5,757.9	5,763.6	5,768.7	5,772.4	5,775.7
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	20.0	18.9	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,550.0	2,558.9	2,559.8	2,558.0	2,556.8	2,555.5	2,552.2	2,563.4	2,570.1	2,575.0	2,575.5	2,582.9	2,581.6	2,582.0	2,585.4
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,728.8	1,738.4	1,740.2	1,740.9	1,741.1	1,740.3	1,738.2	1,742.0	1,745.9	1,748.3	1,749.3	1,752.6	1,749.9	1,747.9	1,746.6
Commercial banking.....	1,305.9	1,314.6	1,315.4	1,315.8	1,316.4	1,315.9	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,322.2	1,325.5	1,321.6	1,319.8	1,317.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	800.5	807.0	810.0	810.5	811.5	809.3	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.8	801.9	800.6	801.2	801.6	803.1
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,261.1	2,281.6	2,281.0	2,276.1	2,280.1	2,278.3	2,281.5	2,278.9	2,279.6	2,277.1	2,277.2	2,276.7	2,282.2	2,285.1	2,283.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	86.8	85.3	85.0	86.3	84.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.9	84.8	84.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,933.8	1,928.7	1,925.7	1,926.2	1,929.1	1,928.5	1,935.9	1,940.6	1,939.0	1,939.9	1,946.2	1,953.5	1,954.2	1,961.1	1,961.4
Real estate.....	1,395.7	1,401.6	1,403.8	1,404.1	1,404.0	1,397.8	1,404.4	1,408.9	1,408.5	1,410.4	1,413.2	1,417.1	1,418.1	1,420.9	1,423.4
Rental and leasing services.....	513.5	503.0	497.9	498.3	501.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.6	509.2	512.7	512.6	516.7	514.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.6	24.1	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.5
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>16,728</b>	<b>17,331</b>	<b>17,303</b>	<b>17,342</b>	<b>17,382</b>	<b>17,441</b>	<b>17,482</b>	<b>17,521</b>	<b>17,593</b>	<b>17,672</b>	<b>17,761</b>	<b>17,779</b>	<b>17,824</b>	<b>17,842</b>	<b>17,886</b>
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,441.3	7,691.3	7,698.1	7,715.7	7,732.5	7,759.2	7,772.1	7,787.1	7,815.5	7,841.9	7,880.7	7,892.9	7,914.9	7,922.2	7,937.3
Legal services.....	1,114.2	1,115.1	1,111.2	1,116.0	1,115.7	1,114.5	1,115.0	1,116.7	1,115.6	1,117.5	1,118.7	1,115.8	1,119.0	1,119.3	1,119.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	886.5	920.5	931.0	928.8	929.1	935.6	940.4	943.6	957.8	963.6	971.0	969.5	967.2	958.9	952.7
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,275.4	1,293.8	1,292.8	1,294.3	1,298.2	1,301.4	1,299.3	1,301.9	1,303.1	1,310.0	1,315.2	1,317.1	1,323.3	1,323.6	1,323.6

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May. <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,449.0	1,530.1	1,530.1	1,535.8	1,540.8	1,546.1	1,548.5	1,553.1	1,557.8	1,558.8	1,571.7	1,576.5	1,581.0	1,589.7	1,598.2
Management and technical consulting services.....	999.4	1,070.2	1,070.2	1,076.2	1,082.0	1,085.9	1,091.6	1,092.7	1,099.6	1,107.0	1,114.9	1,119.3	1,125.7	1,129.2	1,136.4
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,872.3	1,914.8	1,914.5	1,916.3	1,917.9	1,923.9	1,926.8	1,928.3	1,932.5	1,936.1	1,936.0	1,939.6	1,942.3	1,944.9	1,948.8
Administrative and waste services.....	7,414.0	7,724.4	7,690.7	7,709.6	7,731.2	7,758.1	7,782.9	7,806.0	7,844.9	7,893.5	7,944.4	7,946.8	7,967.1	7,975.2	7,999.7
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,056.7	7,359.2	7,326.9	7,344.8	7,364.6	7,389.4	7,413.5	7,439.1	7,477.0	7,522.7	7,572.5	7,575.5	7,595.1	7,603.8	7,626.7
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	2,722.5	2,952.1	2,922.9	2,935.3	2,954.5	2,975.8	2,985.5	3,014.1	3,047.9	3,083.9	3,148.4	3,129.3	3,150.2	3,164.0	3,186.2
Temporary help services.....	2,093.6	2,316.2	2,288.2	2,297.1	2,317.7	2,341.4	2,357.9	2,377.6	2,396.3	2,432.7	2,482.3	2,469.1	2,489.8	2,504.4	2,525.5
Business support services.....	808.6	812.3	812.2	811.9	813.0	812.9	811.3	814.4	819.9	821.3	816.9	813.5	813.7	816.4	817.7
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,745.0	1,777.0	1,772.5	1,774.9	1,777.0	1,779.2	1,787.4	1,784.1	1,780.5	1,788.5	1,783.4	1,799.8	1,797.7	1,786.8	1,782.0
Waste management and remediation services.....	357.3	365.2	363.8	364.8	366.6	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.9	370.8	371.9	371.3	372.0	371.4	373.0
<b>Educational and health services</b> .....	19,531	19,884	19,848	19,898	19,931	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,110	20,181	20,232	20,247	20,291	20,285
Educational services.....	3,155.1	3,240.7	3,225.8	3,239.3	3,243.1	3,253.4	3,261.1	3,275.3	3,278.9	3,278.4	3,301.4	3,318.7	3,315.2	3,326.2	3,311.0
Health care and social assistance.....	16,375.4	16,642.8	16,622.4	16,658.5	16,688.3	16,735.8	16,764.6	16,770.8	16,800.3	16,831.1	16,880.0	16,913.4	16,931.4	16,964.9	16,974.4
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	5,974.7	6,145.5	6,134.7	6,156.0	6,174.8	6,199.6	6,217.3	6,222.8	6,237.0	6,250.8	6,273.6	6,290.2	6,308.1	6,331.5	6,335.4
Offices of physicians.....	2,312.7	2,355.4	2,348.4	2,356.9	2,363.6	2,374.8	2,382.1	2,386.6	2,389.9	2,392.9	2,400.7	2,410.7	2,415.3	2,427.7	2,425.0
Outpatient care centers.....	599.9	623.7	621.2	621.3	623.7	628.4	632.1	635.8	637.9	642.4	646.2	649.7	652.1	656.4	660.0
Home health care services.....	1,084.6	1,139.1	1,136.7	1,140.7	1,147.7	1,154.0	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,160.0	1,164.8	1,168.8	1,172.8	1,181.0	1,185.9	1,189.6
Hospitals.....	4,678.5	4,731.0	4,720.4	4,731.2	4,735.6	4,752.4	4,757.6	4,765.2	4,774.3	4,787.2	4,799.9	4,808.1	4,809.4	4,810.5	4,812.3
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	3,123.7	3,169.2	3,174.7	3,174.8	3,177.7	3,182.3	3,183.3	3,174.2	3,174.1	3,181.2	3,183.9	3,190.7	3,190.5	3,195.5	3,201.1
Nursing care facilities.....	1,657.1	1,668.4	1,674.3	1,672.3	1,670.9	1,671.4	1,671.8	1,661.0	1,661.4	1,663.9	1,660.3	1,664.8	1,661.3	1,662.3	1,663.0
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,598.5	2,597.2	2,592.6	2,596.5	2,600.2	2,601.5	2,606.4	2,608.6	2,614.9	2,611.9	2,622.6	2,624.4	2,623.4	2,627.4	2,625.6
Child day care services.....	848.0	844.2	840.8	843.1	843.7	842.9	842.8	839.5	841.5	836.4	839.4	838.3	836.7	838.6	829.6
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	13,049	13,320	13,315	13,332	13,344	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,503	13,548	13,591	13,587	13,583	13,593
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,913.3	1,909.5	1,910.9	1,916.2	1,909.6	1,908.3	1,909.9	1,910.7	1,911.0	1,925.2	1,929.2	1,942.6	1,925.8	1,911.3	1,911.4
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	406.2	394.3	391.8	389.0	388.9	394.1	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.4	401.1	409.6	406.2	402.4	397.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	127.7	132.3	131.6	132.1	132.8	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.4	134.3	132.5	133.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,379.4	1,383.0	1,387.5	1,395.1	1,387.9	1,382.3	1,381.6	1,378.5	1,382.7	1,389.3	1,393.1	1,397.6	1,385.3	1,376.4	1,380.7
Accommodations and food services.....	11,135.4	11,410.3	11,404.1	11,415.7	11,434.1	11,455.9	11,484.4	11,525.4	11,552.5	11,578.1	11,618.8	11,648.0	11,661.2	11,672.1	11,681.4
Accommodations.....	1,759.6	1,797.2	1,807.6	1,814.2	1,812.6	1,806.8	1,811.8	1,799.9	1,802.0	1,801.4	1,807.0	1,809.0	1,814.4	1,817.1	1,817.8
Food services and drinking places.....	9,375.8	9,613.1	9,596.5	9,601.5	9,621.5	9,649.1	9,672.6	9,725.5	9,750.5	9,776.7	9,811.8	9,839.0	9,846.8	9,855.0	9,863.6
<b>Other services</b> .....	5,331	5,342	5,338	5,338	5,346	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,367	5,358	5,360	5,359	5,365	5,369
Repair and maintenance.....	1,138.8	1,160.1	1,158.9	1,159.7	1,159.7	1,162.9	1,164.4	1,166.0	1,165.3	1,166.9	1,159.9	1,158.8	1,157.2	1,158.8	1,158.9
Personal and laundry services	1,265.3	1,284.6	1,285.4	1,288.2	1,290.1	1,294.1	1,289.7	1,288.6	1,292.3	1,291.4	1,291.8	1,293.4	1,292.3	1,291.1	1,295.4
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,926.4	2,896.8	2,894.0	2,889.9	2,896.3	2,892.4	2,891.1	2,898.7	2,901.1	2,908.9	2,906.3	2,908.1	2,909.8	2,915.3	2,914.8
<b>Government</b> .....	22,490	22,104	22,112	22,033	22,066	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,991	21,996	21,992	21,975	21,946	21,937
Federal.....	2,977	2,858	2,858	2,851	2,847	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,831	2,828	2,826	2,821	2,817	2,815
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,318.1	2,226.4	2,224.9	2,219.2	2,219.3	2,221.8	2,219.9	2,218.3	2,216.2	2,211.5	2,208.0	2,208.6	2,202.9	2,203.0	2,202.3
U.S. Postal Service.....	658.5	630.9	633.0	631.9	627.6	621.8	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.3	620.0	617.7	618.2	614.4	613.1
State.....	5,137	5,082	5,081	5,054	5,075	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,052	5,067	5,073	5,076	5,059	5,059
Education.....	2,373.1	2,383.7	2,377.1	2,384.1	2,392.5	2,394.8	2,390.1	2,383.0	2,377.9	2,389.9	2,409.6	2,414.3	2,418.9	2,406.0	2,406.6
Other State government.....	2,764.1	2,698.0	2,704.2	2,670.1	2,682.6	2,689.0	2,673.3	2,673.2	2,670.3	2,662.0	2,657.3	2,658.3	2,657.0	2,652.6	2,652.0
Local.....	14,376	14,165	14,173	14,128	14,144	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,108	14,101	14,093	14,078	14,070	14,063
Education.....	8,013.4	7,892.9	7,903.1	7,862.5	7,880.7	7,866.7	7,866.0	7,858.1	7,859.5	7,858.4	7,854.5	7,845.8	7,825.1	7,813.1	7,792.4
Other local government.....	6,362.9	6,272.0	6,270.2	6,265.9	6,263.1	6,257.0	6,252.3	6,251.2	6,249.5	6,249.8	6,246.4	6,246.7	6,252.9	6,252.2	6,270.6

