

February 2012

 BLS

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

REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



On guard against workplace hazards

also in this issue:

Changes in Federal and State unemployment insurance legislation in 2011

State labor legislation enacted in 2011



U.S. Department of Labor
Hilda L. Solis, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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The *Monthly Labor Review* is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The *Review* welcomes articles on employment and unemployment, compensation and working conditions, the labor force, labor-management relations, productivity and technology, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments.

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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, March 07, 2012	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Fourth Quarter 2011, revised
Friday, March 09, 2012	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for February 2012
Tuesday, March 13, 2012	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for January 2012
Tuesday, March 13, 2012	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for January 2012
Wednesday, March 14, 2012	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for February 2012
Wednesday, March 14, 2012	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for December 2011
Thursday, March 15, 2012	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for February 2012
Friday, March 16, 2012	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for February 2012
Friday, March 16, 2012	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for February 2012
Tuesday, March 20, 2012	10:00 AM	Employment Situation of Veterans for 2011
Thursday, March 22, 2012	10:00 AM	Green Goods and Services
Friday, March 23, 2012	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for February 2012
Friday, March 23, 2012	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for January 2012
Tuesday, March 27, 2012	10:00 AM	Occupational Employment and Wages for May 2011
Wednesday, March 28, 2012	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2011
Thursday, March 29, 2012	10:00 AM	Occupational Outlook Handbook Released
Friday, March 30, 2012	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for February 2012

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 135, Number 2
February 2012

On guard against workplace hazards **3**

Security guards face a variety of workplace hazards that can lead to injury, illness, or death

William J. Wiatrowski

Changes in federal and state unemployment insurance legislation in 2011 **12**

Federal enactments include extending benefits and providing federal funds to states to cover costs; state enactments include extending benefits, tax schedules, and taxable wage bases

Loryn Lancaster

State labor legislation enacted in 2011 **31**

Laws concerning child labor, equal employment opportunity, human trafficking, immigration legislation, and prevailing wages were among the most active areas of legislation

John J. Fitzpatrick Jr. and James L. Perine

Departments

Labor month in review	2
Précis	37
Book review	39
Current labor statistics	42

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The February Review

Security guards are around us in our day-to-day lives. You may see them keeping order at concerts or sporting events, watching over the safety of the customers in a bank, or perhaps guarding the entrance of your place of work. William J. Wiatrowski notes in his article, "On guard against workplace hazards," that in 2009 security guards suffered 63 fatal work injuries—more than twice the relative frequency of workers in general. Wiatrowski's piece takes a close look at the prevalence of workplace safety and health incidents among security guards, and the characteristics of the workers involved.

Our second article in this issue examines changes in federal and state unemployment insurance legislation in 2011. The state-by-state overview included in this article indicates that enactments at the state level include provisions on extended benefits, the duration of benefits, tax schedules and taxable wage bases.

The year 2011 appears to have been a busy one in the world of state labor legislation. As the final article

this month notes, child labor, equal employment opportunity, human trafficking, immigration legislation, independent contractors, prevailing wage, and wages paid were among the most active areas in the state legislatures in 2011. The bills that were introduced and then enacted by the states and the District of Columbia encompass all 34 categories of labor legislation tracked by the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division and, according to the authors of the article, include a number of important measures.

Volunteering in the United States in 2011

In addition to providing information on union membership, the Bureau reported this month on volunteering in the United States. Over 64 million people volunteered through or for an organization at least once between September 2010 and September 2011, leading to a volunteer rate of 26.8 percent, 0.5 percentage point above the year-earlier period and a return to the 2-year-earlier level. The increase in the volunteer rate in 2011 followed a decline of equal size in 2010. □

Volunteers spent a median of 51 hours on volunteer activities during the September 2010–September 2011 period. Median annual hours ranged from a high of 96 for volunteers ages 65 and older to a low of 32 hours for people ages 25 to 34.

The volunteer rate for women has always exceeded that for men during the time in which the data on volunteering have been gathered. In 2011, nearly 30 percent of women volunteered, compared with 23.5 percent of men.

The complete report, based on data from the Current Population Survey, is available at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/volun.pdf>.

Mark your calendars

The Bureau will be releasing the 2012–2013 edition of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* on March 29, 2012. This edition will have some major changes to the design and organization of the content. The new version incorporates a reader-friendly, written-for-the-web style. For a sneak preview of the new design, visit http://www.bls.gov/bls/2010_20_ooh_profiles.htm □

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On guard against workplace hazards

Security guards face a variety of workplace hazards that can lead to injury, illness, or death

William J. Wiatrowski

Many of us interact with security guards every day—at work, at the mall, or even when we attend our favorite sporting event. Most of the time, security guards are part of the nearly invisible infrastructure of our lives; they check our identification or scan our bags as we pass them with nonchalance or politeness or annoyance. Security guard safety is perhaps far from our thoughts until a high-profile tragedy makes the news. One such incident took place in June 2009 at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC, when a security guard was shot and killed while at his post at the main entrance of the museum. The incident highlighted the safety risks security guards face on a daily basis.¹

In 2009, security guards suffered 63 fatal work injuries and an estimated 8,920 nonfatal workplace injuries or illnesses that required at least one day away from work. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tracks these data through two parallel programs, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII).² The CFOI program reports a complete count of all fatal workplace injuries, including details about worker demographics and the events leading to the fatality. The SOII is a sample survey that tracks workplace injuries and illnesses that employers are required to report under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordkeeping rules;³ characteristics of the

workers involved and details of the incident are captured for the most severe cases, those that require at least 1 day away from work.

After providing some background about the occupation of security guard, this article takes a detailed look at the occupation's prevalence of workplace safety and health incidents, characteristics of the workers involved (including age, race, and gender), and details of the incident (such as the event leading to the incident and the time of day it occurred). Among the key findings are the following:

- The rate of fatal workplace injuries to security guards was more than twice that of workers in general.
- Nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses requiring time away from work occurred at roughly the same rate for security guards as for all other occupations.
- Security guard fatal injuries were often the result of assaults, while nonfatal injuries were frequently due to falls or assaults.
- Although safety incidents among security guards can occur at all hours, they frequently occurred in the evening and overnight.

Security guards and guard services

BLS identifies occupations using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, a hierarchical system that groups like jobs by the type of work performed. According

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to the SOC occupational definition, the work of a security guard includes guarding, patrolling, or monitoring premises to prevent theft, violence, or infractions of rules. The BLS 2010–2011 *Occupational Outlook Handbook* expands upon this definition as follows: “Security guards, also called security officers, patrol and inspect property to protect against fire, theft, vandalism, terrorism, and illegal activity.” In addition, security guards “protect their employer’s property, enforce laws on the property, [and] deter criminal activity.”⁴ Security guards work at a wide variety of worksites, including schools, warehouses, residential facilities, and retail establishments.

The BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program estimates that there were approximately 1 million security guards in 2009.⁵ Slightly more than half of these guards were employed in the investigation, guard, and armored car services industry, which supplies security guards to a wide variety of other businesses. Often, the security guard that greets you each morning as you enter your employer’s facility is not employed by your employer but by one of these contract organizations. The remaining guards were employed by a wide variety of private and government organizations.

While many workplace incidents among people whose *occupation* is security guard involved those who were working for guard services, some of the guards involved were employed by other industries, including retail trade, eating and drinking places, schools, and hospitals.

In contrast, the guard services *industry* recorded 29 fatal work injuries and an estimated 4,200 nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that required at least 1 day away from work in 2009. (The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses among people employed by the guard services industry was 10,500.⁶) Table 1 provides a matrix showing the relationship between the security guard occupation and the guard services industry. While many workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in the guard services industry happen to guards, such incidents also happen to guards working in other industries.

The fact that half of the workers in the security guard occupation were employed by contracting agencies, which send workers to any number of job locations in varying industries, adds to the complexity of capturing and classifying safety and health data. Special rules developed by OSHA indicate that workplace injuries and illnesses among contract workers (security guards as well as workers in many other occupations) are to be recorded at the location where they are supervised on a day-to-day basis. This can vary from one situation to the next, as supervision may be provided by the guard services firm or directly by the firm that has contracted for the guard services. A further complication is the BLS data collection mechanisms, which focus on the “employer”—that is, the contracting company rather than the specific location where the incident occurred.⁷

Some occupations, such as corrections officers and gaming surveillance officers, include some work responsibilities similar to those of security guards. Police officers, for example, perform some of the same duties as security guards, but have

Table 1. Employment, fatal work injuries, and nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the guard services industry and security guard occupation, 2009

Industry or occupation	Employment	Fatal work injuries	Nonfatal injuries and illnesses	Nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving at least 1 day away from work
Investigation, guard, and armored car services industry (NAICS code 561610)	1,684,420	33	12,500	4,700
Security guards and patrol services industry (NAICS code 561612)	(²)	29	10,500	4,200
Security guard occupation (SOC code 33–9032)	³ 1,028,830	63	(⁴)	8,900

¹ Nearly 87 percent (593,370) of these workers were security guards; the remaining 13 percent worked in other occupations.

² Employment data consistent with that shown for the investigation, guard, and armored car services industry are not available; other sources of employment data indicate that the security guards and patrol services industry composes nearly 90 percent of the broader industry.

³ Nearly 58 percent (593,370) of these workers were employed by the investigation, guard, and armored car services industry; the remaining 42 percent were employed by other industries.

⁴ While the total number of nonfatal injury and illness cases is not available by occupation, the ratio of days-away-from-work cases to all cases from the security guards and patrol services industry indicates that all cases were about 2.5 times the number of days-away-from-work cases.

NOTE: Industry codes are from the 2009 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The occupation code is from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

added duties, more extensive training, and greater authority. While this article concentrates on security guards, the data provided in table 2 are available to compare the extent of workplace safety incidents across these occupations.

Work environment

The employment of security guards is projected to grow by 18.8 percent between 2010 and 2020, faster than the average 14.3-percent growth for all occupations.⁸ Information on the work, training requirements, employment, earnings, and job outlook for security guards, as well as for all occupations in the U.S. economy, is available through the BLS *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.⁹ The *Handbook* describes the various workplaces and responsibilities of security guards (also referred to by various employers as bouncers, doormen, body guards, and patrol officers) as follows:

- In department stores, protecting people, records, merchandise, money, and equipment
- In shopping centers and theaters, patrolling parking lots and deterring assaults, car thefts, and robberies
- In office buildings, banks, and hospitals, maintaining order and protecting customers, staff, and property
- At air, sea, and rail terminals and other transportation facilities, screening passengers and protecting people, freight, property, and equipment
- In museums and similar public buildings, watching people and inspecting packages
- In factories, laboratories, government buildings, and military bases, checking credentials and protecting

information, projects, computer codes, and defense secrets

- At universities, parks, and sporting events, performing crowd control and supervising parking and seating areas
- At bars and nightclubs, preventing access by minors, collecting cover charges, and maintaining order among patrons

Training for security guards can include such topics as protection, public relations, report writing, crisis deterrence, first aid, and specialized training relevant to their assignment. Armed guards may have more specialized training and more detailed background checks. The *Handbook* further indicates that some security guards work part time, including those for whom the work is a second job, such as police officers and similarly trained workers.

Workplace safety and health incidents

The number of work injuries found in 2009 is consistent with data on security guard incidents over the past several years.¹⁰ From 2003 to 2009, fatal work injuries averaged about 70 per year, with a low of 60 in 2005 and a high of 84 in 2007. Data on injuries and illnesses requiring time away from work through 2007 are limited to workers in private industry; these data indicate an average of around 8,000 incidents per year over the past several years. The 2009 total of 8,920 includes 1,620 incidents in state and local government.

Because of the low numbers of fatal work injuries and the fact that the count is a complete census and not an estimate from a sample, data for several years easily can be combined to provide greater detail about the workers and the circum-

Occupation	Occupation code	Employment	Fatal work injuries			Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, 2009			
		2009	2009	Total 2003–2009	Yearly average 2003–2009	Total	Private	State government	Local government
Security guard	33–9032	1,028,830	63	488	69.7	8,920	7,300	420	1,200
Corrections officers and jailers	33–3012	455,350	8	71	10.1	18,440	1,010	12,390	5,040
Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators	33–9031	7,670	–	3	.4	160	160	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	33–3051	641,590	96	838	119.7	35,590	120	4,170	31,300

NOTE: Occupation codes are from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

stances surrounding the fatalities. Thus, for many of the details presented below, fatal work-injury statistics represent combined totals from 2003 through 2009. Data on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are typically from the 2009 survey.

The number of workplace fatalities or injuries by itself can be rather abstract and difficult to assess: is 70 fatalities or 8,000 injuries a large or small number, and how does it relate to all workers or to other occupations? One way to make such an assessment is to construct a rate that compares the number of incidents to a worker's exposure to potential hazards. The BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program presents injury, illness, and fatality rates that compare the number of incidents to the number of hours worked.¹¹ Among all workers in 2009,

- the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses was 3.9 per 100 full-time equivalent workers,
- there were 117.2 injury and illness cases involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers, and
- the rate of fatal work injuries among all workers was 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers.

These measures use three different scales because the magnitude of worker injuries and illnesses is vastly greater than worker fatalities—nationwide among all workers, there were approximately 4 million injuries and illnesses versus 4,500 fatalities. The following comparison clarifies this difference in magnitude. In 2009 there were

- 3,900 workplace injuries and illnesses per 100,000 workers,
- 1,172 workplace injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work per 100,000 workers, and
- 3.5 fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers.

In 2009, the rate of fatal work injuries among security guards and related workers was 7.4 per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, more than double the 3.5 rate for all workers.¹² In contrast, there were 108.7 workplace injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time equivalent security guards, which is not that different from the rate of 117.2 for all workers.

Ideally, these data could be combined to construct a continuum of severity of injuries and illnesses affecting security guards (or workers in any occupation) that shows the proportion of workplace incidents by outcome. Unfortunately, such complete data are not currently available and the mix of data sources, inclusion of different worker groups, and lack

of available information on long latent illnesses make it difficult to construct a true continuum of severity. But existing BLS injury, illness, and fatality data, used with a few well-caveated liberties, can help to estimate a range from medical treatment to instantaneous fatal injury.

Looking at data for 2009, about half of all security guard workplace injuries and illnesses required only medical treatment (beyond first aid); in these instances, no time from work was lost beyond the day of incident and there was no need to restrict the employee's duties. To be recorded at all, such cases required some medical treatment (specifically defined by OSHA as including such things as sutures or rabies vaccine).¹³ At the other extreme, one-quarter of 1 percent of workplace injuries among security guards resulted in an immediate fatality (defined here as death on the same day that the incident occurred). Between these extremes are 12 percent of cases requiring restricted duties and 40 percent requiring some time away from work, ranging from one day to several weeks or more.¹⁴ Finally, a small number of cases resulted in death some days after the day of injury, often the result of an infection or other medical complication. This continuum of severity is enumerated in table 3, which includes details on how the data sources have been combined.

Table 3. Percent distribution of fatal work injuries and nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by degree of severity for security guards, 2009

Outcome	Percent of total cases
Total	100.0
Medical treatment beyond first aid; no lost work time	47.5
1 or more days of job transfer or restriction; no days away from work	12.4
1 day away from work	5.0
2 days away from work	5.4
3–5 days away from work	8.0
6–10 days away from work.	4.6
11–20 days away from work	4.7
21–30 days away from work	2.5
31 or more days away from work	9.9
Fatality occurring more than one day after incident	.1
Fatality occurring immediately	.2

NOTE: Data on medical treatment and days of job transfer or restriction represent workers in the guard services industry; other data represent workers in the security guard occupation. Calculation assumes that the proportion of cases by severity is the same for workers in the guard services industry and the security guard occupation.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Demographics of the workers affected

BLS data indicate that over the past several years, 30 percent of fatal work injuries to security guards occurred among African Americans and 17 percent occurred among Hispanics. These proportions are consistent with employment data for security guards: according to 2009 data from the BLS Current Population Survey, 29 percent of all individuals employed as security guards and gaming surveillance officers were African American and 16 percent were Hispanic.¹⁵ Among *all* fatally-injured workers, 9 percent were African American and 16 percent were Hispanic.

For security guard injuries and illnesses requiring at least 1 day away from work where race was reported, 24 percent occurred among African Americans and 14 percent among Hispanics. Again, these proportions are consistent with employment by race and ethnicity for security guards, suggesting that workplace hazards for this occupation are not disproportionately affecting any one race. There were a large number of nonfatal injury and illness cases among security guards where race was not reported, as was also the case for all occupations.¹⁶ Given this limitation, these data should be used with caution.

Workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities among security guards were fairly evenly split across age groups, as was employment, as shown here:

	<i>Percent of security guard employment 2009</i>	<i>Percent of fatal work injuries 2003–2009</i>	<i>Percent of work injuries involving days away from work 2009</i>
Ages 16–19	1.7	1.8	1.1
Ages 20–24	15.6	7.4	10.5
Ages 25–34	21.4	24.4	20.9
Ages 35–44	18.5	18.4	22.8
Ages 45–54	19.2	14.5	21.5
Ages 55–64	15.8	20.5	14.7
Ages 65 and older.	7.5	12.9	7.3

However, there appears to be some relationship between age and the type of event that precipitated a workplace injury or fatality among security guards. For example, assaults and violent acts generally occurred among younger security guards: two-thirds of both fatal and nonfatal assaults happened to workers younger than age 45. In contrast, just over 60 percent of nonfatal falls on the same level (rather than to a lower level) occurred among workers ages 45 and older.¹⁷ And while the number of secu-

rity guard fatalities resulting from falls was small, the vast majority occurred among those at least 55 years old and especially among those ages 65 and older.

Fatal and nonfatal events

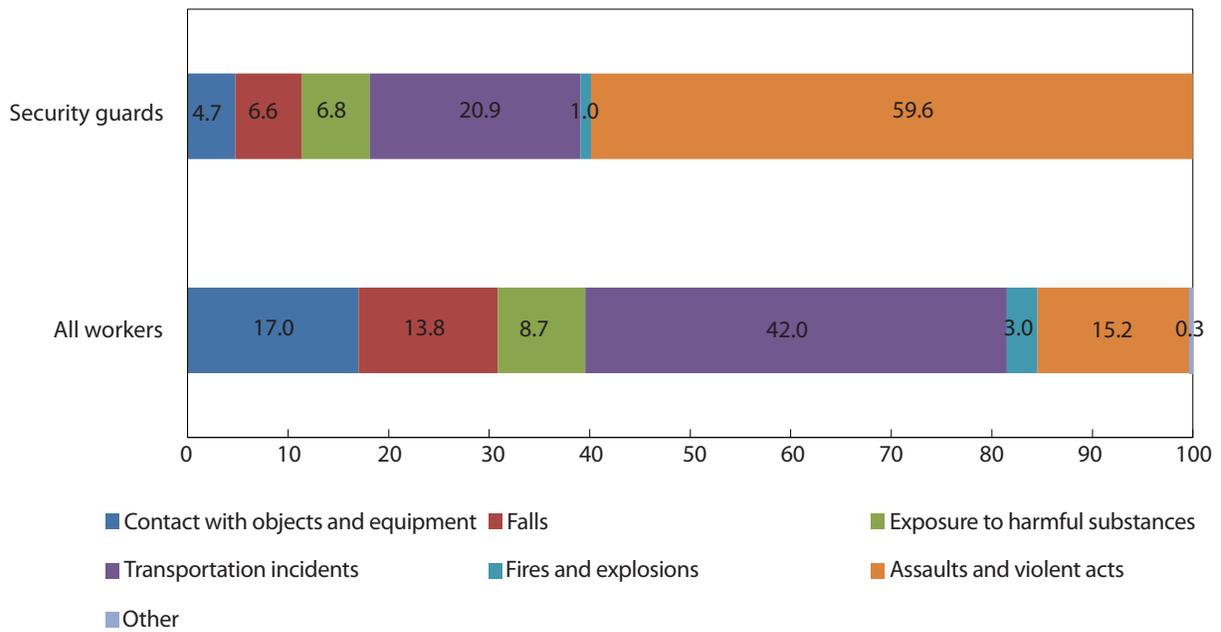
While all worker injuries were considered together in the continuum of severity described earlier, a review of the events that precipitated injuries shows some divergence between fatal and nonfatal injuries. Among all workers, fatal injuries most often resulted from transportation incidents, assaults, contact with objects and equipment, and falls, while nonfatal injuries and illnesses most often resulted from contact with objects and equipment, overexertion, and falls. Among security guards, nearly two-thirds of fatal work injuries were the result of assaults or other violent acts, while transportation incidents were a distant second. Among nonfatal injuries, the most prevalent events affecting security guards were falls (on the same level and to a lower level); the next most prevalent events were assaults and contacts with objects and equipment. (See charts 1 and 2 for comparisons between security guards and all workers of the events leading to fatal and nonfatal injuries.)

The descriptive information that accompanies BLS data on fatal assaults to security guards sheds light on the circumstances surrounding each incident. The following are typical of descriptions of fatal assaults to security guards, with specific details redacted to protect confidentiality:¹⁸

- Shot in parking lot by belligerent customer who had previously been escorted out of the bar
- Bouncer confronted suspect who was disturbing patron; suspect stabbed bouncer
- Shot multiple times during robbery
- Beaten by robbers in parking lot
- Guard attempted to stop shoplifter; knocked down by car and dragged
- Suspect stole guard's gun and shot him

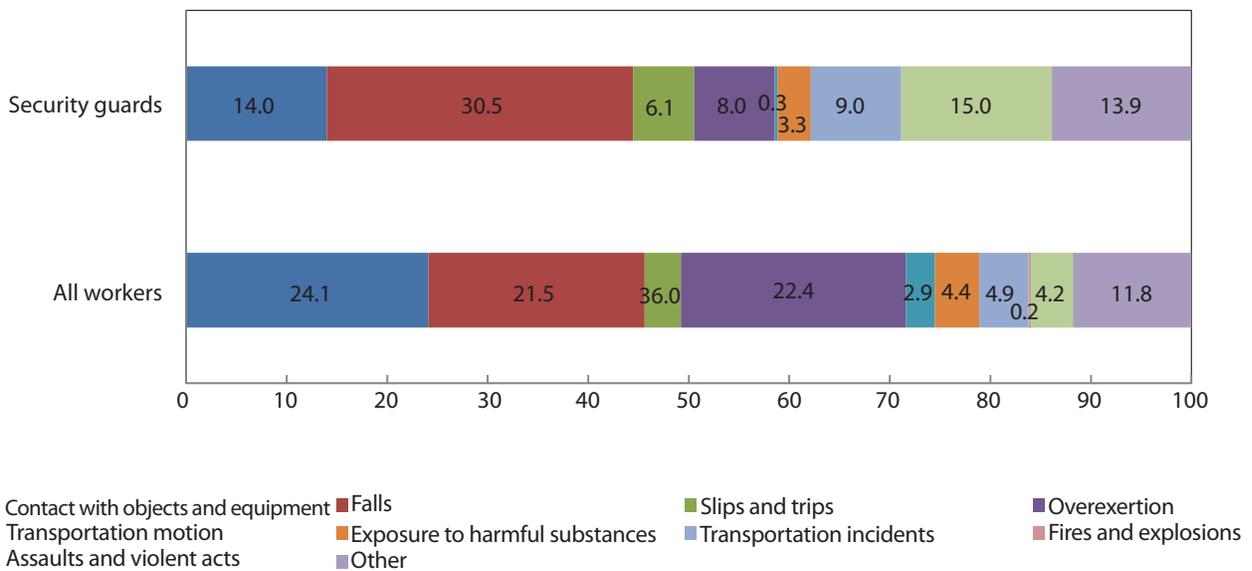
As these examples suggest, the perpetrator involved in fatal assaults to security guards was typically a customer, client, or individual intent on robbing the establishment—during the 2003–2009 period, 93 percent of security guard homicides were committed by someone in these groups. Among all workplace homicides, 82 percent were committed by customers, clients, or robbers, with the remainder committed by coworkers, relatives, or other personal acquaintances. There were also a number of se-

Chart 1. Percent of fatal work injuries by event or exposure, security guards and all workers, 2003–2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 2. Percent of nonfatal occupational work injuries involving days away from work, by event or exposure, security guards and all workers, 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

curity guard suicides; these most often took place when the worker was alone, was at a remote location, or at night when few other workers were nearby.

Information on nonfatal assaults to security guards includes incidents similar to those resulting in fatalities, but also includes some very different incidents. Among nonfatal assaults resulting in days away from work, 1 in 3 was committed by a healthcare patient who may have become violent in the course of routine activities such as transport, resulting in such injuries as strains, sprains, lacerations, or fractures. Nearly two-thirds of assaults among security guards employed by state governments involved healthcare patients, perhaps in part because of the greater proportion of psychiatric facilities operated by state governments. In addition, the fatal injuries survey estimated that there were 1,840 falls on the same level (to the floor or ground) among security guards in 2009. These falls often resulted in sprains, fractures, or bruises and required the employee to be off work for a median of 9 days. Falls to a lower level happened less frequently—an estimated 880 cases in 2009—and resulted in a median of 5 days away from work.¹⁹

Some facilities require guard service around the clock, including times when no other work is being performed. It follows that security guards may be subject to hazards at any hour. Information on the time of event for both fatal and nonfatal injuries confirms the presence of hazards 24 hours a day. For example, for nonfatal assaults where time of incident was recorded, about 40 percent occurred between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.²⁰ Even more dramatically, two-thirds of fatal assaults where time was recorded took place between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., and nearly half the fatal assaults occurred between midnight and 4 a.m. The time of incident varies depending on the event, with assaults more often occurring at night. Table 4 pro-

vides details on the time of all fatal work injuries and nonfatal injuries and illnesses among security guards and all workers.

The manner in which the injuries are inflicted on security guards and the physical characteristics of the injuries suggest that the work activities of security guards can vary widely, and guards may be likely to take on supplemental duties beyond their core functions. For example, a number of fatal injuries to security guards involved loading and unloading trucks as well as working around trucks and other heavy equipment. Nonfatal injuries included cases where the guard was lifting or transporting a patient. While these duties may be part of the individual employee's job description and workers may have been hired and paid for such duties, the duties bring with them hazards that the public may not generally associate with the work of a security guard.²¹

These are additional facts about workplace safety and health of security guards:

- Ninety-four percent of fatally injured security guards were male and about 80 percent of all security guards were male.
- Among nonfatal injuries and illnesses, 70 percent occurred to males, including 89 percent of security guard nonfatal assaults.
- Among fatally injured workers, 15 percent of victims were foreign born; the most frequent country of birth was Mexico.
- Where race was reported, 57 percent of nonfatal injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work occurred among Whites, but Whites accounted for 65 percent of falls to a lower level.
- Among days-away-from-work cases where race was

Table 4. Percent distribution of fatal work injuries and nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving at least 1 day away from work by time of event for security guards and all workers

Time of event	Fatal work injuries, 2003–2009		Nonfatal injuries and illnesses, 2009	
	All workers	Security guards	All workers	Security guards
12:01 a.m.–4 a.m.	5.9	26.4	3.1	10.5
4:01 a.m.–8 a.m.	10.7	17.6	9.9	11.6
8:01 a.m.–12 noon	27.0	9.0	29.7	16.5
12:01 p.m.–4 p.m.	26.7	9.8	22.4	17.9
4:01 p.m.–8 p.m.	14.9	9.4	10.6	15.0
8:01 p.m.–12 midnight	8.1	21.3	5.7	15.9
Not reported	6.8	6.4	18.6	12.5

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5. Percent of fatal work injuries and nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving at least 1 day away from work by selected characteristics for security guards

Characteristic	Fatal work injuries, 2003–2009	Nonfatal work injuries and illnesses, 2009
Gender		
Male	94.1	70.3
Female	5.9	29.7
Age		
16 to 19	1.8	1.1
20 to 24	7.4	10.5
25 to 34	24.4	20.9
35 to 44	18.4	22.8
45 to 54	14.5	21.5
55 to 64	20.5	14.7
65 and older	12.9	7.3
Race or ethnic origin		
White	47.7	31.6
Black or African American	29.5	13.5
Hispanic or Latino	17.2	7.7
Asian	2.9	1.0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1.2	.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	.6	.9
Multi-race	–	.2
Other/not reported	–	44.2

NOTE: Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

reported, 14 percent of all nonfatal events occurred among Hispanics while 24 percent of assaults were made on Hispanics.

- Events were spread throughout the week, not just on weekdays.
- Among all security guard nonfatal injuries requiring days away from work, median days away from work were 7 days. Looking at specific events, median days away from work were 9 days for falls to the same level and 16 days for transportation incidents.

Table 5 provides additional details on fatal work injuries that occurred during 2003 through 2009 and nonfatal incidents in 2009 involving security guards.

SECURITY GUARDS, A FIXTURE OF OUR EVERYDAY LIVES, face many workplace hazards, particularly assaults. Data show patterns between worker age and injury or illness event, as well as a considerable number of incidents happening at night. The information presented here illustrates the indepth nature of the available security guard data from the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program, which serves as the nation's premiere surveillance system for workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities; similar details can be extracted for other occupations as well as for such characteristics as industry, age group, gender, and event. The specific details that can be identified through these data can help decisionmakers identify ways to improve workplace safety and health. □

Notes

¹ Details about the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum shooting, which occurred on June 10, 2009, are available through a variety of media reports. For example, see “Guard killed during shooting at Holocaust museum,” CNN.com, <http://edition.cnn.com/2009/CRIME/06/10/museum.shooting/index.html>.

² Details about the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program are available at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/>. There are a number of differences between the fatality census and the injury-and-illness survey, including differences in the scope of workers covered. The census includes some categories of workers that are not in the survey, including self-employed, federal government, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries to security guards classified as self-insured, federal government, or resident military in recent years is very small. Thus, the fact that these categories of workers are not included in the injury-and-illness survey likely has very little effect on the total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses to security guards. Complete information on program methodology is available in chapter 9, “Occupational Safety and Health Statistics,” of the BLS *Handbook of Methods*, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm>.

³ Employer requirements to maintain records of workplace injuries and illnesses are established and maintained by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Details on recordkeeping requirements are available from OSHA at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html>.

⁴ Security guards are identified as occupation 33–9032 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Details on the SOC system are available on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm>. The expanded definition is from the BLS *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, available at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/>.

⁵ It is important to understand the distinction between occupation and industry. Occupation, such as security guards, indicates the similarity of duties performed regardless of who is employing the individual. Conversely, industry, which is classified using the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), indicates the product or service produced by the employer (such as NAICS 561612 – Security Guard and Patrol Services), not the job that produces the output. Details on industry classification are available on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>. Data on employment

by occupation are from the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Details on the OES program are available at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>.

⁶ Occupational injury and illness data by occupation are only available for cases with days away from work. Data by industry are available for all cases.

⁷ OSHA recordkeeping rules state that, in addition to recording injuries and illnesses of their payroll employees, employers "... also must record the recordable injuries and illnesses that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis." See OSHA recordkeeping rules at http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/handbook/index.html#1904.4_1. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses samples employers; this includes contracting agencies as well as employers who contract with such agencies. For survey sampling purposes, contract guards are included with the employment of the contracting agency, although workplace injuries and illnesses may be recorded by either the contracting agency or the employer contracting for the services, on the basis of OSHA rules. The BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) records the industry in which the fatally injured worker was employed, which, for contract guards, would be the contract services industry (and not the industry where the incident occurred). CFOI is currently in the process of expanding data collection to identify both the industry that directly employs the worker and the industry of the firm that is contracting for the worker.

⁸ Projections of employment growth are from the BLS employment projections program. Details are available at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/>.

⁹ The BLS *Occupational Outlook Handbook* is available at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/>.

¹⁰ Changes to OSHA recordkeeping definitions were incorporated into the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses starting in 2002. Changes to industry and occupation classification systems were incorporated in 2003 into the data for both fatal and nonfatal injuries. Since 2003, all data have used consistent definitions and classification systems.

¹¹ Fatal work-injury rates in previous years were expressed as fatalities compared to number of workers, regardless of hours worked. New hours-based rates were introduced in 2009 and are now considered the official fatal injury rates. Details on the change in methodology for computing fatal work-injury rates may be found in Joyce Northwood, "Change to Hours-Based Fatality Rates in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online*, January 25, 2010 (revised January 29, 2010), <http://www.bls.gov/opus/cwc/sh20100121ar01p1.htm>.

¹² The fatal injury rate of 7.4 per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers is for the occupation grouping of security guards and gaming surveillance officers, which includes more than just the security guard occupation. Employment data are not available to construct a denominator to restrict the rate to just security guards.

¹³ OSHA provides considerable detail on what injuries and illnesses must be recorded and how they are to be classified. Details on record-

keeping requirements are available at the OSHA website, <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html>.

¹⁴ Included in the data captured on workplace injury and illness cases that involve days away from work is the number of days the individual is away from work. These data are used to construct distributions of the number of days away from work as well as a median. In 2009, the median number of days away from work for all workers was 8 days, and the median for security guards was 7 days.

¹⁵ Employment data by occupation and race/ethnicity are from the BLS Current Population Survey. More information is available at the BLS website, <http://www.bls.gov/cps/>.

