

NEWS RELEASE



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USDL-09-1478

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PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS

Third Quarter 2009, Revised

Nonfarm business sector labor productivity increased at an 8.1 percent annual rate during the third quarter of 2009, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today (chart 1, tables A and 2). This was the largest gain in productivity since the third quarter of 2003, and reflects a 2.9 percent increase in output and a 4.8 percent decline in hours worked. (All quarterly percent changes in this release are seasonally adjusted annual rates.)

Labor productivity is calculated by dividing an index of real output by an index of the combined hours worked of all persons, including employees, proprietors, and unpaid family workers. The productivity measures released today were based on more recent and more complete data than were available for the preliminary report issued last month (see Revised measures, page 2).

Chart 1. Output per hour, nonfarm business, all persons, 2004Q1 – 2009Q3

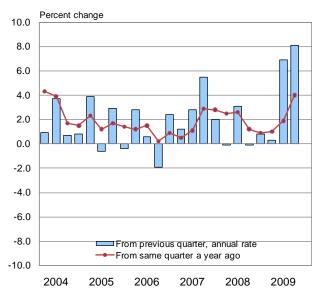
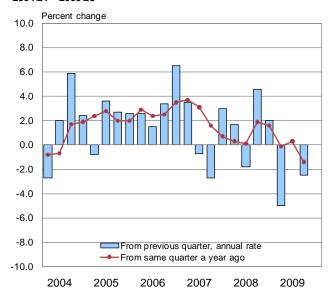


Chart 2. Unit labor costs, nonfarm business, all persons, 2004Q1 – 2009Q3



Unit labor costs in nonfarm businesses fell 2.5 percent in the third quarter of 2009, as productivity grew at a faster rate (8.1 percent) than hourly compensation (5.4 percent). Unit labor costs declined 1.4 percent over the last four quarters (chart 2, tables A and 2). BLS defines unit labor costs as the ratio of hourly compensation to labor productivity; increases in hourly compensation tend to increase unit labor costs and increases in output per hour tend to reduce them.

Manufacturing sector productivity grew 13.4 percent in the third quarter of 2009, as output rose 8.4 percent and hours worked fell 4.4 percent (tables A and 3). The third quarter gain in manufacturing productivity was the largest in the series, which begins in the second quarter of 1987. Over the last four quarters, manufacturing productivity grew 3.0 percent. **Manufacturing unit labor costs** fell 6.1 percent in the third quarter of 2009, but rose 3.0 percent over the last four quarters.

The data sources and methods used in the preparation of the manufacturing output series differ from those used in preparing the business and nonfarm business output series, and these measures are not directly comparable. See Technical Notes for more information on data sources (page 4).

Revised measures

Table B presents previous and revised productivity and related measures for the major sectors: business, nonfarm business and manufacturing, for the second and third quarters of 2009.

In the **third quarter of 2009**, nonfarm business productivity was revised down from 9.5 percent to 8.1 percent, reflecting a downward revision to output and an upward revision to hours. Unit labor costs declined 2.5 percent rather than falling 5.2 percent as previously reported; this upward revision was due both to the downward revision to productivity and the 1.6 percentage-point upward revision to hourly compensation. In the manufacturing sector, upward revisions to both output and hours affected productivity, which was revised slightly down by 0.2 percentage point.

In the **second quarter of 2009,** nonfarm business productivity was not revised. However, unit labor costs were revised to show zero growth during the second quarter rather than decreasing 6.1 percent as previously reported. This upward revision to unit labor costs was due solely to the large upward revision to hourly compensation. In the manufacturing sector, second quarter productivity was not revised; unit labor costs were revised upward by 1.3 percentage points.

