

July 2011



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

REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Nonstandard work schedules over the life course: a first look

also in this issue

**Tackling complexity in retirement benefits:
challenges and directions for the NCS**

**What is a benefit plan? Clarifying the NCS definition
as health and retirement benefits evolve**



U.S. Department of Labor
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Date	Time	Release
Tuesday, August 02, 2011	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for Fourth Quarter 2010
Wednesday, August 03, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for June 2011
Friday, August 05, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for July 2011
Tuesday, August 09, 2011	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Second Quarter 2011
Wednesday, August 10, 2011	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for Second Quarter 2011
Wednesday, August 10, 2011	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for June 2011
Tuesday, August 16, 2011	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for July 2011
Wednesday, August 17, 2011	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for July 2011
Thursday, August 18, 2011	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for July 2011
Thursday, August 18, 2011	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for July 2011
Friday, August 19, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for July 2011
Tuesday, August 23, 2011	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for July 2011
Wednesday, August 24, 2011	10:00 AM	Summer Youth Labor Force for 2011
Thursday, August 25, 2011	10:00 AM	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries for 2010
Wednesday, August 31, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for July 2011

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The July Review

Judging by rush-hour traffic in most cities and metropolitan areas in the United States, one would be safe in assuming that the typical “9 to 5” work schedule is standard among American workers. Although this fact may generally be true at any given point in time for workers as a whole, it of course does not necessarily apply to every person. In this month’s lead article, Harriet B. Presser and Brian W. Ward, both of the University of Maryland, present a first look at Americans’ experiences with nonstandard work schedules. The authors use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (specifically, NLSY79) to examine work-schedule status among those employed at each age from 18 to 39 years. Perhaps surprisingly, the authors find that almost 90 percent of those ages 14 to 18 in 1979 had at least one experience working a nonstandard schedule—that is, worked mostly in the evening, at night, or on a rotating shift—by age 39. The authors also present results by age of those who had ever worked a nonstandard schedule and find complex differences by gender, race or ethnicity, and education. Women were somewhat more likely than men both to never work nonstandard hours and to always work nonstandard hours. Blacks were significantly more likely than other groups to have worked a nonstandard schedule (after adjustments for differences in the number of employment episodes), while Hispanics were considerably less likely than other groups to have worked a

nonstandard schedule. The results presented by educational level are mixed: those with a college degree were less likely to have experienced nonstandard work than those with less education, whereas those with some college were significantly more likely to have worked a nonstandard schedule than those in other educational categories. The article also includes results from an analysis using alternative models, such as one that does not control for the number of employment episodes.

The Bureau, through the National Compensation Survey (NCS), has produced a regular series of statistics on employee benefits since 1979. During those 32 years, however, many things in the world of employee benefits have changed. For example, there are now many more types of health insurance plans, as well as more types of retirement benefit plans. In this month’s second and third articles, Keenan Dworak-Fisher and William J. Wiatrowski—economists in the NCS program—present an overview of the NCS program, including what employee benefits NCS collects, and they also suggest what the NCS program might do to continue to evolve with the ever-changing employee benefits world. One recommendation the authors present is that the NCS reconsider the definitional requirement that a plan involve an employer cost. Various plans have evolved that do not involve a direct cost to the employer but are still an important part of employees’ compensation packages, such as 401(k) plans that rely exclusively on contributions from employees. The authors recommend that

the NCS program address the situation in which plans are frozen and treat pretax savings plans with no employer contribution and employer-managed IRA accounts the same as defined contribution plans.

Employee benefits

The average cost for health benefits was \$2.12 per hour worked in private industry (7.5 percent of total compensation) in March 2011. Among occupational groups, employer costs for health benefits ranged from 91 cents per hour worked and 6.5 percent of total compensation for service occupations, to \$3.17 and 6.3 percent of total compensation for management, professional, and related occupations.

Among other occupational categories, employer costs for health benefits averaged \$1.90 (8.6 percent) for sales and office occupations, about \$2.47 (8.0 percent) for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations, and \$2.39 (10.1 percent) for production, transportation, and material moving occupations. The news release regarding these data is available at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_06082011.htm. Additional information is available at <http://www.bls.gov/ect/>.

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Nonstandard work schedules over the life course: a first look

High percentages of Americans work nonstandard schedules over the course of their worklife; almost 90 percent of those ages 14 to 18 in 1979 had at least one such experience by age 39, with some marked differences by gender, race or ethnicity, and education

Harriet B. Presser
and
Brian W. Ward

Large numbers of Americans work nonstandard schedules. Cross-sectional data reveal that one-fifth of all employed Americans work mostly in the evening, at night, or on a rotating shift.¹ Moreover, one-third of all dual-earner couples with children include at least one spouse working one of these shifts.² Such widespread employment at nonstandard times is a significant social phenomenon, with important implications for the health and well-being of individuals and their families and for the implementation of social policies. Yet we know so little about this phenomenon. Much attention has been paid to the *number* of hours Americans work,³ but the issue of *which* hours Americans work has generally gone unnoticed by researchers and policymakers alike. At present, we cannot answer the simple, but important, question of the extent to which Americans work nonstandard schedules over the course of their working lives.

This article takes a first look at nonstandard work schedule experiences over the course of the working lives of a national sample of Americans. The project associated with the article has two major goals: to provide descriptive information about Americans' nonstandard work schedule experience over their worklife; and to analyze the social and economic determinants of movement in and

out of nonstandard worktimes and the consequences for adults and children. What follows are findings in satisfaction of the first part of the project; more intensive analytic work is slated to be performed at a later date.

The descriptive information presented here deals with three dimensions of employment and work schedule behavior over the life course: work schedule status among those employed at each age from 18 to 39 years; a breakdown by age of those who ever worked a nonstandard schedule; and the percentage of employment episodes, by age, that lead to nonstandard work schedules. The focus throughout is on differences by gender, race or ethnicity, and education. An additional analysis restricts nonstandard hours to nondaytime hours.

The general hypothesis posited in this article is that nonstandard work schedules, however defined, are common among U.S. workers over their working lives, cumulatively exceeding by far the 1-in-5 ratio noted earlier that was based on a cross-sectional sample. As with subgroup differences, cross-sectional findings among the employed foster the expectation that men will show moderately higher worklife levels of nonstandard work schedules than women will on all three dimensions considered. Also, minorities (Blacks and Hispanics) are expected to show moderately higher levels than non-Black non-Hispanics,⁴ and those of low education

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are anticipated to show the highest levels of all educational groups.

Previous research

The findings presented here build on Presser's earlier book on shift work, as well as on the limited research into this topic carried out by others. In that book, Presser sought to bring to the fore the importance of this neglected aspect of worktime in the Nation.⁵ Relying on the May 1997 Current Population Survey (CPS), the book documents the characteristics of individuals who work shifts (or weekends), as well as the nonstandard work schedule patterns of couples. In addition, several chapters, based on two waves of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH, 1986–87 and 1991–93), are devoted to the implications of nonstandard schedules on family life. The book argues that nonstandard work schedules challenge U.S. families, particularly those with children. Such schedules undermine the stability of marriages, increase the amount of housework to be done, reduce family togetherness for important rituals such as dinnertime, and require elaborate childcare arrangements. Still, they have some benefits. Most notably, when married fathers and mothers work different shifts, fathers typically spend more time with their children and thus may get to know them better; the children may benefit from more time with their fathers as well. Furthermore, childcare costs less when parents share it and rely less on others. Finally, parents of school-age children who work late shifts are able to be at home when their children go to school and come home. Nevertheless, this research suggests that the advantages and disadvantages, while affecting those in all economic strata, are not evenly distributed. The disadvantages affect certain vulnerable families and workers more than others. Low-educated employed mothers with children are especially likely to work nonstandard schedules and to have complex childcare arrangements involving multiple providers and informal caregivers. These arrangements generate a high risk of breaking down and threatening job stability.

The preceding findings point to the important social implications of studying shift work among Americans. However, many issues remain unaddressed because of the cross-sectional nature of most of the data. The few national longitudinal studies that have been conducted are limited in time perspective. In one such study that examined changes in the work schedules of people who were in both the May 1977 and the May 1978 CPS supplements, Daniel Hamermesh found considerable movement out of nonstandard work hours over this 1-year period.⁶ In an-

other, Presser utilized longitudinal NSFH data for 1986–87 and 1992–94 to study the consequences of nonstandard work hours on families.⁷ However, the measures of shift work differed in the two interviews, precluding a study of changes in its practice over time.

Limited research by others has shown some negative effects of shift work on adults' psychological, physical, and sociological well-being.⁸ Among the effects on marital and family life with which shift work has been associated are difficulties in scheduling family activities, less time in family roles, and higher levels of family conflict and adjustment.⁹ In addition, shift work was found to be associated with increased marital disagreements,¹⁰ lower marital quality, and higher levels of marital instability.¹¹ A number of recent studies that have examined the relationship between parental work schedules and child well-being have found negative associations between parents (mothers and/or fathers) working nonstandard hours and children's cognitive or behavioral outcomes.¹² Some of these studies are longitudinal in design, usually focusing on the first few years of a child's life. A 2008 article by Daniel Miller and Wen-Jui Han is a notable exception: examining the first 14 years in the life of children and the cumulative years their mothers worked nonstandard schedules during that time, these authors found that the mothers' schedules were related to the children's being overweight.¹³ Also, Han, Miller, and Jane Waldfogel found that maternal employment at night—at any time and in any amount—from the child's birth until the child was 11 or 12 was associated with adolescent risky behavior, particularly among boys.

Clearly, there is far more to learn, both descriptively and analytically, about people who work nonstandard schedules: who they are, what determines their decision to work late and variable shifts, and what the consequences may be for themselves, their spouses, and their children over time. Only a life course perspective, and only a dataset that incorporates the relevant variables, can provide such knowledge. Accordingly, this article presents descriptive findings about nonstandard work schedules over the course of one's worklife for a national sample of Americans. The focus of the article is on gender, racial or ethnic, and educational differences, and the findings should lay some groundwork for the design of future longitudinal analyses of nonstandard work schedules that can address more fully the determinants and consequences of adopting such schedules.

Description of the sample

The dataset used in the study was the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY, or, more specifically, NLSY79),

conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor. The NLSY79 comprises a large cohort of Americans ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979, with repeated interviews annually from 1979 to 1994 and then biennially thereafter. This rich body of data includes work schedule and employment histories; educational, marital, and fertility histories; and, among those married, abundant demographic, social, and psychological information about respondents and their spouses.

The subsample selected for the study consisted of 7,217 respondents interviewed at ages 14 to 18 in 1979; the survey followed this cohort up through 2004. Dropping the oversampled poor Whites and those in the military reduced the subsample to 6,304. By 2004, attrition over the 25-year period reduced the sample size to 4,910, a remarkably high number given the long-term nature of this longitudinal survey. The approach taken in the study was to examine age-specific rates of nonstandard work schedule behavior while the cohort was 18 to 39, with the number of cases declining at each age. This age range was dictated by the fact that all respondents ages 14 to 18 in 1979 were at least 39 years old in 2004.

Another methodological consideration was that, because the NLSY shifted to biennial surveys from 1994 to 2008, not all respondents reported their work schedule at every age. Thus, the percentage ever working nonstandard schedules by age 39 was underestimated, although that fact should not notably alter the associated gender, race or ethnicity, and educational differences. This conclusion was reached after separate analyses were conducted for the even-numbered interview years during the entire period from 1980 through 2004 and the results compared with the full data set that included both annual and biennial interviews over the same period. Another reason the percentage ever working nonstandard schedules by age 39 was underestimated was that only their main job at the time of the survey was considered, not other jobs, including those at which they worked between surveys.

The sample used excludes the oversample of poor Whites that was discontinued in 1991 and the special oversample of military respondents that was discontinued in 1985. The percentages and means reported were weighted with year-2004 weights. Identical analyses were carried out with weights for the appropriate year in which the respondent was a specific age, and the results were similar.

Those on active duty in the military in the basic sample were not asked the work schedule questions. Because workers may be on active duty at some ages but not others, these individuals were included in the sample, but were coded as working a standard schedule while on ac-

tive duty. The alternative would have been to drop them from the sample and miss their work schedule behavior when they left the military at older ages. The upshot is that, although the number of military personnel in the sample is relatively small, the analysis underestimates the prevalence of nonstandard employment by not having information about the work schedules of those on active military duty, because it is expected that they are especially likely to work nonstandard schedules.

Definitions of nonstandard work schedules

Given the multiplicity of different hours that Americans generally start and end their daily work, defining a nonstandard work schedule is inherently arbitrary—and thus problematical. Moreover, in the NLSY, questions relating to work schedule behavior were not consistent over the years.

To overcome these limitations, two alternative measures of work schedule behavior were used: one based on the respondent's self-report of his or her work shift and the other based on a precise reporting of the respondent's beginning and ending worktimes.

With regard to the first measure, in most years (1979–85 and 1990–2004) respondents were asked whether they usually worked a regular day shift, a regular evening shift, a regular night shift, or varying hours. Those who said that they worked a schedule other than a regular day shift were identified as working a *nonstandard schedule*. Note that, because those who reported varying work hours were not asked whether they worked primarily during the daytime, in the evening, or at night, some people who, by the preceding definition, worked a nonstandard schedule might have been working mostly during the daytime.

The second measure is based on a clock definition of starting and ending times that respondents worked on most days during the previous week of the survey. For the years 1986–89, work schedule questions directed respondents toward an answer that would specify starting and ending worktimes. In addition, a question asked respondents whether they worked a rotating schedule, meaning that their hours changed on a regular basis from one shift to another—for example, from daytime to evening or nighttime hours. Respondents were defined as working a *nonday schedule* (1) if most of the hours they worked the previous week did not fall between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.—that is, if they worked mostly in the evening or at night—or (2) if they did not work a rotating schedule.¹⁴ “Work a rotating schedule” is a more specific response than “hours vary” and was more prevalent among nondaytime workers. However, in 1983 the NLSY did not ask about rotating

schedules, even though responses stating only beginning and ending times were leading to an underestimate of nondaytime workers.

Because the literature uses both definitions when referring to nonstandard work schedules, this article reports findings for both measures, recognizing the limitations noted. The definitions refer to the main job for those with two or more jobs for all years surveyed.

Findings

At age 18, 53.5 percent of the sample were employed as civilians; an additional 1.9 percent were on active duty. There was a general increase in employment with age, so that, by age 39, 82.1 percent were employed; only 0.5 percent were on active duty.

Charts 1–5 are limited to employed civilians ages 18 to 39. Chart 1 shows the percentage of employed persons working at nonstandard times at each age in this range. The chart indicates that nonstandard work schedules are most common early in one's worklife. At age 18, more than one-half (58.8 percent) of those employed worked at nonstandard times; about one-fourth of all workers (24.7 percent) worked nondaytime shifts. The decline with age in nonstandard work schedules is seen to be steeper when one considers the broader definition that includes daytime workers whose hours vary than when one considers only those who specifically work evenings, nights, or rotating schedules. Thus, by age 25, the definitional difference narrows: one-fourth of employed 25-year-olds worked at nonstandard times, broadly defined, and one-fifth worked specifically nonday shifts. There are fluctuations in percentages in moving from age 25 to age 39, but the lowest percentage is at age 39, when 20.9 percent of those employed worked at nonstandard times and 12.0 percent worked specifically nondays.

Gender-related differences in nonstandard work schedules among the employed are small, with men generally having somewhat higher percentages working nonstandard schedules than women. As shown in chart 2, the biggest differences are for those employed at age 18, when 59.7 percent of men and 57.8 percent of women report nonstandard schedules and 27.1 of men and 22.0 percent of women report nonday shifts. There is somewhat more fluctuation by age in women's than men's nonstandard work schedules, generally defined, than for nonday shifts specifically.

Racial and ethnic differences in nonstandard work schedules among the employed are shown in chart 3. These differences, too, are most notable among the employed at young ages. At age 18, it is non-Black non-Hispanics,

rather than Blacks and Hispanics, who are most likely to be working nonstandard schedules. The difference is most pronounced for Hispanics, 44.7 percent of whom worked nonstandard schedules, compared with 60.2 percent of non-Black non-Hispanics. (55.5 percent of Blacks did so). As regards nonday employment specifically, at age 18 Blacks led with 27.5 percent working that schedule, followed by non-Black non-Hispanics at 24.5 percent and Hispanics at 22.1 percent.

As the cohort ages, racial and ethnic differences among those employed are less marked than at age 18. For nonstandard work schedules generally, all groups show a substantial decline in percentage by age 23, but from that age on, employed Blacks are the most likely to work at nonstandard times, broadly defined, as well as nondaytime hours specifically. This ordering remains over the life course, and by age 39, among the employed, 24.0 percent of Blacks, 23.9 percent of Hispanics, and 20.2 percent of non-Black non-Hispanics work nonstandard schedules. The difference between the latter group and the other two is even greater for specifically nondaytime schedules at that age: 16.7 percent of Blacks and 16.6 percent of Hispanics worked such schedules, compared with 10.9 percent of non-Black non-Hispanics.

Being young is also associated with marked differences in work schedule behavior by educational level at age 22. (Age 22 was selected because it closely approximates the age at which education was completed for most of the cohort.) Chart 4 shows data for nonstandard work schedules, broadly defined. Among the employed, about three-fourths of 18-year-olds who have or will have some college experience worked at nonstandard times, as opposed to about two-fifths of those with less than a high school diploma.¹⁵ Indeed, it may be the possibility of combining daytime school hours with work that spurs those with more education to work nonstandard hours at age 18. Many of the jobs they hold while in school are part time. (See table A–1 in the appendix for age differences in whether a person is employed full or part time by work schedule.) By age 23, the educational differences have narrowed, and those with less than a high school education show the highest percentage working at nonstandard times and those with a college degree the lowest. By age 39, 23.7 percent of high school graduates and 22.8 percent of those with less than a high school diploma worked nonstandard schedules, compared with 18.4 percent of those with some college education and 19.4 percent of those with college degrees.

Chart 5 shows that educational differences are less marked at young ages for nondaytime employment spe-

Chart 1. Percentage of employed persons who worked a nonstandard or a nonday schedule at each age from 18 to 39 years, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979

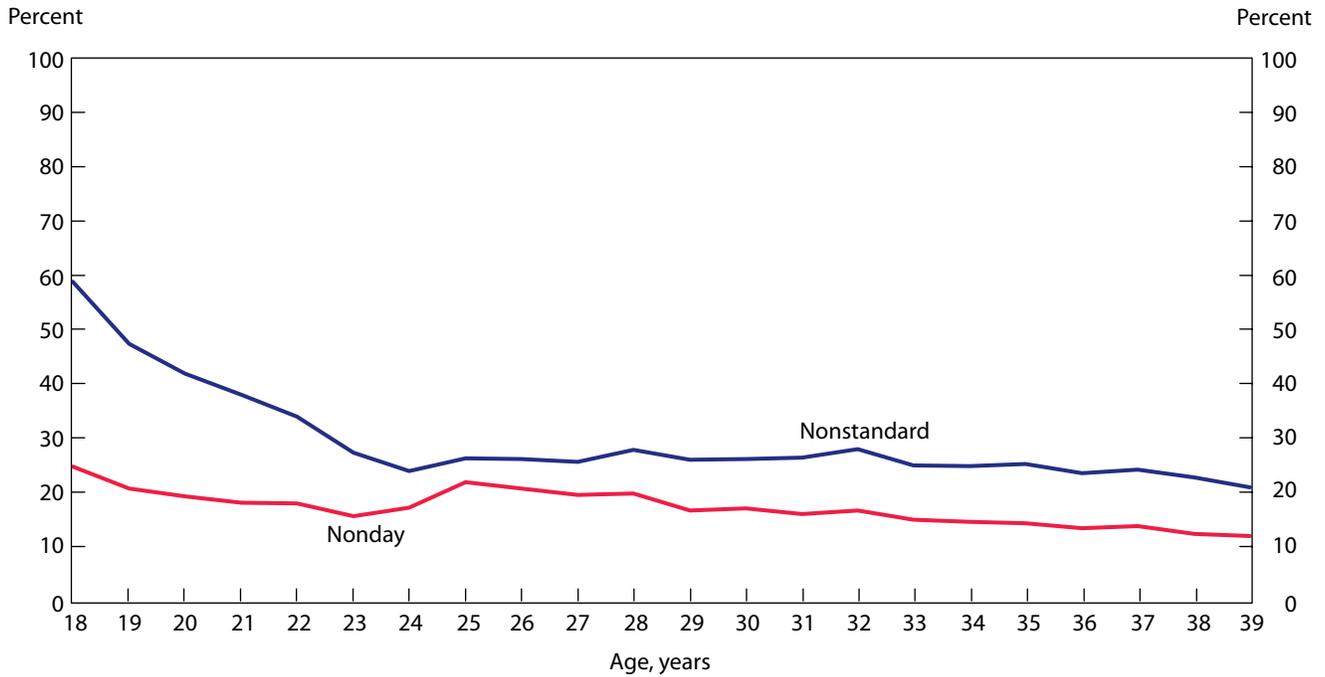


Chart 2. Percentage of employed persons who worked a nonstandard or a nonday schedule at each age from 18 to 39 years, by gender, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979

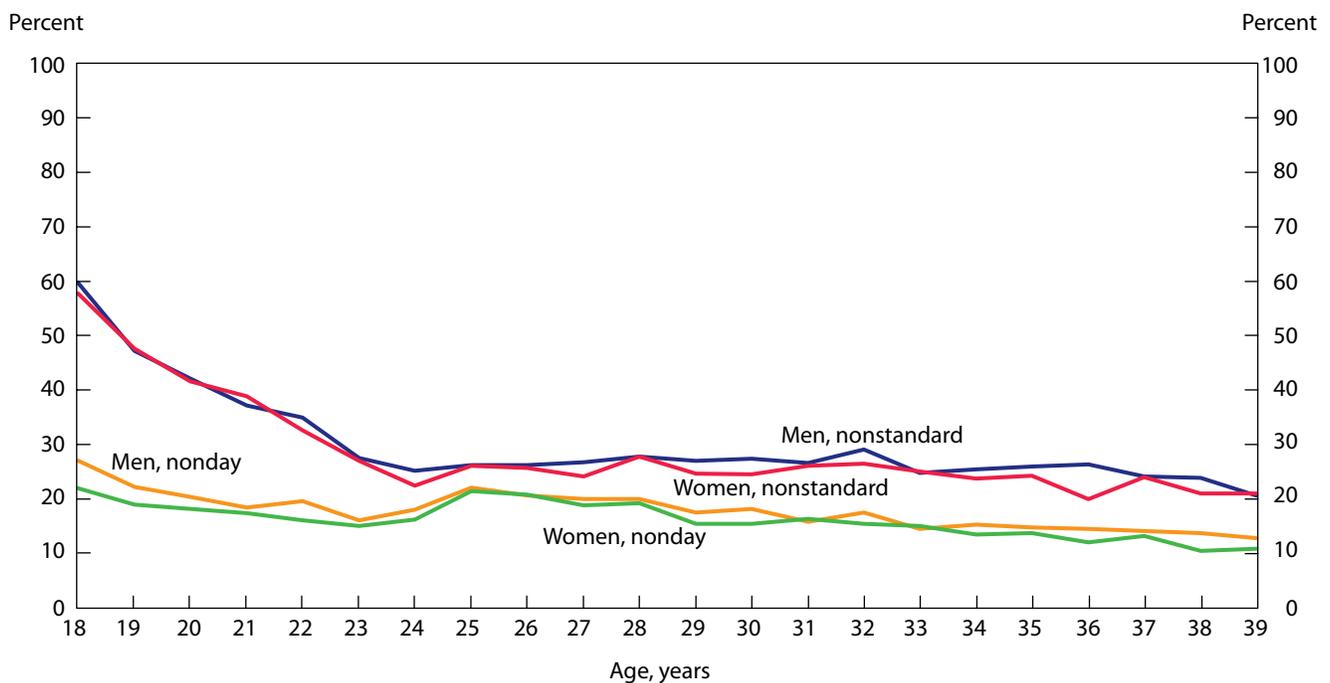


Chart 3. Percentage of employed persons who worked a nonstandard or a nonday schedule at each age from 18 to 39 years, by race and ethnicity, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979

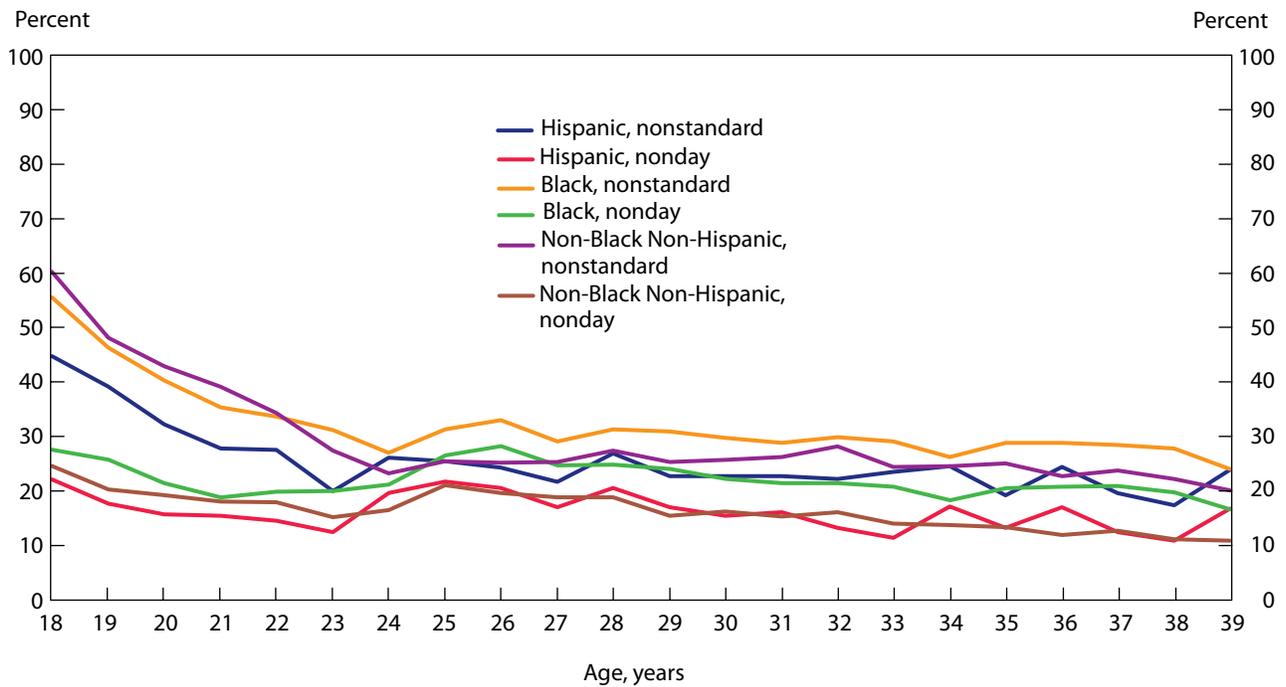


Chart 4. Percentage of employed persons who worked a nonstandard schedule at each age from 18 to 39 years, by education at age 22, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979

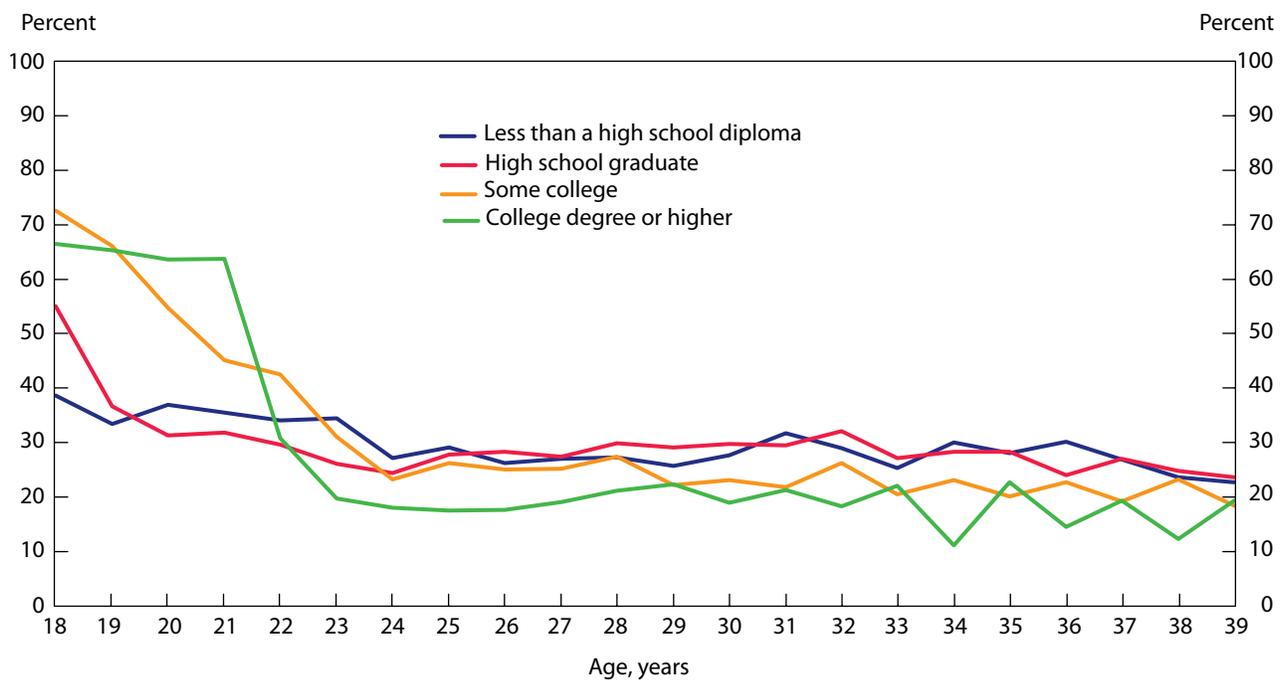
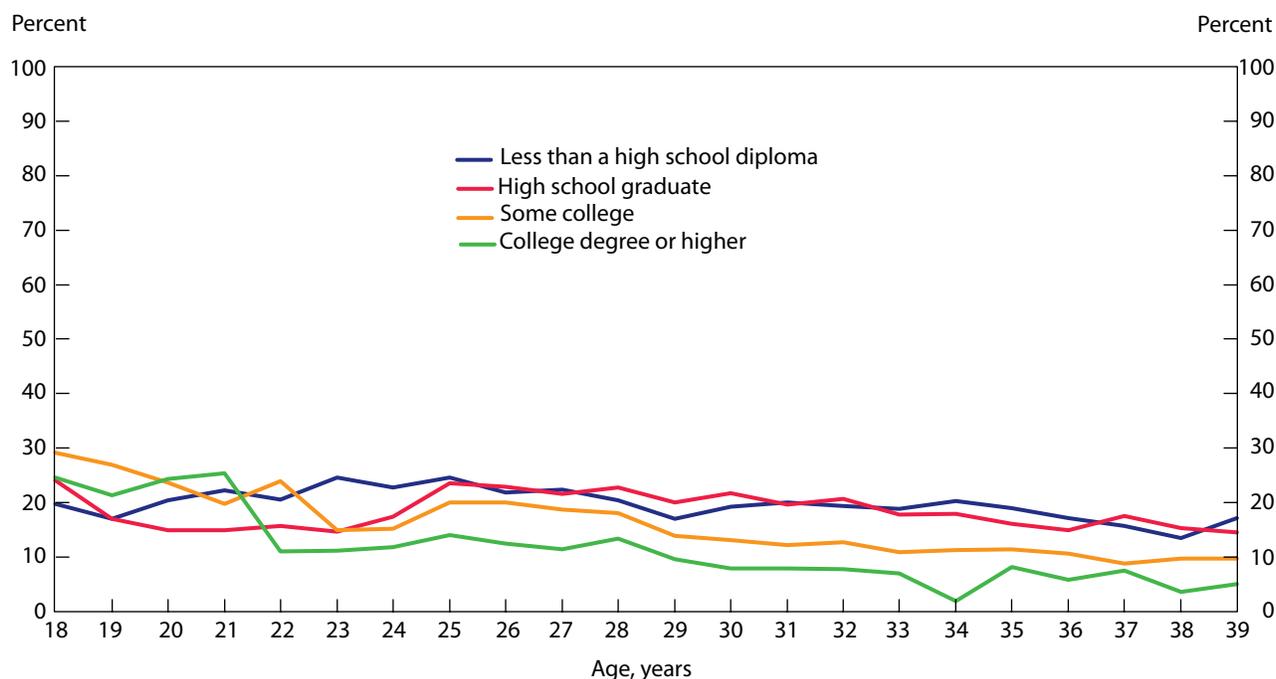


Chart 5. Percentage of employed persons who worked a nonday schedule at each age from 18 to 39 years, by education at age 22, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979



cifically than for nonstandard schedules broadly defined. However, the pattern remains the same: among persons employed at age 18, those who have or will have at least some college show the highest percentage working non-daytime schedules and those with less than high school the lowest percentage. Between ages 21 and 22, the pattern changes, to reveal a big dip in nonday employment for those with a college degree. By age 39, 17.2 percent of those employed with less than a high school diploma worked nondaytime schedules, compared with 14.6 percent of high school graduates, 9.7 percent of those with some college education, and only 5.1 percent of those with college degrees.