¹⁶ Information on the race and ethnicity of injured and ill workers is a voluntary data element and is not reported in many cases. Among security guards, 44 percent of cases did not provide information on race and ethnicity. The percentages of injured or ill workers by race and ethnicity shown in this article are based on those for which data were provided. No attempt was made to impute or adjust the data for missing values.

¹⁷ The BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System identifies various characteristics of workplace safety and health cases. In this system, falls are defined as "events in which the injury was produced by impact between the injured person and the source of injury when *the motion producing contact was generated by gravity*." Falls are further categorized as those to a lower level (such as from a roof or scaffold) or those on the same level (such as to the floor). In a fall on the same level, the motion of the person was generated by gravity following the loss of equilibrium (the person was unable to maintain an upright position) and the point of contact with the source of injury was at the same level or above the surface supporting the person at the inception of the fall. The classification system was recently revised to provide even greater detail about falls, although the data presented here do not use the revised coding. Details about the classification system are available on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshioics.htm>.

¹⁸ While fatal work injuries often receive media attention, the CFOI program collects detailed information on these incidents from a variety of sources, some of which are provided to BLS in confidence. BLS presents only aggregate data and redacts any data that would identify individual cases.

¹⁹ Data on median days away from work are for private industry only.

²⁰ In about 13 percent of nonfatal assault cases, the time that the incident took place was not reported. Percentages presented in the article are based on those for which data were provided. No attempt was made to impute or adjust the data for missing values.

²¹ While a job may entail a variety of duties, classification within the Standard Occupational Classification system is based on certain principles. The principle regarding multiple work duties states that when workers can be classified in more than one occupation, they should be classified in the occupation that requires the higher skill level. When there is no perceptible difference in skill level, the worker should be classified in the occupation that describes their primary activity.

Changes in federal and state unemployment insurance legislation in 2011

Federal enactments extend benefits and provide federal funding to the states to cover costs, assess penalties for fraud, prohibit certain noncharging of employers' unemployment accounts, and require reporting of new hires; state enactments include provisions regarding extended benefits, the duration of benefits, tax schedules, and taxable wage bases

Loryn Lancaster

In 2011, the federal government addressed a pair of issues concerning methodological aspects associated with the unemployment rate, as well as discontinuing an important surtax. First, regarding methodology, on June 13, 2011, the Department of Labor published a notice in the *Federal Register* informing states of the methodology used to calculate the “on” and “off” total unemployment rate indicators to determine when extended-benefit periods begin and end in a state. Also, retroactive to April 16, 2011, the methodology for calculating the 110-percent look-back requirement based on the total unemployment rate is switched from rounding at the fourth decimal place to rounding at the second decimal place. Second, to meet federal requirements, effective July 1, 2011, the 0.2-percent Federal Unemployment Tax Act surtax, originally enacted in 1976 and extended eight times thereafter, was discontinued. The tax had affected most employers.

During 2011, there were two federal legislative enactments that affected the Federal–State Unemployment Compensation Program.

Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 (P.L. 112–78), enacted December 23, 2011

Emergency unemployment compensation. The ending date for the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program was extended from January 3, 2012, to March 6, 2012,

for new entrants. The ending date for phaseout for current beneficiaries was extended from June 9, 2012, to August 15, 2012. The funding of EUC program benefits from the general revenue of the Department of the Treasury and of administrative costs from the employment security administration account was authorized to continue.

Extended benefits. The ending date for the 100-percent federal funding of extended benefits and for the provision expanding eligibility for extended benefits was extended from January 4, 2012, to March 7, 2012. The ending date for phaseout for current beneficiaries was extended from June 11, 2012, to August 15, 2012. The ending date of the provision for the federal funding of the first week of extended benefits in states with no waiting week was extended from June 10, 2012, to August 15, 2012. Finally, the ending date permitting states to temporarily modify the provisions concerning “on” and “off” indicators of extended benefits by increasing the look-back period from 2 years to 3 years was extended from the period ending on or before December 31, 2011, to the period ending on or before February 29, 2012.

Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 (P.L. 112–40), enacted October 21, 2011

Mandatory penalty assessment for fraudulent claims. States are now required to assess a penalty of not less than 15 percent of the amount of the erroneous payment on claimants committing

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fraud in connection with state and/or federal unemployment compensation programs. States must deposit receipts for the penalty amounts into their unemployment fund. The penalties are mandatory for any fraudulent payments established after October 21, 2013.

Prohibition on noncharging due to employer fault. A state must not relieve an employer's unemployment account of charges when the employer, or an agent of the employer, has done both of the following:

- was at fault for failing to respond adequately or in a timely manner to a request from a state agency for information relating to a claim for unemployment compensation benefits that was subsequently overpaid.
- has established a pattern of failing to respond adequately or in a timely manner to requests from a state agency for information relating to claims for unemployment compensation benefits.

Also, a state must not relieve reimbursable employers from reimbursement, and the prohibition on noncharging applies to erroneous payments established after October 21, 2013.

Reporting of newly rehired employees to the state Directory of New Hires. Effective April 21, 2012, newly hired employees meeting either of the terms in the following definition must be reported to the state directories of new hires: A "newly hired employee" is "an employee who has not previously been employed by the employer, or was previously employed by the employer but has been separated from such prior employment for at least 60 consecutive days." The federal law establishes a transition period within which the state may meet the effective date if it is determined that the state must amend its law to implement this new requirement.

Following is a summary of some notable changes in state unemployment insurance laws that occurred in 2011:

Optional total unemployment rate provisions. Laws were amended in two states to provide for the optional extended-benefits "on" indicator based on the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate. Up to 13 weeks of extended benefits are payable if the average total unemployment rate for the most recent 3 months is at least 6.5 percent and is 110 percent of the rate for the corresponding 3-month period in either or both of the previous 2 years. Up to 7 additional weeks of extended benefits are payable if the state is in a high-unemployment period, which occurs

when the average total unemployment rate for the most recent 3 months is at least 8 percent and is 110 percent of the rate for the corresponding 3-month period in either or both of the previous 2 years. In general, this provision is effective for weeks for which the federal government pays 100 percent of most extended-benefit costs, although the effective beginning and ending dates of the period vary among the states. The two states that temporarily added this provision are Maryland and New Mexico.

Base periods. Puerto Rico amended its unemployment compensation law to provide for the use of the most recently completed calendar quarter under certain circumstances in either the regular base period or an alternative base period.

Following is a list of modified or new provisions in state unemployment compensation laws, with the state or other jurisdiction that amended or passed the provision shown in parentheses at the end of each entry:

- Individuals will not be denied benefits under provisions relating to their availability for work, active search for work, or refusal to accept work solely because they are seeking only part-time work (Puerto Rico).
- Individuals will not be disqualified from receiving benefits because they were separated from employment if their separation is due to (1) a compelling family reason, such as domestic violence, illness, disability in the individual's immediate family, or sexual assault, or (2) the individuals' need to accompany their spouses to places from which it is impractical for them to commute because of a change in location of the spouses' employment (California and Puerto Rico).
- Individuals who have exhausted their rights to regular unemployment compensation and who are enrolled in an approved training program or in a job training program authorized under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 will be entitled to an additional amount of benefits equal to 26 times their average weekly benefit amount for the most recent benefit year. Such training programs will prepare individuals who have been separated from a declining occupation or who have been involuntarily separated from employment due to a permanent reduction in operations at their place of employment for entry into a high-demand occupation (Washington).

The effective date of each provision varies with the state or other jurisdiction adopting it.

Three-year look-back provisions. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia amended their provisions concerning the extended-benefits “on” and “off” indicators by increasing the look-back period from the previous 2 years to the previous 3 years. The following 16 jurisdictions amended their provisions for both the insured unemployment rate and the total unemployment rate:

California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin. The following 18 states amended their provisions for the total unemployment rate: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. The effective date of the provision varies with the jurisdiction.

Arizona

Financing. Each employer must pay a special assessment in 2011 and 2012 at a rate determined by the director of the state Department of Economic Security. For calendar year 2011, the rate determined shall not exceed 0.4 percent of the taxable wages paid for the tax year; for calendar year 2012, the rate determined shall not exceed 0.6 percent of the taxable wages paid for the tax year. If the amount of an employer’s assessment in any one quarter is less than \$10, the assessment for the quarter is waived.

The special assessment will be reported and collected in accordance with the unemployment insurance law and will be payable on or before the date the quarterly contribution and wage reports are due, except that the assessment for taxable wages paid for the first three calendar quarters of tax year 2011 is payable with the employer’s quarterly state unemployment insurance contributions on or before October 31, 2011. The assessment for all other calendar quarters in tax years 2011 and 2012 is payable with the employer’s quarterly state unemployment insurance contributions.

An unemployment special assessment fund was created that consists of the monies collected from the special assessment. Notwithstanding any other law, if the state has an outstanding loan to pay unemployment insurance benefits, monies from the fund will be used to pay the costs of the loan as follows:

- Monies shall first be used to pay interest charges incurred on the loan. If the state is granted a waiver of interest charges in either 2011 or 2012, the amount of the assessment will be reduced by 0.1 percent in each calendar year in which the interest charge is waived.
- Monies shall then be used to retire the principal on the loan on or before November 10, 2012.

If the department determines that the monies from the fund will not be sufficient to pay

the interest charges and retire the principal on or before November 10, 2012, the department may increase the assessment for 2012 at a rate determined by the director that shall not exceed 0.2 percent of the taxable wages paid for the tax year.

Any monies remaining in the assessment fund after payment of all principal and interest on the loan must be transferred to the unemployment compensation fund.

The special assessment provisions are to be repealed on December 31, 2012.

Nonmonetary eligibility. When separated from employment, a spouse or an unemancipated minor shall not be disqualified from receiving benefits if the separation was to accompany the other spouse or a parent who is a member of the armed services and who is transferred to another locality as a result of official orders.

Arkansas

Administration. On or before January 1, 2012, the director of the state Department of Workforce Services shall make available, on the website of the department, a program that gives employers the option to receive and respond to notices of applications for unemployment benefits. Employers may choose to receive and respond to such notices through the mail or online, or both, whereupon a notice to the base-period employer shall be mailed, posted online, or both. Any base-period employer that fails to respond to the notice within 15 calendar days shall be deemed to have waived its right to respond. Notice of the filing of an initial claim shall be immediately mailed or posted online, or both, to the employing unit known to the claimant as his or her last employer. An employer that is notified of the filing of an initial claim may choose to receive and respond to such notice through the mail or through the online program, or both. Any last employer that fails to respond within 10 calendar days to a notice of the filing of an initial claim shall be deemed to have waived the right to respond. If a last employer’s right to respond has been deemed waived, the director of the Depart-

ment of Workforce Services may accept the statement given by the claimant as the reason for separation from the last employer and may base his or her determination on the claimant’s statement.

Extensions and special programs. The maximum number of weeks payable under the shared work plan was decreased from 26 to 25.

Financing. In previous legislation, the period for the proceeds of the stabilization tax in the amount of 0.025 percent of taxable wages collected to be deposited and credited to the state Department of Workforce Services Training Trust Fund was set at July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2011. In new legislation, the period was extended to July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2015. Monies in the fund are to be used for worker training.

Similarly, in previous legislation, the period for the proceeds of the stabilization tax in the amount of 0.025 percent of taxable wages collected to be deposited and credited to the Department of Workforce Services Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund was set at July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2011. In new legislation, the period was extended to July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2015. Monies in the fund are to be used for operating expenses of the unemployment insurance program that are necessary for the proper administration of the Department of Workforce Services Law, as determined by the director of the department.

The Unemployment Trust Fund Financing Act of 2011 (the Bond Act) was passed. Subject to the approval of the voters in a statewide election, the state Development Finance Authority is authorized to issue Unemployment Trust Fund Bonds in the amount of \$500,000,000, repaid or payable from revenues raised by an unemployment obligation assessment imposed on employers.

The unemployment obligation assessment shall be based on the aggregate principal amount of bonds issued for nonrefunding purposes and shall be determined by multiplying the employer’s contribution rate in effect on

the date that the governor issues a proclamation calling an election on the issuance of the bonds, for employers with accounts as of such date, and the employer's contribution rate as of the employer's liability date, for employers establishing accounts after the date of the proclamation, by

- 25 percent if the aggregate principal amount of bonds issued is \$350,000,000 or less;
- 30 percent if the aggregate principal amount of bonds issued is \$350,000,001 to \$400,000,000;
- 33.5 percent if the aggregate principal amount of bonds issued is \$400,000,001 to \$450,000,000; and
- 37.5 percent if the aggregate principal amount of bonds issued is \$450,000,001 to \$500,000,000.

Among other things, the purpose of the bond issuance shall be to (1) repay the principal and interest on Title XII advances from the federal trust fund; (2) pay the costs of issuance of the bonds; and (3) pay unemployment benefits by depositing bond proceeds into the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

The unemployment obligation assessment shall not be collected until the qualified voters of the state approve the issuance of bonds and shall be collected until the end of the quarter immediately following the repayment of all bonds authorized under the Bond Act.

The Development Finance Authority may issue Unemployment Trust Fund Bonds for the purpose of refunding bonds previously issued if the total amount of bonds outstanding after the refunding is completed does not exceed the total amount authorized.

To the extent that refunding bonds are issued and the principal amount of the refunding bonds is not greater than the outstanding principal amount of the bonds being refunded, the principal amount of the refunding bonds shall not be subject to the \$500,000,000 limit.

If the refunding bonds are issued in a greater principal amount than the principal amount of the bonds being refunded, the principal amount of the refunding bonds shall not count against the \$500,000,000 limit, so long as the aggregate debt service on the refunding bonds is less than the aggregate debt service on the bonds being refunded.

Each contributing employer must pay a separate and additional assessment, to be known as the unemployment obligation assessment, on wages paid by that employer with respect to employment, in addition to the contributions, stabilization and extended benefits taxes, and advance interest taxes levied.

The effective date of the unemployment

obligation assessment shall be the first day of the calendar quarter immediately following the month in which the secretary of state certifies the vote of the voters approving the unemployment obligation assessment and the issuance of the bonds, and the assessment is effective until the end of the quarter immediately following the repayment of all bonds.

This unemployment obligation assessment shall not be credited to the separate account of any employer.

The unemployment obligation assessment shall be levied and collected in the same manner as contributions are collected and shall be subject to the same penalty and interest, collection, impoundment, priority, lien, certificate of assessment, and assessment provisions and procedures under the state Employment Security Law.

Receipts from the unemployment obligation assessment, as well as any penalty and interest on the unemployment obligation assessment, shall be deposited into the state Unemployment Compensation Fund Clearing Account.

At least once each month, deposits of the unemployment obligation assessment payment, together with any interest and penalty payments applicable to the unemployment obligation assessment, shall be deposited into the Department of Workforce Services Bond Financing Trust Fund.

The debt service on the bonds shall be paid in a timely manner and shall not be paid directly or indirectly by an equivalent reduction in unemployment contributions or taxes imposed.

Upon retirement of all bonds, the following shall be transferred to the Unemployment Compensation Fund:

- surplus unemployment obligation assessment collections;
- delinquent taxes, penalties, or interest due under the unemployment obligation assessment.

A special restricted fund to be known as the Bond Financing Trust Fund is created, to be maintained and administered by the Department of Workforce Services, into which shall be deposited collections of the unemployment obligation assessment and any penalties and interest with respect to the unemployment obligation assessment.

Moneys in the Bond Financing Trust Fund may be used, among other things, to make refunds of the unemployment obligation assessment, to make interest and penalty payments that were erroneously paid, and to return monies to the Unemployment Compensation Fund Clearing Account that may have been incorrectly identified and erroneously transferred to the Bond Financing Trust Fund.

Monetary entitlement. The minimum weekly benefit amount will decrease from \$82 to \$81,

and the maximum weekly benefit amount will decrease from \$457 to \$451, effective July 1, 2012.

The formula for calculating the number of benefit weeks was changed from the lesser of 26 times the weekly benefit amount or 1/3 the base-period wages to the lesser of 25 times the weekly benefit amount or 1/3 the base-period wages.

The qualifying wages needed in the base period for a person to be eligible for unemployment benefits was changed from 37 times the weekly benefit amount to 35 times the weekly benefit amount.

To requalify for a succeeding benefit year, individuals must have been paid wages in insured work equal to at least 35 (previously 37) times their weekly benefit amount in at least 2 base-period calendar quarters and, subsequent to filing the claim that established the previous benefit year, they must have had insured work and must have been paid wages for work equal to 8 (previously 3) times their weekly benefit amount.

Nonmonetary eligibility. The disqualification for being discharged for misconduct is now 8 weeks of unemployment, except for a discharge that occurs from July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2013 (previously, June 30, 2011); this disqualification will continue until an individual has worked in covered employment for at least 30 days in Arkansas, another state, or the United States.

In all cases of discharge for absenteeism, the individual will be disqualified if the discharge was pursuant to the terms of a bona fide written attendance policy with progressive warnings, regardless of whether the policy is a fault or no-fault policy. (Previously, the law provided that the individual's attendance record for the 12-month period immediately preceding the discharge and the reasons for the absenteeism shall be taken into consideration for purposes of determining whether the absenteeism constitutes misconduct.) The disqualification shall continue until, subsequent to filing a claim, the individual has had at least 30 days of employment covered by an unemployment compensation law of Arkansas, another state, or the United States. (Previously, the law provided that the individual's disqualification for misconduct shall be for 8 weeks of unemployment.)

Misconduct includes the violation of any behavioral policies of the employer, as distinguished from deficiencies in meeting production standards or accomplishing job duties.

If an individual is discharged from his or her last work for misconduct in connection with the work on account of dishonesty; drinking on the job; reporting for work while under the influence of intoxicants, including a controlled substance; or willful violation of bona fide rules or customs of the employer pertaining to the employee's safety or the safety of

Unemployment Insurance in 2011

fellow employees, persons, or company property, the employee shall be disqualified until, subsequent to the date of the disqualification, the claimant has been paid wages in two quarters for insured work totaling not less than 35 times his or her weekly benefit amount. (Previously, the law provided for disqualification from the date of filing the claim until 10 weeks of employment, in each of which earned wages were equal to at least the individual's weekly benefit amount.)

Among other things, if an individual is discharged for testing positive for an illegal drug pursuant to a U.S. Department of Transportation-qualified drug screen conducted in accordance with the employer's bona fide written drug policy, the individual is disqualified until, subsequent to the date of the disqualification, the claimant has been paid wages in two quarters for insured work totaling not less than 35 times his or her weekly benefit amount. (Previously, the law provided for disqualification from the date of filing the claim until 10 weeks of employment, in each of which earned wages were equal to at least the individual's weekly benefit amount.)

An individual shall not be deemed guilty of misconduct for poor performance in his or her job duties unless the employer can prove that the poor performance was intentional. Moreover, an individual's repeated act of commission, omission, or negligence despite progressive discipline shall constitute sufficient proof of intentional poor performance. An individual who refuses an "alternate suitable job" rather than being terminated for poor performance shall be disqualified until, subsequent to filing a claim, he or she has had at least 30 days of employment covered by an unemployment compensation law of Arkansas, another state, or the United States.

A disqualification for failing without good cause to apply for available suitable work when so directed by a Department of Workforce Services office or to accept available suitable work when offered shall continue until, subsequent to filing a claim, the individual has had at least 30 days of employment covered by an unemployment compensation law of Arkansas, another state, or the United States. The disqualification shall begin with the week in which the failure to apply for or accept available suitable work occurred. (Previously, the law provided that the disqualification shall be for 8 weeks of unemployment.)

A disqualification for rejecting a bona fide job offer of suitable work subject to the passage of a U.S. Department of Transportation-qualified drug screen when the disqualification is the direct result of a failure to appear for the screen or the direct result of a positive test on the screen for an illegal drug shall continue until, among other things, subsequent to the date of the disqualification, the claimant has been paid wages in two quarters for in-

sured work totaling not less than 35 times his or her weekly benefit amount.

Overpayments. The law was amended to provide that the federal income tax refund of a person held liable to repay the state Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund an amount of improper unemployment payments is subject to interception pursuant to federal law and to any rule adopted to implement that law. (Previously, the interception was allowed only as the result of a finding of fraud.)

Connecticut

Appeals. The 21-day limit to appeal fraud and nonfraud overpayments will be extended if the appealing party can show good cause for the late filing. If the last day for filing an appeal falls on a day when the offices of the state Employment Security Division are not open for business, such last day shall be extended to the next business day. An appeal filed by mail shall be considered timely if it was received within the 21-day period or if it bears a legible U.S. Postal Service postmark indicating that the appeal was placed in the possession of postal authorities within the 21-day period. In determining the timeliness of appeals filed by mail, posting dates attributable to private postage meters are excluded.

Florida

Administration. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the state Agency for Workforce Innovation must contract with one or more consumer-reporting agencies to enable users to obtain secured electronic access to employer-provided information relating to the quarterly wages report submitted in accordance with the state's unemployment compensation law. Such access is limited to the wage reports for the appropriate amount of time for the purpose for which the information is requested. Procedures have been established for contracting with consumer-reporting agencies and users, as well as for the release, access, security, costs, confidentiality, and disclosure of information. Language has been provided concerning the termination of contracts due to violations.

Appeals. Procedures have been established relating to the receipt, admission, exclusion, and use of evidence for a hearing. Orders of the Unemployment Appeals Commission appealed to the courts for judicial review are subject to review only by notice of appeal in the District Court of Appeal in the appellate district in which a claimant resides or the job separation arose or in the appellate district where the order was issued. However, if the notice of appeal is filed solely with the Unemployment Appeals Commission, the appeal shall be filed in the District Court of Appeal in the appellate district in which the order was issued.

Extensions and special programs. The Extended Benefits program provisions concerning the extended-benefit "on" and "off" indicators were temporarily modified by using a 3-year look-back for the optional indicators that are based on the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate for weeks of unemployment ending on or before December 10, 2011. The expiration date of an "on" indicator week and "high unemployment period" based on the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate for the federal-state Extended Benefits program was changed from ending on or before May 8, 2010, to ending on or before December 10, 2011. The extended-benefit provisions apply to claims for weeks of unemployment in which the exhaustee establishes entitlement to extended benefits for the period between June 2, 2010, and January 4, 2012 (previously, between February 22, 2009, and June 2, 2010).

Financing. The following provision was established for the collection of past-due contributions and reimbursements and for delinquent, erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient reports: for an annual administrative fee not to exceed \$5, a contributing employer may pay its quarterly contributions due for wages paid in the first three quarters of 2012, 2013, and 2014 in equal installments if those contributions are paid in accordance with the conditions set forth in the following subparagraphs:

1. For contributions due for wages paid in the first quarter of each year, one-fourth of the contributions due must be paid on or before April 30, one-fourth must be paid on or before July 31, one-fourth must be paid on or before October 31, and one-fourth must be paid on or before December 31.
2. In addition to the payments specified in subparagraph 1, for contributions due for wages paid in the second quarter of each year, one-third of the contributions due must be paid on or before July 31, one-third must be paid on or before October 31, and one-third must be paid on or before December 31.
3. In addition to the payments specified in subparagraphs 1 and 2, for contributions due for wages paid in the third quarter of each year, one-half of the contributions due must be paid on or before October 31 and one-half must be paid on or before December 31.
4. The annual administrative fee assessed for electing to pay under the installment method shall be collected at the time the employer makes the first installment payment each year. The fee shall be segregated from the payment and shall be deposited into the Oper-

ating Trust Fund of the state Department of Revenue.

5. Interest does not accrue on any contribution that becomes due for wages paid in the first three quarters of each year if the employer pays the contribution in accordance with subparagraphs 1–4. Interest and fees continue to accrue on prior delinquent contributions and commence accruing on all contributions due for wages paid in the first three quarters of each year that are not paid in accordance with subparagraphs 1–3. Penalties may be assessed in accordance with the state law. The contributions due for wages paid in the fourth quarters of 2012, 2013, and 2014 are not affected by this paragraph and are due and payable in accordance with the state law.

Monetary entitlement. Effective January 1, 2012, during any benefit year, each otherwise eligible individual is entitled to a total amount of benefits equal to 25 percent of the total wages in his or her base period, not to exceed \$6,325 or the product arrived at by multiplying the weekly benefit amount by the number of weeks determined as follows, whichever is less: for claims submitted during a calendar year, the duration of benefits is limited to

- twelve weeks if the state’s average unemployment rate is at or below 5 percent.
- an extra week in addition to the 12 weeks, for each 0.5-percent increment in the state’s average unemployment rate above 5 percent.
- up to a maximum of 23 weeks if the state’s average unemployment rate equals or exceeds 10.5 percent.

Previously, entitlement was limited to \$7,150.

The term “the state’s average unemployment rate” means “the average of the 3 months for the most recent third calendar-year quarter of the seasonally adjusted statewide unemployment rates as published by the Agency for Workforce Innovation.”

Nonmonetary eligibility. The definition of misconduct was expanded to include such behavior, even when it occurs outside of the workplace or before or after working hours. The amended misconduct provisions include, but are not limited to,

- conduct demonstrating conscious (previously, willful or wanton) disregard of an employer’s interests and found to be a deliberate violation or disregard of the reasonable standards of behavior the employer expects (previously, has a right to expect) of his or her employee.

- carelessness or negligence to a degree or recurrence that manifests culpability or wrongful intent (previously, or evil design) or that shows an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer’s interests or of the employee’s duties and obligations to his or her employer.
- chronic absenteeism or tardiness in deliberate violation of a known policy of the employer, or one or more unapproved absences following a written reprimand or warning relating to more than one unapproved absence.
- a willful and deliberate violation of a standard or regulation of the state by an employee of an employer licensed or certified by the state, which violation would cause the employer to be sanctioned or have its license or certification suspended by the state.
- a violation of an employer’s rule, unless the claimant can demonstrate that
 1. he or she did not know, and could not reasonably know, about the rule’s requirements;
 2. the rule is not lawful or not reasonably related to the job environment and performance; or
 3. the rule is not fairly or consistently enforced.

The term “initial skills review” means “an online education or training program, such as that established under . . . state law, that is approved by the Agency for Workforce Innovation and [is] designed to measure an individual’s mastery level of workplace skills.”

Effective August 1, 2011, a claimant must be actively seeking work in order to be considered available for work, where “actively seeking work” means “engaging in systematic and sustained efforts to find work, including contacting at least five prospective employers for each week of unemployment claimed.” The claimant may be required to provide proof of such efforts to the one-stop career center as part of reemployment services. The Agency for Workforce Innovation is required to conduct random reviews of work search information provided by claimants. As an alternative to contacting at least five prospective employers for any week of unemployment claimed, a claimant may, for that same week, report in person to a one-stop career center to meet with a representative of the center and access the center’s reemployment services. The center is required to keep a record of the services or information provided to the claimant and to provide the records to the Agency for Workforce Innovation upon request by that agency.

Effective August 1, 2011, an individual is disqualified for benefits for any week in which he or she is receiving or has received severance pay. However, the number of weeks that an individual’s severance pay disqualifies the person is equal to the amount of the severance pay divided by the individual’s average weekly wage received from the employer that paid the severance pay, rounded down to the nearest whole number, beginning with the week the individual is separated from employment. Also effective August 1, 2011, an individual is disqualified for benefits for any week in which the person is unavailable for work because he or she is incarcerated or imprisoned.

Hawaii

Financing. Monies in the state employment and training fund may now be used for funding the payment of interest due on Title XII advances. Also, the law was amended to provide that every employer, except reimbursing employers, shall be subject to an employment and training fund assessment at a rate of 0.01 percent of taxable wages. (Previously, employers that were assigned a minimum rate of 0.0 percent or the maximum rate of 5.4 percent were not required to pay this assessment.) If interest is due on a Title XII advance, the employment and training fund assessment shall be increased to pay the interest due. The director of the state Department of Labor and Industrial Relations shall have the discretion to determine the rate of increase for the calendar year 2011. The increase in the rate shall be in increments of 0.01 percent. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, if interest payments on a Title XII advance are subsequently waived by federal law, then the aggregate amount of interest payments collected shall constitute the total employment and training assessments payable by employers for the calendar year 2012 only, no employment and training assessment shall be collected from any employer in that year, and no refund shall be paid retroactively to any employer on the basis of the federal waiver of interest payments. (These amendments concerning Title XII advances shall be repealed on January 1, 2012, and reenacted then in the form in which they appeared on December 31, 2010.)

Nonmonetary eligibility. An individual who has established an unemployment compensation claim based on full-time employment is permitted to be found to have good cause for voluntarily separating from subsequent part-time employment on the basis of any of the following conditions:

- Loss of full-time work made it economically unfeasible to continue part-time work;

Unemployment Insurance in 2011

- Part-time work was outside the individual's customary occupation and would not be considered suitable work at the time it was accepted;
- The employer failed to provide sufficient advance notice of a change in the work schedule;
- There was a real, substantial, or compelling reason, or a reason causing an employee who wanted to remain employed, to take similar action and to try alternatives before terminating the employment relationship;
- The terms and conditions of employment changed;
- Discrimination took place that violated federal or state laws;
- The employee's marital or domestic status changed;
- The employee accepted an offer of employment from another employer, but the offer was withdrawn and the former employer refused to rehire the employee;
- A collective bargaining agreement imposed mandatory retirement upon the employee;
- The employee had evidence of domestic or sexual violence; or
- Any other factor relevant to a determination of good cause was present.

Part time work is fewer than 20 hours of work per week or is on-call, casual, or intermittent work. Suitable work is work in the individual's usual occupation or work for which the individual is reasonably fitted.

The law now requires that partial claimants be exempt from work registration requirements and, if so exempt, be exempt as well from work search or modified work search requirements, even if no work is offered and no wages are earned, as long as there is evidence that they are attached to their regular employer. (Previously, the law allowed, but did not require, the exemptions.) In addition, the June 30, 2012, sunset date for the provisions related to partial unemployment was repealed.

Illinois

Administration. Specific requirements for the locations of State employment offices were eliminated.

A quarterly report to the state Employment Security Advisory Board is not required if the Master Bond Fund held a net balance of zero at the close of the preceding calendar quarter and there have been no deposits or expenditures in the immediately preceding four calendar quarters.

The governor's Office of Management

and Budget may now issue bonds on behalf of the state Department of Employment Security upon written request of the director. Bonds are permitted to be issued to prevent a reduction in the employer credit provided under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. The maximum principal amount of bonds was raised from \$1,400,000,000 to \$2,400,000,000.

A Social Security Retirement Pay Task Force was created to assess the impact of eliminating the disqualifying income provision for individuals receiving primary Social Security old age and disability retirement benefits. A report on the findings is due no later than December 31, 2012.

Regulations are permitted to be drafted that require an employing unit (i.e., an employer) with 50 or more employees or an entity representing 5 or more employing units to file an allegation of ineligibility electronically.

An electronic notice to an individual regarding a disputed claim or to an employer regarding benefit charges and contribution payments may be completed electronically if agreed to by the individual and the employing unit entitled to the notice.

The director of the Department of Employment Security may request the secretary of the treasury to withhold funds for overpayments made to an individual. Individuals shall be liable for any fee assessed by the secretary.

Employers must report the first date of service by employees to the Directory of New Hires.

Upon request of the Risk Management Division of the state Department of Central Management Services, information may be released to the division for the purpose of determining the employment status of a recipient of disability benefits or workers' compensation.

Electronic communication is permitted to an individual or an entity if the individual's or entity's personal information is not included in the communication.

The director of the Department of Employment Security may request the secretary of the treasury to withhold funds from an employer that is in default of payment or contribution. Employing units shall be liable for any fee assessed by the secretary.

Administrative fees collected from individuals as a result of the recoupment of benefits and from employers that are in default on contribution payments must be utilized for unemployment insurance.

The Department of Employment Security is permitted to utilize the state Department of Revenue's process to assess a personal liability penalty for failure to file reports, for unpaid contributions, or for unpaid payments in lieu of contributions.

Financing. For calendar years 2013–2019, the wage base adjustment will be eliminated.

The maximum amount of remuneration considered to be wages is reduced from \$13,560 to \$12,900 for 2013 and to \$12,960 for calendar years 2014–2019. If employer payments do not equal or exceed the loss to the state's account in the Trust Fund by March 1, 2013, the maximum amount of remuneration considered to be wages will be \$13,560.

The adjusted state experience factor (above the calculated amount) increases

- 5 percent for calendar years 2013–2015;
- 6 percent for calendar year 2017;
- 19 percent for calendar years 2016 and 2018.

The minimum employer contribution rate changes from 0.2 percent to 0.0 percent for calendar years 2012–2019.

Effective calendar year 2012 and any year with outstanding bonds thereafter, a 0.55-percent (previously, 0.4- to 0.55-percent) fund building rate is added to the employer contribution rate. A year with outstanding bonds is determined on October 31. Also, effective the first quarter of calendar year 2013, payments attributable to the fund building rate shall be deposited in the Master Bond Fund.

For calendar years 2016 and 2018, a further surcharge of 0.3 percent shall be added to the employer contribution rate and deposited in the clearing account.

Monetary entitlement. Effective calendar year 2016, the maximum weekly benefit amount will decrease from 47.0 percent to 42.8 percent of the statewide average weekly wage. Effective calendar year 2018, the maximum weekly benefit amount will increase to 42.9 percent of the statewide average weekly wage.

