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September 30, 2009

Health care industries and the New York City labor market

From 1990 to 1995, New York City's health care employment rose faster than the national average, but growth then slowed until 2002, when the pace quickened again; the 1995–2002 slowdown reflected slower growth in hospital care expenditures, while accelerated job growth after 2002 reflected strong growth in the elderly population and in home health care

Martin Kohli

In the United States, employment in the health care industries has grown more rapidly than total nonfarm employment.[1] From 1990 through 2008, for instance, annual average total employment increased by 25.2 percent, while in health care the percent change was an even more robust 58.3 percent.

In New York City, the same pattern has held: total employment rose by 6.4 percent over the same 18-year period, while health care employment expanded by 41.5 percent. Moreover, because industries other than health care have grown much more slowly in New York City than in the rest of the country, health care industries accounted for 52.1 percent of the 226,600 jobs gained during those years. As chart 1 shows, total employment in all industries combined, other than health care, declined relative to 1990 in 14 of the next 18 years. (For the purposes of this article, health care consists of three private-sector industries—ambulatory care (NAICS 621), hospitals (622), and nursing and residential care facilities (623)—and State government hospitals.[2] This breakdown includes all private-sector employment in health care industries. Current employment data for Federal and local government hospitals in New York City are not available. An appendix discusses the sources and concepts of the labor market information used in this article.)

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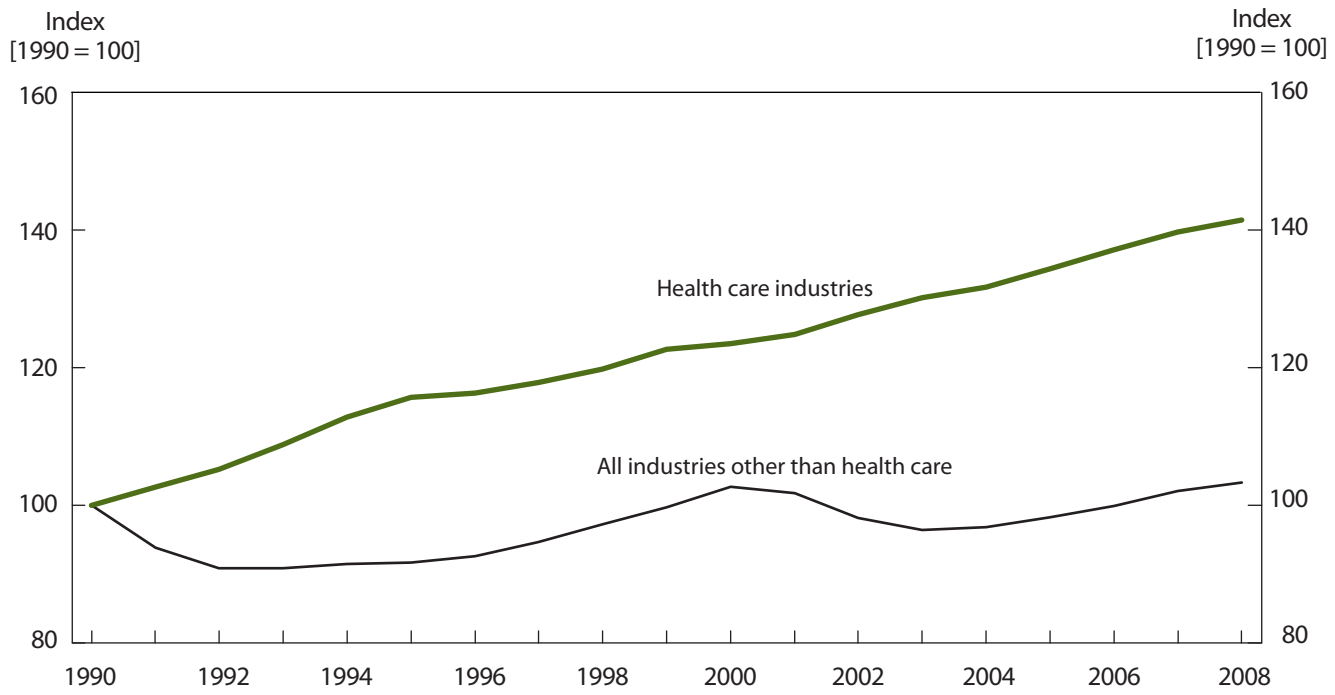
Health care employment growth

Although health care employment has grown at a robust rate in New York City and the Nation, the pace has varied over time. From 1990 through 1995, employment in New York City's health care industries increased by at least 2.0 percent per year. Over the next 6 years, however, health care employment growth crossed that threshold only once. In 2002 employment growth rebounded, and in 4 of the years of the 2002–08 period growth again reached 2.0 percent. As chart 2 illustrates, employment growth in the national industry group followed the same pattern of decelerating in the later 1990s and then accelerating during the first half of the next decade.[3] As table 1 shows, over the entire 18-year period the average annual rate of employment change in the health care industries in New York City, 1.8 percent, although impressive, was lower than the national rate of 2.4 percent. But over the 1990–95 subperiod, the figures were closer: 3.0 percent in New York City and 3.3 percent in the Nation. Over the next 7 years, the gap widened, with health care employment in New York City increasing by an average of 1.4 percent per year while the national increases were 2.0 percent.

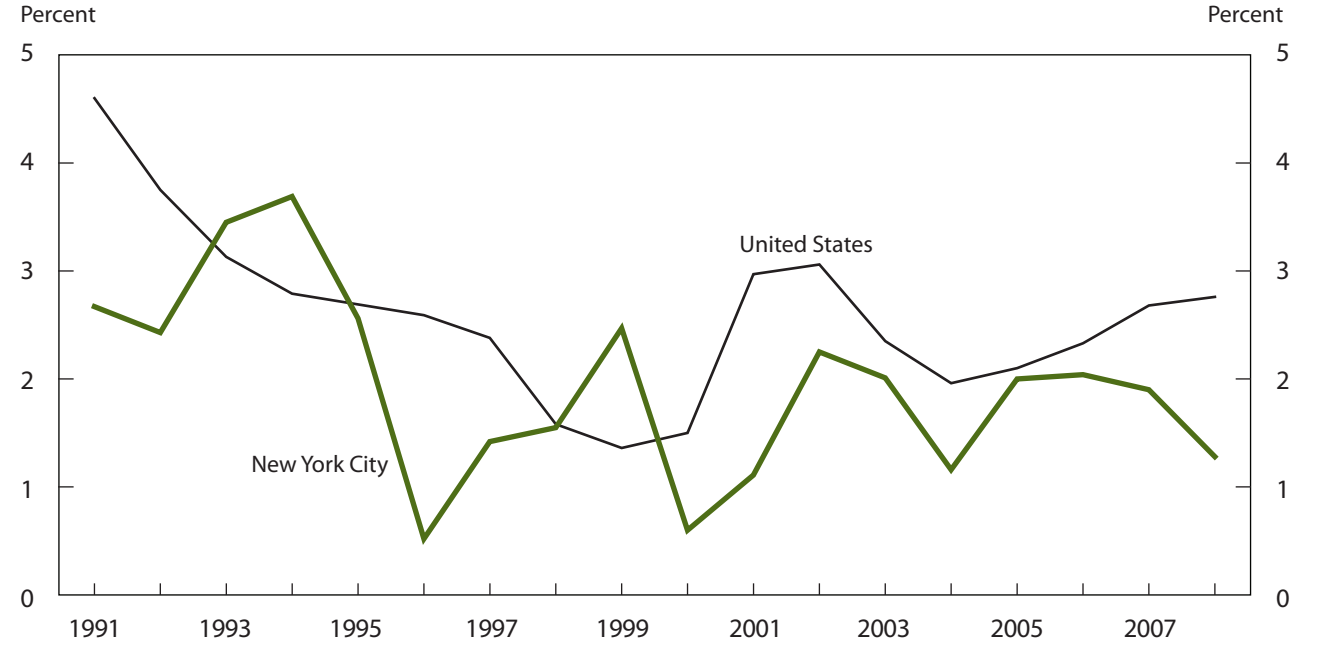
This article explores how health care industries in New York City first came close

Chart 1. Indexes of annual average employment, health care industries and all industries other than health care, New York City, 1990–2008



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Chart 2. Over-the-year change in annual average employment, health care industries, United States and New York City, 1990–2008



NOTE: For each year shown, this over-the-year change is from the previous year to the year shown. That is, for 1991, the over-the-year change is from 1990 to 1991; for 1992, the over-the-year change is from 1991 to 1992; and so on.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey.

to matching the national pace of employment growth and then lagged behind. The starting point of the analysis is the fact that the aggregate of health care industries includes detailed industries that face different patterns of demand growth and different constraints in the labor market. The primary analytical question is whether New York City's slower growth in health care employment in the years after 1995 was a result of the mix of health care industries in the City, slower growth within detailed industries, or a combination of the two. Other studies of regional economies have used similar decompositions of employment growth.[4]

To be more specific about the issue of industry composition, consider that in 1990 private hospitals accounted for the largest share of industry employment nationally, 40.7 percent, followed by ambulatory care. (See chart 3.) Private hospitals also were the largest health care employer in New York City, but the employment share in the City was 9.7 percentage points higher than it was nationally. In the mid- and late 1990s, a number of initiatives, discussed later, aimed to slow the rate of growth of spending on hospital care. To the extent that these initiatives diminished the growth of hospital employment, industry composition could account for the sharper deceleration in New York City in 1996 and later years.

Before the aforementioned decomposition is presented, the next section considers factors influencing the growth of industry revenues in the years after 1990. Some of

Table 1. Employment in health care industries, United States and New York, 1990 and 2008

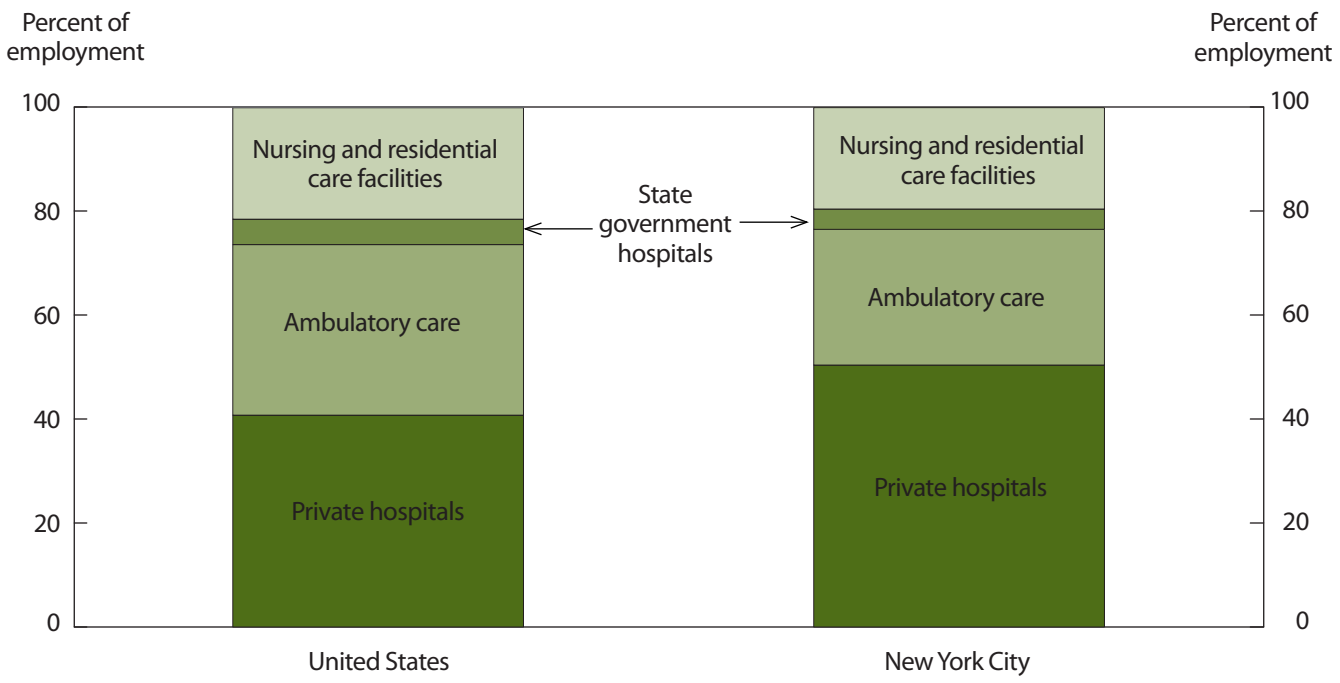
[Numbers in thousands]

Area	Employment		Change		Average annual rate of change (percent)
	1990	2008	Number	Percent	
United States	8,636.8	13,673.3	5,036.5	58.3	2.4
New York State	717.1	977.5	260.4	36.3	1.6
New York City	284.2	402.2	118.0	41.5	1.8
Balance of New York State	432.9	575.3	142.4	32.9	1.4

NOTE: The health care industries include ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 621–623) in the private sector and in State government hospitals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Chart 3. Employment shares within health care industries, United States and New York City,1990



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

these factors, such as the growth of the elderly population, influenced the growth of all health care industries, while other factors—namely, initiatives aimed at limiting the growth of spending for in-patient hospital care—were focused on particular industries within health care. A review of the factors influencing revenue growth, along with a brief review of labor market developments, will provide a context for interpreting the results of the decomposition.

Factors influencing industry revenue growth

Money matters! One of the earlier mentioned studies of health care employment found that when funding was expanded or curtailed, employment trends changed.[5] The most comprehensive information on health care spending, from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, is available for States, but not for cities. One of the issues this section explores is whether spending has expanded relatively more rapidly in the Nation or in New York State. Because health care spending tends to vary with the size of the population (as well as with other factors), the section begins by considering population growth in the Nation and in New York, the latter at both the State and sub-State levels.

Population growth. The population of the United States increased by 52 million between 1990 and 2007, an average of 1.1 percent a year.[6] (See table 2.) The rate of change declined slightly over this period. From 1990 through 1995, the average rate of growth of the population was 1.3 percent per year. In the late 1990s and the early 2000s, the rate of growth eased downwards, but remained at or above 0.9 percent, as chart 4 illustrates.

New York State's population expanded by 1.3 million from 1990 through 2007, a rate of 0.4 percent a year, less than the national rate. New York City's population grew by an average of 0.8 percent a year—less than the average growth rate for the Nation, but 4 times the average rate for the rest of New York State. Moreover, for all three subperiods examined (1990–95, 1995–2002, and 2002–07), the rate of change in the Nation exceeded the rate for New York City, which in turn exceeded the rest of the State's rate. (The years 1995 and 2002 were selected as midpoints because, as discussed earlier, health care employment growth decelerated beginning in 1995 and then accelerated starting in 2002.)

The aging of the population also contributes to the growth of health care industry revenues. Because of Medicare, the portion of the population without health insurance is lower for those older than 65 years than for the population as a whole.[7] Because aging often leads to multiple medical problems, the elderly are more intense users of certain medical services. The elderly who are no longer able to take care of themselves are the primary customers of the nursing home and home health care industries. As a result of their greater access to insurance and their higher rates of utilization, medical spending for those older than 65 has tended to be at least twice as high as the average for all age groups.[8] Thus, if New York City's elderly population had grown rapidly, that growth would be a possible explanation for the relatively strong employment growth of the City's health care industries during either the 1990–95 period or the 2002–08 period.