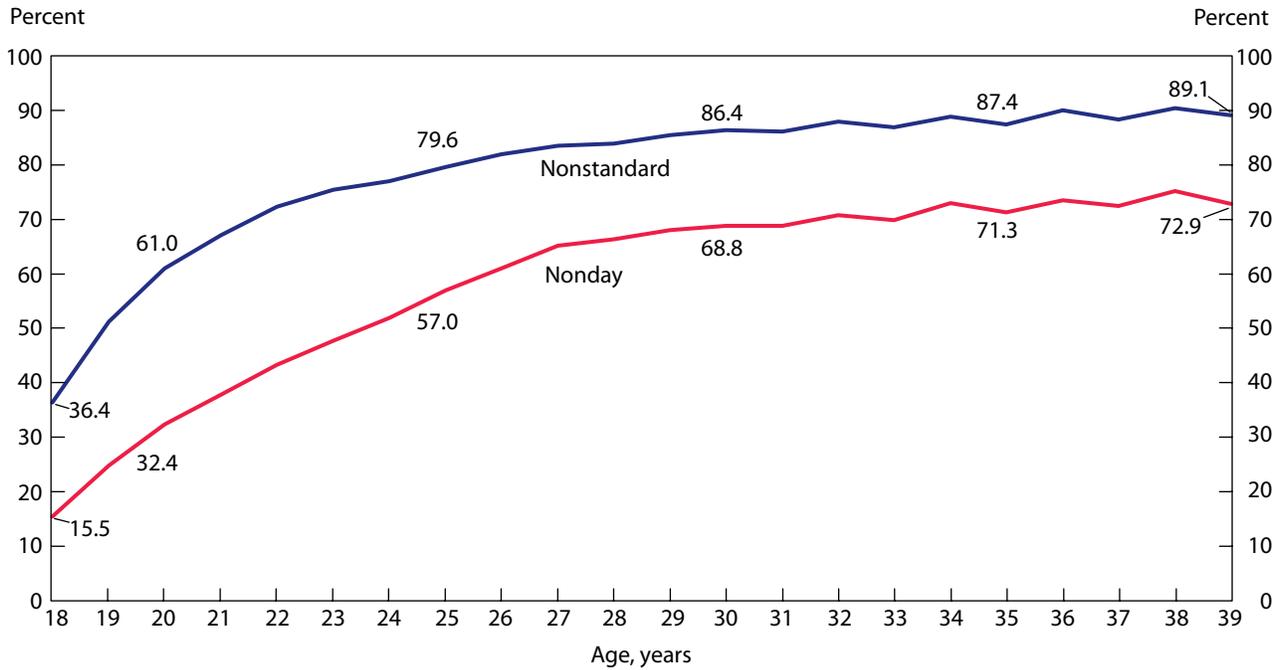
Thus far, the percentages reported have been for a particular nonstandard work schedule at a specific age and do not reveal the cumulative work schedule experience of individuals over time. As shown in chart 6, by age 39 the percentage of the full cohort (regardless of employment status—employed, not employed, working full time, working part time, and so forth—each year) who ever worked a nonstandard schedule, broadly defined, between ages 18 and 39 is extremely high: 89.1 percent. Even limiting the definition to only nonday schedules reveals a percentage

that is still strikingly high: 72.9 percent. Most experience with nonstandard work schedules, broadly defined, is attained by age 30 (86.4 percent, compared with 68.8 percent for nondaytime work specifically).

Excluding nonstandard schedules worked by respondents who were enrolled in school makes a big difference in experience with such schedules at the younger ages, but does not change the percentages substantially for those in their midtwenties. Chart 7 shows that, by age 39, 87.2 percent of the cohort worked a nonstandard schedule, broadly defined, at some time, and 71.3 percent had worked nondays. These are remarkably high percentages.¹⁶

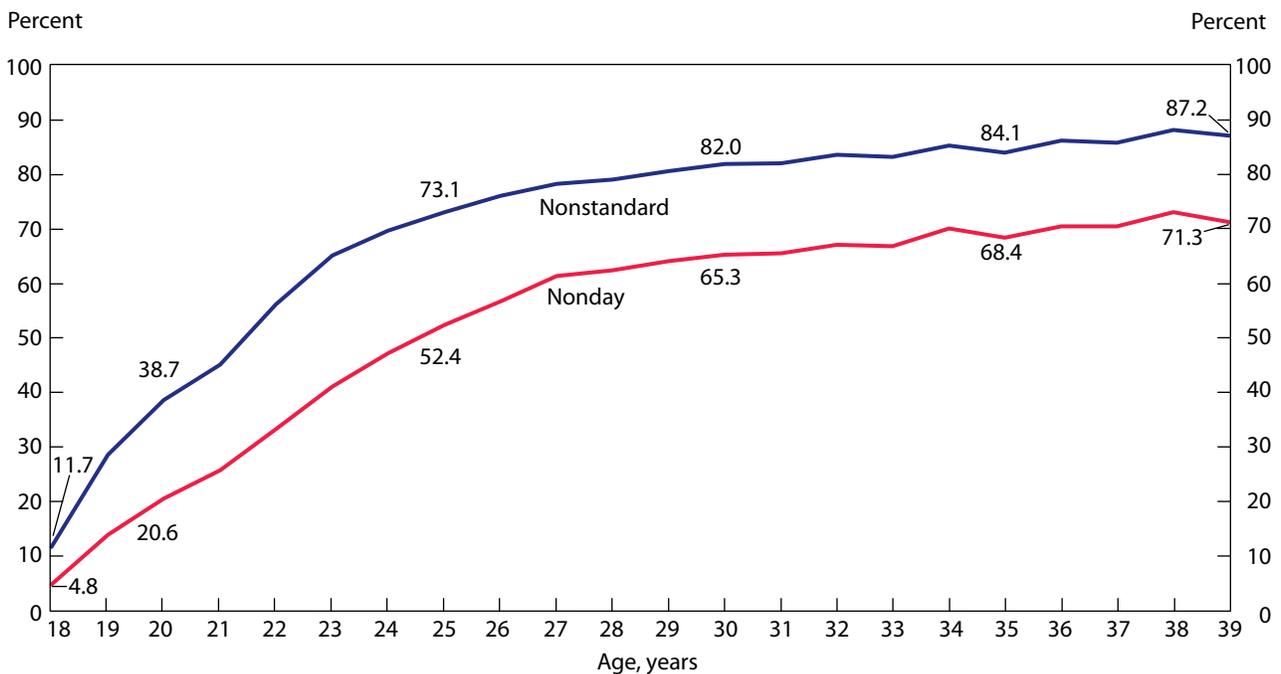
Members of the cohort ages 18 to 39 are not always employed at each age; that is, some have more employment episodes over their worklives than others. It is thus appropriate to consider the percentage working at nonstandard times relative to the number of employment episodes undertaken from ages 18 to 30.¹⁷ As previously noted, these episodes refer to main jobs held at the time of the survey only and thus underestimate total experience with nonstandard work schedules. The findings are shown in table 1, for all nonstandard and nonday work undertaken during those ages, and in table 2, which excludes

Chart 6. Percentage of cohort who ever worked a nonstandard or nonday schedule at each age from 18 to 39 years, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979



NOTE: Values shown indicate percentages for selected ages based on common demographic intervals of 5 years after age 20.

Chart 7. Percentage of cohort who ever worked a nonstandard or nonday schedule at each age from 18 to 39 years, not counting nonstandard or nonday schedules when the person was enrolled in school, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979



NOTE: Values shown indicate percentages for selected ages based on common demographic intervals of 5 years after age 20.

such work schedules for those enrolled in school while employed.¹⁸

Table 1 shows that the percentage of the cohort with some work experience who never worked a nonstandard schedule, whether the latter is defined narrowly (nonday) or broadly (to include “time varies”), is small: 27.0 per-

cent and 12.8 percent, respectively. On the other end of the continuum, only 5.1 percent of those who were ever employed always worked nondays but 10.6 percent always worked a broadly defined nonstandard schedule. Substantial proportions also are evident for those who had more than zero, but less than 50 percent, of employment

Table 1. Percentage of employment episodes that were nonstandard or nonday from ages 18 to 30 years for those with some employment experience during those ages, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979

All employment episodes	Total	Men	Women	Hispanic	Black
Percentage, x, working a nonstandard work schedule					
Total	100.0 (n = 6,015)	100.0 (n = 3,110)	100.0 (n = 2,905)	100.0 (n = 1,176)	100.0 (n = 1,788)
0	12.8	11.6	14.0	16.7	14.1
0 < x < 50	48.5	50.0	47.0	50.4	40.0
50 ≤ x < 100	28.2	29.1	27.2	23.1	30.2
100	10.6	9.4	11.8	9.8	15.7
Percentage, x, working a nonday work schedule					
Total.	100.0 (n = 6,015)	100.0 (n = 3,110)	100.0 (n = 2,905)	100.0 (n = 1,176)	100.0 (n = 1,788)
0	27.0	25.1	29.1	30.0	23.1
0 < x < 50	51.4	54.3	48.4	49.1	44.8
50 ≤ x < 100	16.5	16.7	16.3	15.5	22.5
100	5.1	3.9	6.3	5.4	9.6
	Non-Black Non-Hispanic	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college	College degree or higher
Percentage, x, working a nonstandard work schedule					
Total	100.0 (n = 3,051)	100.0 (n = 950)	100.0 (n = 2,460)	100.0 (n = 1,450)	100.0 (n = 468)
0	12.2	17.9	14.6	7.7	8.7
0 < x < 50	49.8	37.5	45.7	53.9	63.8
50 ≤ x < 100	28.2	27.6	27.4	31.6	22.2
100	9.7	17.0	12.2	6.9	5.3
Percentage, x, working a nonday work schedule					
Total	100.0 (n = 3,051)	100.0 (n = 950)	100.0 (n = 2,460)	100.0 (n = 1,450)	100.0 (n = 468)
0	27.5	26.9	28.1	22.8	34.1
0 < x < 50	52.7	43.3	47.7	59.6	58.2
50 ≤ x < 100	15.5	18.7	18.8	14.4	6.6
100	4.3	11.1	5.3	3.1	1.1

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent.

episodes in which they worked a nonstandard or nonday schedule, as well as those whose number of employment episodes of nonstandard or nonday work ranged from 50 percent to less than 100 percent.

As expected, when nonstandard schedules worked by a person who is enrolled in school are excluded (see table 2), the percentage who never experience such employment is

seen to be higher: 38.0 percent worked no nondays, and 25.9 percent worked no nonstandard schedules, broadly defined. Still, substantial proportions are left with some experience thereof, and 5.4 percent and 10.4 percent worked only nonday and nonstandard schedules, respectively.

As regards gender differences, tables 1 and 2 show that women are somewhat more likely than men both to never

Table 2. Percentage of employment episodes that were nonstandard or nonday from ages 18 to 30 years for those with some employment experience during those ages, not counting nonstandard or nonday schedules when the person was enrolled in school, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14 to 18 years in 1979

All employment episodes	Total	Men	Women	Hispanic	Black
Percentage, x, working a nonstandard work schedule					
Total	100.0 (n = 5,934)	100.0 (n = 3,071)	100.0 (n = 2,863)	100.0 (n = 1,159)	100.0 (n = 1,757)
0	25.9	24.3	27.5	25.7	21.7
0 < x < 50	39.5	42.1	36.9	44.8	37.1
50 ≤ x < 100	24.2	24.3	24.1	19.3	26.6
100	10.4	9.4	11.5	10.2	14.7
Percentage, x, working a nonday work schedule					
Total	100.0 (n = 5,934)	100.0 (n = 3,071)	100.0 (n = 2,863)	100.0 (n = 1,159)	100.0 (n = 1,757)
0	38.0	36.3	39.8	37.8	29.7
0 < x < 50	40.5	43.6	37.2	41.8	40.4
50 ≤ x < 100	16.1	15.8	16.5	15.1	20.4
100	5.4	4.3	6.6	5.3	9.6
	Non-Black Non-Hispanic	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college	College degree or higher
Percentage, x, working a nonstandard work schedule					
Total	100.0 (n = 3,018)	100.0 (n = 946)	100.0 (n = 2,444)	100.0 (n = 1,422)	100.0 (n = 465)
0	26.6	19.3	19.9	30.5	44.5
0 < x < 50	39.5	36.7	41.6	40.8	36.0
50 ≤ x < 100	24.2	27.2	26.7	21.1	15.5
100	9.7	16.7	11.8	7.7	4.0
Percentage, x, working a nonday work schedule					
Total	100.0 (n = 3,018)	100.0 (n = 946)	100.0 (n = 2,444)	100.0 (n = 1,422)	100.0 (n = 465)
0	39.4	28.7	32.5	44.0	58.5
0 < x < 50	40.4	42.1	43.2	38.4	33.4
50 ≤ x < 100	15.5	18.5	18.9	13.3	6.7
100	4.7	10.7	5.4	4.3	1.4

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not sum 100.0 percent.

work and to always work nonstandard times (whether narrowly or broadly defined). Otherwise, gender-related differences are small in the in-between range. With respect to race or ethnicity, Blacks clearly are most likely to always have nonstandard schedules (regardless of definition) when employed. Hispanics and non-Black non-Hispanics show substantially lower percentages of those who always worked such schedules, however defined and regardless of whether the worker is or is not enrolled in school. When it comes to never having worked such schedules, however, for the broad (but not narrow) definition, and only including such employment when enrolled in school, it is non-Black non-Hispanics who show the lowest levels, albeit close to that of Blacks.

Education (by age 22) shows a very marked contrast between those with a high school diploma or less and those with some college experience, and the pattern varies with whether nonstandard employment is or is not counted when the worker is enrolled in school. When such employment is counted, those with college experience are seen to be much more likely to have at least some episodes of nonstandard employment, broadly defined, than those with a high school diploma or less. When nonstandard employment while one is enrolled in school is not counted, nonstandard employment, broadly defined, is much *less* likely among those with college experience than those with a high school diploma

or less. For nonday employment specifically, this reversal in pattern is evident only for those with some college (but no college degree). These findings suggest that college students are especially likely to benefit from the flexibility of nonstandard hours, broadly defined.

To adjust for the fact that the interviews became biennial from 1994 to 2004 and that respondents varied in age when this occurred, analyses were carried out for only even-numbered years since 1980, giving all respondents the same (but a reduced) number of potential employment episodes. Similar patterns were found.

The descriptive analysis thus far reveals bivariate relationships of gender, race or ethnicity, and education to nonstandard and nonday work schedules. This is an important first finding in a consideration of nonstandard work schedules over the course of one's working life. The next question to ask is whether each of these variables is a determinant of a person's ever working a nonstandard schedule, broadly or narrowly defined and controlling for the other two variables. To answer this question, regressions were run on whether one ever worked a nonstandard or nonday schedule by age 30, with and without counting nonstandard and nonday schedules when the person was enrolled in school. The results of the regressions are shown in table 3. (Here, we are examining neither the extent of such employment

Table 3. Logit regressions on the variable "ever worked a nonstandard or nonday schedule by age 30," counting and not counting nonstandard and nonday schedules when enrolled as a student, NLSY79, 1979–2004, cohort ages 14–18 years in 1979 (N = 4,961)

Category	Nonstandard work schedule				Nonday work schedule			
	Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 1b	Model 2b	Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 1b	Model 2b
Women	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)
Men	¹ .192 (.079)	.134 (.081)	² .200 (.077)	.147 (.079)	² .300 (.108)	.215 (.112)	² .288 (.096)	¹ .222 (.098)
Non-Black non-Hispanic	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)
Black	.056 (.081)	¹ .168 (.083)	.085 (.079)	¹ .191 (.081)	² -.293 (.104)	-.160 (.107)	¹ -.184 (.094)	-.066 (.096)
Hispanic	² -.263 (.095)	¹ -.235 (.096)	² -.252 (.093)	¹ -.226 (.094)	³ -.518 (.121)	³ -.481 (.122)	³ -.462 (.111)	³ -.431 (.111)
Less than a high school diploma (0–11th grade)	.029 (.114)	.145 (.117)	.094 (.113)	.206 (.116)	-.240 (.134)	-.105 (.137)	-.110 (.129)	.016 (.132)
High school graduate ⁴	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)	(ref.)
Some college ⁴	¹ .245 (.098)	¹ .224 (.099)	.015 (.094)	-.005 (.095)	³ .762 (.147)	³ .732 (.148)	.171 (.118)	.144 (.119)
College degree or higher (4 or more years of college)	² -.371 (.129)	² -.397 (.129)	³ -.414 (.127)	³ -.439 (.127)	¹ .422 (.205)	.385 (.206)	.199 (.172)	.167 (.173)
Number of employment episodes by age 30	(⁵)	³ .064 (.013)	(⁵)	³ .061 (.012)	(⁵)	³ .073 (.017)	(⁵)	³ .068 (.015)
Intercept	³ .681 (.075)	.146 (.124)	³ .567 (.073)	.054 (.122)	³ 1.641 (.098)	³ 1.047 (.154)	³ 1.405 (.090)	³ .848 (.141)

¹ $p < .05$.

² $p < .01$.

³ $p < .001$.

⁴ Including those with a GED diploma.

⁵ Model does not control for this variable.

NOTE: Estimates shown are not standardized; standard errors follow in parentheses. Models 1a and 2a model nonstandard and nonday schedules regardless of whether the person was enrolled in school. Model 1b and 2b do not model either nonstandard or nonday schedules when the person was enrolled in school. (Ref.) = reference category.

over the worklife nor the age at which the employment occurred.) For each approach (with and without counting nonstandard and nonday schedules when the person was enrolled in school), two models are presented for each type of work schedule, with and without consideration of the number of employment episodes.¹⁹

The table shows that, for those models which count nonstandard and nonday schedules when the person was enrolled in school (hereafter, the “full count”; see models 1a and 2a), over the course of one’s worklife up to age 30, men are significantly more likely than women to have experienced nonstandard work schedules, whether broadly or narrowly defined. The difference becomes statistically insignificant for the broad definition when the number of employment episodes is controlled for, but not for nonstudent nonday employment (model 2b), a schedule that men are more likely than women to have experienced.

With regard to race or ethnicity, for the full count the broad definition shows Blacks with significantly *more* nonstandard work experience only upon adjusting for differences in the number of employment episodes and *less* likely to have nonday employment experience only upon *not* adjusting for the number of such episodes. These relationships obtain even when student nonstandard employment and nonday employment are not counted. Hispanics are significantly less likely than non-Black non-Hispanics to have worked nonstandard and nonday schedules according to these regressions with controls, whether such schedules are broadly or narrowly defined and whether such employment undertaken while one is enrolled in school is or is not counted.

For education (at age 22), the findings are mixed. For the full count (models 1a and 2a), those with a college degree are less likely to have experienced nonstandard work, broadly defined, and more likely to have experienced nonday work than those with just a high school diploma. Those with some college are significantly more likely to have experienced both nonstandard and nonday work, either broadly or narrowly defined. The negative relationship of a college degree to nonstandard work experience, broadly defined, obtains when such employment while one is enrolled in school is not counted. The positive relationship of a college degree to nonday work experience (without the control for the number of employment episodes) no longer obtains when such employment while one is enrolled in school is not counted.

The results presented in this section indicate that a life course perspective on the basic demographic determinants of work schedule behavior that are examined herein is complex. Results vary by which definition of nonstandard employment is considered (broad or narrow) and whether

nonstandard employment undertaken while one is enrolled in school is counted. Clearly, further analysis is needed to explain these variations.

THIS FIRST LOOK AT NONSTANDARD WORK SCHEDULES over the course of one’s worklife reveals an extremely high percentage with such experience during the ages of 18 to 39. Indeed, by age 39 almost 90 percent of all respondents have had some experience with nonstandard schedules, broadly defined. For nonday employment specifically, the percentage is still more than 70 percent. These percentages remain high even when nonstandard employment while one is enrolled in school is not counted.

Perhaps the chief implication of the findings presented in this article is that results based on cross-sectional studies stand in need of some supplementation. Over the course of people’s worklives, gender accounts for only small differences, with men showing somewhat higher or equal levels of nonstandard employment than women, whether such employment is broadly or narrowly defined. As regards race or ethnicity, its relationship to nonstandard work experience depends on age and, again, whether such employment is broadly or narrowly defined. At the young ages, it is non-Black non-Hispanics who are most likely to work nonstandard schedules, broadly defined, and Blacks who are most likely to work nonday employment schedules specifically (excluding those whose hours vary). The differences narrow with age for both work schedules. When it comes to education, it is the young college educated who are especially likely to work at nonstandard times. The difference, however, between that group and groups with other levels of education narrows when the type of work is nonday employment. Finally, whereas participation in nonstandard schedules, broadly defined, drops markedly after ages 18 to 23 and then is fairly stable, there is remarkable stability for all ages as regards nonday employment.

The regression analyses that were run in the study presented in this article, both with and without counting nonstandard employment while one is enrolled in school, revealed some complex relationships between the three basic demographic variables: gender, race or ethnicity, and education. More detailed studies could include an analysis of the movement in and out of nonstandard schedules over one’s worklife from a multivariate perspective. Such a study might reveal some of the determinants of nonstandard work hours and the implications of a nonstandard work schedule on personal and family life.²⁰ Clearly, what is needed is a broader and more dynamic view of such an important and pervasive social phenomenon than is afforded by the usual cross-sectional examination. □

Notes

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¹ See Harriet B. Presser, *Working in a 24/7 Economy: Challenges for American Families* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2003); and Terrence M. McMennamin, "A Time to work: recent trends in shift work and flexible schedules," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2007, pp. 3–15, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/12/art1full.pdf> (visited June 30, 2011).

² Presser, *Working in a 24/7 Economy*.

³ See Juliet Schor, *The Overworked American* (New York, Basic Books, 1991); John P. Robinson and Geoffrey Godbey, *Time for Life: The Surprising Ways Americans Use Their Time* (University Park, PA, Pennsylvania State University Press, 1997); Jerry A. Jacobs and Kathleen Gerson, *The Time Divide: Work, Family, and Gender Inequality* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 2004); and Suzanne Bianchi, John P. Robinson, and Melissa A. Milkie, *Changing Rhythms of American Families* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006).

⁴ The ethno-racial category "Non-Black non-Hispanics" includes those whose race was coded "White" or "other." The latter grouping includes Asians, Eskimos, and Pacific Islanders.

⁵ Presser, *Working in a 24/7 Economy*.

⁶ Daniel S. Hamermesh, *Workdays, Workhours, and Work Schedules: Evidence from the United States and Germany* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1996).

⁷ Presser, *Working in a 24/7 Economy*.

⁸ See Diane R. Gold, Suzanne Rogacz, Naomi Bock, Tor D. Tosteson, Timothy M. Baum, Frank E. Speizer, and Charles A. Czeisler, "Rotating Shift Work, Sleep, and Accidents Related to Sleepiness in Hospital Nurses," *American Journal of Public Health*, July 1992, pp. 1011–14; and Nancy P. Gordon, Paul D. Cleary, Claire E. Parker, and Charles A. Czeisler, "The Prevalence and Health Impact of Shiftwork," *American Journal of Public Health*, October 1986, pp. 1225–28.

⁹ Graham L. Staines and Joseph H. Pleck, *The Impact of Work Schedules on the Family* (Ann Arbor, MI, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1983).

¹⁰ Lynn White and Bruce Keith, "The Effect of Shift Work on the Quality and Stability of Marital Relations," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, May 1990, pp. 453–62.

¹¹ See Harriet B. Presser, "Nonstandard Work Schedules and Marital Instability," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, February 2000, pp. 93–110, and *Working in a 24/7 Economy*; Kelly D. Davis, W. Benjamin Goodman, Amy E. Pirretti, and David M. Almeida, "Nonstandard Work Schedules, Perceived Family Well-Being, and Daily Stressors," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, November 2008, pp. 991–1003; and Ariel Kalil, Kathleen M. Ziol-Guest, and Jodie Levin Epstein, "Nonstandard Work and Marital Instability: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, October 2010, pp. 1289–1300.

¹² See Karen Bogen and Pamela Joshi, "Bad Work or Good Work: The Relationship of Part-Time and Nonstandard Work Schedules to Parenting and Child Behavior in Working Poor Families," paper presented at the NICHD conference titled "Working Poor Families: Coping as Parents and Workers," 2002; Wen-Jui Han, "Maternal Nonstandard Work Schedules and Child Cognitive Outcomes," *Child Development*, January 2005, pp. 137–54; Jody Heymann, *The Widening Gap: Why America's Working Families Are in Jeopardy and What Can Be Done About It* (New York, Basic Books, 2000); Pamela Joshi and Karen Bogen, "Nonstandard Schedules and Young Children's Behavioral Outcomes among Working Low-income Families," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, February 2007, pp. 139–56; and Emily Rosenberg and Christopher R. Morett, "The Effect of Parents' Joint Work Schedules on Infants' Behavior Over the First Two Years of Life: Evidence from the ECLSB," *Journal of Maternal and Child Health*, November 2009, pp. 732–44.

¹³ Daniel P. Miller and Wen-Jui Han, "Maternal Nonstandard Work Schedules and Adolescent Overweight," *American Journal of Public Health*, August 2008, pp. 1495–1502.

¹⁴ For the years 1990 to 2004, both the "self-defined" and "clock" questions were asked. There was little difference in the numbers reporting a regular day shift; most of the differences reported were among those designating evening and night shifts, which are combined in this article.

¹⁵ Includes a General Educational Development (GED) high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁶ An alternative approach to removing the youth effect on whether a person ever worked nonstandard hours counted only nonstandard work from ages 22 to 39. This analysis (not shown) produced percentages for that age range which were similar to those obtained when the younger ages were included.

¹⁷ The analysis of this aspect of one's worklife is limited to a ceiling of age 30 in order to maximize the sample size, considering that almost all of a person's experience with nonstandard work has occurred by that age.

¹⁸ The focus here is on the *percentage* of episodes that were nonstandard, rather than the number of episodes, because, as was observed earlier, data are available only for every other year from 1991 to 2004; also, employment data are missing for some individuals for some years but not others. Moreover, there are no data between the survey's annual or biennial interviews. Accordingly, as noted, estimates of the number of episodes are underestimated with the available data.

¹⁹ In the models that consider the number of employment episodes, that variable is underestimated. (See note 18.)

²⁰ A key determinant of nonstandard work schedules is one's occupation. For cross-sectional analyses of this variable, see the following works by Presser: *Working in a 24/7 Economy*; "Race-Ethnic Differences in Nonstandard Work Schedules," *Work and Occupations*, November 2003, pp. 412–39; "Job, Family, and Gender: Determinants of Nonstandard Work Schedules Among Employed Americans," *Demography*, November 1995, pp. 577–98; and "Job Characteristics of Spouses and Their Work Shifts," *Demography*, November 1984, pp. 575–89.

APPENDIX: Age difference in whether a person is employed full or part time, by work schedule

Table A-1. Weighted percent distribution of those employed, those working nonstandard schedules, and those working nonday schedules who work part time or full time at ages 18, 30, and 39				
Age	Status	Employed	Nonstandard work schedule	Nonday work schedule
18	Part time	61.4	74.9	76.1
	Full time	38.6	25.1	23.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>N</i> (unweighted)	2,984	817	1,838
30	Part time	12.7	20.6	23.5
	Full time	87.3	79.4	76.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>N</i> (unweighted)	3,991	792	1,179
39	Part time	14.0	16.2	26.7
	Full time	86.0	83.8	73.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>N</i> (unweighted)	1,765	283	444
NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent.				

Tackling complexity in retirement benefits: challenges and directions for the NCS

As the retirement benefits landscape has become more complex, it has become more challenging for the National Compensation Survey to capture it comprehensively; the data presented in this article indicate that the current NCS statistics are still very useful but identify some areas in which improvements could be made

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Retirement benefits have long been a prominent component of compensation in America. In 1986, they composed 3.8 percent of all compensation paid to private industry workers,¹ and this percentage has remained relatively stable through the decades: in December 2009, contributions to retirement were 3.4 percent.² Yet, beneath this relative stability in compensation share, the retirement benefits landscape has undergone many changes, bringing increased diversity and complexity to the underlying offerings. The BLS National Compensation Survey (NCS) has tried to keep up with this evolution by making appropriate changes as time has gone along, and for the most part it has been successful. But this process entails tradeoffs between continuity and responsiveness, so challenges to accurate reporting will always remain.

This article briefly reviews the evolution of the retirement benefits landscape and the adjustments made by the succession of BLS benefits surveys. It then discusses some of the ongoing challenges faced by the NCS in dealing with new complexity in retirement benefits. One challenge is

the increasing number of defined benefit plans that have been “frozen,” which raises concerns about measures of benefit access; another challenge is the expanding role of retirement-savings vehicles having no employer contribution, which are becoming a fundamental component of the retirement benefits landscape. After detailing these particular challenges, the article discusses a larger implication of the growing complexity of retirement plans: the increasing difficulty of using statistics that are based on retirement plans (as opposed to people) to understand the experiences of individual workers. We envision an expansion in the outputs of the NCS to include measures tracking the prevalence of various plan features across different types of plans, and we work through an example using microdata from the current survey.

The evolution of retirement benefits

As described in detail by Patrick W. Seburn, pensions in the United States have a long history that dates back to the plans offered by several railroads, banks, and utility companies in the late 1800s and early 1900s.³ By the 1970s, retirement plans had risen in preva-

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lence to cover about 50 percent of the workforce,⁴ and most conformed to the same structure—that of the defined benefit plan. In 1974, Congress passed the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) to safeguard the accrued benefits of workers. By adding section 401(k) to the Internal Revenue Code, ERISA also established an additional vehicle for tax-deferred retirement savings through the employer, and soon the number of defined contribution plans began to grow precipitously.

When defined contribution plans first emerged, they were usually offered as supplements to defined benefit plans, which still dominated the landscape. However, this trend soon changed course, and more and more employers offered defined contribution plans as the primary retirement-savings vehicle for their employees.⁵ At the same time, many of the extant defined benefit plans were terminated, causing the total number of defined benefit plans to fall.⁶ By the mid-1990s, defined contribution plans were the predominant form of retirement-savings vehicle used by private industry workers.⁷

There have also been changes in the nature of retirement benefits within the defined benefit and defined contribution categories. In the 2000s, there was a sharp increase in the number of defined benefit plans that were “frozen”; when plans are frozen, new employees are barred from enrolling, and in some cases employers’ contributions end altogether.⁸ Among defined contribution plans, there has been a continual growth in the diversity of plan details. Several new plan types have come into being, such as savings incentive match plans for employees (SIMPLEs) and simplified employee pensions (SEPs). Many employers began to offer more than one defined contribution plan in order to take advantage of the attractive features of each, or to offer hybrid plans that do not fit neatly into any typical structure. And in recent years, many plans have added features to encourage employees to make good retirement savings choices; such features include automatic enrollment and escalation to encourage saving, target-date funding⁹ to facilitate good investing choices, and annuity disbursement options to help manage longevity concerns.

Finally, another important development has been growth in plans in the gray area between retirement benefits and administrative conveniences: savings accounts set up by employers to which employees may contribute tax-deferred dollars, but to which the employer does not contribute at all.¹⁰ At first, these plans

were found primarily in the State and local government sector, where they were administered predominantly by independent sponsors such as TIAA-CREF. But in the last two decades, as 401(k) plans became more prevalent, pretax savings plans with no employer contribution were extended to considerable fractions of workers in the private sector. In 2010, the NCS reported that these plans were offered to 18 percent of all private industry workers. Meanwhile, their prevalence also grew among State and local government employers, to a rate of 55 percent in 2010.

The evolution of NCS benefit components

Although BLS has captured information on and reported on employee benefit practices for more than a century,¹¹ comprehensive studies of a wide range of employee benefits began in 1979 with the first Level of Benefits Survey. Since that time, with several different survey names and an expanding group of workers included in the sample, BLS data have been available nearly every year and have detailed the extent to which various employee benefits are available to workers and the characteristics of those benefits. These benefit surveys are now part of the National Compensation Survey.

Since 1979, the survey has operated on a plan basis. It first identifies any qualified benefit plans offered by each employer it surveys, and it then collects the relevant data about those plans. As discussed by Dworak-Fisher and Wiatrowski,¹² qualified plans have traditionally been identified on the basis of four concepts: they must entail some employer cost, their details must be inseparable (bundled together so that, if one applies, the others do as well), they must each fall within a single benefit area (such as health insurance and sick leave), and they must be offered to at least one worker.

For every qualified benefit plan, data are classified and collected hierarchically. Retirement plans are first divided into the defined benefit and defined contribution categories.¹³ These two categories are then divided into plan types.¹⁴ For example, a defined contribution plan might be a deferred-profit-sharing plan, a savings-and-thrift plan, a money-purchase plan, or any of a number of other plan types. The hierarchy continues as more is learned about the particular plan: Are its benefits based on employee tenure? Does it have any set limits on employee contributions? When the answers to questions like these are known, unnecessary or irrelevant questions are avoided, and the extent of data collected can be tailored on the basis of predeterminations of what might be most relevant about each plan type.

Over the years, the survey has been expanded and modified to adjust to the changing retirement benefits landscape, including the growing prominence of defined contribution

plans. But the basic structure—a plan basis and a hierarchical collection scheme—has remained. Three types of adaptations in particular have been relied on to accommodate the changing nature of retirement benefits. First, additional categories and questions have been added when a new type of plan or provision becomes prevalent. For example, as defined benefit plans increasingly were frozen, questions were added to record whether a plan was frozen or not and details about this status.

A second, extensively used tool has been the maintenance of multiple plan records. If an employer added a defined contribution plan as a supplement to its defined benefit offering(s), a separate record was added for the additional plan and defined benefit collection continued as before. If an employer delineated employee “tiers” to offer differing defined benefit formulas to employees of differing tenures, a separate plan record was maintained to describe the formula applying to each tier, and tiers not available to new employees were marked as frozen. If an employer offered a choice of several different defined contribution structures, the details of and participation rates in each structure were recorded separately. Finally, a third tool has been exploited to handle developments that are considered outside the traditional definition of a plan. As an add-on to the survey, employers are asked whether they provide a variety of other benefits.¹⁵ “Pretax savings plans with no employer contribution” have been included among these other benefits since 1986.

Challenges for retirement benefits in the NCS

Despite the many effective adjustments to the NCS to accommodate the evolution of the retirement benefits landscape, challenges still remain. Two challenges in particular are highlighted here, in each case illustrating a limitation in the application of the tools that the NCS program has usually used to make adjustments.