The preliminary Productivity and Costs press release for fourth-quarter 2009 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 4, 2010 at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Table A. Revised third-c same quarter a				•	•	. , .	•	,			
		Nonfarı	m					Durab	ole	Nondu	ırable
Sector		Busine			siness		acturing		facturing	Manuf	acturing
	Q to	Q	Y to Y	Q to Q	Y to Y	Q to Q	Y to Y	Q to Q	Y to Y	Q to Q	Y to Y
Productivity	8.	-	4.0	8.5	4.0	13.4	3.0	20.3	-1.1	6.1	4.9
Output	2.		-3.7	3.1	-3.6	8.4	-10.7	13.1	-16.8	4.2	-4.4
Hours	-4.	8	-7.4	-5.0	-7.3	-4.4	-13.3	-6.0	-15.9	-1.8	-8.9
Hourly compensation	-	4	2.5	5.8	2.5	6.5	6.1	7.3	7.4	5.5	4.3
Real hourly compensation	1.		4.1	2.1	4.1	2.8	7.7	3.5	9.1	1.8	5.9
Unit labor costs	-2.	.5	-1.4	-2.4	-1.5	-6.1	3.0	-10.9	8.6	-0.5	-0.6
Table B. Revised and p	revious measu	res for	r: third qu	arter and s	econd qua	rter 2009					
		Nonfarı	m					Durab	ole	Nondu	ırable
Sector		Busine	SS	Bus	siness	Manufa	cturing	Manu	facturing	Manuf	acturing
	Revise	d Pi	revious	Revised	Previous	Revised	Previous	Revised	Previous	Revised	Previous
			Perce	ent change,	annual rate	, third quarter 2	2009				
Productivity	8.	.1	9.5	8.5	9.8	13.4	13.6	20.3	21.2	6.1	5.5
Output	2.	9	4.0	3.1	4.1	8.4	7.7	13.1	12.4	4.2	3.4
Hours	-4.	8	-5.0	-5.0	-5.1	-4.4	-5.2	-6.0	-7.2	-1.8	-2.0
Hourly compensation	5.	4	3.8	5.8	4.2	6.5	5.5	7.3	6.0	5.5	5.2
Real hourly compensation	1.		0.2	2.1	0.5	2.8	1.9	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.6
Unit labor costs	-2.	.5	-5.2	-2.4	-5.1	-6.1	-7.1	-10.9	-12.5	-0.5	-0.3
			Percen	it change, a	nnual rate,	second quarte	r 2009				
Productivity	6.	.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	3.6	3.7	5.3	5.2
Output	-1.	.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-8.1	-8.1	-16.0	-15.9	0.0	-0.2
Hours	-7.	.5	-7.5	-7.4	-7.4	-13.9	-13.9	-18.9	-18.9	-5.1	-5.1
Hourly compensation	6		0.3	6.7	0.2	6.5	5.1	11.5	7.9	-0.7	1.3
Real hourly compensation	5.		-1.0	5.3	-1.1	5.1	3.7	10.0	6.5	-2.0	0.0
Unit labor costs	0.	.0	-6.1	-0.2	-6.2	-0.3	-1.6	7.6	4.1	-5.8	-3.7
Table C. Nonfinancial of	corporations: p	relimir	nary third	quarter an	d revised s	second quarte	r 2009 pro	ductivity ar	nd cost meas	ures	
				Hourly	/	Real hourly	Ĺ	Init labor		Implic	cit price
Pro	oductivity O	utput	Hours	comp	ensation	compensation	n c	osts	Unit profits	deflat	tor
			Perce	ent change,	annual rate	, third quarter 2	2009				
Q to Q	5.3	0.2	-4.8	5.2		1.5		-0.1	7.8		1.6
Y to Y		6.7	-7.7	2.3		3.9		1.2	-6.2		1.2
			Percen	t change, a	nnual rate,	second quarter	r 2009				
Revised	8.4	0.6	-8.3	4.5	ŕ	3.2		-3.6	21.0		1.3
Previous		2.2	-8.3	1.8		0.5		-4.5	23.0		1.3

TECHNICAL NOTES

Labor Hours: Hours data for the labor productivity and cost measures include hours for all persons working in the sector—wage and salary workers, the self-employed and unpaid family workers. The primary source of hours and employment data is the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which provides monthly survey data on the number of jobs held by wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments. The CES also provides average weekly paid hours of production and nonsupervisory workers in these establishments. Weekly paid hours are adjusted to hours at work using data from the National Compensation Survey (NCS). The BLS Hours at Work survey, conducted for this purpose, was used for earlier years. The Office of Productivity and Technology estimates average weekly hours at work for nonproduction and supervisory workers using information from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the CES, and the NCS.

Data from the CPS are used for farm labor, nonfarm proprietors, and nonfarm unpaid family workers. Estimates of labor input for government enterprises are derived from the CPS, the CES, and the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce.

The CES measures jobs, counting a person who is employed by two or more establishments at each place of employment. In contrast, the CPS features measures of employment that count each person only once and classify each person according to his or her primary job; hours worked at all jobs by that person accrue to his or her primary job. However, the CPS also collects more detailed information on employment and hours worked at primary jobs and all other jobs, separately. The BLS productivity measures use the more detailed information on employment and hours to assign all hours worked to the correct industrial sector and avoid duplicating hours data from the CES.