Nationally, the number of people aged 65 years and older increased by 6.6 million from 1990 through 2007,

Table 2. Resident population, all ages and 65 years and older, United States and New York, selected years, 1990–2007

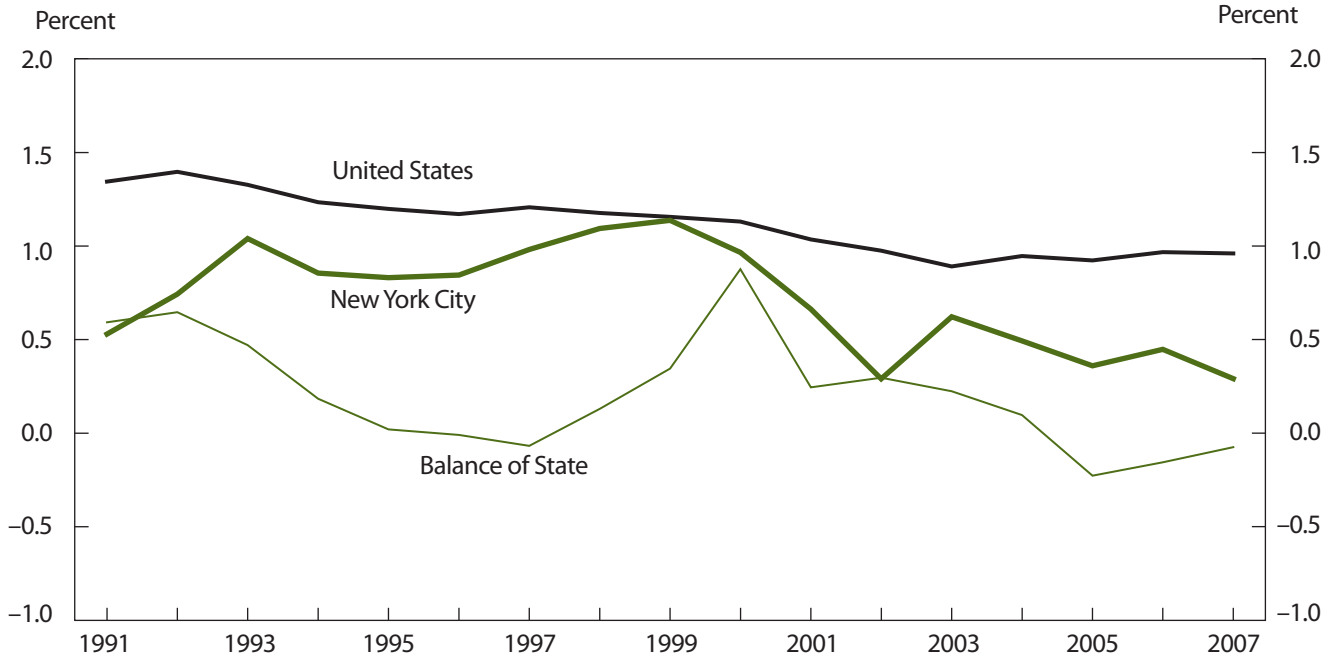
[Numbers in thousands]

Area and age group	Population				Average annual rate of change (percent)			
	1990	1995	2002	2007	1990–2007	1990–95	1995–2002	2002–07
All ages								
United States	249,623	266,278	287,888	301,621	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
New York State	17,964	18,467	19,133	19,298	.4	.6	.6	.2
New York City	7,329	7,627	8,094	8,275	.8	.8	.9	.4
Balance of New York State	10,635	10,840	11,039	11,023	.2	.4	.3	–.1
65 years and older								
United States	31,247	33,769	35,588	37,888	1.0	1.5	.7	1.2
New York State	2,336	2,398	2,474	2,546	.5	.5	.5	.6
New York City	936	921	959	1,013	.5	–.3	.7	1.1
Balance of New York State	1,400	1,478	1,515	1,533	.4	1.1	.4	.2

NOTE: Data pertain to July 1 of each year. Rates of change were calculated with unrounded figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

Chart 4. Over-the-year changes in population, all ages, United States, New York City, and balance of New York State, 1990–2007



NOTE: For each year shown, the over-the-year change is from the previous year to the year shown. That is, for 1991, the over-the-year change is from 1990 to 1991; for 1992, the over-the-year change is from 1991 to 1992; and so on.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

an average of 1.0 percent a year. During 1990–95, changes were at or above 1.3 percent per year, somewhat higher than the growth rate of the general population. The rate of change dipped toward the end of the decade and then rose again, reaching 1.7 percent in 2007.

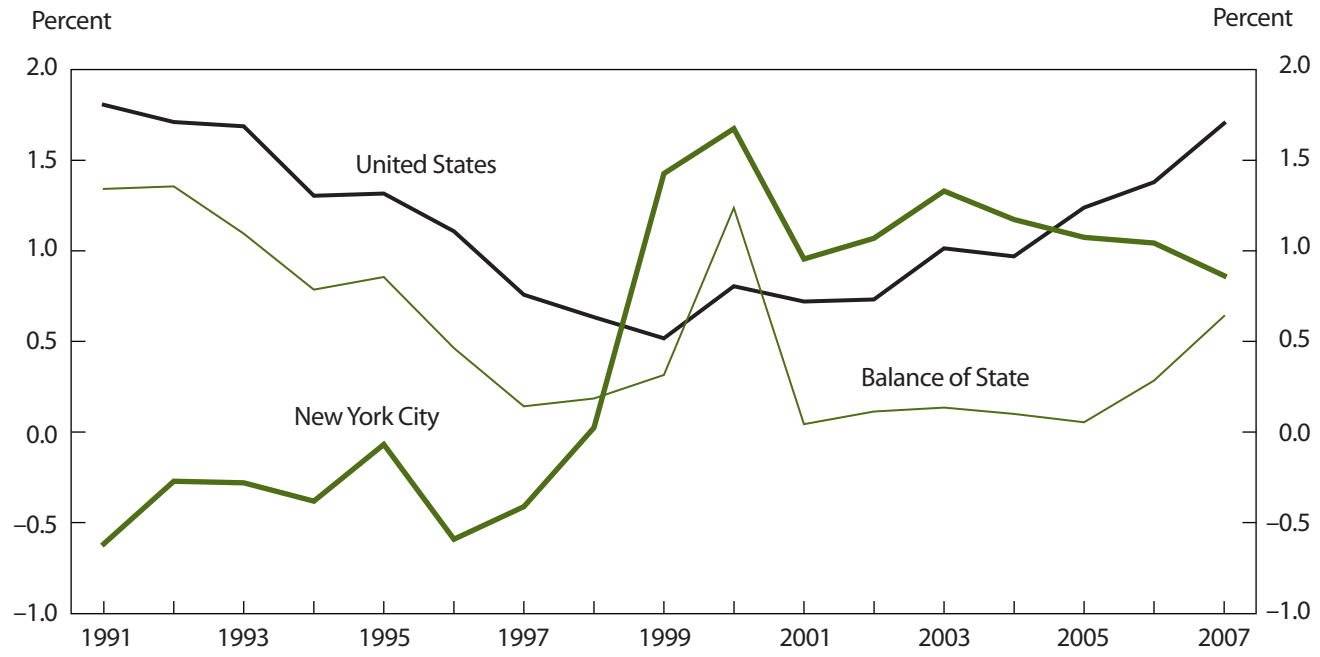
The number of people aged 65 years and older in New York State increased by 0.2 million over the 18-year period studied. The balance of the State had a larger numeric increase than the City did. The difference between the two areas was sharpest during the period 1990–95, when the number of elderly in New York City shrank. The losses ended in 1998. It follows that changes in the elderly population could not have contributed to the expansion of the City's health care industry during the 1990–95 period. Starting in 1999 and continuing through 2007, the number of elderly in New York City increased by at least 0.9 percent per year. From 1999 to 2004, the City's percentage increase exceeded the Nation's. (See chart 5.) These figures suggest that spending for the elderly might have contributed to the strong expansion of the City's health care industry during the 2002–08 period.

Personal health care spending and initiatives to control it. Information on health care spending, as measured by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, is for States, but not for cities. At the State level, the Centers track spending on personal health care expenses (hospital care, professional services, nursing home and home health, and retail outlet sales—mostly for pharmaceuticals). Because population is a real (as opposed to a nominal) variable, the figures in table 3 reflect changes in spending, adjusted for changes in prices.[9]

Table 3 indicates how the growth of health care spending reflected demographic trends as well as other factors. Given the Nation's higher rates of population growth, it is not surprising that personal health care expenditures grew more rapidly in the United States than in New York State over the whole 1990–2004 period.

The years 1990–95, however, saw a larger rate of spending growth in New York State (1.5 percent per year) than in the Nation (0.9 percent). This difference was not due to either of the major public-sector programs: the average increases in New York State's Medicare and Medicaid spending were 0.3 percentage point and 1.5 percentage points smaller, respectively, than the national rates of growth over the subperiod. Over the next 7 years, however, national personal health care expenditures increased by an average of 0.8 percentage point per year more than New York State's expenditures. In the final subperiod shown in table 3, spending increased by an average of roughly 3

Chart 5. Over-the-year changes in population 65 years and older, United States, New York City, and balance of New York State, 1990–2007



NOTE: For each year shown, the over-the-year change is from the previous year to the year shown. That is, for 1991, the over-the-year change is from 1990 to 1991; for 1992, the over-the-year change is from 1991 to 1992; and so on.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 3. Real personal health care expenditures, United States and New York State, selected years, 1990–2004

[Billions of December 1986 dollars]

Area and source	Expenditures					Average annual rate of change (percent)			
	1990	1995	2002	2004	2006	1990–2004	1990–95	1995–2002	2002–04
United States, all sources	$452.3	$475.8	$562.0	$596.5	$627.6	2.0	0.9	2.4	3.0
Medicare	78.4	95.5	102.2	109.2	129.5	2.1	4.1	.5	3.4
Medicaid	50.7	71.6	91.6	98.3	95.5	4.1	6.7	3.6	3.6
New York State, all sources	35.7	38.3	43.3	46.0	—	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.1
Medicare	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.9	—	1.8	3.8	.1	2.5
Medicaid	8.4	11.1	13.4	13.8	—	3.0	5.2	2.3	1.7

NOTE: Medicaid amounts include Federal, State, and local dollars. Dashes indicate data not available. The most recent State-level data extend only to 2004. Components of personal health care expenditures were deflated with the use of the Consumer Price Indexes for hospital and related services, professional services, prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and medical services and the Producer Price Index for home health care services. All of these indexes refer to the United States. December 1986 was used as a base because the Consumer Price Index for nonprescription drugs began in that month. Rates of change were calculated from unrounded expenditures.

SOURCE: Current-dollar expenditures are from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary.

percent a year in both the Nation and New York State.

Real spending by the two major Government programs did not adhere to the same patterns over time as did spending from all sources. In the first half of the 1990s, spending for Medicare and Medicaid was expanding more rapidly than spending from all sources in both the Nation and the State. After 1995, however, spending growth for both programs decelerated. Part of the slowdown in Medicare can be attributed to slower growth in the number of people eligible for the program. As noted earlier, from 1990 through 1995 the number of people aged 65 years or older in the Nation increased by at least 1.3 percent a year, while in the late 1990s and the first part of the new decade the yearly increases were 1.0 percent or less.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 also contributed to the deceleration in Medicare spending. The Act reduced reimbursement rates for hospitals and established managed care alternatives to fee-for-service Medicare plans and new payment systems for home health services.[10] In current dollars, Medicare spending on personal health care inched up 0.7 percent between 1997 and 1999, but spending for hospitals was little changed (0.1 percent), while expenditures for home health care plummeted 40.9 percent.[11] In real terms, national Medicare spending on personal health care fell 5.4 percent between 1997 and 1999. Also, in 1997 Medicare began a demonstration project with 41 teaching hospitals, most of them in New York City, intended to reduce the program's future payments for graduate medical education.[12]

Medicare spending grew more slowly in New York State than in the Nation during all three subperiods. In part, this slower growth reflected that of the elderly population in the State.

The Balanced Budget Refinement Act, passed in November 1999, ameliorated the effects of the Balanced Budget Act. The later Act provided hospitals with additional funds for graduate medical education and reduced the cuts in Medicare payments to hospitals with a disproportionate share of indigent patients. The Act also postponed scheduled reductions in payments for home health care, while it increased payments to nursing homes for very sick patients.[13] The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 raised payments for managed care plans and rural providers in 2004.[14] In part because of this Act, real Medicare expenditures increased 4.8 percent from 2003 to 2004.

Medicaid spending for the Nation displayed a similar pattern of slowing in the mid-1990s and then accelerating after 1998. Katharine Levit and her colleagues attributed the deceleration of nominal spending to a rise in managed care penetration, which went from 9.5 percent of Medicaid enrollment in fiscal year 1991 to 47.8 percent in fiscal year 1997. Also, the number of Medicaid enrollees dropped slightly in 1995 and 1996 and more markedly in 1997.[15] In 1999, however, enrollment in the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) more than doubled.[16] SCHIP was a State-Federal program that allowed States to cover eligible children either through State-specific expansions or through expansions of existing Medicaid programs. Outreach efforts by State governments resulted in continued increases in enrollment in SCHIP and other Medicaid programs in the first years of the next decade.[17]

Several other developments influenced spending in New York State. In 1997, the State passed its Health Care Reform Act, which ended a system of price regulation for State hospitals. At the time, occupancy rates were falling as the effects of the AIDS and other epidemics subsided.[18] Although the deregulation of hospital rates was intended to encourage competition, some observers maintain that it helped trigger a round of mergers and consolidations in New York City that resulted in four networks of hospitals, centered around teaching hospitals and their medical schools.[19] At the State level, Medicaid spending on personal health care fell 2.5 percent in real terms between 1996 and 1997, the only decline between 1990 and 2003. For hospitals in New York State, the decline in real Medicaid spending was even sharper: a 7.8-percent drop between 1996 and 1997.

Figures from the New York State Department of Health show how different regions of the State were affected by changes in Medicaid spending. In both New York City and the rest of the State, Medicaid spending rose from 1990 until 1996. From 1996 to 1997, spending fell sharply in real terms. As chart 6 shows, New York City and the balance of the State experienced declines of similar magnitudes: 7.5 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively. Relatively slow spending growth characterized 1999 and 2000, but Medicaid spending expanded by between 4 percent and 9 percent a year in both the City and the rest of the State from 2001 through 2003.

Occupational employment and education

Changes in health care spending are one influence on the demand for those who work in health care industries. A second set of influences reflects the specific skills and educational requirements of different industries within health care. Although certain occupations, such as registered nurse, are employed in significant numbers throughout the health care industries, other occupations tend to be concentrated within one of the detailed industries. Thus, supplies (or the lack) of different types of labor can help (or hinder) the expansion of particular health care industries.

Table 4 presents employment and annual wages for occupations with 1,000 or more jobs in health care industries in New York City in May 2007; the table's totals reflect all occupations, including those with fewer than 1,000 jobs. The self-employed were excluded. The table also identifies, for each occupation, the level of education or training generally required or attained by people in that occupation.[20]

More than 25,400 jobs (or 6.8 percent of employment) required a first professional degree; 16,010 of these were physicians and surgeons, all other (Standard Occupational

Chart 6. Over-the-year changes in real medicaid expenditures, New York City and balance of New York 1990–2007

NOTE: For each year shown, the over-the-year change is from the previous year to the year shown. That is, for 1991, the over-the-year change is from 1990 to 1991; for 1992, the over-the-year change is from 1991 to 1992; and so on.