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May. <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.1
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	44.6	46.7	47.2	46.4	46.3	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.7
<b>Construction</b> .....	38.4	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.0
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.7
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.1
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4
Wood products.....	39.1	39.7	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.8
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.1	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.5
Primary metals.....	43.7	44.6	45.1	44.8	44.5	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.9	43.8
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.0
Machinery.....	42.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.3	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.3
Transportation equipment.....	42.9	43.2	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.8	44.0
Furniture and related products.....	38.5	39.9	39.3	39.7	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.5	39.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.2
<b>Nonurable goods</b> .....	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.1
Beverage and tobacco products.....	37.5	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.1	38.5
Textile mills.....	41.2	41.7	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	42.2	43.5
Textile product mills.....	39.0	39.1	38.6	38.0	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.5
Apparel.....	36.6	38.2	38.7	38.5	38.3	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.2
Leather and allied products.....	39.1	39.8	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.5	40.3
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.2
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	38.0	37.9	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	43.8	43.6	44.3	43.4	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.9
Chemicals.....	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.9
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.2	40.9
<b>Information</b> .....	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.9
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.8
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.6

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May. <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.45	\$19.52	\$19.50	\$19.53	\$19.57	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.62	\$19.64	\$19.67	\$19.71	\$19.70	\$19.75
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.91	8.79	8.78	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.75	8.78
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	20.28	20.66	20.63	20.68	20.71	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.94	20.89	20.94
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	23.82	24.51	24.43	24.62	24.61	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.90	25.78	25.91
<b>Construction.....</b>	23.22	23.64	23.58	23.65	23.78	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.89	23.93	23.95
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	18.61	18.94	18.92	18.95	18.93	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.13	19.07	19.14
Excluding overtime.....	17.78	18.04	18.05	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.21	18.17	18.22
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.10	20.12	20.09	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.22	20.16	20.25
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.37	17.31	17.35
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	18.81	19.21	19.20	19.28	19.25	19.28	19.32	19.35	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45	19.45	19.50
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	16.82	17.15	17.13	17.22	17.18	17.21	17.26	17.27	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39	17.41	17.48
Wholesale trade.....	21.54	21.97	22.00	22.14	22.02	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.16	22.14	22.22
Retail trade.....	13.24	13.51	13.46	13.54	13.49	13.51	13.62	13.70	13.68	13.69	13.74	13.78	13.77	13.83	13.89
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.16	19.50	19.47	19.55	19.60	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.66	19.56	19.57
Utilities.....	30.04	30.82	30.87	30.94	30.96	31.20	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.53	31.51	31.70
<b>Information.....</b>	25.87	26.61	26.42	26.55	26.58	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.92	26.77	26.79
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	21.52	21.91	21.76	21.87	21.83	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.55	22.59	22.65
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	22.78	23.12	23.17	23.24	23.14	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.24	23.22	23.23
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	20.12	20.78	20.76	20.86	20.92	20.94	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04	21.01	21.09
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	11.31	11.45	11.47	11.49	11.48	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.62	11.61	11.64
<b>Other services.....</b>	17.06	17.32	17.34	17.36	17.36	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38	17.42	17.45

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May. <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.31	\$19.41	\$19.37	\$19.53	\$19.68	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.79	\$19.70	\$19.67	\$19.81	\$19.64	\$19.60
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	19.45	19.52	19.50	19.53	19.57	19.59	19.59	19.62	19.64	19.67	19.71	19.70	19.75
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	20.28	20.66	20.62	20.73	20.76	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.90	20.85	20.92
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	23.82	24.51	24.15	24.56	24.41	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.28	25.62	25.59
<b>Construction</b> .....	23.22	23.64	23.49	23.67	23.91	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72	23.83	23.83
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	18.61	18.94	18.88	18.91	18.83	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17	19.05	19.10
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.03	20.04	19.97	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24	20.12	20.19
Wood products .....	14.85	14.81	14.78	14.90	14.83	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.78	14.86
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	17.48	18.16	18.21	18.34	18.41	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.23	18.27	18.27
Primary metals .....	20.13	19.96	20.09	20.16	19.79	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63	20.33	20.52
Fabricated metal products .....	17.94	18.13	18.05	18.11	18.06	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22
Machinery .....	18.96	19.53	19.30	19.39	19.50	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04	19.99	20.05
Computer and electronic products .....	22.78	23.32	23.20	23.27	23.09	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.40	23.65	23.40	23.65	23.47
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	16.87	17.96	17.87	17.86	17.91	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98
Transportation equipment .....	25.23	25.36	25.49	25.32	25.03	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.87	24.61	24.75
Furniture and related products .....	15.06	15.24	15.04	15.18	15.14	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.52	15.40
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	16.56	16.83	16.66	16.74	16.77	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.06	16.97	17.00
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.04	17.15	17.04	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.42	17.30	17.32
Food manufacturing .....	14.41	14.63	14.59	14.68	14.62	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.04
Beverages and tobacco products .....	21.78	20.02	19.68	19.81	19.75	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.76	19.77	19.99
Textile mills .....	13.56	13.79	13.80	13.75	13.75	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.65	13.51	13.55
Textile product mills .....	11.79	12.21	12.21	12.36	12.17	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53	12.75	12.70
Apparel .....	11.43	11.96	11.75	11.80	11.87	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.84	12.92	12.85
Leather and allied products .....	13.03	13.48	13.41	13.59	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88	13.53	13.45
Paper and paper products .....	20.04	20.26	20.11	20.41	20.32	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47	20.12	20.21
Printing and related support activities.....	16.91	17.28	17.21	17.22	17.33	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.20	17.12	17.21
Petroleum and coal products .....	31.31	31.71	31.99	31.97	31.49	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.79	31.91	31.69
Chemicals .....	21.07	21.46	21.60	21.80	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.99	21.60	21.53
Plastics and rubber products .....	15.71	15.95	15.91	15.89	15.91	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.10	15.84	15.97
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	18.81	19.21	19.02	19.12	19.07	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59	19.38	19.32
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	16.82	17.15	17.06	17.16	17.12	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.55	17.38	17.41
Wholesale trade .....	21.54	21.97	21.83	22.11	21.90	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.32	22.00	22.07
Retail trade .....	13.24	13.51	13.42	13.51	13.46	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.86
Transportation and warehousing .....	19.16	19.50	19.41	19.58	19.58	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.72	19.51	19.50
Utilities .....	30.04	30.82	30.41	30.79	30.79	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.85	31.63	31.23
<b>Information</b> .....	25.87	26.61	26.15	26.41	26.44	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.14	26.76	26.44
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	21.52	21.91	21.59	21.75	21.72	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.76	22.55	22.47
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	22.78	23.12	22.95	23.09	22.87	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44	23.09	23.02
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	20.12	20.78	20.69	20.93	20.89	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02	20.94	21.01
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	11.31	11.45	11.38	11.36	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.63	11.62	11.54
<b>Other services</b> .....	17.06	17.32	17.28	17.23	17.21	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.50	17.45	17.38