Output: Business sector output is a chain-type, current-weighted index constructed after excluding from gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, and private households (including owner-occupied housing). Corresponding exclusions also are made in labor inputs. Business output accounted for about 77 percent of the value of GDP in 2005. Nonfarm business, which excludes farming, accounted for about 76 percent of GDP in 2005.

Annual indexes for manufacturing and its durable and nondurable goods components are constructed by deflating current-dollar industry value of production data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census with deflators from the BLS. These deflators are based on data from the BLS producer price program and other sources. The industry shipments are aggregated using annual weights, and intrasector transactions are removed. Quarterly manufacturing output measures are based on the index of industrial production prepared monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, adjusted to be consistent with annual indexes of manufacturing sector output prepared by BLS. Durables include the following 3-digit NAICS industries: wood product manufacturing; nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing; primary metal manufacturing; fabricated metal product manufacturing; machinery manufacturing; computer and electronic product manufacturing; electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing; transportation equipment manufacturing; furniture and related product manufacturing; and miscellaneous manufacturing. Nondurables include: food manufacturing; beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; textile mills; textile product mills; apparel manufacturing; leather and allied product manufacturing; paper manufacturing; printing and related support activities; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; chemical manufacturing; and plastics and rubber products manufacturing.

Nonfinancial corporate output is a chain-type, current-weighted index calculated on the basis of the costs incurred and the incomes earned from production. The output measure excludes the following outputs from GDP: general government; nonprofit institutions; private households; unincorporated business; and those corporations classified as offices of bank holding companies, offices of other holding companies, or offices in the finance and insurance sector. Nonfinancial corporations accounted for about 50 percent of the value of GDP in 2005.

Productivity: These productivity measures describe the relationship between real output and the labor time involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per hour. Although these measures relate output to hours at work of all persons

engaged in a sector, they do not measure the specific contribution of labor, capital, or any other factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effects of many influences, including changes in technology; capital investment; level of output; utilization of capacity, energy, and materials; the organization of production; managerial skill; and the characteristics and effort of the work force.

Labor Compensation: Estimates of labor compensation by major sector, required for measures of hourly compensation and unit labor costs, are based primarily on employee compensation data from the NIPA, prepared by the BEA. The compensation of employees in general government, nonprofit institutions and private households are subtracted from compensation of domestic employees to derive employee compensation for the business sector. The labor compensation of proprietors cannot be explicitly identified and must be estimated. This is done by assuming that proprietors have the same hourly compensation as employees in the same sector. The quarterly labor productivity and cost measures do not contain estimates of compensation for unpaid family workers.

Unit Labor Costs: The measures of unit labor costs in this release describe the relationship between compensation per hour and productivity, or real output per hour, and can be used as an indicator of inflationary pressure on producers. Increases in hourly compensation increase unit labor costs; labor productivity increases offset compensation increases and lower unit labor costs.

Presentation of the data: The quarterly data in this release are presented in three ways; as index number series where 1992=100, as percent changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and as percent changes from the previous quarter presented at a compound annual rate. Annual data are presented both as index number series and percent changes from the previous year.

The index numbers and rates of change reported in the productivity and costs news release are rounded to one decimal place. All percent changes in this release and on the BLS web site are calculated using index numbers to three decimal places. These index numbers are available at the BLS web site, http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm, or by contacting the BLS Division of Major Sector Productivity. (Telephone 202-691-5606 or email DPRWEB@BLS.GOV)

Information in this release will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5606; Federal Relay Service number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Business sector: Productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted $\[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$