SOURCES: Nominal data on expenditures are from the New York State Department of Health; the Consumer Price Index for medical services in northeast urban areas, used to deflate expenditures, is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Classification code 29–1069), who are among the most educated workers. An additional 114,960 jobs required an associate's or higher degree; 49,100 of these jobs were as registered nurses, the most common occupation in the health care industries in New York City. Seventy percent of these nurses were in private hospitals, while 19 percent worked in ambulatory care and 8 percent in nursing homes. Within private hospitals, registered nurse was the detailed occupation with the most employment.

Another 12.8 percent of employment generally required postsecondary vocational awards; within this category, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, as well as licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, with 31,040 and 10,010 jobs, respectively, accounted for large shares of employment. Approximately half of the nursing aides worked in the nursing home industry, where they were the detailed occupation with the greatest employment.

Finally, 110,560 jobs (or 29.4 percent of industry employment) required only short-term on-the-job training; of these jobs, 37,720 were as home health aides, the second most common occupation in the large industry group and the most common occupation in ambulatory care. Two clerical occupations—receptionists and information clerks, and general office clerks—together accounted for another 22,850 jobs within the educational category of short-term on-the-job training.

Given the diversity of educational requirements, it is not surprising that these health care jobs pay at a variety of different wage and salary levels. More than 35,000 jobs (9.3 percent of employment) had a mean annual salary above $100,000; of the occupations with more than 1,000 jobs, family and general practitioners, general dentists, and physicians and surgeons were among the highest paid. An additional 84,810 jobs had an average wage exceeding New York City's average of $54,140. Home health aides, with an average of $18,421, were the lowest paid workers.

New York City labor market developments

The demand by health care industries for workers with specific educational credentials is only one factor in New York's City's large and dynamic labor market. The supply of labor—reflecting the growth of the population and decisions about education and participation—also matters. In addition to seeking certain skills, a number of managers in health care industries are concerned with the

Table 4. Employment, mean annual wage, and educational requirements, by occupation, in health care industries in New York City, May 2007

Occupation	Employment[1]	Mean annual wage	Most significant source of postsecondary education or training[2]
Total, all occupations	376,130	$52,222	—
Management occupations	16,780	103,404	—
General and operations managers	1,830	113,627	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work
Administrative services managers	1,110	92,203	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work
Medical and health services managers	6,920	104,645	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work
Social and community service managers	1,270	70,077	Bachelor's degree
Business and financial operations occupations	5,080	55,262	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	1,390	65,802	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	2,330	85,118	—
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	1,350	88,528	Doctoral degree
Community and social services occupations	18,320	42,829	—
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors	2,120	41,010	Bachelor's degree
Mental health counselors	1,970	35,795	Master's degree
Rehabilitation counselors	2,660	29,463	Master's degree
Medical and public health social workers	2,810	58,431	Bachelor's degree
Mental health and substance abuse social workers	1,720	43,721	Master's degree
Social workers, all other	1,760	54,119	Bachelor's degree
Social and human service assistants	2,110	33,540	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Education, training, and library occupations	1,310	74,987	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	123,320	82,161	—
Dentists, general	2,630	131,622	First professional degree
Dietitians and nutritionists	1,240	55,717	Bachelor's degree
Pharmacists	1,290	89,631	First professional degree
Family and general practitioners	1,060	141,523	First professional degree
Psychiatrists	1,410	124,380	First professional degree
Physicians and surgeons, all other	16,010	129,069	First professional degree
Physician assistants	2,350	81,833	Master's degree
Registered nurses	49,100	80,986	Associate's degree
Physical therapists	3,320	75,641	Master's degree
Respiratory therapists	1,610	62,625	Associate's degree
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	3,660	56,079	Bachelor's degree
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	2,130	42,458	Associate's degree
Dental hygienists	1,560	69,960	Associate's degree
Diagnostic medical sonographers	1,480	60,736	Associate's degree
Radiologic technologists and technicians	3,600	63,507	Associate's degree
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	2,910	43,985	Postsecondary vocational award
Surgical technologists	1,410	44,204	Postsecondary vocational award
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	10,010	45,285	Postsecondary vocational award
Medical records and health information technicians	2,330	37,486	Associate's degree
Health technologists and technicians, all other	1,020	46,696	Postsecondary vocational award
Health care support occupations	90,330	26,747	—
Home health aides	37,720	18,421	Short-term on-the-job training
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	31,040	32,444	Postsecondary vocational award
Psychiatric aides	1,650	32,843	Short-term on-the-job training
Dental assistants	5,310	32,368	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Medical assistants	6,680	29,763	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Health care support workers, all other	4,020	34,144	Short-term on-the-job training
Protective service occupations	3,580	34,538	—
Security guards	3,270	33,632	Short-term on-the-job training
Food preparation and serving-related occupations	9,090	30,838	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	1,240	33,721	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Food preparation workers	3,900	30,535	Short-term on-the-job training
Food servers, nonrestaurant	1,830	29,463	Short-term on-the-job training

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Employment, mean annual wage, and educational requirements, by occupation, in health care industries in New York City, May 2007

Occupation	Employment[1]	Mean annual wage	Most significant source of postsecondary education or training[2]
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11,570	$30,495	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	4,380	29,183	Short-term on-the-job training
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	5,790	30,221	Short-term on-the-job training
Personal care and service occupations	12,800	22,529	—
Childcare workers	1,850	24,013	Short-term on-the-job training
Personal and home care aides	8,820	19,374	Short-term on-the-job training
Recreation workers	1,110	29,559	Short-term on-the-job training
Office and administrative support occupations	71,420	35,386	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	8,690	50,948	Work experience in a related occupation
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	3,410	35,285	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	3,120	35,755	Moderate-term on-the-job training
File clerks	1,470	25,943	Short-term on-the-job training
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	1,730	35,911	Short-term on-the-job training
Receptionists and information clerks	12,400	28,245	Short-term on-the-job training
Stock clerks and order fillers	1,120	33,750	Short-term on-the-job training
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	3,940	43,295	Work experience in a related occupation
Medical secretaries	2,370	36,001	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13,970	34,414	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Office clerks, general	10,450	30,655	Short-term on-the-job training
Office and administrative support workers, all other	1,420	37,606	Short-term on-the-job training
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3,260	43,273	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	2,210	39,188	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Production occupations	1,730	40,248	—
Transportation and material-moving occupations	1,360	30,478	—

[1] Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Only occupations with employment of 1,000 or more are shown. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

[2] A detailed occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about the categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2008–09 edition, Bulletin 2701 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2008). Because major occupational groups contain detailed occupations with a variety of educational sources, no source is shown for higher levels of aggregation.

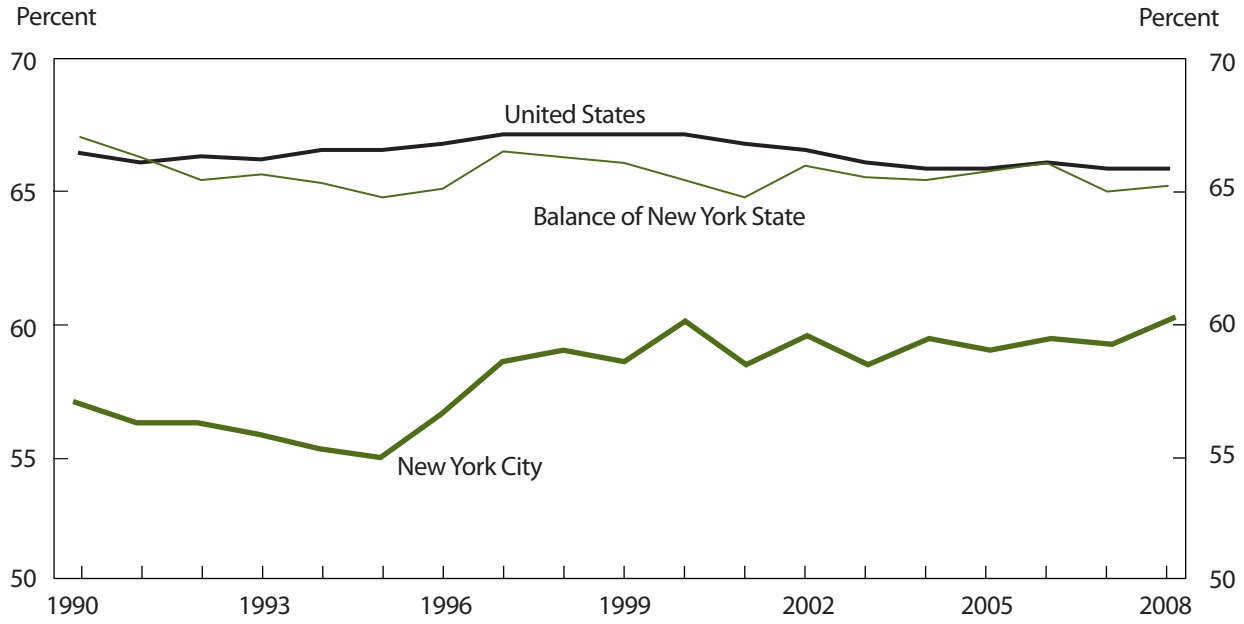
SOURCES: Employment and wages are based on data provided by the New York State Department of Labor for ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 621–623) in the private sector and in State government hospitals. The classification of occupations by significant source of education was developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

racial and ethnic diversity of the health care workforce. A recent report linked the issue of labor force diversity to the need to provide "culturally and linguistically appropriate care for New York's populations."[21]

Labor market constraints and opportunities. Historically, New York City has had a labor force participation rate below that of the Nation. In 1990, for example, 66.5 percent of the national population older than 16 years was either employed or unemployed, while in New York City the figure was 57.1 percent. (See chart 7.) In 1996, however, the Federal Government ended the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, replacing it with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, a program that imposed work requirements on participants and rewarded States for moving welfare recipients, often single mothers, into the labor force. In New York City, the labor force participation rate began rebounding in 1996 and reached 59.9 percent in 2000. (The participation rate for women in New York City, which had been 47.1 percent in 1995, stood at 52.4 percent in 2000.)

In 1997, as chart 4 indicates, the pace of population growth in New York City picked up. The combination of a growing population and a rising participation rate resulted

Chart 7. Labor force participation rates, United States, New York City, and balance of New York State, 1990–2008



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

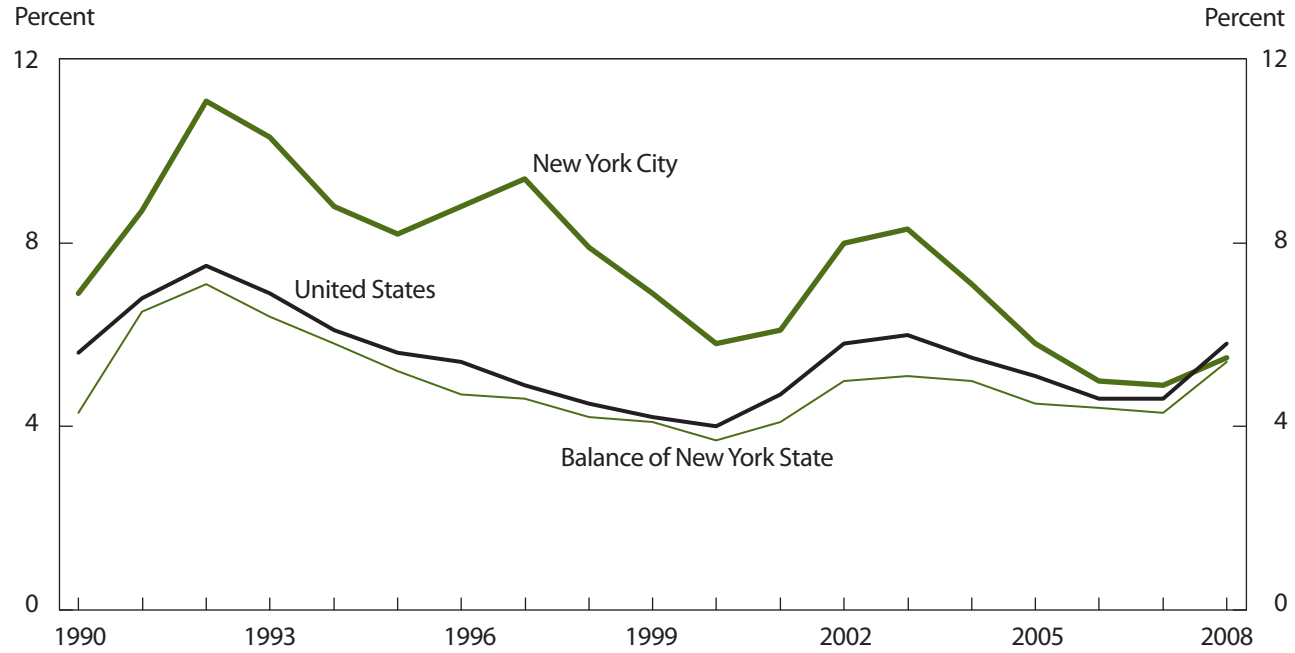
in large increases in the City's labor force. In 1996 the City's labor force expanded by 96,000, and in 1997 it grew by an additional 139,000. These were the two largest over-the-year increases in the 32 years for which the BLS has published the current labor force series. One study of the effects of welfare reform found that the influx of single mothers accounted for 14 percent of the growth in New York City's labor force over the period from 1996 through 1999.[22] As the study noted, many of these women had low levels of educational attainment.

This labor force expansion was particularly opportune for the home health care industry. As noted earlier, in 1999 and later years New York City's elderly population was growing by at least 0.9 percent per year, increasing the demand for home health care services. Between 2001 and 2003, employment in the City's home health care industry jumped from 32,900 to 40,300, an increase of 22.5 percent. The growth of this industry required hiring large numbers of nurses and home health aides, the latter being the dominant occupation in the industry. As table 4 illustrates, home health aides need only short-term on-the-job training. The City's labor force was in fact able to supply the required numbers of both health care professionals and aides who lacked significant educational and training credentials. In 2001, approximately 478,000 members of New York City's labor force older than 25 years (16.2 percent of the labor force over age 25) had less than a high school degree; the comparable national figure was 10.4 percent.[23]

The unprecedented expansion of New York City's labor force was accompanied by a rise in the unemployment rate from 8.2 percent in 1995 to 9.4 percent in 1997, as chart 8 illustrates. But after the recession in 2001 and the slow recovery, which stretched into 2003 and 2004, the City's unemployment rate drifted down and closer to the national average. In 2007, the City's rate reached 4.9 percent, its lowest annual average in the history of the unemployment rate series. In the balance of New York State, the unemployment rate was 5.0 percent or less from 2004 through 2007.

The low unemployment rates in the years 2004 through 2007 posed a challenge for human resource professionals in New York's health care industries. Unlike the situation in the late 1990s, health care spending was expanding at robust rates, particularly for the care of the elderly population. Unlike the situation in the early 1990s, the labor market was tight in both New York City and the balance of the State. A number of studies have called attention to the shortage of registered nurses and other health care occupations. For example, a survey of hospitals in New

Chart 8. Unemployment rates, United States, New York City, and balance of New York State, 1990–2008



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

York City, Long Island, and the Hudson Valley by the Center for Health Workforce Studies reported difficulties recruiting pharmacists, experienced registered nurses, nuclear medicine technologists, and physical therapists.[24] One study of the City's nursing crisis also pointed out that nursing schools, like health care providers, were struggling to recruit and retain skilled nurses.[25]

The shortages of health care professionals reflect multiple factors, including constraints on the supply side of the labor market.[26] The number of people aged 20–24 years in the New York City labor force—the cohort that provides many entry-level workers—was almost unchanged over the 1995–2005 period.[27] Educational requirements represent additional constraints. The number of people graduating as registered nurses in New York City declined from 7,685 in 1996 to 5,128 in 2002, before rising again. In 2006, the last year for which data are available, the number of registered-nurse graduations stood at 7,772, only slightly above the 1996 level.[28] Indeed, in part because of the relatively slow growth of the domestic supply of nurses, the health care industry, both nationally and in New York City, has recruited nurses from overseas.[29]

Labor force diversity. Like other industries, health care industries in New York City operate in a labor market that, historically, has differed from national averages in many respects. In 1990, for example, 26.1 percent and 20.0 percent of the City's labor force were Black and Hispanic, respectively. Nationally, the figures were lower: 10.9 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively.