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



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

Industry	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May. <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$636.92	\$654.87	\$650.75	\$656.06	\$654.71	\$658.16	\$669.12	\$658.22	\$660.18	\$666.92	\$657.98	\$658.95	\$669.58	\$659.90	\$662.48
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	655.47	657.82	655.20	656.21	659.51	660.18	660.18	663.16	663.83	662.88	664.23	663.89	665.58
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	818.96	844.90	849.54	847.86	857.39	859.45	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.99	856.94	866.09
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	1063.11	1144.04	1159.20	1134.67	1149.71	1149.41	1188.55	1170.44	1186.42	1200.48	1210.72	1216.54	1243.04	1186.21	1207.85
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b> .....	891.83	921.66	934.90	939.70	961.18	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71	936.52	948.43
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	765.15	784.68	783.52	777.20	781.45	790.22	791.47	792.53	801.78	793.48	789.08	790.16	797.47	792.48	798.38
Durable goods.....	819.06	842.21	841.26	829.66	836.74	845.46	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10	847.05	854.04
Wood products.....	580.70	587.77	594.16	587.06	590.23	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.24	619.66
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	728.22	768.38	784.85	795.96	808.20	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.31	772.82	791.09
Primary metals.....	880.50	890.25	910.08	895.10	882.63	867.89	857.18	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	918.04	898.59	906.98
Fabricated metal products.....	742.76	762.16	763.52	758.81	760.33	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	768.88	767.06
Machinery.....	797.62	842.74	833.76	826.01	834.60	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72	855.57	862.15
Computer and electronic products.....	932.26	943.90	934.96	933.13	932.84	944.36	955.42	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	955.46	936.00	948.19
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	693.49	732.16	736.24	707.26	718.19	725.18	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.81	744.37
Transportation equipment.....	1081.53	1095.49	1096.07	1065.97	1083.80	1107.88	1104.39	1097.74	1120.51	1087.17	1092.37	1082.59	1089.31	1075.46	1091.48
Furniture and related products.....	579.66	608.00	594.08	602.65	611.66	606.88	605.54	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	616.14	617.54
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	640.85	655.15	649.74	642.82	649.00	652.58	658.28	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	665.34	665.22	669.80
Nondurable goods.....	685.21	696.35	695.23	696.29	695.23	704.52	703.70	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.74	707.57	710.12
Food manufacturing.....	586.41	587.93	583.60	588.67	587.72	604.82	594.46	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	593.91	605.31	600.10
Beverages and tobacco products.....	816.53	784.87	781.30	806.27	778.15	769.86	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	770.64	759.17	781.61
Textile mills.....	559.13	574.60	582.36	572.00	580.25	578.45	568.86	576.30	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	592.41	575.53	594.85
Textile product mills.....	459.40	477.49	471.31	465.97	473.41	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.77	494.00	498.51	503.75	496.19	503.63	518.16
Apparel.....	418.28	457.05	459.43	451.94	457.00	445.01	461.07	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	477.65	479.33	483.16
Leather and allied products.....	509.20	536.85	540.42	536.81	531.11	535.26	547.25	550.74	566.60	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87	531.73	546.07
Paper and paper products.....	858.65	869.32	864.73	873.55	867.66	881.93	876.77	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26	861.14	875.09
Printing and related support activities.....	646.11	655.78	647.10	652.64	660.27	669.71	660.10	659.30	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.76	652.27	655.70
Petroleum and coal products.....	1345.72	1389.09	1397.96	1454.64	1379.26	1373.57	1412.52	1398.22	1412.08	1480.02	1482.85	1458.58	1468.70	1509.34	1492.60
Chemicals.....	888.25	910.88	915.84	911.24	901.32	907.30	915.47	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	932.38	915.84	915.03
Plastics and rubber products.....	658.55	669.47	669.81	659.44	666.63	671.66	677.22	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	677.81	663.70	672.34
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	606.12	622.42	616.25	621.40	619.78	621.78	637.30	624.68	626.29	637.00	629.20	627.91	638.63	625.97	627.90
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	559.63	577.84	576.63	585.16	578.66	581.33	589.90	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	593.19	583.97	588.46
Wholesale trade.....	816.50	845.36	842.64	846.81	838.77	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.48	847.00	854.11
Retail trade.....	400.05	412.10	410.65	421.51	413.22	415.85	421.20	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	420.43	424.12
Transportation and warehousing.....	710.85	737.37	737.58	744.04	746.00	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.47	733.58	742.95
Utilities.....	1262.89	1296.85	1277.22	1283.94	1287.02	1337.21	1305.94	1314.60	1247.69	1250.64	1246.74	1252.63	1309.04	1309.48	1274.18
<b>Information</b> .....	939.85	963.99	944.02	958.68	949.20	967.12	999.71	967.63	955.50	983.68	953.35	953.90	982.47	947.30	943.91
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	778.43	797.76	781.56	787.35	786.26	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.67	818.57	822.40
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	798.54	813.71	810.14	808.15	805.02	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46	810.46	812.61
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	646.65	670.83	666.22	680.23	674.75	677.01	684.60	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05	674.27	678.62
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	280.87	283.77	284.50	288.54	287.66	281.67	288.90	282.73	283.77	282.80	286.34	289.34	290.75	289.34	291.96
<b>Other services</b> .....	523.70	532.48	532.22	530.68	531.79	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.25	530.48	530.09

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

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

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2008.....	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009.....	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010.....	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011.....	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012.....	70.3	62.2	63.5	58.1	61.3	56.8						
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009.....	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010.....	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011.....	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012.....	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.4	64.1	58.3						
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009.....	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010.....	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011.....	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012.....	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.6	71.4	70.9						
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009.....	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010.....	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011.....	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012.....	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1	72.0	71.1						
<b>Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2008.....	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009.....	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010.....	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011.....	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012.....	77.8	63.0	69.8	55.6	56.8	51.9						
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009.....	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010.....	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011.....	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012.....	65.4	76.5	77.2	70.4	66.7	52.5						
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009.....	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010.....	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011.....	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	48.8
2012.....	64.2	63.0	68.5	66.7	75.3	71.6						
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012.....	67.9	64.2	69.1	67.9	65.4	66.0						

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2011	2012						2011	2012						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,540	3,477	3,565	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,762	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,188	3,119	3,163	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,399	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	
Construction.....	78	86	73	92	69	69	73	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Manufacturing.....	252	261	271	308	259	297	312	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	574	584	584	598	562	591	601	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	
Professional and business services.....	785	695	710	787	660	718	715	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	
Education and health services.....	605	630	655	670	665	687	700	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	441	432	408	431	419	432	461	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	
Government.....	352	358	402	378	354	372	363	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	595	590	671	688	679	675	702	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	
South.....	1,443	1,442	1,402	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,477	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	
Midwest.....	763	738	791	853	666	755	802	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	
West.....	740	707	702	746	732	754	782	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2011	2012						2011	2012						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,540	3,477	3,565	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,762	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,188	3,119	3,163	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,399	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	
Construction.....	78	86	73	92	69	69	73	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Manufacturing.....	252	261	271	308	259	297	312	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	574	584	584	598	562	591	601	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	
Professional and business services.....	785	695	710	787	660	718	715	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	
Education and health services.....	605	630	655	670	665	687	700	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	441	432	408	431	419	432	461	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	
Government.....	352	358	402	378	354	372	363	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	595	590	671	688	679	675	702	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	
South.....	1,443	1,442	1,402	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,477	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	
Midwest.....	763	738	791	853	666	755	802	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	
West.....	740	707	702	746	732	754	782	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011	2012						2011	2012					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,023	4,017	4,124	4,167	4,142	4,463	4,278	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,695	3,729	3,823	3,869	3,838	4,163	3,981	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6
Construction.....	303	308	317	281	290	359	354	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.4
Manufacturing.....	239	217	235	234	239	248	251	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	773	837	780	832	817	835	842	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services.....	792	745	850	835	855	1,035	943	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.3
Education and health services.....	468	501	458	473	470	479	460	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	695	700	747	753	710	712	692	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1
Government.....	328	288	301	299	304	300	296	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	631	692	703	624	697	690	698	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
South.....	1,592	1,598	1,571	1,678	1,556	1,772	1,643	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.4
Midwest.....	905	866	970	943	971	1,038	974	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2
West.....	895	862	880	923	918	963	962	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup>= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011	2012						2011	2012					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,008	2,002	2,072	2,159	2,114	2,176	2,113	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	1,867	1,876	1,947	2,025	1,969	2,041	1,983	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction.....	76	70	75	74	70	79	84	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing.....	113	97	102	112	114	117	105	1.0	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	447	449	461	472	455	440	482	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
Professional and business services.....	363	352	371	380	396	439	405	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3
Education and health services.....	265	282	287	284	266	269	240	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	388	398	425	471	445	448	440	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2
Government.....	141	125	125	134	145	136	130	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	279	343	314	278	309	305	311	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
South.....	816	827	825	908	855	899	871	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Midwest.....	469	412	493	508	495	521	493	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
West.....	445	419	440	465	456	452	438	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830	239,618
Civilian labor force.....	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Labor force participation rate.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Employed.....	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Employment-population ratio.....	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Unemployed.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Not in the labor force.....	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941	86,001

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years.

## 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total private employment.....	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,384	109,254
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,874	131,359
Goods-producing.....	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,530	22,233	21,335	18,558	17,751	18,021
Natural resources and mining.....	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705	784
Construction.....	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,518	5,504
Manufacturing.....	16,441	15,259	14,509	14,315	14,227	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,528	11,733
Private service-providing.....	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,946	89,695	89,633	91,234
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,636	25,019
Wholesale trade.....	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,452	5,529
Retail trade.....	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,440	14,643
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,191	4,292
Utilities.....	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	553	555
Information.....	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,707	2,659
Financial activities.....	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,652	7,681
Professional and business services.....	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,728	17,331
Education and health services.....	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,531	19,884
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,049	13,320
Other services.....	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,331	5,342
Government.....	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,490	22,104

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

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Private sector:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.43	18.08	18.63	19.07	19.47
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	590.04	607.95	617.18	636.92	654.87
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.33	19.90	20.28	20.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	630.04	651.55	669.13	688.17	705.31	730.16	757.50	776.63	779.68	818.96	845.04
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6	46.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.97	22.50	23.29	23.82	24.51
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	757.96	741.97	765.94	804.01	853.87	907.95	962.63	1014.69	1006.67	1063.11	1145.09
<b>Construction:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4	39.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.87	22.66	23.22	23.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	695.86	711.82	727.00	735.55	750.37	781.59	816.23	842.61	851.76	891.83	921.63
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1	41.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.75	18.24	18.61	18.94
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	595.15	618.62	635.99	658.52	673.34	691.05	711.53	724.46	726.12	765.15	785.02
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.73	16.42	17.11	17.77	18.35	18.81	19.21
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	461.08	473.80	484.71	494.22	509.56	532.60	554.89	574.20	588.20	606.12	622.42
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.78	16.16	16.48	16.82	17.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.51	498.43	514.37	525.91	536.11	541.88	559.63	577.87
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	38.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13	20.84	21.54	21.97
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.79	685.00	718.50	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.50	845.36
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2	30.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.75	12.87	13.01	13.24	13.51
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.79	685.00	718.50	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.50	845.36
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1	37.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.27	17.72	18.41	18.81	19.16	19.50
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	562.57	579.91	598.41	614.89	618.55	636.80	654.95	670.22	677.56	710.85	737.37
<b>Utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.0	42.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.88	28.83	29.48	30.04	30.82
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	977.25	979.26	1017.44	1048.01	1095.91	1135.57	1182.65	1230.65	1239.34	1262.89	1296.84
<b>Information:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3	36.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.96	24.78	25.45	25.87	26.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	731.18	737.94	760.84	776.72	805.11	850.64	874.45	908.78	931.08	939.85	963.83
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.80	19.64	20.28	20.85	21.52	21.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	558.05	575.54	609.08	622.87	645.10	672.21	705.13	727.07	752.03	778.43	797.76
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.33	16.80	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.15	21.18	22.35	22.78	23.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	557.84	574.60	587.02	597.39	618.66	662.27	700.64	737.70	775.81	798.54	813.74
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.87	19.49	20.12	20.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.09	613.73	628.45	646.65	670.80
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.84	11.12	11.31	11.45
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	220.73	227.31	230.49	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.54	273.39	275.95	280.87	283.74
<b>Other services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.3	32.1	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	16.09	16.59	17.06	17.32
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	428.64	439.87	434.41	433.04	443.40	456.50	477.06	495.57	506.26	523.70	532.48