The first challenge is that the concepts underlying the NCS’s “access” statistics get strained when frozen plans are confronted. Access statistics measure the extent to which workers are employed in jobs in which benefits are present: a natural interpretation is that these statistics capture whether workers in a job are or will naturally become eligible to receive the benefit. One idiosyncrasy of access statistics is that since, by definition, all workers within a given job have the same access status, the statistics do not take account of information about plan eligibility. For example, in plans with eligibility requirements stipulating a minimum length of service with the employer, such as 6 months or a year, newly hired workers are counted as

having access even though they are not currently eligible to participate. Given that 3 percent to 4 percent of the labor force changes jobs in a usual month,¹⁶ it is likely that access rates often are considerably higher than eligibility rates. For the most part, this difference remains a definitional distinction, with no internal inconsistency between the access concept and the related statistics.¹⁷

But such consistency is more difficult to maintain among the growing number of defined benefit plans that have become frozen in recent years as employers have attempted to rein in their retirement benefit costs. As explained earlier, when an employer decides to freeze a plan, it bars entry into the plan; subsequent hires therefore can never participate. In addition, a plan freeze may alter the rate at which current participants accrue benefits, or curtail accrual in the plan altogether. In most cases, plan freezes are accompanied by the offer of a new or revised defined contribution plan.¹⁸

The NCS program has responded to the emergence of frozen plans principally by employing the tools discussed earlier. First, it has added several questions to the defined benefit component of the survey, allowing it to track the overall rate of incidence as well as some terms of the freezes being seen. Second, it has recorded multiple plan records when one plan is frozen and another is introduced, adding an indication of frozenness to the record of the frozen plan. The difficulty with these adjustments is that all workers in a job where a defined benefit plan is present continue to be counted as having access to the plan even after it becomes frozen. But some of those workers (those entering the establishment after the freeze) do not have access in any meaningful sense—they are not eligible for the plan and will never become eligible for it. As time goes on, the fraction of workers in the job that is frozen out of the plan will increase. Yet the access measure will continue to ascribe access to them all.

One can get an idea of the current impact of this difficulty by considering the participation rates calculated for workers with “access” to defined benefit plans. NCS publications refer to such numbers—participation conditional on access—as “takeup rates.” Table 1 shows defined benefit plan takeup rates for the full 2010 sample as well as for two subsamples: workers with access to a frozen defined benefit plan but not a nonfrozen defined benefit plan, and workers with access to at least one nonfrozen defined benefit plan. The former group makes up 24 percent of the total, and the latter makes up 76 percent.

The table shows that frozenness has a statistically significant effect on defined benefit plan participation. Plan participation is nearly universal (97 percent) among work-

Table 1. Participation in retirement plans, all private industry workers with access to defined benefit plans, 2010

Group of workers	Percentage of workers participating in:		
	Defined benefit plan	Defined contribution plan	Any retirement plan
All private industry workers	91	55	94
Frozen defined benefit plans only	73	60	84
Nonfrozen defined benefit plans only	97	54	98

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

ers with a nonfrozen plan, but it is only 73 percent among workers with only a frozen plan. The impact of this difference on the overall access rate reported by the NCS can be calculated by considering two main points:

- Twenty-four percent of those with access to defined benefit plans have access to a frozen plan only, that is, a plan that excludes at least some workers. The workers in this category are about 5 percent of all private industry workers.
- There is a 24-percentage-point difference (97 – 73 = 24) in “takeup” between workers with a frozen plan only and workers with at least one nonfrozen plan. This difference is likely a good approximation of the fraction of workers in frozen plans who are actually frozen out of the plan.

Combining these two points, one can infer that about 1.2 percent (.05 × .24 = .012) of all private industry workers are considered by the NCS to have access to a defined benefit plan but in fact are frozen out of it. This impact is, as of yet, relatively small. But it is growing, and it can be expected to grow further. At a minimum, existing freezes will apply to greater fractions of employees as turnover dictates that a growing fraction of workers will have been hired postfreeze. In addition, several experts have noted that they expect more plans to become frozen.¹⁹

Table 1 also illustrates a slightly greater participation rate in defined contribution plans among workers whose only defined benefit plan is frozen (a rate of 60 percent) as compared with workers with access to a nonfrozen defined benefit plan (54 percent). The higher take-up rate of defined contribution plans by people working at

establishments where all defined benefit plans are frozen mitigates to some extent the difference between the two groups' overall retirement plan participation rates, which are shown in the final column. Table 2 reveals the source of this difference: workers with access only to frozen defined benefit plans are significantly more likely to have access to defined contribution plans than workers with access to nonfrozen defined benefit plans. This is entirely consistent with the tendency noted earlier for employers to offer a new defined contribution plan when instituting a defined benefit plan freeze.

The expected growth in the impact of frozen defined benefit plans suggests that questions about the eligibility of workers by plan should be added to the NCS. Two kinds of questions seem appropriate: questions intended to identify the eligibility provisions of the freeze, and questions designed to determine the percentage of workers frozen out of the plan. Even before such questions are added to the survey, the NCS program should estimate eligibility for frozen plans from the data that have been collected on the plans' participation rates. Note that adjustments resulting from the addition of such questions would have the effect of reducing the NCS's estimates of defined benefit access to levels very close to its current estimates of defined benefit participation; for example, it is estimated that in 2010 the access rate reported in NCS bulletins would be amended from 20 percent to 19 percent, the same as the percentage reported for defined benefit participation.

A second challenge that the NCS faces is that its traditional definition of a qualified plan prevents it from capturing the full range of retirement benefits enjoyed by workers. As mentioned earlier, a growing fraction of workers have access to plans allowing them to save on

Table 2. Access to defined contribution plans, all private industry workers with access to defined benefit plans, 2010

Group of workers	Percentage of workers with access to:	
	Defined benefit plan only	Defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan
All private industry workers	29	71
Frozen defined benefit plans only	19	81
Nonfrozen defined benefit plans only	32	68

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

a pretax basis without receiving any contribution from the employer, evidencing a growing role for such plans in employers' efforts to attend to their employees' retirement needs. But these plans do not meet the definition of a retirement benefit plan as defined by the NCS, because they do not entail a direct employer cost. Consequently, the approach employed by the NCS to gather information about them has been to track them through its "other benefits" section. In this section, the only piece of information gathered is whether a plan exists—participation and plan details are not collected.

It is possible to address one aspect of this challenge—the separation of the reporting of retirement savings plans from that of other retirement benefits—by folding the information collected on access to these savings plans into tables tracking access to defined benefit and defined contribution plans. In fact, this approach was used for the State and local government sector in a recent article.²⁰ Table 3 gives updated figures for some of the key findings in that article.

This table shows the incidence of pretax savings plans with no employer contribution in the State and local government sector: 55 percent of workers in this sector have access to such a plan. These plans are especially prevalent among State government and college/university workers, and it is greater at large establishments than at small establishments. But, in part because access to other retirement benefits is quite prevalent among government workers, the inclusion of pretax savings plans with no employer contribution increases the overall retirement benefit ac-

cess rate by only 2 percentage points.

Table 4 provides some detail on the extent to which pretax savings plans with no employer contribution are associated with other retirement benefits in the public sector. The table shows that, among State and local government workers who have access to a pretax savings plan with no employer contribution, 90 percent also have a defined benefit plan. Only 5 percent of the time are the pretax savings plans the only retirement benefit to which such a worker has access. Among the various subpopulations in the table, the reported rates of stand-alone savings plans do not exceed 8 percent. This paints a picture in which pretax savings plans serve primarily as supplements, with State and local government workers preparing for retirement predominantly via old-fashioned pensions and the employer providing an extra vehicle for workers who want to save more. Indeed, the structure of retirement benefits in the State and local government sector retains a key similarity to the structure under which the BLS benefits program was developed: defined benefit plans are still primary for most employers, and defined contribution plans and other savings plans are secondary.

In the private sector, where defined contribution plans are now most often primary, the role of pretax savings plans with no employer contributions is less straightforward. What do the NCS data tell us about the role of such plans? Table 5 presents data for private industry workers corresponding to those in table 3 for State and local government workers. One can see here that pretax savings plans with no employer contribution are much less preva-

Table 3. Access to retirement and savings plans, State and local government workers, 2010

Group of workers	Percentage of workers with access to:				
	Defined benefit plan	Defined contribution plan	Either a defined benefit or a defined contribution plan	Pretax savings plan with no employer contribution	Any retirement or savings plan
All workers	84	29	90	55	92
Workers in elementary/secondary schools	92	16	92	52	95
Workers in colleges/universities	80	56	90	84	96
Workers in State government	87	43	92	74	96
Workers in local government	83	24	89	49	91
Small establishments (1–99 workers)	65	26	77	40	80
Medium-sized establishments (100–499 workers)	81	25	88	46	90
Large establishments (more than 499 workers)	88	31	93	61	95

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. Access to retirement and savings plans, State and local government workers with access to a pretax savings plan with no employer contribution, 2010

Group of workers	Percentage of workers with access to:			
	Defined benefit plan	Defined contribution plan	Either a defined benefit or a defined contribution plan	No other retirement plan (savings plan is stand-alone)
All workers	90	30	95	5
Workers in elementary/secondary schools	95	16	96	4
Workers in colleges/universities	82	58	92	8
Workers in State government	91	44	96	4
Workers in local government	90	23	95	5
Small establishments (1-99 workers)	85	31	92	8
Medium-sized establishments (100-499 workers)	89	25	95	5
Large establishments (more than 499 workers)	91	32	96	4

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Access to retirement and savings plans, private industry workers, 2010

Group of workers	Percentage of workers with access to:				
	Defined benefit plan	Defined contribution plan	Either a defined benefit or a defined contribution plan	Pretax savings plan with no employer contribution	Any retirement plan
All workers	20	59	65	18	70
Workers in goods producing industries	29	65	72	16	77
Workers in service-providing industries	19	58	63	19	68
Small establishments (1-99 workers)	10	47	51	11	56
Medium-sized establishments (100-499 workers)	23	70	78	25	83
Large establishments (more than 499 workers)	47	75	85	30	91

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

lent in the private sector—only 18 percent of workers have access to them. That said, including them still raises the overall coverage rate by 5 percentage points, from 65 percent to 70 percent. So, their impact on overall coverage is actually greater in the private sector than in the public sector.

Table 6 shows the coverage of defined benefit and defined contribution plans among private industry workers with access to a pretax savings plan with no employer contribution. The figures in the table contrast with their public sector analogs in table 4 in a variety of ways. Unlike in the public sector, pretax savings plans in the private sector are more often seen in tandem with defined contribution plans (59 percent of the time) than with defined benefit plans (32 percent of the time). The table also shows that 27 percent of the time the savings plans are offered with

no other retirement plan. Among small establishments, this figure is 42 percent. These observations indicate that the pretax saving vehicles may play a more important role in private employers' retirement benefit packages than they do among government employers, despite a lower overall access rate. In many cases, rather than being peripheral add-ons to defined benefit pensions, they seem to be offered as full or partial substitutes for defined contribution plans, particularly among small employers. The role of pretax savings plans with no employer contribution in private industry establishments is one that is not yet understood well.

To gain a bit more insight, we consulted the retirement plan documents gathered in the NCS during data collection. Although the survey is not designed to retrieve documents relating to pretax savings plans with no employer

Table 6. Access to retirement and savings plans, private industry workers with access to a pretax savings plan with no employer contribution, 2010

Group of workers	Percentage of workers with access to:			
	Defined benefit plan	Defined contribution plan	Either a defined benefit or a defined contribution plan	No other retirement plan (savings plan is stand-alone)
All private industry workers	32	59	73	27
Workers in goods-producing industries	39	55	70	30
Workers in service-providing industries	31	60	74	26
Small establishments (1–99 workers)	22	48	58	42
Medium-sized establishments (100–499 workers)	27	66	79	21
Large establishments (more than 499 workers)	49	63	83	17

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

contribution, in practice much of the information in these documents is often picked up as the documentation for other plans is gathered. Inspecting a small, nonrepresentative sample of plan documents, we identified a few confounding factors that are present to some extent in the NCS database.

- In practice, employers do not always clearly distinguish between pretax savings plans with no employer contribution and various components of savings-and-thrift plans. Some employers combine the descriptions of pretax savings plans they offer with their descriptions of separate savings-and-thrift plans. Other employers describe savings-and-thrift plan components that do not include a match from the employer as if they were separate savings plans.
- Employers may sometimes offer separate pretax savings plans in order to provide features not available in their defined contribution plans, such as annuity distribution options.

At this point, this investigation into the particular circumstances under which one observes pretax savings plans with no employer contribution remains purely anecdotal. Since the NCS database does not contain any details about pretax savings plans with no employer contribution, it is difficult to get a more thorough picture of the roles being played by these plans in the private sector. But the analysis does suggest that these plans are considered a natural part of retirement benefits. Note also that other forums seem to consider such plans as important components of the retirement benefits picture. Studies of plan dynamics examine pretax savings plans and compare those with no employer match to those with matches in the same

context in which they compare plans with different match rates.²¹ Studies of retirement adequacy issues account for them and refer to them as zero-match defined contribution plans.²² Policies directed at increasing retirement savings rates take account of them; as an example, the payroll-deduction IRA has been designed as a similar type of vehicle.²³ To keep up with these developments, the NCS should expand its treatment of pretax savings plans having no employer contribution to a level commensurate with its treatment of other retirement plans: it should collect the participation rates of the workers in them and capture some of their features. Given these plans' similarity to savings-and-thrift plans and the wide variety of plans currently considered under the defined contribution umbrella, it seems natural to incorporate the related collection efforts into the NCS's defined contribution module. In addition to the convenience of doing so, another advantage of this approach is that it has potential for reducing the confusion and inaccuracy inherent in the coding process currently used to generate the data.

Combining benefit areas

As this article has shown, some of the remaining challenges confronted by the NCS in its endeavor to provide useful and accurate information about retirement benefits are fairly specific in nature—they result from particular developments in the retirement benefits landscape, and it appears that there are targeted remedies available for them. A more pervasive issue results, however, from the inherent difficulty in capturing and reporting on the increasing variety of retirement plans. As discussed earlier, the established NCS practice is to create order through a hierarchical collection scheme, adding layers and branches

to the hierarchy as needed. This scheme generally carries over to NCS outputs: each table of NCS statistics tends to focus on a particular segment of the data. But as the diversity of plans grows, the segment being described by any one table tends to become smaller, and it becomes harder to get an overall picture of the pertinent trends. For example, in the NCS bulletin describing defined contribution plan details,²⁴ one can consult different tables to learn about the details of the employee match among savings-and-thrift plans and about the determination of employer contributions among money-purchase plans. But putting these lessons together to say something about retirement benefits in general is a greater challenge.

In addition, more and more employers seem to be offering multiple plans, or plans that are hybrids of different types of plans. In such cases, even a given worker's experience with retirement plans is hard to grasp, because the multiple types of plans the worker faces are captured separately. A start to combining data from different plans is to track the incidence of different combinations of plans, as is done in table 7.

This table shows the variety of plan combinations being offered by employers and the extent to which they are offered. The bottom row shows that 35 percent of private industry workers have access to neither a defined benefit plan nor a defined contribution plan, consistent with the figure in table 5 showing that 65 percent have access to at least one plan. At the same time, 23 percent have access to more than one plan type: 9 percent have access to a combination of defined contribution plan types but not to a defined benefit plan, while another 14 (20 - 6 = 14) percent have access to both a defined benefit plan and at least one defined contribution plan. Within this last group, 3 percent have access to a defined benefit plan and multiple types of defined contribution plans. The table does not in-

clude the pretax savings plans with no employer contribution detailed in the previous section. Still, the prevalence of multiple plan types is clear.

With all of these plan combinations, a full accounting of all the opportunities faced by workers is difficult to assemble. How can the NCS address this difficulty? One potentially useful approach is to focus on a particular issue of interest and produce tables that combine information across plan types to inform that issue. For example, policymakers have recently been concerned with several consequences of the shift in benefits from defined benefit to defined contribution dominance, and various features have been introduced to defined contribution plans to address those concerns. Estimates calculated by combining records across plan types would be helpful in capturing the extent to which these new features have been successful in addressing the underlying issues.

One such issue is the extent to which workers are automatically enrolled in at least one retirement benefits plan. In its most recent detailed benefits bulletin,²⁵ the NCS includes some new tables about the extent of automatic-enrollment provisions observed in savings-and-thrift plans. But policy analysts might also be interested in measures that capture the extent to which employees have *any* plan with an automatic accumulation. It is possible to get a rough idea of this figure by piecing together various BLS outputs. Earlier in this article, it was estimated that 19 percent of private industry workers have access to a defined benefit plan from which they have not been frozen out; one might assume these workers have been automatically enrolled in their plans. In addition, table 7 shows that a prominent fraction of those workers without a defined benefit plan have access to a defined contribution plan; surely, some of these workers also must receive retirement accumulations automatically.

Table 7. Access to various types of retirement plans, private industry workers, 2010

Group of workers	All workers	Percentage of workers with access to:					
		No defined contribution plan	Savings-and-thrift plan only	Deferred-profit-sharing plan only	Money-purchase plan only	Other defined contribution plan only	Combination of defined contribution plan types
All workers	100	41	34	5	5	4	12
With access to a defined benefit plan	20	6	10	1	1	0	3
Without access to a defined benefit plan	80	35	24	4	3	4	9

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. Percentages of private industry workers with no access to a defined benefit plan who have access to selected types of defined contribution plans, 2010

Group of workers	All workers	With access to a money-purchase plan, ESOP, or SEP	Without access to a money-purchase plan, ESOP, or SEP
All workers	100	12	88
With access to a savings-and-thrift plan	40	4	36
Without access to a savings-and-thrift plan	60	8	52

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

Table 8 takes a closer look at workers who do not have access to a defined benefit plan as currently defined by the NCS. For this population, we cross-tabulate access to two groups of defined contribution plan types. Across the columns, we track access to plans for which automatic enrollment is typical (money-purchase plans, employee stock ownership plans, and SEPs), and down the rows we track access to savings-and-thrift plans, which sometimes include automatic enrollment provisions and sometimes do not.

It can be seen here that 12 percent of workers without access to a defined benefit plan have access to at least one defined contribution plan in which automatic enrollment is implied. An additional 36 percent of workers without access to a defined benefit plan do not have access to a defined contribution plan in which automatic enrollment is implied but do have access to a savings-and-thrift plan. Applying the estimate from the 2009 NCS bulletin²⁶ that 19 percent of savings-and-thrift plan participants have automatic-enrollment provisions, one can estimate that 19 percent ($100 \times .12 + 100 \times .36 \times .19 = 19$) of workers without defined benefit access have access to a defined contribution plan with automatic enrollment. Since the NCS program estimates that 80 percent of private industry workers do not have access to a defined benefit plan, this represents (19 percent \times 80 percent =) 15 percent of the private industry worker population.

One group of workers remains—the approximately 1.2 percent of private industry workers identified earlier who are frozen out of any defined benefit plan but are recorded as having access to one. As noted earlier, this is a small group, but it is expected to grow in the coming years,

and it is important to consider any defined contribution plans that employers may offer as a replacement. To approximate the fraction of these workers having access to a defined contribution plan with automatic enrollment, we track the rates of defined contribution access among all workers with access to a frozen defined benefit plan but no access to a nonfrozen defined benefit plan. We then apply these rates to the estimated frozen-out population. Table 9 is an analog to table 8, with the population constrained to private industry workers who have access to a frozen defined benefit plan but not to a nonfrozen defined benefit plan.

Among the workers covered in this table, 26 percent have access to a defined contribution plan type in which workers typically are enrolled automatically, while another 50 percent do not have one of these types of defined contribution plans but *do* have a savings-and-thrift plan. Again applying the estimate from the NCS that 19 percent of savings-and-thrift plan participants are automatically enrolled, one can estimate that about 36 percent ($100 \times .26 + 100 \times .50 \times .19 = 36$) of the population with access to only a frozen defined benefit plan also has access to a defined contribution plan with automatic enrollment. This rate is almost double the 19-percent figure calculated earlier for workers with no defined benefit plan, suggesting that some employers freezing their plans offer a defined contribution plan with automatic enrollment as a substitute. The rate of 36 percent implies that less than a half of a percent of private industry workers ($100 \times .012 \times .36 = 0.4$) are frozen out of their defined benefit plan but have access to a defined contribution plan with automatic enrollment.

Table 9. Percentages of private industry workers with access to only a frozen defined benefit plan who have access to selected types of defined contribution plans, 2010

Group of workers	All workers	With access to a money-purchase plan, ESOP, or SEP	Without access to a money-purchase plan, ESOP, or SEP
All workers	100	26	74
With access to a savings-and-thrift plan	67	17	50
Without access to a savings-and-thrift plan	33	9	24

SOURCE: Authors' calculations of data from the National Compensation Survey.

Putting it all together, one can estimate the percentage of private industry workers who are participating in a retirement benefit in which they were automatically enrolled.

- Nineteen percent have access to a defined benefit plan from which they are not frozen out.
- Fifteen percent have no defined benefit access but have access to a defined contribution plan with automatic enrollment.
- Less than half of 1 percent have access to a defined contribution plan with an automatic-enrollment feature despite being frozen out of their defined benefit plan.
- Adding these components together, one can estimate that about 35 percent of private industry workers have access to one or more retirement plans with automatic enrollment.²⁷ This represents about half of the population shown in table 5 to have access to some type of retirement plan (that is, half of the 70 percent of private industry workers who have access to any retirement plan).

This exercise demonstrates how the NCS data might be exploited to produce estimates of some population characteristics that span multiple types of retirement plans. Other questions could be explored this way as well. For example, a complementary question to the one answered in the last bullet point is, What percentage of workers have access to at least one retirement or savings plan in which enrollment is *voluntary*? Questions about the values of different plans might be answered by new measures of plan generosity that could be compared and aggregated across plan types.²⁸

There are several other questions of interest that are not feasibly answered given the currently available data but could be addressed with relatively minor changes to the survey. For example, it would be desirable to be able to compute a measure of the extent to which employees have access to at least one annuity-oriented payout at retirement. Such payouts are common to defined benefit plans. They are also increasingly being offered as options in defined contribution plans, and, as this article has indicated, some pretax savings plans with no employer contribution appear to be offered as a means to add an annuity option to an otherwise lump-sum-oriented defined contribution framework. Currently, the NCS collects data on annuity provisions within some plan categories but not within others; the resulting shortfall in completeness could easily be resolved with a few additional questions to add consistency

and strive towards completeness across the survey's hierarchy.

IN PURSUING ITS MISSION OF BEING THE LEADER in the provision of information about the pay and benefits provided to American workers, the NCS program has continuously evolved as it has adjusted to the evolution of the retirement benefits landscape. This adjustment process has largely been successful over the years. However, some recent developments in the benefits world seem to have exceeded the limits of the NCS's traditional means of adjustment, suggesting that further adjustments might be necessary. This article makes three basic recommendations as regards such adjustments:

1. The NCS program should consider addressing the frozen-plan situation by introducing the following additional question to the survey when frozen plans are encountered: What percent of current workers are frozen out of the plan? The information collected from this question could be used to adjust estimates of defined benefit access to exclude those who are frozen out. Alternatively, in consideration of the costs of additional questions in the survey, the NCS program could approximate the number of frozen-out workers by applying the information it collects on the participation rates in frozen and nonfrozen plans.
2. The NCS program should consider treating pretax savings plans with no employer costs as it does defined contribution plans, merging the questions about these plans into the defined contribution portion of the survey and collecting information on workers' participation as well as various plan details. In addition, it should consider tracking employer-managed IRA accounts in a similar way.²⁹
3. The NCS program should develop more tables that combine information from different plan types and different benefit areas. At the least, this process would result in some interesting new outputs such as the statistics on the prevalence of automatic enrollment that were calculated for this article. It also might entail revisions to the survey to make combining data easier. For example, a standardized annuity question could be applied across relevant segments of the survey.

It is important to recognize that the NCS program must

always take into account the many constraints it faces, including scarceness of program resources, sensitivity to the burden faced by its voluntary respondents, and limitations

on the extent to which respondents are able to retrieve accurate answers. Nonetheless, the recommendations presented in this article should be explored. □

Notes

¹ “Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, summer 1997, pp. 112–17, http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_031986.pdf (visited June 29, 2011); see table f-1 on p. 113.

² *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation – December 2009*, USDL 10–0283 (Bureau of Labor Statistics), Mar. 10, 2010, http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03102010.pdf (visited June 30, 2011); see table 5 on pp. 10–11.

³ Patrick W. Seburn, “Evolution of employer-provided defined benefit pensions,” *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1991, pp. 16–23.

⁴ Vincent P. Apilado, “Pension Funds, Personal Savings, and Economic Growth,” *The Journal of Risk and Insurance*, September 1972, pp. 397–404; see especially p. 400.

⁵ Survey of Consumer Finances data show that, in 1983, 87 percent of pensioned, full-time workers had a defined benefit plan, while only 40 percent had a defined contribution plan. By 1998, 79 percent of pensioned, full-time employees had a defined contribution plan while only 44 percent had a defined benefit plan. (See Leora Friedberg and Anthony Webb, “Retirement and the Evolution of Pension Structure,” *Journal of Human Resources*, spring 2005, pp. 281–308; see especially p. 281.)

⁶ See, for example, *Pension Insurance Data Book 2005* (Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, summer 2006), <http://www.pbgc.gov/documents/2005databook.pdf> (visited June 30, 2011); see especially p. 8.

⁷ According to “Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments, 1994,” Bulletin 2475 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1996), <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebb10001.pdf> (visited June 30, 2011), and “Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments, 1995,” Bulletin 2496 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1998), <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebb10015.pdf> (visited June 30, 2011), 15 percent of small-establishment employees participated in defined benefit plans in 1994 and 52 percent of medium- and large-establishment employees did so in 1995. The corresponding participation rates for defined contribution plans were 34 percent and 55 percent.

⁸ For example, according to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the number of hard-frozen plans among single employers rose from 2,898 (9.5 percent of all plans) in 2003 to 5,273 (18.0 percent of all plans) in 2007. For this and other information, see the *Pension Insurance Data Book 2009* (Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, summer 2010), <http://www.pbgc.gov/Documents/2009databook.pdf> (visited June 30, 2010); see especially p. 75. Notably, this continuing trend has been salient among the country’s largest employers. See, for example, “Pension Freezes Continue Among Fortune 1000 Companies in 2009” (Watson Wyatt Worldwide, August 2009), <http://www.watsonwyatt.com/us/pubs/insider/showarticle.asp?ArticleID=21857> (visited July 5, 2011). Note, however, that the incidence of frozen plans in terms of participants affected continues to lag behind proportions based on plan counts. For example, the NCS reported that, as of March 2009, only 15 percent of defined benefit plan participants were enrolled in frozen plans, as can be seen at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2009/ownership/civilian/table28a.pdf> (visited July 5, 2011).

⁹ The term “target-date funding” refers to an investment option that is based on a particular date when funds are expected to be withdrawn (e.g., when the worker expects to retire). Such options usually involve an automatically rebalancing portfolio of investments in which the investment fractions are adjusted as the target date approaches. See, for example, Craig Copeland, *Use of Target-Date Funds in 401(k) Plans, 2007*, Issue Brief No. 327 (Washington, DC, Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2009) http://www.ebri.org/pdf/briefspdf/EBRI_IB_3-2009_TrgtDtFnds.pdf (visited July 5, 2011).

¹⁰ For a more detailed discussion of these plans and their murky status as a benefit or a convenience, see Keenan Dworak-Fisher and William J. Wiatrowski, “What is a benefit plan? Clarifying the NCS definition as health and retirement benefits evolve,” *Monthly Labor Review*, this issue, pp. 29–34.

¹¹ See, for example, William J. Wiatrowski, “Family-related benefits in the workplace,” *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1990, pp. 28–33.

¹² Dworak-Fisher and Wiatrowski, “What is a benefit plan?”

¹³ Note that the first Level of Benefits survey, in 1979, captured data for a single category of retirement plans funded at least in part by the employer—a category called “pension plans.” The great majority of these were defined benefit plans, although there were some money-purchase plans as well. The defined benefit and defined contribution categories were introduced in the mid-1980s to accommodate the growth in the latter.

¹⁴ Note that the term “defined contribution” is applied liberally to a wide variety of plans in which employees accumulate their own retirement savings, including some plans, such as those based on profit sharing, that do not define a regular contribution. For more definitions of types of retirement plans classified by the NCS, see the “types of plans” entry in the NCS glossary of employee benefit terms at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20092010.htm#retirement_benefits (visited July 5, 2011).

¹⁵ The benefits covered in this separate part of the survey are miscellaneous; they include a laundry list of “other” benefits and establishment practices that includes such benefits as subsidized commuting and long-term care insurance.

¹⁶ See, for example, chart 3 in “Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey Highlights,” May 2011, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 12, 2010, http://www.bls.gov/web/jolts/jlt_labstatgraphs.pdf (visited July 18, 2011).

¹⁷ Note, however, that it is important for NCS publications to clearly define the access concept to help users avoid confusing it with the concept of eligibility.

¹⁸ See, for example, Scott F. Curtin, “Alternatives to Frozen Defined Benefit Pension Plans,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Aug. 28, 2009, <http://www.bls.gov/opus/cwc/cm20090826ar01p1.htm> (visited July 5, 2011).

¹⁹ For example, a recent McKinsey & Company report predicted a “continuing acceleration of plan freezings and terminations” through 2012; see *The Coming Shakeout in the Defined Benefit Market* (New York, NY, McKinsey & Company, 2007), <http://www1.mckinsey.com>.

[com/clientservice/bankingsecurities/pdf/coming_shakeout_in_defined_benefit_market.pdf](#) (visited July 5, 2011), p. 6. In an informal survey by Mercer in 2006, nearly half of the responding employers revealed that they were considering, or would soon consider, switching their defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans; see “To freeze or not to freeze: Observations on the US pension landscape” (Mercer Human Resource Consulting, 2006), [http://www.mmc.com/views/globalRetirement.pdf](#) (visited July 5, 2011). Alicia H. Munnell and Mauricio Soto cite high credit balances relative to income, high legacy costs, and low funding ratios as correlates of pension freezes and note that “it is reasonable to expect more plans with these characteristics to freeze in the future; see Alicia H. Munnell and Mauricio Soto, “Why Are Companies Freezing Their Pensions?” (Chestnut Hill, MA, Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, December 2007), [http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Working_Papers/wp_2007-22.pdf?wwparam=1309901281](#) (visited July 5, 2011). Barbara Butrica and colleagues suggest that a rapid acceleration in the shift from defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans, with an attendant acceleration in freezes, may be imminent; see Barbara A. Butrica, Howard M. Iams, Karen E. Smith and Eric J. Toder, “The Disappearing Defined Benefit Pension and Its Potential Impact on the Retirement Incomes of Baby Boomers,” *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 69, No. 3, 2009, pp. 1–28, [http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/ssb/v69n3/v69n3p1.pdf](#) (visited July 5, 2011).

²⁰ William J. Wiatrowski, “The Structure of State and Local Government Retirement Benefits, 2008,” *Compensation and Working Conditions Online* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 25, 2009), [http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/print/cm20090218ar01p1.htm](#) (visited July 6, 2011).

²¹ See, for example, James J. Choi, David Laibson, Brigitte C. Madri-

an, and Andrew Metrick, “Defined Contribution Pensions: Plan Rules, Participant Choices, and the Path of Least Resistance,” *Tax Policy and the Economy*, vol. 16, 2002, pp. 67–113.

²² See, for example, Martin Holmer, Asa Janney, and Bob Cohen, *PENSIM Overview* (U.S. Department of Labor, January 2011), [http://www.polsim.com/doc/overview.pdf](#) (visited July 6, 2011).

²³ See, for example, *Individual Retirement Accounts: Government Actions Could Encourage More Employers to Offer IRAs to Employees*, GAO-08-590 (U.S. General Accountability Office, June 2008), [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08590.pdf](#) (visited July 6, 2011).

²⁴ See *National Compensation Survey: Health and Retirement Plan Provisions in Private Industry in the United States, 2009*, Bulletin 2749, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2010), [http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/detailedprovisions/2009/ebbl0045.pdf](#) (visited July 6, 2011).

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Note that, because of rounding, the numbers in the first three bullets do not sum to the total in the last bullet.

²⁸ For example, Keenan Dworak-Fisher (“Employer generosity in employer-matched 401(k) plans, 2002–03,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2007, pp. 11–19) describes a measure of the generosity of savings-and-thrift plans in which the potential employer contribution is calculated under the assumption that workers contribute enough to receive the highest matching contributions feasible. Analogs to this measure might be developed for other types of defined contribution plans as well as defined benefit plans.

²⁹ Further discussion can be found in Dworak-Fisher and Wiatrowski, “What is a benefit plan?”

What is a benefit plan? Clarifying the NCS definition as health and retirement benefits evolve

As health and retirement benefits change, measuring employee benefits has become more complex; accordingly, the BLS National Compensation Survey's definition of what constitutes a plan may require a conceptual change to provide data users with a better understanding of today's benefits

Keenan Dworak-Fisher
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Tracking employee benefits can be more difficult than tracking other economic or labor activities. While news releases of the Bureau of Labor Statistics often highlight a single statistic or concept—for example, the overall unemployment rate or the change in the Consumer Price Index—data on employee benefits don't easily lend themselves to one number. BLS does report both the employer costs for benefits and the quarterly and annual change in those costs. For instance, private sector benefit costs increased 2.9 percent from December 2009 to December 2010; employer costs for benefits in December 2010 were \$8.11 per hour worked for private industry workers. But such numbers provide only one perspective—that of employer costs.

To build a greater understanding of what is in a benefits package, and what employees and dependents derive from their benefits, one has to look at the individual pieces of a benefits package. For the purpose of gathering and reporting statistics on benefits, those pieces must be categorized. Ultimately, a unit of observation is needed; for the BLS National Compensation Survey (NCS), that unit of observation is generally a benefit *plan*.

Throughout the 32 years that BLS has produced a regular series of statistics on

employee benefits,¹ the Bureau has defined a plan by a few basic criteria. One is that a benefit plan must entail some direct employer cost. The other criteria are embodied in the NCS collection documentation's description of a plan:

...an inseparable set of provisions in a single benefit area offered to one or more employees...

The world of benefits, however, has changed dramatically since 1979 when BLS began its ongoing benefits program and established its definition of a benefit plan. The types of benefits and types of plans offered have expanded, employees are being given more choices, and employees must take more responsibility to ensure that their benefits meet their needs.

As part of this changing landscape, the concept of a benefit plan can be reexamined. Some of the key attributes—employer cost, inseparable provisions, single benefit area (that is, the plan relates to a single topic such as health insurance or retirement income), offered to one or more employees—no longer are easy to identify or may not be appropriate. This article will explore some of the issues involved in identifying and tabulating data by benefit plan, and will offer some insight into how the plan concept may have to

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change going forward. In conjunction with a companion article that provides quantitative evidence of the issues related to retirement benefits data, a number of options and flexibilities are suggested that may result in a better understanding of benefit plans from many perspectives.²

Employer cost

The National Compensation Survey yields a variety of data, including availability and provisions of employee benefits. Employers are asked a single set of questions, with the responses feeding all NCS outputs: information on benefits, employer costs, and wages paid. One of the drivers of this data collection effort is the need to determine the Employment Cost Index (ECI), which measures the rate of change in employer costs for wages and benefits. In this context, the principle that all benefit plans must have a non-zero cost makes sense; plans without a direct employer cost have no role in the index. From early on, this principle has been carried over to all other NCS employee benefit outputs.