Effective calendar year 2016, the maximum amount payable to an individual receiving a dependent allowance for a spouse will be reduced from 56.0 percent to 51.8 percent of the statewide average weekly wage. The maximum amount payable to an individual with dependent children will decrease from 47.0 percent to 42.8 percent of the sum of the statewide average weekly wage and the dependent child allowance rate.

Effective calendar year 2018, the maximum payable amount to an individual receiving a dependent allowance for a nonworking spouse will increase to 51.9 percent of the statewide average weekly wage. The maximum amount payable for an individual receiving a dependent allowance for children will increase to 42.9 percent of the sum of the statewide average weekly wage and the dependent child allowance rate.

For any benefit year beginning in calendar year 2016 or 2018, the maximum total benefit amount is reduced to 24 times the sum of the weekly benefit allowance and dependents' allowances (previously, 25 times the sum of the weekly benefit allowance and dependents' allowances).

Indiana

Administration. The language concerning the establishment of an unemployment claims compliance center not later than January 1, 2010, was removed.

Extensions and special programs. The expiration date of an eligibility period for purposes of any determination of eligibility for extended benefits under state law was extended from before January 1, 2010, to January 1, 2012. Up to an additional 7 weeks of extended benefits are payable when the state is in a high-unemployment period (a period in which the average total unemployment rate is at least 8 percent and is 110 percent of the average rate for any or all of the corresponding 3-month periods ending in the 3 preceding calendar years). The total unemployment rate provision is effective for weeks of unemployment beginning after March 1, 2011, and ending on the later of December 10, 2011, or the week ending 4 weeks before the last week for which the federal government pays 100 percent of sharable extended-benefit costs.

Financing. An employer's contribution rate is equal to the sum of the employer's contribution rate determined or estimated by the state Department of Workforce Development (previously, at least 12 percent), plus 2 percent, if required contribution and wage reports, as well as all contributions, penalties, and interest due and owing by the employer or the employer's predecessors, have not been paid in a timely manner. However, a 2.0-percent increase in the employer's contribution rate is assessed if the employer is thus delinquent. (Under this provision, an employer's rate may not exceed 12 percent.)

The contribution rate for new state or political subdivisions or for any instrumentality thereof increased from 1.0 percent to 1.6 percent for calendar year 2012. In determining and assigning each employer's contribution rate, the fund ratio table with Schedules A through I will be used for calendar year 2012. Rates range from 0.75 percent to 10.2 percent for Schedule A and from 0.0 percent to 5.4 percent for Schedule I. All references to 2016 assessments of training skills are removed.

Beginning January 1, 2011, except as otherwise provided, each employer shall pay contributions equal to the amount determined or estimated by the Department of Workforce Development (previously, 12 percent of wages). For a calendar year beginning January 1, 2011, an experience-rated employer who paid wages during the calendar year, whose contribution rate for the calendar year was determined, and who had a payroll in each of the three preceding 12-month periods must pay an unemployment insurance surcharge equal to 13 percent of the employer's contribution

for calendar year 2011 if, during the calendar year, the state is required to pay interest on Title XII advances made to the state from the federal unemployment account in the federal unemployment trust fund. For a calendar year beginning January 1, 2012, in which employers are required to pay the unemployment insurance surcharge, the Department of Workforce Development shall determine, not later than January 31, the surcharge percentage for that year on the basis of (1) the interest rate charged the state for the year as determined under federal law and (2) the state's outstanding loan balance to the federal unemployment account on January 1 of the year. The unemployment insurance surcharge must be paid quarterly at the same time that employer contributions are paid, and failure to make such payments is a delinquency.

The Department of Workforce Development is permitted to use amounts from the surcharge to pay interest on the Title XII advances. Also, the department requires that any amounts received and not used to pay interest on Title XII advances be deposited into the unemployment insurance benefit fund. Amounts paid and used to pay interest on Title XII advances do not affect, and may not be charged to, the experience account of any employer. Amounts paid and used for purposes other than to pay interest on Title XII advances must be credited to each employer's experience account in proportion to the amount the employer paid during the previous four calendar quarters.

The unemployment insurance solvency fund was created for the purpose of paying interest on Title XII advances and is to be administered by the Department of Workforce Development. Any money received from the unemployment insurance surcharge that the department elects to use to pay interest on Title XII advances shall be deposited into the fund for the purposes of the fund. The treasurer of state must invest any money in the fund that is not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner that other public money may be invested. Interest that accrues from these investments shall be deposited into the fund at least quarterly. Money that is in the fund at the end of the state's fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.

The contribution rate for new employers decreased from 2.7 percent to 2.5 percent beginning January 1, 2011. The rate will remain at 2.5 percent for calendar year 2012. For calendar years 2011 through 2020, Schedule E applies in determining and assigning each employer's contribution rate.

To become experience rated, an employer must file all required contribution and wage reports properly. In addition, all contributions, penalties, and interest due and owing by the employer or the employer's predecessors must have been paid.

Monetary entitlement. Beginning July 1, 2012, the computation of the weekly benefit amount will change from 5 percent of the first \$2,000 of the individual's wage credits in the highest quarter of the base period and 4 percent of the individual's remaining wage credits in the highest quarter to 47 percent of the individual's prior average weekly wage, rounded to the next-lower dollar if not already a multiple of \$1. The maximum weekly benefit amount may not exceed \$390. The prior average weekly wage is defined and calculated as the individual's total wage credits during the base period, divided by 52. A person's wage credits may not exceed \$9,250 for calendar quarters beginning on and after July 1, 2005, and before July 1, 2012. For calendar quarters beginning on and after July 1, 2012, the \$9,250 wage credit cap will be removed.

Nonmonetary eligibility. A drug test must be performed at a laboratory certified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, with specimens collected by a collector certified by the U.S. Department of Transportation and the cost of the drug test paid by the employer.

Effective July 1, 2011, an individual is considered to have refused an offer of suitable work if such offer is withdrawn by an employer after the individual

- tests positive for drugs in a drug test given on behalf of the prospective employer as a condition of the offer of employment or
- refuses, without good cause, to submit to a drug test required by the prospective employer as a condition of the offer of employment.

Effective July 1, 2011, an individual is not totally unemployed, part-totally unemployed, or partially unemployed for any week in which

- the individual is regularly and customarily employed on an on-call or as-needed basis and has either remuneration payable for personal services or work available from his or her on-call or as-needed employer.
- the state Department of Workforce Development finds that the individual is on vacation for the week and is receiving, or has received, remuneration from the employer for that week. (This provision does not apply to an individual whose employer fails to comply with a department rule or policy regarding the filing of a notice, a report, information, or a claim in connection with an individual, group, or mass separation arising from the vacation period.)
- the Department of Workforce Development

Unemployment Insurance in 2011

opment finds that the individual is on vacation for the week and has not received remuneration from the employer for that week because of a written contract between the employer and the employees or because of the employer's regular vacation policy and practice. (This provision applies only if the department finds that the individual has a reasonable assurance that he or she will have employment available with the employer after the vacation period ends. Also, the provision does not apply to an individual whose employer fails to comply with a department rule or policy regarding the filing of a notice, a report, information, or a claim in connection with an individual, group, or mass separation arising from the vacation period.)

Effective July 1, 2011, "deductible income" means

- for a week in which a payment is actually received by an individual, "payments made by an employer to an individual who accepts an offer from the employer in connection with a layoff or a plant closure."
- except for compensation made under a valid negotiated contract or agreement in connection with a layoff or plant closure, without regard to how the compensation is characterized by the contract or agreement, "the part of a payment made by an employer to an individual who accepts an offer from the employer in connection with a layoff or a plant closure if that part is attributable to a week and if the week (a) occurs after an individual receives the payment and (b) is used under the terms of a written agreement to compute the payment."

(The preceding two bullet points apply to initial claims for unemployment filed for a week that begins after March 14, 2008, and before October 1, 2011, and, therefore, will be removed from the meaning of "deductible income" after September 30, 2011.)

For the purpose of deductible income only, and for initial claims for unemployment filed for a week that began after March 14, 2008, and before October 1, 2011, remuneration for services from employing units does not include compensation made under a valid negotiated contract or agreement in connection with a layoff or plant closure, without regard to how the compensation is characterized by the contract or agreement. (After September 30, 2011, remuneration for services will include such compensation.)

Effective July 1, 2011, for initial claims for

unemployment filed for a week that began March 15, 2008, and ended September 30, 2011, a person who elects to retire in connection with a layoff or plant closure and receive pension, retirement, or annuity payments is ineligible to receive benefits, except that a person who accepts a payment or other compensation offered by an employer to avert or lessen the effect of a layoff or plant closure and otherwise meets the eligibility requirements is entitled to receive benefits in the same amounts, under the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as any other unemployed person.

Effective July 1, 2011, notwithstanding other provisions of law, an individual shall not be disqualified for benefits for any week with respect to which the individual receives a distribution from a pension, retirement, or annuity plan of an employer when the individual uses the distribution to satisfy a severe financial hardship resulting from an unforeseeable emergency that is the result of events beyond the person's control.

Effective July 1, 2011, the between- and within-terms denial provisions were modified to provide that, for services to which 26 U.S.C. 3309(a)(1) applies, if the services are provided to or on behalf of an educational institution, compensation payable on the basis of the services may be denied as applicable.

Effective July 1, 2011, beginning January 1, 2012, individuals may elect to have state and local taxes deducted and withheld from their payment of unemployment compensation. If an election is made, the Department of Workforce Development shall withhold state and local taxes at the applicable rate prescribed in withholding instructions issued by the Department of State Revenue. The money withheld shall remain in the unemployment fund until transferred to the state for payment of income taxes. The commissioner of the Department of Workforce Development shall follow all procedures of the Department of State Revenue concerning the withholding of income taxes.

Kansas

Coverage. The definition of employment was modified to include service performed by an individual for wages or under a contract if the business for which the activities are performed retains the right to control the end result, as well as the manner and means of accomplishing the end result. (This provision rescinds the requirement that the service in this case be performed outside the usual course of business or outside all of the places of business.)

Civil penalties, calculated according to state tax law, continue for individuals who intentionally misclassify an employee, and further penalties for subsequent violations are added

as follows:

- For a second violation, the individual, upon conviction, will be guilty of a class C nonperson misdemeanor;
- For a third violation, the individual, upon conviction, will be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

The penalties are cumulative. Civil penalties assessed must be deposited in the state treasury.

The state Department of Revenue must provide all relevant taxpayer information on persons suspected of misclassification of employees to the state secretary of labor for use in making employment determinations, including, but not limited to,

- withholding tax and payroll information;
- the identity of any person being audited or investigated; and
- the results of an audit or investigation.

All persons receiving tax information are subject to the confidentiality requirements imposed on the personnel of the Department of Revenue and to the civil and criminal penalties imposed for any violation of such confidentiality.

Kentucky

Monetary entitlement. To qualify for a second benefit year, workers must have, subsequent to the beginning of their immediately preceding benefit year, worked in insured work in which they earned wages equal to at least 5 times their weekly benefit amount established for the previous benefit year. (Previously, workers must have been paid wages, in the last two quarters of the base period, of at least 8 times their weekly benefit amount.)

Louisiana

Financing. No benefits will be charged against the experience rating records of either a claimant's base-period employer or reimbursable employers if both of the following conditions are met:

- Benefits are paid in a situation in which the unemployment is caused solely by an act or omission of any third party or parties, or solely by such act or omission in combination with an act of God or an act of war. The determination of the responsibility of any third party or parties shall be as specified in the Oil Pollution Act, 33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.
- Reimbursement for such benefits shall have been paid by the responsible third party or parties into the federal Unemployment Trust Fund.

The amount owed by any responsible third party or parties shall equal the amount of regular and extended benefits paid to individuals as a result of the act or omission attributed to the responsible party or parties. At the end of each calendar quarter, or at the end of any other period as the administrator of the state Office of Employment Security may prescribe by regulation, the administrator shall charge the responsible party or parties accordingly. (These provisions concerning the noncharging of benefits as a result of the oil spill are remedial and shall be retroactive to January 1, 2010.)

Maine

Administration. Technical corrections made to the definition of employment for services performed by an individual require the commissioner of the state Department of Labor to convene a stakeholder group for the purpose of developing an employment test to be used in the administration of unemployment compensation law, workers' compensation, Bureau of Labor Standards programs, and other Department of Labor programs. A report must be submitted to the Joint Standing Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development by January 15, 2012.

Coverage. Services performed by a private investigator, as defined in state law, are now excluded from the definition of employment, as long as those services are not subject to federal unemployment tax and the following requirements are met:

- There is a written contract between the private investigator and the party requesting services;
- The private investigator offering the services operates independently of the party requesting services, except for the timeframe and quality of finished work as specified in the contract;
- Compensation for services is negotiated between the two parties and is paid for each service performed; and
- The party requesting services furnishes neither equipment nor the place of employment to the private investigator.

The definition of employment excludes services performed under a booth rental agreement or other rental agreement by a tattoo artist if the services performed by the tattoo artist are not subject to federal unemployment tax.

Extensions and special programs. The Unemployment Insurance Work-sharing Program was created, effective March 1, 2012, and is slated for repeal February 28, 2014. In accordance with the program, an approved work-sharing plan must reduce the normal

weekly hours of work for an employee in an affected unit by not less than 10 percent and not more than 50 percent. Notwithstanding any other provision, and after a waiting period of 1 week, a participating employee shall be paid compensation in an amount equal to the product of his or her weekly benefit amount, including dependents' allowances, and the reduction percentage, rounded down to the next-lower whole-dollar amount. "Eligible employer" is defined as an employer that is not delinquent in the payment of contributions or reimbursements or in the reporting of wages. The collective bargaining agent of the employee must approve, in writing, the work-sharing plan for any eligible employees represented by the agent. A statement must be submitted asserting that the work-sharing plan will not serve as a subsidy for seasonal employment during the off-season or for intermittent employment. The work-sharing plan must specify the manner in which fringe benefits of the eligible employees will be affected. The plan expires at the end of the 12th full calendar month after its effective date or on the date specified in the plan if that date is earlier. The payment of work-sharing benefits is limited to 52 weeks in any benefit year. Any individual who has received all of the unemployment compensation, or all of the combined unemployment compensation and work-sharing benefits, available in a benefit year is considered an "exhaustee" for purposes of receiving extended benefits and, if otherwise eligible, is eligible to receive extended benefits. Finally, a work-sharing plan may be revoked for good cause and may be modified.

Financing. Work-sharing compensation paid to participating employees is now charged to the participating employers. Reimbursing employers must reimburse the state Unemployment Compensation Fund for the full amount of work-sharing benefits paid.

Maryland

Appeals. Effective October 1, 2011, the decision of the hearing examiner with the lower appeals division is final after 10 days after notice of the decision has been mailed or otherwise delivered to the appellant, unless further review is initiated. Also effective October 1, 2011, a decision of the state Board of Appeals is final after 10 days after notice of the decision has been mailed or otherwise delivered to the appellant, subject to judicial review. Finally, the requirement that, on final decision in a judicial proceeding, the Board of Appeals shall pass an order in accordance with the decision was repealed.

Extensions and special programs. An amendment to existing law temporarily provides

for the optional extended-benefits "on" indicator, based on the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate. Under the new provision, claimants are given up to 13 weeks of extended benefits if the average seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate for the most recent 3 months is at least 6.5 percent and is 110 percent of the rate for the corresponding 3-month period in either or both of the previous 2 calendar years. Also, claimants may receive up to an additional 7 weeks of extended benefits if the state is in a high-unemployment period—that is, a period in which the average seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate is at least 8 percent and is 110 percent of the rate for the corresponding 3-month period in either or both of the previous 2 years. The two provisions are effective for weeks of unemployment beginning after January 2, 2010, until the week ending 4 weeks prior to the last week for which the federal government pays 100 percent of most extended-benefit costs without regard to the phaseout of federal sharing for claims as provided in federal law.

An amendment temporarily modifies the extended-benefit program "on" and "off" indicators by using a 3-year look-back for the optional indicators based on the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate for weeks of unemployment that began after January 1, 2011, and ended on December 31, 2011, or the expiration date provided in federal law, whichever is later.

Finally, the state Extended Benefits Fund was created, to be funded from general revenues and other non-unemployment-insurance sources. The purpose of the fund is to reimburse counties and municipal corporations for the net costs of extended-benefit claims.

Monetary entitlement. The restriction on the number of times during each benefit year an individual may change a previously elected federal or state income withholding status was eliminated, effective October 1, 2011. (Previous law allowed the change to occur once during each benefit year.)

Massachusetts

Financing. Contribution rate schedule E was assigned for calendar year 2011. According to schedule E, tax rates for employers with a negative balance range from 7.24 percent to 12.27 percent and rates for employers with a positive balance range from 1.26 percent to 6.14 percent.

Michigan

Financing. A separate, special fraud control fund was created in the state Department of Treasury contingent fund. The special fund shall consist of the following monies collected

Unemployment Insurance in 2011

or received by the state unemployment insurance agency of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs:

- All interest and penalties collected under specific provisions of law.
- All gifts to, interest on, or profits earned by the special fraud control fund.
- Amounts credited under specific provisions of law.

The money in the special fraud control fund shall be continuously appropriated only to the unemployment insurance agency and may not be transferred or otherwise made available to any other state agency. All amounts in the fund are to be used first for the acquisition of packaged software that has a proven record of success in detecting and collecting unemployment benefit overpayments and then for administrative costs associated with preventing, discovering, and collecting such overpayments, as included in the biennial budget of the unemployment insurance agency and approved by the legislature.

The unemployment insurance agency must submit a report to the clerk of the state House of Representatives and the secretary of the state Senate at the close of the 2-year period beginning on March 29, 2011, to show how the money from the special fraud control fund was used and to document the results obtained from the special fund. The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs was to have implemented the initial detection and collection software package by September 1, 2011. Interest owed the fund must be recovered in addition to any recovery of penalties.

The unemployment insurance agency is allowed to recover damages, in an amount equal to 4 times the amount obtained, for a second or subsequent violation consisting of knowingly making a false statement or representation or knowingly and willfully failing to disclose a material fact. The amounts recovered are to be credited as follows:

- Deductions from unemployment insurance benefits shall be applied solely to the amount of the benefits liable to be repaid.
- All other recoveries shall be applied first to administrative sanctions and damages, then to interest, and then to the amount liable to be repaid. The amounts applied to administrative sanctions, damages, and interest shall be credited to the special fraud control fund.

For benefit years from October 1, 2000, through December 31, 2013, if a contributing base-period employer notifies the unemployment insurance agency that the employer

paid gross wages in a week that were at least equal to its benefit charges for a week, the unemployment insurance agency shall issue a monetary redetermination that the employer's account will not be charged for that week and the remaining weeks of the benefit year for benefits paid that would otherwise be charged to the account. For benefit years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, benefits paid will be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account, and not charged to the employer's account, if

- the individual reports gross earnings in the week with a contributing base-period employer that are at least equal to the employer's benefit charges for the week; or
- a contributing base-period employer protests, in a timely manner, a determination charging benefits to its account for a week if the employer paid the individual gross wages that were at least equal to the benefit charges for the week.

The Obligation Trust Fund was created as a separate fund in the state treasury, not to be considered part of the General Fund; money in the Obligation Trust Fund would remain at the close of the fiscal year and would not lapse into the General Fund. The state treasurer may receive and deposit money or other assets from any source into the Obligation Trust Fund and shall direct the investment of money within the fund, crediting to the fund earnings from investments of money for the fund. All obligation assessments collected must be deposited into the Obligation Trust Fund. All interest, penalties, and damages derived from the assessments, along with portions of the proceeds from any obligations specified by the state Finance Authority, shall be deposited into the fund. The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs must administer the Obligation Trust Fund for auditing purposes and expend money from the fund only

- to pay obligations, including administrative and associated expenses;
- to refund erroneously collected assessments; and
- for any other purpose for which the Finance Authority may issue obligations.

The director of the department is permitted to request the Finance Authority to issue obligations in order to repay federal Title XII advances, with any interest accrued; to fund unemployment benefits; and to fund capitalized interest, debt service reserve funds, and payment of costs of, and administrative expenses connected with, issuing obligations. The term

“obligation” means “a note, bond, financial instrument, or other evidences of indebtedness issued.”

In 2011 and in each year thereafter in which any obligation is outstanding, employers are subject to, shall be assessed, and shall pay an obligation assessment. The assessment shall be collected quarterly in addition to required contributions; is not subject to the limiting provisions for required contributions; is in addition to, and separate from, the solvency tax imposed; is due at the same time, collected in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties and interest as contributions assessed; and shall be deposited into the Obligation Trust Fund. The rate of the assessment shall be determined by the state treasurer, in consultation with the director of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs. The assessment rate shall be applied to all contributing employers on the taxable wage base limit and may take into account the employer's experience rating from the previous year. The assessment shall be sufficient to ensure the timely payment of

- the principal, interest, and redemption premiums on obligations;
- administrative expenses, credit enhancement and termination fees, and any other fees derived from issuing obligations;
- all other amounts required to be maintained and paid under the terms of a state Finance Authority resolution, indenture, or authorizing statute under which obligations are issued;
- any amounts necessary to maintain ratings assigned by nationally recognized rating services on obligations at a level determined by the state treasurer.

The yearly revenue generated by the assessment is irrevocably pledged to the payment of obligations and administrative expenses, and is subject to the pledge and lien described in the Finance Authority resolution, indenture, or authorizing statute under which the obligation is issued.

The Finance Authority was created to issue bonds to raise sufficient funds to

- reduce or avoid the state's need to borrow federal advances for the state's unemployment trust fund;
- repay principal and interest on outstanding federal advances for the state's unemployment trust fund;
- provide for a surplus in the state's unemployment trust fund without advances from the federal government before January 1, 2014;
- directly pay unemployment insurance

benefits before January 1, 2014;

- pay for financing costs associated with issuing, securing, and marketing bonds; and
- provide sufficient reserves under indenture or federal requirements to minimize the impact on unemployment insurance tax rates.

Bonds issued by the Finance Authority are limited to the principal amount necessary to satisfy the state's obligations with regard to federal advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund, including reserves, financing costs, and reimbursement to the state for payments of its federal advance obligations until December 31, 2013. The limitation does not apply to bonds issued to refinance or refund bonds issued before December 31, 2013.

Monetary entitlement. The number of weeks during which an individual will be paid benefits in a benefit year was decreased from not more than 26 or less than 14 to not more than 20 or less than 14, effective on or after January 15, 2012. The new 20-week limitation on total benefits does not apply to claimants declared eligible for training benefits in accordance with the state unemployment insurance law.

Overpayments. In addition to allowing the state unemployment agency to recover benefits paid to a person who is not entitled to them, the agency may also recover interest due. Such recoveries may be deducted from wages payable to the individual. The deduction from wages payable to an individual is limited to not more than 20 percent of each benefit payment due the claimant.

Minnesota

Coverage. In a modification of the business owners' provision of the unemployment compensation law, effective retroactively from July 1, 2010, wage credits from an employer may not be used for unemployment benefit purposes by any applicant who is the spouse, parent, or minor child (previously, child) of any individual who owns or directly or indirectly controls a 25-percent-or-more interest in the employer.

Students who are employed by a school, college, or university at which they are enrolled and whose primary relation to the school, college, or university is as a student are now excluded from unemployment insurance coverage. Individuals whose primary relation to the school, college, or university is as an employee who also takes courses, however, are covered. (Previously, the law said that students who are employed by a school, college, or university at which they are enrolled and are regularly attending classes are excluded from coverage.)

Corporate officers employed by a corporation in which they own, either directly or indirectly, including through a subsidiary or holding company, 25 percent or more of the corporation are now excluded from unemployment insurance coverage. (Previously, the law said, simply, that corporate officers who are employed by a corporation in which they own 25 percent or more of the corporation are excluded from coverage.) Similarly, members of a limited-liability company who, either directly or indirectly, including through a subsidiary or holding company, own 25 percent or more of the company are now excluded from unemployment insurance coverage. (Previously, the law said, simply, that members of a limited-liability company who own 25 percent or more of the company were excluded from coverage.)

Extensions and special programs. Effective May 29, 2011, an individual who is determined to be eligible for the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program is included in the definition of a dislocated worker.

Financing. The commissioner of the state Department of Employment and Economic Development is now permitted to assess up to 8 percent of the quarterly unemployment tax due in order to pay interest on a federal loan (The minimum assessment of 2 percent was eliminated.)

Monetary entitlement. Effective October 28, 2012, the wage requirement will change for establishing a benefit account. The new requirement is the higher of \$2,400 in a four-quarter base period or 5.3 percent of the state's average annual wage, rounded down to the next lower \$100. (Previously, the requirement was \$1,000 in the high quarter and \$250 outside the high quarter.) Effective May 25, 2011, wages used to establish a new benefit account following the expiration of a previous benefit account must meet the aforementioned new benefit account requirement. (Previously, wages were required to be 8 times the weekly benefit amount.) Finally, the earnings requirement following a period of disqualification for a voluntary quit or discharge will change to one-half the amount required to establish a benefit account. (This requirement applies to all requalifications that take effect after October 28, 2011; previously, the requirement was 8 times the weekly benefit amount.)

Nonmonetary eligibility. Effective July 1, 2011, the definition of "immediate family member" was expanded to include a grandparent.

Employment is no longer considered suitable if it is with a staffing service and less than 25 percent (previously, 45 percent) of the applicant's wage credits are from a job assignment with the client of the service. A job assignment

with a staffing agency is now considered suitable only if the individual received 25 percent (previously, 45 percent) or more of wage credits from job assignments with the agency.

Effective for determinations issued on or after August 7, 2011, an individual is no longer eligible for benefits for any week that payment received in the form of sick pay or "personal time off" pay is equal to, or in excess of, the weekly benefit amount.

Effective May 29, 2011, the requirement that a participant in a pilot program for dislocated workers be available for suitable work and the limitation that the participant work no more than 32 hours in a week are temporarily waived. (This provision is set to expire June 30, 2012.)

Mississippi

Administration. The state Department of Revenue is now listed as one of the state agencies that may owe a delinquent employer a refund that may be used to offset the employer's unemployment compensation debt. The Department of Revenue is also listed as one of the state agencies with which the state Department of Human Services may enter into a mutual agreement for the operation of the Directory of New Hires Program. (The provision is to be repealed July 1, 2014.)

Missouri

Extensions and special programs. The expiration date of an "on" indicator week based on the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate for the federal-state Extended Benefits program is now the week on or before the week ending 4 weeks prior to the last week of unemployment for which 100-percent federal sharing becomes available under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act or August 28, 2013 (previously, March 3, 2011), whichever occurs first.

Financing. Benefits paid to spouses who voluntarily quit work in order to accompany a member of the U.S. Armed Forces or a member of the National Guard who is subject to a mandatory and permanent military transfer will not be charged to a specific employer. Instead, the benefits will be charged to a "pool" and the costs spread among all employers.

Monetary entitlement. A claimant shall be ineligible for waiting-week credit or benefits, for any week such claimant has an outstanding penalty that was assessed on the basis of an overpayment of benefits. (The waiting week is the first week of a claim for which the claimant is eligible for unemployment insurance benefits but is not paid the benefits.)

Nonmonetary eligibility. A spouse who vol-

Unemployment Insurance in 2011

untarily quit work in order to relocate with an active member of the U.S. Armed Forces or a member of the National Guard who is subject to a mandatory and permanent military transfer such that it is impractical for the spouse to commute from the new residence to work and the spouse remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move has good cause for leaving employment and shall not be disqualified from receiving waiting-week credit or benefits.

Montana

Appeals. The state Department of Labor and Industry and the state Board of Labor Appeals are now permitted to individually or jointly issue subpoenas and compel testimony and the production of evidence, including books, records, papers, documents, and other objects that may be necessary and proper in regard to any investigation or proceeding. If a subpoena issued and served is disobeyed, or if a witness refuses to testify to any matter for which the witness may be interrogated in a proceeding before the department, the department may apply to a district court for an order to compel compliance with the subpoena or testimony. Disobedience of the court's order constitutes contempt of court.

If an overpayment is to be collected, the Department of Labor and Industry, through the state Lottery Commission, must provide the claimant with notice of the right to request a hearing on the offset action.

Coverage. Service performed by a volunteer participant in a program funded under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 or the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 is excluded from the definition of employment.

Financing. The meaning of "wages" includes (unless specifically exempted) the amount paid as a salary, draw, or profit distribution to a sole proprietor, a working member of a partnership, or a member of a limited-liability company that is treated as a partnership or sole proprietorship, or to a partner in a limited partnership that has filed with the secretary of state, when the salary, draw, or profit distribution is paid directly by the enterprise in which the payee has an ownership interest.

Benefits may not be charged against the account of an employer if the worker separates from employment as a result of domestic violence, a sexual assault, or stalking.

Monetary entitlement. An individual is now considered to be totally unemployed in any week during which the individual, because of lack of work, worked fewer than the number of hours typically worked in employment

and earned wages payable that are less than 2 times the individual's weekly benefit amount. (Previously, the law stated that an individual is considered to be totally unemployed in any week during which the individual, because of lack of work, worked fewer than the customary number of hours that are normal for the individual's particular occupation and earned wages payable that are less than 2 times the individual's weekly benefit amount.) An individual is not considered to be unemployed in any week in which the individual works at least 40 hours of paid employment.

Nonmonetary eligibility. The definition of misconduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- willful or wanton disregard of the rights, title, and interests of a fellow employee or the employer;
- deliberate violations or disregard of standards of behavior that the employer has the right to expect of an employee;
- carelessness or negligence that causes or is likely to cause serious bodily harm to the employer or a fellow employee; or
- carelessness or negligence of a degree, or that reoccurs to a degree, showing an intentional or substantial disregard for the employer's interest.

The definition of misconduct excludes the following:

- inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, or failure to perform well as the result of inability or incapacity;
- inadvertent or ordinary negligence in isolated instances; or
- good-faith errors in judgment or discretion.

Overpayment. The offset of an unemployment benefit overpayment and any penalty attached thereto is now permitted by the interception of lottery winnings. A total of 100 percent of the specified amount of overpayment, unpaid taxes, penalties, and interest will be deducted from the lottery winnings.

Nebraska

Coverage. The definition of employment excludes services performed by a direct seller if such person is engaged in sales primarily in person and is engaged in the trade or business of delivering or distributing newspapers or shopping news, including any services directly related to such trade or business.

New Hampshire

Nonmonetary eligibility. In a modification of the definition of gross misconduct, an unem-

ployed individual who has been discharged for arson, sabotage, a felony, an assault that causes bodily injury, a criminal act of threatening, or a single theft or multiple thefts of an amount that, in the aggregate, is equal to or greater than \$250, where such conduct is connected with the individual's work, shall suffer the loss of all wage credits earned prior to the date of such dismissal. (The previous definition stated that an unemployed individual who was discharged for arson, sabotage, a felony, an assault that causes bodily injury, a criminal act of threatening, or the theft of an amount greater than \$500, where such conduct is connected with the individual's work, shall suffer the loss of all wage credits earned prior to the date of such dismissal.) Also, an individual is disqualified for benefits who has been discharged for a single theft or multiple thefts of an amount that, in the aggregate, is greater than \$100, but less than \$250, where such conduct is connected with the individual's work for a period of not less than 4 weeks or more than 26 weeks from the date of discharge, and until wages in employment have been earned in each of 5 weeks, where the wages are at least 20 percent more than the individual's weekly benefit amount subsequent to the date of such discharge.

New Jersey

Administration. The commissioner of the state Department of Labor and Workforce Development must now give written notification to claimants of the date of the final exhaustion of all unemployment compensation not less than 4 weeks (previously, not less than 3 weeks) prior to that date. Such notification also must include information on assistance regarding childcare, food, mental health, and addiction services, as well as health care coverage.

Financing. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law and notwithstanding the actual fund reserve ratio, column D of the Experience Rating Tax Table must be used to determine the contribution rate for contributing employers for fiscal year 2012, and column E of the table must be used to determine the contribution rate for contributing employers for fiscal year 2013. Column D specifies that rates range from 0.6 percent to 4.0 percent for positive-reserve employers and from 5.6 percent to 6.4 percent for deficit-reserve employers. Column E specifies that rates range from 1.2 percent to 4.3 percent for positive-reserve employers and from 6.1 percent to 7.0 percent for deficit-reserve employers. During fiscal year 2012, the tax rate for new employers shall be 3.1 percent; during fiscal year 2013, the tax rate for new employers shall be 3.4 percent. (Previously, the law required the use of column C for fiscal year 2011. Column C specified rates ranging from 0.5 percent to 3.6 per-

cent for positive-reserve employers and from 5.1 percent to 5.8 percent for deficit-reserve employers; the tax rate for new employers was 2.8 percent.)

For all experience rating years beginning on or after July 1, 2011, the unemployment trust fund reserve ratios, which set employers' unemployment insurance tax rates, will do so in such a manner that larger reserves are required in the unemployment insurance trust fund. Also for all experience rating years beginning on or after July 1, 2011, if the fund reserve ratio, based on the fund balance as of the previous March 31, is less than 1.0 percent (previously, less than 0.50 percent), then the contribution rate for each contributing employer shall be increased by a factor of 10 percent, computed to the nearest multiple of 1/10 percent if not already a multiple thereof.