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



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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	0.5	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	.4	1.8
Management, business, and financial.....	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	.9	2.2
Professional and related.....	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	.3	1.7
Sales and office.....	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	.7	2.2
Sales and related.....	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	1.2	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	.5	1.8
Construction and extraction.....	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	.4	1.3
Production.....	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.4	.4	1.1
Transportation and material moving.....	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.7	.4	1.7
Service occupations.....	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	.3	1.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	114.7	.5	1.3
Manufacturing.....	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	.5	1.2
Service-providing.....	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.2	.5	1.9
Education and health services.....	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	.3	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	.4	2.2
Hospitals.....	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	.3	1.7
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	.3	1.2
Education services.....	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	.2	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	.2	1.4
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	.3	1.6
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	.6	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	.6	2.0
Management, business, and financial.....	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	.8	2.1
Professional and related.....	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	.4	1.9
Sales and office.....	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	.8	2.3
Sales and related.....	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	112.6	1.1	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	118.1	.5	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	.6	1.8
Construction and extraction.....	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	.5	1.4
Production.....	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	.5	1.1
Transportation and material moving.....	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	.4	1.8
Service occupations.....	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	.5	1.3
Management, professional, and related.....	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	.5	1.5
Sales and office.....	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	.9	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	116.3	.4	1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	114.0	.5	.9
Construction.....	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	.5	1.4
Manufacturing.....	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	.5	1.2
Management, professional, and related.....	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	113.7	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	115.4	.3	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	114.5	.7	.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	.6	.9
Service-providing industries.....	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	.6	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	.6	2.0
Sales and office.....	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	.7	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	.3	1.9
Service occupations.....	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	.7	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	0.4	2.7
Retail trade.....	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	.8	2.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	.6	2.9
Utilities.....	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	1.9	3.6
Information.....	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	1.0	3.7
Financial activities.....	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	1.0	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	1.0	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	1.0	2.9
Professional and business services.....	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	.5	1.6
Education and health services.....	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	.3	2.2
Education services.....	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	.2	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	.4	2.3
Hospitals.....	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	.3	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	.3	1.2
Other services, except public administration.....	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	.3	2.1
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	.3	1.6
Professional and related.....	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	.2	1.6
Sales and office.....	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	.4	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	.4	1.6
Service occupations.....	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	.2	1.5
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	.2	1.6
Education services.....	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	.2	1.5
Schools.....	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	.2	1.8
Hospitals.....	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	.3	1.9
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	.3	1.6

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

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

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

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

**31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group**  
 [December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011			2012			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b> .....	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	0.4	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	116.5	.8	1.9
Professional and related.....	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Sales and office.....	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	115.1	.7	2.1
Sales and related.....	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	.4	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	1.3
Construction and extraction.....	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	115.9	.3	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	116.1	.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.2	.3	1.8
Production.....	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	.3	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	.3	1.7
Service occupations.....	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	1.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	.4	1.6
Manufacturing.....	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	.4	1.8
Service-providing.....	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	116.1	.5	1.8
Education and health services.....	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.1	.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	.3	1.8
Hospitals.....	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	.3	1.5
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	.2	.8
Education services.....	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	.1	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	.1	.9
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	.2	1.1
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	.5	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	.6	1.8
Management, business, and financial.....	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	116.7	.9	2.0
Professional and related.....	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	117.2	.4	1.7
Sales and office.....	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	115.2	.8	2.2
Sales and related.....	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	.3	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	.3	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.9	.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	114.0	.3	1.8
Production.....	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.5	.3	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	.3	1.8
Service occupations.....	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	.3	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	.7	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.5	.2	.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	113.2	.3	1.6
Construction.....	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	114.4	.4	1.1
Manufacturing.....	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	.7	1.9
Sales and office.....	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	114.4	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	.3	1.6
Service-providing industries.....	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	.6	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	.4	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	115.0	.3	2.0
Service occupations.....	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	.5	2.5

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	0.3	3.1
Retail trade.....	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	.6	2.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	.6	2.3
Utilities.....	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	1.4	2.7
Information.....	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	.8	1.5
Financial activities.....	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	1.3	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	1.4	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	.6	2.4
Professional and business services.....	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	.6	1.5
Education and health services.....	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	.3	1.9
Education services.....	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	.3	1.9
Hospitals.....	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	.4	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	.4	1.3
Other services, except public administration.....	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	.2	1.9
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	.1	1.1
Professional and related.....	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	.1	1.1
Sales and office.....	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	.2	.9
Office and administrative support.....	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	.2	.9
Service occupations.....	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	.1	1.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	.1	1.0
Education services.....	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	.1	.9
Schools.....	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	.1	.9
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	.1	.9
Health care and social assistance.....	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	.1	1.3
Hospitals.....	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	.2	1.3
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	.2	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
<b>Civilian workers</b> .....	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	0.6	2.1
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	.6	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	.5	2.3
Sales and office.....	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	.8	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	1.0	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	.9	.5
Service occupations.....	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	.2	1.9
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	.6	.7
Manufacturing.....	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	.7	.0
Service-providing.....	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	.6	2.4
<b>State and local government workers</b> .....	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	.5	2.7

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	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	0.8	1.9
Goods-producing.....	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	.7	.2
Manufacturing.....	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	.6	-.9
Service-providing.....	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	.9	3.2
Nonunion.....	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	.6	1.9
Goods-producing.....	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	.4	1.7
Service-providing.....	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	.6	1.9
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	.5	1.6
South.....	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	.7	2.2
Midwest.....	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	.5	1.8
West.....	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	.5	1.7
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	.5	1.9
Goods-producing.....	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	.3	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	.3	1.8
Service-providing.....	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	.8	2.3
Nonunion.....	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	.6	1.8
Goods-producing.....	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	.4	1.6
Manufacturing.....	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	.4	1.8
Service-providing.....	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	.6	1.9
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	.5	1.6
South.....	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	.6	2.0
Midwest.....	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	.4	1.9
West.....	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	.6	1.8

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more**

Measure	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	11	19	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2
In effect during period.....	11	19	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	4
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	44.5	112.5	5.0	0.0	46.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5
In effect during period (in thousands).	47.7	129.8	6.9	5.4	46.3	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	302.3	1,020.2	75.3	80.9	479.9	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3	117.8
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.







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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2012						2012					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average.....	M	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	242.879	243.850	245.125	245.850	245.709	245.201	241.321	242.371	243.768	244.581	244.394	243.670
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	244.296	245.179	246.473	247.166	247.099	246.818	241.066	242.040	243.433	244.187	244.050	243.558
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	145.456	146.217	146.961	147.460	147.244	146.533	146.923	147.685	148.541	149.130	148.933	148.126
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	216.368	216.855	218.975	219.405	219.145	219.017	212.756	213.248	215.788	216.160	215.713	215.455
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	216.883	217.320	219.269	219.519	219.484	219.307	212.309	212.714	215.108	215.343	215.173	214.845
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	138.903	139.191	140.921	141.308	141.124	140.996	139.595	139.934	141.956	142.255	141.941	141.740
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	213.649	214.524	215.784	216.658	215.254	215.625	212.052	212.902	214.565	215.382	213.627	213.864
South urban.....	M	220.497	221.802	223.314	224.275	223.356	223.004	218.571	220.080	221.792	222.872	221.690	221.077
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	221.185	222.711	224.250	225.154	224.313	224.169	219.705	221.592	223.295	224.377	223.259	222.803
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	140.388	141.133	142.056	142.718	142.161	141.906	139.863	140.726	141.793	142.530	141.828	141.437
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	226.902	228.117	229.953	230.734	229.181	228.224	227.762	228.966	231.031	231.803	229.923	228.755
West urban.....	M	228.980	229.995	232.039	232.561	233.053	232.701	223.849	224.956	227.271	227.686	228.189	227.543
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	233.044	234.173	236.249	236.631	237.215	236.926	226.277	227.609	230.059	230.247	230.848	230.189
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	138.465	138.997	140.235	140.619	140.834	140.375	138.578	139.050	140.393	140.819	141.083	140.598
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	206.562	207.469	209.011	209.511	209.466	209.260	205.939	206.988	208.811	209.308	209.168	208.718
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	140.418	141.040	142.146	142.679	142.391	142.053	140.506	141.179	142.445	143.017	142.658	142.223
D.....	M	221.362	222.324	224.029	224.986	223.978	223.829	220.339	221.349	223.270	224.129	222.747	222.292
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	219.585	219.626	222.351	222.416	222.262	222.138	214.298	214.022	217.065	217.174	216.829	216.311
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	233.441	234.537	236.941	236.866	237.032	236.025	226.245	227.585	230.281	230.023	230.180	228.917
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	249.322	250.285	251.887	252.349	252.652	252.406	245.541	246.539	248.152	248.706	248.955	248.488
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	245.891	—	247.166	—	246.582	—	247.006	—	248.800	—	248.130	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	211.985	—	214.743	—	214.607	—	203.575	—	206.615	—	206.301	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	209.203	—	212.618	—	212.226	—	214.557	—	218.793	—	218.017	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	148.163	—	150.074	—	150.155	—	148.489	—	150.619	—	150.848	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	210.600	—	212.895	—	214.277	—	210.269	—	212.600	—	213.248
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	214.836	—	216.194	—	214.464	—	212.037	—	213.905	—	211.938
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	204.291	—	206.088	—	204.829	—	203.603	—	205.790	—	204.041
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	234.043	—	236.095	—	233.991	—	232.605	—	235.443	—	232.966
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	235.857	—	237.782	—	237.405	—	236.815	—	238.802	—	238.105
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	236.880	—	238.985	—	239.806	—	234.648	—	236.626	—	236.890
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	235.744	—	237.931	—	239.540	—	232.081	—	234.808	—	236.222