Yet, over time, deviations away from the employer cost concept have arisen as the benefits survey attempted to identify and quantify plans that were available to employees because of their work status, regardless of whether the employer incurred a benefit-related cost. Such plans might be available at group or discounted costs through the employer, such as employee-funded long-term care insurance. Alternatively, such plans may guarantee the employee continued employment, such as unpaid family leave. Among the items that have been included in the benefits survey even though they have no direct employer cost (although some may have administrative costs borne by the employer) are 401(k) plans with no employer contributions, retiree health insurance plans, and flexible spending accounts for health and dependent care expenses. These 401(k) plans provide the benefit of pre-tax contributions and tax-deferred earnings accumulation; retiree health insurance (similar to employee-funded long-term care insurance) provides the benefit of group insurance rates; and flexible spending accounts allow tax-free use of money for specified expenses. While such items generally have not been included in the traditional benefit areas (such as health insurance or defined contribution plans), the NCS program has come to recognize them as benefits. In most instances, these items are placed in their own unique categories, with a limited amount of detail captured.

Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) provide another category of plan that might appropriately be considered

for collection by the NCS, despite the fact that most IRAs impose no costs on employers. Traditionally, IRAs are set up by employees without any employer involvement. To be eligible for such a plan, an individual must have earnings from a job. The individual has the right, but also must exercise the responsibility, to fund such a plan. But a new twist on IRAs allows employers to establish what are known as payroll-deduction IRAs, which give their employees the option (and the opportunity) to fund their own IRA with pre-tax contributions. This is no different from an employee establishing his or her own IRA; the employee is still in complete control of the amount of contributions, investments, and distributions. The employer provides the payroll deduction vehicle to help facilitate the process. Such arrangements are looked at as a way for small businesses to encourage employee savings for retirement without businesses making contributions or being saddled with plan administration. Policymakers have identified payroll-deduction IRAs as a possible area to target in the quest to expand access to retirement benefits.³

Inseparable set of provisions

The NCS definition of a benefit plan includes the concept of an inseparable set of provisions. For example, an employer-sponsored health insurance plan might include such provisions (or features or characteristics) as coverage for hospitalization, surgery, and physician office visits; a \$350 annual deductible and an 80 percent coinsurance rate (the plan pays 80 percent of the cost after covered worker pays the first \$350); and a required contribution by the worker of \$150 per month for individual coverage and \$350 per month for family coverage. This entire package of benefits (set of provisions) is inseparable: the worker cannot choose to be covered for hospitalization but not surgery and cannot choose to pay the required contribution but not the deductible.

But while traditional benefit plans have an inseparable set of provisions, applying the concept of inseparability is more difficult when multiple, separate plans are designed to work together. In health insurance, for example, certain high-deductible insurance plans are designed to be used with a separate medical savings account or health reimbursement arrangement.⁴ Even with more traditional health insurance plans, pre-tax flexible spending accounts are becoming more common. Thus, a look at a single plan may not tell the whole story of the benefits that the worker obtains through the work relationship. For example, a high-deductible health insurance plan might impose an

individual deductible of \$1,500 per year, while a more traditional plan might impose an individual deductible of \$400 per year. The individual covered by the high-deductible plan would appear to have greater out-of-pocket expenses. But if the features of related plans (like savings or reimbursement accounts) are taken into consideration, the individual with the higher annual deductible might not end up having the higher out-of-pocket expenses.

A different example can be seen in certain defined contribution plans, such as the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) offered to Federal employees. The TSP plan has a fixed employer contribution that all participants in the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) receive; it also has an employer matching contribution that FERS participants only receive if they choose to make contributions to the plan.⁵ Similar multi-tiered plans are offered by some private sector employers. For analytical purposes, as well as policy purposes, there is interest in knowing the proportion of workers who receive the automatic contribution and, separately, knowing the proportion of workers who choose to make contributions and thus receive an employer match. Because different provisions apply to different groups of workers, the concept of an inseparable set of provisions is strained.

The concept of inseparable provisions is further challenged by defined benefit plans that employers organize under one plan heading, but which offer different provisions to different workers. For example, State and local government plans might establish different retirement eligibility requirements for different groups of workers, such as police officers versus teachers.

In each of these cases, policymakers may be interested in the totality of benefit provisions available to workers. For example, in addition to knowing the amount of the deductible in a high-deductible plan, those setting health policy might wish to combine the deductible with the amount provided through a reimbursement account to get a true sense of an employee's out-of-pocket expenses. Conversely, there may be interest in being able to identify separate counts of workers who are covered by unique provisions.

Single benefit area

A single benefit area contains a homogeneous set of benefit plans. For instance, all health insurance plans fall into the "health insurance" benefit area and all life insurance plans fall into the "life insurance" benefit area. There is a clear similarity in focus among plans within a benefit area, and plans in different benefit areas are clearly distinct.

The BLS benefits program identifies many benefit areas, but captures the most detailed data for time-off, insurance, and retirement benefits. A benefit plan is typically offered by an employer to all workers, or separate plans are offered to separate groups of workers, such as union versus nonunion, full-time versus part-time, or production versus office.

But as employers' benefit offerings become more and more fluid, the classification of plans into separate benefit areas becomes less and less clear-cut. The NCS's benefit area concept thus has been adapted in both inclusive and exclusive ways: some differences are absorbed within a benefit area with sub-classifications according to "plan type;" other plans are separated into different benefit areas though they may be related in some way.

Defined contribution plans provide a good example of variations within a benefit area. There have been a number of changes to the types of defined contribution plans included in the survey, due largely to changes in the tax code. Over the past quarter century, plans with such unique acronyms as PAYSOP (payroll stock ownership plan), SEP (simplified employee pension), and SIMPLE IRA (savings-incentive match plan for employees' individual retirement account) have been included in the survey because they were funded at least in part by the employer.⁶ Currently, the survey includes savings-and-thrift plans, deferred profit-sharing plans, money-purchase plans, stock bonus plans, employee stock-ownership plans, SIMPLEs, and SEPs. Employers can offer one or a series of defined contribution plans; these plans may work in concert or be completely independent. These plans are treated together by the survey for several reasons:

- Each plan falls under at least some common provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.
- Each plan has the goal of accumulating capital to be used for retirement; this capital generally has a lump-sum account value (as opposed to a periodic annuity payment).
- Each plan has some direct employer cost.

The survey does its best to look at the various types of defined contribution plans both together and separately. As plans within a single benefit area, they can be aggregated to indicate the percentage of workers who are offered at least one defined contribution plan and the percentage of workers who currently participate in at least one plan. Generic questions asked of all plans—is there a required employee contribution and is that contribution

tax-deferred?—allow for the general tabulation of these data across the entire benefit area. More detailed questions, such as the amount of employee and/or employer contribution, investment options, and distribution options, are unique to plan type. Thus, for example, employer contributions to savings-and-thrift plans are expressed as a matching rate, whereas such contributions to deferred profit-sharing plans are expressed as a percentage of earnings or share of profits.

The defined contribution category also provides an example of the separation of related plans into different benefit areas, as defined contribution is but one component of retirement benefits offered to workers. Indeed, many employers today offer some combination of defined contribution plans, defined benefit plans, and pre-tax savings vehicles that have no employer contribution. But defined contribution and defined benefit plans are denoted as two separate benefit areas in the NCS data, though NCS collectors make a special effort to determine whether such plans are coincident and NCS publications report on their combined incidence. Data on pre-tax savings plans with no employer contributions are captured separately from both. Such plans, which are typically categorized for tax purposes under Internal Revenue Code sections 401(k) or 403(b), are similar to other defined contribution plans in that they are available only to employees. To date, pre-tax savings plans are not included in the NCS defined contribution data because pre-tax plans lack any employer contributions, although they have been included in some special studies looking at the range of retirement data.⁷

Offered to one or more employees

The traditional BLS measure of the count of workers with benefits is known as “participation,” which is the number of workers who are covered by the plan at the time of the survey. To generate this measure, the NCS first captures any plan that is potentially available to even one employee and then follows up by determining the number of workers who are actually covered.⁸

The NCS program added tabulations of “access” to benefits several years ago in part because of interest among researchers and policy makers in the proportion of workers offered benefits. Access measures are perhaps most interesting for those benefits that typically require employees to contribute in order to participate, such as health insurance and defined contribution plans. In these areas, NCS data show a gap between counts of employees who have benefits available to them and employees who are actually covered by a plan.⁹

The construction of NCS access measures is straightforward: all workers in an observed job for which a plan exists are counted as having access, regardless of whether any of the workers actually participate in the plan. For example, if an observed job has 10 workers and 5 workers participate in a health insurance plan, NCS will show 10 workers with access to health insurance; the same would be true even if none of the workers participated. Because the job observations within the NCS are homogeneous, the assumption that all workers have access to the benefit is a reasonable one for a great majority of observations. Even if some of the workers have not yet met service requirements, they still may reasonably be considered to have access because they have an expectation of becoming eligible.

However, there are situations where not all workers have an expectation of becoming eligible for the benefit. The first situation occurs where employees are given a choice of mutually exclusive plans. Below is an actual example taken from the NCS benefit files:

An employer offers a choice of two retirement packages: a 401(k) plan with a match on some employee contributions, or a defined benefit plan. Employees who take the defined benefit plan are eligible to participate in a pre-tax savings plan with no employer contribution as a supplement. This pre-tax plan is mutually exclusive of the 401(k) plan.

Because there are workers participating in a defined contribution plan, a defined benefit plan, and a pre-tax savings plan with no employer contribution, current NCS coding would identify all workers as having access to all three plans. However, as workers are given a mutually exclusive choice, the NCS calculation of access overstates the true access to these benefits.¹⁰

The second situation occurs where older plans are not open to new employees, such as frozen defined benefit plans. As noted, NCS captures the number of plan participants and assumes that all workers are offered the plan; no attempt is made to capture a separate count of those actually offered the plan. In the case of frozen defined benefit plans, all workers are counted as having access to the plan, even though such plans are typically not open to new employees. This can overstate the proportion of workers who can reasonably be considered to have access to defined benefit plans.

In an effort to limit the amount of data that must be captured from employers—as their participation in the survey is on a voluntary basis—separate counts of those who have met all plan eligibility requirements are not cur-

rently collected. In addition to skewing the data on frozen defined benefit plans, the lack of information on those actually eligible for a benefit means that plan access may not equal plan eligibility in some cases. This can be especially true in occupations with high turnover—employees may not stay long enough to take advantage of a benefit that is available only after some eligibility period, such as 3 months, has been met. Data on employee length of service have been used by some researchers to adjust the BLS access data to account for those who have not yet met service requirements.¹¹

So what is a plan?—potential revisions

This discussion highlights the many ways in which the traditional definition of a benefit plan in the NCS has become strained as the benefits world has continued to evolve. Several revisions to the definition might therefore be contemplated. For one, the NCS might reconsider its requirement that a plan must entail an employer cost. Various plans have evolved that do not entail a direct employer cost but are still an important part of workers' compensation packages. One of the chief examples of such plans are the 401(k) plans that rely exclusively on contributions from employees. If the NCS were to explore relaxing the employer-cost element of plan definition, such plans might be the first to gain full-fledged plan status.

If 401(k) plans with no employer contribution were to be incorporated into a traditional benefit area, it would make sense to treat them as a type of defined contribution plan. Indeed, the majority of such plans are similar in many ways to the plans already collected as savings-and-thrift plans. A case can be made that payroll-based IRAs should also be part of the defined contribution benefit area. In fact, some of the plans that the NCS already includes in the defined contribution benefit area are technically IRAs.¹² There may be a difference between these IRAs and other defined contribution plans in administration, as some pre-tax savings plans are administered by the employer (and some by third parties), while all IRAs are administered by third parties. Beyond that, there appears to be no difference between the intent behind both types of plans—both build assets intended for retirement and both are available only through the employment relationship.¹³ A complete count of workers who have some employment-based opportunity to accumulate capital for retirement should include all of these plans.

Multiple plans or plans in multiple benefit areas may provide comparable value to employees, or may provide benefit trade-offs.¹⁴ For example, some workers who antic-

ipate modest health expenses may choose to fund a health care spending account with pre-tax money and choose not to make required contributions to a health insurance plan. Another worker might choose just the health insurance plan and a third might choose both the insurance and the spending account. All of these workers are currently identified in the survey as having access to health insurance and to reimbursement accounts. What is not currently identified is the number of workers participating in the various combinations of coverages. Changing the survey to capture participation in these accounts might provide a clearer view of the choices employees make based on the options available to them.

Plans with common features (a single benefit area) can continue to be tracked together, and the survey must continue to track employer costs for such plans where they exist, but more flexibility is needed to tabulate plans that offer similar value to workers, including plans with no direct employer cost. The concept of separate benefit areas can still exist, although a taxonomy that identifies relationships across benefit areas is needed to ensure completeness. Plan classification may be multi-dimensional, allowing tabulations across a variety of plans. For example, all plans that are intended for capital accumulation for retirement should be categorized together, but these plans might also be flagged based on other features, such as having an employer contribution, requiring employee contributions, or providing benefits in the form of an annuity.¹⁵

Finally, refinement is needed to ensure that the survey can produce proper tabulations of access to a plan, a benefit area, and a series of related benefit areas. While changes to the collection of worker counts would require significant restructuring of the survey, and would pose additional burden on voluntary survey respondents, the NCS might put one toe in the water on this issue by attempting to capture an additional access estimate for frozen defined benefit pension plans, which by definition are not available to all workers. Given the low incidence of defined benefit plans, the (to date) small proportion of defined benefit plans that are frozen, and the interest in this topic, such a change might be a good test to determine whether more precise estimates of benefit access might be made available.

THIS ARTICLE IS A COMPANION PIECE to an empirical investigation of these issues as they relate to employment-based retirement plans. The recommendations presented here are being considered as part of an ongoing effort to ensure that the BLS compensation survey reflects current compensation practices. All such changes must consider

whether scarce resources can and should be directed toward implementing the change, whether data are readily

available, and whether voluntary respondents will agree to provide additional data.

Notes

¹ BLS has captured data on employee benefits since the early part of the 20th century, including through both one-time studies and supplements to occupational wage studies. The more comprehensive and continuous studies of benefit costs, availability, and provisions began in the 1970s. Details on previous studies of employee benefits may be found in William J. Wiatrowski, “Family-related benefits in the workplace,” *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1990, pp. 28–33.

² See Keenan Dworak-Fisher and William J. Wiatrowski, “Tackling complexity in retirement benefits: challenges and directions for the NCS,” *Monthly Labor Review*, this issue, pp. 17–28.

³ For more information on payroll-deduction IRAs, see United States Government Accountability Office, *Retirement Savings—Automatic Enrollment Shows Promise for Some Workers, but Proposals to Broaden Retirement Savings for Other Workers Could Face Challenges*, GAO-10-31, October 2009.

⁴ For more information on health insurance plans and related accounts, see Song G. Yi, “Consumer-Driven Health Care: What Is It, and What Does It Mean for Employees and Employers?” *Compensation and Working Conditions Online*, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20101019ar01p1.htm> (visited December 20, 2010).

⁵ The Federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) was introduced in 1987, at the same time that the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) was introduced. Federal employees who were hired before FERS was created had the choice of retaining their benefits under the system previously in place (the Civil Service Retirement System, or CSRS); if they chose to stay in the CSRS they may contribute pre-tax funds to the TSP but are not eligible for any employer contribution to their TSP account—neither the automatic contribution nor the matching contribution. This is another example of a plan having different provisions for different workers.

⁶ A PAYSOP, or payroll stock ownership plan, was a type of employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) that provided a tax credit to participating employers. It was established by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and repealed by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. SEPs (simplified employee pensions), SIMPLEs (savings-incentive match plans for employees), ESOPs, and all other retirement plan types currently identified in the NCS are defined under the “types of plans” entry in the glossary of employee benefit terms at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20092010.htm#retirement_benefits (visited July 13, 2011).

⁷ See William J. Wiatrowski, “The Structure of State and Local Government Retirement Benefits, 2008,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, February 25, 2009, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20090218ar01p1.htm> (visited July 20, 2011); and Dworak-Fisher

and Wiatrowski, “Tackling complexity in retirement benefits.”

⁸ Information on plan eligibility requirements are captured as part of the plan features for health and retirement plans, but is not used in calculating the number of plan participants. For plans with no employee contribution, all workers are counted as participants even though some may not have met the time-in-service requirements. For plans with employee contributions, which include most health insurance and defined contribution plans, only workers who are currently making contributions are counted as participants.

⁹ See, for example, BLS News Release USDL-10-1044, “Employee Benefits in the United States—March 2010,” <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebnr0016.pdf> (visited July 13, 2011). Table 1 shows private industry access and participation rates for retirement plans to be 65 and 50 percent, respectively, and table 2 shows private industry access and participation rates for medical care plans to be 71 and 51 percent, respectively.

¹⁰ It may be difficult to remedy the situation described in this example, because all workers do indeed have access to each of the plans; they just can’t choose to participate in all of the plans simultaneously.

¹¹ For an example of a study that calculates the percentage of workers eligible for sick leave benefits, taking into account job tenure, see *44 Million U.S. Workers Lacked Paid Sick Days in 2010: 77 Percent of Food Service Workers Lacked Access*, Institute for Women’s Policy Research Fact Sheet, IWPR #B293, January 2011, at <http://www.iwpr.org/initiatives/family-leave-paid-sick-days/#publications> (visited July 13, 2011).

¹² For example, a simplified employee pension (SEP) is a type of IRA. See IRS Publication 560, *Retirement Plans for Small Businesses*, March 9, 2011, <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p560.pdf> (visited July 13, 2011).

¹³ There is at least one exception to the requirement that you must work in order to set up an IRA: spouses who file a joint Federal tax return can each have their own IRA accounts even if only one spouse is working. For more information on IRAs, see IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, February 3, 2011, <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p590.pdf> (visited July 13, 2011).

¹⁴ Formal “cafeteria plans” are an example of employers providing benefit trade-offs. While such plans are not prevalent, they allow employees to select from different types and levels of benefits consistent with their personal circumstances (such as age and presence of dependents).

¹⁵ Defining a future classification system also provides a starting point for identifying the specific questions to be asked of employers and the specific categories into which to place employer responses.

Nonpecuniary benefits of schooling

The financial rewards—or what economists call “pecuniary benefits”—of educational attainment are well known and well documented: other things equal, people with more education earn more income than those with less education. But in an article titled “Priceless: The Nonpecuniary Benefits of Schooling,” published in the winter 2011 issue of the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, economists Philip Oreopoulos and Kjell G. Salvanes examine and attempt to quantify the “nonpecuniary benefits” of education. The authors use data from a variety of U.S. and other sources to measure the nonpecuniary benefits of schooling both inside and outside the labor market. Within the labor market, for example, those with more education tend to experience greater job satisfaction and lower unemployment; benefits outside the labor market include better health and more successful marriages (or at least less chance of getting divorced). Oreopoulos and Salvanes review and draw on a rich body of literature that documents these findings, and they use econometric methods to analyze relevant data and quantify the relationship between education and various benefits.

As the authors explain, a substantial body of evidence suggests that the nonpecuniary benefits from schooling are “quantitatively important.” But establishing a *causal* relationship has been challenging for at least two reasons. The first is that it is difficult to separate the schooling effects from other factors that might lead to benefits, such as family background, perseverance,

or genetics. The second reason is that it has proved equally difficult to separate the effects of schooling from the effects of increases in income that result from more schooling. More education tends to lead to more income, but more income brings its own nonpecuniary benefits. The challenge for researchers is how to isolate the various effects. Oreopoulos and Salvanes structure their article to reflect the two bodies of existing research that result from these difficulties. One body of research provides considerable evidence that a strong positive correlation exists between education and nonpecuniary benefits but is unable to establish a strong *causal* relationship. The other body of research establishes the causal relationship better, but the data are relatively sparse. The authors analyze a variety of data from both bodies, employing some innovative techniques in order to better establish the causal relationship. In so doing, they make a compelling case that education leads to a large number of nonpecuniary benefits.

Oreopoulos and Salvanes begin by analyzing data from the General Social Survey (GSS), which is conducted by the University of Chicago’s National Opinion Research Center. The GSS tracks the opinions of a large sample of Americans and has been conducted since 1972. The GSS data allow the authors to assess the nonpecuniary returns to education both inside and outside of the labor market. To assess the benefits outside the labor market, for example, Oreopoulos and Salvanes examine the effects of schooling on a number of variables such as health, marriage, parenting, and long-term behaviors that affect people’s overall

quality of life. They even look at the consumption effects of schooling—that is, the extent to which people derive utility from attaining more education without regard for the financial returns on their investment. To assess the nonpecuniary benefits within the labor market, the authors look at the effects of education on unemployment, job satisfaction, and various other labor-related measures. They also examine data from other sources, such as the U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Information Network, administrative records from Norway that provide data on siblings (including twins), and data on the effects of compulsory education on various outcomes.

Among the findings of their study, Oreopoulos and Salvanes present evidence showing that at any given level of educational attainment people report being happier than those at all lower levels of education. The authors run regressions on the data and control for variables such as the income level and other characteristics of a person’s family of origin, arguing that schooling affects overall well-being in ways unrelated to such factors. Thus, among workers from similar family backgrounds, those with more education report greater job satisfaction and more sense of accomplishment in their jobs than those with less education. Oreopoulos and Salvanes look at numerous other measures as well and reach similar conclusions. Nonpecuniary benefits on the job, for example, include more independence, better relationships with coworkers, greater recognition, more support from management and coworkers, and superior working conditions (including more job security). In addition to those mentioned previously, benefits

outside the workplace include better social skills and the ability to think critically. As the authors explain, critical thinking “helps individuals process new situations or problems and make better decisions,” and “social skills facilitate interaction and communication with others.”

Although it is poorly understood how these skills are actually acquired, both skill sets are “strongly and positively correlated with schooling.”

The authors caution that the life outcomes they examine in their study are averaged across many individuals,

some of whom benefit more from schooling and others less. Still, aside from the obvious financial benefits of education, Oreopoulos and Salvanes demonstrate that, by almost any measure, people with more education are generally better off than those with less education. □

Defining unemployment...

Constructing Unemployment: The Politics of Joblessness in East and West. By Phineas Baxandall, Hoboken, NJ, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2004, 270 pp., \$120.00/hardback.

Phineas Baxandall (professor at Harvard University in 2004 and now an analyst at U.S. PIRG—the federation of state Public Interest Research Groups) argues that since its construction more than one hundred years ago, unemployment has been continuously re-conceptualized and redefined by governments—socialist and capitalist alike—to further their own interests. Although Baxandall concedes that “the basic definition of unemployment is almost universally accepted and standardized,” it nevertheless obfuscates an understanding of the evolving nature of unemployment and prevents devising efficacious solutions...hence, the need for this book.

The book is divided into four parts. After a brief introduction, the first part discusses the changing conception of unemployment in Hungary. While some readers might hesitate to jump into five chapters of Hungarian history, Baxandall’s skilled writing hooks the reader immediately, perhaps because Hungary (and the rest of Eastern Europe for that matter) offer the “world’s richest history of change in the politics of unemployment.” Indeed, given the metamorphosis from Stalinization...to political revolts...to de-Stalinization...to the lethargy of the 1970s...to the fall of communism...to post-communism, Baxandall could not have chosen a better case study.

In the second part of the book, Baxandall uses archival data and original interviews to illustrate his thesis that “the meaning of unemployment is politically constructed precisely because it is a product of changes in the prototype of unemployment rather than purely secular trends in the labor market.” During the interwar period (1919 to 1939), for example, unemployment was viewed as temporary and incidental to the main objective of marshalling sufficient labor into the large state-owned firms. Since unemployment would “disappear” as workers were guided into the core firms, unemployment statistics were not necessary. The taboo against acknowledging unemployment (typically associated with socialist governments) occurred as a result of de-Stalinization after 1956 (when political stability was exchanged for economic security and rising economic living standards), with the latter to be achieved through employment in large, state-owned industrial enterprises.

Workers in these core firms were considered “prototypical socialist workers,” so the state eliminated any indication that unemployment (by any definition) existed in this group. For other workers such as gypsies, young unskilled women, and non-state sector workers, “their joblessness was not unexpected and did not therefore constitute a problem, shortcoming or broken promise and thus did . . . not constitute unemployment.” Gradually, however, the importance of employment in the core sector was eroded, as the state realized that such firms had to be restructured while employment in other sectors could “fulfill unmet needs for consumer goods and services as well as housing [and] absorb

workers displaced by restructuring.”

Thus, the commitment against unemployment in the core sector for prototypical workers only changed with redefinitions of what constituted acceptable and legitimate types of employment. As real wages fell due to higher prices in post-communist Hungary, more workers were forced to look for additional work in the informal and secondary sectors to make up the difference. This reduced the threat and pain of job loss in the primary sector, which paradoxically allowed the state to embrace unemployment in order to achieve a more “healthy” economy.

In the third part of the book, Baxandall applies the lessons learned in Hungary to other countries (including the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States) to demonstrate that “the definition and redefinition of unemployment as a problem followed from the government’s embrace of particular kinds of employment solutions and a particular prototype of unemployment.” The United States was a relative latecomer in conceptualizing unemployment, with “no institutionalized national measure of unemployment until after the Great Depression.” The initial construction of unemployment focused on the gainful employment concept: “an unemployed person may be defined as one of working age who is able and willing to work and who normally would be employed, but is not currently engaged in a gainful occupation.” This conceptualization was necessary in order to gauge those directly in need of relief. As the U.S. government gained confidence in its ability to reduce unemployment during the Second World War, culminating in the Employment Act of

1946, it formally committed itself to reducing unemployment. A new conceptualization of unemployment was necessary to ascertain if a person was actively seeking work, so as to “to balance the nation’s supply of labor with sufficient macro demand [rather than] meeting some inventory of the impoverished population through public works.”

In an interesting chapter comparing the political importance of unemployment across the European Union, Baxandall argues “that national differences in the political importance of unemployment are better traced to differences in national patterns of employment and the form of state commitments to providing employment.” In addition to comporting with Baxandall’s overall thesis, this explains differences in unemployment much better than traditional explanations such as the length of unemployment and the strength and weakness of compensating social protections.

The fourth part of the book suggests future conceptualizations of unemployment. Despite the ostensible triumph of the “new and universal” method of defining unemployment, Baxandall predicts “it will soon become obsolete and

irrelevant.” The conceptualization of unemployment will change, he feels, because the world of work is changing, with future prototypes of work determining any new conceptualization of unemployment. Baxandall discusses several possible prototypes, including e-employment, work-sharing, guaranteed minimum income, and community participation of employment. Each scenario will impugn the current definition of unemployment and force its re-conceptualization; in addition, it would force us to rethink the distinction between unemployment and employment. A guaranteed minimum income policy, for example, “would collapse all practical distinctions between unemployment and being out of the labor force. It would not distinguish between what kinds of work count as unemployment because individuals would be left to pursue whatever kinds of work they could find in pursuit of their creative and consumer aspirations. [It] would not so much eliminate unemployment as make it meaningless.” Given the lessons of the past, “government leaders will not commit themselves to new ways of defining and measuring success over joblessness until they discover new ways

where they anticipate achieving that success.”

Baxandall concludes that additional understanding of unemployment will be greatly enhanced by studying how unions, bureaucracies, employers, political entrepreneurs and others conceptualize it. This however, is a task for a future book.

Constructing Unemployment: The Politics of Joblessness in East and West was published in 2004, but its keen and fresh insights are especially relevant today. It should be required reading for policy analysts, government officials and anyone else interested in how the problem of unemployment is continuously defined and reconstructed. As Baxandall notes, “the very fact that economic categories like unemployment are not normally regarded as constructed makes it all the more important to study them as they are crafted, in the hands of authorities.”

—Jack Reardon
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Editor, International Journal of
Pluralism and Economics Education

Book review interest?

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its 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/

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2009	2010	2009				2010				2011
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5	64.2
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.5	60.3	59.6	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.9
Men.....	10.3	10.5	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.4
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	18.1	20.0	20.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.7	20.2	19.0
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.9
Women.....	8.1	8.6	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	15.5	16.4	16.5
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	130,807	129,818	132,041	130,493	129,726	129,320	129,438	129,981	129,844	130,260	130,784
Total private.....	108,252	107,337	109,473	107,936	107,221	106,835	106,916	107,258	107,570	108,008	108,594
Goods-producing.....	18,557	17,755	19,233	18,417	18,026	17,765	17,701	17,763	17,784	17,797	17,953
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	12,213	11,728	11,579	11,456	11,471	11,548	11,545	11,565	11,677
Service-providing.....	112,249	112,064	112,808	112,076	111,700	111,555	111,737	112,218	112,060	112,463	112,831
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.1	33.4	33.1	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.1	39.3	39.6	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5
Overtime.....	2.9	3.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	1.4	2.0	.4	.3	.5	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7
Goods-producing ⁵	1.0	2.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8
Service-providing ⁵	1.3	2.0	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7
State and local government.....	2.3	1.8	.6	.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.9	3.3	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7
Nonunion.....	.9	1.8	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2009	2010	2009				2010				2011
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.5	1.6	.4	.3	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.3	1.8	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	-4	1.6	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	-2.6	4.2	.2	3.1	-6	1.6	1.8	-1	.6	1.4	3.7
Finished consumer goods.....	-3.9	5.6	.3	4.3	-7	1.9	2.4	-1	.7	1.8	4.8
Capital equipment.....	1.9	.4	-2	-2	-4	.8	.0	-1	.0	.5	.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-8.4	6.3	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.1
Crude materials.....	-30.4	21.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.1
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.7	3.9	3.9	8.8	6.8	6.8	4.2	-1.7	2.6	2.7	.7
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.7	3.9	3.8	8.9	6.5	6.7	4.6	-1.7	2.3	2.9	1.6
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	2.0	5.7	-3.8	5.0	5.3	13.8	9.7	.3	-3.2	2.6	—

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2010				2011	2010					2011
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	-0.4	2.9	2.7	1.7	2.4	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.5	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-2	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.5	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	
Union.....	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.5	
Nonunion.....	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	
State and local government.....	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	
Union.....	.5	.5	.5	.2	.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	
Nonunion.....	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
State and local government.....	.2	.2	.6	.2	.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	235,801	237,830	237,499	237,690	237,890	238,099	238,322	238,530	238,715	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000	239,146	239,313
Civilian labor force	154,142	153,889	154,237	153,684	153,628	154,117	154,124	153,960	153,950	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406	153,421	153,693
Participation rate	65.4	64.7	64.9	64.7	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2
Employed	139,877	139,064	139,353	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779
Employment-population ratio ²	59.3	58.5	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4
Unemployed	14,265	14,825	14,884	14,593	14,637	14,849	14,746	14,876	15,041	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542	13,747	13,914
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1
Not in the labor force	81,659	83,941	83,262	84,006	84,262	83,983	84,198	84,570	84,765	85,199	85,518	85,605	85,594	85,725	85,620
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	105,493	106,596	106,407	106,522	106,641	106,761	106,887	107,007	107,114	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381	107,469	107,566
Civilian labor force	78,897	78,994	79,178	79,094	78,993	79,295	79,289	79,016	78,980	78,906	78,506	78,795	78,764	78,856	79,193
Participation rate	74.8	74.1	74.4	74.3	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.6
Employed	71,341	71,230	71,451	71,329	71,340	71,505	71,559	71,365	71,130	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959	71,939	72,137
Employment-population ratio ²	67.6	66.8	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.7	66.8	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.1
Unemployed	7,555	7,763	7,728	7,765	7,653	7,789	7,729	7,651	7,849	7,426	6,917	6,841	6,805	6,917	7,056
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9
Not in the labor force	26,596	27,603	27,229	27,428	27,648	27,467	27,599	27,991	28,134	28,310	28,698	28,497	28,617	28,612	28,373
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	113,265	114,333	114,160	114,264	114,372	114,481	114,596	114,704	114,801	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792	114,868	114,954
Civilian labor force	68,856	68,990	69,057	68,826	68,797	68,883	69,082	69,018	69,151	69,027	68,839	68,802	68,898	68,896	68,908
Participation rate	60.8	60.3	60.5	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9
Employed	63,699	63,456	63,487	63,483	63,340	63,379	63,562	63,400	63,385	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566	63,479	63,402
Employment-population ratio ²	56.2	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.2
Unemployed	5,157	5,534	5,570	5,343	5,458	5,504	5,520	5,618	5,766	5,599	5,447	5,483	5,332	5,417	5,505
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0
Not in the labor force	44,409	45,343	45,103	45,438	45,575	45,598	45,514	45,687	45,651	45,867	45,798	45,912	45,894	45,972	46,047
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	17,043	16,901	16,932	16,904	16,877	16,857	16,839	16,819	16,800	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827	16,809	16,792
Civilian labor force	6,390	5,906	6,002	5,764	5,838	5,939	5,754	5,927	5,820	5,757	5,841	5,649	5,744	5,669	5,592
Participation rate	37.5	34.9	35.4	34.1	34.6	35.2	34.2	35.2	34.6	34.3	34.6	33.5	34.1	33.7	33.3
Employed	4,837	4,378	4,416	4,279	4,312	4,383	4,256	4,319	4,393	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339	4,255	4,240
Employment-population ratio ²	28.4	25.9	26.1	25.3	25.5	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.3	25.2
Unemployed	1,552	1,528	1,586	1,485	1,526	1,556	1,497	1,607	1,426	1,460	1,500	1,350	1,405	1,413	1,352
Unemployment rate	24.3	25.9	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2
Not in the labor force	10,654	10,995	10,931	11,140	11,039	10,918	11,085	10,893	10,980	11,022	11,022	11,196	11,083	11,140	11,201
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	190,902	192,075	191,856	191,979	192,109	192,245	192,391	192,527	192,641	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688	192,771	192,877
Civilian labor force	125,644	125,084	125,327	124,964	125,094	125,358	125,333	124,914	124,824	124,700	124,192	124,237	124,497	124,650	124,811
Participation rate	65.8	65.1	65.3	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.7	64.7
Employed	114,996	114,168	114,350	114,176	114,312	114,457	114,433	113,975	113,728	114,079	114,197	114,330	114,706	114,652	114,785
Employment-population ratio ²	60.2	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5
Unemployed	10,648	10,916	10,977	10,788	10,782	10,901	10,899	10,940	11,096	10,620	9,995	9,907	9,791	9,998	10,026
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
Not in the labor force	65,258	66,991	66,529	67,015	67,016	66,887	67,058	67,612	67,817	68,049	68,325	68,364	68,191	68,122	68,066
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,241	28,708	28,653	28,685	28,718	28,755	28,794	28,831	28,865	28,896	28,947	28,976	29,005	29,035	29,063
Civilian labor force	17,632	17,862	17,961	17,745	17,676	17,876	17,777	17,946	18,020	17,958	17,857	17,865	17,836	17,849	17,750
Participation rate	62.4	62.2	62.7	61.9	61.5	62.2	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.1
Employed	15,025	15,010	15,175	15,020	14,908	14,972	14,920	15,127	15,142	15,119	15,048	15,124	15,067	14,966	14,870
Employment-population ratio ²	53.2	52.3	53.0	52.4	51.9	52.1	51.8	52.5	52.5	52.3	52.0	52.2	51.9	51.5	51.2
Unemployed	2,606	2,852	2,785	2,725	2,767	2,904	2,857	2,818	2,878	2,839	2,807	2,741	2,769	2,882	2,880
Unemployment rate	14.8	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2
Not in the labor force	10,609	10,846	10,692	10,941	11,043	10,879	11,017	10,885	10,845	10,939	11,090	11,112	11,169	11,186	11,313