		hour of all persons		persons	hour (1)	hour (2)	costs		
					dexes 1992=1				
2007	I	139.0	168.4	121.2	175.2	122.7	126.0	136.7	130.0
2007	II		169.8			122.4	125.9		
	III		171.4		177.8	122.6	125.1		131.4
	IV		172.3	120.8	179.6	122.1	125.9	141.9	
	ANNUAL	141.0	170.5	120.9	177.3	122.4	125.7	140.0	131.0
2008		142.7	171.7		180.3		126.3		132.1
	II		172.2	119.8	181.0	120.4	125.9		132.5
	III		170.6		183.0	119.9	127.2		134.0
	IV	144.2	167.4	116.1	184.2	123.3	127.7	143.6	133.6
	ANNUAL	143.6	170.5	118.7	182.1	121.1	126.8	143.6	133.0
2009	I	144.3 146.7	163.6	113.4	182.0	122.6	126.1	148.1	134.3
		146.7	163.2	111.3	r184.9	r124.1	r126.1	r147.9	134.2
	III	r149.7	r164.5	r109.9	r187.6	r124.8	r125.3	r149.4	r134.3
					evious quart				
2007	I	0.9	0.8	-0.1	4.4 3.1	0.6 -1.1	3.5 -0.4	4.8	4.0
	II		3.5	0.0	3.1	-1.1	-0.4	8.0	2.8
	III	5.5	3.7	-1.7	3.0 4.3	0.6 -1.4	-2.4	7.4	1.4
	IV	1.6	2.1	0.5	4.3	-1.4	2.6	0.2	1.6
	ANNUAL	1.8	2.2	0.4	4.2	1.3	2.4	3.0	2.6
2008	I	0.2	-1.3	-1.5	1.5	-3.0	1.3	-0.5	0.6
	II	3.1	1.1	-1.9	1.6 4.5	-2.8	-1.5 4.2	5.9	1.4
	III	0.3	-3.7	-4.0	4.5	-1.6	4.2	4.5	
	IV	0.8	-7.2	-8.0	2.6	12.0	1.8	-4.9	-1.0
	ANNUAL	1.9	0.0	-1.9	2.7	-1.1	0.8	2.6	1.5
2009	Т	0.2	-8.7	-8.9	-4.7	-2.4	-4.9	13.3	2.1
	II		-1.0	-7.4	r6.7	r5.3	r-0.2	r-0.5	-0.3
	III	r8.5	r3.1	r-5.0	r5.8	r2.1	r-2.4	r4.2	r0.2
					 responding q			ear	
2007	I	0.3	1.5	1.1	4.0	1.6	3.7	1.6	2.9
	II		2.0			1.7	3.3		2.8
	III	3.0	3.0	0.0	4.8	2.4	1.7	3.3	2.4
	IV	2.9	2.5	-0.3	3.7	-0.3	0.8	5.1	2.5
	ANNUAL	1.8	2.2	0.4	4.2	1.3	2.4	3.0	2.6
2008	I	2.7	2.0	-0.7	2.9	-1.2	0.2	3.7	1.6
	II	2.6	1.4	-1.2	2.6	-1.7	0.0	3.2	1.2
	III	1.3	-0.5	-1.7	2.9	-2.2	1.6	2.5	2.0
	IV	1.1	-2.8	-3.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3
	ANNUAL	1.9	0.0	-1.9	2.7	-1.1	0.8	2.6	1.5
2009	I	1.1	-4 7	-5.7	0 9	1.1	-0.2	4.5	1.7
_000	II		-5.2	-7 1	r2 2	r3.1	r0.2		1.3
	III	r4.0	r-3.6		r2.5	r4.1	r-1.5	r2.8	r0.3

See footnotes following Table 6.

r=revised

December 3, 2009

Table 2. Nonfarm business sector: Productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted

an	d	Output per hour of all persons		of all		tion per	labor	Unit non- labor pay- ments (3)	price
					dexes 1992=1				
				1110	dexes 1992=1	.00			
2007	I	138.2	168.8			122.1	126.0	138.2	130.5
	II	139.2	170.3	122.4	175.1	121.4	125.8	140.9	131.4
	III	141.1	172.0	121.9	176.3	121.5	125.0	143.3	131.7
	IV	141.8	172.8	121.9	178.5	121.3	125.9	143.0	132.2
	ANNUAL	140.1	171.0	122.1	176.0	121.6	125.7	141.4	131.5
2008	I	141.7	172.0	121.4	179.2	120.5	126.4	142.5	132.3
	II	142.8	172.6	120.8	179.8	119.6	125.9	144.9	132.9
	III	142.8	170.8	119.6	181.8	119.1	127.3	146.6	134.4
	IV			117.0				145.3	
	ANNUAL	142.6	170.7	119.7	181.0	120.4	126.9	144.8	133.5
2009	I	143.2	163.7	114.3	180.9	121.9	126.3	150.5	135.2
	TT	143.2 145.6	163.2	112.1	r183.9	r123.5	r126.3	r150.2	135.1
	III	r148.5	r164.4	r110.7	r186.4	r124.0	r125.5	r152.0	r135.3
		Per			evious quart				
2007	I	1.2	0.9	-0.3	4.7	0.8 -2.1	3.5	3.9	3.6
	II	2.8	3.7	0.9	2.0	-2.1	3.5 -0.7	3.9 8.1	2.7
	III		3.9	-1.5	2.7	0.3	-2.7	7.0	1.1
	IV		1.8	-0.2	2.7	0.3 -0.7	3.0	7.0 -0.9	1.4
	ANNUAL	1.8	2.3	0.5	4.2	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
2008	т	-0.1	-1.7	-1.6	1.7	-2 8	1.7	-1.5	0.5
2000	II				1.3	-3.0	-1.8 4.6	6.9	1.6
	III		1.3 -4.0	-3.9		-1.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
			-7.6	-8.3	2.9	12.3	2.0	-3.5	-0.2
	ANNUAL	1.8	-0.1	-1.9	2.8	-1.0	1.0	2.4	1.5
2009	_	0.3	0 0	0 0	4 7	2 4	г о	15.0	2.7
2009			-8.8	-9.0	-4.7	-2.4	-5.0	15.2	2.7
	II III	6.9 r8.1	-1.1 r2.9			r5.5 r1.8	r0.0 r-2.5	r-0.8 r5.0	-0.3 r0.5
								 ar	
2007	,								2 7
∠∪∪/	II	0.5 1.1	$\frac{1.5}{2.1}$			1.8	3.7		2.7 2.4
		2.9	3.2	0.2	4.6	2.2		2.8	2.4
	III	2.8	2.6	-0.3	3.6	-0.4	1.6 0.7	4.5	2.2
	ANNUAL	1.8	2.3	0.5	4.2	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
2002	-	2 5	1 0	0.6	2 0	1 2	0 0	2 1	1 4
2008	I		1.9	-0.6	2.9	-1.3	0.3	3.1	1.4
	II	2.6	1.3	-1.3	2.7	-1.5	0.1	2.8	1.1
	III V	1.2 0.9	-0.7 -3.0	-1.9 -4.0	3.1 2.6	-2.0 1.0	1.9 1.6	2.3 1.6	2.0 1.6
	Τ Λ								
	ANNUAL	1.8	-0.1	-1.9	2.8	-1.0	1.0	2.4	1.5
2009	I		-4.8			1.1	-0.1	5.6	2.2
	II		-5.4			r3.3	r0.3		1.7
	III	r4.0	r-3.7	r-7.4	r2.5	r4.1	r-1.4	r3.7	r0.7