Table 5 presents selected demographic characteristics of employees in health care industries. (Because of the small sizes of annual samples in New York City, the table uses 3-year averages.) Note that, in all three periods presented in the table, the vast majority of City residents who worked in health care were women. Not surprisingly, given that the labor force in New York City has higher-than-national concentrations of Blacks and Hispanics, so does the health care industry in the City. Reflecting New York City's traditional role as a port of entry, more than half of the health care workforce was foreign born during both the 2000–02 and 2006–08 periods.

Chart 9 illustrates the different patterns of immigration for workers in New York City. Roughly half of all employed residents of the City were native born during the 2006–08 period. Of the foreign born, 13 percent came from countries in the Caribbean, while 12 percent came from Asia, 11 percent from Central and South America, and 8 percent from Europe. In the health care industries, the native born accounted for 42.0 percent of workers. Thus, health care appears to be more reliant on foreign-born workers than are industries in general. In health care,

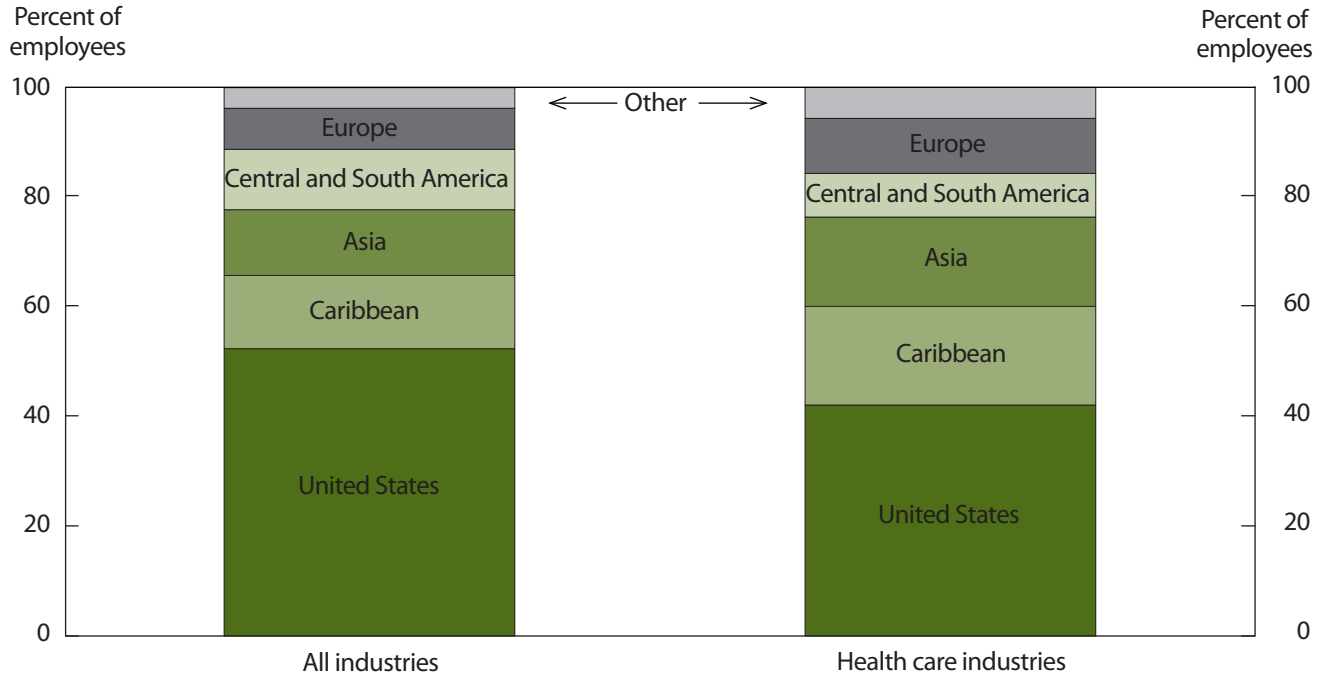
Table 5. Demographic characteristics of employees in health care industries, United States and New York City, selected periods, 1990–2008

Characteristic	Percent of employees in health care industries					
	1990–92		2000–02		2006–08	
	United States	New York City	United States	New York City	United States	New York City
All employees in health care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	75.0	72.0	78.6	75.5	77.7	73.4
Black or African American	13.2	39.8	16.2	42.8	15.7	40.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.9	17.0	7.6	19.7	9.2	24.0
Foreign-born	—	—	12.9	53.6	15.4	58.0

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino can be of any race. Beginning in 2003, the methods for classifying race and industry changed, so data for the 2006–08 period are not strictly comparable to data for earilier periods. Dash indicates datum not available.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Chart 9. Distribution by geographic region of nativity of New York City residents empoyed in all industries and in health care industries, 2006–08 average



NOTE: The U. S. share includes people born in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

moreover, the share of workers from the Caribbean was almost one-fifth, with the share from Central and South America about 1 in 12. The distribution of registered nurses (not shown in the chart because of the small sample size) exhibited some similarities to that of health care workers in general, such as a high share from the Caribbean and a smaller share from Central and South America. This finding was consistent with that of another study which estimated that 3.8 percent of registered nurses in New York City were Hispanic.[30]

Differences in employment growth rates

Table 1 shows that, over the period 1990–2008, health care employment in the Nation grew more strongly than in New York City (an average of 2.4 percent per year, compared with 1.8 percent), while the City's employment growth rate outpaced that of the balance of New York State (1.4 percent). Table 6 shows the average annual rates of growth and the shares of employment of detailed industries within health care. The table presents data for the

three-digit industries mentioned earlier (ambulatory care, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities), along with the four-digit industries within ambulatory care that are available for both the Nation and the City.

Nationally, employment in ambulatory care almost doubled over the 18-year period examined; the average annual increase of 3.6 percent was the largest among the three-digit industries. Nursing and residential care facilities ranked second in employment growth among these industries, followed by private hospitals, while employment in State government hospitals contracted. Within ambulatory care, the four-digit industries shown in table 6 all had robust rates of job growth. Home health care services had the largest average annual growth rate (5.4 percent), followed by outpatient care centers (3.9 percent). Although these two industries experienced rapid rates of employment growth, their shares of health care employment were at or below 3.3 percent in 1990, and together they accounted for fewer than 1 out of every 5 jobs that the national health care industry added over the 1990–2008 period.

New York City had a similar pattern of growth across industries. At the three-digit level, ambulatory care had the strongest average annual growth rate (4.3 percent), and State government hospitals shed employment. (The rate of contraction in State government hospitals, 3.3 percent, was sharper than the 1.1-percent national contraction rate.) Within ambulatory care, home health care services and outpatient care centers ranked first and second in employment growth (with rates of 7.1 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively), just as they did nationally.

New York City's health care industries had almost matched national job growth from 1990 to 1995 and then lagged behind. To understand this pattern better, it is useful to decompose the differences in employment growth by detailed industry. For any point in time, t, employment in the U.S. health care industry can be written as the sum of employment in seven of the eight detailed industries shown in table 6:

$$(1) \qquad E_t^{US} = \Sigma E_{t\ i}^{US} = E_{t\ 1}^{US} + E_{t\ 2}^{US} + \ldots + E_{t\ 7}^{US}.$$

The detailed industries are the four components of ambulatory care shown in the table, plus the other three-digit industries. The annual rate of growth of employment over the period of T years is the number g^{US} such that

$$(2) \qquad E_T^{US} = E_0^{US}(1 + g^{US})^T,$$

where E_0^{US} is U.S. health care industry employment at the start of the period. Now, let $t = T$ in equation (1), divide by $\Sigma E_{0\ i}^{US}$, and rearrange terms. Then employment growth over the period of T years can be expressed as a weighted sum of terms involving rates of employment growth in the detailed industries:

$$(3) \qquad (1 + g^{US})^T = s_{0\ 1}^{US}(1 + g_1^{US})^T + s_{0\ 2}^{US}(1 + g_2^{US})^T + \ldots + s_{0\ 7}^{US}(1 + g_7^{US})^T,$$

where $s_{0\ i}^{US}$ is industry i's share of health care employment

Table 6. Shares of industry employment and average annual rates of employment change in health care industries, United States and New York City, 1990–2008

(Percents)

Industry (ownership)	NAICS	United States		New York City	
		Share of employment, 1990	Average annual rate of change, 1990–2008	Share of employment, 1990	Average annual rate of change, 1990–2008
Health care industries	None	100.0	2.4	100.0	1.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	32.9	3.6	26.1	4.3
Offices of physicians	6211	14.8	3.2	9.6	3.4
Outpatient care centers	6214	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.5
Home health care services	6216	3.3	5.4	5.5	7.1
Other ambulatory health care	6212, 6213, 6215, and 6219	11.8	3.4	7.8	2.9
Hospitals, private	622	40.7	1.4	50.4	.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	21.5	2.6	19.6	1.9
Hospitals, State government	622	4.9	–1.1	3.9	–3.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey.

at $t = 0$, the start of the period. Similarly, for New York City,

$$(4) \quad (1 + g^{NYC})^T = s_0^{NYC}{}_1(1 + g^{NYC}{}_1)^T + s_0^{NYC}{}_2(1 + g^{NYC}{}_2)^T + \ldots + s_0^{NYC}{}_7(1 + g^{NYC}{}_7)^T.$$

Subtracting the New York City equation from the national equation yields the following expression for the difference:

$$(5) \quad (1 + g^{US})^T - (1 + g^{NYC})^T = \Sigma s^{US}{}_i[(1 + g^{US}{}_i)^T - (1 + g^{NYC}{}_i)^T] + \Sigma(s^{US}{}_i - s^{NYC}{}_i)(1 + g^{NYC}{}_i)^T.$$

A first-order approximation of the difference in annual growth rates, $g^{US} - g^{NYC}$, can be obtained by expanding the terms in $(1 + g)^T$, subtracting the higher order powers of g^{US} and g^{NYC} from both sides, and dividing by T, the length of the period:

$$(6) \quad g^{US} - g^{NYC} = (1/T)\{\Sigma s^{US}{}_i[(1 + g^{US}{}_i)^T - (1 + g^{NYC}{}_i)^T] + \Sigma(s^{US}{}_i - s^{NYC}{}_i)(1 + g^{NYC}{}_i)^T\} + e.$$

In equation (6), e is a residual term involving differences between the squares and higher order powers of g^{US} and g^{NYC}.[31] (To the extent that the growth rates are close to zero, the higher order terms are closer to zero and can be neglected.) On the right-hand side of equation (6), the term $\Sigma s^{US}{}_i[(1 + g^{US}{}_i)^T - (1 + g^{NYC}{}_i)^T]$ tells us how much of the difference in average growth rates is due to different growth rates within industries, with industry shares held constant, while the term $\Sigma(s^{US}{}_i - s^{NYC}{}_i)(1 + g^{NYC}{}_i)^T$ tells us how much of the difference is due to the different compositions of health care employment in the Nation and New York City. (These two terms are sometimes referred to as the "within effect" and the "share effect," respectively.)

Table 7 presents the differences in growth rates for the Nation and New York City and a decomposition of those differences for the entire 1990–2008 period and three subperiods. (For the entire period and each subperiod, the within effect and the share effect sum to within 0.1 percentage point of the actual difference, indicating that the residual term in equation (6) was generally close to 0.0.) As the table indicates, average growth rates for the 1990–95 period were relatively strong in both the Nation and New York City: 3.3 percent per year and 3.0 percent, respectively. During the 1995–2002 subperiod, when a number of measures previously discussed focused on reducing the growth of spending, particularly in hospitals, the rates of employment growth fell in the United States and New York City, but the deceleration was sharper in the City, and the difference between the average growth rates widened to 0.6 percentage point. In the last subperiod in the table, the pace of employment growth accelerated in both the Nation and the City, but the difference between the two did not narrow appreciably.

For the entire 1990–2008 period, differences in the growth rate of detailed industries accounted for all of the 0.6-percentage-point difference in employment growth between the industry groups in the Nation and New York City. This finding is not entirely surprising, given that the Nation had stronger growth rates (or a smaller rate of loss) in 5 of the 7 industry components. The two detailed

Table 7. Decomposition of differences in average annual rates of change in employment in health care industries, United States and New York City, 1990–2008

[In percent]

Period	Average annual rate of change in employment in health care industries		Difference (percentage points)	Due to differences in—	
	United States	New York City		Rates of change within industries	Industry shares
1990–2008	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.1
1990–95	3.3	3.0	.3	.5	–.2
1995–2002	2.0	1.4	.6	.4	.3
2002–08	2.3	1.8	.5	.9	–.3

NOTE: The average annual rates shown for the United States and New York City are based on published employment figures from the Current Employment Statistics survey. The percentage-point differences shown result from subtracting the percentage for New York from that for the United States, for each period. The decompositions in the last two columns were calculated by means of the linear approximation discussed in the text. For each period shown, the sum of the last two columns might not equal the difference column because of nonlinearities and because growth rates were not constant within each period.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

industries in which New York City had stronger growth were home health care and offices of physicians, and, as table 6 indicates, these industries had relatively small weights in equation (6). For the entire period, the share effect was relatively small (0.1 percentage point).

For the first subperiod, the within effect (0.5 percentage point) also dominated; the share effect was smaller and, again, negative (–0.2 percentage point). As table 6 indicates, private hospitals were the detailed industry with the largest share of health care employment in 1990. This fact did not hurt the City's employment growth during the 1990–95 subperiod, because employment in the City's hospitals increased an average of 2.2 percent per year, double the national average of 1.1 percent.

For the years 1995 through 2002, the result of the decomposition was somewhat different. The within effect was 0.4 percentage point, reflecting the Nation's stronger rate of growth in private hospitals, which had the largest weight in equation (6), and in outpatient care centers and State government hospitals, which had much smaller weights. Unlike the first subperiod, the second subperiod saw a positive (0.3-percentage-point) share effect that accounted for half of the total 0.6-percentage-point difference.[32] The positive share effect reflected the City's relatively higher share of employment in private hospitals. The positive share effect also reflected the City's lower share of employment in physicians' offices (9.6 percent in New York City, 14.8 percent in the Nation), as well as the strong growth rate in this industry (at or above 3.6 percent per year in both the City and the Nation).

The decomposition for the years 2002 through 2008 looks more like the decomposition for the first subperiod. Once again, the within-industry effect (0.9 percentage point) accounted for the total difference. The dominance of the within effect reflected the fact that the Nation had stronger growth in 6 of the 7 industry components. Private hospital employment in New York City increased by an average of 0.1 percent per year, while nationally the figure was 1.7 percent. One of the unusual aspects of the data for the detailed industries during these years was that State-government-owned hospitals stopped losing jobs. At the national level, employment in this segment increased, while in the City it was relatively flat. The only detailed industry in which New York City had stronger growth was home health care. The share effect (-0.3 percentage point) for this subperiod reflected the City's larger-than-national share of employment in the home health care industry.