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,891	33,713	33,578	33,662	33,747	33,836	33,927	34,014	34,102	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155	34,233	34,311
Civilian labor force.....	22,352	22,748	22,739	22,677	22,737	22,733	22,896	22,814	22,915	22,868	22,823	22,519	22,676	22,798	22,739
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.5	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.1	66.1	66.4	66.6	66.3
Employed.....	19,647	19,906	19,913	19,867	19,980	19,991	20,042	19,936	19,899	19,906	20,099	19,912	20,105	20,110	20,025
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	59.0	59.3	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.1	58.6	58.4	58.2	59.1	58.4	58.9	58.7	58.4
Unemployed.....	2,706	2,843	2,826	2,810	2,757	2,742	2,854	2,878	3,016	2,962	2,724	2,606	2,571	2,688	2,715
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9
Not in the labor force.....	10,539	10,964	10,839	10,986	11,010	11,102	11,031	11,201	11,188	11,320	11,178	11,561	11,479	11,435	11,571

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,877	139,064	139,353	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779
Men.....	73,670	73,359	73,603	73,385	73,466	73,600	73,594	73,470	73,337	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108	73,973	74,177
Women.....	66,208	65,705	65,750	65,706	65,526	65,667	65,784	65,613	65,572	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756	65,702	65,602
Married men, spouse present.....	43,998	43,292	43,343	43,341	43,372	43,418	43,701	43,301	43,130	43,081	42,915	42,957	42,880	42,987	42,998
Married women, spouse present.....	35,207	34,582	34,231	34,359	34,345	34,271	34,469	34,553	34,543	34,612	34,571	34,496	34,236	34,062	33,826
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,913	8,874	8,776	8,631	8,533	8,883	9,506	9,100	8,960	8,931	8,407	8,340	8,433	8,600	8,548
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,648	6,174	6,141	6,172	6,164	6,357	6,732	6,174	6,025	6,011	5,771	5,630	5,595	5,689	5,834
Could only find part-time work.....	1,966	2,375	2,299	2,123	2,301	2,379	2,478	2,564	2,557	2,568	2,510	2,415	2,332	2,480	2,473
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,710	18,251	17,977	17,963	18,219	18,566	18,256	18,230	18,326	18,184	17,929	18,220	18,417	18,282	18,468
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,791	8,744	8,630	8,482	8,384	8,752	9,380	8,991	8,822	8,789	8,242	8,248	8,265	8,475	8,400
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,556	6,087	6,038	6,080	6,051	6,276	6,649	6,108	5,941	5,911	5,661	5,558	5,504	5,581	5,731
Could only find part-time work.....	1,955	2,358	2,282	2,098	2,235	2,347	2,454	2,534	2,555	2,542	2,513	2,383	2,305	2,457	2,444
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,372	17,911	17,691	17,694	17,886	18,175	17,911	17,848	17,929	17,829	17,552	17,835	17,984	17,967	18,126

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0
White, total ¹	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.8	23.2	24.2	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.3	23.4	21.1	22.5	22.8	21.3	21.6	22.3	20.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	25.2	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.2	27.0	26.8	26.0	23.3	25.7	24.4	22.5	23.3	24.8	22.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.4	20.0	21.8	19.3	20.4	20.4	19.9	20.8	18.7	19.1	21.0	20.0	19.9	19.8	18.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
Black or African American, total ¹	14.8	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	39.5	43.0	38.5	40.4	41.3	45.7	49.2	47.7	46.3	44.2	45.4	38.4	42.1	41.6	40.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	46.0	45.4	36.4	43.7	44.6	51.2	48.3	51.3	49.5	42.5	47.9	41.9	40.3	45.5	45.1
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	33.4	40.5	40.2	37.0	37.7	39.5	50.1	44.0	43.1	45.8	42.6	34.9	43.8	37.9	35.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.3	17.3	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.2	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.8	17.0	17.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	11.5	12.8	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.4	13.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9
Married men, spouse present.....	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9
Married women, spouse present.....	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8
Full-time workers.....	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.7
Part-time workers.....	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.6	14.7
High school graduates, no college ³	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.5
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	2010								2011				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,165	2,771	2,763	2,779	2,833	2,756	2,872	2,659	2,824	2,725	2,678	2,390	2,449
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,828	3,267	3,060	3,138	3,098	3,604	3,329	3,427	3,336	3,184	3,016	3,094	2,914
15 weeks and over.....	7,272	8,786	8,884	8,900	8,709	8,471	8,517	8,734	8,843	8,647	8,495	8,172	8,078
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,775	2,371	2,174	2,209	2,171	2,210	2,364	2,500	2,515	2,205	2,285	2,179	1,957
27 weeks and over.....	4,496	6,415	6,710	6,691	6,539	6,261	6,153	6,234	6,328	6,441	6,210	5,993	6,122
Mean duration, in weeks.....	24.4	33.0	34.3	34.8	33.9	33.5	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.2	36.9	37.1	39.0
Median duration, in weeks.....	15.1	21.4	22.8	25.5	21.7	20.6	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.4	21.8	21.2	21.7

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Job losers ¹	9,160	9,250	9,194	9,097	9,090	9,285	9,286	9,070	9,471	8,923	8,519	8,334	8,209	8,144	8,274	
On temporary layoff.....	1,630	1,431	1,448	1,403	1,268	1,505	1,340	1,293	1,430	1,402	1,249	1,270	1,197	1,251	1,214	
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,530	7,819	7,746	7,694	7,822	7,780	7,947	7,777	8,042	7,521	7,270	7,064	7,013	6,894	7,060	
Job leavers.....	882	889	966	897	896	868	809	854	864	914	910	898	896	942	908	
Reentrants.....	3,187	3,466	3,430	3,272	3,417	3,418	3,441	3,498	3,427	3,408	3,357	3,352	3,262	3,375	3,433	
New entrants.....	1,035	1,220	1,192	1,147	1,197	1,260	1,193	1,278	1,269	1,311	1,351	1,337	1,360	1,346	1,231	
Percent of unemployed																
Job losers ¹	64.2	62.4	62.2	63.1	62.3	62.6	63.0	61.7	63.0	61.3	60.3	59.9	59.8	59.0	59.8	
On temporary layoff.....	11.4	9.6	9.8	9.7	8.7	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.8	
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.8	52.7	52.4	53.4	53.6	52.5	54.0	52.9	53.5	51.7	51.4	50.7	51.1	49.9	51.0	
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	
Reentrants.....	22.3	23.4	23.2	22.7	23.4	23.0	23.4	23.8	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.4	24.8	
New entrants.....	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	8.9	
Percent of civilian labor force																
Job losers ¹	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	
New entrants.....	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	18.4	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	
16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	
16 to 17 years.....	25.9	29.1	29.8	29.3	30.4	31.2	30.0	30.3	24.9	27.1	27.8	28.8	29.0	31.4	29.4	
18 to 19 years.....	23.4	24.2	24.9	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.3	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6	21.5	22.5	22.2	21.9	
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	15.5	14.6	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.7	
25 years and older.....	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	
25 to 54 years.....	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	
55 years and older.....	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	19.4	20.9	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.2	18.6	
16 to 19 years.....	27.8	28.8	28.2	29.2	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.4	26.6	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.2	28.1	27.0	
16 to 17 years.....	28.7	31.8	32.4	33.0	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.8	28.5	29.0	29.1	28.5	28.5	32.7	31.3	
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	27.4	26.4	27.3	26.7	27.8	26.2	26.8	25.5	27.4	26.6	24.8	25.3	26.4	25.2	
20 to 24 years.....	17.0	17.8	16.1	17.8	18.2	17.3	17.1	16.5	18.1	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.7	
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	
25 to 54 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	
55 years and older.....	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	16.4	15.3	15.7	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.9	16.1	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	
16 to 19 years.....	20.7	22.8	24.7	22.2	23.2	22.9	22.8	24.8	22.3	22.8	24.0	21.8	22.7	21.8	21.3	
16 to 17 years.....	23.1	26.5	27.3	25.8	28.4	29.6	26.8	27.0	21.2	25.2	26.4	29.1	29.5	30.1	27.5	
18 to 19 years.....	19.4	20.9	23.3	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.4	22.6	22.8	21.5	22.5	17.8	19.7	17.9	18.6	
20 to 24 years.....	12.3	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.6	
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	
25 to 54 years.....	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	
55 years and older ¹	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011 ^P	Apr. 2011 ^P	State	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011 ^P	Apr. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	9.8	9.2	9.3	Missouri.....	9.5	9.1	8.9
Alaska.....	8.1	7.4	7.3	Montana.....	7.1	7.4	7.3
Arizona.....	10.1	9.5	9.3	Nebraska.....	4.8	4.2	4.2
Arkansas.....	7.9	7.7	7.7	Nevada.....	14.9	13.2	12.5
California.....	12.4	12.0	11.8	New Hampshire.....	6.3	5.2	4.9
Colorado.....	9.0	9.2	8.8	New Jersey.....	9.6	9.3	9.3
Connecticut.....	9.2	9.1	9.1	New Mexico.....	8.3	8.1	7.6
Delaware.....	8.5	8.3	8.2	New York.....	8.7	8.0	7.9
District of Columbia.....	10.0	9.5	9.6	North Carolina.....	11.1	9.7	9.7
Florida.....	11.3	11.1	10.8	North Dakota.....	4.0	3.6	3.3
Georgia.....	10.1	10.0	9.8	Ohio.....	10.4	8.9	8.6
Hawaii.....	6.7	6.3	6.1	Oklahoma.....	7.2	6.1	5.6
Idaho.....	9.1	9.7	9.6	Oregon.....	11.0	9.9	9.5
Illinois.....	10.8	8.8	8.7	Pennsylvania.....	8.8	7.8	7.5
Indiana.....	10.5	8.5	8.2	Rhode Island.....	11.7	11.0	10.9
Iowa.....	6.1	6.1	6.0	South Carolina.....	11.3	9.9	9.8
Kansas.....	7.1	6.8	6.7	South Dakota.....	5.0	4.9	4.9
Kentucky.....	10.6	10.2	10.0	Tennessee.....	10.0	9.5	9.6
Louisiana.....	7.2	8.1	8.1	Texas.....	8.2	8.1	8.0
Maine.....	8.2	7.6	7.6	Utah.....	7.9	7.6	7.4
Maryland.....	7.5	6.9	6.8	Vermont.....	6.5	5.4	5.3
Massachusetts.....	8.6	8.0	7.8	Virginia.....	7.1	6.2	6.1
Michigan.....	13.1	10.3	10.2	Washington.....	9.8	9.2	9.2
Minnesota.....	7.5	6.6	6.5	West Virginia.....	8.8	9.1	8.8
Mississippi.....	10.6	10.2	10.4	Wisconsin.....	8.8	7.4	7.3
				Wyoming.....	7.2	6.2	6.0

^P = preliminary

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

State	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011 ^P	Apr. 2011 ^P	State	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011 ^P	Apr. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	2,138,682	2,132,376	2,151,657	Missouri.....	3,023,943	3,020,793	3,032,426
Alaska.....	361,048	363,706	363,633	Montana.....	497,517	499,140	500,252
Arizona.....	3,182,507	3,180,281	3,185,759	Nebraska.....	979,197	984,262	988,163
Arkansas.....	1,351,630	1,369,842	1,368,022	Nevada.....	1,359,626	1,317,903	1,314,405
California.....	18,213,712	18,078,299	18,080,009	New Hampshire.....	745,104	744,405	744,073
Colorado.....	2,701,869	2,686,491	2,692,281	New Jersey.....	4,524,214	4,493,450	4,501,801
Connecticut.....	1,899,381	1,898,239	1,898,587	New Mexico.....	953,519	951,595	948,752
Delaware.....	427,980	425,145	426,261	New York.....	9,673,845	9,582,634	9,575,096
District of Columbia.....	336,537	334,366	334,694	North Carolina.....	4,555,879	4,478,418	4,489,137
Florida.....	9,206,165	9,251,792	9,246,407	North Dakota.....	370,360	372,746	373,315
Georgia.....	4,702,288	4,678,737	4,680,375	Ohio.....	5,907,707	5,898,117	5,892,133
Hawaii.....	629,000	633,897	635,421	Oklahoma.....	1,760,067	1,737,697	1,739,087
Idaho.....	758,449	762,922	765,391	Oregon.....	1,984,975	1,997,417	1,995,721
Illinois.....	6,649,352	6,602,134	6,596,663	Pennsylvania.....	6,360,124	6,364,005	6,356,204
Indiana.....	3,153,699	3,118,360	3,117,523	Rhode Island.....	576,186	571,971	571,124
Iowa.....	1,670,548	1,683,612	1,684,947	South Carolina.....	2,167,840	2,152,400	2,152,351
Kansas.....	1,504,755	1,506,029	1,505,528	South Dakota.....	443,978	448,601	449,327
Kentucky.....	2,084,101	2,110,336	2,118,574	Tennessee.....	3,061,333	3,103,196	3,124,310
Louisiana.....	2,078,366	2,076,517	2,067,257	Texas.....	12,121,192	12,232,574	12,265,917
Maine.....	698,098	698,199	699,984	Utah.....	1,375,937	1,357,155	1,358,549
Maryland.....	2,984,576	2,982,607	2,988,598	Vermont.....	361,502	364,483	364,133
Massachusetts.....	3,496,181	3,503,277	3,505,384	Virginia.....	4,193,126	4,193,818	4,201,410
Michigan.....	4,814,381	4,745,277	4,740,989	Washington.....	3,540,313	3,501,073	3,488,387
Minnesota.....	2,968,457	2,964,800	2,971,045	West Virginia.....	784,947	782,720	782,563
Mississippi.....	1,312,728	1,336,852	1,346,467	Wisconsin.....	3,076,487	3,059,572	3,067,824
				Wyoming.....	295,255	292,096	292,846

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
TOTAL NONFARM.....	130,807	129,818	130,173	129,981	129,932	129,873	129,844	130,015	130,108	130,260	130,328	130,563	130,757	130,974	130,999	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	108,252	107,337	107,193	107,258	107,351	107,461	107,570	107,713	107,841	108,008	108,102	108,363	108,582	108,823	108,896	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18,557	17,755	17,763	17,763	17,791	17,790	17,784	17,785	17,793	17,797	17,835	17,916	17,956	17,999	18,002	
Natural resources and																
mining.....	694	705	698	704	711	719	725	734	735	734	739	744	759	770	779	
Logging.....	50.4	49.5	50.8	50.2	50.5	50.7	49.5	49.1	47.8	47.2	48.1	48.4	49.8	47.6	47.2	
Mining.....	643.3	655.9	647.3	653.5	660.1	668.3	675.0	685.0	686.8	686.7	691.0	695.1	708.9	721.9	731.3	
Oil and gas extraction.....	159.8	158.9	159.0	158.1	158.2	159.8	160.9	162.5	161.2	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.2	170.4	171.5	
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	208.3	202.9	202.4	202.6	202.9	204.3	205.2	206.1	206.1	205.6	205.1	206.1	208.1	210.4	212.7	
Coal mining.....	81.5	80.6	80.6	80.5	80.6	81.1	81.8	82.4	82.6	83.2	83.2	83.0	83.9	85.2	86.6	
Support activities for mining.....	275.2	294.1	285.9	292.8	299.0	304.2	308.9	316.4	319.5	319.5	322.5	324.0	333.6	341.1	347.1	
Construction.....	6,016	5,526	5,529	5,511	5,500	5,520	5,514	5,512	5,504	5,498	5,478	5,517	5,522	5,526	5,522	
Construction of buildings.....	1,357.2	1,231.6	1,243.3	1,231.2	1,221.8	1,221.5	1,223.0	1,217.1	1,219.0	1,222.1	1,219.7	1,221.4	1,224.2	1,222.1	1,217.2	
Heavy and civil engineering.....	851.3	828.6	820.3	823.4	825.9	837.3	841.4	845.1	845.7	834.2	830.5	839.0	839.3	849.7	848.2	
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,807.9	3,465.5	3,465.6	3,456.6	3,452.4	3,461.1	3,449.4	3,450.1	3,439.7	3,441.2	3,427.8	3,456.5	3,458.0	3,453.8	3,457.0	
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	11,536	11,548	11,580	11,551	11,545	11,539	11,554	11,565	11,618	11,655	11,675	11,703	11,701	
Production workers.....	8,322	8,075	8,091	8,103	8,123	8,094	8,083	8,072	8,080	8,093	8,133	8,162	8,188	8,212	8,208	
Durable goods.....	7,284	7,067	7,065	7,079	7,114	7,092	7,095	7,097	7,113	7,126	7,183	7,211	7,232	7,253	7,265	
Production workers.....	4,990	4,831	4,833	4,849	4,874	4,851	4,852	4,854	4,854	4,865	4,906	4,929	4,953	4,968	4,974	
Wood products.....	358.7	341.1	346.2	347.4	342.8	340.0	337.7	336.0	337.7	337.4	340.9	343.1	342.7	339.4	336.5	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	394.3	372.0	374.4	373.0	371.6	370.7	372.5	371.8	370.6	367.5	369.6	371.4	372.1	371.0	372.2	
Primary metals.....	362.1	360.7	361.0	363.8	365.2	365.0	365.2	365.3	366.6	368.2	369.4	374.5	376.4	380.7	383.8	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,311.6	1,284.6	1,279.7	1,286.6	1,295.2	1,296.1	1,299.9	1,300.6	1,305.7	1,312.5	1,323.2	1,329.8	1,339.0	1,347.4	1,356.6	
Machinery.....	1,028.6	992.9	992.0	996.1	998.2	997.6	998.4	1,000.2	1,007.3	1,010.2	1,018.3	1,025.8	1,030.8	1,036.8	1,042.5	
Computer and electronic																
products ¹	1,136.9	1,100.1	1,096.9	1,099.5	1,101.4	1,103.0	1,103.0	1,102.9	1,106.7	1,111.1	1,115.2	1,117.9	1,119.6	1,123.0	1,121.5	
Computer and peripheral																
equipment.....	166.4	161.6	159.9	160.6	161.8	162.4	162.2	163.5	164.9	166.1	167.6	169.7	169.5	170.6	170.0	
Communications equipment.....	120.5	118.0	117.3	118.1	118.2	119.2	119.3	120.1	119.6	119.0	119.2	117.8	118.3	119.2	118.3	
Semiconductors and																
electronic components.....	378.1	369.7	368.9	370.5	371.3	373.2	372.0	372.1	372.9	375.5	377.5	380.1	382.3	383.0	383.8	
Electronic instruments.....	421.6	406.0	405.5	405.1	405.4	404.3	405.8	403.8	405.5	406.2	406.3	405.2	404.1	403.9	401.9	
Electrical equipment and																
appliances.....	373.6	360.7	359.4	359.2	362.1	362.3	363.9	364.7	365.2	367.7	368.2	368.5	368.1	369.3	370.0	
Transportation equipment.....	1,347.9	1,329.9	1,329.3	1,327.3	1,353.5	1,334.5	1,332.5	1,333.3	1,332.7	1,329.8	1,351.8	1,354.0	1,357.1	1,360.5	1,354.9	
Furniture and related																
products.....	385.7	357.4	358.8	360.1	356.8	356.9	355.7	354.5	351.4	350.3	352.2	350.6	351.1	350.1	351.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	584.4	567.6	567.1	565.9	566.7	566.0	566.3	567.5	569.5	571.2	574.2	575.5	575.0	575.1	575.7	
Nondurable goods.....	4,563	4,457	4,471	4,469	4,466	4,459	4,450	4,442	4,441	4,439	4,435	4,444	4,443	4,450	4,436	
Production workers.....	3,332	3,244	3,258	3,254	3,249	3,243	3,231	3,226	3,226	3,228	3,227	3,233	3,235	3,244	3,234	
Food manufacturing.....	1,456.4	1,446.8	1,451.4	1,452.7	1,451.4	1,449.2	1,445.2	1,440.3	1,442.1	1,444.9	1,446.9	1,452.6	1,449.7	1,455.3	1,447.9	
Beverages and tobacco																
products.....	187.4	182.3	182.9	182.3	180.3	181.4	183.2	184.4	183.8	182.4	177.6	180.2	179.8	181.7	183.1	
Textile mills.....	124.4	119.3	119.5	119.8	119.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	119.0	119.8	119.9	120.8	121.4	122.3	122.0	
Textile product mills.....	125.7	118.5	120.0	119.9	119.8	118.8	118.5	117.1	115.8	116.3	115.6	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.1	
Apparel.....	167.5	157.7	157.4	156.5	156.7	155.8	155.0	156.6	157.1	157.6	157.9	156.3	156.2	156.4	155.9	
Leather and allied products.....	29.0	27.8	27.3	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.1	
Paper and paper products.....	407.0	396.8	397.7	397.5	396.5	396.7	396.6	396.6	396.2	396.8	396.5	397.4	397.5	398.2	396.1	
Printing and related support																
activities.....	521.8	486.9	490.3	489.1	489.1	485.8	483.0	481.3	480.9	476.2	476.4	474.5	473.5	472.2	469.2	
Petroleum and coal products.....	115.3	114.0	114.1	114.4	114.3	114.1	114.0	115.5	113.2	113.0	111.6	112.6	112.7	112.8	112.5	
Chemicals.....	804.1	783.8	785.9	783.6	782.8	782.6	781.8	779.4	777.8	777.5	773.9	774.9	776.1	777.8	775.8	
Plastics and rubber products.....	624.9	623.2	624.5	625.6	628.0	627.8	625.4	623.9	626.4	626.1	630.2	629.5	630.6	628.0	628.7	
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	112,249	112,064	112,410	112,218	112,141	112,083	112,060	112,230	112,315	112,463	112,493	112,647	112,801	112,975	112,997	
PRIVATE SERVICE-																
PROVIDING.....	89,695	89,582	89,430	89,495	89,560	89,671	89,786	89,928	90,048	90,211	90,267	90,447	90,626	90,824	90,894	
Trade, transportation,																
and utilities.....	24,906	24,605	24,584	24,587	24,609	24,601	24,627	24,670	24,684	24,746	24,740	24,775	24,791	24,870	24,883	
Wholesale trade.....	5,586.6	5,456.0	5,444.6	5,450.7	5,453.8	5,454.5	5,456.0	5,467.4	5,475.7	5,479.5	5,492.4	5,508.2	5,522.6	5,529.8	5,536.4	
Durable goods.....	2,809.9	2,719.4	2,714.8	2,712.3	2,717.6	2,718.5	2,722.4	2,728.3	2,733.7	2,736.0	2,744.6	2,755.9	2,764.0	2,767.6	2,774.2	
Nondurable goods.....	1,966.1	1,931.6	1,928.0	1,930.1	1,929.9	1,930.5	1,928.7	1,931.8	1,932.7	1,935.5	1,939.6	1,941.7	1,945.7	1,947.3	1,946.6	
Electronic markets and																
agents and brokers.....	810.7	805.1	801.8	808.3	806.3	805.5	804.9	807.3	809.3	808.0	808.2	810.6	812.9	814.9	815.6	
Retail trade.....	14,522.4	14,413.9	14,421.0	14,408.5	14,419.3	14,412.6	14,430.3	14,456.6	14,441.0	14,447.2	14,477.7	14,477.8	14,472.2	14,536.3	14,532.0	
Motor vehicles and parts																
dealers ¹	1,637.5	1,624.5	1,624.4	1,619.5	1,616.5	1,622.9	1,627.3	1,634.9	1,643.1	1,648.1	1,650.8	1,656.2	1,659.9	1,665.8	1,670.1	
Automobile dealers.....	1,018.2	1,006.4	1,001.6	1,002.4	1,001.9	1,004.5	1,007.0	1,012.6	1,018.7	1,021.4	1,023.3	1,026.9	1,030.1	1,034.0	1,038.7	
Furniture and home																
furnishings stores.....	449.2	436.3	436.7	437.6	435.0	432.8	436.0	439.6	435.8	435.8	435.4	434.7	435.1	435.6	436.3</	

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,155.6	1,125.7	1,139.1	1,123.9	1,120.8	1,118.9	1,115.1	1,109.9	1,112.0	1,112.0	1,117.3	1,115.2	1,124.1	1,131.2	1,122.6
Food and beverage stores.....	2,830.0	2,810.5	2,811.2	2,806.8	2,808.4	2,811.1	2,812.4	2,810.6	2,810.9	2,814.1	2,816.1	2,818.1	2,819.9	2,833.2	2,829.8
Health and personal care stores.....	986.0	978.9	980.7	979.5	978.1	976.3	976.3	977.6	976.4	970.9	971.9	971.1	969.7	971.5	971.9
Gasoline stations.....	825.5	816.4	817.8	815.5	820.2	816.6	816.0	814.4	815.3	816.1	814.9	813.2	814.5	817.1	820.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,363.9	1,376.5	1,372.1	1,376.1	1,378.2	1,377.7	1,388.0	1,401.1	1,404.4	1,405.4	1,412.1	1,417.0	1,418.5	1,422.5	1,425.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	614.0	600.5	600.0	601.0	600.6	599.0	597.8	597.4	600.4	601.5	597.6	598.3	598.9	597.6	596.7
General merchandise stores ¹	2,966.2	2,970.6	2,965.1	2,974.3	2,987.0	2,983.6	2,986.1	2,988.2	2,968.2	2,972.8	2,987.2	2,984.7	2,958.0	2,983.4	2,977.7
Department stores.....	1,472.9	1,487.6	1,487.2	1,493.0	1,497.3	1,496.9	1,495.8	1,495.1	1,484.3	1,484.2	1,498.9	1,499.5	1,488.4	1,495.9	1,491.0
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	782.4	760.4	761.5	759.6	760.7	757.9	756.6	757.8	754.9	753.9	758.7	758.9	762.8	763.0	764.0
Nonstore retailers.....	421.1	416.1	418.2	421.1	419.1	418.3	417.9	419.0	411.0	413.4	415.7	414.0	414.5	413.9	416.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,236.4	4,183.5	4,165.3	4,175.8	4,184.8	4,184.1	4,192.4	4,196.2	4,218.3	4,268.4	4,221.2	4,238.2	4,246.2	4,252.4	4,263.9
Air transportation.....	462.8	464.2	463.4	463.7	462.6	462.8	463.4	463.7	466.9	467.7	469.3	470.5	472.6	469.7	472.9
Rail transportation.....	218.2	214.9	212.2	214.4	216.0	217.1	217.6	218.4	219.0	218.5	219.1	220.1	221.5	221.8	222.8
Water transportation.....	63.4	62.8	62.8	63.1	62.8	62.8	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.7	65.1	66.2	64.6	64.0	64.1
Truck transportation.....	1,268.2	1,244.1	1,241.2	1,241.9	1,246.7	1,248.4	1,248.5	1,250.2	1,256.0	1,255.9	1,255.2	1,265.2	1,270.7	1,275.3	1,278.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	421.7	432.4	424.5	427.6	437.5	433.7	438.6	442.9	444.3	445.2	443.9	445.1	444.8	447.6	448.3
Pipeline transportation.....	42.6	42.4	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.6	43.2	43.2	43.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.6	27.3	27.7	27.8	27.6	27.5	27.6	28.1	27.1	26.7	27.1	27.2	28.0	27.1	29.4
Support activities for transportation.....	548.5	540.1	541.4	543.4	544.4	543.2	542.3	543.0	540.6	542.0	546.1	550.5	552.3	555.3	554.4
Couriers and messengers.....	546.3	527.1	520.4	520.6	518.3	518.9	521.0	516.5	527.3	573.6	524.9	522.2	521.6	521.0	522.0
Warehousing and storage.....	637.1	628.3	629.8	631.2	627.0	627.4	628.7	628.1	631.0	631.8	628.1	628.6	626.9	627.4	628.4
Utilities.....	560.0	551.9	553.4	551.7	550.7	550.2	548.6	549.8	549.3	551.2	548.9	550.6	550.1	551.4	551.1
Information.....	2,804	2,711	2,715	2,701	2,706	2,711	2,701	2,697	2,699	2,694	2,687	2,684	2,683	2,684	2,686
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	796.4	761.0	761.9	760.5	760.5	761.3	759.4	758.9	757.2	756.9	756.2	757.7	756.1	756.7	755.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	357.6	372.0	375.7	365.8	372.8	378.2	373.3	372.0	373.4	372.6	371.1	365.2	367.5	365.2	368.5
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	300.5	294.5	293.6	293.6	294.8	295.7	296.1	296.0	296.3	295.7	295.8	297.1	296.1	296.0	295.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	965.7	899.7	901.0	898.3	894.1	892.0	887.7	886.2	886.0	881.8	876.8	875.9	872.4	873.1	870.3
Telecommunications.....	965.7	899.7	901.0	898.3	894.1	892.0	887.7	886.2	886.0	881.8	876.8	875.9	872.4	873.1	870.3
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	248.5	242.0	242.3	241.7	241.5	240.4	240.5	240.6	240.4	241.0	239.8	239.8	240.1	239.8	240.6
Other information services.....	135.0	141.5	140.5	141.0	142.5	143.0	143.5	143.3	145.3	145.7	147.0	148.3	150.7	153.3	155.0
Financial activities	7,769	7,630	7,640	7,628	7,618	7,616	7,616	7,616	7,616	7,616	7,607	7,606	7,611	7,612	7,626
Finance and insurance.....	5,774.9	5,691.3	5,694.4	5,689.4	5,686.7	5,684.0	5,686.7	5,685.6	5,685.3	5,681.5	5,677.0	5,669.8	5,668.5	5,666.5	5,675.6
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.2
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,590.2	2,544.7	2,542.3	2,540.9	2,541.8	2,542.6	2,547.2	2,552.0	2,552.1	2,549.0	2,543.9	2,539.7	2,536.8	2,538.0	2,547.8
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,753.8	1,733.4	1,731.2	1,732.2	1,732.4	1,733.0	1,735.8	1,738.9	1,740.9	1,741.9	1,743.1	1,744.2	1,746.3	1,750.1	1,757.3
Commercial banking.....	1,316.9	1,308.4	1,305.2	1,306.0	1,307.6	1,308.8	1,310.8	1,313.8	1,314.4	1,316.4	1,315.8	1,316.3	1,317.6	1,321.2	1,328.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	811.3	800.9	801.5	801.8	803.0	801.2	805.5	800.3	801.2	803.1	804.7	806.7	807.4	808.5	808.6
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,264.1	2,238.0	2,242.6	2,238.8	2,233.8	2,232.6	2,226.6	2,225.7	2,224.0	2,221.7	2,220.1	2,215.1	2,215.9	2,212.3	2,211.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.4	86.9	87.3	87.3	87.4	87.0	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.5	87.2	87.3	87.3	86.7	86.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,994.0	1,938.9	1,945.9	1,938.9	1,931.7	1,931.5	1,928.9	1,931.7	1,930.6	1,935.3	1,929.5	1,935.7	1,942.8	1,945.4	1,950.2
Real estate.....	1,420.2	1,395.5	1,400.5	1,393.2	1,387.8	1,389.5	1,389.8	1,391.6	1,388.0	1,395.0	1,390.8	1,394.7	1,396.2	1,402.8	1,409.9
Rental and leasing services.....	547.3	518.2	520.2	520.9	519.1	517.2	514.3	514.7	517.3	515.0	513.0	515.4	520.9	516.9	514.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.5	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.8
Professional and business services.....	16,579	16,688	16,640	16,683	16,681	16,711	16,719	16,759	16,844	16,902	16,953	16,991	17,066	17,111	17,156
Professional and technical services ¹	7,508.5	7,424.0	7,407.0	7,408.5	7,414.8	7,430.6	7,414.1	7,422.9	7,455.1	7,469.4	7,486.6	7,507.1	7,549.6	7,581.4	7,623.9
Legal services.....	1,124.9	1,113.7	1,113.1	1,109.7	1,111.2	1,113.8	1,115.7	1,115.9	1,116.1	1,113.7	1,115.1	1,113.5	1,112.1	1,111.2	1,111.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	914.2	888.3	884.8	881.8	882.0	887.6	875.6	871.4	893.3	881.8	883.3	879.5	904.3	911.5	931.0
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,324.7	1,276.7	1,277.0	1,274.0	1,275.2	1,276.4	1,273.7	1,272.6	1,273.9	1,278.5	1,280.5	1,289.2	1,291.3	1,294.2	1,296.3