See footnotes following Table 6.

r=revised

December 3, 2009

Table 3. Manufacturing sector: Productivity, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs, seasonally adjusted

	Year and	Output per hour of		Hours of all	Compensa- tion per	Real compensa- tion per	Unit labor
	quarter 	all persons	Output 	persons	hour (1)	hour (2)	costs
				Indexes 1992	=100		
2007	I	176.9	148.0	83.7	172.9	121.1	97.7
	II	178.2	149.3	83.8	172.9	119.9	97.0
	III	180.1	150.3	83.4	172.9	119.2	96.0
	IV	181.6	150.4	82.8	175.6	119.4	96.7
	ANNUAL	179.2	149.5	83.4	173.6	119.9	96.9
2008	I	182.8	149.9	82.0	175.7	118.1	96.1
	II	181.6	148.0	81.5	176.9	117.6	97.4
	III	180.3	144.4	80.1	178.8	117.1	99.2
	IV	178.1	137.2	77.0	183.9	123.1	103.2
	ANNUAL	180.7	144.9	80.2	178.7	118.9	98.9
2009	I	177.0	129.1	72.9	183.7	123.7	103.8
2005	II	r179.9	r126.4	70.2	r186.6	r125.3	r103.7
	III	r185.7	r129.0	r69.5	r189.6	r126.1	r102.1
					rter at annual		
2007	I	3.7	1.8	-1.9	8.2	4.2	4.3
	II	3.0	3.4	0.4	0.0	-4.1	-3.0
	III	4.4	2.7	-1.6	0.1	-2.2	-4.1
	IV	3.3	0.3	-2.9	6.5	0.7	3.1
	ANNUAL	3.2	1.3	-1.8	4.3	1.4	1.1
2008	I	2.6	-1.2	-3.7	0.1	-4.3	-2.5
	II	-2.5	-5.2	-2.7	2.8	-1.6	5.4
	III	-2.9	-9.3	-6.5	4.3	-1.7	7.5
	IV	-4.7	-18.4	-14.4	12.0	22.2	17.5
	ANNUAL	0.8	-3.1	-3.9	3.0	-0.8	2.1
2009	I	-2.5	-21.7	-19.8	-0.4	2.0	2.2
	II	6.8	-8.1	-13.9	r6.5	r5.1	r-0.3
	III	r13.4	r8.4	r-4.4	r6.5	r2.8	r-6.1
		Percent chang	ge from corr	esponding qu	arter of previo	us year	
2007	I	2.5	0.4	-2.0	4.3	1.9	1.8
	II	3.3	1.3	-2.0	4.9	2.1	1.5
	III	3.3	1.6	-1.6	4.5	2.1	1.2
	IV	3.6	2.0	-1.5	3.6	-0.4	0.0
	ANNUAL	3.2	1.3	-1.8	4.3	1.4	1.1
2008	I	3.3	1.3	-2.0	1.6	-2.5	-1.7
	II	1.9	-0.9	-2.7	2.3	-1.9	0.4
	III	0.1	-3.9	-4.0	3.4	-1.8	3.3
	IV	-1.9	-8.7	-7.0	4.7	3.1	6.7
	ANNUAL	0.8	-3.1	-3.9	3.0	-0.8	2.1
2009	I	-3.1	-13.9	-11.1	4.6	4.8	8.0
	II	-0.9	-14.6	-13.8		r6.5	r6.5
	III	r3.0	r-10.7	r-13.3	r6.1	r7.7	r3.0