North Dakota

Financing. Benefits paid to individuals who were separated from employment with the most recent employer for reasons directly attributable to domestic violence or sexual assault are not chargeable to the employer.

Nonmonetary eligibility. The unemployment compensation law provision that exempts service performed for a private for-profit person or entity by an individual as a landman from being counted as employment was modified by requiring that "substantially all remuneration" include payment on the basis of a daily rate.

Individuals separated from employment shall not be disqualified from receiving benefits if their separation is for a compelling family reason. "Compelling family reason" is defined as domestic violence or sexual assault, verified by documentation, which causes individuals to reasonably believe that continued employment would jeopardize their safety or that of any immediate family member. Documentation must be received by Job Service North Dakota within 14 calendar days from the date of filing an unemployment insurance claim after separating from employment for reasons directly attributable to domestic violence or sexual assault.

Oregon

Administration. The state Employment Department is now authorized to disclose employment-related information to the state Department of Human Services and the state Health Authority in order to assist in the collection of debts that the latter two departments are authorized by law to collect.

Appeals. After receiving a request to reopen a hearing from any party, the officiating administrative law judge may reopen the hearing if,

among other things, the party shows good cause for failing to appear.

Coverage. Effective on or after May 19, 2011, the definition of employment excludes officiating services performed by individuals in recreational, interscholastic, or intercollegiate sporting events or contests unless the services are performed for a nonprofit employing unit, for the state or a political subdivision thereof, or for an Indian tribe. The term "officiating services" is defined as services performed in overseeing the play of a sporting event or contest, judging whether the rules are being followed, and penalizing participants for infringing the rules. The term "sporting event or contest" is defined as any sporting competition in which the participants are not professional athletes or contestants or are not remunerated for their participation.

Extensions and special programs. The state Emergency Benefits Program was extended to end on July 2, 2011. (Previously, the program was set to expire on January 2, 2010.) Individuals continuing to meet eligibility requirements, but who have exhausted all regular and extended benefits, remain eligible. The maximum benefit is reduced from 50 percent of the claimant's most recent unemployment benefit claim to 23 percent. All payments will immediately stop when the total payments made would exceed \$30 million (previously, \$19 million). The program is to be repealed on January 2, 2014.

Financing. For the biennium beginning July 1, 2011, the state Employment Department is appropriated,

- out of the General Fund, the amount of \$3,670,948. The department may expend up to 54 percent of this appropriated amount during the period beginning July 1, 2011, and ending June 30, 2012.
- Reed Act funds made available to the state on March 13, 2002, under federal law, as amended, in the amount of \$23,300,000, to be used under the direction of the state Employment Department for the purposes of administering unemployment compensation law and public employment offices.
- out of the Employment Department Special Administrative Fund, the amount of \$9,500,000, to be used under the direction of the department for the purposes of administering unemployment compensation law and public employment offices.

Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of \$274,249,072 is established, for the biennium beginning July

1, 2011, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from federal funds, other than Reed Act funds, collected or received by the Employment Department.

For the biennium beginning July 1, 2011, expenditures by the Employment Department for

- unemployment insurance claims from the state Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund or
- purposes of carrying out the federal Trade Act and for unemployment insurance claims from federal funds

are not limited.

Oregon emergency benefits paid to individuals are not charged against an employer's account.

Overpayments. The director of the state Employment Department may waive recovery of benefits paid erroneously that are not the fault of the claimant if it is found that the recovery would be against equity and good conscience.

Pennsylvania

Extensions and special programs. The Shared-Work Unemployment Compensation Program was created, effective June 20, 2011, and expires June 20, 2016. An approved shared-work plan must reduce the normal weekly hours of work for an employee in an affected unit by not less than 20 percent and not more than 40 percent, unless the plan is modified. Notwithstanding any other provision, participating employees shall be paid compensation in an amount equal to the product of their weekly benefit rate and the reduction percentage, rounded to the next lower whole-dollar amount. Employers must have paid wages for the 12 consecutive calendar quarters preceding the date of the employer's application to participate in the shared-work plan. Participating employers must have filed all quarterly reports and other reports required and must have paid all contributions, reimbursement, interest, and penalties due through the date of the employer's application; in addition, the contributing employers' reserve account balance as of the most recently computed date preceding the date of the employer's application must be a positive number. The collective bargaining representative must give written approval of the shared-work plan if any participating employee is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The plan must not affect the fringe benefits of any participating employee not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The effective period of the shared-work plan is not more than 52 consecutive weeks; moreover, the effective period of the shared-work plan, combined with effective periods of the participating employer's

previous shared-work plans, does not equal more than 104 weeks out of a 156-week period. Finally, a shared-work plan may be terminated for good cause and may be modified.

Financing. Effective June 20, 2011, and expiring June 20, 2016, compensation paid to participating work-sharing employees is charged to the participating employer.

Rules have been revised that relate to employers transferring experience records and reserve account balances for an organization, trade, or business; to employer responsibilities; to the removal of obsolete sections; and to the consolidation or updating of other sections in order to come into conformity with changes in the state law. Among the revised rules are the following:

- The state Department of Labor and Industry now states that an employer's experience record will not transfer to a successor if common ownership, control, or management commenced immediately before the transfer or immediately before a series of transactions culminating in the transfer.
- The Department of Labor and Industry will combine the experience record of the predecessor and the experience record of the successor in determining the contribution rate of the successor. The department will specify the conditions for determining the earliest calendar year that the combination of the predecessor's and successor's experience records will apply. No rates shall apply prior to the transfer of the experience record.
- The Department of Labor and Industry is not permitted to consider facts or legal reasons not asserted by the employer in its application for review and redetermination.
- The Department of Labor and Industry will not consider a redetermination of a contribution rate when an inaccuracy in the reserve account balance on the department's notice to the employer was due to an error that occurred more than 4 years prior to the date for the computation of the contribution rate in question or when an employer defaults on a deferred-payment plan.
- The Department of Labor and Industry now specifies the acceptable filing methods for employers to use when filing documents and appeals with the Unemployment Compensation Tax Service.
- An employer may be relieved of benefit charges when a claimant is ineligible because the claimant separated under specified disqualifying conditions,

such as willful misconduct, voluntarily separating from employment, failing to submit to or pass a drug test, the occurrence of a natural disaster, continuing to work part time without material change, and the cessation of a business of 18 months or less caused by a disaster. An employer may also be granted relief of benefit charges under conditions that would not be disqualifying, such as the claimant's leaving voluntarily because of a disability or because of an application of labor standard provisions.

- The Department of Labor and Industry now specifies the time limits for employers to request relief from benefit charges, as well as specifying under what circumstances relief will be granted.
- The Department of Labor and Industry now specifies reporting requirements for employers. Also, effective after a department notice is issued, employers must file their reports electronically.
- The Department of Labor and Industry now specifies those records which are required to be kept by employers. Records must contain information on workers considered to be independent contractors, workers considered "not employees," and workers covered by a professional employer organization arrangement.
- The Department of Labor and Industry now specifies requirements for non-profit organizations and contributing employers electing to make payments in lieu of contributions, as well as specifying requirements for reimbursable employers converting to contributing employers.

Monetary entitlement. The definition of a credit week was changed from any calendar week in an individual's base year with respect to which he or she was remunerated not less than \$50 for employment to any calendar week in an individual's base year with respect to which he or she was remunerated for employment in the amount of not less than

- \$100 (effective January 1, 2013, and expiring December 31, 2014); or
- 16 times the minimum hourly wage (effective January 1, 2015).

Under both the old and new provisions, only 1 credit week can be established with respect to any 1 calendar week. The foregoing credit week provisions are effective January 1, 2013.

Effective January 1, 2013, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if an employee's weekly benefit amount, as calculated, is less than \$70, the employee shall be ineligible to

receive any amount of compensation. If the employee's weekly benefit amount is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be rounded to the next-lower multiple of \$1. Otherwise, eligible employees are entitled to up to a maximum of 26 weeks of benefits, provided that they had 18 or more credit weeks during their base year. Language stating that employees are entitled to 16 or 26 weeks provided that they had 16 or 17 credit weeks during the base year was removed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective January 1, 2015, employees with less than 18 credit weeks (previously, less than 16 credit weeks) during their base year shall be ineligible to receive any amount of compensation.

By regulation, the table specified for the determination of rates and amounts of benefits shall be automatically extended or contracted annually to a point where the maximum weekly benefit amount shall equal $66\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the average weekly wage for the 36-month (previously, 12-month) period ending June 30 and preceding each calendar year. If the maximum weekly benefit amount is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be rounded to the next-lower multiple of \$1 (previously, increased by \$1 and then rounded to the next-lower multiple of \$1).

For the purpose of determining the maximum weekly benefit amount, the Pennsylvania average weekly wage in covered employment shall be computed on the basis of the average annual total wages reported (irrespective of the limit on the amount of wages subject to contributions) for the 36-month (previously, 12-month) period ending June 30.

Notwithstanding any other provisions, for calendar year 2012 the maximum weekly benefit amount shall be frozen at the amount calculated for calendar year 2011 (\$573). Thereafter, the maximum weekly benefit amount established for calendar year

- 2013 shall be no greater than a 1-percent increase above the amount for calendar year 2012.
- 2014 shall be no greater than a 1.1-percent increase above the amount for calendar year 2013.
- 2015 shall be no greater than a 1.2-percent increase above the amount for calendar year 2014.
- 2016 shall be no greater than a 1.3-percent increase above the amount for calendar year 2015.
- 2017 shall be no greater than a 1.4-percent increase above the amount for calendar year 2016.
- 2018 shall be no greater increase than a 1.5-percent increase above the amount for calendar year 2017.

The limitations instituted for calendar years 2013 through 2018 shall expire on the earlier of December 31, 2018, or the last day of the calendar year in which the unemployment compensation trust fund does not have an outstanding solvency-based debt owed to the U.S. government. Finally, if the change implemented by the freeze in calendar year 2012 is determined to result in the loss of funds under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, both the preceding schedule and the expiration of the limitations shall occur 1 year later.

Nonmonetary eligibility. As a condition for qualifying for unemployment benefits, any unemployed worker must make an active search for suitable employment. The requirements for a claimant to conduct an active search shall be established by the state Department of Labor and Industry and shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- registering for employment search services offered by the Pennsylvania CareerLink system or its successor agency within 30 days after initially applying for benefits.
- posting a resume on the system's database, unless the claimant is seeking work in an employment sector in which resumes are not commonly used.
- applying for positions that (1) offer employment and wages similar to those the claimant had prior to becoming unemployed and (2) are within a 45-minute commuting distance from the claimant's residence.

The Department of Labor and Industry may determine that a claimant has made an active search for suitable work if the claimant's efforts include actions comparable to those traditional actions in his or her trade or occupation by which jobs have been found by others in the community and labor market in which the claimant is seeking employment. The requirements for an active work search do not apply to any week in which the claimant is in training approved under the Trade Act of 1974 or any week in which the claimant is required to participate in reemployment services. Furthermore, the requirements for an active work search shall not apply to a claimant who is laid off for lack of work and who is advised by the employer of the date on which the claimant will return to work. The requirements may be waived or altered when it is found that compliance would be oppressive or inconsistent with the purposes of the state Unemployment Compensation Law. Finally, the requirement that claimants continue to report to an employment office after registering for work is removed, as is the waiver of any of the require-

ments in certain situations.

All of the preceding active work search provisions are effective January 1, 2012.

Notwithstanding any other provisions, the weekly benefit amount is reduced by the amount of severance pay that is attributed to the week. Effective January 1, 2012, the amount of severance pay attributed shall be an amount, not less than zero, determined by subtracting 40 percent of the average annual wage calculated as of June 30 immediately preceding the calendar year in which the claimant's benefit year begins from the total amount of severance pay paid or payable to the claimant by the employer.

South Dakota

Financing. Interest paid on negative balances in employers' experience rating accounts must now be credited to those accounts. (Previously, no payments were credited.) The period designated for computing an employer's contribution rate was changed from "at the beginning of any calendar year" to "June 30 of the preceding year," beginning in calendar year 2012 and each year thereafter.

The employer's reserve ratio for calendar years 2010 and 2011 shall be the result obtained by dividing the balance of credits existing in the employer's experience rating account by the total taxable payroll of the employer for the preceding 3 calendar years. For calendar year 2012 and thereafter, the employer's reserve ratio is the result obtained by dividing the balance of credits existing in the employer's experience rating account as of June 30 preceding the year for which the rate is to be computed by the employer's total taxable payroll for the preceding 3 fiscal years. The employer's experience rating account balance for 2012 and thereafter is the balance on July 31 of the year preceding the year for which rates are computed and is the difference of the contributions paid through July 31 and the benefits paid through the preceding June 30.

Tennessee

Appeals. Effective July 1, 2011, the state Board of Review is terminated and the words "Board of Review" are deleted from the law wherever necessary.

In the matter of appeal procedures, proof of misconduct may include personnel records and other business records that are in the possession of a claimant's employer and that are relevant to a claim. Also, such records shall be admissible and may constitute evidence of misconduct, regardless of whether that evidence is hearsay or is corroborated by direct witness testimony, if said evidence is accompanied by an affidavit or its custodian or other qualified person certifying the evidence as a business record.

Coverage. Substitute teachers employed by third parties through an agreement with the local education agency will be subject to the same eligibility conditions as substitute teachers employed by the local education agency.

Extensions and special programs. The federal-state extended-benefits program provisions concerning the extended-benefits "on" and "off" indicators were modified temporarily by requiring the use of a 3-year look-back for the optional indicators on the basis of the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate for weeks of unemployment beginning after December 17, 2010, and ending on or before December 31, 2011, or until the week ending 4 weeks prior to the last week for which 100 percent federal sharing is authorized by federal law.

Nonmonetary eligibility. Benefits to individuals for services performed for or on behalf of an educational institution shall not be payable on the basis of services performed as a professional or in any other capacity during the week between successive academic years or terms, during vacation periods, or on holiday recess when there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform any such services in the second of such academic years or terms or immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.

Temporary and disability insurance. For the purpose of establishing a base period in cases involving persons receiving workers' compensation benefits for temporary total disability, the state Department of Labor and Workforce Development shall exclude periods of such disability from the base period and shall determine the base period from the last four completed quarters of work before the disability occurred.

Texas

Administration. It is now reasonable for an employer to rely on a court ruling or a determination by the state Workforce Commission that service performed by an individual, including service in interstate commerce, is not employment if

- the ruling is a judicial decision or precedent, including a published opinion, from a court in the state or the determination is a Workforce Commission decision involving the employer as a party or subject; and
- the ruling or determination has not been reversed or otherwise invalidated.

The Workforce Commission shall relieve an employer that reasonably relies on a ruling

Unemployment Insurance in 2011

or determination as just described from any penalties, interest, or sanctions which result from a subsequent ruling or determination that the service in question is employment. An employer receiving relief is not indebted to the state for the penalties, interest, or sanctions from which the employer is relieved and may not be considered delinquent on the payment of taxes, to the extent of the amount from which the employer is relieved.

An employer may reasonably rely on a ruling or determination until the earlier of

- the effective date of the subsequent ruling or determination invalidating the ruling or determination on which the employer reasonably relied; or
- the third anniversary of the due date of a contribution based on the service in question.

The preceding court ruling provisions apply only if the Workforce Commission determines that the nature of the business and the service in question are substantially unchanged from the time the initial ruling was issued or the initial determination was made.

Financing. Benefits may not be charged against the account of an employer if the employee's last separation from the employer occurred before the employee's benefit year and was caused by the employer's reinstatement of a qualified uniformed service member with reemployment rights and benefits and other employment benefits in accordance with the Uniformed Service Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994. (This provision is applicable only to a claim for unemployment compensation benefits filed with the state on or after September 1, 2011.)

If all or part of the experience of a predecessor employer is transferred to a successor, any surplus credit applicable to the predecessor employer is also transferred to the successor and the predecessor employer is not entitled to receive any portion of the surplus credit that is based on the transfer. Moreover, the transfer of the surplus credit is prohibited if it was accomplished solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower contribution rate.

Nonmonetary eligibility. With respect to initial claims, "person for whom the claimant last worked" refers to

- the last person for whom the claimant actually worked if the claimant worked for that person for at least 30 hours during a week; or
- the employer, as defined by the state unemployment law or by the unemployment law of any other state, for whom the claimant last worked. (This provision is applicable only to a claim for unemployment compensation ben-

efits filed with the state on or after September 1, 2011.)

For claims filed on or after September 1, 2011, the claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits for a benefit period during which severance pay is received.

Vermont

Administration. Employment and unemployment information is confidential and may not be disclosed to support or facilitate an investigation by a public agency of the state of Vermont or of any other state or the federal government, except as otherwise provided. Subject to regulation restrictions, information from unemployment records may be disclosed to any public officer or public agency of the state of Vermont or of any other state or the federal government in order to investigate the misclassification or miscoding of workers.

Financing. A base-period employer's experience rating account will not be charged for benefits paid to an individual who was paid \$1,000 or less in wages by the individual's base-period employer. (This provision is to be repealed on July 1, 2012.)

Virginia

Extensions and special programs. The effective ending date for the optional extended benefits "on" indicator based on the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate was amended by providing that there be an "on" indicator for weeks of unemployment beginning on or after February 1, 2009, and thereafter until the week ending 3 weeks prior to the last week for which federal sharing is authorized by federal law or by an extension thereof or amendment thereto. The amendment also is applicable to weeks beginning in a high-unemployment period.

Monetary entitlement. For claims effective on or after July 6, 2008, but before July 1, 2012 (previously, before July 3, 2011), the minimum weekly benefit amount remains at \$54 and the maximum weekly benefit amount remains at \$378; a total of \$2,700 in the two high quarters of the base period remains the amount needed to be eligible for unemployment benefits, and a minimum of \$18,900.01 remains the amount required for receiving the maximum weekly benefit.

Beginning July 1, 2012 (previously, July 3, 2011), for claims effective on or after July 1, 2012 (previously, on or after July 3, 2011), the minimum weekly benefit amount increases from \$54 to \$60 and the maximum weekly benefit amount remains at \$378; a total of \$3,000 (previously \$2,700) in the two high quarters of the base period is needed to be eligible for unemployment benefits, and a minimum of

\$18,900.01 remains the amount required for receiving the maximum weekly benefit.

Nonmonetary eligibility. The weekly benefit amount must not be reduced by any amount payable out of retirement benefits from the Social Security Act or Railroad Retirement Act if the individual has contributed to those retirement plans. (Previously, by law, the weekly benefit amount would be reduced by 50 percent of federal Social Security pensions only if the fund balance factor was below 50 percent, effective the first Sunday in January following such determination; the weekly benefit amount would not be reduced by federal Social Security pensions if the fund balance factor met or exceeded 50 percent.)

Washington

Extensions and special programs. In an amendment to the law, an eligibility period is defined to be the period consisting of the week ending February 28, 2009, for an individual who is eligible for emergency unemployment compensation during the extended-benefit period beginning February 15, 2009. The definition applies as provided under federal law as that law existed on December 17, 2010, or such subsequent date as the state Employment Security Department may rule. (Previously, the eligibility period for the said individual was the week ending February 28, 2009, through the week ending May 29, 2010.)

Training benefits are not payable for weeks that are more than 2 years beyond the end of the benefit year of the regular claim; however, they are not payable for weeks that are more than 3 years beyond the end of the benefit year of the regular claim when individuals are eligible for benefits because the extended-benefits "on" and "off" indicators for the insured unemployment rate and the total unemployment rate are based on the 3-year look-back.

Financing. The payment of training benefits was extended from 2 years beyond the end of the benefit year of the regular claim to 3 years beyond the end when individuals are eligible for benefits because the state used the temporary 3-year look-back to amend its extended-benefit provisions.

For contributions assessed for rate year 2011, the sum of an employer's array calculation factor rate and the graduated social cost factor rate may not exceed 5.4 percent for those employers whose NAICS code is within "111," "112," "1141," "115," "3114," "3117," "42448," or "49312." For all other employers, the sum may not exceed 6.0 percent. The graduated social cost factor rate adjustment, as an add-on amount to the final tax rate, has been increased and, for 2011, ranges from 40 percent for rate class 1 to 120 percent for rate

classes 21–40. (Previously, the graduated social cost factor rate adjustment ranged from 78 percent for rate class 1 to 120 percent for rate classes 12–40.)

West Virginia

Financing. By executive order, the governor is now authorized, after first notifying appropriate officials in writing, to borrow funds from the state Revenue Center Construction Fund for deposit into the state Unemployment Compensation Fund (UCF), to be expended in accordance with state unemployment compensation law. The amount of funds borrowed and remaining outstanding may not

exceed either \$20 million at any one time or the amount the governor determines is necessary to sustain the balance in the UCF at a minimum of \$20 million, whichever is less. The governor is restricted from borrowing funds from the Revenue Center Construction Fund, unless the executive director of Workforce West Virginia has projected that the balance in the UCF will be less than \$20 million at any time during the next 30 days. Any funds borrowed shall be repaid from funds on deposit in the federal Unemployment Trust Fund in excess of \$20 million or from other funds legally available for such purpose, without interest, and shall be redeposited to the credit of the Revenue Center Construction

Fund within 180 days of their withdrawal. No amounts may be borrowed after September 1, 2011.

Overpayments. The executive director of Workforce West Virginia is prohibited from billing reimbursable employers for overpayments paid to claimants. The employer must be reimbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, if allowed by federal law and if payment is not from the Administrative Fund, for any amount billed and paid that was determined to be an overpayment. An employer shall not be entitled to payment unless the employer has filed all requested separation information in a timely manner. □

State labor legislation enacted in 2011

Laws concerning child labor, equal employment opportunity, human trafficking, immigration legislation, independent contractors, prevailing wage, and wages paid were among the most active areas in the state legislatures, with the enactment and implementation of new legislation during the year that amended and revised state statutes or regulations

John J. Fitzpatrick, Jr.,
and
James L. Perine

This year's report on state labor legislation has been modified from those of the past. First, the reporting timeframe for the enacted legislation covered in this report begins October 1, 2010, and ends December 31, 2011. Starting in 2012, the report will cover a calendar year timeframe from January 1 to December 31. Second, the narrative analysis of each piece of legislation has been replaced with an illustrative table, which comprises the majority of the report. The table lists the bill numbers of each piece of the enacted legislation, by labor legislation categories that are tracked by the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Each bill number is in the table cell that corresponds both to the state (row) where enacted and to the individual category of legislation (column). With bill numbers in a table format, readers more easily will be able to perform research on a particular piece of legislation, either by state or by category.

All 50 states and the District of Columbia met in regular legislative session during the year. A number of states also met in special sessions in order to address various issues of particular interest or immediate necessity. During the reporting timeframe, which is covered by this particular report, 45 states and the District of Columbia enacted or amended labor legislation of consequence in the various categories tracked by WHD.

The bills that were introduced and then enacted by the states and the District of

Columbia encompassed 30 of the 34 legislative categories tracked by the WHD and included a number of important measures. The 30 categories that were active this year were agriculture, child labor, state departments of labor, discharge of employees, drug and alcohol testing, equal employment opportunity, employee leasing, family leave issues, genetic testing, hours of work, human trafficking, immigration legislation, independent contractor, inmate labor, minimum wage and tipped employees, offsite work, "other legislation," overtime, overtime healthcare, plant closing and the displacement or replacement of workers, preference of employers regarding employees, prevailing wage, time off from work, unfair labor practices, wages paid, whistleblowers, worker privacy, workers with disabilities, workplace security, workplace violence, and "other" categories. The four categories in which no reported legislative activity was reported during the year are employment agencies, garment activity, living wage (statewide), and right to work. Not every piece of labor legislation enacted during the year falls into one of these categories. Among the legislative issues that are excluded from the report are those which (1) amend existing state law but in which the changes are strictly technical in nature, (2) affect only a limited number of individuals, (3) require the undertaking or the distribution of an issue study for a legislature or a governor, or (4) deal with operational or funding concerns related to a specific issue. □

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Table 1. State labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) enacted, by category and number of bill, October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2011

State	Agriculture	Child labor	State department of labor	Discharge of employee	Drug and alcohol testing	Equal employment opportunity	Employment agency
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	S244	-	-
California	A840, A243	A1401, A1398	-	-	-	S117, A887	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	H6370	-	-	H6599	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	HR49, S46, S229	-
Idaho	-	S1147	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	H147	S1923, H332, S269, S1122	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	H303	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	S149	-	-	H932	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	H202	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	H4727, SR94, HR145	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	S1265	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	S188	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	H95, H43	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	A211	-
New Hampshire	-	-	S86	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	S295	-	-
New York	-	A7630	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	H2033, H1212	S857	-
Oregon	S704	SJM17, S898	-	-	-	H2036	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	H1516, H1518, S441	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	S699, H5944	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	S694	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	EO82011	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	H622, H620	S717	-	-	-
Texas	-	H253, H290	-	H1178	-	H2463	-
Utah	HJR14	-	-	-	-	H50	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	S86	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3/4	8/13	3/4	2/2	8/12	15/22	0/0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—State labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) enacted, by category and number of bill, October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2011

State	Employee leasing	Family leave issues	Garment activity	Genetic testing	Hours worked	Human trafficking	Immigration legislation
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	H56
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	H2405, S1225	S1465
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	S299, A592	-	S559	-	A12, A90	A1236
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	S913	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	B545	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	H87
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	H230
Illinois	S2164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	H49	H342, H646
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	S327	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	H214	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	H300	-	H638
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	A6	-
New Hampshire	S89	-	-	-	S121	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	H36
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	H2240	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	S20
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	S176	-
Tennessee	-	S1880	-	-	-	-	H1378
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	S24, H289, H1930, H2014	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	H116, H466
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	H153	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	H1859, S1049
Washington	-	S509	-	-	-	S5546, H1874	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	S23	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2/2	5/6	0/0	1/1	4/4	10/16	12/15

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—State labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) enacted, by category and number of bill, October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2011							
State	Independent contractor	Inmate labor	Living wage (statewide)	Minimum wage and tipped employees	Offsite work	Other legislation	Overtime
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	S310	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	S1291	-	-	HCM2003	S1363, S1233	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	H2160	-
California	S549	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	S179	H1121, S243	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	B1117, B1116	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	H311	-	-	-	-	S926	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	H203	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	S2635, H2095	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	S217	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	H2135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	S95, S332, S437	-	-	-	-	EO16	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	H520, S830	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	S488
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	H84, S290, S242, S287	-	-	-	-	S165	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	A225, A354	S328
New Hampshire	-	-	-	H401, H133	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	A3359	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	S2361	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	S252	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	H400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	H1148	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	H305, H974	-	-	-	H1641	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	S11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	H1674	H2040, H1613, S1109	-	-	H2197, S1335	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	S151	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9/15	3/6	0/0	2/3	3/4	17/22	2/2
See notes at end of table.							

Table 1. Continued—State labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) enacted, by category and number of bill, October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2011

State	Overtime healthcare	Plant closing	Preference of employers regarding employees	Prevailing wage	Right to work	Time off from work	Unfair labor practice
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	H155	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	S1403, H2644	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	H1790	-	-	H1024	-
California	-	-	-	A436, S136, A514, A551, A766	-	S272	A195
Colorado	-	-	-	H1030	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	H5048	-	-	-	S913	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	S1089	-	H1434	-	S1076	-
Idaho	-	S1149	H264	S1006, S1007	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	H1576	H2987, H1375, H3237	-	H3334, H3386	-
Indiana	-	-	-	S418, H1216	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	S76	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	S-57	-	-	-	S-36	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	S-165	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	LR8a	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	A5663	-	A1428	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	S2279	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	S72, S277, H2919	S178	-	H3034, H3482	H2828
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	H377	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	H5936, S416	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	H636, H1498	-	S1996	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	S35	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	H1290	-	H1432	S5090	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	S382	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	H111	-	-	-
Total	1/1	5/5	6/8	18/29	0/0	10/12	2/2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—State labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) enacted, by category and number of bill, October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2011					
State	Wages paid	Whistleblower	Worker privacy	Workers with disabilities	Workplace security and violence
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	S1365	-	-	-	H2541
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-
California	A240, A1396, A469	-	-	-	-
Colorado	H1153	-	H1148, S193	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	H6176, S361	-	S970
Delaware	-	-	S123	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	B826	-	-
Florida	H4023, H647	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	H261, S95	-	-
Hawaii	-	H467	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	H201, S1026	-	-
Illinois	S115	-	H5154, S1806, H1476, H700	-	-
Indiana	-	-	S411	-	-
Iowa	-	S123	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	H2336	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	H455	-	-
Maine	S57	-	S485	H20	H365
Maryland	H298	H1130, S551	H87, S132, H600	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	S1280	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	S328	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	H647, S86	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	S2562	-	A3466
New York	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	H1423, S2138	-	H1075	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	H2939, H2040	-	S392, S628	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	H1482	-	-
Rhode Island	H5184, S34	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	H1819	-	S1921	-	H1586
Texas	S1024	-	H2006, H2460	-	-
Utah	-	S100	H240	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	H2012	-	-
Washington	S5538	-	S5149	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	S42, S45	-	-	-
Total	16/23	5/7	20/31	2/2	5/5

NOTES: Dash indicates no bill enacted in category. For more information pertaining to state labor legislatures, go to <http://www.ncsl.org/about-us/ncsl-services/state-legislative-websites-directory.aspx>. Glossary: A = Assembly, B = Bill, EO = Executive Order, H = House, HCM = House Concurrent Memorial, HJR = House Joint Resolution, HR = House Resolution, LR = Legislative Resolution (Nebraska only state with a unicameral legislature), S = Senate, SJM = Senate Joint Memorandum, SR = Senate Resolution, Total = number of states/number of legislative bills.

How businesses recruit

The way individuals go about finding jobs has been researched heavily by economists, but the way businesses find suitable applicants to fill job openings hasn't received as much attention. In his article, "How Do Businesses Recruit?" (*Business Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, fourth quarter 2011, http://www.philadelphiafed.org/research-and-data/publications/business-review/2011/q4/brq411_how-do-businesses-recruit.pdf), economist R. Jason Faberman provides insight into businesses' recruiting processes by analyzing data related to conditions, factors, and methods involved in the hiring process.

Using data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Faberman and coresearchers Steven Davis and John Haltiwanger developed a vacancy yield measure that compares the hiring rate (hires as a percent of employment) to the vacancy rate (vacancies as a percent of employment plus vacancies) for major industries and regions of the United States. The vacancy yield helps measure how successful a firm is in its recruiting efforts. When the vacancy yield (the number of hires per vacancy posted) rises, a greater proportion of vacancies is filled in any given month. Vacancy yields were found to be highest in high-turnover industries, such as construction and retail trade, and lowest in health services, government, and information, industries with more formal recruiting practices. Geographically, the vacancy yield was found to be highest in the Midwest region and lowest in the Northeast. Disparities in vacancy yields can be attributed to firms' recruiting practices, job types, and growth rate.

Using a 1980 dataset from the Employment Opportunities Pilot Program and estimates replicated from research by John Barron, John Bishop, and William Dunkelberg, Faberman found that firms with more workers had higher average starting wages, interviewed more candidates for each position, and spent a greater number of hours recruiting, screening, and interviewing candidates. The average number of hours spent in these pre-hiring activities ranged from 6.2 hours per hire for small firms (those with one to nine workers) to 12.7 hours for firms with 251 or more workers. Likewise, the number of people that firms interviewed ranged from 5.2 to 8.3 and the starting wage (in 2009 dollars) ranged from \$10.10 per hour to \$13.00 per hour for firms with one to nine workers and firms with 251 or more workers, respectively.

There were also differences in hiring tendencies of employers based on the occupation that they were hiring for. The average length of vacancies for management positions was found to be 49.1 days, and for professional and technical occupations it was 37.1 days. In contrast, clerical jobs went vacant for 17.7 days, and personal and other services jobs were vacant an average of only 9.9 days. Interestingly, 29.4 percent of management positions were reported as being vacant for 0 days, meaning that no formal recruitment was necessary.

Faberman found that recruiting methods vary with the business cycle. His analysis of JOLTS data shows that both hiring and vacancies rise during economic expansions and contract during recessionary periods; the vacancy yield does the opposite because jobs are easily filled during downturns. Similarly, the job-filling rate—the proportion of vacancies filled on any given day—rises dur-

ing recessions. Averaging 5.7 percent, the job-filling rate rose to 11 percent during the depths of the 1981–1982 recession and reached 8.6 percent during the most recent recession. When the job-filling rate rises, the escape-from-unemployment rate falls because there are fewer open positions available. More recently, however, each trough in the escape-from-unemployment rate has been lower than the previous one, perhaps because of structural unemployment and other factors. Faberman concludes that economic models do well at capturing the friction and costs of matching workers to jobs but have more difficulty in accounting for the many ways in which businesses recruit workers for those jobs.

Trading with the Bear

In anticipation of Russia's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), Daniel Griswold and Douglas Petersen present some of the main reasons they believe its entry into the WTO would be in the interest of the United States in their article, "Trading with the Bear: Why Russia's Entry into the WTO is in America's Interest" (*Free Trade Bulletin* no. 46, Center for Trade Policy Studies, CATO Institute, December 6, 2011, http://www.cato.org/pub_display.php?pub_id=13909).