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,422.6	1,441.5	1,434.8	1,436.3	1,441.7	1,445.9	1,447.1	1,456.9	1,459.6	1,464.9	1,472.1	1,477.6	1,485.7	1,492.7	1,501.2
Management and technical consulting services.....	994.9	991.4	982.7	991.6	990.0	989.6	991.5	994.6	1,000.3	1,008.1	1,011.8	1,020.4	1,022.7	1,032.4	1,037.7
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.9	1,863.0	1,861.3	1,863.9	1,862.8	1,864.9	1,870.6	1,869.9	1,870.8	1,873.3	1,871.4	1,870.5	1,875.8	1,877.3	1,883.0
Administrative and waste services.....	7,203.3	7,401.0	7,371.2	7,410.9	7,403.2	7,415.8	7,434.6	7,466.3	7,517.9	7,559.6	7,594.6	7,613.6	7,641.0	7,651.9	7,648.7
Administrative and support services ¹	6,851.6	7,044.3	7,014.5	7,052.8	7,041.9	7,054.2	7,074.1	7,106.6	7,159.1	7,199.8	7,234.7	7,252.3	7,279.4	7,290.2	7,285.9
Employment services ¹	2,480.8	2,716.7	2,696.9	2,728.9	2,713.8	2,719.6	2,745.7	2,765.8	2,808.0	2,843.6	2,867.1	2,881.2	2,910.3	2,907.4	2,904.1
Temporary help services.....	1,823.3	2,078.8	2,057.5	2,076.1	2,073.3	2,090.2	2,110.1	2,137.3	2,164.1	2,207.2	2,206.1	2,217.6	2,247.6	2,242.2	2,240.5
Business support services.....	820.0	806.4	804.1	805.1	808.5	809.1	807.6	809.2	808.8	805.2	805.4	806.1	802.3	803.2	802.5
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,753.3	1,742.5	1,740.0	1,741.1	1,744.9	1,747.3	1,747.2	1,747.9	1,754.5	1,765.0	1,770.5	1,765.1	1,763.3	1,767.6	1,766.0
Waste management and remediation services.....	351.7	356.7	356.7	358.1	361.3	361.6	360.5	359.7	358.8	359.8	359.9	361.3	361.6	361.7	362.8
Educational and health services	19,193	19,564	19,508	19,535	19,571	19,612	19,631	19,695	19,732	19,760	19,789	19,832	19,865	19,905	19,923
Educational services.....	3,090.4	3,149.6	3,138.2	3,147.0	3,154.9	3,160.3	3,145.1	3,170.1	3,176.9	3,179.5	3,190.0	3,205.6	3,203.1	3,209.3	3,198.9
Health care and social assistance.....	16,102.7	16,414.5	16,369.7	16,388.1	16,416.3	16,451.2	16,485.5	16,524.4	16,555.3	16,580.6	16,598.5	16,626.1	16,662.1	16,696.0	16,724.0
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,793.4	5,975.8	5,954.8	5,961.8	5,980.2	5,996.1	6,013.5	6,033.4	6,039.7	6,051.3	6,056.1	6,073.0	6,088.5	6,107.0	6,116.7
Offices of physicians.....	2,279.1	2,315.8	2,311.6	2,312.7	2,314.1	2,318.8	2,322.2	2,327.8	2,324.5	2,330.0	2,333.4	2,334.4	2,343.4	2,347.5	2,350.8
Outpatient care centers.....	557.5	599.6	597.5	598.6	600.7	603.5	604.5	607.2	607.2	611.4	611.8	614.7	615.6	617.2	620.1
Home health care services.....	1,027.1	1,080.6	1,074.2	1,074.6	1,082.2	1,084.4	1,091.7	1,096.1	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,105.0	1,113.4	1,112.8	1,116.1	1,116.5
Hospitals.....	4,667.4	4,685.3	4,678.5	4,682.5	4,681.0	4,686.5	4,690.5	4,694.1	4,701.5	4,708.0	4,712.0	4,718.8	4,728.6	4,738.2	4,742.0
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,082.2	3,129.1	3,120.8	3,125.5	3,133.3	3,139.0	3,140.9	3,147.5	3,153.6	3,163.1	3,167.7	3,171.0	3,175.6	3,180.4	3,184.9
Nursing care facilities.....	1,644.9	1,660.8	1,657.7	1,659.1	1,662.6	1,663.4	1,664.6	1,667.0	1,674.1	1,674.8	1,679.4	1,677.5	1,680.3	1,681.2	1,681.7
Social assistance ¹	2,559.8	2,624.3	2,615.6	2,618.3	2,621.8	2,629.6	2,640.6	2,649.4	2,660.5	2,658.2	2,662.7	2,663.3	2,669.4	2,670.4	2,680.4
Child day care services.....	852.8	851.8	852.6	850.5	847.1	851.5	855.4	856.1	858.4	856.6	860.2	858.3	860.5	860.3	862.7
Leisure and hospitality	13,077	13,020	12,995	13,018	13,013	13,051	13,103	13,072	13,057	13,074	13,071	13,125	13,171	13,200	13,176
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,915.5	1,908.6	1,899.8	1,920.9	1,924.1	1,925.2	1,933.3	1,899.8	1,895.0	1,896.4	1,886.5	1,897.0	1,904.7	1,905.5	1,881.1
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	396.8	410.0	411.1	412.7	419.3	423.2	429.7	404.8	410.6	410.5	406.8	413.8	415.6	410.6	398.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	129.4	127.3	127.0	127.6	127.8	127.0	126.8	125.9	126.6	127.2	128.0	129.5	129.7	131.5	129.2
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,389.2	1,371.3	1,361.7	1,380.6	1,377.0	1,375.0	1,376.8	1,369.1	1,357.8	1,358.7	1,351.7	1,353.7	1,359.4	1,363.4	1,353.2
Accommodations and food services.....	11,161.9	11,110.9	11,095.3	11,097.5	11,088.6	11,125.3	11,169.7	11,172.4	11,162.0	11,177.4	11,184.3	11,228.2	11,266.3	11,294.6	11,294.4
Accommodations.....	1,763.0	1,759.1	1,758.3	1,768.2	1,774.1	1,781.4	1,772.7	1,766.2	1,759.3	1,763.3	1,769.0	1,773.1	1,783.4	1,789.0	1,788.8
Food services and drinking places.....	9,398.9	9,351.8	9,337.0	9,329.3	9,314.5	9,343.9	9,397.0	9,406.2	9,402.7	9,414.1	9,415.3	9,455.1	9,482.9	9,505.6	9,505.6
Other services	5,367	5,364	5,348	5,343	5,362	5,369	5,389	5,418	5,416	5,418	5,420	5,434	5,439	5,442	5,444
Repair and maintenance.....	1,150.4	1,136.8	1,139.0	1,134.3	1,136.5	1,139.6	1,141.2	1,145.2	1,144.7	1,142.3	1,148.5	1,149.8	1,152.2	1,149.6	1,151.7
Personal and laundry services.....	1,280.6	1,264.8	1,264.4	1,262.8	1,260.9	1,258.2	1,263.3	1,272.3	1,269.9	1,271.6	1,268.0	1,276.0	1,278.5	1,279.1	1,280.2
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,936.0	2,962.3	2,944.2	2,946.0	2,964.5	2,970.8	2,984.0	3,000.0	3,001.4	3,004.1	3,003.3	3,007.8	3,008.7	3,012.8	3,012.3
Government	22,555	22,482	22,980	22,723	22,581	22,412	22,274	22,302	22,267	22,252	22,226	22,200	22,175	22,151	22,103
Federal.....	2,832	2,968	3,413	3,184	3,041	2,927	2,850	2,847	2,844	2,853	2,850	2,853	2,854	2,846	2,844
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,128.5	2,311.7	2,753.3	2,527.8	2,388.2	2,275.7	2,200.6	2,199.9	2,200.4	2,210.0	2,210.8	2,216.5	2,220.3	2,214.2	2,214.2
U.S. Postal Service.....	703.4	656.4	659.7	656.5	652.4	651.7	648.9	646.6	643.1	643.4	639.1	636.5	633.7	632.2	630.1
State.....	5,169	5,142	5,135	5,134	5,154	5,132	5,138	5,146	5,144	5,140	5,136	5,121	5,119	5,109	5,098
Education.....	2,360.2	2,377.1	2,367.1	2,369.5	2,393.3	2,378.1	2,383.7	2,393.7	2,392.9	2,392.6	2,396.0	2,393.3	2,397.2	2,391.9	2,384.9
Other State government.....	2,808.8	2,764.4	2,768.1	2,764.4	2,760.8	2,754.0	2,753.9	2,752.2	2,751.4	2,747.3	2,739.6	2,728.0	2,721.4	2,717.5	2,712.8
Local.....	14,554	14,372	14,432	14,405	14,386	14,353	14,286	14,309	14,279	14,259	14,240	14,226	14,202	14,196	14,161
Education.....	8,078.8	8,010.4	8,052.5	8,039.0	8,030.1	8,004.1	7,948.6	7,980.0	7,961.9	7,951.8	7,939.3	7,932.2	7,918.0	7,919.1	7,892.4
Other local government.....	6,474.9	6,361.2	6,379.7	6,366.1	6,355.6	6,349.2	6,337.3	6,328.6	6,316.6	6,307.3	6,300.8	6,293.3	6,284.4	6,277.0	6,268.7

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.2	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.8	41.0
Natural resources and mining	43.2	44.6	45.3	44.7	44.7	45.5	44.6	44.6	44.7	44.9	46.2	45.9	46.0	46.6	46.7
Construction	37.6	38.4	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.6	37.6	38.7	38.6	38.8	39.1
Manufacturing	39.8	41.1	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5
Overtime hours.....	2.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Durable goods.....	39.8	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.9
Overtime hours.....	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2
Wood products.....	37.4	39.1	39.6	38.8	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	40.2	40.0	39.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	40.8	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.3	41.9	42.4	42.2	42.9
Primary metals.....	40.7	43.7	44.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.1	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.2
Machinery.....	40.1	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.4
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.9	41.3	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.3	41.1	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.7	40.9
Transportation equipment.....	41.2	42.9	43.2	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.6	42.4	43.2	43.5	42.8	42.8
Furniture and related products.....	37.7	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	39.3	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.9	38.8	39.3	38.8	38.7	38.8
Nondurable goods	39.8	40.8	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
Food manufacturing.....	40.0	40.7	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.3	39.9
Beverage and tobacco products.....	35.7	37.5	38.9	36.5	38.1	39.1	38.7	40.5	37.5	38.2	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.9	39.2
Textile mills.....	37.7	41.3	42.3	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.9	39.0	41.6	41.2	41.8	42.1
Textile product mills.....	37.9	39.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	37.9	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.2	37.9	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.7
Apparel.....	36.0	36.6	36.1	36.3	36.0	36.7	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.8	37.6	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.9
Leather and allied products.....	33.6	39.1	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.5	40.4	40.3	41.1	40.0	39.0	39.1	39.7
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.9	43.2	42.6	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	43.5	43.7	42.8	43.3
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.2	38.8	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.8	37.7	38.2	37.9	38.0	37.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	43.0	43.5	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.5	44.0
Chemicals.....	41.4	42.2	42.4	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.7	43.4	43.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.2	41.9	42.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.1
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6
Retail trade.....	29.9	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.0	37.1	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.7
Information	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.3
Financial activities	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.2
Professional and business services	34.7	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.1
Education and health services	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.8
Other services	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE																
Current dollars.....	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$19.03	\$19.05	\$19.08	\$19.13	\$19.14	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.31	\$19.32	\$19.32	\$19.37	\$19.42	
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.89	8.91	8.93	8.97	8.94	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.94	8.89	8.88	8.83	8.78	8.76	8.77	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.90	20.28	20.21	20.24	20.26	20.33	20.33	20.41	20.45	20.49	20.55	20.57	20.59	20.60	20.62	
Natural resources and mining.....	23.29	23.83	23.76	23.86	23.92	23.87	24.10	23.86	24.02	24.02	24.14	24.18	24.33	23.99	24.33	
Construction.....	22.66	23.22	23.10	23.16	23.22	23.30	23.21	23.38	23.42	23.44	23.48	23.51	23.49	23.56	23.55	
Manufacturing.....	18.24	18.61	18.59	18.59	18.60	18.63	18.65	18.71	18.75	18.80	18.91	18.89	18.91	18.91	18.92	
Excluding overtime.....	17.59	17.78	17.74	17.77	17.78	17.81	17.81	17.86	17.88	17.93	18.01	17.98	18.00	18.00	18.03	
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.78	19.76	19.76	19.79	19.81	19.88	19.94	20.03	20.14	20.12	20.12	20.13	20.12	
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.81	16.81	16.84	16.88	16.89	16.92	16.91	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.01	17.01	17.04	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.35	18.81	18.78	18.80	18.83	18.87	18.88	18.98	18.98	18.97	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.11	19.16	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.48	16.83	16.81	16.81	16.81	16.84	16.90	16.99	16.96	16.97	17.04	17.05	17.07	17.11	17.15	
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.47	21.51	21.55	21.55	21.64	21.82	21.73	21.79	21.90	21.86	21.84	21.94	21.99	
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.20	13.22	13.23	13.25	13.29	13.38	13.37	13.36	13.37	13.39	13.41	13.43	13.41	
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.28	19.12	19.12	19.19	19.18	19.22	19.22	19.28	19.47	19.36	19.31	19.37	19.51	
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	30.15	30.12	30.22	30.27	30.28	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.23	30.33	30.74	31.08	30.98	
Information.....	25.45	25.86	25.81	25.78	26.04	25.91	26.01	26.22	26.13	26.09	26.23	26.35	26.51	26.68	26.60	
Financial activities.....	20.85	21.49	21.43	21.47	21.54	21.57	21.45	21.68	21.69	21.63	21.74	21.62	21.71	21.79	21.74	
Professional and business services.....	22.35	22.78	22.76	22.78	22.85	22.93	22.94	23.00	22.96	22.84	23.02	23.03	23.00	23.09	23.12	
Education and health services.....	19.49	20.12	20.03	20.08	20.14	20.20	20.24	20.33	20.37	20.42	20.48	20.49	20.46	20.49	20.61	
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.12	11.31	11.35	11.34	11.33	11.35	11.27	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.36	11.40	11.43	11.50	
Other services.....	16.59	17.08	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.08	17.13	17.19	17.26	17.24	17.22	17.24	17.14	17.20	17.21	

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$19.06	\$18.92	\$18.97	\$19.06	\$19.14	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.51	\$19.39	\$19.32	\$19.39	\$19.44	
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	19.03	19.05	19.08	19.13	19.14	19.23	19.24	19.23	19.31	19.32	19.32	19.37	19.42	
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.90	20.28	20.19	20.20	20.33	20.39	20.45	20.51	20.48	20.50	20.48	20.46	20.48	20.56	20.61	
Natural resources and mining	23.29	23.83	23.62	23.58	23.79	23.71	24.06	23.75	23.91	24.25	24.38	24.28	24.69	24.09	24.15	
Construction	22.66	23.22	23.03	23.01	23.24	23.38	23.34	23.55	23.47	23.48	23.39	23.42	23.37	23.48	23.47	
Manufacturing	18.24	18.61	18.57	18.54	18.56	18.57	18.74	18.70	18.74	18.86	18.97	18.93	18.89	18.92	18.92	
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.74	19.70	19.73	19.74	19.94	19.89	19.94	20.14	20.17	20.17	20.11	20.13	20.10	
Wood products	14.92	14.85	14.88	14.79	14.82	14.83	14.90	14.74	14.98	14.97	14.96	14.89	14.82	14.93	14.84	
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.28	17.49	17.49	17.55	17.52	17.53	17.55	17.47	17.64	17.72	17.81	17.94	17.84	18.08	18.03	
Primary metals	20.10	20.11	20.11	20.01	20.18	19.86	20.23	20.12	19.94	20.25	20.14	20.14	19.95	20.11	19.96	
Fabricated metal products	17.48	17.94	17.88	17.90	17.91	17.90	17.99	18.03	17.98	18.20	18.16	18.09	18.08	18.06	18.12	
Machinery	18.39	18.96	18.86	19.01	19.04	18.99	19.01	19.08	19.26	19.36	19.49	19.38	19.38	19.40	19.42	
Computer and electronic products	21.87	22.79	22.89	22.55	22.76	22.93	22.88	22.75	22.97	23.31	23.54	23.42	23.23	23.41	23.45	
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.27	16.87	16.63	16.69	16.81	16.78	16.93	17.15	17.07	17.53	17.81	18.15	17.99	17.92	17.92	
Transportation equipment	24.98	25.22	25.10	25.06	25.12	25.04	25.65	25.50	25.43	25.60	25.42	25.45	25.48	25.52	25.60	
Furniture and related products	15.04	15.05	15.08	15.00	14.98	15.09	15.26	15.10	15.16	15.10	15.14	15.11	15.22	15.36	15.21	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.13	16.55	16.44	16.46	16.49	16.60	16.63	16.76	16.81	16.96	17.08	17.00	16.91	16.90	16.75	
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.80	16.78	16.80	16.83	16.95	16.89	16.90	16.88	17.08	16.97	16.97	17.00	17.04	
Food manufacturing	14.39	14.40	14.39	14.43	14.41	14.33	14.42	14.42	14.49	14.51	14.62	14.53	14.52	14.58	14.55	
Beverages and tobacco products	20.49	21.78	22.45	22.20	21.41	21.85	21.69	20.88	21.46	21.03	20.79	20.77	20.58	20.35	19.94	
Textile mills	13.71	13.55	13.32	13.46	13.63	13.67	13.77	13.48	13.64	13.66	14.08	14.09	13.94	13.89	13.81	
Textile product mills	11.44	11.80	11.94	11.66	11.84	11.72	11.76	11.77	12.01	11.83	11.74	12.08	12.20	12.33	12.17	
Apparel	11.37	11.43	11.30	11.42	11.47	11.38	11.61	11.65	11.65	11.47	12.06	11.90	11.72	11.64	11.69	
Leather and allied products	13.90	13.03	12.90	13.12	12.74	12.58	12.69	12.84	13.20	12.96	13.03	13.05	13.35	13.28	13.38	
Paper and paper products	19.29	20.03	20.24	20.19	20.24	20.05	20.31	20.00	19.95	20.13	20.25	20.10	19.95	20.13	20.19	
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.92	16.86	16.71	16.69	16.76	17.07	17.06	17.01	16.98	17.29	17.31	17.25	17.19	17.23	
Petroleum and coal products	29.61	31.34	31.34	30.56	30.61	31.43	31.46	31.50	31.72	32.01	32.15	32.24	31.88	31.89	32.35	
Chemicals	20.30	21.08	20.92	21.04	21.04	21.69	21.80	21.53	21.22	21.22	21.42	21.13	21.38	21.29	21.51	
Plastics and rubber products	16.01	15.71	15.64	15.60	15.81	15.60	15.69	15.70	15.80	15.89	16.10	15.94	15.85	15.85	15.83	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.35	18.81	18.82	18.64	18.68	18.78	18.86	18.97	18.97	18.97	19.31	19.17	19.08	19.15	19.20	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.48	16.83	16.84	16.75	16.75	16.83	16.95	16.99	16.89	16.81	17.17	17.13	17.05	17.16	17.17	
Wholesale trade	20.84	21.53	21.45	21.33	21.47	21.49	21.58	21.77	21.74	21.86	22.07	21.95	21.67	21.93	21.96	
Retail trade	13.01	13.24	13.23	13.19	13.21	13.25	13.39	13.36	13.27	13.20	13.47	13.42	13.42	13.50	13.42	
Transportation and warehousing	18.81	19.17	19.23	19.11	19.14	19.25	19.16	19.21	19.23	19.19	19.54	19.44	19.28	19.35	19.52	
Utilities	29.48	30.04	30.23	29.90	29.96	30.05	30.36	30.48	30.37	30.19	30.17	29.92	30.83	31.28	31.20	
Information	25.45	25.86	25.94	25.56	25.97	25.95	26.11	26.37	26.13	25.98	26.51	26.33	26.37	26.66	26.82	
Financial activities	20.85	21.49	21.58	21.33	21.42	21.60	21.45	21.67	21.65	21.60	21.92	21.61	21.72	21.82	21.86	
Professional and business services	22.35	22.78	22.91	22.55	22.68	22.89	22.78	22.82	22.87	22.87	23.50	23.23	23.00	23.08	23.24	
Education and health services	19.49	20.12	19.99	20.02	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.34	20.35	20.46	20.53	20.48	20.46	20.51	20.57	
Leisure and hospitality	11.12	11.31	11.34	11.26	11.20	11.24	11.26	11.33	11.34	11.43	11.39	11.46	11.42	11.43	11.51	
Other services	16.59	17.08	17.15	17.08	16.95	16.98	17.12	17.13	17.23	17.24	17.31	17.23	17.22	17.26	17.28	

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

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$617.18	\$636.91	\$642.32	\$631.93	\$637.39	\$648.04	\$639.28	\$646.46	\$644.21	\$644.54	\$649.68	\$643.75	\$643.36	\$649.57	\$657.07
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	635.60	636.27	639.18	640.86	641.19	644.21	644.54	644.21	644.95	649.15	649.15	650.83	652.51
GOODS-PRODUCING	779.68	819.18	819.71	820.12	823.37	835.99	828.23	840.91	835.58	836.40	813.06	818.40	829.44	836.79	847.07
Natural resources and mining	1,006.67	1,063.28	1,067.62	1,065.82	1,061.03	1,102.52	1,065.86	1,071.13	1,075.95	1,083.98	1,114.17	1,095.03	1,120.93	1,117.78	1,127.81
CONSTRUCTION	851.76	891.85	884.35	895.09	911.01	928.19	898.59	932.58	910.64	899.28	853.74	871.22	890.40	911.02	927.07
Manufacturing	726.12	765.08	768.80	761.99	757.25	766.94	773.96	776.05	779.58	788.35	772.08	774.24	780.16	781.40	785.18
Durable goods.....	771.39	818.75	821.18	817.55	810.90	819.21	823.52	829.41	837.48	847.89	828.99	833.02	840.60	839.42	842.19
Wood products.....	557.74	580.39	601.15	587.16	573.53	579.85	579.61	582.23	593.21	588.32	574.46	570.29	588.35	597.20	598.05
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	705.54	728.96	731.08	738.86	749.86	753.79	745.88	752.96	753.23	737.15	705.28	719.39	738.58	762.98	777.09
Primary metals.....	817.67	879.35	886.85	878.44	865.72	861.92	877.98	885.28	893.31	919.35	888.17	892.20	899.75	908.97	904.19
Fabricated metal products.....	689.06	742.82	743.81	741.06	739.68	750.01	746.59	751.85	758.76	773.50	751.82	745.31	755.74	760.33	762.85
Machinery.....	737.97	797.56	792.12	800.32	792.06	795.68	798.42	814.72	828.18	844.10	843.92	837.22	835.28	832.26	840.89
Computer and electronic products.....	883.02	932.33	940.78	922.30	926.33	937.84	928.93	930.48	946.36	953.38	946.31	939.14	936.17	938.74	947.38
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	639.34	693.52	685.16	699.31	687.53	696.37	685.67	715.16	711.82	725.74	726.65	722.37	737.59	731.14	732.93
Transportation equipment.....	1,028.37	1,081.28	1,084.32	1,080.09	1,057.55	1,076.72	1,102.95	1,099.05	1,101.12	1,116.16	1,067.64	1,099.44	1,108.38	1,089.70	1,095.68
Furniture and related products.....	566.66	579.55	585.10	580.50	578.23	582.47	581.41	579.84	601.85	608.53	584.40	593.82	614.89	614.40	616.01
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	620.74	640.57	646.09	637.00	638.16	640.76	636.93	645.26	650.55	663.14	659.29	664.70	657.80	655.72	649.90
Nondurable goods.....	658.68	685.16	690.48	681.27	680.40	690.03	700.04	694.18	692.90	695.46	686.62	683.89	687.29	691.90	696.94
Food manufacturing.....	575.51	585.83	588.55	584.42	583.61	587.53	602.76	594.10	589.74	589.11	577.49	569.58	572.09	578.83	580.55
Beverages and tobacco products.....	731.37	816.49	882.29	814.74	815.72	871.82	852.42	843.55	804.75	790.73	779.63	793.41	798.50	787.55	791.62
Textile mills.....	516.86	558.84	566.10	555.90	564.28	578.24	576.96	543.24	561.97	561.43	530.82	581.92	568.75	587.55	591.07
Textile product mills.....	433.13	459.53	466.85	448.91	452.29	444.19	458.64	459.03	476.80	467.29	436.73	472.33	480.68	479.64	470.98
Apparel.....	408.86	418.33	407.93	415.69	410.63	419.92	413.32	433.38	438.04	441.60	452.25	456.96	452.39	451.63	457.08
Leather and allied products.....	466.62	509.22	499.23	509.06	493.04	503.20	497.45	505.90	529.32	524.88	535.53	522.00	524.66	521.90	528.51
Paper and paper products.....	806.19	858.68	870.32	856.06	866.27	860.15	885.52	864.00	859.85	885.72	860.63	866.31	863.84	857.54	870.19
Printing and related support activities.....	635.68	646.26	650.80	638.32	630.88	650.29	660.61	656.81	646.38	646.94	643.19	650.86	652.05	651.50	651.29
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,284.44	1,347.00	1,357.02	1,311.02	1,325.41	1,370.35	1,371.66	1,395.45	1,386.16	1,338.02	1,369.59	1,347.63	1,332.58	1,374.46	1,426.64
Chemicals.....	841.18	888.84	878.64	875.26	875.26	913.15	919.96	908.57	908.22	914.58	916.78	895.91	910.79	919.73	924.93
Plastics and rubber products.....	643.91	658.69	667.83	659.88	651.37	652.08	654.27	654.69	666.76	675.33	674.59	664.70	664.12	665.70	666.44
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	588.20	606.11	611.65	600.21	605.23	615.98	607.29	612.73	610.83	612.73	623.71	615.36	612.47	618.55	625.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.88	559.62	562.46	557.78	566.15	570.54	566.13	567.47	562.44	566.50	570.04	565.29	569.47	576.58	580.35
Wholesale trade.....	784.49	816.15	823.68	806.27	811.57	827.37	820.04	831.61	826.12	832.87	847.49	834.10	827.79	842.11	856.44
Retail trade.....	388.57	399.74	400.87	398.34	408.19	408.10	405.72	403.47	399.43	405.24	402.75	398.57	402.60	409.05	407.97
Transportation and warehousing.....	677.56	710.63	711.51	710.89	717.75	731.50	716.58	718.45	728.82	727.30	724.93	725.11	724.93	727.56	737.86
Utilities.....	1,239.37	1,263.33	1,278.73	1,261.78	1,258.32	1,271.12	1,284.23	1,307.59	1,293.76	1,277.04	1,270.16	1,268.61	1,307.19	1,345.04	1,338.48
Information	931.08	938.89	952.00	927.83	940.11	957.56	942.57	957.23	951.13	935.28	967.62	953.15	949.32	962.43	978.93
Financial activities	752.03	776.82	798.46	770.01	768.98	801.36	772.20	780.12	779.40	777.60	813.23	780.12	777.58	787.70	806.63
Professional and business services	775.81	798.59	815.60	789.25	793.80	817.17	795.02	807.83	802.74	802.74	824.85	810.73	802.70	812.42	827.34
Education and health services	628.45	646.52	645.68	642.64	649.80	652.86	650.03	654.95	653.24	656.77	665.17	655.36	654.72	656.32	666.47
Leisure and hospitality	275.95	280.87	284.63	281.50	285.60	289.99	278.12	280.98	278.96	277.75	274.50	279.62	282.07	282.32	287.75
Other services	506.26	524.01	529.94	522.65	523.76	529.78	527.30	527.60	525.52	525.82	531.42	527.24	526.93	528.16	533.95

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	60.1	55.8	58.1	51.9	54.7	47.9	48.7	43.1	53.7	54.1	54.5	50.7
2008.....	50.6	47.6	50.2	42.1	41.9	34.5	30.5	33.1	30.0	32.0	23.4	20.6
2009.....	19.5	18.5	17.0	18.2	27.9	25.5	30.0	33.3	34.3	29.0	38.8	38.4
2010.....	46.1	48.3	58.8	63.9	56.0	55.2	56.4	53.7	51.9	58.2	57.7	58.6
2011.....	60.5	70.8	65.7	65.2	54.1							
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	60.7	59.0	62.0	57.5	58.1	54.5	51.7	48.1	49.6	47.6	57.1	53.2
2008.....	57.1	47.6	47.9	43.3	37.6	32.4	30.9	27.7	26.0	26.0	22.1	19.9
2009.....	18.4	13.3	12.5	14.2	17.8	20.4	20.6	20.6	28.3	25.1	27.7	28.3
2010.....	32.2	39.7	50.9	59.0	64.0	60.7	56.9	56.4	56.0	58.8	59.2	62.9
2011.....	61.8	66.5	72.1	71.3	67.8							
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	59.9	59.4	63.5	62.4	59.4	58.8	55.6	54.3	56.4	51.1	53.0	52.1
2008.....	50.6	51.7	51.7	49.4	42.3	36.1	33.1	29.6	26.6	27.2	23.6	22.3
2009.....	19.1	15.5	13.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	14.2	16.1	18.5	20.4	22.7	24.2
2010.....	25.1	26.4	34.1	45.5	51.9	55.6	58.8	63.1	63.3	58.4	59.6	61.8
2011.....	64.8	68.0	71.5	71.3	71.2							
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	63.5	59.2	60.9	59.7	59.4	58.4	56.9	57.1	59.9	59.4	58.6	60.1
2008.....	54.9	56.6	53.0	47.0	48.1	43.8	40.6	39.7	36.0	32.6	28.5	26.6
2009.....	24.9	17.4	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	14.4	12.7	13.9	14.4	13.9	15.5
2010.....	15.7	15.5	18.9	23.4	28.1	35.0	41.8	42.1	45.1	50.6	54.7	58.6
2011.....	60.1	67.4	67.8	65.9	70.2							
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	54.9	43.2	37.0	28.4	40.1	34.6	38.9	26.5	35.2	36.4	52.5	41.4
2008.....	41.4	36.4	43.8	35.8	41.4	24.7	17.9	22.2	19.1	22.2	11.1	7.4
2009.....	6.8	10.5	7.4	16.0	8.0	9.3	24.7	25.3	22.2	23.5	32.7	37.7
2010.....	38.9	53.1	53.7	66.7	62.3	51.2	51.9	44.4	49.4	45.1	58.0	59.3
2011.....	73.5	67.9	63.0	66.7	51.2							
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	42.0	35.8	46.9	32.1	33.3	35.2	30.9	29.6	24.1	23.5	35.8	40.1
2008.....	50.0	37.7	35.8	33.3	34.0	27.2	19.8	11.7	15.4	13.6	13.6	7.4
2009.....	5.6	2.5	4.3	8.6	7.4	6.8	4.9	8.0	17.9	14.2	20.4	24.1
2010.....	29.6	43.8	48.8	60.5	65.4	63.0	56.8	51.2	49.4	44.4	54.9	56.2
2011.....	64.2	72.8	75.9	69.1	61.7							
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	35.2	32.1	33.3	35.2	34.6	38.9	34.0	27.2	27.2	23.5	30.2	24.7
2008.....	25.9	28.4	41.4	39.5	35.8	29.6	22.2	18.5	10.5	15.4	13.6	11.7
2009.....	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.5	6.2	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.6	14.2
2010.....	16.7	19.8	30.2	42.0	49.4	54.3	60.5	61.7	61.7	48.8	51.9	54.9
2011.....	59.9	66.7	69.1	71.6	74.1							
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	39.5	36.4	37.0	31.5	29.6	30.2	30.2	28.4	32.7	29.6	35.2	36.4
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	18.5	25.9	35.8	35.2	40.1	45.7	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.6	63.0	63.6	61.7	67.9							