See footnotes following Table 6. r=revised

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Table 4. Durable manufacturing sector: Productivity, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs, seasonally adjusted

	Year	Output per hour of	Out to	Hours of all	Compensa- tion per	Real compensa- tion per	Unit labor
	quarter	all persons	Output 	persons	hour (1)	hour (2)	costs
				Indexes 1992	=100		
2007	I	204.1	180.4	88.4	168.0	117.7	82.
	II	206.9	183.0	88.5	167.3	116.0	80.9
	III	209.7	185.0	88.2	167.5	115.5	79.
	IV	212.9	185.7	87.2	170.1	115.6	79.
	ANNUAL	208.4	183.5	88.1	168.2	116.2	80.
2008	I	213.6	185.3	86.8	169.5	113.9	79.
	II	211.1	181.8	86.1	171.2	113.8	81.3
	III	212.2	178.1	83.9	173.7	113.8	81.8
	IV	204.3	165.1	80.8	178.1	119.2	87.2
	ANNUAL	210.4	177.6	84.4	173.0	115.1	82.2
2009	I	198.7	150.1	75.6	178.4	120.1	89.8
	II	r200.4	r143.7	71.7	r183.3	r123.0	r91.4
	III	r209.9	r148.2	r70.6	r186.5	r124.1	r88.9
		Percent (change from		rter at annual	rate(5)	
2007	I	4.2	1.2	-2.9	10.1	6.0	5.6
	II	5.6	6.0	0.4	-1.7	-5.7	-6.9
	III	5.6	4.4	-1.1	0.4	-1.9	-4.9
	IV	6.3	1.4	-4.5	6.3	0.5	0.1
	ANNUAL	4.0	1.8	-2.1	4.7	1.8	0.7
2008	I	1.2	-0.9	-2.0	-1.4	-5.7	-2.5
	II	-4.6	-7.3	-2.9	4.1	-0.4	9.1
	III	2.2	-7.9	-9.9	5.9	-0.2	3.6
	IV	-14.2	-26.2	-14.1	10.5	20.6	28.8
	ANNUAL	0.9	-3.3	-4.2	2.8	-1.0	1.9
2009	I	-10.5	-31.6	-23.5	0.7	3.1	12.6
	II	r3.6	r-16.0	-18.9	r11.5	r10.0	r7.6
	III	r20.3	r13.1	r-6.0	r7.3	r3.5	r-10.9
		Percent chan	ge from corr	esponding qu	arter of previo		
2007	I	2.6	0.3	-2.3	4.9	2.4	2.2
	II	4.1	1.4	-2.6	5.3	2.6	1.2
	III	4.0	2.3	-1.6	5.0	2.7	1.0
	IV	5.4	3.2	-2.1	3.7	-0.3	-1.6
	ANNUAL	4.0	1.8	-2.1	4.7	1.8	0.5
2008	I	4.6	2.7	-1.8	0.9	-3.2	-3.6
	II	2.0	-0.7	-2.6	2.3	-1.9	0.3
	III	1.2	-3.7	-4.9	3.7	-1.5	2.5
	IV	-4.1	-11.1	-7.3	4.7	3.1	9.1
	ANNUAL	0.9	-3.3	-4.2	2.8	-1.0	1.9
2009	I	-7.0	-19.0	-12.9	5.3	5.5	13.1
	II	-5.0	r-21.0	-16.8	r7.1	r8.1	r12.8
	III	r-1.1	r-16.8	r-15.9	r7.4	r9.1	r8.6

See footnotes following Table 6.