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

<sup>1</sup>—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

<sup>2</sup>—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056	224.939
Percent change.....	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6	3.2
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984	227.866
Percent change.....	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8	3.6
Housing:											
Index.....	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256	219.102
Percent change.....	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	1.3
Apparel:											
Index.....	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503	122.111
Percent change.....	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	2.2
Transportation:											
Index.....	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396	212.366
Percent change.....	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9	9.8
Medical care:											
Index.....	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436	400.258
Percent change.....	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291	387.224
Percent change.....	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4	1.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967	221.575
Percent change.....	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1	3.6

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2011							2012					
	2010	2011	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Apr. <sup>P</sup>	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods</b> .....	179.8	190.5	191.4	192.2	191.7	192.6	191.8	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.9	194.4	195.0	193.9	192.8
Finished consumer goods.....	189.1	203.3	204.7	205.7	204.9	206.2	204.5	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.6	207.8	207.7	207.0	205.5
Finished consumer foods.....	182.4	193.9	192.4	193.5	195.7	197.0	195.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.7	197.3	197.8	197.3	197.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	190.4	205.5	207.8	208.8	207.0	208.3	206.3	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.6	210.4	211.4	209.3	207.0
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.1	231.5	235.2	236.6	233.8	235.7	231.6	230.4	228.8	230.8	233.2	237.3	238.8	235.8	232.3
Durable goods.....	144.9	147.4	146.9	147.2	147.3	147.3	149.7	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.3	150.3	150.4	150.0	150.2
Capital equipment.....	157.3	159.7	159.5	159.7	159.7	159.8	161.2	161.3	161.4	162.1	162.3	162.3	162.4	162.5	162.5
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b> .....	183.4	199.8	203.3	204.1	202.8	203.2	200.2	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.0	203.3	203.2	201.9	200.6
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	174.0	189.8	192.4	193.3	192.7	192.8	190.6	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.5	192.6	193.0	191.9	189.4
Materials for food manufacturing.....	174.4	193.4	193.8	195.9	199.2	199.4	196.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.2	195.3	196.2	195.3	195.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	215.4	249.2	256.3	257.8	255.0	256.2	251.3	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.4	256.3	257.1	254.3	246.9
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	186.6	204.2	206.8	207.9	207.2	206.1	202.4	201.6	200.1	201.2	203.2	203.7	203.6	202.3	200.0
Components for manufacturing.....	142.2	145.8	146.1	146.4	146.5	146.5	146.7	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.3	147.5	147.6	147.8	147.8
Materials and components for construction.....	205.7	212.8	213.7	214.7	214.6	214.5	214.4	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.4	218.3	218.6	218.5
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	185.2	215.0	224.2	225.1	219.5	221.0	212.2	213.9	211.9	209.8	210.1	220.0	217.4	212.6	212.0
Containers.....	201.2	205.4	206.8	207.1	205.9	206.0	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.7	206.7	206.9	207.1	206.8
Supplies.....	175.0	184.2	185.2	185.7	186.1	186.7	185.8	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.0	187.1	187.7	188.3	188.6
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b> .....	212.2	249.4	256.8	256.9	251.2	251.1	242.8	248.5	242.0	246.0	245.2	248.7	242.1	235.8	227.5
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	152.4	188.4	195.3	192.6	196.3	192.4	186.3	188.6	184.5	188.8	190.9	195.8	190.9	190.2	188.6
Crude nonfood materials.....	249.3	284.0	291.3	293.9	279.7	283.4	273.8	282.2	274.0	277.6	274.4	276.4	268.8	258.4	245.1
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	178.3	188.9	190.3	191.0	189.8	190.7	189.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	191.1	192.8	193.5	192.2	190.8
Finished energy goods.....	166.9	193.0	199.5	200.3	195.6	197.9	191.2	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.9	196.8	198.8	194.0	188.9
Finished goods less energy.....	175.5	181.4	180.6	181.4	182.1	182.5	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.9	185.1	185.3	185.2	185.4
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	183.9	191.7	190.6	191.7	192.7	193.4	194.1	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.3	196.1	196.4
Finished goods less food and energy.....	173.6	177.8	177.2	177.9	178.1	178.3	179.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	185.1	190.8	189.9	191.0	191.4	191.8	193.4	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.5	195.6	195.8	195.9	196.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	220.8	230.0	228.7	230.6	231.4	232.2	232.7	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.4	236.8	237.0	237.6	237.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	184.4	200.4	204.0	204.8	203.1	203.5	200.5	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.4	203.9	203.7	202.2	200.7
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	171.7	192.3	194.1	195.3	197.9	198.7	194.9	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.9	196.1	197.4	198.9
Intermediate energy goods.....	187.8	219.8	229.1	230.8	224.1	226.0	217.4	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.9	226.2	223.4	218.2	216.8
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.0	192.2	194.1	194.6	194.7	194.8	193.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.4	194.8	195.3	195.1	194.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.8	192.0	193.9	194.4	194.2	194.1	192.8	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.2	194.6	195.1	194.7	193.2
Crude energy materials.....	216.7	240.4	246.9	249.9	231.0	235.6	229.8	243.2	232.7	233.1	228.1	228.9	219.8	208.4	197.3
Crude materials less energy.....	197.0	240.0	247.7	245.7	249.0	245.6	236.3	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.5	245.2	240.4	238.4	233.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	329.1	390.4	399.6	401.0	402.2	401.4	381.2	373.5	372.7	383.3	383.5	387.6	383.3	377.5	361.1

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011						2012						
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Apr. <sup>P</sup>	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
	<b>Total mining industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	247.2	251.2	237.4	241.6	235.1	245.6	238.6	238.0	234.9	236.7	230.4	220.6	209.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100) .....	281.9	286.8	264.3	270.8	262.9	278.0	267.7	264.4	257.1	259.7	248.9	230.5	210.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	227.6	231.0	231.3	231.4	224.0	228.1	226.0	229.8	232.3	232.5	230.7	230.1	227.8
213	Mining support activities.....	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.9	115.8	115.6	116.1	116.2
	<b>Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	191.1	191.7	190.7	191.5	190.2	190.6	189.6	191.1	192.1	194.3	194.8	193.6	192.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	191.8	193.4	195.5	196.4	194.4	194.8	194.2	194.9	194.9	195.7	196.3	196.7	197.0
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	126.7	128.3	128.3	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.8	131.4	131.2	131.9	131.5	131.2
313	Textile mills.....	132.5	132.2	132.5	132.6	131.5	131.0	130.0	129.6	129.6	129.4	128.9	129.0	128.8
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	105.9	106.3	106.2	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.4
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	164.9	166.2	166.3	166.1	165.7	164.8	163.9	165.3	165.4	166.9	168.1	167.6	167.5
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.2	111.4	111.8	113.0	113.1
322	Paper manufacturing.....	131.7	132.1	132.2	132.5	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.7	131.7
323	Printing and related support activities.....	111.7	111.8	111.9	112.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.7	112.0	112.2	112.0
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	396.6	396.1	379.6	385.7	368.9	372.6	362.4	371.1	377.5	401.2	404.1	388.5	372.2
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	253.4	255.1	255.2	256.7	255.9	255.6	254.7	258.4	259.7	261.7	262.0	263.2	260.6
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	178.4	178.8	178.4	178.6	178.7	178.3	178.2	178.5	179.3	180.2	181.5	181.9	181.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	220.2	221.6	220.6	219.1	214.2	213.1	211.5	211.6	215.0	214.6	214.0	211.3	208.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	183.5	184.0	184.1	184.4	184.3	184.2	184.2	184.5	184.8	185.2	185.6	185.7	185.7
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	123.5	123.8	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.6	125.8	125.9	126.1	126.2
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	90.2	90.0	90.0	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.8	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.6
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	136.6	137.1	136.5	136.7	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.6	138.0	138.0	138.3	138.7	138.8
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.1	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.1	114.2
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	180.8	181.5	181.7	182.2	182.4	182.7	183.0	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.0	184.8	185.4
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.9	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.2	117.3
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	128.9	129.0	127.9	128.5	128.0	127.8	128.0	128.8	129.1	132.4	129.9	132.5	133.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	124.8	125.7	126.8	125.5	127.2	125.1	125.5	124.6	125.4	127.1	125.1	124.3	127.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	90.4	87.2	88.3	90.5	89.4	90.9	81.8	80.0	80.3	74.8	79.5	79.8	79.5
446	Health and personal care stores.....	130.9	129.2	131.4	135.9	134.5	134.5	134.9	136.2	135.4	137.8	139.7	139.4	137.1
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	84.5	76.2	82.3	84.1	78.6	82.0	80.3	75.5	77.0	76.3	81.1	87.9	86.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	142.1	141.9	143.7	143.4	141.9	140.8	145.4	146.3	144.5	145.0	144.0	151.5	152.9
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	219.5	220.0	224.0	216.2	220.2	220.0	221.8	224.3	228.2	232.3	234.5	230.1	232.6
483	Water transportation.....	136.5	134.3	132.5	132.6	131.7	132.7	131.9	132.3	132.8	135.9	137.5	138.1	137.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
	<b>Utilities</b>													
221	Utilities.....	138.8	140.4	141.5	139.2	133.4	131.4	131.4	130.4	129.4	128.2	126.7	127.1	129.9
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	131.5	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.3	132.4	132.5	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.3	133.3	133.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.6	108.9	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.6
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.5	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.8	128.9	129.0	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.3	130.3
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	176.5	176.8	177.1	177.5	178.7	178.8	179.4	179.9	179.9	180.0	180.0	180.2	180.3
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	128.7	129.3	129.1	129.4	128.1	128.3	128.5	129.4	130.6	130.6	129.3	130.0	130.5
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	135.7	137.1	137.3	138.2	138.1	137.5	137.8	138.9	138.9	139.6	139.3	139.6	139.6
	<b>Other services industries</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	111.0	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.5	111.5	112.3	111.9	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.5
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	114.8	110.3	109.0	110.0	114.4	115.1	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.6	114.7	116.6	117.6
517	Telecommunications.....	101.4	101.7	102.1	101.8	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.2	101.7	101.7
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.3
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	127.7	128.0	128.0	125.0	122.2	123.7	123.3	124.8	126.6	126.8	130.4	128.9	126.6
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.8	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.3	110.3	111.0	111.0	109.4	109.2	109.8	109.1	111.6
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	97.7	97.8	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.8	97.7	98.1	98.3	98.3
5313	Real estate support activities.....	106.0	105.5	105.5	106.0	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.4	107.0	107.5	108.1	107.3	107.9
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	132.7	143.2	143.2	135.0	133.5	132.1	122.9	122.8	128.3	142.9	131.8	126.3	128.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	178.0	178.2	178.2	178.4	178.4	178.6	178.7	182.0	182.1	182.3	182.2	183.0	182.9
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	111.5	111.8	111.9	111.8	111.1	110.9	112.5	112.0	111.9	111.4	110.5	110.4	110.9
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	145.3	145.8	145.9	146.2	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.6	146.6	146.7	146.2	147.1	147.2
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.6	106.3	106.4	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.9	107.0	106.4	107.1	107.2
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.4	125.1	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.5	126.1	126.0	126.8	126.1	125.8
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.5	100.6	100.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.0	100.2	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.9
56172	Janitorial services.....	112.0	112.5	112.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.9	113.8
5621	Waste collection.....	120.4	120.3	120.7	121.3	121.5	121.4	120.9	121.3	121.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	121.6
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	141.9	143.4	143.5	143.6	145.2	144.1	142.9	142.4	143.9	149.0	149.4	146.3	148.1