Russia is currently the only member of the G-20, an international group of 19 countries with some of the largest industrial and emerging economies plus the European Union, that is outside the WTO. [Ten days after the CATO Institute article was published, Russia was officially invited to join the WTO; Russia has 6 months from that date to ratify its membership.] Because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, trade relations with commu-

nist countries that restrict the freedom of Jewish citizens and others to emigrate and that withhold other human rights were curtailed. The United States Congress passes a special trade exemption for Russia annually.

Griswold and Petersen contend that the Jackson-Vanik amendment is obsolete because migration from Russia now is unhindered. However, Russia now is unhindered. American access to Russia's underdeveloped market and the difficulty in eventually regaining the loss of market share caused by tariffs that currently put American exporters at a disadvantage are important reasons why Congress should grant permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) to the Russian Federation. The authors cite PNTR as a key to expanding U.S. exports into the Russian market.

By Congress not granting PNTR via repeal of the Jackson-Vanick amendment, the more than 150 other members of the WTO would have access to enhanced Russian market commitments while American producers would not. Russian demand for American goods and services represents a growing market. For instance, 66 million Russians were Internet users in 2010 and this number was projected to increase 20 percent in 2011. Everything from capital equipment and agricultural goods to technologies and advanced machinery are in demand.

Critics with objections to normalizing trade with Russia cite abuse of food safety regulations, Russian restrictions on international automobile trade, and a lack of adequate intellectual property rights protections as reasons not to grant unconditional most-favored-nation status as required by all WTO members. But the authors assert that the United States would be in a better position to protect its interests by use of WTO dispute settlement mechanisms.

Concern for human rights is also an-

other obstacle, but Griswold and Peterson affirm that "some kind of compromise on human rights might become a necessary trade-off;" an option they suggest would be a bill mandating "asset freezes and/or travel bans for certain Russian individuals, particularly those involved in the murder of Sergei Magnitsky, a Russian lawyer who had recently unearthed tax fraud by the Russian government and then died while in custody."

The authors argue in their study that if Congress terminates the Jackson-Vanik amendment, President Obama will have the freedom to grant most-favored-nation (MFN) status to Russia. Pursuing this policy "would yield immediate and tangible benefits for the American economy without sacrificing any vital foreign policy goals." Moreover, granting MFN status would be a gesture of goodwill, and by opening Russia to U.S. trade, Russia is likely to liberalize more quickly and deeply.

Placing a value on playing the lottery

If you play the lottery, would you report 100 percent of your expenditures when surveyed? Have you ever thought how your gaming affects the national economy? Indeed, how do governments value the output of a lottery when estimating the gross domestic product (GDP)?

Economist Kam Yu uses an economics approach to study the Canadian lottery in "Measuring the Output and Prices of the Lottery Sector: An Application of Implicit Expected Utility Theory," a chapter in *Price Index Concepts and Measurement*, W. Erwin Diewert, John S. Greenless, and Charles R. Hulten, editors (University of Chicago Press: National Bureau of Economic Research, December 2009, <http://www.nber.org/>

[chapters/c5086.pdf](#)).

Yu contends that the lottery is an important component of GDP and so an accurate way to measure the real output of the lottery is needed. The amount spent on the lottery is consistently underreported by households. Data from the Survey of Household Spending (SHS) show that 68.4 percent of families in Canada participate in lottery purchases, with an average expenditure per household of \$238. However, lottery revenue reported by the government was 3 times more than the SHS figure. Yu proposes a direct utility approach to measure the value of government services related to lotteries.

The author investigated the economics of risk and uncertainty, noting that, "in the theory of consumption under uncertainty, the typical consumer is traditionally assumed to follow an optimal decision rule with risk-averse preferences. This leads to the well-known expected utility hypothesis (EUH) in which the degree of risk averseness is often assumed to be decreasing in wealth." The expected utility hypothesis implies that a risk-averse expected utility maximizer will never buy lottery tickets unless the payout is huge. The reality, as Yu points out, is that even risk-averse individuals purchase lottery tickets, and so EUH does not provide a reliable estimate of real output.

Yu instead applies implicit expected utility theory to measure lottery output. In doing so, he finds that the real output of the Canadian lottery is nearly three times higher than the official statistics, which use the total cost of providing the service in estimating the output. He asserts that an accurate estimate of the real output of the lottery also could be used to calculate an implicit price index that could serve as a deflator in the national accounts as well as a subindex in the consumer price index. □

Measuring Teacher Pay

How Does Teacher Pay Compare? Methodological Challenges and Answers. By Sylvia Allegretto, Sean P. Corcoran, and Lawrence Mishel, Washington D.C. Economic Policy Institute, 2004, 58 pp., \$9.95/paperback

Assessing the Compensation of Public-School Teachers. By Jason Richwine and Andrew G. Biggs, Washington D.C. Heritage Foundation, 2011, 23 pp., Free

Economists from two prominent Washington think tanks have published studies of teacher pay that rely heavily on BLS data. The reports are detailed, thorough, and reach completely different conclusions.

How Does Teacher Pay Compare? Methodological Challenges and Answers

How Does Teacher Pay Compare? takes its cue from the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, which required a qualified teacher in every classroom. The authors begin by reviewing several earlier studies on the relationship between teacher pay and teacher quality and note that the evidence is mixed. They conclude that there is little evidence that teacher pay changes matter in the short run, but long run trends in teacher pay seem to track trends in teacher quality. They also point to studies that suggest that local considerations, such as student quality, are likely to be capitalized into wages as a compensating wage differential and that failing to account for differentials “confound estimates of the relationship between teacher pay and student outcomes.”

The rest of the book is a detailed,

critical review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS) and National Compensation Survey (NCS) data on teachers. The authors use the CPS Outgoing Rotation Group sample to measure teacher pay relative to other occupations over time but with a difference; they argue that the Census Bureau’s imputation procedures used for non-response adjustment biases the results against teachers because “teachers are assigned wages that are too high and non-teaching professionals are assigned wages that are too low.” They also state that the growing problem of nonresponse (affecting all surveys, not just CPS) changes the wage gap over time.

There is a short discussion of how teachers’ summers off might be evaluated. Allegretto, Corcoran, and Mishel point out that additional leisure and potential income from summer employment likely overstates a measured wage disadvantage; concurrently, they acknowledge that some teachers use the time to acquire additional professional training or prepare for the next school year. The concept that teachers could enjoy additional leisure and/or potential income from employment outside their field is unique to teaching. In other professions, workers who are not working and not receiving pay are considered unemployed. Off-the-clock time spent adding to professional skills is generally not considered employment either. In terms of wages, their analysis of CPS data shows that pay for all teachers eroded 13 percent between 1979 and 2003 after controlling for inflation, age, region, marital status and ethnicity. For women, the change was even larger — 18 percent.

The authors then use skill level information from the NCS to identify 16 occupations with similar levels of

knowledge, complexity, and supervision, and repeat the comparisons using the CPS data. The list includes most major professional occupational categories that require only a bachelor’s degree. The two most populous jobs in the list are registered nurse and accountant. Neither these nor the other identified occupations are particularly like teaching. Only a couple of the jobs (technical writer and reporter) have communicating information as a primary duty and only the health care jobs on the list would normally be expected to work with children. The study does not make comparisons with other occupations that may be more like teaching, such as post secondary teachers, or even occupations with responsibilities for communicating information, such as sales or public relations. Their comparisons show that teacher wages fell 12 percent relative to those regarded as comparable occupations from 1983–2002.

Fringe benefits usually account for about 30 percent of total compensation, so the authors review the data on benefits to determine whether teachers get a “fringe benefit bias.” NCS Employer Cost for Employee Compensation (ECEC) data are analyzed from 1994 and 2002 to get a sense of whether the benefit effect changes over time. Their findings illustrate that teachers generally receive lower bonus and vacation earnings than other professionals (attributable to fewer bonuses in the public sector and the shorter work year) but larger health and pension benefits. The larger health costs are due to the need for year round health insurance even though the work year may be only 9 months (the relative share of each benefit category does not change a great deal over the two time periods).

The final chapter is a comparison of

CPS and NCS data. On an hourly basis, NCS shows much higher wages for teachers than the CPS and a much shorter work schedule. The authors believe these differences are a measurement problem with the NCS data:

“We investigated further the measurement and work time in the NCS and found that the measurement of work time for teachers is inconsistent with that of other workers and professionals. In fact, this different treatment of work time in the NCS appears to apply to nearly all occupations that do not have regular year round schedules, and it accounts for nearly all the discrepancy between the NCS and CPS measures of weekly and hourly wages.”

The authors point out that several sources of data (including CPS) suggest that teachers work about 1.5 hours per day beyond the official scheduled work day. Allegretto, Corcoran, and Mishel review a number of other studies which indicate that the CPS estimate is at the lower end of what other studies say is “the real work schedule.” Their conclusion is that “hourly or weekly wage data from the NCS (as given) should not be used to make comparisons between teachers and other occupations...”

In fact, this reviewer believes that the NCS measure is consistent. NCS calculates earnings based on the official work schedule for all occupations. It does so because the data are collected from employers who have no way of knowing how much unofficial time is worked. Normally this works well, but some occupations follow the work schedule less closely than others. Teachers are very unusual in the amount of unscheduled time they work.

Assessing the Compensation of Public-School Teachers

In *Assessing the Compensation of Public-School Teachers*, Jason Richwine and Andrew G. Biggs of the Heritage Foundation conclude “that public-school teacher salaries are comparable to those paid to similarly skilled private-sector workers, but that more generous fringe benefits for public-school teachers, including greater job security, make total compensation 52 percent greater than fair market levels...” This suggests to them that teacher pay could be reduced without much harm to retention and that more effective teachers could be hired at a comparable cost.

As with the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) study, Richwine and Biggs begin with CPS data. In this case, however, they use the Annual Social and Economic Supplement rather than the Outgoing Rotation Group used in the EPI study. There are a number of other differences that may be of interest to econometricians but their initial result is quite consistent despite using a different technique, time period, and dataset. They show a 19.3 percent wage disadvantage for teachers when they control for a number of demographic and human capital variables such as education, experience, gender, and race.

The authors argue that the result of their study reflects a lower value of an education degree: “Given the relative lack of rigor of education courses, many teachers have not faced as demanding a college curriculum as other graduates.” They note that while teachers as a group score better than the national average on intelligence tests, they score below average among their college graduate peers. In order to learn more from the model, the authors replace the CPS dataset with the BLS National Longitudinal Survey

of Youth that includes scores from the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) which they regard as “similar to a full-scale IQ test.” Replacing education with the AFQT score in their regression eliminates the pay disparity for teachers.

The next part of the study looks at teachers who leave their profession for other jobs. Richwine and Biggs contend that teachers who are underpaid should be able to raise their salaries by changing jobs. They use data from the BLS Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to show that teaching to non-teaching job changes actually lead to a 3.1 percent decrease in pay, while non-teaching to teaching job changes lead to an 8.8 increase after controlling for variables such as age, education, and metropolitan area. The authors’ analysis also indicates the value of teachers’ benefits as more than 50 percent of total compensation, meaning the value of benefits is larger than their salaries (the ECEC puts the value of benefits at about 30 percent of total compensation).

The higher estimate comes from three adjustments to the ECEC data framework: 1) The authors argue that public sector organizations, such as school districts, enjoy relatively generous pension funding rules that allow the recipients to enjoy better benefits than the funding cost would suggest 2) They suggest that the public sector practice of providing retiree health insurance, the cost of which is not included in the ECEC, understates teacher compensation 3) They further contend that the ECEC does not properly account for the shorter work year of teachers.

The next section analyzes the value of teacher job security. Richwine and Biggs examine a report published by the BLS Office of Publications and Special Studies that examines unem-

ployment rates for a list of occupations that Allegretto, Corcoran, and Mishel identify as similar to teaching. This report found that public school teachers had an unemployment rate of 2.1 percent during the period of 2005–2010 compared to 4.1 percent for non-teachers. The authors, relying on their earlier research, determine that the value of this extra job security is worth a compensating wage differential of about 8.6 percent of total compensation.

Interestingly, the final section of the report titled “How Much Should Teachers Be Paid?” never actually answers that question. It merely suggests that lowering teacher pay would free up resources for other areas, but explains that existing salary structures and union contracts may make that difficult. Richwine and Biggs recommend that greater flexibility be given to school administrators and suggest that a market driven pay-for-performance system will move teacher pay more in line with similarly skilled private sector employees.

Most compensation professionals and educators will likely find the

EPI study more convincing. It uses standard measures that analysts will be comfortable with and the adjustments made to data are plausible and explained well. To their credit, its authors innovate when they attempt to use skill information from the NCS to create a data-driven approach to comparable occupations, albeit with limited success. They do not resolve the comparison issues of a 9-month work schedule but do provide some insight on teacher hours of work.

In this reviewer’s opinion, the Heritage study raises a number of questions that deserve wider discussion, but overall it does not close the sale on the idea that teachers are actually overpaid. By first presenting a CPS result showing that teachers make less than most professionals and then arguing that intelligence (which has rarely, if ever, been used in compensation studies) should replace education in the model, the authors give the impression that they are shopping for data that give a particular result. The turnover data are genuinely interesting but do not really address the issue of whether teacher pay is at an appro-

priate level. The argument that school districts have a comparative advantage funding pensions might suggest that a relatively generous pension program is to be expected but it does not further the argument that overall compensation is too high. Finally, their point that ECEC does not account for the shorter work year when funding year round benefits is simply incorrect. Those adjustments are made and are reflected in the higher ECEC estimates of cost per hour actually worked.

Reviewing these studies helps one to understand why teacher compensation is such a controversial public policy question. Both sets of authors grapple with genuinely difficult technical issues and neither group settles the argument. Teaching is a unique occupation and any analysis of teacher pay must take that into account. It’s harder than it sounds. □

—Carl F. Prieser
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Working Conditions

Notes on current labor statistics 43

Comparative indicators

- 1. Labor market indicators..... 55
- 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 56
- 3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 56

Labor force data

- 4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 57
- 5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 58
- 6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.... 59
- 7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 59
- 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 60
- 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 60
- 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 61
- 11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted 61
- 12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 62
- 13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 65
- 14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 66
- 15. Average hourly earnings by industry..... 67
- 16. Average weekly earnings by industry 68
- 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 69
- 18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 70
- 19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 70
- 20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 71
- 21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 71
- 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 72
- 23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State .. 74
- 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 75
- 25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector..... 76
- 26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 77
- 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population..... 82
- 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 82
- 29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 83

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

- 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 84
- 31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 86
- 32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 88
- 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 89
- 34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 90
- 35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 93
- 36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 95
- 37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 95

Price data

- 38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 96
- 39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 99
- 40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 100
- 41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 101
- 42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 102
- 43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing..... 103
- 44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 103
- 45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 104
- 46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 104

Productivity data

- 47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 105
- 48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 106
- 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 107
- 50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 108

International comparisons data

- 51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 111
- 52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 112
- 53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 economies..... 113

Injury and illness data

- 54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 115
- 55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 117

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/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf.

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2010	2011	2009	2010					2011			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Employment data												
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹												
Labor force participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.0	
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	
Men.....	10.5	9.4	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	21.9	21.7	21.0	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	
Women.....	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.4	16.1	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹												
Total nonfarm.....	129,874	131,358	129,319	129,438	130,021	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,166	
Total private.....	107,384	109,253	106,840	106,914	107,283	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,179	
Goods-producing.....	17,751	18,021	17,784	17,704	17,754	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,185	
Manufacturing.....	11,528	11,733	11,466	11,470	11,546	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,812	
Service-providing.....	112,123	113,337	111,535	111,729	112,267	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	113,981	
Average hours:												
Total private.....	33.4	33.6	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.4	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	
Overtime.....	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}												
Total compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.0	2.0	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	
Goods-producing ⁵	2.3	2.4	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	
Service-providing ⁵	2.0	2.0	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	
State and local government.....	1.8	1.3	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):												
Union.....	3.3	2.7	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	
Nonunion.....	1.8	2.1	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2010	2011	2009	2010					2011			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Compensation data^{1,2,3}												
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.6	1.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	
Private nonfarm.....	1.8	1.6	.2	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	
Price data¹												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	1.5	3.0	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	3.8	4.8	1.6	1.8	-.1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.7	
Finished consumer goods.....	5.0	5.7	1.9	2.4	-.1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.2	
Capital equipment.....	.4	2.3	.8	.0	-.1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.3	6.1	1.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-1.9	
Crude materials.....	16.1	6.4	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.8	
Productivity data⁴												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	4.1	.4	5.3	4.3	1.1	2.5	1.7	-1.4	.1	1.5	.6	
Nonfarm business sector.....	4.1	.7	5.5	4.6	1.2	2.1	2.2	-.6	-.1	1.9	.7	
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	4.8	-	9.7	8.8	-1.5	-.3	-3.2	2.3	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			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	0.4	5.4	0.2	-0.6	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.7
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	.6	5.6	-.2	-.3	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.7
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2
Union.....	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7
Nonunion.....	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
State and local government.....	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Union.....	.2	.6	.4	.5	.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Nonunion.....	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and local government.....	.2	.3	.1	.4	.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010	2011											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	237,830	239,618	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000	239,146	239,313	239,489	239,671	239,871	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584
Civilian labor force.....	153,889	153,617	153,613	153,250	153,302	153,392	153,420	153,700	153,409	153,358	153,674	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887
Participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0
Employed.....	139,064	139,869	139,220	139,330	139,551	139,764	139,628	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790
Employment-population ratio ²	58.5	58.4	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5
Unemployed.....	14,825	13,747	14,393	13,919	13,751	13,628	13,792	13,892	14,024	13,908	13,920	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5
Not in the labor force.....	83,941	86,001	85,276	85,454	85,550	85,608	85,726	85,613	86,080	86,313	86,198	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	106,596	107,736	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381	107,469	107,566	107,668	107,773	107,884	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290
Civilian labor force.....	78,994	79,080	78,884	78,594	78,832	78,805	78,895	79,204	79,116	78,977	79,089	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436
Participation rate.....	74.1	73.4	73.6	73.3	73.5	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4
Employed.....	71,230	72,182	71,494	71,593	71,901	71,918	71,942	72,161	71,981	71,930	72,098	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080
Employment-population ratio ²	66.8	67.0	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.9	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5
Unemployed.....	7,763	6,898	7,390	7,001	6,931	6,887	6,953	7,043	7,135	7,047	6,991	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356
Unemployment rate.....	9.8	8.7	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0
Not in the labor force.....	27,603	28,656	28,332	28,609	28,460	28,576	28,573	28,362	28,553	28,795	28,795	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	114,333	115,107	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792	114,868	114,954	115,045	115,138	115,238	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602
Civilian labor force.....	68,990	68,810	68,982	68,843	68,818	68,852	68,860	68,878	68,570	68,706	68,784	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748
Participation rate.....	60.3	59.8	60.0	60.1	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	59.6	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5
Employed.....	63,456	63,360	63,429	63,403	63,351	63,515	63,431	63,385	63,088	63,257	63,322	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323
Employment-population ratio ²	55.5	55.0	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.1	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8
Unemployed.....	5,534	5,450	5,553	5,440	5,467	5,336	5,430	5,493	5,482	5,449	5,462	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425
Unemployment rate.....	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9
Not in the labor force.....	45,343	46,297	45,912	45,794	45,896	45,940	46,008	46,077	46,475	46,432	46,454	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	16,901	16,774	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827	16,809	16,792	16,776	16,760	16,749	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693
Civilian labor force.....	5,906	5,727	5,748	5,813	5,651	5,735	5,665	5,618	5,724	5,675	5,801	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704
Participation rate.....	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.5	33.5	34.1	33.7	33.5	34.1	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2
Employed.....	4,378	4,327	4,297	4,334	4,299	4,332	4,255	4,262	4,316	4,262	4,333	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387
Employment-population ratio ²	25.9	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.7	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3
Unemployed.....	1,528	1,400	1,451	1,479	1,352	1,404	1,410	1,356	1,408	1,412	1,467	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316
Unemployment rate.....	25.9	24.4	25.2	25.4	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1
Not in the labor force.....	10,995	11,048	11,032	11,050	11,194	11,092	11,145	11,174	11,052	11,085	10,949	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	192,075	193,077	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688	192,771	192,877	192,989	193,106	193,236	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682
Civilian labor force.....	125,084	124,579	124,719	124,292	124,273	124,489	124,642	124,812	124,526	124,557	124,604	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543
Participation rate.....	65.1	64.5	64.7	64.6	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3
Employed.....	114,168	114,690	114,150	114,263	114,294	114,652	114,603	114,827	114,428	114,497	114,704	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254
Employment-population ratio ²	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5
Unemployed.....	10,916	9,889	10,569	10,029	9,979	9,837	10,039	9,985	10,098	10,061	9,901	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5
Not in the labor force.....	66,991	68,498	68,030	68,225	68,328	68,199	68,129	68,065	68,463	68,549	68,631	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	28,708	29,114	28,896	28,947	28,976	29,005	29,035	29,063	29,093	29,123	29,158	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286
Civilian labor force.....	17,862	17,881	17,933	17,830	17,823	17,829	17,847	17,730	17,740	17,614	17,957	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110
Participation rate.....	62.2	61.4	62.1	61.6	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.0	61.0	60.5	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8
Employed.....	15,010	15,051	15,098	15,025	15,078	15,047	14,964	14,862	14,875	14,812	14,965	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248
Employment-population ratio ²	52.3	51.7	52.2	51.9	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.1	51.1	50.9	51.3	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1
Unemployed.....	2,852	2,831	2,836	2,804	2,745	2,782	2,883	2,868	2,865	2,803	2,992	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862
Unemployment rate.....	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8
Not in the labor force.....	10,846	11,233	10,963	11,117	11,153	11,176	11,187	11,333	11,353	11,509	11,202	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176

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											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	33,713	34,438	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155	34,233	34,311	34,391	34,470	34,555	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885
Civilian labor force.....	22,748	22,898	22,873	22,787	22,487	22,643	22,783	22,754	22,832	22,778	22,938	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270
Participation rate.....	67.5	66.5	66.9	67.0	66.0	66.3	66.6	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7
Employed.....	19,906	20,269	19,916	20,058	19,877	20,083	20,102	20,060	20,189	20,207	20,353	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699
Employment-population ratio ²	59.0	58.9	58.3	59.0	58.3	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3
Unemployed.....	2,843	2,629	2,957	2,729	2,611	2,560	2,680	2,695	2,643	2,570	2,585	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571
Unemployment rate.....	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0
Not in the labor force.....	10,964	11,540	11,315	11,213	11,592	11,512	11,450	11,557	11,558	11,692	11,617	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615

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											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	139,064	139,869	139,220	139,330	139,551	139,764	139,628	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790
Men.....	73,359	74,290	73,607	73,785	74,053	74,051	73,969	74,217	74,068	74,011	74,209	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235
Women.....	65,705	65,579	65,613	65,546	65,498	65,714	65,659	65,591	65,316	65,439	65,545	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555
Married men, spouse present.....	43,292	43,283	43,044	42,931	42,959	42,914	43,015	43,043	43,075	43,210	43,259	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709
Married women, spouse present.....	34,582	34,110	34,520	34,461	34,384	34,173	34,029	33,847	33,723	33,809	33,947	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,874	8,560	8,869	8,449	8,383	8,459	8,571	8,541	8,545	8,437	8,787	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,174	5,711	5,954	5,772	5,661	5,634	5,714	5,836	5,807	5,695	5,815	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305
Could only find part-time work.....	2,375	2,514	2,501	2,472	2,410	2,355	2,444	2,475	2,474	2,538	2,707	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,251	18,334	18,189	17,923	18,280	18,425	18,326	18,481	18,461	18,280	18,276	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,744	8,423	8,720	8,315	8,293	8,297	8,453	8,396	8,400	8,264	8,640	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,087	5,617	5,847	5,685	5,595	5,542	5,602	5,729	5,704	5,586	5,714	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199
Could only find part-time work.....	2,358	2,494	2,516	2,488	2,376	2,326	2,448	2,452	2,308	2,510	2,702	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,911	17,957	17,863	17,588	17,930	18,035	18,004	18,113	18,093	17,883	17,867	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969

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											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	25.2	25.4	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.8	8.7	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9
White, total ¹	8.7	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	23.2	21.7	22.7	22.6	21.4	21.5	22.1	20.3	21.8	23.1	22.8	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	26.3	24.5	25.9	24.3	22.9	23.4	24.9	22.5	25.0	25.3	26.8	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	20.0	18.9	19.4	20.7	19.7	19.5	19.4	18.3	18.6	20.8	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.9	7.7	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8
Black or African American, total ¹	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	43.0	41.3	44.0	44.8	38.4	41.9	41.3	40.8	39.8	39.1	46.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	45.4	43.1	41.4	47.2	41.6	40.3	45.5	44.8	41.3	37.9	44.9	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	40.5	39.4	46.3	42.3	35.2	43.5	37.3	36.3	38.3	40.3	48.0	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.4	16.9	17.0	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.8	13.0	12.5	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0
Married men, spouse present.....	6.8	5.8	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1
Married women, spouse present.....	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4
Full-time workers.....	10.4	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.9	14.1	15.1	14.3	13.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8
High school graduates, no college ³	10.3	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7
Some college or associate degree.....	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2010	2011											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,771	2,677	2,701	2,659	2,408	2,437	2,725	2,687	3,068	2,675	2,734	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,267	2,993	3,167	3,012	3,080	2,927	2,931	2,912	2,976	3,063	3,019	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858
15 weeks and over.....	8,786	8,077	8,613	8,458	8,208	8,122	7,919	8,197	8,137	8,134	8,218	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,371	2,061	2,191	2,253	2,195	1,991	2,058	1,994	1,874	1,972	2,203	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039
27 weeks and over.....	6,415	6,016	6,421	6,205	6,014	6,130	5,860	6,204	6,263	6,162	6,015	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588
Mean duration, in weeks.....	33.0	39.3	34.9	37.1	37.4	38.9	38.3	39.6	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	21.4	22.3	21.7	21.1	21.6	20.8	21.9	22.1	21.2	21.7	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0

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											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Job losers ¹	9,250	8,106	8,877	8,463	8,337	8,244	8,181	8,250	8,233	8,146	8,120	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602
On temporary layoff.....	1,431	1,230	1,366	1,241	1,261	1,209	1,241	1,218	1,253	1,246	1,237	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,819	6,876	7,511	7,222	7,076	7,035	6,941	7,031	6,980	6,900	6,883	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386
Job leavers.....	889	956	920	914	904	900	944	919	971	936	973	972	1,068	1,005	953
Reentrants.....	3,466	3,401	3,406	3,351	3,354	3,278	3,387	3,436	3,431	3,424	3,519	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399
New entrants.....	1,220	1,284	1,306	1,337	1,315	1,335	1,322	1,229	1,227	1,274	1,249	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	62.4	59.0	61.2	60.2	59.9	59.9	59.1	59.6	59.4	59.1	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4
On temporary layoff.....	9.6	8.9	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.7	50.0	51.8	51.3	50.9	51.1	50.2	50.8	50.4	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3
Job leavers.....	6.0	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2
Reentrants.....	23.4	24.7	23.5	23.8	24.1	23.8	24.5	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7
New entrants.....	8.2	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2010	2011											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	18.4	17.3	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7
16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	25.2	25.4	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	27.7	27.3	27.8	28.8	28.7	30.7	28.9	27.9	28.2	28.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8
18 to 19 years.....	24.2	22.9	24.6	24.1	21.6	22.5	22.3	22.0	22.8	23.2	24.4	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3
20 to 24 years.....	15.5	14.6	15.2	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4
25 years and older.....	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2
25 to 54 years.....	8.6	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.5	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	19.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.5	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3
16 to 19 years.....	28.8	27.2	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.4	28.1	27.0	27.4	27.2	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6
16 to 17 years.....	31.8	29.1	28.5	28.9	28.6	28.4	32.3	31.0	30.2	29.4	28.2	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	26.3	27.7	26.4	24.9	25.4	26.4	25.3	25.8	25.7	28.9	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1
20 to 24 years.....	17.8	15.7	16.8	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.3	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2
25 to 54 years.....	9.3	8.2	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5
55 years and older.....	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.9	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0
16 to 19 years.....	22.8	21.7	22.6	23.6	21.8	22.6	21.6	21.3	21.7	22.5	22.4	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3
16 to 17 years.....	26.5	26.3	26.1	26.6	29.2	29.0	29.4	27.0	25.8	27.0	29.2	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0
18 to 19 years.....	20.9	19.3	21.4	21.7	18.1	19.6	18.0	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.3	19.0	18.6	20.1	17.1
20 to 24 years.....	13.0	13.4	13.5	14.2	14.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3
25 to 54 years.....	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6
55 years and older ¹	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7

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	Nov. 2010	Oct. 2011 ^P	Nov. 2011 ^P	State	Nov. 2010	Oct. 2011 ^P	Nov. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	9.1	9.3	8.7	Missouri.....	9.6	8.5	8.2
Alaska.....	7.9	7.4	7.3	Montana.....	7.4	7.6	7.1
Arizona.....	9.6	9.0	8.7	Nebraska.....	4.4	4.2	4.1
Arkansas.....	7.9	8.2	7.9	Nevada.....	14.9	13.4	13.0
California.....	12.5	11.7	11.3	New Hampshire.....	5.7	5.3	5.2
Colorado.....	8.9	8.1	8.0	New Jersey.....	9.2	9.1	9.1
Connecticut.....	9.1	8.7	8.4	New Mexico.....	8.6	6.6	6.5
Delaware.....	8.4	7.9	7.6	New York.....	8.3	7.9	8.0
District of Columbia.....	9.7	11.0	10.6	North Carolina.....	9.8	10.4	10.0
Florida.....	11.9	10.4	10.0	North Dakota.....	3.9	3.5	3.4
Georgia.....	10.4	10.2	9.8	Ohio.....	9.6	9.0	8.5
Hawaii.....	6.4	6.5	6.5	Oklahoma.....	6.9	6.1	6.1
Idaho.....	9.6	8.8	8.5	Oregon.....	10.6	9.5	9.1
Illinois.....	9.4	10.1	10.0	Pennsylvania.....	8.5	8.1	7.9
Indiana.....	9.6	9.0	9.0	Rhode Island.....	11.5	10.4	10.5
Iowa.....	6.2	6.0	5.7	South Carolina.....	10.9	10.5	9.9
Kansas.....	6.9	6.7	6.5	South Dakota.....	4.7	4.5	4.3
Kentucky.....	10.2	9.6	9.4	Tennessee.....	9.4	9.5	9.1
Louisiana.....	7.7	7.0	6.9	Texas.....	8.3	8.4	8.1
Maine.....	7.5	7.3	7.0	Utah.....	7.5	7.0	6.4
Maryland.....	7.4	7.2	6.9	Vermont.....	5.8	5.6	5.3
Massachusetts.....	8.3	7.3	7.0	Virginia.....	6.6	6.4	6.2
Michigan.....	11.4	10.6	9.8	Washington.....	9.3	9.1	8.7
Minnesota.....	7.0	6.5	5.9	West Virginia.....	9.6	8.2	7.9
Mississippi.....	10.2	10.6	10.5	Wisconsin.....	7.6	7.7	7.3
				Wyoming.....	6.5	5.7	5.8

^P = preliminary

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

State	Nov. 2010	Oct. 2011 ^P	Nov. 2011 ^P	State	Nov. 2010	Oct. 2011 ^P	Nov. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	2,113,961	2,154,255	2,146,950	Missouri.....	3,001,891	3,053,432	3,056,946
Alaska.....	362,512	368,323	368,848	Montana.....	497,608	502,527	502,040
Arizona.....	3,171,930	3,153,983	3,154,464	Nebraska.....	975,523	999,737	1,001,908
Arkansas.....	1,358,582	1,358,248	1,364,930	Nevada.....	1,336,733	1,317,157	1,318,517
California.....	18,147,813	18,130,305	18,182,368	New Hampshire.....	743,383	744,584	746,663
Colorado.....	2,670,161	2,697,620	2,715,263	New Jersey.....	4,475,495	4,542,203	4,552,280
Connecticut.....	1,896,710	1,881,029	1,887,551	New Mexico.....	955,788	932,387	935,860
Delaware.....	422,780	426,542	427,781	New York.....	9,581,709	9,540,601	9,549,518
District of Columbia.....	331,030	333,298	334,099	North Carolina.....	4,463,915	4,506,202	4,503,199
Florida.....	9,268,896	9,229,279	9,229,453	North Dakota.....	370,730	378,414	379,935
Georgia.....	4,684,845	4,742,541	4,747,143	Ohio.....	5,891,669	5,853,315	5,830,475
Hawaii.....	630,088	633,851	634,606	Oklahoma.....	1,749,602	1,744,773	1,752,949
Idaho.....	758,640	759,180	760,850	Oregon.....	1,989,435	1,999,428	1,996,288
Illinois.....	6,658,925	6,627,169	6,626,996	Pennsylvania.....	6,322,447	6,354,691	6,353,279
Indiana.....	3,127,487	3,145,149	3,158,872	Rhode Island.....	577,055	561,577	562,655
Iowa.....	1,674,286	1,656,973	1,656,762	South Carolina.....	2,162,500	2,169,720	2,165,321
Kansas.....	1,500,365	1,509,365	1,511,781	South Dakota.....	445,020	448,923	449,966
Kentucky.....	2,088,299	2,097,173	2,093,298	Tennessee.....	3,059,427	3,112,404	3,111,095
Louisiana.....	2,088,795	2,042,928	2,047,919	Texas.....	12,193,110	12,340,013	12,361,503
Maine.....	697,652	694,815	695,469	Utah.....	1,357,435	1,336,622	1,336,029
Maryland.....	2,979,190	2,992,703	2,997,783	Vermont.....	360,820	362,768	363,240
Massachusetts.....	3,497,986	3,491,016	3,495,275	Virginia.....	4,181,080	4,243,646	4,250,957
Michigan.....	4,753,289	4,676,035	4,657,503	Washington.....	3,528,320	3,484,966	3,482,405
Minnesota.....	2,964,038	2,977,068	2,969,666	West Virginia.....	778,806	778,318	778,412
Mississippi.....	1,318,174	1,354,015	1,352,435	Wisconsin.....	3,045,215	3,056,951	3,055,454
				Wyoming.....	291,478	292,397	293,548