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010		2011					2010		2011				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Total ²	2,966	2,921	2,741	3,025	3,123	2,953	2,974	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Industry														
Total private ²	2,639	2,500	2,418	2,695	2,793	2,635	2,657	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Construction.....	94	44	60	55	68	90	87	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing.....	213	184	207	209	235	226	223	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	430	463	470	448	472	524	474	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
Professional and business services.....	647	609	459	606	613	497	580	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.3
Education and health services.....	528	510	482	553	609	550	590	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	253	270	301	378	340	305	293	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Government.....	327	421	323	330	331	319	317	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Region³														
Northeast.....	603	548	492	594	675	531	590	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3
South.....	1,053	1,023	960	1,082	1,082	985	1,026	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Midwest.....	634	617	513	630	672	664	723	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
West.....	769	829	573	715	752	681	709	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010		2011					2010		2011				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Total ²	3,943	3,905	3,769	3,986	4,067	4,001	4,070	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Industry														
Total private ²	3,668	3,631	3,494	3,729	3,807	3,733	3,797	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	324	356	254	369	338	355	348	5.9	6.5	4.6	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.3
Manufacturing.....	272	264	246	250	269	257	259	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	799	756	783	816	803	791	801	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Professional and business services.....	761	780	810	791	840	831	861	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Education and health services.....	491	465	437	468	470	468	483	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	590	596	588	632	681	653	633	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8
Government.....	275	274	275	257	260	269	274	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Region³														
Northeast.....	701	680	633	646	717	695	705	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
South.....	1,572	1,513	1,412	1,466	1,535	1,471	1,600	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4
Midwest.....	879	878	920	901	862	941	941	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
West.....	883	806	939	862	851	864	844	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010		2011					2010		2011					
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
Total ²	3,869	3,836	3,612	3,825	3,805	3,833	4,059	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,568	3,539	3,337	3,538	3,534	3,528	3,761	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	
Construction.....	342	393	281	324	334	357	348	6.2	7.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.3	
Manufacturing.....	265	252	184	234	245	241	268	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	773	718	769	800	772	725	800	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	687	735	756	760	719	785	853	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	
Education and health services.....	460	450	394	441	429	428	446	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	595	583	596	582	650	621	645	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9	
Government.....	300	297	275	287	271	304	298	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	715	598	569	703	649	763	744	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	
South.....	1,407	1,476	1,499	1,451	1,519	1,402	1,472	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	
Midwest.....	890	841	912	830	912	947	916	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	
West.....	829	759	817	857	872	898	972	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010		2011					2010		2011					
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
Total ²	1,756	1,838	1,679	1,910	1,924	1,887	1,997	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,653	1,731	1,572	1,793	1,820	1,771	1,875	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Construction.....	56	81	56	62	72	91	88	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	103	107	83	94	115	105	106	.9	.9	.7	.8	1.0	.9	.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	388	373	338	442	443	410	472	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	317	335	361	396	357	360	375	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	
Education and health services.....	248	244	206	241	251	239	250	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	335	368	352	353	382	386	377	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Government.....	102	107	107	117	104	117	122	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	248	251	214	335	293	266	330	1.0	1.0	.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	
South.....	702	761	656	779	779	741	813	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Midwest.....	403	411	368	455	437	456	489	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	
West.....	367	343	366	447	455	400	458	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,714	21,887	5.7
Akron, OH	40,376	40,447	0.2
Albany, GA	34,314	35,160	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	43,912	44,859	2.2
Albuquerque, NM	39,342	40,301	2.4
Alexandria, LA	34,763	35,446	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	42,500	42,577	0.2
Altoona, PA	32,986	33,827	2.5
Amarillo, TX	38,215	37,938	-0.7
Ames, IA	38,558	39,301	1.9
Anchorage, AK	46,935	48,345	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,326	31,363	0.1
Anderson, SC	32,322	32,599	0.9
Ann Arbor, MI	48,987	48,925	-0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL	36,227	36,773	1.5
Appleton, WI	37,522	37,219	-0.8
Asheville, NC	34,070	34,259	0.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA	35,503	35,948	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,064	48,156	0.2
Atlantic City, NJ	40,337	39,810	-1.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL	32,651	33,367	2.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	38,068	38,778	1.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47,355	47,183	-0.4
Bakersfield, CA	39,476	40,046	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	48,438	49,214	1.6
Bangor, ME	33,829	34,620	2.3
Barnstable Town, MA	38,839	38,970	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA	41,961	42,677	1.7
Battle Creek, MI	42,782	43,555	1.8
Bay City, MI	36,489	36,940	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	43,302	43,224	-0.2
Bellingham, WA	35,864	36,757	2.5
Bend, OR	35,044	35,336	0.8
Billings, MT	36,155	36,660	1.4
Binghamton, NY	37,731	38,200	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	43,651	43,783	0.3
Bismarck, ND	35,389	36,082	2.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,272	35,344	0.2
Bloomington, IN	33,220	33,828	1.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	43,918	44,925	2.3
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,315	37,410	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	61,128	60,549	-0.9
Boulder, CO	53,455	52,433	-1.9
Bowling Green, KY	34,861	34,824	-0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	40,421	42,128	4.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	80,018	77,076	-3.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	28,342	28,855	1.8
Brunswick, GA	34,458	34,852	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,984	39,218	0.6
Burlington, NC	34,283	33,094	-3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	43,559	44,101	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,897	34,726	-0.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,866	37,641	-0.6
Carson City, NV	43,858	44,532	1.5
Casper, WY	43,851	42,385	-3.3
Cedar Rapids, IA	42,356	41,874	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	37,408	38,478	2.9
Charleston, WV	40,442	41,436	2.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	38,035	38,766	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	47,332	46,291	-2.2
Charlottesville, VA	41,777	42,688	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	37,258	37,839	1.6
Cheyenne, WY	37,452	38,378	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	51,775	51,048	-1.4
Chico, CA	34,310	35,179	2.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	43,801	44,012	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,991	33,282	0.9
Cleveland, TN	35,010	35,029	0.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	43,467	43,256	-0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,353	31,513	0.5
College Station-Bryan, TX	33,967	34,332	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO	40,973	41,885	2.2
Columbia, MO	34,331	35,431	3.2
Columbia, SC	37,514	38,314	2.1
Columbus, GA-AL	35,067	35,614	1.6
Columbus, IN	42,610	41,540	-2.5
Columbus, OH	43,533	43,877	0.8
Corpus Christi, TX	38,771	38,090	-1.8
Corvallis, OR	42,343	42,700	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	41,524	41,804	0.7
Jacksonville, NC	27,893	29,006	4.0
Janesville, WI	36,906	36,652	-0.7
Jefferson City, MO	33,766	34,474	2.1
Johnson City, TN	32,759	33,949	3.6
Johnstown, PA	32,464	33,238	2.4
Jonesboro, AR	31,532	31,793	0.8
Joplin, MO	32,156	32,741	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	34,451	34,539	0.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	44,155	44,331	0.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	41,878	43,705	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	34,299	35,674	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	37,260	37,234	-0.1
Kingston, NY	35,883	36,325	1.2
Knoxville, TN	38,912	39,353	1.1
Kokomo, IN	44,117	42,248	-4.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	34,078	34,836	2.2
Lafayette, IN	37,832	38,313	1.3
Lafayette, LA	42,748	42,050	-1.6
Lake Charles, LA	39,982	39,263	-1.8
Lakeland, FL	35,195	35,485	0.8
Lancaster, PA	38,127	38,328	0.5
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	42,339	42,764	1.0
Laredo, TX	29,572	29,952	1.3
Las Cruces, NM	32,894	34,264	4.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	43,120	42,674	-1.0
Lawrence, KS	32,313	32,863	1.7
Lawton, OK	32,258	33,206	2.9
Lebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	32,783	32,850	0.2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	34,396	34,678	0.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	40,034	40,446	1.0
Lima, OH	35,381	36,224	2.4
Lincoln, NE	35,834	36,281	1.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	38,902	40,331	3.7
Logan, UT-ID	29,392	29,608	0.7
Longview, TX	38,902	38,215	-1.8
Longview, WA	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	51,520	51,344	-0.3
Louisville, KY-IN	40,596	41,101	1.2
Lubbock, TX	33,867	34,318	1.3
Lynchburg, VA	35,207	35,503	0.8
Macon, GA	34,823	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 workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Civilian workers²	109.9	110.2	110.8	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	0.7	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.9	111.0	111.5	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	.9	2.0
Management, business, and financial.....	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	1.1	2.1
Professional and related.....	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	.7	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.4	108.7	109.3	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	.4	2.1
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	-.2	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	.9	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.1	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	.5	1.5
Construction and extraction.....	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	.3	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	.6	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	.7	2.3
Production.....	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	.8	2.0
Transportation and material moving.....	108.9	109.4	110.2	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	.4	2.4
Service occupations.....	111.5	111.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	.7	2.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	.9	2.1
Manufacturing.....	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	1.3	2.8
Service-providing.....	110.3	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	.6	2.0
Education and health services.....	111.7	112.1	113.1	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	111.7	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	.5	2.1
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	.6	1.3
Education services.....	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	.2	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.9	112.1	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	.2	1.4
Public administration ³	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	.6	2.1
Private industry workers.....	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	.7	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	1.0	2.1
Management, business, and financial.....	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	1.2	2.1
Professional and related.....	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	1.0	2.1
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	.4	2.1
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	-.3	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	1.0	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	.4	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	.3	1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	.6	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	.6	2.1
Production.....	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	.8	2.0
Transportation and material moving.....	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	.4	2.4
Service occupations.....	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	.9	1.9
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	.8	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	1.6	2.6
Sales and office.....	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	.2	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	.4	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	.7	2.1
Construction.....	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	.1	.6
Manufacturing.....	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	1.3	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	1.9	3.5
Sales and office.....	107.3	107.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	1.3	3.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	1.0	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	.8	2.1
Service-providing industries.....	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	.7	2.0
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	1.0	2.0
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	.4	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	.5	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	.5	2.3
Service occupations.....	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	.9	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	.5	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	0.4	1.8
Retail trade.....	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	.4	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	1.1	3.2
Utilities.....	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	1.5	3.5
Information.....	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	1.5	2.4
Financial activities.....	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	1.3	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	1.3	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	1.3	1.7
Professional and business services.....	111.9	111.9	112.0	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	.8	2.2
Education and health services.....	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	.3	1.6
Education services.....	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	.3	1.5
Hospitals.....	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	.5	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	.4	1.0
Accommodation and food services.....	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	.5	1.2
Other services, except public administration.....	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	1.1	2.1
State and local government workers.....	112.3	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	.3	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.0	112.5	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	.3	1.7
Professional and related.....	111.9	112.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	.3	1.7
Sales and office.....	112.4	112.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	.4	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	112.8	113.1	114.4	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	.5	1.9
Service occupations.....	113.4	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	.4	2.3
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	111.9	112.4	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	.3	1.7
Education services.....	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	.2	1.5
Schools.....	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	.2	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	113.3	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	.9	2.7
Hospitals.....	112.4	113.4	113.9	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	1.0	2.7
Public administration ³	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	.6	2.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Civilian workers ¹	110.0	110.3	110.9	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	0.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.0	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	.6	1.6
Professional and related.....	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	.0	1.6
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	-.7	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	110.6	111.1	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	.6	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	1.1
Construction and extraction.....	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	.3	.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	.3	1.5
Production.....	108.2	108.6	109.1	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	.5	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	108.8	109.4	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	.1	1.8
Service occupations.....	111.2	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	.5	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.9
Service-providing.....	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	.4	1.5
Education and health services.....	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	.2	1.1
Hospitals.....	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	.4	1.0
Education services.....	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	.2	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	.2	1.2
Public administration ²	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	.4	1.1
Private industry workers	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	.6	1.7
Management, business, and financial.....	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	.6	1.7
Professional and related.....	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	.1	1.8
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	-.8	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	.7	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	.4	1.1
Construction and extraction.....	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	.2	.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	.3	1.6
Production.....	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	.5	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	.0	1.8
Service occupations.....	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	.6	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	1.0	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	-.5	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	.4	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	.5	1.6
Construction.....	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	.0	.5
Manufacturing.....	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	1.0	2.1
Sales and office.....	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	.7	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	.7	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	.5	1.5
Service-providing industries.....	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	.1	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	.2	.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	.0	1.6
Service occupations.....	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	.6	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	-.1	1.3

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	-0.6	0.7
Retail trade.....	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	.2	1.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	.2	2.3
Utilities.....	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	1.1	2.6
Information.....	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	1.4	2.2
Financial activities.....	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	.8	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	.8	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	1.0	1.1
Professional and business services.....	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	.5	2.0
Education and health services.....	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	.1	1.2
Education services.....	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	.2	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	.2	1.1
Hospitals.....	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	.2	.6
Accommodation and food services.....	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	.3	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	.9	1.7
State and local government workers.....	110.9	111.4	112.2	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	.3	1.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	.3	1.2
Professional and related.....	110.6	111.0	112.0	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	.2	1.2
Sales and office.....	110.5	111.0	111.9	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	.3	.9
Office and administrative support.....	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	.3	.8
Service occupations.....	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	.3	1.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	.2	1.2
Education services.....	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	.2	1.2
Schools.....	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	.2	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	113.1	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	.6	1.6
Public administration ²	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	.4	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Civilian workers	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	1.4	3.0
Private industry workers	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	1.6	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	2.0	2.9
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	1.4	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.2	108.8	109.2	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	.8	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	1.3	3.2
Service occupations.....	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	1.8	3.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	1.5	3.0
Manufacturing.....	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	2.1	4.2
Service-providing.....	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	1.7	2.9
State and local government workers	115.2	115.7	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	.7	3.3

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6		
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	.4	2.1
Manufacturing.....	104.4	104.8	105.3	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	.4	2.1
Service-providing.....	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	1.1	3.0
Nonunion.....	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	.8	1.9
Goods-producing.....	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	1.0	2.0
Manufacturing.....	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	1.5	2.9
Service-providing.....	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	.7	2.0
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	.7	2.3
South.....	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	.5	1.7
Midwest.....	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	.8	2.1
West.....	109.9	110.0	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	.9	2.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	.6	1.9
Goods-producing.....	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	.4	1.4
Manufacturing.....	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	.6	1.5
Service-providing.....	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	.7	2.3
Nonunion.....	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	.4	1.6
Goods-producing.....	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	.8	2.1
Service-providing.....	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	.4	1.6
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	.3	1.8
South.....	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	.3	1.6
Midwest.....	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	.5	1.7
West.....	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	.5	1.4

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	5	11	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	1
In effect during period.....	5	11	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	12.5	44.5	1.7	13.8	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	2.0
In effect during period (in thousands).	16.9	47.7	1.7	15.5	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.4	3.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	124.1	302.3	23.8	36.8	180.0	0.0	9.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	33.5	56.4	41.9
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS																
All items.....	214.537	218.056	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	
All items (1967 = 100).....	642.658	653.198	653.564	652.926	653.066	653.966	654.346	655.162	655.438	656.563	659.692	662.943	669.409	673.717	676.887	
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	
Food.....	217.955	219.625	219.374	219.218	219.121	219.491	220.216	220.616	220.617	220.946	222.912	223.799	225.350	226.150	226.976	
Food at home.....	215.124	215.836	215.793	215.361	215.256	215.382	216.161	216.698	216.538	216.955	220.016	221.241	223.430	224.233	225.356	
Cereals and bakery products.....	252.567	250.449	251.269	250.260	250.172	249.736	250.085	249.890	249.944	250.592	253.349	254.238	255.482	255.956	259.140	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.805	207.694	205.679	208.171	208.989	208.854	211.280	212.170	212.957	212.019	214.344	216.175	218.808	220.747	223.227	
Dairy and related products ¹	197.013	199.245	197.749	197.947	198.991	198.712	199.042	201.291	201.277	202.056	202.349	203.510	206.161	209.707	211.327	
Fruits and vegetables.....	272.945	273.458	277.887	271.907	265.967	265.914	268.832	270.200	269.917	277.089	285.619	286.766	290.279	286.501	284.174	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	163.034	161.602	160.982	160.361	161.121	161.764	161.771	161.313	161.427	159.229	164.019	163.734	165.038	166.086	165.862	
Other foods at home.....	191.220	191.124	191.461	191.001	191.529	192.026	191.289	191.311	190.152	190.147	191.468	193.055	194.747	195.239	196.161	
Sugar and sweets.....	196.933	201.242	202.123	199.373	201.180	200.335	202.469	202.962	200.586	203.098	202.648	204.168	205.505	203.783	205.285	
Fats and oils.....	201.224	200.587	199.510	199.375	200.506	201.764	201.971	203.614	202.375	200.476	207.813	210.508	214.352	213.818	216.370	
Other foods.....	205.497	204.553	205.036	204.874	205.166	205.857	204.322	203.990	202.988	202.776	203.610	205.174	206.743	207.892	208.518	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.393	121.683	120.607	121.551	122.052	121.787	122.106	121.698	120.623	122.419	120.930	121.438	122.665	123.769	123.343	
Food away from home ¹	223.272	226.114	225.573	225.797	225.710	226.422	227.075	227.287	227.512	227.722	228.181	228.606	229.282	230.082	230.501	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.852	159.276	158.529	159.271	159.338	159.517	160.072	160.036	160.392	160.681	160.643	161.836	161.886	162.218	162.483	
Alcoholic beverages.....	220.751	223.291	222.463	222.680	223.639	223.536	224.043	224.705	224.490	224.215	224.975	225.749	225.693	226.053	226.989	
Housing.....	217.057	216.256	215.981	216.778	217.076	216.976	216.602	216.100	215.830	216.142	216.739	217.259	217.707	217.901	218.484	
Shelter.....	249.354	248.396	248.100	248.470	248.677	248.595	248.522	248.646	248.738	248.972	249.462	249.886	250.310	250.447	250.745	
Rent of primary residence.....	248.812	249.385	248.925	248.999	249.126	249.024	249.368	249.618	250.317	250.986	251.555	251.829	252.145	252.221	252.393	
Lodging away from home.....	134.243	133.656	136.121	140.476	143.358	139.999	135.800	133.580	126.704	125.665	128.630	131.572	136.486	136.597	139.094	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	256.610	256.584	256.163	256.352	256.395	256.509	256.590	256.823	257.202	257.452	257.775	258.073	258.263	258.400	258.587	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.487	125.682	125.036	125.289	125.865	126.463	126.627	127.111	127.501	126.194	126.192	126.529	125.863	126.574	126.780	
Fuels and utilities.....	210.696	214.187	212.773	217.820	219.614	219.602	217.695	213.031	210.978	212.505	214.045	215.587	216.672	217.254	219.956	
Fuels.....	188.113	189.286	188.017	193.678	195.268	194.865	192.635	187.271	184.764	186.338	187.704	189.006	190.071	190.622	193.498	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	239.778	275.132	272.606	265.521	261.257	263.196	265.812	276.551	286.367	298.037	314.130	326.919	341.884	348.657	347.002	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	193.563	192.886	191.628	198.207	200.177	199.632	197.049	190.603	187.335	188.443	189.088	189.837	190.213	190.459	193.698	
Household furnishings and operations.....	128.701	125.490	126.029	125.589	125.339	125.005	124.535	124.524	124.121	123.931	124.342	124.576	124.735	124.893	125.141	
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.628	111.914	113.885	112.446	109.670	110.229	112.201	114.090	112.824	109.711	109.985	110.962	112.337	113.487	114.976	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	108.091	107.081	108.686	104.746	100.659	102.707	110.723	109.778	105.739	102.438	105.766	109.544	110.144	109.237		
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	114.489	114.180	114.412	112.930	112.882	113.245	114.413	114.663	115.106	112.558	110.096	110.101	111.547	112.323	111.199	
Footwear.....	126.854	127.988	128.738	127.196	125.212	125.656	129.303	130.896	129.368	126.585	126.286	126.830	128.518	128.581	129.618	
Transportation.....	179.252	193.396	194.761	192.651	193.038	193.454	192.412	194.283	195.659	198.280	200.835	203.037	211.014	216.867	220.270	
Private transportation.....	174.762	188.747	190.071	187.953	188.028	188.616	187.646	189.674	190.915	193.545	196.087	198.073	206.165	212.210	215.829	
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.486	97.149	96.890	97.176	97.620	97.891	97.502	97.203	96.936	97.046	97.128	97.633	98.275	98.972	99.915	
New vehicles.....	135.623	138.005	137.750	137.503	137.323	137.119	137.365	137.849	138.222	138.567	138.925	140.158	140.860	141.462	142.494	
Used cars and trucks ¹	126.973	143.128	142.537	144.399	146.379	147.909	146.065	144.040	142.250	142.454	142.555	144.072	144.972	145.968	148.361	
Motor fuel.....	201.978	239.178	246.671	234.868	234.642	235.690	232.518	240.303	245.165	256.025	265.703	271.843	303.565	326.024	337.359	
Gasoline (all types).....	201.555	238.594	246.800	234.214	234.091	235.110	231.819	239.527	244.345	255.319	264.979	270.822	302.574	325.282	336.999	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.050	136.995	136.135	136.686	137.236	137.646	137.802	138.289	138.768	139.223	140.487	140.912	140.686	141.590	143.328	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	243.337	247.954	247.311	247.635	247.536	248.390	249.231	249.824	249.872	250.134	250.726	250.851	250.820	251.458	252.376	
Public transportation.....	236.348	251.351	253.275	257.825	257.337	254.717	252.525	251.435	254.995	257.172	259.634	265.327	270.366	272.182	271.417	
Medical care.....	375.613	388.436	387.762	388.199	387.898	388.467	390.616	391.240	391.660	391.946	393.858	397.065	397.726	398.813	399.375	
Medical care commodities.....	305.108	314.717	314.923	314.888	314.113	314.881	315.804	316.082	316.794	317.199	318.929	321.186	322.691	324.241	324.399	
Medical care services.....	397.299	411.208	410.173	410.802	410.710	411.182	413.807	414.564	414.850	415.079	417.025	420.567	420.852	421.716	422.438	
Professional services.....	319.372	328.186	327.121	327.938	328.899	329.318	330.149	330.057	330.508	330.651	331.921	334.296	334.671	334.978	335.132	
Hospital and related services.....	567.879	607.679	605.313	606.378	604.291	605.859	614.667	618.936	619.747	621.176	625.897	633.413	634.387	637.188	639.456	
Recreation ²	114.272	113.313	113.684	113.802	113.689	113.521	113.120	112.984	112.839	112.345	112.638	113.183	113.261	113.368	113.659	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.276	99.122	99.572	99.814	99.244	98.852	98.638	98.503	98.214	97.167	97.325	98.268	98.719	98.918	98.707	
Education and communication ²	127.393	129.919	129.270	129.263	129.586	130.599	131.154	130.959	130.894	130.548	130.665	130.692	130.682	130.643	130.600	
Education ²	190.857	199.337	196.917	197.284	198.206	201.476	203.353	203.071	203.139	203.343	204.057	204.153	204.251	204.316	204.668	
Educational books and supplies.....	482.072	505.569	502.345	504.870	504.856	504.635	508.892	510.335	510.185	513.904	522.026	520.778	522.903	522.440	523.640	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	548.971	573.174	565.983	566.910	569.750	579.833	585.271	584.286	584.509	584.840	586.386	586.782	586.914	587.151	588.138	
Communication ^{1,2}	84.954	84.681	84.809	84.657	84.703	84.699	84.665	84.531	84.423							

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group
 [1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	344.469	354.052	353.522	353.941	354.533	355.429	355.964	356.508	357.061	356.475	357.576	358.521	359.096	361.062	361.786	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	169.698	174.566	175.333	173.899	173.503	173.925	174.282	175.225	175.415	176.015	177.480	178.874	182.728	185.311	186.804	
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.395	150.392	151.559	149.648	149.116	149.558	149.761	150.882	151.148	151.854	153.102	154.657	159.351	162.578	164.286	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	178.959	189.916	192.201	188.237	187.006	187.890	188.770	191.332	192.320	193.856	196.248	198.885	208.134	214.256	217.037	
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	219.592	238.053	240.876	236.028	235.935	236.498	235.211	238.530	240.762	245.458	250.293	253.570	266.993	276.504	281.064	
Durables.....	109.859	111.324	111.454	111.443	111.555	111.587	111.174	110.966	110.573	110.512	110.696	111.237	111.707	112.242	112.941	
Services.....	259.154	261.274	260.756	261.756	262.241	262.421	262.320	261.927	261.921	262.074	262.701	263.480	263.956	264.256	264.883	
Rent of shelter ³	259.924	258.823	258.525	258.910	259.115	259.015	258.934	259.054	259.142	259.418	259.934	260.373	260.834	260.963	261.272	
Transportation services.....	251.031	259.823	259.325	260.525	261.054	260.944	260.577	261.625	263.265	263.264	263.984	265.354	266.754	267.587	267.832	
Other services.....	303.992	309.602	308.870	309.349	310.033	311.443	311.802	311.375	311.499	310.824	311.299	311.975	312.130	312.593	313.205	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	214.008	217.828	218.010	217.788	217.857	218.147	218.179	218.431	218.538	218.921	219.820	220.937	223.192	224.731	225.826	
All items less shelter.....	203.301	208.643	208.932	208.486	208.469	208.925	209.133	209.467	209.560	209.996	211.273	212.633	215.505	217.475	218.847	
All items less medical care.....	206.555	209.689	209.841	209.605	209.664	209.952	210.001	210.257	210.336	210.712	211.714	212.709	214.907	216.346	217.414	
Commodities less food.....	147.071	152.990	154.106	152.247	151.754	152.182	152.395	153.508	153.761	154.443	155.682	157.221	161.804	164.964	166.657	
Nondurables less food.....	181.453	191.927	194.041	190.306	189.196	190.025	190.885	193.344	194.266	195.703	198.007	200.543	209.282	215.090	217.771	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	218.687	235.601	238.090	233.711	233.710	234.212	233.089	236.158	238.165	242.401	246.854	249.895	262.068	270.729	274.948	
Nondurables.....	198.548	205.271	206.391	204.157	203.471	204.111	204.920	206.518	207.053	208.028	210.205	212.056	217.791	221.504	223.413	
Services less rent of shelter ³	278.064	284.368	283.541	285.371	286.238	286.775	286.640	285.588	285.467	285.481	286.292	287.547	288.077	288.612	289.676	
Services less medical care services.....	248.122	249.569	249.087	250.094	250.605	250.766	250.516	250.066	250.044	250.191	250.737	251.354	251.834	252.100	252.713	
Energy.....	193.126	211.449	214.363	211.660	212.372	212.663	210.003	210.947	211.970	217.953	223.266	226.860	242.516	253.495	260.376	
All items less energy.....	218.433	220.458	220.298	220.336	220.316	220.619	221.030	221.236	221.235	221.045	221.666	222.506	223.315	223.798	224.275	
All items less food and energy.....	219.235	221.337	221.193	221.265	221.258	221.551	221.907	222.079	222.077	221.795	222.177	223.011	223.690	224.118	224.534	
Commodities less food and energy.....	142.041	143.588	143.888	143.376	142.864	143.206	143.866	144.028	143.594	142.830	142.845	143.712	144.632	145.214	145.657	
Energy commodities.....	205.281	242.636	249.680	238.032	237.602	238.702	235.977	243.784	248.928	259.903	269.970	276.485	309.419	340.183		
Services less energy.....	265.875	268.278	267.829	268.308	268.655	268.903	269.034	269.208	269.509	269.572	270.199	270.982	271.468	271.775	272.158	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN																
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	209.630	213.967	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262	216.400	217.535	220.024	221.743	222.954	
All items (1967 = 100).....	624.423	637.342	637.809	636.962	637.138	638.052	638.353	639.296	639.673	641.200	644.591	647.969	655.385	660.503	664.113	
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	
Food.....	217.118	218.730	218.427	218.291	218.276	218.696	219.376	219.736	219.768	220.062	222.039	222.942	224.577	225.439	226.257	
Food at home.....	213.908	214.638	214.501	214.143	214.212	214.392	215.058	215.511	215.414	215.748	218.804	220.110	222.391	223.245	224.386	
Cereals and bakery products.....	253.214	251.024	251.920	250.742	250.670	250.327	250.654	250.429	250.648	251.419	253.991	254.963	256.227	256.912	259.862	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.394	207.431	205.228	207.883	208.784	208.676	211.109	211.978	212.693	211.858	214.127	216.062	218.848	220.753	223.356	
Dairy and related products ¹	195.679	197.992	196.490	196.663	197.782	197.651	197.812	199.890	200.084	200.958	201.170	202.335	205.163	208.951	210.488	
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.562	270.713	275.080	269.040	263.715	263.946	266.461	267.466	266.802	273.977	282.396	284.132	288.168	284.147	281.424	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	162.598	161.214	160.694	159.938	160.862	161.353	161.210	160.678	160.999	158.654	163.586	163.262	164.583	165.553	165.160	
Other foods at home.....	190.519	190.294	190.643	190.164	190.675	191.226	190.318	190.351	189.265	189.176	190.656	192.187	193.787	194.281	195.396	
Sugar and sweets.....	195.702	200.035	200.979	198.560	199.857	198.872	200.971	201.469	199.542	202.206	201.824	203.373	204.408	202.613	204.161	
Fats and oils.....	202.003	200.909	200.054	199.676	200.656	201.786	202.118	203.670	202.668	200.925	208.026	210.741	214.457	214.363	216.820	
Other foods.....	205.573	204.577	205.031	204.877	205.206	206.021	204.234	203.935	202.901	202.520	203.614	205.098	206.624	207.711	208.632	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.753	121.872	120.869	121.830	122.217	121.804	122.164	121.806	120.723	122.267	121.161	121.605	122.862	123.797	123.673	
Food away from home ¹	223.383	226.204	225.657	225.846	225.707	226.481	227.188	227.412	227.634	227.871	228.279	228.596	229.293	230.174	230.521	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.607	159.794	158.901	159.601	159.725	159.866	160.755	160.988	161.428	161.657	161.635	162.728	162.850	163.275	163.498	
Alcoholic beverages.....	221.325	224.368	223.515	223.718	224.772	224.749	224.828	225.531	225.771	225.592	225.994	226.675	227.022	227.552	228.197	
Housing.....	213.144	212.880	212.518	213.469	213.743	213.603	213.294	212.681	212.490	212.861	213.442	213.931	214.323	214.523	215.135	
Shelter.....	242.637	242.309	241.964	242.253	242.396	242.295	242.338	242.513	242.806	243.120	243.569	243.961	244.270	244.420	244.618	
Rent of primary residence.....	247.401	247.725	247.352	247.389	247.442	247.250	247.589	247.823	248.553	249.246	249.848	250.128	250.445	250.579	250.704	
Lodging away from home ²	135.163	135.119	137.067	142.529	145.768	140.967	136.488	134.787	128.305	127.369	130.091	133.181	138.131	138.699	140.814	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	232.499	232.461	232.068	232.235	232.271	232.373	232.472	232.680	233.047	233.278	233.565	233.872	234.018	234.133	234.272	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.935	126.739	126.051	126.345	126.950	127.526	127.718	128.130	128.556	127.674	127.690	128.035	126.914	127.654	127.859	
Fuels and utilities.....	209.595	212.885	211.426	217.007	218.770	218.703	216.787	211.649	209.449	210.860	212.409	213.775	214.774	215.338	218.216	
Fuels.....	186.229	187.272	185.946	192.105	193.671	193.259	191.066	185.262	182.634	184.079	185.463	186.578	187.561	188.078	191.103	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	243.003	277.433	274.630	267.671	263.269	264.904	267.283	278.516	287.994	299.558	315.348	326.950	341.440	347.371	345.830	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	191.981	191.552	190.233	1												

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010								2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
New vehicles.....	136.711	139.044	138.794	138.639	138.387	138.152	138.353	138.806	139.224	139.567	139.871	141.114	141.899	142.475	143.476
Used cars and trucks ¹	127.687	144.007	143.396	145.257	147.247	148.782	146.959	144.952	143.176	143.377	143.479	143.868	145.014	146.907	149.304
Motor fuel.....	202.695	240.094	247.688	235.670	235.399	236.436	233.370	241.218	245.957	257.025	266.820	273.013	305.066	327.663	338.832
Gasoline (all types).....	202.375	239.629	247.224	235.124	234.959	235.966	232.783	240.558	245.250	256.443	266.224	272.117	304.224	327.095	338.656
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.133	136.998	136.182	136.719	137.218	137.612	137.728	138.153	138.654	139.150	140.289	140.763	140.693	141.505	143.257
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	245.795	250.543	249.841	250.142	250.143	251.084	251.938	252.546	252.610	252.759	253.310	253.524	253.391	253.990	255.042
Public transportation.....	234.661	248.713	250.119	254.023	253.625	251.634	249.816	249.169	252.230	254.312	256.604	262.444	266.726	268.501	268.226
Medical care.....	376.064	389.766	389.029	389.513	389.335	389.905	392.028	392.749	393.277	393.616	395.536	398.908	399.516	400.683	401.316
Medical care commodities.....	296.724	306.257	306.458	306.440	305.764	306.541	307.322	307.539	308.332	308.823	310.488	312.764	314.190	315.798	316.099
Medical care services.....	399.165	414.273	413.145	413.834	413.883	414.344	416.993	417.913	418.307	418.568	420.540	424.289	424.516	425.450	426.210
Professional services.....	322.127	331.456	330.396	331.323	332.219	332.656	333.547	333.450	333.868	334.032	335.368	337.901	338.225	338.558	338.828
Hospital and related services.....	565.029	608.516	605.593	606.700	605.634	607.181	615.785	620.670	622.116	623.692	628.321	636.256	637.216	640.223	642.422
Recreation ²	111.015	109.812	110.195	110.339	110.076	109.967	109.626	109.449	109.082	108.561	109.039	109.693	109.848	109.933	110.219
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.602	99.643	99.977	100.239	99.660	99.385	99.199	99.054	98.774	97.753	97.925	98.897	99.398	99.523	99.331
Education and communication ²	123.017	124.891	124.459	124.430	124.687	125.425	125.818	125.617	125.526	125.089	125.065	125.069	125.047	124.993	124.934
Education ²	188.143	196.606	194.332	194.746	195.550	198.537	200.329	200.129	200.228	200.496	201.353	201.500	201.588	201.611	202.023
Educational books and supplies.....	485.025	508.386	504.925	507.168	506.799	508.150	512.303	512.956	513.546	515.937	526.152	526.197	527.623	526.990	528.326
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... Communication ^{1,2}	529.316	552.958	546.319	547.366	549.874	558.909	563.998	563.319	563.563	564.149	565.760	566.205	566.335	566.469	567.600
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	87.662	87.317	87.453	87.306	87.376	87.391	87.343	87.170	87.040	86.472	86.209	86.174	86.124	86.057	85.877
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.341	102.086	102.101	102.021	102.185	102.239	102.325	102.135	101.975	101.327	100.882	100.768	100.701	100.643	100.610
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.178	9.960	10.028	9.976	9.957	9.947	9.891	9.864	9.849	9.767	9.713	9.734	9.729	9.710	9.623
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	82.104	76.273	76.736	75.631	75.929	75.848	75.356	74.970	74.615	73.078	72.433	72.138	71.404	71.220	70.071
Other goods and services.....	391.628	409.278	406.973	408.610	411.793	412.453	412.690	411.655	412.383	414.002	414.263	415.088	415.318	415.578	414.594
Tobacco and smoking products.....	735.056	812.347	803.019	811.325	824.198	827.609	828.794	826.468	825.644	832.741	832.904	834.343	835.368	832.003	830.137
Personal care ¹	202.490	204.299	203.828	203.922	204.575	204.604	204.620	204.142	204.830	205.084	205.264	205.705	205.738	206.422	205.919
Personal care products ¹	162.557	161.174	160.289	159.900	161.416	161.376	161.132	160.174	160.801	161.217	161.462	161.974	161.667	162.088	160.083
Personal care services ¹	227.804	229.824	230.263	230.472	230.769	230.625	230.624	229.635	229.855	230.332	230.140	230.418	230.252	230.597	230.709
Miscellaneous personal services.....	346.500	355.502	354.725	355.101	355.667	356.582	357.423	357.784	358.407	358.380	359.587	360.528	360.881	362.774	363.466
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	171.452	177.545	178.359	176.848	176.554	177.003	177.267	178.283	178.504	179.331	180.958	182.442	186.832	189.816	191.543
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.327	155.064	156.345	154.282	153.847	154.309	154.406	155.663	155.953	156.997	158.473	160.171	165.647	169.461	171.531
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	185.579	198.517	201.141	196.614	195.484	196.297	197.015	199.991	201.110	203.292	206.142	209.079	219.775	226.985	230.306
Apparel.....	119.847	118.733	120.267	117.630	114.464	115.600	119.942	121.587	120.628	117.127	115.649	117.507	120.091	121.140	121.312
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	230.503	252.481	255.839	250.039	250.103	250.745	249.301	253.167	255.572	261.243	266.785	270.459	286.361	297.497	302.815
Durables.....	109.610	112.513	112.533	112.781	112.995	113.125	112.646	112.294	111.813	111.789	111.973	112.498	113.063	113.678	114.560
Services.....	254.267	256.628	256.048	257.138	257.595	257.745	257.663	257.198	257.219	257.382	257.982	258.732	259.108	259.419	260.062
Rent of shelter ³	233.917	233.507	233.184	233.460	233.588	233.478	233.516	233.679	233.956	234.278	234.715	235.090	235.431	235.544	235.734
Transportation services.....	250.960	259.985	259.113	260.032	260.674	260.904	260.813	262.219	263.804	263.648	264.313	265.521	266.383	267.258	267.729
Other services.....	291.572	296.066	295.551	296.070	296.475	297.576	297.815	297.397	297.313	296.508	296.924	297.671	298.010	298.262	298.779
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	208.128	212.938	213.175	212.865	212.937	213.224	213.223	213.532	213.675	214.225	215.215	216.389	219.027	220.894	222.174
All items less shelter.....	199.860	205.943	206.283	205.788	205.817	206.276	206.399	206.770	206.838	207.428	208.828	210.242	213.549	215.853	217.445
All items less medical care.....	202.810	206.828	207.010	206.706	206.771	207.068	207.107	207.409	207.523	208.036	209.141	210.198	212.722	214.442	215.660
Commodities less food.....	149.780	157.422	158.650	156.641	156.245	156.695	156.792	158.038	158.328	159.342	160.795	162.470	167.826	171.564	173.603
Nondurables less food.....	187.718	200.147	202.587	198.309	197.295	198.064	198.749	201.606	202.679	204.737	207.458	210.278	220.431	227.290	230.472
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	228.679	248.965	251.953	246.685	246.832	247.415	246.106	249.688	251.899	257.051	262.134	265.539	280.056	290.247	295.146
Nondurables.....	201.628	209.360	210.607	208.127	207.547	208.167	208.853	210.627	211.249	212.541	214.950	216.941	223.402	227.661	229.820
Services less rent of shelter ³	245.814	251.210	250.398	252.319	253.109	253.551	253.335	252.181	251.894	251.847	252.563	253.664	254.057	254.540	255.643
Services less medical care services.....	243.796	245.533	244.987	246.079	246.547	246.681	246.476	245.955	245.958	246.115	246.643	247.244	247.622	247.899	248.528
Energy.....	192.594	211.926	215.104	212.049	212.674	212.996	210.386	211.514	212.622	218.896	224.500	228.160	244.773	256.400	263.494
All items less energy.....	212.652	215.173	214.964	215.015	215.005	215.312	215.742	215.961	215.970	215.786	216.389	217.222	218.011	218.537	219.041
All items less food and energy.....	212.126	214.835	214.645	214.733	214.724	215.009	215.388	215.580	215.584	215.303	215.627	216.448	217.067	217.525	217.966
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.099	145.728	145.941	145.603	145.205	145.557	146.170	146.268	145.757	145.037	145.024	145.909	146.835	147.472	148.045
Energy commodities.....	205.325	242.805	250.038	238.151	237.720	238.785	235.913	243.933	248.880	260.026	270.105	276.539	308.083	330.157	340.895
Services less energy.....	261.022	263.713	263.218	263.631	263.922	264.149	264.342	264.603	265.001	265.062	265.639	266.394	266.766	267.077	267.410