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Finished goods</b>											
Total.....	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.8	190.5
Foods.....	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.4	193.9
Energy.....	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	166.9	193.0
Other.....	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.6	177.8
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
Total.....	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.4	199.8
Foods.....	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.4	193.4
Energy.....	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	187.8	219.8
Other.....	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8	192.0
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.2	249.4
Foods.....	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.4	188.4
Energy.....	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.7	240.4
Other.....	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.8	342.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011							2012					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	134.5	134.0	134.6	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	210.6	203.2	208.9	213.8	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	214.6	205.8	212.0	217.3	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.2	207.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	174.6	183.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.2	191.4	188.3	189.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	191.8	191.3	191.7	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.8	178.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	234.8	226.9	215.7	212.5	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	284.0	285.9	284.1	284.6	268.9	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.4	272.0	248.3
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	178.5	177.8	179.6	181.2	175.9	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.4	175.1	171.3
Selected building materials.....	116.2	115.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3	117.3
Capital goods.....	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.1	113.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	116.3	116.9	117.2	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.1	114.7	114.9	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9
Durables, manufactured.....	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9
Agricultural commodities.....	217.2	208.5	211.9	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.4
Nonagricultural commodities.....	128.6	128.7	129.1	129.5	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.5	126.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011							2012					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	142.2	142.4	141.9	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	174.8	175.8	174.4	174.7	173.6	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.2	171.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	197.0	197.7	196.1	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.3	193.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	124.5	126.2	125.3	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.1	123.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	266.1	266.8	263.8	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.0	260.9	244.9
Fuels and lubricants.....	359.0	359.4	351.8	348.2	346.1	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.0	316.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	397.8	399.2	390.0	386.5	385.5	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.0	355.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	119.4	120.4	118.4	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	173.0	174.5	175.0	175.9	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3
Selected building materials.....	129.3	130.5	130.8	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	297.0	296.4	302.9	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.7
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	114.3	115.0	115.5	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0
Capital goods.....	92.7	92.8	92.9	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	117.1	118.2	118.6	118.4	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.1	118.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.4	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.4	86.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	113.3	113.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	105.8	106.1	106.4	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6
Nondurables, manufactured.....	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.9
Durables, manufactured.....	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	111.8	114.3	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.7	119.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010			2011			2012		
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight.....	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6
Export air freight.....	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.1
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009			2010				2011				2012	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.7	107.2	108.5	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.2	109.5	109.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	113.3	113.9	114.2	114.5	115.2	115.8	115.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.1	119.5	120.5
Real compensation per hour.....	103.6	103.3	102.7	102.8	103.5	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.0	102.1	101.6	102.2	102.9
Unit labor costs.....	107.2	106.3	105.2	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.2	108.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	108.3	110.7	113.4	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.8	120.8	121.3
Implicit price deflator.....	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.6	106.9	108.2	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	109.7	110.0	110.1	110.9	110.7	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	113.4	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.0	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	119.8	120.8
Real compensation per hour.....	103.7	103.3	102.7	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.1	104.2	103.1	102.3	101.8	102.4	103.0
Unit labor costs.....	107.4	106.5	105.5	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.7	108.2	108.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	108.4	111.0	113.3	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.5	117.0	119.6	121.1	120.2	120.6
Implicit price deflator.....	107.8	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	102.1	103.9	107.1	109.5	109.2	109.9	109.0	110.2	111.4	110.5	111.6	111.9	-
Compensation per hour.....	113.4	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.8	115.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	117.9	119.5	-
Real compensation per hour.....	103.7	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.4	103.7	102.8	104.0	102.8	102.0	101.4	102.2	-
Total unit costs.....	114.0	112.3	109.7	107.5	107.9	107.8	108.8	109.9	108.8	110.0	108.8	109.5	-
Unit labor costs.....	111.0	109.8	106.9	104.6	105.4	105.3	106.1	107.3	106.1	107.0	105.7	106.7	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	121.6	118.8	117.0	114.9	114.6	114.2	116.1	116.7	115.9	117.8	117.0	116.5	-
Unit profits.....	79.0	85.0	98.6	111.0	110.3	117.2	114.5	109.9	121.6	122.3	124.1	123.6	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.0	107.2	110.7	113.5	113.1	115.2	115.5	114.4	117.9	119.4	119.5	118.9	-
Implicit price deflator.....	109.5	108.9	108.3	107.9	108.2	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.4	111.5	110.8	111.2	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.8	105.9	107.7	108.9	111.1	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.9	114.4	114.6	116.1	116.2
Compensation per hour.....	114.6	114.8	115.6	114.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	119.6	118.9	119.0	117.2	118.6	118.8
Real compensation per hour.....	104.8	104.1	104.0	102.6	103.8	103.8	103.6	105.1	103.4	102.7	100.8	101.4	101.4
Unit labor costs.....	111.4	108.4	107.4	104.9	104.0	103.9	103.5	105.4	105.3	104.0	102.3	102.2	102.2