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2011												
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,131.8	1,140.7	1,128.1	1,133.2	1,131.6	1,145.7	1,153.9	1,145.3	1,142.1	1,138.6	1,139.3	1,137.8	1,137.9	1,142.8	1,141.2
Food and beverage stores.....	2,808.2	2,829.0	2,808.7	2,811.1	2,811.2	2,812.7	2,826.7	2,824.6	2,828.6	2,830.5	2,834.3	2,840.4	2,841.1	2,839.1	2,844.2
Health and personal care stores.....	980.5	980.5	974.6	976.8	975.9	975.3	977.6	978.1	975.7	982.7	983.4	986.0	985.8	987.0	983.9
Gasoline stations.....	819.3	828.0	822.3	822.2	822.2	824.0	826.4	829.2	831.9	830.1	830.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,352.5	1,355.7	1,349.8	1,350.9	1,345.0	1,343.0	1,347.4	1,348.3	1,351.5	1,346.9	1,354.7	1,362.0	1,364.3	1,375.2	1,381.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	580.9	574.4	582.2	577.6	579.2	579.7	578.6	577.5	577.1	579.7	579.4	578.6	571.6	565.1	556.7
General merchandise stores ¹	2,997.7	3,080.1	3,039.5	3,054.9	3,061.2	3,042.7	3,071.1	3,067.3	3,075.7	3,078.4	3,078.5	3,085.1	3,091.9	3,118.3	3,126.6
Department stores.....	1,501.6	1,546.7	1,524.6	1,534.0	1,538.0	1,532.3	1,542.3	1,538.7	1,541.6	1,545.6	1,544.8	1,547.7	1,550.9	1,570.1	1,575.7
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	761.5	767.0	756.4	760.8	762.1	766.7	766.2	767.2	768.6	781.8	769.3	771.5	769.3	760.6	761.2
Nonstore retailers.....	420.6	431.7	423.0	428.1	428.0	428.9	429.1	431.9	432.6	433.5	435.2	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,190.7	4,292.5	4,235.2	4,236.3	4,261.4	4,269.5	4,279.5	4,287.0	4,298.5	4,295.0	4,301.9	4,303.7	4,306.8	4,316.7	4,323.4
Air transportation.....	458.3	456.0	453.5	453.2	454.0	454.4	454.9	456.2	457.5	459.4	457.3	457.4	456.1	455.8	455.3
Rail transportation.....	216.4	228.8	222.6	222.7	225.0	226.8	227.4	228.9	230.3	229.5	231.7	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.5
Water transportation.....	62.3	62.5	63.0	63.3	64.3	62.7	62.4	62.5	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3
Truck transportation.....	1,250.4	1,299.0	1,271.2	1,271.8	1,284.2	1,291.1	1,295.3	1,298.7	1,302.4	1,303.8	1,302.5	1,304.4	1,307.1	1,311.1	1,318.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	429.7	436.2	438.6	436.4	435.3	433.8	438.0	436.8	439.5	437.0	439.4	437.2	435.7	431.4	434.1
Pipeline transportation.....	42.3	42.9	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.3	28.6	26.2	26.4	27.3	27.8	26.6	29.3	29.6	28.5	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6
Support activities for transportation.....	542.5	563.9	547.8	552.4	557.6	559.4	562.7	561.7	563.5	563.6	564.5	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.6
Couriers and messengers.....	528.1	528.5	527.0	525.5	526.8	527.4	525.2	525.5	525.8	521.7	525.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.1
Warehousing and storage.....	633.4	646.2	643.2	642.5	644.6	643.3	644.2	644.5	645.2	647.1	647.9	648.4	647.6	648.4	652.5
Utilities.....	552.8	555.3	553.4	551.2	552.9	552.8	554.3	554.7	555.6	555.3	555.7	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.5
Information.....	2,707	2,659	2,687	2,678	2,674	2,672	2,671	2,671	2,669	2,665	2,615	2,649	2,646	2,644	2,645
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	759.0	748.9	752.0	751.1	751.6	749.6	750.3	749.1	749.2	749.4	748.7	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	370.2	361.1	368.0	365.4	359.7	362.4	358.8	361.7	359.7	360.6	361.8	356.6	356.5	359.5	362.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	290.3	281.5	285.7	284.7	284.5	283.0	282.6	281.9	281.8	281.4	280.9	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	902.9	865.3	890.6	886.7	885.6	882.8	882.0	878.2	876.3	868.9	818.2	858.2	853.1	850.3	847.7
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	243.0	243.0	244.1	242.7	242.7	243.1	242.9	244.2	242.5	242.9	243.0	242.2	242.4	244.1	242.4
Other information services.....	141.7	158.7	146.5	147.8	149.5	151.1	154.2	156.2	159.3	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.8
Financial activities	7,652	7,681	7,669	7,666	7,669	7,683	7,679	7,693	7,680	7,676	7,681	7,675	7,680	7,691	7,695
Finance and insurance.....	5,718.3	5,751.9	5,747.2	5,750.5	5,749.1	5,756.3	5,749.2	5,758.4	5,754.6	5,749.9	5,751.9	5,746.4	5,744.1	5,750.7	5,756.4
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	20.0	18.9	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,550.0	2,558.9	2,562.2	2,559.5	2,556.2	2,554.8	2,554.4	2,564.2	2,559.8	2,558.0	2,556.8	2,555.5	2,552.2	2,563.4	2,568.8
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,728.8	1,738.4	1,732.9	1,733.3	1,731.6	1,732.1	1,735.6	1,741.7	1,740.2	1,740.9	1,741.1	1,740.3	1,738.2	1,742.0	1,744.8
Commercial banking.....	1,305.9	1,314.6	1,311.1	1,310.2	1,309.1	1,309.7	1,312.2	1,319.8	1,315.4	1,315.8	1,316.4	1,315.9	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,318.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	800.5	807.0	802.2	803.7	805.7	806.6	807.7	806.8	810.0	810.5	811.5	809.3	807.1	805.1	802.6
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,261.1	2,281.8	2,277.2	2,281.7	2,282.0	2,289.9	2,282.4	2,283.0	2,281.0	2,276.1	2,280.1	2,278.3	2,281.5	2,278.9	2,281.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	86.8	85.3	86.2	86.6	86.5	86.4	86.1	85.7	85.0	86.3	84.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,933.8	1,928.8	1,922.2	1,915.2	1,920.0	1,926.3	1,929.4	1,934.8	1,925.7	1,926.2	1,929.1	1,928.5	1,935.9	1,940.6	1,939.0
Real estate.....	1,395.7	1,401.7	1,395.0	1,391.6	1,395.1	1,396.7	1,402.4	1,409.7	1,403.8	1,404.1	1,404.0	1,397.8	1,404.4	1,408.9	1,409.6
Rental and leasing services.....	513.5	503.0	503.2	499.4	500.9	505.6	503.0	501.0	497.9	498.3	501.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	505.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.6	24.1	24.0	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2
Professional and business services.....	16,728	17,330	17,009	17,055	17,104	17,192	17,242	17,298	17,303	17,342	17,382	17,441	17,482	17,521	17,584
Professional and technical services ¹	7,441.3	7,691.3	7,517.0	7,534.6	7,558.2	7,606.0	7,636.1	7,684.6	7,698.1	7,715.7	7,732.5	7,759.2	7,772.1	7,787.1	7,816.2
Legal services.....	1,114.2	1,115.1	1,115.2	1,116.5	1,114.7	1,114.3	1,114.0	1,115.1	1,111.2	1,116.0	1,115.7	1,114.5	1,115.0	1,116.7	1,115.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	886.5	920.5	882.4	877.7	876.2	899.7	905.0	931.5	931.0	928.8	929.1	935.6	940.4	943.6	960.9
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,275.4	1,293.8	1,276.4	1,277.8	1,284.2	1,286.7	1,290.4	1,291.6	1,292.8	1,294.3	1,298.2	1,301.4	1,299.3	1,301.9	1,302.4
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										
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,449.0	1,530.1	1,483.3	1,493.0	1,500.0	1,509.9	1,516.9	1,523.9	1,530.1	1,535.8	1,540.8	1,546.1	1,548.5	1,553.1	1,557.6
Management and technical consulting services.....	999.4	1,070.2	1,026.3	1,033.9	1,043.3	1,048.5	1,060.2	1,066.0	1,070.2	1,076.2	1,082.0	1,085.9	1,091.6	1,092.7	1,098.6
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,872.3	1,914.8	1,893.6	1,894.3	1,898.7	1,905.8	1,906.8	1,914.9	1,914.5	1,916.3	1,917.9	1,923.9	1,926.8	1,928.3	1,933.1
Administrative and waste services.....	7,414.0	7,723.9	7,598.3	7,625.8	7,647.2	7,680.6	7,699.2	7,698.4	7,690.7	7,709.6	7,731.2	7,758.1	7,782.9	7,806.0	7,835.0
Administrative and support services ¹	7,056.7	7,358.7	7,237.4	7,264.4	7,284.4	7,317.3	7,335.7	7,334.2	7,326.9	7,344.8	7,364.6	7,389.4	7,413.5	7,439.1	7,467.2
Employment services ¹	2,722.5	2,951.6	2,861.5	2,878.2	2,897.9	2,929.0	2,931.4	2,930.5	2,922.9	2,935.3	2,954.5	2,975.8	2,985.5	3,014.1	3,035.9
Temporary help services.....	2,093.6	2,316.1	2,229.4	2,245.5	2,259.3	2,295.5	2,294.2	2,295.9	2,288.2	2,297.1	2,317.7	2,341.4	2,357.9	2,377.6	2,385.9
Business support services.....	808.6	812.3	812.2	811.1	811.5	809.9	811.7	811.0	812.2	811.9	813.0	812.9	811.3	814.4	820.1
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,745.0	1,777.0	1,769.8	1,777.3	1,770.9	1,770.1	1,776.3	1,775.8	1,772.5	1,774.9	1,777.0	1,779.2	1,787.4	1,784.1	1,781.5
Waste management and remediation services.....	357.3	365.2	360.9	361.4	362.8	363.3	363.5	364.2	363.8	364.8	366.6	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.8
Educational and health services	19,531	19,883	19,678	19,696	19,725	19,749	19,804	19,823	19,848	19,898	19,931	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,074
Educational services.....	3,155.1	3,240.5	3,193.3	3,207.1	3,219.9	3,215.1	3,233.2	3,226.1	3,225.8	3,239.3	3,243.1	3,253.4	3,261.1	3,275.3	3,281.6
Health care and social assistance.....	16,375.4	16,642.7	16,484.3	16,488.9	16,505.0	16,533.4	16,571.0	16,596.7	16,622.4	16,658.5	16,688.3	16,735.8	16,764.6	16,770.8	16,792.8
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,974.7	6,145.2	6,045.6	6,051.5	6,066.5	6,084.7	6,104.3	6,115.2	6,134.7	6,156.0	6,174.8	6,199.6	6,217.3	6,222.8	6,230.3
Offices of physicians.....	2,312.7	2,355.3	2,322.5	2,324.7	2,324.8	2,333.6	2,338.7	2,342.6	2,348.4	2,356.9	2,363.6	2,374.8	2,382.1	2,386.6	2,386.9
Outpatient care centers.....	599.9	623.7	611.3	612.2	615.2	615.9	618.3	620.9	621.2	621.3	623.7	628.4	632.1	635.8	637.4
Home health care services.....	1,084.6	1,139.0	1,110.8	1,115.0	1,124.1	1,125.8	1,129.1	1,130.2	1,136.7	1,140.7	1,147.7	1,154.0	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,157.7
Hospitals.....	4,678.5	4,731.3	4,693.2	4,693.1	4,697.0	4,706.0	4,717.6	4,721.3	4,720.4	4,731.2	4,735.6	4,752.4	4,757.6	4,765.2	4,776.0
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,123.7	3,169.1	3,149.7	3,153.6	3,154.4	3,158.8	3,163.5	3,167.1	3,174.7	3,174.8	3,177.7	3,182.3	3,183.3	3,174.2	3,173.5
Nursing care facilities.....	1,657.1	1,668.4	1,666.6	1,669.5	1,666.8	1,668.6	1,668.9	1,668.9	1,674.3	1,672.3	1,670.9	1,671.4	1,671.8	1,661.0	1,660.7
Social assistance ¹	2,598.5	2,597.1	2,595.8	2,590.7	2,587.1	2,583.9	2,585.6	2,593.1	2,592.6	2,596.5	2,600.2	2,601.5	2,606.4	2,608.6	2,613.0
Child day care services.....	848.0	844.2	848.2	849.1	846.4	847.3	847.8	847.5	840.8	843.1	843.7	842.9	842.8	839.5	840.7
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	13,319	13,146	13,138	13,195	13,259	13,295	13,280	13,315	13,332	13,344	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,455
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,913.3	1,909.5	1,904.5	1,891.3	1,903.7	1,916.3	1,916.1	1,899.3	1,910.9	1,916.2	1,909.6	1,908.3	1,909.9	1,910.7	1,908.9
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	406.2	394.2	401.5	394.2	399.9	403.1	398.4	386.6	391.8	389.0	388.9	394.1	395.1	397.9	391.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	127.7	132.3	128.2	128.9	130.6	131.1	132.8	130.7	131.6	132.1	132.8	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,379.4	1,383.0	1,374.8	1,368.2	1,373.2	1,382.1	1,384.9	1,382.0	1,387.5	1,395.1	1,387.9	1,382.3	1,381.6	1,378.5	1,381.9
Accommodations and food services.....	11,135.4	11,409.9	11,241.5	11,246.2	11,291.1	11,342.6	11,378.9	11,380.2	11,404.1	11,415.7	11,434.1	11,455.9	11,484.4	11,525.4	11,546.3
Accommodations.....	1,759.6	1,797.3	1,766.3	1,771.1	1,774.5	1,787.8	1,791.4	1,790.6	1,807.6	1,814.2	1,812.6	1,806.8	1,811.8	1,799.9	1,800.7
Food services and drinking places.....	9,375.8	9,612.6	9,475.2	9,475.1	9,516.6	9,554.8	9,587.5	9,589.6	9,596.5	9,601.5	9,621.5	9,649.1	9,672.6	9,725.5	9,745.6
Other services	5,331	5,341	5,339	5,332	5,337	5,332	5,335	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,346	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,358
Repair and maintenance.....	1,138.8	1,160.0	1,148.3	1,153.9	1,156.1	1,158.5	1,156.2	1,158.9	1,158.9	1,159.7	1,159.7	1,162.9	1,164.4	1,166.0	1,165.8
Personal and laundry services	1,265.3	1,284.5	1,273.4	1,270.0	1,277.8	1,280.6	1,281.0	1,282.8	1,285.4	1,288.2	1,290.1	1,294.1	1,289.7	1,288.6	1,291.0
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,926.4	2,896.8	2,917.0	2,907.9	2,903.4	2,892.5	2,898.0	2,896.1	2,894.0	2,889.9	2,896.3	2,892.4	2,891.1	2,898.7	2,901.4
Government	22,490	22,105	22,258	22,249	22,212	22,197	22,184	22,130	22,112	22,033	22,066	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,987
Federal.....	2,977	2,858	2,871	2,873	2,877	2,879	2,873	2,869	2,858	2,851	2,847	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,835
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,318.1	2,226.4	2,224.5	2,227.5	2,233.5	2,237.9	2,234.0	2,232.5	2,224.9	2,219.2	2,219.3	2,221.8	2,219.9	2,218.3	2,216.6
U.S. Postal Service.....	658.5	630.9	646.8	645.1	643.2	640.6	639.1	636.8	633.0	631.9	627.6	621.8	623.7	620.3	618.7
State.....	5,137	5,082	5,128	5,125	5,107	5,104	5,098	5,087	5,081	5,054	5,075	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,051
Education.....	2,373.1	2,383.9	2,383.8	2,387.2	2,379.2	2,383.2	2,382.5	2,376.6	2,377.1	2,384.1	2,392.5	2,394.8	2,390.1	2,383.0	2,378.1
Other State government.....	2,764.1	2,698.1	2,744.5	2,737.4	2,728.2	2,720.3	2,715.9	2,710.2	2,704.2	2,670.1	2,682.6	2,689.0	2,673.3	2,673.2	2,672.8
Local.....	14,376	14,165	14,259	14,251	14,228	14,214	14,213	14,174	14,173	14,128	14,144	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,101
Education.....	8,013.4	7,893.2	7,953.3	7,948.8	7,931.2	7,923.0	7,930.5	7,899.2	7,903.1	7,862.5	7,880.7	7,866.7	7,866.0	7,858.1	7,853.0
Other local government.....	6,362.9	6,271.9	6,305.7	6,302.5	6,297.0	6,291.4	6,282.8	6,274.3	6,270.2	6,265.9	6,263.1	6,257.0	6,252.3	6,251.2	6,247.6

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										
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.6	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.2
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	44.9	46.1	45.7	45.8	46.6	46.5	47.2	46.4	46.3	46.7	47.5	47.0	48.1
Construction	38.4	39.0	38.7	37.7	38.7	38.6	38.8	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Wood products.....	39.1	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.6	40.0	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.5
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.7	42.3	42.0	41.4	42.0	42.4	42.2	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.7	41.9
Primary metals.....	43.7	44.6	44.8	44.2	44.7	45.0	45.0	45.2	45.1	44.8	44.5	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.5
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.2
Machinery.....	42.1	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.1	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.4	41.2	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.3	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.1
Transportation equipment.....	42.9	43.2	42.7	42.5	43.4	43.6	42.9	42.8	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7
Furniture and related products.....	38.5	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	39.3	39.7	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.8	39.3	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.0
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.2	40.3	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.3
Beverage and tobacco products.....	37.5	39.2	38.2	38.2	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.1	39.9	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	38.9
Textile mills.....	41.2	41.7	41.0	38.1	41.8	40.7	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7
Textile product mills.....	39.0	39.1	39.1	37.8	39.1	39.1	39.1	38.7	38.6	38.0	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.9
Apparel.....	36.6	38.2	37.9	37.7	38.8	38.3	38.3	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.3	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2
Leather and allied products.....	39.1	39.8	40.2	41.2	40.0	39.0	39.0	39.5	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.1
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.5	43.5	43.7	42.8	43.2	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.0
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	43.8	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.8	43.4	44.3	43.6	44.3	43.4	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.0
Chemicals.....	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.6	43.3	43.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.2
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	38.5	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.7
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5
Information	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.8

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											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.23	\$19.33	\$19.33	\$19.34	\$19.39	\$19.43	\$19.45	\$19.52	\$19.50	\$19.53	\$19.57	\$19.58	\$19.60
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.91	8.79	8.89	8.89	8.84	8.79	8.77	8.77	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.72	8.75	8.77	8.78
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.28	20.67	20.47	20.53	20.56	20.58	20.59	20.63	20.63	20.68	20.71	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.80
Natural resources and mining.....	23.82	24.51	24.00	24.09	24.22	24.39	24.04	24.46	24.43	24.62	24.61	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.82
Construction.....	23.22	23.64	23.42	23.49	23.52	23.51	23.57	23.57	23.58	23.65	23.78	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.73
Manufacturing.....	18.61	18.94	18.80	18.88	18.88	18.90	18.90	18.92	18.92	18.95	18.93	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.06
Excluding overtime.....	17.78	18.04	17.93	17.98	17.97	17.99	18.01	18.03	18.05	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.16
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.03	20.10	20.09	20.10	20.11	20.11	20.10	20.12	20.09	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.13
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.08	16.90	16.99	17.00	17.01	17.02	17.05	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.34
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.81	19.21	18.97	19.07	19.07	19.08	19.14	19.18	19.20	19.28	19.25	19.28	19.32	19.34	19.34
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.82	17.15	16.97	17.05	17.06	17.06	17.10	17.12	17.14	17.22	17.18	17.21	17.25	17.26	17.25
Wholesale trade.....	21.54	21.97	21.82	21.92	21.90	21.86	21.93	21.98	22.00	22.14	22.02	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.98
Retail trade.....	13.24	13.51	13.36	13.40	13.41	13.42	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.54	13.49	13.51	13.59	13.69	13.67
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.16	19.50	19.22	19.43	19.43	19.34	19.39	19.45	19.47	19.55	19.60	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.62
Utilities.....	30.04	30.82	30.16	30.25	30.19	30.68	31.12	30.84	30.87	30.94	30.96	31.20	30.96	31.15	31.02
Information.....	25.87	26.61	26.15	26.35	26.40	26.50	26.72	26.61	26.42	26.55	26.58	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.83
Financial activities.....	21.52	21.91	21.70	21.79	21.69	21.77	21.86	21.80	21.76	21.87	21.83	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.28
Professional and business services.....	22.78	23.12	22.84	23.03	23.02	23.01	23.08	23.10	23.17	23.24	23.14	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.14
Education and health services.....	20.12	20.78	20.42	20.50	20.53	20.56	20.59	20.71	20.76	20.86	20.92	20.94	20.99	20.98	20.99
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.31	11.45	11.32	11.33	11.37	11.40	11.42	11.49	11.47	11.49	11.48	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.49
Other services.....	17.06	17.32	17.21	17.23	17.22	17.22	17.27	17.28	17.34	17.36	17.36	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42

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		2011												
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.24	\$19.51	\$19.40	\$19.35	\$19.42	\$19.46	\$19.31	\$19.41	\$19.37	\$19.53	\$19.68	\$19.59	\$19.59
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	19.23	19.33	19.33	19.34	19.39	19.43	19.45	19.52	19.50	19.53	19.57	19.58	19.60
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.67	20.50	20.48	20.46	20.48	20.56	20.61	20.62	20.73	20.76	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.84
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.24	24.38	24.27	24.68	24.09	24.30	24.15	24.56	24.41	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.07
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.48	23.40	23.43	23.38	23.49	23.48	23.49	23.67	23.91	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.79
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.86	18.97	18.93	18.90	18.92	18.92	18.88	18.91	18.83	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.14
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.15	20.18	20.18	20.12	20.14	20.10	20.03	20.04	19.97	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.23
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.97	14.96	14.88	14.82	14.90	14.80	14.78	14.90	14.83	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	17.70	17.79	17.92	17.81	18.04	18.02	18.21	18.34	18.41	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.05
Primary metals	20.13	19.95	20.29	20.18	20.18	19.99	20.14	20.01	20.09	20.16	19.79	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.03
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.19	18.16	18.08	18.07	18.06	18.12	18.05	18.11	18.06	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.32
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.36	19.48	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.38	19.30	19.39	19.50	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.31	23.30	23.54	23.43	23.23	23.41	23.45	23.20	23.27	23.09	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.32
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	17.53	17.81	18.15	17.99	17.92	17.84	17.87	17.86	17.91	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.11
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.61	25.43	25.46	25.49	25.54	25.58	25.49	25.32	25.03	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.12
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.11	15.16	15.13	15.24	15.38	15.22	15.04	15.18	15.14	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.44
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	16.97	17.10	17.02	16.93	16.93	16.73	16.66	16.74	16.77	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.08	16.89	17.09	16.98	16.97	17.01	17.05	17.04	17.15	17.04	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.37
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.54	14.66	14.58	14.57	14.63	14.61	14.59	14.68	14.62	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.73
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.03	21.03	20.79	20.77	20.58	20.35	19.95	19.68	19.81	19.75	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.58
Textile mills	13.56	13.80	13.69	14.13	14.14	14.00	13.95	13.86	13.80	13.75	13.75	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.46
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	11.82	11.74	12.07	12.19	12.32	12.17	12.21	12.36	12.17	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.40
Apparel	11.43	11.96	11.47	12.06	11.89	11.71	11.64	11.68	11.75	11.80	11.87	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.59
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	12.96	13.03	13.05	13.35	13.28	13.38	13.41	13.59	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.94
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.13	20.26	20.11	19.96	20.15	20.21	20.11	20.41	20.32	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.30
Printing and related support activities.....	16.91	17.28	16.97	17.28	17.30	17.24	17.21	17.22	17.21	17.22	17.33	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.36
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	31.94	32.06	32.15	31.79	31.79	31.90	31.99	31.97	31.49	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31
Chemicals	21.07	21.54	21.19	21.39	21.10	21.34	21.25	21.47	21.60	21.80	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	22.67
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.97	15.88	16.09	15.93	15.84	15.84	15.86	15.91	15.89	15.91	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.31
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	18.97	19.31	19.18	19.12	19.18	19.22	19.02	19.12	19.07	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	16.80	17.16	17.12	17.05	17.16	17.16	17.06	17.16	17.12	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.08
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	21.88	22.10	21.98	21.70	21.96	21.98	21.83	22.11	21.90	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.20	13.47	13.43	13.43	13.52	13.44	13.42	13.51	13.46	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.17	19.51	19.41	19.30	19.37	19.50	19.41	19.58	19.58	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55
Utilities	30.04	30.82	30.19	30.18	29.92	30.84	31.28	30.98	30.41	30.79	30.79	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96
Information	25.87	26.61	26.01	26.55	26.37	26.42	26.71	26.83	26.15	26.41	26.44	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.71
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.65	21.98	21.68	21.79	21.89	21.93	21.59	21.75	21.72	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	22.87	23.50	23.23	23.00	23.08	23.24	22.95	23.09	22.87	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.14
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.47	20.54	20.49	20.55	20.60	20.67	20.69	20.93	20.89	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.02
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.43	11.39	11.46	11.42	11.42	11.51	11.38	11.36	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.61
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.21	17.27	17.18	17.34	17.37	17.38	17.28	17.23	17.21	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44

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											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$636.92	\$654.87	\$644.54	\$651.63	\$644.08	\$644.36	\$650.57	\$659.69	\$650.75	\$656.06	\$654.71	\$658.16	\$669.12	\$658.22	\$660.18
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	644.21	645.62	649.49	649.82	653.44	652.85	655.47	657.82	655.20	656.21	659.51	659.85	660.52
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	845.04	836.40	813.06	818.40	829.44	836.79	847.07	849.54	847.86	857.39	859.45	860.69	854.90	860.69
Natural resources and mining	1063.11	1145.09	1083.53	1111.73	1097.00	1118.00	1115.37	1132.38	1159.20	1134.67	1149.71	1149.41	1188.55	1170.44	1198.35
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.63	899.28	854.10	871.60	890.78	911.41	927.46	934.90	939.70	961.18	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.05
Manufacturing	765.15	785.02	788.35	773.98	776.13	780.57	781.40	785.18	783.52	777.20	781.45	790.22	791.47	792.53	805.79
Durable goods.....	819.06	842.10	850.33	829.40	835.45	843.03	839.84	842.19	841.26	829.66	836.74	845.46	849.58	849.91	861.80
Wood products.....	580.70	587.77	588.32	574.46	571.39	589.84	596.00	597.92	594.16	587.06	590.23	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	728.22	768.42	736.32	706.26	720.38	737.33	761.29	776.66	784.85	795.96	808.20	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.47
Primary metals.....	880.50	890.61	921.17	889.94	893.97	901.55	910.33	906.45	910.08	895.10	882.63	867.89	857.18	867.39	907.36
Fabricated metal products.....	742.76	762.12	773.08	751.82	744.90	755.33	760.33	761.04	763.52	758.81	760.33	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.10
Machinery.....	797.62	842.74	844.10	843.48	836.78	835.28	832.26	837.22	833.76	826.01	834.60	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42
Computer and electronic products.....	932.26	943.62	952.97	946.31	939.54	938.49	938.74	949.73	934.96	933.13	932.84	944.36	955.42	949.15	960.78
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	693.49	732.25	725.74	726.65	722.37	737.59	731.14	731.44	736.24	707.26	718.19	725.18	751.85	749.91	749.75
Transportation equipment.....	1081.53	1095.47	1116.60	1068.06	1102.42	1111.36	1090.56	1094.82	1096.07	1065.97	1083.80	1107.88	1104.39	1097.74	1120.35
Furniture and related products.....	579.66	608.03	608.93	585.18	594.61	614.17	615.20	616.41	594.08	602.65	611.66	606.88	605.54	617.25	633.04
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	640.85	655.29	663.53	660.06	665.48	658.58	656.88	649.12	649.74	642.82	649.00	652.58	658.28	656.21	664.96
Nondurable goods.....	685.21	696.93	695.87	687.02	684.29	687.29	692.31	697.35	695.23	696.29	695.23	704.52	703.70	703.70	715.64
Food manufacturing.....	586.41	587.71	591.78	579.07	572.99	574.06	580.81	584.40	583.60	588.67	587.72	604.82	594.46	601.06	599.51
Beverages and tobacco products.....	816.53	784.81	790.73	779.63	793.41	798.50	787.55	792.02	781.30	806.27	778.15	769.86	807.90	784.87	740.12
Textile mills.....	559.13	574.78	562.66	531.29	582.57	569.80	588.69	591.82	582.36	572.00	580.25	578.45	568.86	576.30	573.40
Textile product mills.....	459.40	477.46	465.71	437.90	471.94	480.29	478.02	470.98	471.31	465.97	473.41	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.36
Apparel.....	418.28	456.94	442.74	452.25	456.58	452.01	451.63	456.69	459.43	451.94	457.00	445.01	461.07	466.93	473.38
Leather and allied products.....	509.20	536.69	524.88	535.53	522.00	524.66	521.90	528.51	540.42	536.81	531.11	535.26	547.25	550.74	564.57
Paper and paper products.....	858.65	869.22	885.72	861.05	866.74	864.27	858.39	871.05	864.73	873.55	867.66	881.93	876.77	879.67	864.78
Printing and related support activities.....	646.11	655.67	646.56	642.82	650.48	651.67	652.26	652.64	647.10	652.64	660.27	669.71	660.10	659.30	670.10
Petroleum and coal products.....	1345.72	1389.09	1331.90	1365.76	1340.66	1328.82	1366.97	1422.74	1397.96	1454.64	1379.26	1373.57	1412.52	1398.22	1412.08
Chemicals.....	888.25	914.32	911.17	915.49	894.64	909.08	918.00	923.21	915.84	911.24	901.32	907.30	915.47	900.13	958.94
Plastics and rubber products.....	658.55	670.56	674.90	672.56	664.28	663.70	665.28	667.71	669.81	659.44	666.63	671.66	677.22	670.32	698.07
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	612.73	623.71	615.68	615.66	619.51	626.57	616.25	621.40	619.78	621.78	637.30	624.68	626.29
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.87	566.16	571.43	566.67	569.47	576.58	581.72	576.63	585.16	578.66	581.33	589.90	577.25	579.01
Wholesale trade.....	816.50	845.36	833.63	848.64	835.24	828.94	843.26	857.22	842.64	846.81	838.77	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39
Retail trade.....	400.02	412.10	405.24	404.10	400.21	404.24	411.01	409.92	410.65	421.51	413.22	415.85	421.20	413.44	418.81
Transportation and warehousing.....	710.85	737.37	726.54	723.82	723.99	729.54	730.25	741.00	737.58	744.04	746.00	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99
Utilities.....	1262.89	1296.84	1277.04	1270.58	1268.61	1307.62	1345.04	1316.65	1277.22	1283.94	1287.02	1337.21	1305.94	1314.60	1247.69
Information	939.85	963.83	938.96	971.73	954.59	951.12	966.90	981.98	944.02	958.68	949.20	967.12	999.71	967.63	953.55
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	781.57	817.66	784.82	782.26	790.23	811.41	781.56	787.35	786.26	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04
Professional and business services	798.54	813.74	802.74	824.85	810.73	802.70	814.72	829.67	810.14	808.15	805.02	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.90
Education and health services	646.65	670.80	657.09	665.50	655.68	657.60	661.26	669.71	666.22	680.23	674.75	677.01	684.60	677.65	678.95
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.74	277.75	274.50	279.62	282.07	282.07	287.75	284.50	288.54	287.66	281.67	288.90	282.73	283.28
Other services	523.70	532.48	524.91	530.19	525.71	530.60	533.26	537.04	532.22	530.68	531.79	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66