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010	2011					2010	2011				
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.S. city average.....	M	219.179	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	215.262	216.400	217.535	220.024	221.743	222.954
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	235.141	235.969	237.110	239.074	240.267	241.566	233.082	233.914	235.109	237.377	238.756	240.209
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	236.828	237.564	238.798	240.599	241.626	242.976	233.092	233.851	235.230	237.239	238.390	239.852
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	140.351	141.001	141.547	143.001	143.987	144.697	141.598	142.196	142.691	144.395	145.520	146.390
Midwest urban ⁴	M	209.270	210.388	211.090	212.954	214.535	215.899	205.024	206.258	206.981	209.094	210.991	212.572
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	209.936	210.928	211.503	213.449	214.878	216.376	204.731	205.878	206.516	208.740	210.508	212.272
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.267	135.061	135.665	136.834	138.005	138.827	134.454	135.277	135.841	137.189	138.552	139.532
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	206.136	207.551	208.156	209.713	211.314	212.210	204.132	205.648	206.306	208.108	209.987	211.052
South urban.....	M	212.488	213.589	214.735	217.214	218.820	219.820	209.994	211.216	212.416	215.272	217.234	218.437
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	213.850	215.127	216.145	218.391	219.944	220.982	211.712	213.058	214.129	216.680	218.615	219.971
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	135.240	135.925	136.625	138.211	139.177	139.833	134.405	135.207	135.919	137.789	138.962	139.744
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	216.189	216.750	218.772	222.275	224.716	225.416	216.477	217.200	219.352	223.059	225.869	226.539
West urban.....	M	222.081	223.149	224.431	226.558	227.837	228.516	216.847	217.995	219.368	221.830	223.268	223.944
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	226.112	227.281	228.444	230.707	231.808	232.393	219.273	220.564	221.848	224.576	225.833	226.399
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.328	134.917	135.826	137.200	138.174	138.598	134.306	134.900	135.845	137.331	138.362	138.816
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	200.123	201.059	201.974	203.833	204.963	205.944	198.979	200.022	201.033	203.220	204.607	205.758
B/C ³	M	135.579	136.260	136.960	138.404	139.413	140.062	135.379	136.112	136.808	138.471	139.645	140.412
D.....	M	212.541	213.417	214.862	216.988	218.920	219.873	210.959	212.005	213.495	215.928	218.220	219.159
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	213.778	215.155	216.192	217.880	218.762	220.094	207.479	209.016	210.106	212.256	213.633	215.358
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	226.639	228.652	229.729	232.241	233.319	233.367	219.619	221.540	222.814	225.770	227.051	226.842
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	241.874	242.639	243.832	245.617	246.489	248.073	237.575	238.396	239.750	241.667	242.697	244.316
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	239.814	—	242.787	—	244.574	—	240.540	—	244.324	—	246.825
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	207.587	—	209.372	—	212.175	—	199.568	—	201.146	—	204.105
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	—	203.199	—	206.967	—	208.794	—	206.954	—	211.227	—	214.038
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	144.327	—	146.044	—	147.554	—	144.556	—	146.572	—	148.638
Atlanta, GA.....	2	202.519	—	205.744	—	209.215	—	201.390	—	204.611	—	208.356	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	206.384	—	206.816	—	211.673	—	202.280	—	202.849	—	208.217	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	194.479	—	197.224	—	201.624	—	192.863	—	195.677	—	200.997	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	224.907	—	227.451	—	231.503	—	222.510	—	225.346	—	229.675	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	228.017	—	230.878	—	233.143	—	228.072	—	231.306	—	233.441	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	227.658	—	229.981	—	234.121	—	224.152	—	226.638	—	231.600	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	226.862	—	229.482	—	231.314	—	222.853	—	225.790	—	228.313	—

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

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2010									2011				
	2009	2010	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
Finished goods.....	172.5	179.8	179.8	179.0	179.5	179.9	180.0	181.2	181.6	182.6	184.4	186.6	189.4	191.7	192.9	
Finished consumer goods.....	179.1	189.1	189.2	188.2	188.9	189.4	189.5	190.8	191.4	192.9	195.2	198.2	202.1	205.2	206.9	
Finished consumer foods.....	175.5	182.4	184.1	179.5	180.5	180.1	181.9	182.1	183.9	186.0	186.9	193.4	193.8	193.6	191.2	
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	179.4	190.4	190.0	190.1	190.8	191.6	191.1	192.7	193.0	194.2	197.0	198.7	203.9	208.1	211.3	
Nondurable goods less food.....	194.1	210.1	209.6	210.1	211.2	212.3	211.5	213.2	213.7	215.7	219.7	222.1	229.7	235.8	240.6	
Durable goods.....	144.3	144.9	145.0	144.3	144.2	144.3	144.2	145.8	145.6	145.3	145.7	146.0	146.4	146.6	146.4	
Capital equipment.....	156.7	157.3	157.2	157.0	156.9	157.1	157.0	158.0	157.8	157.8	158.4	158.7	158.7	159.1	159.2	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	172.5	183.4	184.3	183.3	183.1	183.9	184.1	185.3	186.4	187.8	190.6	193.7	197.3	200.5	203.2	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.7	174.0	175.4	173.6	172.6	173.1	174.0	175.5	177.0	178.4	181.5	185.2	187.0	189.9	192.2	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	165.1	174.4	175.1	173.2	172.9	174.5	177.6	178.3	180.3	179.3	180.4	186.4	190.7	193.7	193.3	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	191.6	215.4	216.9	212.7	211.4	212.9	214.4	217.7	221.4	225.4	231.9	238.5	242.1	248.2	254.9	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	168.9	186.6	190.8	188.3	185.2	184.7	186.1	188.7	190.5	191.8	196.0	202.0	203.8	207.4	208.6	
Components for manufacturing.....	141.0	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.4	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.8	143.8	144.3	144.5	145.3	145.7	
Materials and components for construction.....	202.9	205.7	207.4	206.6	206.3	206.2	205.9	205.9	206.3	207.0	208.3	209.5	210.8	211.9	213.0	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	161.9	185.2	185.9	185.2	186.3	188.4	187.5	188.9	189.5	192.2	196.2	200.9	212.4	218.9	225.4	
Containers.....	195.8	201.2	201.6	204.1	204.4	205.0	202.3	202.4	202.5	202.7	203.4	203.9	204.2	204.8	205.3	
Supplies.....	172.2	175.0	174.7	174.5	174.8	175.1	175.5	176.4	177.5	178.1	179.6	180.9	182.1	183.6	184.5	
Crude materials for further processing.....	175.2	212.2	208.3	203.7	208.7	211.8	209.2	215.3	217.2	227.0	235.9	242.8	247.6	261.0	255.8	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	134.5	152.4	153.0	146.3	150.7	152.5	158.6	160.8	162.3	164.6	171.6	184.4	185.5	193.3	190.1	
Crude nonfood materials.....	197.5	249.3	241.5	239.3	244.4	248.5	237.7	247.0	249.1	265.2	274.9	275.5	283.5	301.0	294.3	
Special groupings:																
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	171.1	178.3	178.1	178.1	178.5	179.1	178.7	180.1	180.2	181.0	183.0	184.2	187.5	190.3	192.4	
Finished energy goods.....	146.9	166.9	166.7	166.8	168.0	169.6	168.1	170.0	170.5	172.9	177.4	180.6	192.0	200.9	207.9	
Finished goods less energy.....	172.3	175.5	175.7	174.6	174.9	174.9	175.4	176.3	176.7	177.3	178.2	180.0	180.2	180.5	180.1	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	179.2	183.9	184.2	182.6	183.1	183.1	183.9	184.8	185.4	186.4	187.5	190.2	190.5	190.7	189.9	
Finished goods less food and energy.....	171.5	173.6	173.3	173.2	173.3	173.5	173.5	174.7	174.7	174.8	175.8	176.1	176.3	176.7	176.9	
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	181.6	185.1	184.6	184.7	184.9	185.1	185.3	186.6	186.6	186.9	188.2	188.7	189.0	189.4	189.6	
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	214.3	220.8	219.7	220.7	221.4	221.4	222.0	222.9	223.3	224.2	226.6	227.2	227.2	227.9	228.5	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	173.0	184.4	185.4	184.4	184.2	184.9	184.9	186.1	187.0	188.6	191.4	194.4	197.9	201.1	203.9	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	166.0	171.7	170.8	169.7	170.0	171.2	173.5	175.5	178.3	178.3	180.2	185.0	189.3	192.6	193.2	
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.5	187.8	188.5	187.3	188.4	190.8	189.8	191.5	192.4	195.7	199.5	204.7	216.9	223.9	230.5	
Intermediate goods less energy.....	172.8	180.0	181.0	180.0	179.4	179.7	180.3	181.4	182.6	183.5	185.9	188.5	189.7	191.9	193.5	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	173.4	180.8	181.9	181.0	180.4	180.5	180.9	181.9	182.9	183.9	186.4	188.7	189.6	191.6	193.4	
Crude energy materials.....	176.8	216.7	205.9	207.7	216.1	217.7	199.0	207.9	207.3	225.1	232.0	229.1	240.7	260.4	252.9	
Crude materials less energy.....	164.8	197.0	197.6	189.4	192.1	196.0	203.2	207.1	210.2	214.6	224.1	236.9	236.7	245.4	242.1	
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	248.4	329.1	330.0	317.1	313.2	324.1	334.5	344.0	352.5	364.0	381.1	391.6	386.7	396.8	393.5	

^P = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2010								2011				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	May ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	204.9	204.8	209.0	211.6	202.5	212.2	214.1	227.3	232.7	232.4	244.2	258.9	256.5
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	226.8	226.7	232.7	235.5	219.6	233.4	235.6	256.4	261.7	259.7	279.5	302.8	297.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	200.1	199.0	200.1	203.9	206.1	211.0	213.3	214.3	221.8	225.4	224.8	226.2	228.4
213	Mining support activities.....	100.7	101.1	102.7	102.3	103.4	104.2	103.8	105.4	106.6	107.7	106.6	107.1	110.1
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	176.1	174.8	174.7	175.3	175.5	177.3	178.2	179.1	181.1	183.3	187.3	190.1	191.8
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	175.8	174.6	174.6	175.3	177.3	178.2	179.4	179.8	181.1	184.6	188.3	191.4	191.4
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	123.5	123.9	123.6	123.4	123.2	124.7	124.8	125.7	126.3	126.7	127.6	125.7	126.4
313	Textile mills.....	115.3	115.7	116.0	116.2	116.7	117.4	118.6	120.0	123.1	125.4	125.9	128.2	131.7
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.7	104.4	104.7	104.8	104.9
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	155.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	157.0	158.7	158.8	159.2	160.5	161.6	162.0	162.8	162.8
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	112.5	109.3	108.8	107.6	107.1	106.7	106.7	107.3	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.6	108.2
322	Paper manufacturing.....	126.7	128.0	128.7	128.8	129.9	129.9	130.1	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.8	131.1	131.4
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.5	109.8	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.2	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.0	111.3	111.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	292.0	280.4	278.8	284.4	282.4	295.3	302.8	310.4	321.1	335.4	371.9	393.5	409.7
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	233.4	232.6	233.5	233.7	234.6	236.3	236.8	237.6	242.6	245.0	246.9	249.3	252.3
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	166.2	167.1	166.8	166.9	167.0	167.2	167.8	168.6	170.6	171.6	172.3	174.1	176.6
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	200.5	198.8	194.3	193.6	195.8	199.6	202.0	203.4	208.0	215.7	217.8	222.5	223.1
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.7	176.8	176.9	177.0	177.5	178.7	179.8	180.4	181.6	182.7
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.4	120.3	120.5	120.6	120.8	120.8	120.9	121.1	121.7	122.0	122.3	122.8	123.1
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	91.3	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.7	90.5	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.4	90.4	90.3	90.1
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.8	132.1	132.5	133.1	133.6	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	135.9
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.9	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.8	111.2	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.6	177.7	177.8	177.9	177.7	178.2	178.9	180.1	180.3	180.4
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	112.6	112.7	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.4	115.4
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	123.9	123.9	124.6	125.1	125.0	124.6	124.5	124.6	127.9	128.2	127.7	127.9	128.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	121.7	120.5	119.8	121.0	120.9	121.3	122.1	122.4	122.1	122.1	123.3	121.3	120.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	104.1	105.3	105.8	104.2	101.4	102.6	97.6	87.8	87.7	93.6	80.8	85.0	85.4
446	Health and personal care stores.....	142.5	143.1	136.1	128.8	129.2	144.7	133.5	133.0	133.7	129.3	130.8	132.5	130.9
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	82.8	67.6	71.6	73.7	69.8	69.9	70.5	68.2	68.6	70.0	72.7	70.8	83.4
454	Nonstore retailers.....	142.7	138.7	141.3	137.2	136.1	132.2	137.3	140.5	137.8	144.0	143.9	142.8	144.1
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	202.9	208.0	209.1	205.2	196.0	201.0	202.5	202.6	208.0	211.0	221.5	221.0	217.3
483	Water transportation.....	123.1	124.1	129.3	130.0	129.9	129.9	128.8	129.1	130.4	132.5	134.5	134.9	135.2
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	191.6
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	131.3	134.5	137.1	138.8	136.0	131.8	130.5	132.4	134.4	135.0	132.7	133.0	134.5
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	129.0	129.7	129.9	130.2	130.3	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	131.1	131.2	131.1	131.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.5	108.2	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.8
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.5	129.6	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.8	129.5	129.7	129.7	129.7
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	172.8	172.9	173.1	173.2	173.4	174.5	174.4	174.4	175.2	175.7	175.3	175.6	175.6
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	125.4	125.0	125.3	125.1	125.3	126.8	127.0	127.2	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.6	129.0
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	128.7	129.5	130.0	130.1	133.8	133.8	134.2	134.5	134.7	135.7	134.7	135.0	134.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	110.4	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.9	111.0	110.7	110.9	110.9
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	109.5	113.5	109.2	108.3	109.3	113.7	116.1	112.9	109.8	111.5	110.2	112.4	114.0
517	Telecommunications.....	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.4	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.5
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	121.2	119.7	118.5	119.5	120.2	122.6	123.0	123.0	125.1	125.7	127.5	126.0	127.6
53112	Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.6	109.5	109.7	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.9	108.4	108.8	108.9
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	100.3	100.1	99.8	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.6
5313	Real estate support activities.....	106.9	106.9	106.4	106.5	106.5	107.1	106.9	106.9	107.3	107.0	106.9	106.7	107.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	128.9	134.2	144.4	136.6	131.0	134.9	133.3	129.4	129.4	131.1	137.1	129.0	124.2
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	171.5	171.5	171.9	173.1	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.4	176.6	177.1	177.6	178.1	177.9
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	112.9	112.7	112.9	113.4	113.7	113.5	113.1	113.6	113.3	113.1	111.5	111.5	111.2
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.2	143.6	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.0	144.3	144.5	144.8	144.9	144.9
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.8	105.8	105.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	124.9	125.2	125.7	125.8	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.6	125.9	125.2	125.2
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3
56172	Janitorial services.....	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.8	111.0	110.9	111.3	111.3	111.6	111.7	111.4	111.5	111.6
5621	Waste collection.....	118.7	118.6	118.2	118.7	119.0	119.1	118.9	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.9	120.9	121.1
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	140.8	141.2	141.8	141.2	140.5	141.3	141.0	138.3	140.0	140.9	143.9	141.9	143.1

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010								2011				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES.....	123.1	122.2	122.0	123.0	123.7	124.7	126.6	127.5	129.1	130.8	132.7	133.9	134.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	165.1	164.5	164.0	171.1	174.6	178.8	189.4	191.1	197.5	203.5	206.9	208.2	207.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	167.4	166.7	166.1	173.9	177.6	181.9	193.4	194.6	201.1	208.6	212.1	213.3	211.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	147.3	147.2	147.7	147.2	149.4	152.8	153.3	161.1	166.8	155.9	157.9	160.7	170.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	162.2	159.8	158.8	161.2	162.6	165.3	169.5	172.6	177.2	182.2	188.3	192.2	192.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	159.1	162.5	163.9	166.6	173.2	181.5	206.3	223.0	228.0	247.6	258.9	258.3	239.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	215.2	208.0	203.7	214.7	213.1	219.6	227.4	233.9	245.0	253.5	276.4	287.0	287.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	157.8	155.8	155.2	156.2	158.0	159.9	162.5	164.4	167.8	171.5	173.8	176.6	178.7
Selected building materials.....	118.2	118.7	117.9	117.3	117.1	116.9	117.2	116.2	116.3	116.2	116.3	117.0	116.8
Capital goods.....	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.1	109.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	109.3	109.8	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.1	111.6	113.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.0	93.9	93.9	94.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.7	109.8	110.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	110.8	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.8	112.5	112.9	112.7	112.4	113.2	113.9	114.2	114.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	112.2	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.0	112.9	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.3
Durables, manufactured.....	108.0	108.2	109.1	108.2	109.9	111.0	111.1	110.9	111.0	111.9	112.9	112.3	111.2
Agricultural commodities.....	165.3	165.3	165.0	172.0	176.1	181.0	194.7	198.5	204.7	214.1	218.8	219.7	215.3
Nonagricultural commodities.....	120.0	119.1	118.9	119.5	120.0	120.7	121.7	122.4	123.6	124.8	126.5	127.7	128.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010								2011				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	126.7	125.2	125.2	125.7	125.7	127.1	129.2	131.0	133.0	135.3	139.3	142.8	142.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	151.1	148.7	149.2	152.4	153.3	156.5	160.6	162.7	166.7	167.7	174.9	178.4	177.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	169.8	166.1	166.3	170.3	171.1	174.9	180.3	182.6	187.5	189.0	198.9	202.9	200.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	108.7	109.2	110.6	111.9	113.0	115.0	116.0	117.4	119.7	119.5	120.7	122.8	123.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	205.6	199.5	199.7	201.0	200.1	206.6	214.5	222.6	230.1	239.4	256.3	270.7	270.6
Fuels and lubricants.....	255.6	245.8	248.2	250.8	247.1	257.7	270.1	285.2	296.9	313.4	343.7	369.8	366.9
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	278.9	267.4	269.6	273.4	269.8	282.4	296.6	313.0	324.7	342.5	380.2	410.9	407.1
Paper and paper base stocks.....	112.7	115.5	116.5	116.2	117.5	116.9	117.5	117.5	117.7	115.5	116.3	118.8	119.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	148.4	146.2	146.0	146.5	147.7	150.5	154.1	157.0	160.6	163.2	165.8	169.3	171.3
Selected building materials.....	133.7	131.9	126.3	125.0	124.6	125.3	126.6	127.0	129.5	129.8	131.5	131.9	131.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	253.8	244.6	238.8	239.2	244.2	251.4	262.8	266.0	274.3	279.4	290.2	295.8	304.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.5	108.7	110.4	111.4	112.1	113.1	113.9
Capital goods.....	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.2	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.7	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.7	117.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.1	86.0	85.8	86.0	86.1	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.4	86.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.7	104.1	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.7	105.2	105.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.9	110.0	109.5	110.0	110.4	110.5	110.9	110.3	110.8	111.1
Durables, manufactured.....	100.3	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.0	102.4	101.9	103.1	103.0	103.6	103.6	103.7	106.0	107.3	107.8	109.5	109.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2009				2010				2011
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight.....	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8
Export air freight.....	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	138.9
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2008				2009				2010				2011
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.6	103.9	103.5	103.5	104.4	106.7	108.4	110.2	111.4	110.9	111.6	112.4	112.6
Compensation per hour.....	111.0	111.0	111.9	112.1	111.2	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.2	116.1	116.8	116.8	117.5
Real compensation per hour.....	101.8	100.6	99.8	102.4	102.2	104.1	104.0	103.8	103.4	104.3	104.6	103.9	103.2
Unit labor costs.....	107.1	106.9	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.6	103.4	104.6	104.7	104.0	104.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.4	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	116.0	115.9	117.3	118.2	119.0
Implicit price deflator.....	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.1	109.7	109.6	110.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.5	103.9	103.4	103.4	104.4	106.7	108.4	110.1	111.4	110.9	111.5	112.3	112.8
Compensation per hour.....	110.9	110.9	111.8	112.1	111.2	113.8	114.6	115.3	115.2	116.1	116.8	116.8	117.6
Real compensation per hour.....	101.8	100.5	99.7	102.5	102.2	104.1	103.9	103.8	103.4	104.3	104.6	103.9	103.2
Unit labor costs.....	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.0	104.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	116.2	116.0	117.3	117.8	118.4
Implicit price deflator.....	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.2	109.7	109.4	109.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	101.8	101.5	102.4	102.7	101.7	103.0	104.3	107.8	110.3	110.4	109.5	109.9	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	108.9	109.5	110.5	111.4	110.5	112.6	113.6	114.3	114.3	114.9	115.8	115.9	116.6
Real compensation per hour.....	99.9	99.2	98.6	101.8	101.6	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.6	103.3	103.7	103.1	102.4
Total unit costs.....	108.6	109.9	110.3	111.4	112.2	112.4	111.4	108.6	106.2	106.3	107.6	107.5	107.0
Unit labor costs.....	107.0	107.9	108.0	108.5	108.7	109.3	108.9	106.0	103.6	104.1	105.8	105.4	105.0
Unit nonlabor costs.....	112.8	115.1	116.2	119.2	121.4	120.4	117.8	115.3	112.7	111.8	112.5	112.7	111.9
Unit profits.....	84.1	82.8	97.2	86.6	85.5	80.3	84.2	91.2	103.3	108.0	108.3	106.2	110.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	103.0	104.1	109.7	108.0	109.1	106.6	106.3	107.0	109.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	111.3
Implicit price deflator.....	105.5	106.5	108.6	108.3	108.8	108.4	107.9	106.4	105.8	106.5	107.7	107.3	107.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	107.1	105.3	103.8	102.0	101.2	102.6	105.6	107.4	108.6	110.0	110.6	111.9	113.1
Compensation per hour.....	107.6	108.5	110.0	111.8	113.2	115.5	116.4	117.6	116.3	117.7	118.5	119.4	120.2
Real compensation per hour.....	98.7	98.3	98.1	102.2	104.0	105.6	105.5	105.9	104.4	105.8	106.1	106.2	105.6
Unit labor costs.....	100.5	103.0	106.0	109.7	111.8	112.6	110.2	109.6	107.1	107.0	107.1	106.7	106.3

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1965	1975	1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	43.1	54.8	63.8	74.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.4	111.6
Compensation per hour.....	10.3	21.4	44.1	64.7	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.7	116.4
Real compensation per hour.....	58.2	70.8	76.3	82.3	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.5	104.2
Unit labor costs.....	23.9	39.0	69.1	87.4	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9	104.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.4	34.9	62.4	81.6	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.5	116.7
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	37.4	66.4	85.1	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1	109.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.3	56.3	64.5	75.0	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.4	111.5
Compensation per hour.....	10.6	21.6	44.5	65.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.4	113.7	116.4
Real compensation per hour.....	59.7	71.6	76.9	82.9	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.0	103.5	104.2
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	38.4	68.9	87.0	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9	104.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.9	33.4	61.3	81.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9	116.6
Implicit price deflator.....	22.4	36.4	65.9	84.8	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3	109.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.0	54.5	64.2	74.2	91.7	95.3	98.3	100.0	101.5	101.8	102.1	104.2	110.1
Compensation per hour.....	12.1	24.0	48.2	67.8	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.7	115.4
Real compensation per hour.....	68.3	79.4	83.3	86.3	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.6	103.3
Total unit costs.....	24.6	43.0	74.1	89.9	98.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.7	110.0	111.1	106.9
Unit labor costs.....	26.2	44.1	75.0	91.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.5	107.8	108.2	104.8
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.3	40.3	71.5	85.8	97.0	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.0	115.8	118.7	112.4
Unit profits.....	38.7	37.8	62.4	85.4	59.4	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	99.8	87.7	85.3	106.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	39.4	68.4	85.7	84.1	86.2	93.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.3	110.3
Implicit price deflator.....	26.4	42.4	72.6	89.3	93.5	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.0	107.2	107.9	106.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	63.6	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.6	104.2	110.3
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	65.2	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.4	115.6	117.9
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.0	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.2	105.3	105.6
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	102.6	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	100.3	104.6	111.0	106.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	87.3	83.4	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.4	107.6	116.0	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	91.5	88.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.6	105.6	112.9	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries

[2002=100]

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

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

[2002=100]

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

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	72.2	80.5	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.2	110.7	105.4	97.6	93.6	92.6	89.2
424	Nondurable goods.....	85.7	94.1	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.9	108.3	109.3	107.2	106.7	104.8	105.5
4241	Paper and paper products.....	73.6	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	101.9	110.7	117.2	112.5	121.0	107.5	106.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	78.7	111.3	95.7	94.6	100.0	112.0	118.7	126.6	125.4	117.3	120.5	131.1
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	70.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.4	110.7	121.2	124.1	126.3	125.3	130.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	89.3	101.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.4	108.6	105.1	105.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	82.3	100.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	96.4	103.4	100.0	102.3	100.8	103.5	112.0
4246	Chemicals.....	92.9	102.7	95.5	94.1	100.0	104.6	104.6	99.1	93.4	99.4	99.7	89.1
4247	Petroleum.....	55.7	66.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.9	113.4	109.5	104.8	99.6	97.9	92.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	92.9	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	97.1	98.1	101.1	102.2	96.3	98.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	105.2	94.6	108.7	105.5	100.0	102.0	110.9	113.1	110.4	103.8	100.0	105.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	63.1	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.1	112.7	116.8	120.0	117.6	119.3
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	65.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	97.6
4411	Automobile dealers.....	67.6	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.3	108.1	110.5	100.7	99.7
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	55.4	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.8	98.7	103.7	103.2	97.3	111.0
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	66.7	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.1	105.4	103.2	99.1	96.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	58.1	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.8	117.2	123.1	125.0	132.8
4421	Furniture stores.....	61.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.0	111.5	116.8	119.5	118.7	123.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	53.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.5	116.4	118.1	127.4	132.4	143.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	62.8	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.1	110.9	110.0	111.0	112.2	112.0	107.3
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	64.0	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.4	110.6	111.5	111.0	108.8	102.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	56.6	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.7	114.7	105.5	106.8	121.8	138.6	142.5
445	Food and beverage stores.....	105.9	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.7	114.8
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.1	112.8	110.0	111.6
4452	Specialty food stores.....	131.5	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.1	111.3	113.8	123.9	130.9	127.9	145.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	85.0	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.7	126.5	131.2	139.1	130.7	131.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
447	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	50.5	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.9	106.1	112.5	122.8	132.3	138.0	137.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	49.4	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.3	123.0	134.1	144.7	145.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	52.2	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.4	116.2	114.5	115.5	107.9
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	54.4	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.2	125.9	137.3	126.3	127.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	58.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.3	131.7	128.1	127.6	141.0
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	53.8	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.5	132.0	140.4	136.5	134.4	149.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	70.7	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.9	110.4	117.1	113.1	109.5	112.3	121.4
452	General merchandise stores.....	57.0	77.4	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.3	109.7	113.5	117.3	118.4	117.4	120.4
4521	Department stores.....	86.0	97.9	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.8	109.2	111.8	105.2	101.9	100.5
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	30.5	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.4	108.0	112.4	115.5	122.4	121.3	126.1
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	54.7	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.4	108.8	115.0	126.2	130.1	130.0	129.4
4531	Florists.....	68.2	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	99.7	97.3	112.6	126.1	113.6	130.9	151.8
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	43.4	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	129.0	143.7	152.1	153.3	169.8
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	45.4	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	123.0	135.4	128.7
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	72.4	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.4	100.5	104.3	115.6	118.2	109.3	100.1
454	Nonstore retailers.....	27.9	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.6	121.1	126.2	148.8	163.3	167.7	179.6
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	18.5	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	116.9	133.4	145.2	175.5	196.1	187.4	197.2
4542	Vending machine operators.....	104.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	118.2	121.0	118.1	122.7	115.8	136.5	123.9
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	52.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.0	95.1	87.7	94.3	97.9	102.9	113.6
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	76.7	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.6	140.7
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	43.8	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.7
484	Truck transportation.....	-	97.7	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.6	99.0
4841	General freight trucking.....	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.3	99.0
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.5	105.8	102.9	98.3
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	80.1	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.8	98.4
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	105.0	107.3	106.6	106.7	110.2	116.7	116.4
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	100.8	95.8
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.3	102.8	102.4	102.8	101.4	100.7	102.9
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	115.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.7	96.9
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	108.0	110.0	110.9	116.1	119.7	121.1	122.7
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	105.0	99.6	97.3	100.8	102.0	99.5	97.9
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.6	145.4
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	100.8	104.0	111.0	118.6	124.8	120.1	128.0
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.1	113.1	120.6	130.5	133.4	135.7
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	99.5	101.7	104.1	111.8	114.8	114.2	114.1
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.4	77.0	108.8	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.5
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	51.8	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	125.9
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	237.6	295.4
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	52.4	89.2	94.3	95.5	100.0	103.3	106.3	109.2	111.6	114.2	112.7	115.3
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	106.5	104.6	98.0	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.6
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.1	123.3	120.0	114.8	99.5
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.8	148.2
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.8	82.8	82.8	79.2	87.3	83.0	81.2
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.9
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.4	116.7
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.2	114.5	115.2	118.7	124.6	126.9
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.6
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	107.9	120.7	126.8	146.4	176.5	203.2	203.9
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	125.5	151.0	173.8	186.2	217.8	220.0	226.2
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.2
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.5	114.5
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.8	121.7
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.4	99.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.4	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.4	99.1	109.6	99.7	107.2	107.9	99.4
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.4	108.0	104.3	98.4	116.1	117.7	114.3
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	94.7	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.1	105.6	106.9	106.9	105.9	105.3
721	Accommodation.....	76.6	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.4	111.3	109.4	109.3	109.6	109.0	107.2
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.3	111.5	110.0	109.5	109.7	109.0	106.9
722	Food services and drinking places.....	92.0	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.2	104.4	106.0	105.9	104.8	105.1
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.8	100.5	100.8
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.0	104.6	106.3	106.5	106.8	108.1
7223	Special food services.....	78.6	87.4	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.3	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.1
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.1	112.1	122.0	122.4	117.9	122.4
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.5	102.5	101.3	96.6
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.6	94.6	91.8	94.8	90.2	87.8
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	115.1
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.4	96.6	96.0	100.7	100.6	95.0	96.5
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.1	109.0	108.3	103.8	104.1	114.6
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	58.6	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.5	94.5	115.2	99.2	91.1	85.9	92.5
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	90.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	102.1	113.9
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	102.4	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	98.9	104.2	111.5	115.6	108.7	109.7	119.0
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.3	102.4	101.0	105.3	131.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

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

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm). 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
Civilian labor force											
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
Participation rate¹											
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
Employed											
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
Employment-population ratio²											
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
Unemployed											
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
Unemployment rate³											
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

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

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

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: 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/flscomparef.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/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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