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Private business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.3	106.0	110.3	110.8
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.3	102.6	98.9	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	95.7	90.5	93.7	94.0
Multifactor productivity.....	89.7	91.2	91.9	94.1	96.7	99.0	100.0	100.5	100.8	99.6	98.8	102.2	102.5
Output.....	83.6	87.4	88.3	90.0	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.2	103.8	98.9	102.8	105.0
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.5	96.0	97.9
Capital services.....	80.2	85.3	89.2	92.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.0	108.5	109.2	109.7	111.7
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	93.3	95.9	96.0	95.6	96.1	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	100.1	100.6	102.5
Capital per hour of all persons.....	79.0	83.2	89.0	94.2	97.3	98.6	100.0	101.0	103.2	108.0	117.1	117.8	117.8
<b>Private nonfarm business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.7	85.6	88.3	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.3	105.8	110.2	110.9
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.7	102.6	99.0	97.7	98.1	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.1	95.0	89.6	92.8	93.4
Multifactor productivity.....	89.9	91.4	92.1	94.2	96.6	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.7	99.3	98.3	101.7	102.3
Output.....	83.8	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.4	103.9	98.7	102.6	105.1
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.6	96.1	98.0
Capital services.....	80.0	85.3	89.3	92.3	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.3	106.4	109.3	110.1	110.6	112.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	93.1	95.8	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.6	100.4	100.9	102.8
Capital per hour of all persons.....	79.0	83.4	89.2	94.6	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.1	118.8	118.8
<b>Manufacturing [1996 = 100]</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.1	80.5	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	101.0	104.9	104.3	104.3	111.1	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	99.0	99.5	93.8	93.3	94.5	96.9	100.0	100.9	101.7	94.8	82.5	88.0	—
Multifactor productivity.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—
Output.....	96.1	99.0	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.7	103.8	99.1	86.3	91.9	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.1	82.7	82.7	—
Capital services.....	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.7	100.4	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	104.6	104.7	104.4	—
Energy.....	117.0	127.6	139.4	107.8	96.8	90.7	100.0	95.8	96.4	97.1	73.7	75.9	—
Nonenergy materials.....	108.7	106.6	99.8	100.8	99.2	98.4	100.0	98.9	98.8	93.7	81.5	78.5	—
Purchased business services.....	105.9	104.4	102.6	99.3	98.5	92.4	100.0	97.3	105.7	95.6	86.8	87.2	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1966	1976	1986	1996	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	44.9	56.6	65.7	76.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	106.3	109.5	110.0
Compensation per hour.....	11.0	23.2	46.4	66.9	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.2	115.4	118.4
Real compensation per hour.....	60.4	72.7	78.8	82.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.2	103.0	103.3	102.8
Unit labor costs.....	24.5	41.1	70.5	87.8	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	106.5	105.4	107.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	22.0	36.8	63.1	84.7	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	110.2	116.0	118.7
Implicit price deflator.....	23.5	39.4	67.6	86.6	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	107.9	109.6	112.0
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	47.0	58.2	66.6	76.9	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.1	106.1	109.4	110.2
Compensation per hour.....	11.2	23.5	46.8	67.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.2	115.5	118.6
Real compensation per hour.....	61.5	73.4	79.5	83.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.0	103.4	102.9
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	40.3	70.3	87.5	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	106.7	105.6	107.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.7	62.1	83.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	110.4	115.8	117.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	38.5	67.1	86.0	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.1	109.6	111.7
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.2	55.5	64.6	75.7	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.6	102.9	103.4	109.4	110.9
Compensation per hour.....	12.6	25.6	49.8	68.9	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.3	115.3	118.1
Real compensation per hour.....	69.1	80.1	84.7	85.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.2	102.5
Total unit costs.....	25.3	44.5	76.6	89.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.5	108.0	109.4
Unit labor costs.....	27.2	46.2	77.2	90.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.6	105.3	106.5
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.4	40.1	75.0	85.4	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	120.0	114.9	116.9
Unit profits.....	38.6	42.7	53.6	92.5	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	86.5	113.3	119.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	41.0	67.6	87.9	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.5	114.4	117.8
Implicit price deflator.....	27.0	44.2	73.7	89.8	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	108.7	110.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	–	–	–	66.1	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.2	104.4	111.1	113.8
Compensation per hour.....	–	–	–	66.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.3	115.6	118.6
Real compensation per hour.....	–	–	–	82.2	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.6	104.0	103.5	103.0
Unit labor costs.....	–	–	–	100.4	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.3	109.5	104.1	104.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	–	–	–	88.7	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.3	110.5	118.6	107.5	114.7	–
Implicit price deflator.....	–	–	–	91.9	89.8	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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Mining</b>													
21	Mining.....	98.1	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.....	87.1	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.....	87.1	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.....	95.6	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.....	99.0	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	79.8	78.8
2122	Metal ore mining.....	79.7	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.....	98.2	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.....	98.3	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.....	98.3	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0
<b>Utilities</b>													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	100.6	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.....	88.9	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	106.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
311	Food.....	92.2	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.....	78.2	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.....	94.2	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.....	99.1	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.....	86.6	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.....	88.4	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.....	93.8	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.....	77.4	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.....	95.9	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.....	99.8	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.....	105.7	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	119.1	116.3
3121	Beverages.....	91.3	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.....	135.8	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.....	86.5	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.....	78.3	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.....	91.1	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.....	85.3	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.....	95.4	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.....	94.3	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.....	102.6	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	101.7	115.5
315	Apparel.....	108.8	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.....	93.7	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.....	110.0	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.....	128.2	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.....	128.8	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	130.6	122.1	132.4
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	141.3	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.0	144.8	142.1	195.9
3162	Footwear.....	116.7	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.....	136.1	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.....	90.3	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.....	91.0	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.....	89.3	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.....	91.5	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.....	91.7	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.....	83.8	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.....	95.4	96.0	95.4	100.0	104.5	108.5	108.8	110.0	116.1	114.1	113.9	114.8
323	Printing and related support activities.....	92.3	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	92.3	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	91.0	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.....	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5
325	Chemicals.....	90.5	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.....	93.1	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.....	89.2	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.....	87.9	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	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.....	91.5	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.....	75.0	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.....	90.2	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.....	89.2	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.....	88.6	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.....	93.2	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.....	100.1	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.....	105.9	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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	90.6	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.8	112.1	111.4	102.9	98.8	96.7	87.7	87.7
424	Nondurable goods.....	95.2	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	115.1	115.9	113.3	116.6	120.8
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.3	111.4	118.0	113.2	119.8	103.5	102.4	99.7
4242	Druggists' goods.....	103.7	95.7	94.6	100.0	121.0	137.5	156.3	164.7	165.7	170.8	185.2	188.6
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	85.7	88.7	93.9	100.0	105.0	111.7	122.9	125.1	127.1	125.8	122.7	123.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	102.5	103.9	103.4	100.0	107.8	108.7	109.6	111.4	115.1	110.5	113.6	123.0
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	102.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.7	108.5	107.4	110.4	110.8	113.8	120.2	131.6
4246	Chemicals.....	99.4	95.5	94.1	100.0	106.2	107.7	103.1	100.4	103.8	105.4	93.5	106.4
4247	Petroleum.....	68.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	102.1	113.9	110.2	105.6	99.5	96.0	100.1	99.3
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	98.9	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.0	98.5	100.2	103.3	105.0	99.0	100.3	93.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	100.9	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.9	110.6	112.6	108.7	101.7	98.9	104.4	106.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
	<b>Retail trade</b>												
44-45	Retail trade.....	89.7	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.6	116.7	119.9	117.2	118.0	122.6
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	96.0	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.4	95.8	100.0
4411	Automobile dealers.....	99.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.6	106.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	85.9	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.9	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	90.8	97.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	99.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.2	105.4	103.1	98.6	95.0	92.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	85.7	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.9	117.4	123.5	123.8	129.0	135.7
4421	Furniture stores.....	85.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.5	117.0	119.7	117.0	119.8	124.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	85.4	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.6	116.6	118.3	127.8	131.8	140.1	149.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	94.2	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.0	110.8	110.0	111.0	112.0	111.5	106.6	117.9
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	95.0	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	110.8	108.5	103.3	113.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	89.2	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.7	153.9
445	Food and beverage stores.....	97.3	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.3	113.8	115.6
4451	Grocery stores.....	97.8	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.7	112.1
4452	Specialty food stores.....	91.6	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.0	111.1	113.2	123.0	129.8	125.4	131.9	131.2
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	90.0	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.2	115.9	126.5	131.0	139.4	130.1	131.8	147.2
446	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
447	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	86.9	94.1	96.3	100.0	106.0	106.3	112.3	122.6	132.2	137.3	134.2	140.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	84.0	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.5	104.0	112.1	122.9	134.1	144.2	143.8	148.4
4482	Shoe stores.....	83.8	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.3	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.6	110.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	103.2	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.3	118.0	125.7	137.1	125.5	116.6	129.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	89.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.4	131.6	128.1	129.0	137.6	150.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	88.0	95.2	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.2	131.3	140.1	136.5	136.9	146.9	159.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.6	94.5	101.2	100.0	101.9	111.1	119.0	113.6	109.4	111.2	116.4	130.0
452	General merchandise stores.....	87.8	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.2	109.5	113.3	116.8	117.7	116.0	118.6	119.0
4521	Department stores.....	102.0	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	97.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	73.2	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.3	107.8	112.0	115.0	121.7	119.0	122.7	125.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	93.4	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.7	114.6	125.8	129.6	126.7	120.5	128.8
4531	Florists.....	102.2	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.7	110.6	125.4	113.1	121.5	129.0	152.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	84.2	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	128.5	143.4	151.8	150.8	156.7	162.9
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	79.8	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	122.9	132.6	119.7	139.5
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	109.2	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.9	101.2	104.1	114.9	117.6	106.2	94.9	100.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	70.8	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.8	121.4	126.1	148.8	163.0	166.7	175.1	189.7
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	67.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.2	134.1	145.3	175.9	196.4	187.3	195.6	216.9
4542	Vending machine operators.....	115.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.3	117.0	126.1	111.5	124.4
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	77.2	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.4	94.7	87.5	93.4	96.6	101.0	105.7	101.5
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>												
481	Air transportation.....	94.2	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.....	78.4	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.....	97.9	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.....	92.6	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.....	91.4	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.....	92.7	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.....	118.1	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.....	96.6	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.....	96.6	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.....	85.4	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.....	88.2	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.....	88.2	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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	90.6	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.8	112.1	111.4	102.9	98.8	96.7	87.7	87.7
424	Nondurable goods.....	95.2	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	115.1	115.9	113.3	116.6	120.8
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.3	111.4	118.0	113.2	119.8	103.5	102.4	99.7
4242	Druggists' goods.....	103.7	95.7	94.6	100.0	121.0	137.5	156.3	164.7	165.7	170.8	185.2	188.6
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	85.7	88.7	93.9	100.0	105.0	111.7	122.9	125.1	127.1	125.8	122.7	123.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	102.5	103.9	103.4	100.0	107.8	108.7	109.6	111.4	115.1	110.5	113.6	123.0
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	102.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.7	108.5	107.4	110.4	110.8	113.8	120.2	131.6
4246	Chemicals.....	99.4	95.5	94.1	100.0	106.2	107.7	103.1	100.4	103.8	105.4	93.5	106.4
4247	Petroleum.....	68.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	102.1	113.9	110.2	105.6	99.5	96.0	100.1	99.3
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	98.9	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.0	98.5	100.2	103.3	105.0	99.0	100.3	93.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	100.9	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.9	110.6	112.6	108.7	101.7	98.9	104.4	106.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
	<b>Retail trade</b>												
44-45	Retail trade.....	89.7	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.6	116.7	119.9	117.2	118.0	122.6
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	96.0	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.4	95.8	100.0
4411	Automobile dealers.....	99.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.6	106.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	85.9	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.9	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	90.8	97.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	99.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.2	105.4	103.1	98.6	95.0	92.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	85.7	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.9	117.4	123.5	123.8	129.0	135.7
4421	Furniture stores.....	85.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.5	117.0	119.7	117.0	119.8	124.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	85.4	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.6	116.6	118.3	127.8	131.8	140.1	149.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	94.2	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.0	110.8	110.0	111.0	112.0	111.5	106.6	117.9
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	95.0	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	110.8	108.5	103.3	113.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	89.2	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.7	153.9
445	Food and beverage stores.....	97.3	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.3	113.8	115.6
4451	Grocery stores.....	97.8	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.7	112.1
4452	Specialty food stores.....	91.6	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.0	111.1	113.2	123.0	129.8	125.4	131.9	131.2
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	90.0	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.2	115.9	126.5	131.0	139.4	130.1	131.8	147.2
446	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
447	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	86.9	94.1	96.3	100.0	106.0	106.3	112.3	122.6	132.2	137.3	134.2	140.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	84.0	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.5	104.0	112.1	122.9	134.1	144.2	143.8	148.4
4482	Shoe stores.....	83.8	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.3	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.6	110.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	103.2	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.3	118.0	125.7	137.1	125.5	116.6	129.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	89.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.4	131.6	128.1	129.0	137.6	150.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	88.0	95.2	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.2	131.3	140.1	136.5	136.9	146.9	159.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.6	94.5	101.2	100.0	101.9	111.1	119.0	113.6	109.4	111.2	116.4	130.0
452	General merchandise stores.....	87.8	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.2	109.5	113.3	116.8	117.7	116.0	118.6	119.0
4521	Department stores.....	102.0	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	97.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	73.2	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.3	107.8	112.0	115.0	121.7	119.0	122.7	125.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	93.4	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.7	114.6	125.8	129.6	126.7	120.5	128.8
4531	Florists.....	102.2	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.7	110.6	125.4	113.1	121.5	129.0	152.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	84.2	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	128.5	143.4	151.8	150.8	156.7	162.9
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	79.8	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	122.9	132.6	119.7	139.5
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	109.2	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.9	101.2	104.1	114.9	117.6	106.2	94.9	100.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	70.8	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.8	121.4	126.1	148.8	163.0	166.7	175.1	189.7
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	67.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.2	134.1	145.3	175.9	196.4	187.3	195.6	216.9
4542	Vending machine operators.....	115.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.3	117.0	126.1	111.5	124.4
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	77.2	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.4	94.7	87.5	93.4	96.6	101.0	105.7	101.5
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>												
481	Air transportation.....	94.2	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.....	78.4	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.....	97.9	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.....	92.6	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.....	91.4	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.....	92.7	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.....	118.1	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.....	96.6	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.....	96.6	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.....	85.4	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.....	88.2	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.....	88.2	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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	83.0	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.....	119.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6
<b>Information</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	99.2	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.....	99.5	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.....	105.8	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.....	104.0	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.....	98.9	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.....	97.3	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.....	107.2	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.....	93.3	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.....	66.6	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>													
52211	Commercial banking.....	91.3	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	97.9	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.....	106.3	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.....	99.3	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1
<b>Professional and technical services</b>													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	95.0	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.....	99.3	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.....	97.5	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.....	86.6	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.....	112.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	65.5	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.....	80.0	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.....	91.0	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.....	93.4	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	90.6	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.....	98.6	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.....	79.4	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	99.1	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.....	93.6	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	96.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5
721	Accommodation.....	93.5	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.....	93.4	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.....	96.6	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.1	105.0	107.4
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	96.5	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	97.8	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.7	104.2	104.9	106.4	106.5	106.9	108.5	113.2
7223	Special food services.....	91.7	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	96.0	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.4	119.9
<b>Other services</b>													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	102.3	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.....	102.9	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.....	96.3	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.....	98.4	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	113.4	119.5	122.4	113.3	112.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.2	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.....	93.4	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.....	79.7	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.....	93.6	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.....	101.6	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2
81292	Photofinishing.....	75.9	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.