THE YEARS 1990 THROUGH 1995, when New York City's health care industries came relatively close to matching the Nation's employment growth in those industries, were years when real spending on personal health care in New York, up an average 1.5 percent a year, grew more rapidly than national spending, up 0.9 percent per year. This larger-than-national increase in spending was accompanied by a larger-than-national increase in hospital employment in New York City, reflecting the City's traditional reliance on hospitals, rather than offices of physicians, to supply medical care.

The primary question explored in this article has been how to account for the wider difference in rates of employment growth in the years after 1995. A decomposition indicated that the difference was due both to stronger growth in detailed industries at the national level and to differences in industry composition. The growth-within-industries effect reflected superior growth rates at the national level in private hospitals, the industry with the largest share of health care employment, and in outpatient care and State government hospitals. For the years in question, New York's City composition of health care employment, with its greater-than-national reliance on hospitals and less-than-national reliance on physicians' offices, also contributed to explaining the difference between the growth rates for the health care group.

For the years 2002 through 2008, the pace of growth in health care employment accelerated in both New York City and the Nation. For the City, the acceleration was due to the home health care industry (a component of ambulatory care), which increased employment at an average rate of 3.2 percent per year from 1995 through 2002 and at a rate of 9.7 percent per year from 2002 through 2008. Other industries within ambulatory care continued to expand payroll employment at average rates at or above 2.4 percent per year. But together, these industries added only 14,300 jobs over the period. Home health care was the real jobs machine in New York City for the years 2002 through 2008, adding more than 24,700 jobs. Its growth during those years reflected population growth, particularly among the elderly, and a labor market that could supply large numbers of workers with a variety of educational backgrounds. □

Notes

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force data. The New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, supplied the previously unpublished information on occupational employment and wages. The author assumes responsibility for any mistakes.

[1] The stronger-than-average rate of job growth in health care goes back through at least the 1980s. See David R. H. Hiles, "Health services: the real jobs machine," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1992, pp. 3–16; and Jennifer M. Gardner and Howard V. Hayghe, "Slower economic growth affects the 1995 labor market," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1996, pp. 3–16. Both of these articles used data based on the Standard Industrial Classification system, whereas the current series are based on the North American Industrial Classification System. Kimberly Riley, Emily Lloyd, and Natalie Propst, "Payroll employment and job openings rate continued to grow in 2006," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2007, pp. 19–38, documented the fact that employment in private health care, in the current series, expanded more rapidly than total nonfarm employment over the period 2003–06.

[2] Other studies of New York City's health care industries have used different combinations of industries and ownerships. For example, Maria Kouznetsova, Robert Martiniano, and Jean Moore, *The Health Care Workforce in New York, 2006: Trends in the Supply and Demand for Health Workers* (Rensselaer, New York, Center for Health Workforce Studies, School of Public Health, State University of New York at Albany, January 2008), defined the health sector as including ambulatory care, hospitals, and nursing and personal care facilities for all ownerships, including Federal and local. Residential mental retardation, mental health, and substance abuse facilities (NAICS 6232) were excluded.

[3] Examining how the growth of employment in the national, privately owned hospital industry varied over time, William C. Goodman, "Employment in hospitals: unconventional patterns over time," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2006, pp. 3–14, found that, for the period 1990–2005, the rate of private hospital employment tended to be countercyclical.

[4] See, for example, R. Jason Faberman, "Job flows and labor dynamics in the U.S. rust belt," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2002, pp. 3–10.

[5] Hiles, "Health services."

[6] Intercensal estimates of the resident population of the United States, by age, can be found in "National Intercensal Estimates (1990–2000)" (U.S. Census Bureau, Mar. 18, 2009), on the Internet at **www.census.gov/popest/archives/EST90INTERCENSAL/US-EST90INT-datasets.html** (visited Sept. 4, 2009). Demographic data for New York State and its counties are found in "Population Estimates" (U.S. Census Bureau, Aug. 5, 2009), on the Internet at **www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html** (visited Sept. 4, 2009).

[7] In 2007, for example, 15.3 percent of Americans lacked health insurance, but only 1.9 percent of those older than 65 were without insurance. (See Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica C. Smith, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2007*, Current Population Reports, P60–235 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008).)

[8] Ellen Meara, Chapin White, and David M. Cutler, "Trends in Medical Spending by Age, 1963–2000," *Health Affairs*, July/August 2004, pp. 176–83.

[9] Spending on hospitals, professional services, and prescription drugs were deflated with the use of Consumer Price Indexes. For home health services, the Producer Price Index for home health care services was used for the years 1997–2005, the CPI for medical services for 1990–97.

[10] For more detailed discussions of the Act, see *CBO Memorandum: Budgetary Implications of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997* (Congressional Budget Office, December 1997); and Steven Heffler, Katharine Levit, Sheila Smith, Cynthia Smith, Cathy Cowan, Helen Lazenby, and Mark Freeland, "Health spending growth up in 1999; faster growth expected in the future," *Health Affairs,* March/April 2001, pp. 193–203.

[11] These percentages come from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditure accounts, on the Internet at **www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/02_NationalHealthAccountsHistorical.asp** (visited Sept. 3, 2009).

[12] "New York teaching hospitals participate in graduate medical education demonstration," press release (Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Feb. 17, 1997), on the Internet at **www.cms.hhs.gov/apps/media/press_releases.asp** (visited Sept. 3, 2009); enter "1997" in drop-down window labeled "Year". Medicare pays teaching hospitals for graduate medical education on the basis of the number of medical residents in each hospital who train and provide other services.

[13] Katharine Levit, Cynthia Smith, Cathy Cowan, Helen Lazenby, and Anne Martin, "Inflation spurs health spending in 2000," *Health Affairs*, January/February 2002, pp. 172–81.

[14] Cynthia Smith, Cathy Cowan, Stephen Heffler, Aaron Caitlin, and the National Health Accounts Team, "National health spending in 2004: recent slowdown led by prescription drug spending," *Health Affairs*, January/February 2006, pp. 186–96. The Act also created a Medicare Part D prescription drug benefit in 2006.

[15] Katharine Levit, Cathy Cowan, Bradley Braden, Jean Stiller, Arthur Sensenig, and Helen Lazenby, "National health expenditures in 1997: more slow growth," *Health Affairs*, November/December 1998, pp. 99–110.

[16] Heffler and others, "Health spending growth."

[17] Levit and others, "National health expenditures in 1997."

[18] Sharon Salit, Steven Fass, and Mark Nowak, "Out of the frying pan: New York City hospitals in an age of deregulation," *Health Affairs*, January/February 2002, pp. 127–39.

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] For more information on these educational and training categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2008–09 edition, Bulletin 2072 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2008), Chapter 1.

[21] *Nurse retention and workforce diversity: two key issues in New York City's nursing crisis* (New York, New York Academy of Medicine and Jonas Center for Nursing Excellence, November 2006).

[22] Robert I. Lerman and Caroline Ratcliffe, "Are single mothers finding jobs without displacing other workers," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2001, pp. 3–12. Lerman and Ratcliffe found sizable effects of welfare reform on the participation of single mothers in a number of metropolitan areas.

[23] Both the national and the New York City figures come from the Current Population Survey. The figure for New York City is unpublished. The microdata used to calculate the New York City number were obtained through **dataferrett.census.gov** (visited Apr. 18, 2009).

[24] Kouznetsova, Martiniano, and Moore, *The Health Care Workforce in New York, 2006*.

[25] *Nurse retention and workforce diversity*.

[26] In addition to the demographic and educational issues, significant numbers of nurses with degrees have chosen not to work as nurses. For a fuller discussion of why nurses chose to leave the profession, see *Nurse retention and workforce diversity*.

[27] This statement is based on unpublished data from the Current Population Survey.

[28] Kouznetsova, Martiniano, and Moore, *The Health Care Workforce in New York, 2006*.

[29] *Nurse retention and workforce diversity*.

[30] C. S. Brewer and T. Servoss, *2002 Registered nurses in New York State: county level nursing data*, cited in *Nurse retention and workforce diversity*.

[31] Other decompositions are possible. For example, the difference can be decomposed by using the local area's weights to determine the within-industry growth effect and the Nation's changes in employment to calculate the share effect. Faberman, "Job flows and labor dynamics," used averages of the two areas as weights. If this alternative were pursued, one would expect the results to be an average of the first two alternatives.

[32] The use of New York City's weights to calculate the within-industry effect yielded different numbers, but substantially the same pattern. The absolute value of the share effects became smaller for each of the three subperiods. As with the results presented in table 7, the within-industry effect accounted for more than the whole difference in employment growth during the 1990–95 subperiod. By contrast, during the 1995–2002 subperiod the share effect was positive, namely, 0.2 percentage point, and accounted for approximately one-third of the difference in employment growth.

APPENDIX: Sources and key concepts of labor market information

This article presents several different measures of employment and labor force status. Estimates of nonfarm payroll employment are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES, or establishment) survey. Estimates of occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. Estimates of demographic characteristics and labor force participation in both New York City and the Nation are from the Current Population Survey (CPS, or household survey). The CPS is also the source of the data presented on the national unemployment rate, while the unemployment rates for New York City and the balance of New York State are from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CES, OES, and LAUS programs are Federal-State cooperative endeavors in which State employment security agencies use concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to prepare the data. The CPS is a sample survey of households that is conducted for the BLS by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Nonfarm payroll employment

Employment data are from the CES survey and refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence.

Occupational employment and wages

The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station, regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck. Straight-time gross pay, exclusive of premium pay, counts as wages in the OES survey. The worker's base rate; cost-of-living allowances; guaranteed pay; hazardous-duty pay; incentive pay, including commissions and production bonuses; tips; and on-call pay are included. Excluded are backpay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, nonproduction bonuses, the employer's cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

Labor force and demographic data

The CPS and the LAUS program are the sources of the labor force and demographic data presented in the body of this article. The CPS measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for the Current Population Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as a labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who were not employed during the reference week, who had actively looked for a job sometime in the 4-week period ending with the reference week, and who were currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The participation rate is the number in the labor force as a percentage of the population. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. The LAUS program uses the same concepts of labor force status, employment, and unemployment as the CPS.

Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area

From 1990 to 2007, there was a substantial narrowing of the gap between the higher level of employment on the Missouri side of the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area and the lower level of employment on the Kansas side; leading the shift was robust growth in Johnson County combined with slow growth in Jackson County

Jacqueline Michael-Midkiff, Linda Nickisch, and Cassandra Yocum

The Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is a bistate area currently consisting of nine counties in Missouri and six counties in Kansas.[1] It is often assumed that Kansas City is in Kansas, yet the central business district of Kansas City is in Missouri and, historically, the Missouri side of the metropolitan area has had a far larger population than the Kansas side of the area. In fact, in 1990 (the year that the data used in this article begin) 61.2 percent of the population of the metropolitan area was on the Missouri side of the State line. By 2007, Kansas had increased its share of the Kansas City area population by 2.6 percentage points and Missouri's share had dropped to 58.6 percent.[2]

While there has been modest growth in the number of residents of the Kansas City area *living* on the Kansas side, there has been even more growth in the number *working* on the Kansas side. In fact, substantial employment growth on the Kansas side is closing the gap between the numbers of jobs on the two sides of the State line, with Kansas' share of the MSA's total employment increasing from 38 percent in 1990 to 44 percent in 2007. A single county, Johnson, is responsible for more than 90 percent of the growth in the Kansas portion of the MSA.

This article uses data from the first quarter of each year from 1990 through 2007 to compare shifts in employment and identify the counties and industries that have been instrumental in leading growth in the Kansas portion of the metropolitan area to outpace growth on the Missouri side. All references in this article to the 1990–2007 period refer to data from the first quarter of each each year of the timespan. Monthly employment data from January, February, and March of each year were averaged to create the first-quarter estimates. For the purpose of industry analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics aggregates the largest industry sectors defined by the North American Industry Classification System. These aggregated groupings are called "supersectors," and there are 10 of them in private industry: natural resources and mining; construction; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and other services. For the purposes of this article, government is treated as an 11th supersector. However, detailed government data are avail-

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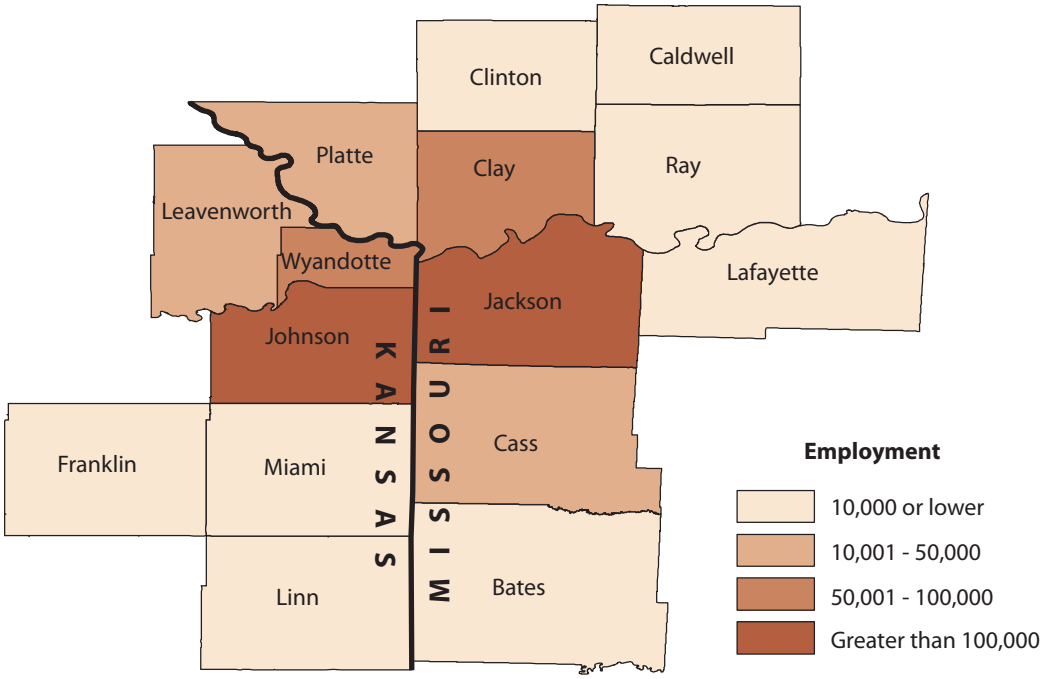
Levels of employment in the counties of the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA, 2007



SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

able, categorized as Federal, State, or local with each of these categories divided into the same 10 private industry "supersectors" plus an additional "supersector"—public administration. The employment and wage data examined in this article come from BLS' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.[3] This article focuses on "total covered employment," that is, all the employment documented in the QCEW; this includes both private and government employment. In this article, all references to increases or decreases in the number of jobs are references to the net number gained or lost, not to gross job gains or gross job losses.

The Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA

The Kansas City MSA is centrally located in the Nation. Its geographical location and transportation infrastructure allow it to provide excellent support to the growth of the global market and are instrumental in attracting the mixture of industries that make up the area's economy. According to the Kansas City Area Development Council, the Kansas City area is the second-largest rail center in the country and ranks first in railroad freight volume.[4] Other infrastructure includes three major interstate highways (one of which connects the southern border of the United States to the northern border), a designated Foreign Trade Zone, an international airport, barge lines that operate on the Missouri River, a motor freight hub, and the largest underground storage space in the Nation.[5] Along with its high concentration of jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector, the Kansas City area also has a higher concentration of jobs than the national average in the information, the financial activities, and the professional and business services supersectors—typical of large metropolitan areas.[6]

Employment in the Kansas City MSA grew at a rate similar to that of U.S. employment from 1990 to 2007. Total covered employment grew 24.8 percent in the United States and 25.6 percent in the Kansas City area, with employment in the metropolitan area rising from 769,480 in the first quarter of 1990 to 966,555 in the first quarter of 2007. In addition, the Kansas City area's private-industry employment growth was on track with the Nation's, experiencing an increase of 26.4

percent compared with the Nation's 25.6 percent.