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Table 5. Nondurable manufacturing sector: Productivity, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs, seasonally adjusted

	Year and	Output per hour of		Hours of all	Compensa- tion per	Real compensa- tion per	Unit labor
	quarter	all persons	Output	persons	hour (1)	hour (2)	costs
				Indexes 1992			
2007	I	151.3	115.9	76.6	179.7	125.9	118.8
	II	151.4	116.0	76.7	181.2	125.6	119.7
	III	152.6	116.3	76.2	180.9	124.7	118.5
	IV	152.3	116.0	76.2	184.1	125.1	120.8
	ANNUAL	151.9	116.1	76.4	181.5	125.3	119.5
2008	I	154.3	115.6	74.9	185.2	124.5	120.0
	II	154.2	114.8	74.4	185.3	123.2	120.2
	III	150.1	111.6	74.4	186.3	122.1	124.1
	IV	152.3	108.7	71.4	192.8	129.1	126.6
	ANNUAL	152.7	112.7	73.8	187.4	124.6	122.7
2009	I	153.2	105.6	69.0	192.1	129.4	125.4
	II	r155.2		68.1	r191.8	r128.7	r123.6
	III	r157.5	r106.7	r67.7	r194.3	r129.3	r123.4
					rter at annual	rate(5)	
2007	I	2.4	2.4	0.0	4.9	1.1	2.4
	II	0.3	0.7	0.4	3.3	-0.9	3.0
	III	3.4	0.8	-2.5	-0.6	-2.9	-3.9
	IV	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	7.1	1.3	8.0
	ANNUAL	2.0	0.9	-1.1	3.6	0.8	1.6
2008	I	5.4	-1.4	-6.5	2.6	-1.9	-2.7
	II	-0.4	-2.8	-2.5	0.2	-4.0	0.6
	III	-10.2	-10.6	-0.5	2.1	-3.8	13.7
	IV	6.0	-9.9	-15.0	14.7	25.2	8.2
	ANNUAL	0.6	-2.9	-3.4	3.3	-0.6	2.7
2009	I	2.2	-11.1	-13.0	-1.5	0.9	-3.6
2005	II	r5.3	r0.0	-5.1	r-0.7	r-2.0	r-5.8
	III	r6.1	r4.2	r-1.8	r5.5	r1.8	r-0.5
		Percent chan	ge from corr		arter of previo	us year	
2007	I	2.3	0.7	-1.6	3.4	0.9	1.1
200,	II	2.1	1.2	-0.9	4.1	1.4	2.0
	III	2.5	0.9	-1.6	3.4	1.1	0.9
	IV	1.3	0.8	-0.5	3.7	-0.4	2.3
	ANNUAL	2.0	0.9	-1.1	3.6	0.8	1.6
2008	I	2.0	-0.2	-2.2	3.1	-1.1	1.0
2000	II	1.9	-1.1	-2.2	2.3	-1.9	0.4
	III	-1.7	-1.1 -4.0	-2.4	3.0	-1.9	4.7
	IV	0.0	-4.0 -6.3	-6.3	4.8	3.2	4.7
	ANNUAL	0.6	-2.9	-3.4	3.3	-0.6	2.7
2009	I	-0.8	-8.7	-8.0	3.7	3.9	4.5
∠ ∪∪⊅							
	II	0.6 r4.9	r-8.0	-8.6 -8.9	r3.5	r4.5	r2.8
	III	r4.9	r-4.4	-8.9	r4.3	r5.9	r-0.6

See footnotes following Table 6. r=revised

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Table 6. Nonfinancial corporate sector: Productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit profits, and prices, seasonally adjusted