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:												
2008.....	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009.....	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010.....	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011.....	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	62.4
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009.....	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010.....	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011.....	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.8
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009.....	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010.....	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011.....	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	64.1
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009.....	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010.....	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011.....	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.4
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2008.....	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009.....	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010.....	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011.....	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.2
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009.....	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010.....	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011.....	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	57.4
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009.....	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010.....	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011.....	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	50.6
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3

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							
	2011							2011							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	3,169	3,213	3,129	3,377	3,224	3,118	3,376	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,835	2,905	2,799	3,003	2,864	2,766	3,009	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	
Construction.....	68	75	102	70	84	74	71	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	
Manufacturing.....	217	252	232	235	232	242	264	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	515	540	490	561	552	541	571	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	616	640	621	675	576	503	652	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.6	
Education and health services.....	596	604	609	616	593	609	588	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	360	338	351	383	374	411	402	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	
Government.....	334	309	329	374	360	353	367	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	522	570	589	586	552	593	656	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	
South.....	1,109	1,192	1,108	1,273	1,223	1,219	1,380	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	
Midwest.....	686	714	732	704	725	698	766	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	
West.....	753	753	775	818	810	630	775	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.6	

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 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							
	2011							2011							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	4,058	3,976	4,060	4,150	4,042	4,132	4,046	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,797	3,733	3,785	3,885	3,785	3,853	3,765	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	
Construction.....	360	334	309	367	339	304	289	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.2	
Manufacturing.....	260	259	249	234	235	236	261	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	802	767	779	778	816	800	803	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	806	819	863	895	846	845	787	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	
Education and health services.....	485	472	481	482	471	472	487	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	689	682	679	698	666	733	715	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	
Government.....	261	243	275	264	257	278	282	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	681	675	604	662	667	666	630	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	
South.....	1,503	1,488	1,526	1,592	1,577	1,568	1,545	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	
Midwest.....	908	910	919	987	949	994	960	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	
West.....	910	893	868	969	904	914	880	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	

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							
	2011							2011							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	3,993	3,962	3,960	4,052	3,898	3,986	3,909	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,687	3,659	3,688	3,763	3,617	3,686	3,593	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	
Construction.....	371	327	320	338	328	307	280	6.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.0	
Manufacturing.....	252	239	250	238	216	217	226	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	785	770	762	782	767	730	731	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	
Professional and business services.....	766	806	824	850	817	811	792	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	
Education and health services.....	459	431	444	414	440	459	460	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	653	670	689	693	634	697	694	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	
Government.....	306	302	272	289	281	300	315	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	634	665	627	687	638	642	602	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	
South.....	1,421	1,482	1,463	1,519	1,447	1,559	1,546	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	
Midwest.....	934	905	903	877	846	853	833	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	
West.....	863	853	812	901	814	855	837	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	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 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							
	2011							2011							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	1,904	1,969	2,006	2,000	1,923	1,955	1,926	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,786	1,839	1,889	1,884	1,808	1,835	1,790	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	
Construction.....	75	71	66	84	75	101	79	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4	
Manufacturing.....	109	101	98	97	102	117	109	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	432	412	422	437	439	402	412	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	
Professional and business services.....	330	391	383	391	341	375	359	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	
Education and health services.....	264	238	268	246	239	243	255	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	395	401	432	406	381	373	371	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	
Government.....	117	130	117	116	114	120	135	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	264	264	285	275	259	258	250	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	
South.....	744	782	821	836	764	798	779	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	
Midwest.....	465	476	495	440	437	435	436	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
West.....	406	460	447	433	423	415	423	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	

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	-1.1	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.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	41,524	41,804	0.7
Jacksonville, NC	27,893	29,006	4.0
Janesville, WI	36,906	36,652	-0.7
Jefferson City, MO	33,766	34,474	2.1
Johnson City, TN	32,759	33,949	3.6
Johnstown, PA	32,464	33,238	2.4
Jonesboro, AR	31,532	31,793	0.8
Joplin, MO	32,156	32,741	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	34,451	34,539	0.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	44,155	44,331	0.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	41,878	43,705	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	34,299	35,674	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	37,260	37,234	-0.1
Kingston, NY	35,883	36,325	1.2
Knoxville, TN	38,912	39,353	1.1
Kokomo, IN	44,117	42,248	-4.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	34,078	34,836	2.2
Lafayette, IN	37,832	38,313	1.3
Lafayette, LA	42,748	42,050	-1.6
Lake Charles, LA	39,982	39,263	-1.8
Lakeland, FL	35,195	35,485	0.8
Lancaster, PA	38,127	38,328	0.5
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	42,339	42,764	1.0
Laredo, TX	29,572	29,952	1.3
Las Cruces, NM	32,894	34,264	4.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	43,120	42,674	-1.0
Lawrence, KS	32,313	32,863	1.7
Lawton, OK	32,258	33,206	2.9
Lebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	32,783	32,850	0.2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	34,396	34,678	0.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	40,034	40,446	1.0
Lima, OH	35,381	36,224	2.4
Lincoln, NE	35,834	36,281	1.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	38,902	40,331	3.7
Logan, UT-ID	29,392	29,608	0.7
Longview, TX	38,902	38,215	-1.8
Longview, WA	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	51,520	51,344	-0.3
Louisville, KY-IN	40,596	41,101	1.2
Lubbock, TX	33,867	34,318	1.3
Lynchburg, VA	35,207	35,503	0.8
Macon, GA	34,823	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
Smyrna, 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	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ¹	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830	239,618
Civilian labor force.....	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Labor force participation rate.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Employed.....	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Employment-population ratio.....	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Unemployed.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Not in the labor force.....	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941	86,001

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total private employment.....	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,384	109,253
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,874	131,358
Goods-producing.....	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,530	22,233	21,335	18,558	17,751	18,021
Natural resources and mining.....	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705	784
Construction.....	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,518	5,504
Manufacturing.....	16,441	15,259	14,509	14,315	14,227	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,528	11,733
Private service-providing.....	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,946	89,695	89,633	91,232
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,636	25,019
Wholesale trade.....	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,452	5,529
Retail trade.....	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,440	14,643
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,191	4,293
Utilities.....	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	553	555
Information.....	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,707	2,659
Financial activities.....	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,652	7,681
Professional and business services.....	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,728	17,330
Education and health services.....	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,531	19,883
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,049	13,319
Other services.....	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,331	5,341
Government.....	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,490	22,105

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009		2010				2011				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
										Dec. 2011		
Civilian workers²	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	0.3	2.0	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	.2	1.8	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	.2	2.3	
Professional and related.....	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	.3	1.7	
Sales and office.....	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	.4	2.2	
Sales and related.....	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	.4	2.5	
Office and administrative support.....	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	.2	2.1	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	.3	2.2	
Construction and extraction.....	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	.1	2.7	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	.4	2.4	
Production.....	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	2.6	
Transportation and material moving.....	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	.4	2.0	
Service occupations.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	.3	1.5	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	.4	2.5	
Manufacturing.....	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	.3	2.8	
Service-providing.....	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	.3	1.9	
Education and health services.....	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	.3	1.4	
Health care and social assistance.....	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	.3	1.6	
Hospitals.....	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	.3	1.6	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	.0	1.4	
Education services.....	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	.1	1.2	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	.1	1.1	
Public administration ³	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	.1	1.2	
Private industry workers	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	.3	2.2	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	.3	2.1	
Management, business, and financial.....	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	.2	2.4	
Professional and related.....	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	.3	1.9	
Sales and office.....	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	.4	2.3	
Sales and related.....	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	.4	2.4	
Office and administrative support.....	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	.3	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	.3	2.2	
Construction and extraction.....	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	.4	1.8	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	.1	2.8	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	.4	2.4	
Production.....	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	2.7	
Transportation and material moving.....	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	.4	2.1	
Service occupations.....	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	.3	1.7	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	2.4	
Management, professional, and related.....	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	.3	2.9	
Sales and office.....	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	.6	2.1	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	.3	1.9	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	.4	2.5	
Construction.....	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	.5	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	.3	2.8	
Management, professional, and related.....	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	.2	3.1	
Sales and office.....	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	.4	2.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	-.1	3.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	.4	2.6	
Service-providing industries.....	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	.3	2.0	
Management, professional, and related.....	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	2.0	
Sales and office.....	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	.3	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	.1	2.7	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	.4	2.3	
Service occupations.....	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	.4	1.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	.3	2.4	

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	0.5	3.0
Retail trade.....	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	.4	2.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	.0	2.1
Utilities.....	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	.1	3.5
Information.....	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	.1	2.3
Financial activities.....	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	-.1	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	-.2	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	.4	3.2
Professional and business services.....	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	.3	2.2
Education and health services.....	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	.4	1.6
Education services.....	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	.4	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	.5	1.6
Hospitals.....	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	.1	1.0
Accommodation and food services.....	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	.1	1.0
Other services, except public administration.....	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	.5	2.1
State and local government workers.....	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	.1	1.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	.0	1.2
Professional and related.....	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	.1	1.2
Sales and office.....	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	.0	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	-.1	1.5
Service occupations.....	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	.3	1.3
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	.1	1.2
Education services.....	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	.1	1.1
Schools.....	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	.0	1.0
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	.1	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	.2	1.9
Hospitals.....	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	.3	1.9
Public administration ³	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	.1	1.2

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2011											
Civilian workers¹	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	0.2	1.4	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	.2	1.3	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	.1	1.5	
Professional and related.....	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	.2	1.3	
Sales and office.....	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	.4	1.8	
Sales and related.....	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	.5	2.0	
Office and administrative support.....	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	.2	1.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	.2	1.8	
Construction and extraction.....	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	.3	1.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	.0	2.1	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	.4	1.4	
Production.....	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	.3	1.6	
Transportation and material moving.....	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	.4	1.2	
Service occupations.....	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	.3	1.3	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	.3	1.7	
Manufacturing.....	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	.2	1.8	
Service-providing.....	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	.3	1.5	
Education and health services.....	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	.3	1.1	
Health care and social assistance.....	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.3	
Hospitals.....	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	.4	1.6	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	.1	1.1	
Education services.....	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	.2	1.1	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	.2	.9	
Public administration ²	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	.2	.9	
Private industry workers	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	.3	1.6	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	.2	1.6	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	.1	1.6	
Professional and related.....	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	.3	1.6	
Sales and office.....	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	.4	1.9	
Sales and related.....	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	.5	2.0	
Office and administrative support.....	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	.3	1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	.2	1.9	
Construction and extraction.....	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	.3	1.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	.0	2.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	.3	1.3	
Production.....	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	.3	1.6	
Transportation and material moving.....	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	.4	1.2	
Service occupations.....	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	.4	1.4	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	.3	1.7	
Management, professional, and related.....	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	.2	2.1	
Sales and office.....	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	.7	1.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	.3	1.6	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	.3	1.5	
Construction.....	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	.4	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	.2	1.8	
Management, professional, and related.....	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	.1	2.0	
Sales and office.....	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	.4	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	-.3	1.9	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	.3	1.6	
Service-providing industries.....	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	.3	1.6	
Management, professional, and related.....	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	.2	1.5	
Sales and office.....	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	.4	2.0	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	.0	2.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	.4	1.4	
Service occupations.....	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	.4	1.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	.4	1.7	

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009		2010				2011				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2011											
Wholesale trade.....	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	0.6	1.6	
Retail trade.....	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	.4	2.1	
Transportation and warehousing.....	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	-.1	1.0	
Utilities.....	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	.3	2.8	
Information.....	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	.1	1.9	
Financial activities.....	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	-.2	1.6	
Finance and insurance.....	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	-.3	1.3	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	.3	2.8	
Professional and business services.....	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	.3	1.7	
Education and health services.....	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	.4	1.4	
Education services.....	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	.5	2.0	
Health care and social assistance.....	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	.4	1.4	
Hospitals.....	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	.4	1.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	.0	.7	
Accommodation and food services.....	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	.1	1.0	
Other services, except public administration.....	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	.3	1.8	
State and local government workers.....	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	.2	1.0	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	.1	.9	
Professional and related.....	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	.1	.9	
Sales and office.....	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	.0	.9	
Office and administrative support.....	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	-.1	.9	
Service occupations.....	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	.3	1.0	
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	.2	.9	
Education services.....	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	.1	.8	
Schools.....	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	.1	.8	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	.1	.7	
Health care and social assistance.....	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	.2	1.1	
Hospitals.....	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	.2	1.0	
Public administration ²	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	.2	.9	

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2011										
Civilian workers	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	0.3	3.2
Private industry workers	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	.4	3.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	.4	3.6
Sales and office.....	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	.3	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	.5	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	.6	4.5
Service occupations.....	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	.4	2.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	.4	3.9
Manufacturing.....	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	.4	4.7
Service-providing.....	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	.3	3.4
State and local government workers	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	-.1	2.1

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2011											
COMPENSATION												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	0.4	2.7	
Goods-producing.....	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	.5	2.6	
Manufacturing.....	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	.5	3.0	
Service-providing.....	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	.4	2.9	
Nonunion.....	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	.3	2.1	
Goods-producing.....	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	.4	2.5	
Manufacturing.....	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	.2	2.7	
Service-providing.....	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	.3	2.0	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	.3	2.2	
South.....	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	.3	2.0	
Midwest.....	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	.3	2.3	
West.....	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	.4	2.3	
WAGES AND SALARIES												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8	
Goods-producing.....	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	.1	1.5	
Manufacturing.....	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	.1	1.8	
Service-providing.....	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	.4	1.8	
Nonunion.....	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	.3	1.7	
Goods-producing.....	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	.4	1.8	
Manufacturing.....	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	.3	1.9	
Service-providing.....	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	.3	1.6	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	.3	1.7	
South.....	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	.2	1.6	
Midwest.....	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	.2	1.5	
West.....	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	.3	1.7	

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2010	2011											
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	11	19	1	0	0	4	1	3	3	0	2	4	0	1	1
In effect during period.....	11	19	1	0	0	4	2	4	4	3	2	5	1	2	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	44.5	112.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	46.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	47.7	129.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.4	9.4	6.9	5.4	46.3	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	302.3	1,020.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	33.5	56.4	80.4	75.3	80.9	479.9	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	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. 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		2011												
	2010	2011	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New vehicles.....	139.044	142.866	139.567	139.871	141.114	141.899	142.475	143.476	143.995	143.687	143.276	143.290	143.539	143.778	143.994
Used cars and trucks ¹	144.007	150.010	143.377	143.479	143.868	145.014	146.907	149.304	152.759	155.201	156.860	154.645	152.569	150.310	149.207
Motor fuel.....	240.094	303.848	257.025	266.820	273.013	305.066	327.663	338.832	319.323	314.806	313.307	310.810	297.935	295.069	283.528
Gasoline (all types).....	239.629	303.067	256.443	266.224	272.117	304.224	327.095	338.656	318.779	314.232	312.768	310.227	296.999	293.628	281.852
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	136.998	143.796	139.150	140.289	140.763	140.693	141.505	143.257	144.458	144.840	145.390	145.652	145.326	146.151	147.223
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	250.543	255.760	252.759	253.310	253.524	253.391	253.990	255.042	255.133	255.509	256.077	258.001	258.440	258.342	258.355
Public transportation.....	248.713	266.151	254.312	256.604	262.444	266.726	268.501	268.226	268.615	269.003	269.427	267.826	266.204	265.815	264.424
Medical care.....	389.766	402.187	393.616	395.536	398.908	399.516	400.683	401.316	401.398	402.160	402.783	403.433	405.472	407.128	407.909
Medical care commodities.....	306.257	315.845	308.823	310.488	312.764	314.190	315.798	316.099	315.710	315.957	316.299	316.869	317.901	318.671	319.396
Medical care services.....	414.273	427.551	418.568	420.540	424.289	424.516	425.450	426.210	426.498	427.464	428.190	428.856	431.274	433.269	434.051
Professional services.....	331.456	339.328	334.032	335.368	337.901	338.225	338.558	338.828	339.198	339.756	340.053	340.195	341.110	341.148	341.593
Hospital and related services.....	608.516	644.431	623.692	628.321	636.256	637.216	640.223	642.422	642.513	644.693	646.560	647.586	652.231	657.707	657.440
Recreation ²	109.812	109.898	108.561	109.039	109.693	109.848	109.933	110.219	110.216	110.134	110.146	109.995	109.869	109.723	109.959
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.643	99.087	97.753	97.925	98.897	99.398	99.523	99.331	99.005	99.417	98.939	99.148	99.339	99.095	99.028
Education and communication ²	124.891	125.520	125.089	125.065	125.069	125.047	124.993	124.934	124.906	124.994	125.797	126.219	126.415	126.392	126.413
Education ²	196.606	204.761	200.496	201.353	201.500	201.588	201.611	202.023	202.119	203.181	206.790	208.721	209.343	209.453	209.452
Educational books and supplies.....	508.386	534.846	515.937	526.152	526.197	527.623	526.990	528.326	529.103	529.929	536.250	544.702	546.888	548.418	547.576
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	552.958	575.357	564.149	565.760	566.205	566.335	566.469	567.600	567.816	570.995	581.447	586.531	588.222	588.409	588.489
Communication ^{1,2}	87.317	85.789	86.472	86.209	86.174	86.124	86.057	85.877	85.819	85.628	85.545	85.492	85.543	85.486	85.510
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	85.126	83.447	84.271	83.881	83.844	83.793	83.719	83.534	83.474	83.282	83.198	83.144	83.196	83.139	83.163
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.086	100.626	101.327	100.882	100.768	100.701	100.643	100.610	100.657	100.366	100.405	100.475	100.616	100.620	100.764
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	9.960	9.571	9.767	9.713	9.734	9.729	9.710	9.623	9.575	9.573	9.514	9.462	9.440	9.408	9.371
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	76.273	68.439	73.078	72.433	72.138	71.404	71.220	70.071	68.426	68.230	66.530	65.435	65.342	65.613	64.421
Other goods and services.....	409.278	416.899	414.002	414.263	415.088	415.318	415.578	414.594	415.514	416.166	416.896	418.837	419.067	420.462	421.000
Tobacco and smoking products.....	812.347	839.665	832.741	832.904	834.343	835.368	832.003	830.137	833.452	837.692	842.479	848.513	847.868	848.791	852.435
Personal care ¹	204.299	206.361	205.084	205.264	205.705	205.738	206.422	205.919	206.165	206.069	205.957	206.615	206.887	207.847	207.747
Personal care products ¹	161.174	161.045	161.217	161.462	161.974	161.667	162.088	160.083	160.780	160.567	159.655	160.623	160.970	161.716	160.954
Personal care services ¹	229.824	230.958	230.332	230.140	230.418	230.252	230.597	230.709	230.814	230.579	230.907	231.139	231.409	232.222	232.313
Miscellaneous personal services.....	355.502	364.346	358.380	359.587	360.528	360.881	362.774	363.466	364.113	364.597	365.826	366.656	366.867	368.036	368.816
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	177.545	188.157	179.331	180.958	182.442	186.832	189.816	191.543	189.779	189.508	190.217	190.644	189.605	189.073	187.472
Food and beverages.....	219.182	227.276	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.927	229.665	230.420	230.186	230.642
Commodities less food and beverages.....	155.064	166.459	156.997	158.473	160.171	165.647	169.461	171.531	168.922	168.166	168.623	168.793	167.147	166.502	164.072
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	198.517	220.100	203.292	206.142	209.079	219.775	226.985	230.306	223.944	221.945	222.704	223.817	220.916	220.183	215.404
Apparel.....	118.733	121.293	117.127	115.649	117.507	120.091	121.140	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	252.481	286.167	261.243	266.785	270.459	286.361	297.497	302.815	293.390	291.265	290.820	290.172	284.081	283.006	277.351
Durables.....	112.513	114.313	111.789	111.973	112.498	113.063	113.678	114.560	115.461	115.866	116.037	115.332	114.872	114.319	114.098
Services.....	256.628	260.925	257.382	257.982	258.732	259.108	259.419	260.062	261.122	261.777	262.344	262.636	262.427	262.535	262.954
Rent of shelter ³	233.507	236.603	234.278	234.715	235.090	235.413	235.544	235.734	236.207	236.781	237.244	237.418	237.944	238.318	238.834
Transportation services.....	259.985	268.161	263.648	264.313	265.521	266.383	267.258	267.729	268.122	268.170	268.778	269.151	270.160	271.172	271.174
Other services.....	296.066	299.544	296.508	296.924	297.671	298.010	298.262	298.779	298.819	299.077	300.411	301.130	301.477	301.609	302.364
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	212.938	220.401	214.225	215.215	216.389	219.027	220.894	222.174	221.604	221.625	222.144	222.384	221.548	221.324	220.479
All items less shelter.....	205.943	215.223	207.428	208.828	210.242	213.549	215.853	217.445	216.673	216.683	217.387	217.817	216.732	216.274	215.189
All items less medical care.....	206.828	214.226	208.036	209.141	210.198	212.722	214.442	215.660	215.216	215.361	215.996	216.346	215.626	215.342	214.658
Commodities less food.....	157.422	168.646	159.342	160.795	162.470	167.826	171.564	173.603	171.059	170.311	170.764	170.938	169.349	168.725	166.354
Nondurables less food.....	200.147	220.793	204.737	207.458	210.278	220.431	227.290	230.472	224.451	222.537	223.269	224.341	221.629	220.944	216.421
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	248.965	279.965	257.051	262.134	265.539	280.056	290.247	295.146	286.570	284.603	284.219	283.654	278.162	277.198	272.053
Nondurables.....	209.360	224.728	212.541	214.950	216.941	223.402	227.661	229.820	226.570	225.916	226.913	226.642	226.140	223.793	
Services less rent of shelter ³	251.210	256.386	251.847	252.563	253.664	254.057	254.540	255.643	257.266	257.932	258.552	258.945	257.887	257.664	257.915
Services less medical care services.....	245.533	249.355	246.115	246.643	247.244	247.622	247.899	248.528	249.607	250.237	250.789	251.058	250.733	250.753	251.150
Energy.....	211.926	246.086	218.896	224.500	228.160	244.773	256.400	263.494	256.663	255.169	254.191	252.823	242.844	240.073	233.943
All items less energy.....	215.173	219.598	215.786	216.389	217.222	218.011	218.537	219.041	219.383	219.748	220.587	221.161	221.643	221.720	221.735
All items less food and energy.....	214.835	218.461	215.303	215.627	216.448	217.067	217.525	217.966	218.306	218.548	219.290	219.766	220.258	220.404	220.325
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.728	148.050	145.037	145.024	145.909	146.835	147.472	148.045	148.321	148.206	149.003	149.633	149.890	149.572	148.692
Energy commodities.....	242.805	306.719	260.026	270.105	276.539	308.083	330.157	340.895	321.775	317.281	315.799	313.363	300.937	298.469	287.221
Services less energy.....	263.713	268.270	265.062	265.639	266.394	266.766	267.077	267.410	267.791	268.303	268.988	269.337	270.000	270.500	271.036

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					
		2011						2011					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.S. city average.....	M	225.922	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	222.686	223.326	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	242.282	243.033	243.323	243.014	242.652	241.987	240.707	241.431	241.838	241.549	241.167	240.431
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	243.806	244.601	244.983	244.534	244.076	243.328	240.475	241.191	241.752	241.355	240.912	240.148
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	144.952	145.339	145.369	145.404	145.335	145.062	146.536	146.985	147.039	146.999	146.843	146.432
Midwest urban ⁴	M	216.099	216.586	216.968	215.653	215.614	215.173	212.718	213.212	213.626	212.038	211.969	211.459
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	216.350	216.870	217.360	216.130	216.097	215.633	212.211	212.589	213.070	211.604	211.505	210.962
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.222	139.451	139.542	138.573	138.453	138.186	139.835	140.207	140.363	139.157	139.048	138.741
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	212.261	213.009	213.606	212.476	212.907	212.505	211.120	211.873	212.520	211.193	211.533	211.040
South urban.....	M	219.682	220.471	220.371	219.969	219.961	219.469	218.087	218.947	218.787	218.109	218.030	217.463
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	220.897	221.685	221.242	220.515	220.654	220.152	219.543	220.583	220.130	219.075	219.215	218.603
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.783	140.378	140.471	140.303	140.218	139.838	139.584	140.190	140.229	139.879	139.721	139.299
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	224.681	224.613	224.462	224.574	224.714	224.892	225.923	225.793	225.478	225.364	225.404	225.422
West urban.....	M	227.805	228.222	229.147	229.195	228.771	228.117	222.815	223.204	224.237	224.268	223.785	222.968
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	231.666	232.219	233.221	233.259	232.851	232.106	225.152	225.662	226.764	226.759	226.250	225.267
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.128	138.171	138.564	138.696	138.411	138.017	138.151	138.255	138.770	138.884	138.587	138.157
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	205.928	206.524	206.883	206.393	206.201	205.636	205.474	206.077	206.484	205.846	205.627	204.954
B/C ³	M	140.057	140.440	140.584	140.355	140.225	139.881	140.288	140.723	140.883	140.505	140.330	139.931
D.....	M	219.465	219.856	220.391	219.959	220.020	219.950	218.791	219.093	219.494	218.914	218.973	218.780
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	219.277	219.688	220.027	219.592	219.181	218.180	214.437	214.740	215.005	214.145	213.704	212.597
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	231.303	231.833	233.022	233.049	232.731	231.567	224.277	224.665	226.096	226.116	225.786	224.444
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	249.164	250.058	250.559	250.051	249.317	248.307	245.265	246.025	246.877	246.297	245.546	244.586
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	244.256	—	245.310	—	245.030	—	245.949	—	246.424	—	246.349	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	211.686	—	213.004	—	211.225	—	203.660	—	204.981	—	202.824	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	208.602	—	209.255	—	209.283	—	213.480	—	214.567	—	214.581	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	147.747	—	147.658	—	147.565	—	148.294	—	148.352	—	148.038	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	212.335	—	209.182	—	208.590	—	212.325	—	208.362	—	207.654
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	213.924	—	212.927	—	213.505	—	210.377	—	209.427	—	210.199
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	202.445	—	201.398	—	200.477	—	201.772	—	200.464	—	199.480
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	232.749	—	232.141	—	231.794	—	231.448	—	230.728	—	230.394
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	236.196	—	235.440	—	234.312	—	236.583	—	236.478	—	235.194
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	234.608	—	235.331	—	234.327	—	231.445	—	232.371	—	231.109
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	233.810	—	235.916	—	234.812	—	230.558	—	232.697	—	231.297

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056	224.939
Percent change.....	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6	3.2
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984	227.866
Percent change.....	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8	3.6
Housing:											
Index.....	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256	219.102
Percent change.....	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	1.3
Apparel:											
Index.....	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503	122.111
Percent change.....	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	2.2
Transportation:											
Index.....	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396	212.366
Percent change.....	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9	9.8
Medical care:											
Index.....	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436	400.258
Percent change.....	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291	387.224
Percent change.....	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4	1.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967	221.575
Percent change.....	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1	3.6

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2010		2011											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	
Finished goods.....	179.8	190.6	182.6	184.4	186.6	189.1	191.4	192.5	191.4	192.2	191.7	192.6	191.9	192.0	191.3	
Finished consumer goods.....	189.1	203.4	192.9	195.2	198.2	201.8	204.8	206.3	204.7	205.7	204.9	206.2	204.7	204.8	203.8	
Finished consumer goods.....	182.4	193.9	186.0	186.9	193.4	192.9	193.0	191.0	192.4	193.5	195.7	197.0	195.8	198.2	197.3	
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	190.4	205.6	194.2	197.0	198.7	203.7	207.8	210.5	207.8	208.8	207.0	208.3	206.8	206.0	204.9	
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.1	231.7	215.7	219.7	222.1	229.5	235.2	239.4	235.2	236.6	233.8	235.7	232.3	231.1	229.5	
Durable goods.....	144.9	147.4	145.3	145.7	146.0	146.2	146.8	146.6	146.9	147.2	147.3	147.3	149.5	149.5	149.4	
Capital equipment.....	157.3	159.7	157.8	158.4	158.7	158.8	159.2	159.2	159.5	159.7	159.7	159.8	161.2	161.2	161.4	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	183.4	200.0	187.8	190.6	193.7	197.6	201.0	203.2	203.3	204.1	202.8	203.2	200.7	200.7	199.3	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	174.0	190.0	178.4	181.5	185.2	187.7	191.1	192.6	192.4	193.3	192.7	192.8	191.4	190.2	188.4	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	174.4	193.3	179.3	180.4	186.4	190.5	193.3	192.9	193.8	195.9	199.2	199.4	195.6	197.2	196.4	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	215.4	250.0	225.4	231.9	238.5	244.0	251.9	257.3	256.3	257.8	255.0	256.2	253.7	250.3	244.8	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	186.6	204.2	191.8	196.0	202.0	204.2	208.0	207.8	206.8	207.9	207.2	206.1	203.3	201.5	200.0	
Components for manufacturing.....	142.2	145.8	142.8	143.8	144.3	144.7	145.4	145.7	146.1	146.4	146.5	146.5	146.8	146.6	146.8	
Materials and components for construction.....	205.7	212.8	207.0	208.3	209.5	210.9	212.1	212.8	213.7	214.7	214.6	214.5	214.2	214.1	214.4	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	185.2	215.5	192.2	196.2	200.9	212.0	218.6	224.3	224.2	225.1	219.5	221.0	213.3	216.1	213.7	
Containers.....	201.2	205.5	202.7	203.4	203.9	204.4	204.9	206.4	206.8	207.1	205.9	206.0	206.0	205.9	205.2	
Supplies.....	175.0	184.2	178.1	179.6	180.9	182.3	183.9	184.5	185.2	185.7	186.1	186.7	185.4	185.4	185.0	
Crude materials for further processing.....	212.2	249.6	227.0	235.9	242.8	248.2	261.3	255.5	256.8	256.9	251.2	251.1	242.5	250.0	241.6	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	152.4	188.4	164.6	171.6	184.4	185.7	193.1	190.3	195.3	192.6	196.3	192.4	186.4	188.0	184.6	
Crude nonfood materials.....	249.3	284.5	265.2	274.9	275.5	284.4	301.7	293.6	291.3	293.9	279.7	283.4	273.2	285.5	273.0	
Special groupings:																
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	178.3	188.9	181.0	183.0	184.2	187.4	190.1	191.9	190.3	191.0	189.8	190.7	190.2	189.7	189.1	
Finished energy goods.....	166.9	193.4	172.9	177.4	180.6	191.6	200.0	206.1	199.5	200.3	195.6	197.9	192.9	190.7	187.5	
Finished goods less energy.....	175.5	181.3	177.3	178.2	180.0	180.1	180.5	180.0	180.6	181.4	182.1	182.5	183.2	183.9	183.9	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	183.9	191.6	186.4	187.5	190.2	190.2	190.5	189.9	190.6	191.7	192.7	193.4	193.7	194.7	194.7	
Finished goods less food and energy.....	173.6	177.7	174.8	175.8	176.1	176.4	176.9	176.9	177.2	177.9	178.1	178.3	179.6	179.7	180.1	
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	185.1	190.7	186.9	188.2	188.7	189.0	189.5	189.7	189.9	191.0	191.4	191.8	192.9	193.1	193.6	
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	220.8	229.8	224.2	226.6	227.2	227.6	228.0	228.4	228.7	230.6	231.4	232.2	231.9	232.4	233.5	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	184.4	200.6	188.6	191.4	194.4	198.2	201.7	204.0	204.0	204.8	203.1	203.5	201.1	201.1	199.7	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	171.7	192.3	178.3	180.2	185.0	189.1	192.5	192.9	194.1	195.3	197.9	198.7	194.1	194.8	193.1	
Intermediate energy goods.....	187.8	220.2	195.7	199.5	204.7	216.6	223.6	229.4	229.1	230.8	224.1	226.0	218.5	221.2	218.7	
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.0	192.3	183.5	185.9	188.5	190.2	192.7	193.8	194.1	194.6	194.7	194.8	193.6	192.8	191.8	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.8	192.1	183.9	186.4	188.7	190.2	192.5	193.8	193.9	194.4	194.2	194.1	193.3	192.4	191.4	
Crude energy materials.....	216.7	240.6	225.1	232.0	229.1	241.5	260.6	251.9	246.9	249.9	231.0	235.6	228.0	246.8	230.0	
Crude materials less energy.....	197.0	240.2	214.6	224.1	236.9	237.2	245.8	242.3	247.7	245.7	249.0	245.6	237.0	236.4	233.9	
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	329.1	391.4	364.0	381.1	391.6	387.8	399.1	393.8	399.6	401.0	402.2	401.4	384.3	375.7	376.6	