In the Kansas City MSA 4 of the 10 private-industry supersectors had rates of growth that were higher than the respective averages for the Nation—construction, natural resources and mining, information, and professional and business services. Two additional supersectors, financial activities and leisure and hospitality, grew at rates very similar to the national average. The largest supersector in the MSA—trade, transportation, and utilities—grew at a slower-than-average pace, along with the education and health services and the other services supersectors. Both nationally and locally, only the manufacturing supersector recorded a loss of employment over the 1990–2007 period; however, the Kansas City area lost manufacturing jobs at a slower pace than the Nation did.

Among the largest private-industry supersectors in the MSA are professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and construction. Each of these supersectors added more than 20,000 jobs to the metropolitan area and grew in excess of 40 percent over the 17-year period.

Comparing Missouri and Kansas employment

Although the Kansas City MSA and the United States as a whole had similar rates of employment growth from 1990 to 2007, growth was not evenly distributed between the portion of the metropolitan area in Missouri and the portion in Kansas. In fact, the Kansas portion added over twice as many jobs as the Missouri portion during the period. Total employment on the Kansas side of the State line grew 46.9 percent from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007, compared with a 12.6-percent increase on the Missouri side of the MSA. (See table 1.)

A look at employment shares illustrates the change that occurred from 1990 to 2007. Counties on the Missouri side of the metropolitan area made up 55.6 percent of the metropolitan area's employment in 2007, compared with 62.0 percent in 1990. (See chart 1.)

As metropolitan areas age, growth often moves from the central city to the suburban areas. This was certainly the case in the Kansas City area, with the long-time employment base, Jackson County, Missouri, registering similar levels of employment in both 1990 and 2007, whereas the more suburban Johnson County, Kansas, experienced an explosion of growth. The differing growth patterns in Jackson County, Missouri, and Johnson County, Kansas—the two largest counties in the area—led the shift in employment share between the Missouri and Kansas sides of the metropolitan area.

Jackson County, Missouri, is the largest county in the MSA—its estimated 2007 population is 666,000[7]—yet in 2007 it barely registered any change from its 1990 level of 301,681 private-industry jobs. The second-largest county in the MSA, Johnson County—with an estimated 2007 population of 524,801—is located on the Kansas side. Johnson County added more than 100,000 jobs to its private-industry payrolls for a total of 279,699 and experienced a growth rate of nearly 69 percent. In spite of the lack of growth in Jackson County, private-industry employment on the Missouri side of the metropolitan area grew over the 17-year period because of a combined increase of more than 43,000 jobs in the smaller counties. In contrast, Johnson County provided the bulk of the growth on the entire Kansas side, as the five remaining Kansas counties in the MSA added a combined total of around 13,000 jobs over the period. Whereas the smaller counties on the Missouri side of the State line were the reason for growth in employment there, the smaller counties on the Kansas side had little impact.

Johnson County's total employment has experienced so much growth that in 2007 it accounted for 32 percent of the employment in the metropolitan area, up from 24 percent of the total in 1990. On the other hand, Jackson County accounted for 38 percent of the MSA total in 2007; in 1990 it accounted for 47 percent of employment in the area. In short, the difference in employment share between these two counties that drive employment in the MSA decreased from 23 percentage points to 6 percentage points over the 1990–2007 period.

Factors that may effect employment growth

Wages. Like employment, the level and distribution of wages in the Kansas City MSA have shifted in favor of the Kansas side. In 1990, wages paid in the Missouri portion accounted for 62 percent of the total wages in the MSA. But by 2007, Missouri's share of total wages in the MSA had decreased to 54 percent. Interestingly, the nominal mean weekly wage ($434) was the same on both sides of the State line in 1990. However, Kansas' nominal mean weekly wage increased more than Missouri's over the 17-year period and was $860 in 2007 compared with Missouri's $817. This divergence in wage change suggests not only that Kansas added more jobs to the MSA than Missouri, but also that it shifted toward higher paying jobs.

The importance of Jackson and Johnson Counties to the MSA is reinforced further by an examination of county wages. (See table 2.) In addition to accounting for the majority of the jobs in the Kansas City area, Jackson and

Table 1. Employment growth in the United States; the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA; and counties within the MSA; first quarter 1990 to first quarter 2007

Area	Total covered employment				Private-industry employment			
	1990	2007	Net change	Percent change	1990	2007	Net change	Percent change
United States	106,906,249	133,366,015	26,459,766	24.8	88,984,929	111,789,312	22,804,383	25.6
Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA [1]	769,480	966,555	197,075	25.6	646,004	816,458	170,454	26.4
Kansas counties [2]	292,048	428,954	136,906	46.9	244,762	371,817	127,055	51.9
Franklin County, Kansas	6,367	9,486	3,119	49.0	4,966	7,601	2,635	53.1
Johnson County, Kansas	184,024	309,321	125,297	68.1	165,668	279,699	114,031	68.8
Leavenworth County, Kansas	17,347	20,075	2,728	15.7	9,330	12,595	3,265	35.0
Linn County, Kansas	1,986	2,027	41	2.1	1,403	1,248	-155	–11.0
Miami County, Kansas	5,934	8,270	2,336	39.4	3,888	6,123	2,235	57.5
Wyandotte County, Kansas	76,390	79,775	3,385	4.4	59,507	64,551	5,044	8.5
Missouri counties [3]	477,431	537,599	60,168	12.6	401,242	444,640	43,398	10.8
Bates County, Missouri	3,146	3,753	607	19.3	2,203	2,510	307	13.9
Caldwell County, Missouri	1,594	1,613	19	1.2	1,011	923	–88	–8.7
Cass County, Missouri	11,025	22,227	11,202	101.6	8,526	17,492	8,966	105.2
Clay County, Missouri	63,127	88,812	25,685	40.7	55,279	74,940	19,661	35.6
Clinton County, Missouri	3,125	5,002	1,877	60.1	2,446	2,939	493	20.2
Jackson County, Missouri	359,866	364,529	4,663	1.3	301,681	301,695	14	0.0
Lafayette County, Missouri	7,881	9,058	1,177	14.9	5,955	6,692	737	12.4
Platte County, Missouri	24,232	38,412	14,180	58.5	21,821	34,699	12,878	59.0
Ray County, Missouri	3,435	4,193	758	22.1	2,320	2,750	430	18.5

[1] Totals for MSA may not equal sums of counties' data because of rounding.

[2] Data are a summation of figures from the individual counties of Franklin, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte in Kansas.

[3] Data are a summation of figures from the individual counties of Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray in Missouri.

SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

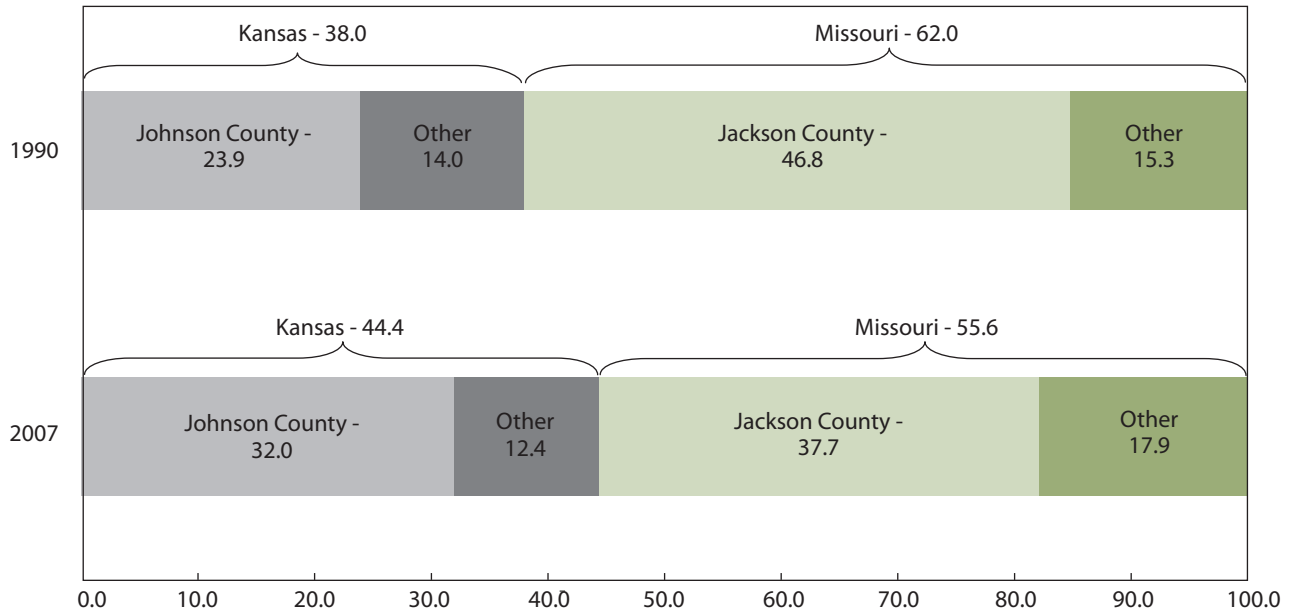
Johnson Counties also account for most of the MSA's wages. Combined, these counties made up 70 percent of employment and accounted for about 75 percent of the wages paid in the MSA in 2007. They are the only counties in the entire MSA that accounted for a higher share of wages than of employment, which clearly indicates that both counties have jobs that are among the higher paying. While the nominal mean weekly wage in Jackson County rose from $449 in 1990 to $873 in 2007, the average wage grew at an even faster pace in Johnson County, increasing from $442 to $910 per week.

Educational attainment.[8] The education level of the population is a factor that drives employment growth, and here a clear difference exists between the two largest counties. Eighty-four percent of the U.S. population age 25 and older has at least a high school degree and 27 percent holds a bachelor's or higher degree. Whereas the average level of educational attainment in Jackson County is similar to the average level of educational attainment in the Nation, the average level in Johnson County is clearly higher than the national average.

In Jackson County, approximately 87 percent of the population is at least a graduate of high school and 26 percent has a bachelor's degree or higher. Much of the urban core of the MSA is located in Jackson County, and as Kansas City's population, jobs, and development continue to decentralize, the region's poor and minority residents remain concentrated in the core.[9] The urban core of Jackson County contains a higher proportion of people with lower levels of education, whereas residents of some of the suburbs are more highly educated. The proportion of the population in Johnson County with a high school education or more is nearly 96 percent. Even more striking is that more than half (51 percent) of the population hold bachelor's or higher degrees. Johnson County has the greatest percentage of college graduates among the seven largest counties in the Kansas City MSA.[10]

A highly educated labor force is attractive to employers. Reverberations from growth associated with an educated labor pool include an increase in high-skill jobs and higher income levels, which typically generate more demand for goods and services among consumers. This higher demand leads to more consumer spending and even more job growth. Thus, greater educational attainment may provide a partial explanation for Johnson County's surge in employment.

Chart 1. Percent of total covered employment in the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA held by Jackson County, Johnson County, and other counties, first quarter 1990 and first quarter 2007



NOTE: Values may not sum to total because of rounding.
SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Quality of life. Another likely reason that residents and businesses are drawn to the Kansas side is its reputation as a good place to live. *Money* magazine annually ranks the top 100 places to live, and two cities in the Kansas portion of the MSA made the 2006 list. Both are located in Johnson County and ranked in the top 15—with Overland Park placing 6th and Olathe 13th. The only city on the Missouri side to make the top 100, Lee's Summit (located in Jackson County), ranked 44th.[11]

The MSA's two major employment bases

Jackson County, Missouri. Jackson County is the second-largest county by population in the State of Missouri and is the location of Kansas City's central business district and much of the MSA's urban core.[12] From 1990 to 2007, the population of Jackson County grew a modest 5.3 percent according to the U.S. Census Bureau, lagging well behind the national growth rate of 21.3 percent. Although Jackson County has historically been the largest county in the MSA and still has the highest employment level in the Kansas City area (364,529 total, with 301,695 in private industry), it contributed little to the growth of the area over the 17-year period. Four private-industry supersectors and the government sector registered employment growth of more than 5 percent, with growth in only two of these exceeding 20 percent. Nationally, nine private-industry supersectors and the government grew more than 5 percent, with all but four of these growing more than 20 percent. In all supersectors, Jackson County's employment growth was weaker than the employment growth of the Nation as a whole.

Johnson County, Kansas. Johnson County has the largest population of any county in the State of Kansas. During the period from 1990 to 2007, the population of Johnson County grew by 48.2 percent, more than double the national rate, and accounted for 92 percent of total population growth on the Kansas side of the MSA. Johnson County ranks second to Jackson County in total employment in the MSA, with total employment of 309,321 and private-industry employment of 279,699, but has added the larger number of jobs in private industry (114,031) and accounted for 90 percent of total private-industry employment growth on the Kansas side of the metropolitan area. The rate of private-industry employment growth in Johnson County, 68.8 percent from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007, far outpaced the national growth rate of 25.6 percent. All but one of Johnson County's private-industry supersectors and the govern-

Table 2. The percent of total covered employment and percent of wages in the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA that were held by individual counties within the MSA, first quarter 1990 and first quarter 2007

County	Percent of MSA employment		Percent of MSA wages	
	1990	2007	1990	2007
Franklin County, Kansas	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6
Johnson County, Kansas	23.9	32.0	24.3	34.8
Leavenworth County, Kansas	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7
Linn County, Kansas	.3	.2	.2	.2
Miami County, Kansas	.8	.9	.5	.5
Wyandotte County, Kansas	9.9	8.3	10.4	7.7
Bates County, Missouri	.4	.4	.2	.2
Caldwell County, Missouri	.2	.2	.1	.1
Cass County, Missouri	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.5
Clay County, Missouri	8.2	9.2	7.6	8.8
Clinton County, Missouri	.4	.5	.2	.3
Jackson County, Missouri	46.8	37.7	48.4	39.4
Lafayette County, Missouri	1.0	.9	.6	.5
Platte County, Missouri	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.3
Ray County, Missouri	.4	.4	.3	.2

SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

ment sector had rates of increase above 20 percent during the 17-year timeframe used for this article, with four growing in excess of 100 percent. All of the supersectors and the government sector grew faster in the county than they did in the Nation as a whole; employment in six private-industry supersectors and in government grew more than twice as fast as in the United States as a whole.

Comparison. A comparison of employment growth among industry supersectors over the 17-year period in Jackson and Johnson Counties shows Johnson County dominating in all but one supersector. (See table 3.) In five private-industry supersectors—construction, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality—and in government, both Jackson County and Johnson County experienced job growth. However, except for in construction, where job gains were actually higher in Jackson than Johnson, the number of jobs added by each supersector in Johnson was more than twice as many as were added by each corresponding supersector in Jackson. And in every supersector in which employment in Jackson County declined over the period—natural resources and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; information; and other services—Johnson County added jobs.