	Year and	Output per all- employee		Employee	sation	compen-	Unit labor		Total unit costs	Unit pro- fits	Implicit price deflator
	quarter 	hour 	Output 	nours			COSTS	costs(6)		(8)	(4)
					Index	es 1992=100					
2007		143.5	175.1	122.0	164.2	115.0	114.4	123.1	116.8	171.2	
	II	144.5	176.5	122.1	165.2	114.6	114.4	124.9	117.2	171.8	
	III	144.1 145.9	175.8 178.5	122.0 122.3	166.2 168.3	114.5 114.4	115.3 115.3	127.4 127.9	118.6 118.7	155.6 149.9	
	ANNUAL	144.5	176.5	122.1	166.0	114.6	114.9	125.8	117.8	162.1	121.9
2008	I	145.0	176.9	122.0	168.6	113.4	116.3	129.1	119.8	133.0	121.0
2000	II	147.4	178.8	121.3	169.7	112.9	115.1	129.2	118.9	134.7	
	III	148.6	178.4	120.1	171.8	112.5	115.6	129.8	119.4	145.3	121.8
	IV	148.0	174.6	117.9	173.7	116.3	117.3	134.1	121.8	129.5	122.5
	ANNUAL	147.2	177.2	120.3	170.9	113.7	116.1	130.5	120.0	135.7	121.4
2009	I	145.3	166.6	114.7	171.6	115.6	118.1	139.1	123.8	127.5	124.1
	II	r148.2	r166.4	112.3	r173.5	r116.5		r138.0			
	III	150.1	166.5	110.9	175.7	116.9 	117.0	135.0 	121.9	136.3	123.2
			Pe	rcent chan	ge from p	revious quar			(5)		
2007	I	-0.2	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.4	4.5	7.5	5.3	-10.2	
	II	2.8	3.2	0.4	2.5	-1.6	-0.3	5.8	1.4		
	III	-1.1	-1.5	-0.4	2.3	-0.1	3.4	8.2	4.8		
	IV	5.3	6.2	0.9	5.3	-0.4	0.0	1.5	0.5	-13.8	-1.3
	ANNUAL	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.6	0.8	2.6	5.8	3.5	-9.9	1.7
2008		-2.7	-3.6	-1.0	0.7	-3.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	-38.0	
	II	6.9	4.4	-2.4	2.6	-1.8	-4.0	0.5	-2.7	5.0	
	III	3.2	-0.8	-3.9	4.9	-1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	35.5	4.8
	IV	-1.4	-8.3	-6.9	4.6	14.1	6.1	13.9	8.3	-37.0	2.4
	ANNUAL	1.9	0.4	-1.5	3.0	-0.8	1.1	3.7	1.8	-16.3	-0.4
2009	I	-7.3	-17.1	-10.5	-4.7	-2.4	2.9	15.8	6.6	-5.8	5.3
	II	r8.4	r-0.6	-8.3	r4.5	r3.2	r-3.6	r-3.2	r-3.5	r21.0	-1.3
	III	5.3	0.2	-4.8	5.2	1.5	-0.1	-8.2	-2.6	7.8	-1.6
			Perce	nt change	from corr	esponding qu	uarter of	previous	year		
2007	I	0.3	1.4	1.1	3.3	0.8	2.9	5.5	3.7	-3.0	2.8
	II					1.0	2.0	5.0	2.8		
	III		0.9		4.0	1.6	3.5				
	IV	1.6	2.0	0.3	3.6	-0.4	1.9	5.7	3.0	-14.7	0.6
	ANNUAL	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.6	0.8	2.6	5.8	3.5	-9.9	1.7
2008	I		1.0	0.0	2.7		1.7				
	II		1.3	-0.7	2.7		0.7				
	III V		1.5 -2.2	-1.6 -3.6	3.4 3.2	-1.8 1.6	0.2 1.7	1.9 4.9			
	ANNUAL	1.9	0.4	-1.5			1.1	3.7			
2009	I			-6.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	7.7	3.4	-4.1	2.6
	II	rU.6 1 1	r-6.9 -6.7	-7.4 -7.7	r2.2	r3.2 3.9	rl.7	r6.8 4 n	r3.2 2 1	r-0.7	2.8 1.2
			-0.7	- / . /		ع. و 					1.2

See footnotes following Table 6. r=revised

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SOURCES: Output data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce; the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Reserve Board. Compensation and hours data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

RELIABILITY: Productivity and cost measures are regularly revised as more complete information becomes available. The measures are first published within 40 days of the close of the reference period; revisions appear 30 days later, and second revisions after an additional 60 days. In the business sector, the third publication (second revision) of a quarterly index of output per hour of all persons has differed from the initial value by between -1.5 and +1.4 index points approximately 95 percent of the time. This interval is based on the performance of this measure between the fourth quarter of 1995 and the second quarter of 2009.

Footnotes, Tables 1-6

- (1) Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Except for nonfinancial corporations, where there are no self-employed, data also include an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.
- (2) The change for recent quarters is based on the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). The trend from 1978-2008 is based on the Consumer Price Index research series (CPI-U-RS).
- (3) Unit nonlabor payments include profits, consumption of fixed capital, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, net interest and miscellaneous payments, business current transfer payments, rental income of persons, and the current surplus of government enterprises.
- (4) Current dollar output divided by the output index.
- (5) Quarterly changes: Percent change compounded at annual rate is calculated using index numbers to three decimal places. Indexes published in the news release are rounded to one decimal place for convenience. Annual changes: Percent change is calculated using annual average indexes to three decimal places.
- (6) Unit nonlabor costs include consumption of fixed capital, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, net interest and miscellaneous payments, and business current transfer payments.
- (7) Total unit costs are the sum of unit labor and nonlabor costs.
- (8) Unit profits include corporate profits before tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.