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2010	2011											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100).....	227.3	232.7	232.4	241.7	256.6	251.0	247.2	251.2	237.4	241.6	239.3	252.1	240.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	256.4	261.7	259.7	275.0	297.6	289.1	281.9	286.8	264.3	270.8	269.3	288.7	270.8
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	214.3	221.8	225.4	224.9	227.9	225.6	227.6	231.0	231.3	231.4	226.4	227.4	226.0
213	Mining support activities.....	105.4	106.6	107.7	107.1	108.9	109.9	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.7	115.8	114.4
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100).....	179.1	181.1	183.3	187.3	190.2	191.9	191.1	191.7	190.7	191.5	190.1	190.7	189.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	179.8	181.1	184.6	187.8	190.8	191.2	191.8	193.4	195.5	196.4	193.8	195.1	194.3
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	125.7	126.3	126.7	126.7	125.8	126.5	126.7	128.3	128.3	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.0
313	Textile mills.....	120.0	123.1	125.4	128.7	130.4	132.6	132.5	132.2	132.5	132.6	132.3	131.8	130.8
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.5	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.7	105.9	106.3	106.2	106.7	106.3	106.8	106.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	159.2	160.5	161.6	162.0	162.7	163.8	164.9	166.2	166.3	166.1	165.8	164.7	163.8
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.3	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.6	107.7	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.0	108.1
322	Paper manufacturing.....	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.9	131.1	131.4	131.7	132.1	132.2	132.5	132.1	132.1	132.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	310.4	321.1	335.4	371.4	393.8	409.3	396.6	396.1	379.6	385.7	368.7	373.4	363.2
	(December 1984=100).....													
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	237.6	242.6	245.0	247.6	250.2	252.8	253.4	255.1	255.2	256.7	255.9	256.2	255.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	168.6	170.6	171.6	173.0	174.4	176.4	178.4	178.8	178.4	178.6	178.5	178.0	178.2
	(December 1984=100).....													
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	203.4	208.0	215.7	218.1	223.0	221.8	220.2	221.6	220.6	219.1	215.0	212.6	210.6
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.5	178.7	179.8	180.9	182.1	182.9	183.5	184.0	184.1	184.4	184.6	184.5	184.8
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	121.1	121.7	122.0	122.4	122.9	123.2	123.5	123.8	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.5	124.6
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	90.1	90.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	89.8	90.0	89.7	89.8
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	133.6	134.3	134.7	135.3	135.8	136.0	136.6	137.1	136.5	136.7	136.1	136.6	136.9
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	110.8	111.2	111.3	111.6	112.0	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.1	113.8	113.8	113.9
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	177.7	178.2	178.9	179.9	180.2	180.5	180.8	181.5	181.7	182.2	182.5	182.8	183.4
	(December 1984=100).....													
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.1	115.5	115.5	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.6
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	124.6	127.9	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.9	129.0	127.9	128.5	127.4	128.4	129.1
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	122.4	122.1	122.1	122.5	121.9	122.4	124.8	125.7	126.8	125.5	128.7	128.5	126.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	87.8	87.7	93.6	86.7	92.3	94.2	90.4	87.2	88.3	90.5	82.6	88.1	86.5
446	Health and personal care stores.....	133.0	133.7	129.3	130.0	131.0	130.9	130.9	129.2	131.4	135.9	134.9	134.5	135.8
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	68.2	68.6	70.0	71.2	70.5	81.1	84.5	76.2	82.3	84.1	75.4	79.8	79.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	140.5	137.8	144.0	147.6	141.3	141.9	142.1	141.9	143.7	143.4	143.0	141.6	143.2
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	202.6	208.0	211.0	220.2	219.6	218.9	219.5	220.0	224.0	216.2	219.9	216.3	221.3
483	Water transportation.....	129.1	130.4	132.5	134.4	135.3	136.4	136.5	134.3	132.5	132.6	133.2	131.5	131.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	187.7	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	132.4	134.4	135.0	133.2	133.5	134.7	138.8	140.4	141.5	139.2	133.7	132.2	131.8
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	130.6	130.6	131.1	131.2	131.3	131.3	131.5	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.4	132.2	132.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.2	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	109.0	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.1
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.9	129.8	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.6	129.5	130.5	129.8	129.8
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	174.4	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.2	176.3	176.5	176.8	177.1	177.5	177.8	178.8	178.8
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	127.2	128.3	128.3	128.8	128.9	128.9	128.7	129.3	129.1	129.4	128.4	128.2	128.3
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	134.5	134.7	135.7	135.4	135.5	135.7	135.7	137.1	137.3	138.2	137.2	137.3	138.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	110.5	110.9	111.0	110.8	111.0	111.1	111.0	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	112.9	109.8	111.5	112.4	113.4	114.5	114.8	110.3	109.0	110.0	114.0	114.8	114.6
517	Telecommunications.....	101.4	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.5	101.4	101.7	102.1	101.8	102.0	102.0	101.6
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	123.0	125.1	125.7	126.9	127.5	127.5	127.7	128.0	128.0	125.0	125.5	126.6	123.6
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.0	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.9	110.8	111.0
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.5	97.9	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.7	97.5	97.5	96.8	97.4
5313	Real estate support activities.....	106.9	107.3	107.0	106.8	107.1	107.0	106.0	105.5	105.5	106.0	105.7	106.2	106.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	129.4	129.4	131.1	137.0	129.0	126.4	132.7	143.2	143.2	135.0	132.0	132.2	123.2
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	173.4	176.6	177.1	177.3	177.8	177.8	178.0	178.2	178.4	178.5	178.7	178.6	178.6
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	113.6	113.3	113.1	112.2	112.0	111.5	111.5	111.8	111.9	111.8	110.9	110.7	112.9
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services													
	(December 1996=100).....	144.0	144.3	144.5	144.7	144.8	144.8	145.3	145.8	145.9	146.2	146.1	146.5	146.4
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.3	106.4	106.3	105.9	106.3	106.5
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.3	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.3	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.5
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
56172	Janitorial services.....	111.3	111.6	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.9	112.0	112.5	112.5	113.5	112.6	113.7	113.5
5621	Waste collection.....	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.6	120.7	121.1	120.4	120.3	120.7	121.3	121.6	121.4	121.3
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	138.3	140.0	140.9	143.6	142.5	142.6	141.9	143.4	143.5	143.6	145.4	144.4	141.3

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Finished goods											
Total.....	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.8	190.6
Foods.....	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.4	193.9
Energy.....	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	166.9	193.4
Other.....	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.6	177.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.4	200.0
Foods.....	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.4	193.3
Energy.....	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	187.8	220.2
Other.....	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8	192.1
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.2	249.6
Foods.....	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.4	188.4
Energy.....	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.7	240.6
Other.....	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.8	342.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010	2011											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	127.5	129.1	130.8	132.7	133.8	134.3	134.5	134.0	134.6	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	191.1	197.5	203.5	206.9	208.2	207.4	210.6	203.2	208.9	213.8	199.0	203.1	198.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	194.6	201.1	208.6	212.1	213.2	211.6	214.6	205.8	212.0	217.3	201.1	205.8	200.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	161.1	166.8	155.9	157.9	160.7	170.2	174.6	183.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	172.6	177.2	182.2	188.3	191.6	193.1	191.8	191.3	191.7	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.4
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	223.0	228.0	247.6	258.9	246.1	240.5	234.8	226.9	215.7	212.5	209.8	206.8	201.3
Fuels and lubricants.....	233.9	245.0	253.5	276.4	287.0	287.6	284.0	285.9	284.1	284.6	268.9	278.2	270.2
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	164.4	167.8	171.5	173.8	176.7	178.9	178.5	177.8	179.6	181.2	175.9	173.3	173.6
Selected building materials.....	116.2	116.3	116.2	116.3	116.7	116.4	116.2	115.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6
Capital goods.....	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.1	111.5	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.7	113.0	113.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.4	94.2	94.0	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	112.7	112.4	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.9	116.3	116.9	117.2	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.0	112.9	113.1	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.7	114.9	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9
Durables, manufactured.....	110.9	111.0	111.9	112.9	112.4	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.3
Agricultural commodities.....	198.5	204.7	214.1	218.8	217.8	215.5	217.2	208.5	211.9	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.3
Nonagricultural commodities.....	122.4	123.6	124.8	126.5	127.7	128.4	128.6	128.7	129.1	129.5	127.7	127.6	127.3

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010	2011											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	131.0	133.0	135.3	139.3	142.9	143.1	142.2	142.4	141.9	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	162.7	166.7	167.7	174.9	179.2	177.9	174.8	175.8	174.4	174.7	173.6	173.2	172.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	182.6	187.5	189.0	198.9	204.1	201.8	197.0	197.7	196.1	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	117.4	119.7	119.5	120.7	122.9	123.9	124.5	126.2	125.3	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	222.6	230.1	239.4	256.3	270.6	270.7	266.1	266.8	263.8	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.1
Fuels and lubricants.....	285.2	296.9	313.4	343.7	369.7	367.4	359.0	359.4	351.8	348.2	346.1	357.6	355.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	313.0	324.7	342.5	380.2	410.7	407.6	397.8	399.2	390.0	386.5	385.5	398.7	396.7
Paper and paper base stocks.....	117.5	117.7	115.5	116.3	118.8	119.5	119.4	120.4	118.4	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	157.0	160.6	163.2	165.8	169.4	171.3	173.0	174.5	175.0	175.9	176.4	175.9	175.0
Selected building materials.....	127.0	129.5	129.8	131.5	132.0	131.3	129.3	130.5	130.8	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.8
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	266.0	274.3	279.4	290.2	295.4	304.5	297.0	296.4	302.9	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	108.7	110.4	111.4	112.1	112.9	113.3	114.3	115.0	115.5	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2
Capital goods.....	92.0	92.0	92.4	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	113.7	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.6	117.0	117.1	118.2	118.6	118.4	118.6	118.4	118.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	113.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.7	105.3	105.5	105.8	106.1	106.4	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.6
Nondurables, manufactured.....	110.4	110.5	110.9	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.3
Durables, manufactured.....	98.2	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.7	106.0	107.3	107.8	109.5	109.4	111.8	114.3	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2009	2010				2011				
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	
Import air freight.....	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	176.9	
Export air freight.....	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2008	2009				2010				2011			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.6	103.0	105.0	106.8	108.2	109.3	109.6	110.3	110.7	110.4	110.4	110.8	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	112.4	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	117.9	117.7	118.3
Real compensation per hour.....	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.1	103.5	103.5	102.5	101.6	101.9
Unit labor costs.....	109.6	108.5	108.1	107.0	105.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.8	106.8	106.3	106.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.6	108.2	108.0	109.9	112.3	114.7	115.5	116.4	118.5	117.8	119.8	122.5	121.8
Implicit price deflator.....	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.4	109.7	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.7	112.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.5	102.8	104.8	106.5	107.9	109.2	109.5	110.1	110.7	110.5	110.5	111.0	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	112.5	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	117.9	117.8	118.4
Real compensation per hour.....	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.0	103.5	103.6	102.5	101.6	101.9
Unit labor costs.....	109.7	108.6	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.1	106.7	106.7	106.1	106.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.4	108.5	108.1	110.3	112.3	114.7	115.6	116.1	118.0	117.0	118.9	121.5	121.2
Implicit price deflator.....	108.0	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.8	111.5	112.2	112.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	103.3	100.7	102.2	104.2	106.6	108.9	108.5	108.4	107.5	108.1	109.0	108.2	-
Compensation per hour.....	113.2	111.4	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.1	116.0	117.3	117.5	117.6	-
Real compensation per hour.....	103.4	102.4	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.2	103.7	104.0	103.2	103.0	102.2	101.5	-
Total unit costs.....	111.9	114.4	114.5	112.4	110.1	107.4	107.3	107.6	108.3	108.7	108.1	109.0	-
Unit labor costs.....	109.6	110.6	111.0	109.7	107.6	105.6	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.5	107.9	108.7	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	117.9	124.3	123.7	119.6	116.6	112.0	109.9	108.6	109.1	109.3	108.8	109.8	-
Unit profits.....	88.3	81.2	75.0	83.6	96.2	114.8	117.7	121.5	121.2	122.4	130.4	132.8	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.8	109.5	107.0	107.2	109.6	113.0	112.5	113.0	113.3	113.8	116.2	117.7	-
Implicit price deflator.....	108.9	110.2	109.5	108.8	108.3	108.3	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.0	112.0	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.0	101.7	103.2	106.5	108.3	109.6	111.0	111.6	112.9	114.1	113.5	115.0	114.9
Compensation per hour.....	112.6	112.8	114.9	115.3	116.2	115.4	116.5	117.0	117.6	118.8	118.2	118.0	118.4
Real compensation per hour.....	102.9	103.6	105.1	104.5	104.6	103.6	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.3	102.7	101.8	101.9
Unit labor costs.....	110.4	110.9	111.3	108.3	107.3	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.2	104.1	104.1	102.6	103.0

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.....	73.4	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.5	104.5	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	101.6	102.0	102.1	95.7	94.5	95.1	97.1	100.0	100.8	101.6	94.5	81.6	—
Multifactor productivity.....	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.2	100.6	96.3	89.3	—
Output.....	92.1	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.6	103.8	99.2	86.8	—
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	83.0	—
Capital services.....	90.7	94.1	96.8	98.4	99.3	99.7	99.4	100.0	100.8	102.2	105.1	106.4	—
Energy.....	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	100.1	104.0	92.2	—
Nonenergy materials.....	102.4	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.2	98.3	93.4	85.9	—
Purchased business services.....	104.2	105.2	103.8	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	105.6	93.0	88.1	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.2	100.6	96.3	89.3	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1966	1976	1986	1996	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	44.9	56.6	65.7	76.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	105.7	110.0	110.5
Compensation per hour.....	11.0	23.2	46.4	66.9	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.5	115.8	118.0
Real compensation per hour.....	60.4	72.7	78.8	82.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.2	103.3	103.6	102.4
Unit labor costs.....	24.5	41.1	70.5	87.8	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	107.4	105.3	106.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	22.0	36.8	63.1	84.7	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	109.6	116.3	120.7
Implicit price deflator.....	23.5	39.4	67.6	86.6	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	108.3	109.6	112.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	47.0	58.2	66.6	76.9	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.1	105.5	109.8	110.6
Compensation per hour.....	11.2	23.5	46.8	67.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.4	115.8	118.0
Real compensation per hour.....	61.5	73.4	79.5	83.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.3	103.7	102.4
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	40.3	70.3	87.5	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	107.5	105.4	106.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.7	62.1	83.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	109.8	116.1	119.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	38.5	67.1	86.0	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.4	109.6	111.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.2	55.5	64.6	75.7	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.5	102.9	103.4	108.3	—
Compensation per hour.....	12.6	25.6	49.8	68.9	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.4	115.6	—
Real compensation per hour.....	69.1	80.1	84.7	85.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.5	—
Total unit costs.....	25.3	44.5	76.6	89.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.8	107.6	—
Unit labor costs.....	27.2	46.2	77.2	90.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.7	106.8	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.4	40.1	75.0	85.4	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	121.0	109.9	—
Unit profits.....	38.6	42.7	53.6	92.5	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	84.1	118.8	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	41.0	67.6	87.9	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.3	113.0	—
Implicit price deflator.....	27.0	44.2	73.7	89.8	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	109.0	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	65.9	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.4	104.9	111.3	114.4
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	66.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.8	116.6	118.3
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	82.2	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.6	104.5	104.4	102.7
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.7	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.4	105.2	109.4	104.8	103.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	88.7	84.9	91.4	100.0	104.3	110.4	118.7	110.0	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	92.0	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	109.9	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mining													
21	Mining.....	98.1	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.....	87.1	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.....	87.1	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.....	95.6	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.4	101.2	94.5	95.0	92.7	-
2121	Coal mining.....	99.0	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	80.1	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	79.7	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.6	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	98.2	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.....	98.2	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.....	98.2	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.....	100.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	88.9	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	92.2	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.8	-
3111	Animal food.....	78.2	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.....	94.2	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.....	99.1	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.....	86.6	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.1	103.3	97.7	-
3115	Dairy products.....	88.4	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.....	93.8	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.....	77.4	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.....	95.9	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.8	-
3119	Other food products.....	99.8	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.....	105.7	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	111.1	-
3121	Beverages.....	91.3	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.....	135.8	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	117.4	-
313	Textile mills.....	86.5	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.....	78.3	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.7	114.8	106.6	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	91.1	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.....	85.3	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	84.0	-
314	Textile product mills.....	95.0	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	99.6	98.5	87.1	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	93.6	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.....	102.6	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	98.5	-
315	Apparel.....	110.0	116.6	116.9	100.0	106.6	94.2	94.4	86.0	55.5	52.5	43.6	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	93.7	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.....	111.8	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.....	128.2	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.....	128.8	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.....	141.3	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.1	144.4	120.0	-
3162	Footwear.....	116.7	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	122.4	-
3169	Other leather products.....	136.1	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	156.2	132.4	-
321	Wood products.....	90.3	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.....	91.0	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.....	89.3	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	-
3219	Other wood products.....	91.5	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.....	91.5	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.....	83.8	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.6	115.5	113.8	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	95.1	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.....	92.3	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.....	92.3	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.....	91.0	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.....	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1	-
325	Chemicals.....	90.5	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.1	102.3	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	93.1	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.....	89.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	91.6	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	87.9	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.3	132.8	151.4	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	98.3	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.....	91.5	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.....	75.0	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.....	90.2	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.....	89.2	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.3	102.6	101.7	-
3261	Plastics products.....	88.6	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	100.2	99.1	-
3262	Rubber products.....	93.6	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.0	111.8	111.3	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	100.1	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.....	105.9	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^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
3272	Glass and glass products.....	98.7	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.....	103.2	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.....	105.8	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.....	92.0	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.6	106.2	-
331	Primary metals.....	89.2	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.....	84.0	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.....	96.8	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.....	83.1	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.....	101.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.8	109.4	105.7	94.9	117.6	122.7	105.0	-
3315	Foundries.....	89.0	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.6	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	93.1	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	89.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.7	126.1	117.5	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	95.3	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.....	96.6	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.....	97.4	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	99.7	-
3325	Hardware.....	91.2	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.....	88.7	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.....	91.2	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.....	86.7	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.....	93.4	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	112.7	-
333	Machinery.....	89.6	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.....	90.0	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.9	127.4	113.2	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	89.6	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.....	112.5	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.....	92.7	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	110.6	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	89.3	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.....	84.7	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.....	89.7	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.....	79.5	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.....	65.3	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.4	369.3	368.1	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	105.9	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.....	80.4	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.....	66.0	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.1	164.3	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	90.4	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.....	98.0	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.....	93.9	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	108.1	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.3	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.4	125.3	124.2	-
3352	Household appliances.....	79.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	120.0	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	96.5	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.....	100.6	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	96.4	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	93.2	86.8	89.2	100.0	109.0	107.9	113.3	114.9	126.2	120.4	117.3	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	97.4	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.....	98.6	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.9	103.9	96.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	84.6	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.....	103.6	92.2	97.3	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.1	110.3	113.6	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	79.7	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.....	86.3	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.6	121.5	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.4	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.....	91.0	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.....	93.3	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.....	85.1	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.....	92.2	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.1	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	87.4	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.....	87.2	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	121.2	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	89.1	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.....	90.0	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	112.9	115.0	117.8	118.1	115.5	112.7	122.8
423	Durable goods.....	84.5	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.7	124.6	129.3	128.7	126.5	116.4	133.3
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	90.3	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.7	114.8	120.7	132.5	131.8	114.8	97.7	118.9
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	88.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.1	121.1	115.6	97.9	96.5	106.2
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.2	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.9	118.2	117.0	117.4	110.7	123.0
4234	Commercial equipment.....	59.1	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.9	134.9	154.5	168.0	181.9	199.7	205.1	236.7
4235	Metals and minerals.....	97.4	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.7	111.2	108.3	104.4	97.9	89.9	78.8	85.3
4236	Electric goods.....	79.9	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.7	123.3	129.2	138.0	136.5	144.5	145.4	175.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	101.8	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.4	112.7	115.0	120.7	120.8	114.0	102.6	114.4
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	102.5	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.4	112.7	120.8	123.5	118.1	121.9	102.4	113.8

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	90.6	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.8	112.1	111.4	102.9	98.8	96.7	87.7	87.7
424	Nondurable goods.....	95.2	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	115.1	115.9	113.3	116.6	120.8
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.3	111.4	118.0	113.2	119.8	103.5	102.4	99.7
4242	Druggists' goods.....	103.7	95.7	94.6	100.0	121.0	137.5	156.3	164.7	165.7	170.8	185.2	188.6
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	85.7	88.7	93.9	100.0	105.0	111.7	122.9	125.1	127.1	125.8	122.7	123.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	102.5	103.9	103.4	100.0	107.8	108.7	109.6	111.4	115.1	110.5	113.6	123.0
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	102.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.7	108.5	107.4	110.4	110.8	113.8	120.2	131.6
4246	Chemicals.....	99.4	95.5	94.1	100.0	106.2	107.7	103.1	100.4	103.8	105.4	93.5	106.4
4247	Petroleum.....	68.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	102.1	113.9	110.2	105.6	99.5	96.0	100.1	99.3
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	98.9	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.0	98.5	100.2	103.3	105.0	99.0	100.3	93.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	100.9	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.9	110.6	112.6	108.7	101.7	98.9	104.4	106.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	89.7	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.6	116.7	119.9	117.2	118.0	122.6
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	96.0	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.4	95.8	100.0
4411	Automobile dealers.....	99.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.6	106.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	85.9	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.9	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	90.8	97.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	99.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.2	105.4	103.1	98.6	95.0	92.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	85.7	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.9	117.4	123.5	123.8	129.0	135.7
4421	Furniture stores.....	85.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.5	117.0	119.7	117.0	119.8	124.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	85.4	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.6	116.6	118.3	127.8	131.8	140.1	149.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	94.2	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.0	110.8	110.0	111.0	112.0	111.5	106.6	117.9
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	95.0	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	110.8	108.5	103.3	113.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	89.2	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.7	153.9
445	Food and beverage stores.....	97.3	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.3	113.8	115.6
4451	Grocery stores.....	97.8	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.7	112.1
4452	Specialty food stores.....	91.6	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.0	111.1	113.2	123.0	129.8	125.4	131.9	131.2
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	90.0	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.2	115.9	126.5	131.0	139.4	130.1	131.8	147.2
446	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
447	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	86.9	94.1	96.3	100.0	106.0	106.3	112.3	122.6	132.2	137.3	134.2	140.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	84.0	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.5	104.0	112.1	122.9	134.1	144.2	143.8	148.4
4482	Shoe stores.....	83.8	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.3	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.6	110.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	103.2	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.3	118.0	125.7	137.1	125.5	116.6	129.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	89.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.4	131.6	128.1	129.0	137.6	150.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	88.0	95.2	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.2	131.3	140.1	136.5	136.9	146.9	159.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.6	94.5	101.2	100.0	101.9	111.1	119.0	113.6	109.4	111.2	116.4	130.0
452	General merchandise stores.....	87.8	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.2	109.5	113.3	116.8	117.7	116.0	118.6	119.0
4521	Department stores.....	102.0	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	97.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	73.2	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.3	107.8	112.0	115.0	121.7	119.0	122.7	125.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	93.4	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.7	114.6	125.8	129.6	126.7	120.5	128.8
4531	Florists.....	102.2	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.7	110.6	125.4	113.1	121.5	129.0	152.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	84.2	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	128.5	143.4	151.8	150.8	156.7	162.9
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	79.8	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	122.9	132.6	119.7	139.5
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	109.2	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.9	101.2	104.1	114.9	117.6	106.2	94.9	100.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	70.8	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.8	121.4	126.1	148.8	163.0	166.7	175.1	189.7
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	67.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.2	134.1	145.3	175.9	196.4	187.3	195.6	216.9
4542	Vending machine operators.....	115.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.3	117.0	126.1	111.5	124.4
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	77.2	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.4	94.7	87.5	93.4	96.6	101.0	105.7	101.5
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	94.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.6	140.7	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	78.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.7	-
484	Truck transportation.....	97.9	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.6	99.0	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	92.6	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.....	91.4	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.....	92.7	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.....	117.8	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.....	96.6	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.....	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	85.4	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	100.8	95.8	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	88.2	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^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	83.0	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.3	102.8	102.4	102.8	101.4	100.7	102.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	119.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.7	96.9	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	99.2	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.....	99.5	102.9	101.1	100.0	105.0	99.6	97.3	100.8	102.0	99.5	97.9	-
5112	Software publishers.....	105.8	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.....	102.0	106.7	101.8	100.0	100.8	104.0	111.0	118.6	124.8	120.1	128.0	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	98.9	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.....	97.3	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.....	107.2	108.8	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.5	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	93.3	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	125.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	66.6	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.....	90.6	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.....	97.9	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.....	106.1	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.....	99.3	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.....	95.0	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.8	82.8	82.8	79.2	87.3	83.0	81.2	-
54131	Architectural services.....	99.3	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	97.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.4	116.7	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	86.6	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.2	114.5	115.2	118.7	124.6	126.9	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	112.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.6	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	79.8	76.9	85.2	100.0	107.9	120.7	126.8	146.4	176.5	203.2	203.9	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	90.5	93.6	90.3	100.0	125.5	151.0	173.8	186.2	217.8	220.0	226.2	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	93.4	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.....	90.6	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.5	114.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	98.6	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.8	121.7	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	79.4	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.....	98.8	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.4	99.1	109.6	99.7	107.2	107.9	99.4	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	92.8	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.....	96.8	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.1	105.6	106.9	106.9	105.9	105.3	-
721	Accommodation.....	94.1	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.4	111.3	109.4	109.3	109.6	109.0	107.2	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	94.0	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.....	96.7	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.2	104.4	106.0	105.9	104.8	105.1	107.1
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	96.5	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.8	100.5	100.8	103.6
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	97.8	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.0	104.6	106.3	106.5	106.8	108.2	111.1
7223	Special food services.....	91.7	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.3	110.9	113.7	113.0	106.4	101.1
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	96.0	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.1	112.1	122.0	122.4	117.9	122.4	121.1
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	102.3	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.....	102.9	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.....	98.4	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.....	109.2	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.....	93.4	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.....	79.7	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.....	93.6	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.....	101.6	98.8	101.1	100.0	98.9	104.2	111.5	115.6	108.7	109.7	119.0	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	75.9	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.

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

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/flscompare.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/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/flic/flscompare.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/flic/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	133.6	132.5	139.1	147.1
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4	113.2
Belgium.....	50.5	74.8	87.1	93.9	95.1	94.4	98.2	97.5	101.5	105.1	106.7	107.3	111.3	111.5	113.6	117.3
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.4	104.8	106.3	107.3	104.5	105.4	110.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0	176.1
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4	135.2
Finland.....	28.9	48.0	65.8	71.1	75.3	80.8	90.4	93.9	106.3	113.4	118.8	132.7	145.3	140.6	120.9	140.8
France.....	46.4	64.8	77.7	81.9	86.0	89.6	95.0	96.2	103.4	107.3	112.1	116.4	119.4	115.4	113.1	122.1
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	121.5	124.8	119.1	108.2	115.6
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.9	93.8	100.4
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	90.3	91.2	93.5	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	131.3	119.5	136.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.4	52.1	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.1	130.7	145.7	156.2	157.3	159.1	172.9
Netherlands.....	49.7	69.4	82.0	84.3	86.4	89.9	96.8	97.2	102.4	109.4	114.6	119.1	125.3	122.7	117.0	127.6
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1	123.7
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0	139.4
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4	113.5
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	142.6	134.3	124.4	141.1
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4	175.5
United Kingdom.....	45.6	70.3	81.2	82.0	83.0	87.4	93.3	96.9	104.5	111.2	116.3	120.6	124.7	125.2	120.6	125.6
Output																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	123.8	117.8	107.6	113.8
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2	106.6
Belgium.....	67.2	86.8	89.5	94.1	95.7	96.0	100.5	100.8	98.8	102.4	102.4	102.6	105.8	104.8	96.1	99.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5	87.1
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3	165.4
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6	99.9
Finland.....	39.8	53.8	60.3	68.1	74.7	80.9	92.2	96.3	102.8	107.7	112.3	126.9	140.5	135.6	101.9	114.9
France.....	75.3	82.8	86.6	89.7	93.7	96.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	106.3	108.8	104.2	95.7	99.1
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	114.1	118.4	113.6	93.1	103.6
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.4	82.6	86.4
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	125.5	100.8	117.6
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.3	165.7
Netherlands.....	59.3	76.9	85.1	87.7	90.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	102.9	105.1	108.7	115.1	113.4	103.6	111.2
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3	119.6
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.7	181.2
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9	89.7
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	126.5	103.7	119.9
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5	192.0
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.1	93.3
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.2	92.6	88.9	77.4	77.4
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7	94.1
Belgium.....	133.1	116.0	102.8	100.3	100.6	101.7	102.4	103.4	97.3	97.4	95.9	95.6	95.1	94.0	84.6	85.1
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.2	92.3	89.0	78.2	79.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.8	107.4	103.6	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7	93.9
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0	73.9
Finland.....	137.6	112.1	91.7	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.6	96.8	95.0	94.5	95.6	96.7	96.4	84.3	81.6
France.....	162.4	127.8	111.3	109.5	109.1	107.9	105.4	104.4	97.6	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.1	90.3	84.6	81.2
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	111.7	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.4	86.1	89.6
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.4	88.1	86.0
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.3	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	102.2	84.5	92.4	98.8	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	95.8
Netherlands.....	119.2	110.9	103.8	103.9	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	96.8	94.0	91.7	91.3	91.9	92.4	88.6	87.2
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3	96.7
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1	130.0
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0	79.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	93.6	94.2	83.4	85.0
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4	109.4
United Kingdom.....	172.1	135.0	119.6	121.4	120.9	115.9	111.1	105.5	95.4	91.6	87.5	85.7	83.3	80.5	74.7	74.3

See notes at end of table.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	119.0	123.9	126.7	123.7
Belgium.....	80.8	93.6	97.0	95.1	95.3	97.3	95.1	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.1	100.7	100.8	103.9	108.3	104.8
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.5	107.7	110.3	113.0	117.6	114.8	109.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.5	81.8
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2	102.5
Finland.....	75.2	126.4	118.0	114.8	112.9	109.0	101.6	104.6	96.8	94.3	93.9	87.0	81.8	86.9	103.5	92.0
France.....	60.7	99.1	102.2	102.2	98.2	97.4	96.7	98.0	99.1	98.7	97.8	97.8	97.3	103.4	108.6	102.7
Germany.....	65.7	85.5	100.8	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.2	87.7	94.4	109.2	100.4
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.2	133.7	127.6
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	74.9	83.2	72.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.3
Netherlands.....	86.0	91.0	93.9	95.3	96.8	96.3	93.8	97.5	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	106.4	98.2
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0	117.2
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.1	77.7
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.1	122.0	125.5	119.7
Sweden.....	67.2	123.3	110.6	110.9	108.1	102.2	99.0	106.1	96.5	89.2	86.6	82.2	85.0	92.6	104.0	89.5
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7	70.2
United Kingdom.....	52.6	84.3	88.2	90.7	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.6	100.7	99.1	100.3	102.2	102.4	104.2	112.0	110.9
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.5	183.6	194.6	184.7	209.3
Belgium.....	118.0	119.5	140.5	113.3	112.0	109.6	92.9	93.7	120.1	128.9	129.2	133.8	146.2	161.8	159.6	147.0
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.5	139.6	152.7	165.3	173.2	158.0	167.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	152.0	140.1
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8	143.6
Finland.....	126.8	207.9	170.0	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	135.3	152.6	129.0
France.....	99.7	126.2	142.2	121.5	115.5	109.7	94.5	92.8	118.7	129.8	128.8	130.0	141.2	161.1	160.1	144.1
Germany.....	74.7	109.4	145.6	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	118.6	127.2	147.0	161.0	140.8
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.1	91.0	127.0	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.8	197.1	179.0
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	90.7	111.2	102.9
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.7	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	107.0	117.1
Netherlands.....	100.8	116.5	136.4	113.7	113.8	108.5	91.6	92.3	121.6	130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	152.8	156.8	137.8
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8	154.7
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.1	102.1
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.5	190.1	185.0	168.0
Sweden.....	154.3	202.4	150.7	141.0	132.2	120.1	105.0	99.8	116.1	118.1	112.7	108.4	122.4	136.8	132.2	120.8
Taiwan.....	66.4	139.3	160.4	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3	77.0
United Kingdom.....	81.4	100.1	92.7	98.9	106.5	104.9	97.5	93.5	109.5	120.8	121.6	125.4	136.5	128.6	116.7	114.1
Hourly compensation																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.6	129.1	131.2
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.9	132.2	141.1	140.0
Belgium.....	40.8	70.1	84.5	89.3	90.6	91.8	93.5	96.5	101.9	103.0	104.8	108.0	112.2	115.8	123.0	123.0
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.2	122.9	121.0	120.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.1	144.0
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9	138.6
Finland.....	21.8	60.6	77.6	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	129.5
France.....	28.2	64.1	79.4	83.7	84.4	87.3	91.9	94.3	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	122.9	125.4
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	81.2	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.4	112.4	118.1	116.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	121.1	125.4	128.1
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.4	99.5	98.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	72.7	79.3	79.6	85.2	89.1	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2
Netherlands.....	42.8	63.1	77.0	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.3
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4	144.9
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.3	99.9	108.3
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.6	133.4	136.1	136.0
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.8	81.6	84.7	87.4	90.7	94.9	104.4	107.2	110.8	114.1	121.2	124.4	129.4	126.3
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9	123.3
United Kingdom.....	24.0	59.3	71.6	74.4	80.1	85.2	90.2	94.6	105.2	110.1	116.7	123.2	127.7	130.4	135.0	139.3

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, 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 SECTOR ⁵													
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 fishing ⁵													
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	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.