Employment in Jackson and Johnson Counties

Total employment. Johnson County, Kansas, consistently recorded stronger employment growth than Jackson County, Missouri, from 1990 to 2007. A look at more recent data shows that beginning in 2001 Jackson County recorded four consecutive over-the-year job losses, but turned around and gained jobs in 2005, 2006, and 2007. (See chart 2.) However, while Jackson County added a total of 6,122 jobs in 2005 and 2006, an increase of 1.7 percent, Johnson County added even more jobs, increasing employment by 11,126, or 3.9 percent. From the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007, Johnson County employment growth (11,894) was more than seven times that of Jackson County (1,669). A comparison of job growth among private-industry supersectors and government identifies the supersectors that had the largest impact on the overall difference in growth between the counties over the 17-year period. (See table 4.)

Trade, transportation, and utilities. The Kansas City MSA added 16,656 jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector from 1990 to 2007. This supersector—the largest one in both Jackson and Johnson Counties—presents a prime example of the shift in employment that has occurred over the past several years. Trade, transportation, and utilities grew 32 percent in Johnson County, adding

Table 3. Employment and employment change, by industry supersector and government, in the United States; in the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA; and in Jackson County, MO, and Johnson County, KS; first quarter 1990 to first quarter 2007

Entity	United States				Kansas City MSA			
	1990	2007	Net change	Percent change	1990	2007	Net change	Percent change
Total employment	106,906,249	133,366,015	26,459,766	24.8	769,480	966,555	197,075	25.6
Private industry	88,984,929	111,789,312	22,804,383	25.6	646,004	816,458	170,454	26.4
Natural resources and mining	1,541,047	1,645,929	104,882	6.8	1,745	2,117	372	21.3
Construction[1]	4,902,522	7,189,693	2,287,171	46.7	26,836	48,671	21,835	81.4
Manufacturing[1]	17,744,180	13,852,854	–3,891,326	–21.9	95,164	83,127	–12,037	–12.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,210,624	25,921,763	3,711,139	16.7	183,694	200,350	16,656	9.1
Information[2]	2,747,807	3,001,585	253,778	9.2	34,698	41,868	7,170	20.7
Financial activities	6,744,585	8,122,203	1,377,618	20.4	60,794	73,487	12,693	20.9
Professional and business services[1,2]	10,167,155	17,458,885	7,291,730	71.7	80,497	140,440	59,943	74.5
Education and health services	10,484,056	17,196,609	6,712,553	64.0	72,421	108,665	36,244	50.0
Leisure and hospitality	8,968,747	12,725,870	3,757,123	41.9	63,790	90,984	27,194	42.6
Other services[1]	3,401,356	4,349,856	948,500	27.9	22,932	26,704	3,772	16.4
Government	17,920,470	21,576,703	3,656,233	20.4	122,945	148,020	25,075	20.4
Federal	3,164,514	2,711,241	–453,273	–14.3	32,755	27,013	–5,742	–17.5
State[1,2]	3,949,724	4,598,953	649,229	16.4	17,040	15,932	–1,108	–6.5
Local[1,2]	10,806,232	14,266,509	3,460,277	32.0	73,150	105,075	31,925	43.6
	Jackson County, Missouri				Johnson County, Kansas			
	1990	2007	Net change	Percent change	1990	2007	Net change	Percent change
Total employment	359,866	364,529	4,663	1.3	184,024	309,321	125,297	68.1
Private industry	301,681	301,695	14	.0	165,668	279,699	114,031	68.8
Natural resources and mining	351	216	–135	–38.5	217	451	234	107.8
Construction	13,104	19,109	6,005	45.8	8,134	13,881	5,747	70.7
Manufacturing	39,820	27,100	–12,720	–31.9	20,055	21,551	1,496	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	71,726	63,808	–7,918	–11.0	49,165	65,089	15,924	32.4
Information	22,489	17,133	–5,356	–23.8	9,791	22,287	12,496	127.6
Financial activities	31,569	32,249	680	2.2	17,993	28,787	10,794	60.0
Professional and business services	39,749	51,782	12,033	30.3	25,742	59,912	34,170	132.7
Education and health services	40,253	44,334	4,081	10.1	13,872	33,284	19,412	139.9
Leisure and hospitality	30,346	34,064	3,718	12.3	15,508	26,646	11,138	71.8
Other services	12,275	11,901	–374	–3.0	5,191	7,811	2,620	50.5
Government	58,186	62,833	4,647	8.0	18,356	29,623	11,267	61.4
Federal	20,919	16,961	–3,958	–18.9	3,216	3,039	–177	–5.5
State	6,164	7,630	1,466	23.8	932	742	–190	–20.4
Local	31,103	38,242	7,139	23.0	14,208	25,842	11,634	81.9

[1] Data on industries in some counties of the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA were not published for the first quarter of 1990.
MSA data for construction exclude Wyandotte County, Kansas.
MSA data for manufacturing exclude Caldwell County, Missouri.
MSA data for professional and business services exclude Linn County, Kansas.
MSA data for other services exclude Caldwell County, Missouri.
MSA data for State and local government exclude Caldwell County, Missouri.

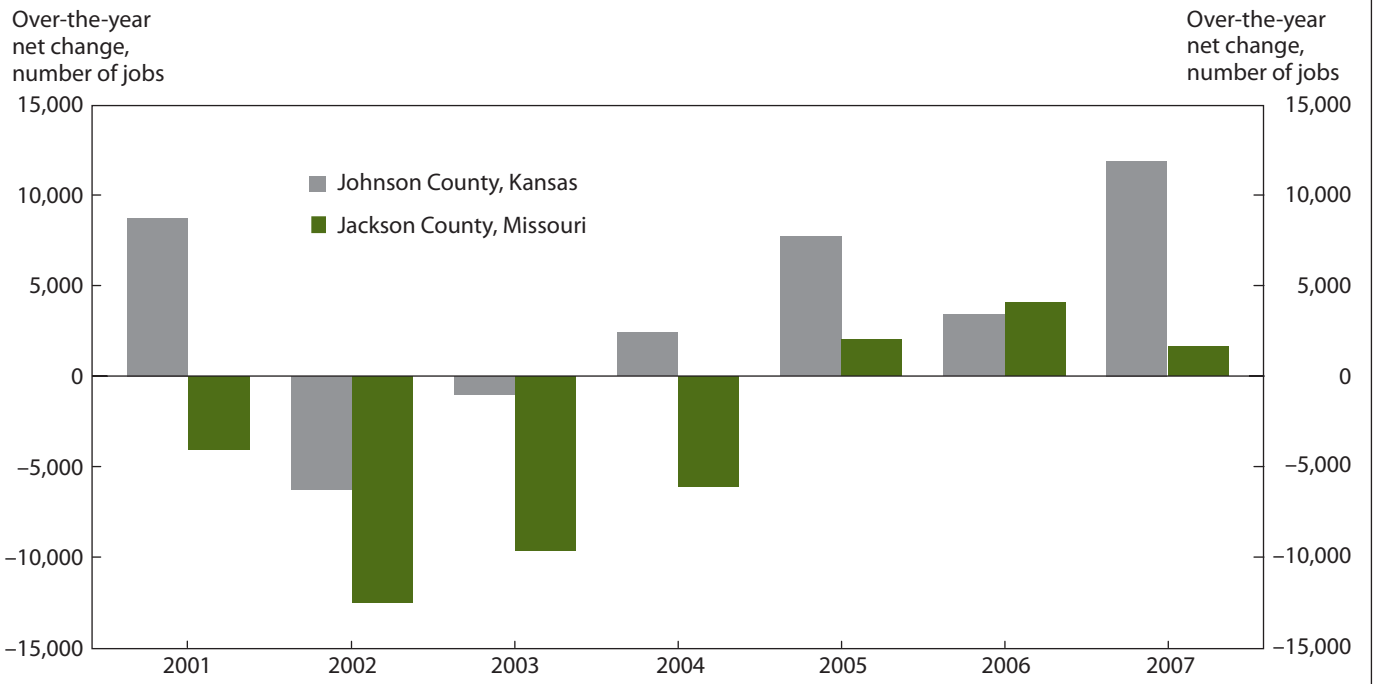
[2] Data on industries in some counties of the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA were not published for the first quarter of 2007.
MSA data for information exclude Linn County, Kansas.
MSA data for professional and business services exclude Linn County, Kansas.
MSA data for State and local government exclude Miami County, Kansas.

SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

the third-largest number of jobs (15,924) to payrolls in the county from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007. Meanwhile, Jackson County lost 7,918 jobs (11 percent) in this supersector.

From 1990 through 2000, Johnson County's growth in trade, transportation, and utilities was strong and nearly 19,500 jobs were added. During the same period, Jackson County recorded a total loss of around 3,500 jobs in the same supersector. Since then, the counties have performed similarly, both registering lower job totals in 2007 than

Chart 2. Annual net change in the number of jobs in the Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA's two largest counties, total covered employment, first quarter to first quarter, 2001–07



SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

in 2000 but showing either growth or little movement in the most recent 3 years. Thus, although Jackson County had over 20,000 more jobs in this sector than did Johnson County in 1990, Johnson County had over 1,000 more jobs in the sector than Jackson County in 2007.

Within this supersector, retail trade employment in Jackson County lost out as employment in the suburban counties was expanding with the addition of new shopping areas and strip malls. Wholesale trade and utilities also recorded employment losses in the county while employment in transportation and warehousing was nearly stagnant. Johnson County was at the other end of the spectrum, with employment gains registered in wholesale trade, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing over the 17-year period.

Professional and business services. The Kansas City MSA added 59,943 jobs in the professional and business services supersector from 1990 to 2007. This supersector—the second largest in private industry in both Jackson and Johnson Counties—provided the largest number of new jobs in each of the MSA's largest two counties, but still reflects a divergence in growth. Professional and business services in Jackson County grew 30 percent, contributing 12,033 new jobs to the MSA, while Johnson County added 34,170 jobs in this supersector—an expansion of 133 percent.

In 1990, Jackson County had substantially more jobs in professional and business services than did Johnson County. However, the number of jobs in this supersector added in Johnson County from 1990 to 2007 was nearly three times the number added in Jackson County. Beginning in 2001, Johnson and Jackson Counties both experienced 3 years of job losses in this supersector, with Johnson County's 3-year loss totaling 5,816 jobs and Jackson County's totaling 9,697. In the 4 years since these counties began to again add employment in this supersector, Johnson added a total of 14,215 jobs while Jackson gained 4,590. As a result, Johnson County had over 8,000 more jobs in professional and business services than did Jackson County by the first quarter of 2007.

While most of the industry groups within this supersector added jobs in both counties, the number of new jobs was in most cases larger in Johnson County. A single industry group—employment services—added close to 10,000 jobs in Johnson County, but added a much lesser 1,153 jobs in Jackson County. The fast rate of employment growth in Johnson County in professional and business services, a supersector with a higher concentration of employment in the the Kansas City area than in the Nation as a whole, makes the supersector of increasing importance to Johnson County.

Table 4. Employment and employment change in each supersector and in industry groups, sectors, and subsectors with large differences in net employment change between Jackson County, MO, and Johnson County, KS, first quarter 1990 to first quarter 2007

Supersector, sector, subsector, or industry group	Jackson County, Missouri		Johnson County, Kansas	
	2007 employment	Net change, 1990–2007	2007 employment	Net change, 1990–2007
Natural resources and mining	216	–135	451	234
Mining	42	–71	323	145
Crop production	128	–39	90	76
Construction	19,109	6,005	13,881	5,747
Nonresidential building construction	2,828	1,369	1,514	378
Building equipment contractors	5,443	1,622	3,991	2,268
Building finishing contractors	2,948	684	2,258	1,086
Residential building construction	1,252	290	1,599	621
Utility system construction	744	406	695	143
Manufacturing	27,100	–12,720	21,551	1,496
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	5,513	–3,651	243	53
Paper manufacturing	1,983	–586	1,357	595
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	607	–341	763	399
Printing and related support activities	1,893	–1,360	2,795	–628
Semiconductor and electronic component manufacturing	536	315	235	–335
Trade, transportation, and utilities	63,808	–7,918	65,089	15,924
Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	1,384	–1,213	2,611	1,095
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	283	–1,512	388	-94
Clothing stores	2,533	–240	3,075	1,154
Grocery and related product wholesalers	1,185	–196	2,270	1,159
Other general merchandise stores	3,663	1,421	3,913	2,610
Information	17,133	-5,356	22,287	12,496
Wired telecommunications carriers	4,663	–5,244	17,130	11,328
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	5,463	–3,477	1,336	–135
Data processing and related services	4,647	3,174	1,115	552
Software publishers	147	79	1,030	432
Broadcasting, except Internet	1,002	262	662	87
Financial activities	32,249	680	28,787	10,794
Depository credit intermediation	4,536	–3,358	5,398	2,782
Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related	4,350	1,052	6,409	3,382
Insurance carriers	5,938	–1,158	5,636	–36
Other financial investment activities	2,487	54	1,261	1,059
Activities related to real estate	1,694	718	2,203	1,273
Professional and business services	51,782	12,033	59,912	34,170
Employment services	6,600	1,153	11,842	9,592
Computer systems design and related services	1,860	887	5,684	4,879
Management and technical consulting services	1,250	482	5,037	3,525
Services to buildings and dwellings	5,211	235	4,601	1,939
Architectural and engineering services	6,163	2,329	7,558	3,743
Education and health services	44,334	4,081	33,284	19,412
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	663	–178	3,163	2,835
Offices of physicians	5,521	343	5,364	2,851
Nursing care facilities	4,038	49	2,972	1,337
Home health care services	1,896	1,270	789	132
Outpatient care centers	1,164	–614	402	11
Leisure and hospitality	34,064	3,718	26,646	11,138
Full-service restaurants	12,348	4,233	11,836	7,295
Special food services	1,307	–1,283	578	424
Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	1,032	–846	675	462
Limited-service eating places	10,766	1,029	8,002	1,149
Performing arts companies	582	–57	233	–2
Other services	11,901	–374	7,811	2,620
Personal care services	1,401	–104	2,392	1,190
Professional and similar organizations	1,761	–219	812	274
Electronic equipment repair and maintenance	191	–102	515	227
Automotive repair and maintenance	2,224	–65	1,276	240
Civic and social organizations	1,431	358	823	655

SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Information. The Kansas City MSA added 7,170 jobs in the information supersector over the 17-year period. This industry provides yet another example of differences in employment changes between the two counties. While information employment fell 24 percent in Jackson County, a loss of 5,356 jobs, it surged 128 percent in Johnson County with the addition of 12,496 jobs. Further exemplifying the differences in growth between these counties, among *all* private-industry supersectors the industry group with the largest loss of jobs (a decrease of 5,244 jobs) in Jackson County was the same as the industry group that posted the largest gain (11,328) of any industry group in Johnson County: wired telecommunications carriers. During the 1990–2007 period, a major telecommunications employer consolidated its multiple locations throughout the MSA into one major location in Johnson County, partially explaining the gain in information jobs in this county and the loss in Jackson County.

Interestingly, again among all industry groups within all supersectors, the industry group in which Jackson County outperformed Johnson County by the greatest number of jobs also was in the information supersector—data processing and related services. More than 2,500 more jobs in this industry group were added in Jackson County than in Johnson County over the period.

Recent data show that, following 5 consecutive years of job loss in Johnson County, employment in the information supersector rebounded and grew by more than 3,000 jobs from the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007. Although the overall number of jobs in information is much smaller than in many other supersectors, information is frequently mentioned in regard to the economy of the Kansas City area because of the area's high concentration of jobs in this industry. The importance of the information sector to Johnson County has grown tremendously over the 17-year period, with the sector's concentration of employment in the county rising from almost twice the national average in 1990 to nearly triple the national average in 2007. By comparison, Jackson County experienced its seventh straight over-the-year job loss from the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007. Despite the loss of jobs, the county also continued to have a substantially higher-than-average concentration of information-sector employment—about twice the national average in 2007.