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

[Percent]

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

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/flscompare.htm>). For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at [http://www.bls.gov/fls/unemployment\\_rates\\_monthly.htm](http://www.bls.gov/fls/unemployment_rates_monthly.htm)). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

<sup>1</sup> Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

<sup>2</sup> Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

<sup>3</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International*

*Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscompare.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at [http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl\\_unemployment\\_rates\\_monthly.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm)), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Output per hour</b>																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	133.6	132.5	139.1	147.1
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4	113.2
Belgium.....	50.5	74.8	87.1	93.9	95.1	94.4	98.2	97.5	101.5	105.1	106.7	107.3	111.3	111.5	113.6	117.3
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.4	104.8	106.3	107.3	104.5	105.4	110.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0	176.1
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4	135.2
Finland.....	28.9	48.0	65.8	71.1	75.3	80.8	90.4	93.9	106.3	113.4	118.8	132.7	145.3	140.6	120.9	140.8
France.....	46.4	64.8	77.7	81.9	86.0	89.6	95.0	96.2	103.4	107.3	112.1	116.4	119.4	115.4	113.1	122.1
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	121.5	124.8	119.1	108.2	115.6
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.9	93.8	100.4
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	90.3	91.2	93.5	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	131.3	119.5	136.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.4	52.1	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.1	130.7	145.7	156.2	157.3	159.1	172.9
Netherlands.....	49.7	69.4	82.0	84.3	86.4	89.9	96.8	97.2	102.4	109.4	114.6	119.1	125.3	122.7	117.0	127.6
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1	123.7
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0	139.4
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4	113.5
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	142.6	134.3	124.4	141.1
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4	175.5
United Kingdom.....	45.6	70.3	81.2	82.0	83.0	87.4	93.3	96.9	104.5	111.2	116.3	120.6	124.7	125.2	120.6	125.6
<b>Output</b>																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	123.8	117.8	107.6	113.8
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2	106.6
Belgium.....	67.2	86.8	89.5	94.1	95.7	96.0	100.5	100.8	98.8	102.4	102.4	102.6	105.8	104.8	96.1	99.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5	87.1
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3	165.4
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6	99.9
Finland.....	39.8	53.8	60.3	68.1	74.7	80.9	92.2	96.3	102.8	107.7	112.3	126.9	140.5	135.6	101.9	114.9
France.....	75.3	82.8	86.6	89.7	93.7	96.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	106.3	108.8	104.2	95.7	99.1
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	114.1	118.4	113.6	93.1	103.6
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.4	82.6	86.4
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	125.5	100.8	117.6
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.3	165.7
Netherlands.....	59.3	76.9	85.1	87.7	90.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	102.9	105.1	108.7	115.1	113.4	103.6	111.2
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3	119.6
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.7	181.2
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9	89.7
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	126.5	103.7	119.9
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5	192.0
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.1	93.3
<b>Total hours</b>																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.2	92.6	88.9	77.4	77.4
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7	94.1
Belgium.....	133.1	116.0	102.8	100.3	100.6	101.7	102.4	103.4	97.3	97.4	95.9	95.6	95.1	94.0	84.6	85.1
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.2	92.3	89.0	78.2	79.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.8	107.4	103.6	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7	93.9
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0	73.9
Finland.....	137.6	112.1	91.7	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.6	96.8	95.0	94.5	95.6	96.7	96.4	84.3	81.6
France.....	162.4	127.8	111.3	109.5	109.1	107.9	105.4	104.4	97.6	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.1	90.3	84.6	81.2
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	111.7	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.4	86.1	89.6
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.4	88.1	86.0
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.3	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	102.2	84.5	92.4	98.8	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	95.8
Netherlands.....	119.2	110.9	103.8	103.9	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	96.8	94.0	91.7	91.3	91.9	92.4	88.6	87.2
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3	96.7
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	95.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1	130.0
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0	79.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	93.6	94.2	83.4	85.0
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4	109.4
United Kingdom.....	172.1	135.0	119.6	121.4	120.9	115.9	111.1	105.5	95.4	91.6	87.5	85.7	83.3	80.5	74.7	74.3

See notes at end of table.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Unit labor costs</b> (national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	119.0	123.9	126.7	123.7
Belgium.....	80.8	93.6	97.0	95.1	95.3	97.3	95.1	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.1	100.7	100.8	103.9	108.3	104.8
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.5	107.7	110.3	113.0	117.6	114.8	109.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.5	81.8
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2	102.5
Finland.....	75.2	126.4	118.0	114.8	112.9	109.0	101.6	104.6	96.8	94.3	93.9	87.0	81.8	86.9	103.5	92.0
France.....	60.7	99.1	102.2	102.2	98.2	97.4	96.7	98.0	99.1	98.7	97.8	97.8	97.3	103.4	108.6	102.7
Germany.....	65.7	85.5	100.8	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.2	87.7	94.4	109.2	100.4
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.2	133.7	127.6
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	74.9	83.2	72.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.3
Netherlands.....	86.0	91.0	93.9	95.3	96.8	96.3	93.8	97.5	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	106.4	98.2
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0	117.2
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.1	77.7
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.1	122.0	125.5	119.7
Sweden.....	67.2	123.3	110.6	110.9	108.1	102.2	99.0	106.1	96.5	89.2	86.6	82.2	85.0	92.6	104.0	89.5
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7	70.2
United Kingdom.....	52.6	84.3	88.2	90.7	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.6	100.7	99.1	100.3	102.2	102.4	104.2	112.0	110.9
<b>Unit labor costs</b> (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.5	183.6	194.6	184.7	209.3
Belgium.....	118.0	119.5	140.5	113.3	112.0	109.6	92.9	93.7	120.1	128.9	129.2	133.8	146.2	161.8	159.6	147.0
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.5	139.6	152.7	165.3	173.2	158.0	167.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	152.0	140.1
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8	143.6
Finland.....	126.8	207.9	170.0	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	135.3	152.6	129.0
France.....	99.7	126.2	142.2	121.5	115.5	109.7	94.5	92.8	118.7	129.8	128.8	130.0	141.2	161.1	160.1	144.1
Germany.....	74.7	109.4	145.6	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	118.6	127.2	147.0	161.0	140.8
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.1	91.0	127.0	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.8	197.1	179.0
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	90.7	111.2	102.9
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.7	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	107.0	117.1
Netherlands.....	100.8	116.5	136.4	113.7	113.8	108.5	91.6	92.3	121.6	130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	152.8	156.8	137.8
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8	154.7
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.1	102.1
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.5	190.1	185.0	168.0
Sweden.....	154.3	202.4	150.7	141.0	132.2	120.1	105.0	99.8	116.1	118.1	112.7	108.4	122.4	136.8	132.2	120.8
Taiwan.....	66.4	139.3	160.4	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3	77.0
United Kingdom.....	81.4	100.1	92.7	98.9	106.5	104.9	97.5	93.5	109.5	120.8	121.6	125.4	136.5	128.6	116.7	114.1
<b>Hourly compensation</b> (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.6	129.1	131.2
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.9	132.2	141.1	140.0
Belgium.....	40.8	70.1	84.5	89.3	90.6	91.8	93.5	96.5	101.9	103.0	104.8	108.0	112.2	115.8	123.0	123.0
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.2	122.9	121.0	120.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.1	144.0
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9	138.6
Finland.....	21.8	60.6	77.6	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	129.5
France.....	28.2	64.1	79.4	83.7	84.4	87.3	91.9	94.3	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	122.9	125.4
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	81.2	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.4	112.4	118.1	116.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	121.1	125.4	128.1
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.4	99.5	98.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	72.7	79.3	79.6	85.2	89.1	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2
Netherlands.....	42.8	63.1	77.0	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.3
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4	144.9
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.3	99.9	108.3
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.6	133.4	136.1	136.0
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.8	81.6	84.7	87.4	90.7	94.9	104.4	107.2	110.8	114.1	121.2	124.4	129.4	126.3
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9	123.3
United Kingdom.....	24.0	59.3	71.6	74.4	80.1	85.2	90.2	94.6	105.2	110.1	116.7	123.2	127.7	130.4	135.0	139.3

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available

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

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR<sup>5</sup></b>													
Total cases .....	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>5</sup></b>													
Total cases .....	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining</b>													
Total cases .....	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>													
Total cases .....	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>General building contractors:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Heavy construction, except building:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special trades contractors:</b>													
Total cases .....	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Total cases .....	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Durable goods:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and wood products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>													
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
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Industrial machinery and equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic and other electrical equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>													
Total cases .....	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



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

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

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and  
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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