Education and health services. The Kansas City MSA added 36,244 jobs from 1990 to 2007 in the education and health services supersector. Growth was seen in both counties, but at drastically different rates. In Johnson County, the education and health services supersector added 19,412 jobs, an increase of 140 percent over the 17-year period. Jackson County employment in this supersector increased about 10 percent, adding 4,081 jobs—less than one-fourth of the number added in Johnson. During the 17-year period, Johnson County recorded no over-the-year job losses in this supersector; since 2001, the county has added more than 1,000 jobs in five of the seven years. Jackson County gained more than 1,000 jobs during only one year since 2001, and in one year (2004) lost in excess of 1,500 jobs. However, in 2007 Jackson County still had a higher employment level in education and health services, with 44,334 jobs compared with Johnson County's 33,284.

While both educational services and health care and social assistance contributed to Jackson County's increase in employment within this supersector, employment growth in health care and social assistance accounted for nearly all of the expansion in Johnson County. Among the industry groups that experienced the largest differences in growth between the counties were medical and diagnostic laboratories, physician's offices, and nursing care facilities, each adding well over 1,000 jobs to Johnson County's economy. Though growth in education and health services played a major role in job creation in Johnson County, in 2007 this supersector still had a below-average concentration of workers in the county as compared with the Nation as a whole, suggesting room for the supersector to grow in Johnson County simply to support the county economy.

Manufacturing. From 1990 to 2007, the Kansas City MSA lost 12,037 jobs in the manufacturing supersector—the only supersector in which jobs were lost over the period. While employment in Johnson County increased 8 percent, an addition of 1,496 jobs, Jackson County recorded a 32-percent decrease in employment (a loss of 12,720 jobs). Jackson County's job losses were widespread, with the industry group of other fabricated metal product manufacturing shedding 3,651 jobs, the most of any industry group within manufacturing. The county lost jobs every year from 1998 to 2007 with the exception of 2006 when the level of employment remained nearly unchanged. Conversely, Johnson County gained jobs in four of the five most recent years of the 17-year period and in 2007 was one of three counties in the MSA to show an increase of more than 100 jobs in manufacturing employment.

Financial activities. The Kansas City MSA added 12,693 jobs in the financial activities supersector from 1990 to

2007. Whereas employment in the financial activities supersector increased only slightly over the 17-year timespan in Jackson County, it grew 60 percent in Johnson County and created 10,794 jobs. Within the supersector, the largest discrepancy in growth was seen in depository credit intermediation, which added 2,782 jobs in Johnson County but lost an even greater number in Jackson County. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related businesses also experienced very different levels of growth in the two counties, with Johnson County adding more than 3,000 jobs and Jackson County adding around 1,000.

During the 1990s both counties shared in the growth of this supersector, with each county taking top honors in about half of the years. However, the degree of growth varied, and in total Johnson County added about twice the number of jobs as Jackson from 1990 to 2000. The last year that growth in Jackson fared better than growth in Johnson was 2000, and more recently the shift in growth has been even more pronounced, with Johnson County adding more than 3,500 jobs between 2004 and 2007 while Jackson County's employment remained nearly unchanged. As of 2007, both counties continue to have a much higher-than-average concentration of jobs in financial activities.

Leisure and hospitality. The Kansas City MSA added 27,194 jobs in the leisure and hospitality supersector from 1990 to 2007, an increase of 42.6 percent. Each of the two largest counties contributed to the supersector's increase in employment over the 17-year period, with the addition of 3,718 jobs in Jackson and 11,138 in Johnson. The growth in both counties was primarily driven by the same industry group—full-service restaurants. This group added 7,295 jobs to payrolls in Johnson County and 4,233 in Jackson County. The rate of employment growth in full-service restaurants was 161 percent in Johnson and 52 percent in Jackson. Interestingly, employment growth in limited-service eating places was similar in the two counties, adding a little over 1,000 jobs to payrolls in each county. The amusement, gambling, and recreation industry subsector also was an area of strong growth for both counties, with the number of jobs in Johnson County increasing by 1,650 (106 percent) and in Jackson County rising by 966 (74 percent).

Johnson County added about three times the number of jobs in the leisure and hospitality supersector as Jackson County over the 17-year period, and much of Johnson County's growth occurred in 2000 and earlier. After 2000, the over-the-year increase in employment in this supersector in the county surpassed 500 jobs only twice. Growth in Jackson County has been equally dim since 2000, with no over-the-year increases in jobs exceeding 500 until 2007. In that year, Jackson County's addition of 930 jobs—an influx possibly related to the revitalization of the downtown area—was the largest either county had seen since 2000.

Government. The Kansas City MSA added 25,075 jobs in government from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007. Government payrolls increased in both counties over the period, with Johnson County (11,267) adding more than twice as many jobs as Jackson (4,647). The difference in growth is of particular interest considering the importance of government to Jackson County. Government accounts for 17 percent of the county's employment, second only to trade, transportation, and utilities. Comparatively, government ranks as the fourth-largest supersector in Johnson County and accounts for 10 percent of employment.

The largest government sector in both counties, local government (which includes public school systems), added 7,139 jobs in Jackson County, an increase of 23 percent. This sector's 82-percent growth in Johnson County—an increase of 11,634 jobs—strongly outpaced its growth in Jackson. Population growth and, more specifically, growth in the number of school-aged children, contributed to these changes in employment. While the number of children aged 5 to 17 grew 43 percent in Johnson County from 1990 to 2006, it increased only 7 percent in Jackson County.[13] Employment in elementary and secondary schools grew 73 percent in Johnson County from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007 and accounted for more than 6,000 of the new jobs in local government. Jackson County added 2,798 jobs, commensurate with its smaller gain in school-aged children, and registered a job growth rate of 19 percent in elementary and secondary schools.

Employment in State government in Jackson County was up 24 percent, or 1,466 jobs, for the 17-year period. Conversely, State government in Johnson County lost 190 employees, a decrease of 20 percent. The number of jobs in Federal Government declined in both counties, with Jackson County shedding 3,958 jobs, a reduction of 19 percent, and Johnson County down 6 percent, or 177 jobs, from its 1990 level.

Other services. The Kansas City MSA added 3,772 jobs in the "other services" supersector from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007 to reach a level of 26,704 jobs. Employment in other services, the second-smallest

supersector in the MSA, edged down in Jackson County over the period but grew by 2,620 in Johnson County, with about half of the growth occurring in personal care services—an industry group that recorded a small loss in Jackson County. Johnson County's highest levels of growth in the supersector occurred during the 1990s, and the county experienced job losses from 2004 to 2006. Both counties' employment levels were lower in 2007 than in the first quarter of 2004, but by less than 150 jobs.

Natural resources and mining. During the 17-year period, the Kansas City MSA added 372 jobs in the natural resources and mining supersector—the smallest supersector in the area. Even with its small number of jobs, the industry presents another example of the differing growth patterns in the two largest counties in the MSA. The number of jobs in natural resources and mining fell by 39 percent to a total of 216 jobs in Jackson County. Conversely, it grew 108 percent to a level of 451 jobs in Johnson County.

Construction. The Kansas City MSA added 21,835 jobs in the construction supersector from 1990 to 2007. Among all of the supersectors, only in construction did the two largest counties contribute similar numbers of new jobs to the MSA. Construction's potential to indicate future growth makes it all the more critical to this analysis. Construction employment in Johnson County increased 71 percent over the 17-year period, an addition of 5,747 jobs. Surprisingly, the only county in the MSA to add more construction jobs over the period was Jackson County—a county that recorded little overall job growth. Construction exhibited the fastest rate of job growth of any supersector in Jackson County, increasing 46 percent with the addition of 6,005 jobs over the 17-year span. In both counties, the industry group of building equipment contractors grew by more jobs than other industry groups in the construction supersector. Contributing the most to the differing levels of growth by number of jobs was nonresidential building construction, which added more than 1,300 jobs in Jackson County but fewer than 500 in Johnson County.

Job growth in construction slowed after 2000. In its largest over-the-year movement since then, Jackson County gained 2,076 construction jobs in 2006—possibly an early benefit of a concentrated effort to rejuvenate the central business district—but lost 846 in 2007 as revitalization projects wound down. From 2001 to 2007, Johnson County's employment in construction did not change from year to year by more than 700 jobs except for a loss of 1,255 jobs in 2002.

Summary of the supersectors' employment. Of the private-industry supersectors and the government, six supersectors experienced growth in employment from 1990 to 2007 in Jackson County while five recorded losses of employment. Employment advances in professional and business services, construction, government, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and financial activities were almost wiped out by declines in manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities; information; other services; and natural resources and mining. In stark contrast, every private-industry supersector and the government in Johnson County added jobs. Eight of the 10 private-industry supersectors grew more than 50 percent over the period; four grew more than 100 percent. Government employment also grew more than 50 percent. In all but two of the supersectors, Johnson County contributed more new jobs than any other county in the entire metropolitan area.

In 1990, the majority of employment in all supersectors was in Jackson County. In fact, Jackson County had no less than 46 percent more jobs in every supersector than any other county in the MSA. Over the 17-year period, employment in Johnson County grew to the extent that employment in the largest two supersectors—trade, transportation, and utilities, and professional and business services—and in the information and the natural resources and mining supersectors was higher in 2007 in Johnson County, Kansas, than in Jackson County, Missouri.

Other counties in the Kansas City MSA

Although Jackson and Johnson Counties make up the majority of the workforce in the Kansas City area—no other county makes up more than 10 percent of the total employment of the MSA—several other counties experienced strong rates of growth from 1990 to 2007. If Johnson and Jackson Counties continue to perform as they did during this period, the performance of several of the smaller counties in the MSA may be key in determining whether the Missouri portion of the MSA can continue to maintain a larger share of total employment.

Three additional counties in the MSA have employment levels of more than 35,000—Clay County and Platte County in Missouri and Wyandotte County in Kansas. In addition to being among the larger of the "other counties," both of the Missouri counties experienced large employment gains over the period and became centers of growth that helped support the Missouri portion of the area when Jackson County did not.

Clay County, Missouri. Clay County is the second-larg-

est county on the Missouri side of the Kansas City MSA. It had a population of 211,525 in 2007 and is one of the fastest growing counties in the area. From 1990 to 2007 its population grew 38 percent. Total employment also is on the rise in the county, standing at 88,812 in 2007, an increase of 25,685, or 41 percent, over its 1990 level. Clay County's jobs account for 9 percent of the MSA's total employment and 17 percent of total employment on the Missouri side of the State line.

Five private-industry supersectors in Clay County added more than 1,000 jobs over the period. The government and two private-industry supersectors—professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality—added more than 5,000 jobs and grew in employment by more than 75 percent. Employment in professional and business services grew by 6,029, an increase of 121 percent and a figure equal to nearly one-quarter of the new jobs in Clay County. Government employment, which made up 16 percent of the county's total employment in 2007, increased by 6,025 jobs (77 percent) and accounted for about another one-quarter of the new jobs in the county. Nearly all of the increase in government employment can be attributed to education and health services, which includes jobs in public school systems. Leisure and hospitality added 5,442 jobs for an increase of 91 percent from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007.

Platte County, Missouri. Platte County, Missouri, ranks fourth in population among the Missouri counties in the Kansas City MSA, yet it ranks third in total private employment among the counties on the Missouri side. In 2007, Platte County's population grew to 84,881, up 46.7 percent from its 1990 level, outpacing the Nation and all but one (Cass County) of the Missouri counties that make up the MSA. Total employment expanded by 14,180 jobs, an increase of 59 percent, over the 17-year span. All 10 private-industry supersectors and the government added jobs over the period.

Two of the supersectors that drove growth in Clay County—professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality—also led the expansion in the adjoining county of Platte. Professional and business services added 3,930 jobs over the 17-year period, an increase of 122 percent. Employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 3,365 jobs, an increase of 125 percent. Two additional supersectors added more than 1,000 jobs and grew in excess of 50 percent: manufacturing employment increased by 1,633 jobs (119 percent) and employment in education and health services rose by 1,110 jobs (82 percent). Government employment growth also was strong, increasing by 1,303 (54 percent).

Wyandotte County, Kansas. The second-largest county on the Kansas side of the MSA and home to the city of Kansas City, Kansas, Wyandotte County made up 8 percent of total employment in the Kansas City MSA and accounted for 19 percent of the employment located on the Kansas side of the MSA in 2007. From 1990 to 2007, Wyandotte County was the only county in the Kansas City MSA to lose population, and the county contributed only slightly to employment growth on the Kansas side.

As of the first quarter of 2007, two supersectors recorded at least 1,000 more jobs than in 1990—education and health services, and leisure and hospitality. Education and health services added 5,153 jobs and accounted for the majority of private-sector employment growth in Wyandotte County over the 17-year period; virtually all of the new jobs were in health care and social assistance (4,642), whose employment increased by 77 percent. Leisure and hospitality employment expanded by 1,516 jobs from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007. New jobs in accommodation and food services led the way in this supersector. Contributing to growth in accommodation and food services was the opening of Wyandotte County's Kansas Speedway in 2001. The Speedway hosts NASCAR and other racing events and has attracted hotels, restaurants, and other retail establishments to the area.

The largest supersector in Wyandotte County, trade transportation and utilities, did not record a higher level of employment in 2007 than in 1990. Government (with the second-largest employment level in the county) also decreased in size, as measured by employment. Trade, transportation, and utilities had little change in its employment level over the period, while government decreased its size by nearly 10 percent with a loss of 1,659 jobs.

Remaining Missouri counties. The remaining six counties that make up the rest of the Missouri portion of the Kansas City MSA—Cass, Lafayette, Ray, Clinton, Bates, and Caldwell—accounted for 4.7 percent of total employment in the Kansas City MSA in 2007. Cass County experienced a boom in population and job growth over the 1990–2007 period. Total employment in the county more than doubled, with 11,202 new jobs resulting in 102-percent employment growth and no supersector experiencing a decline. Trade, transportation, and utilities led the way with 3,534 new jobs created, followed by government, up 2,235 jobs, education and health services, up 1,445, and construction, up 1,308. Clinton County added 1,877 jobs over the period and Lafayette contributed 1,177. Ray and

Bates Counties each added fewer than 1,000 jobs and Caldwell County was nearly unchanged.

Remaining Kansas counties. The remaining four counties that compose the rest of the Kansas portion of the Kansas City MSA—Franklin, Leavenworth, Miami, and Linn—accounted for 4.1 percent of total employment in the MSA in 2007. Franklin County exhibited the strongest growth among these counties, adding 3,119 jobs with close to two-thirds of the growth coming from trade, transportation, and utilities. Leavenworth and Miami Counties added 2,728 jobs and 2,336 jobs, respectively. Employment in Linn County was essentially unchanged from its 1990 level.

FROM 1990 TO 2007, KANSAS' SHARE of the Kansas City MSA's total employment increased from 38 percent to 44 percent, and employment on the Kansas side of the metropolitan area grew nearly four times faster than in the Missouri portion. Perhaps the most striking comparison is that the Missouri portion of the MSA had 63 percent more jobs than did the Kansas portion in 1990, but in 2007 Missouri's counties had only 25 percent more jobs than the counties on the Kansas side.

By a wide margin, the two largest counties in the area are Jackson County, Missouri, and Johnson County, Kansas. In 1990, Jackson County contributed substantially more jobs to the area than did Johnson County; by 2007, the gap was closing. The difference between the two counties' shares of the MSA's employment was 23 percentage points in 1990, but only 6 percentage points by 2007.

Johnson County, Kansas, still ranks second to Jackson County, Missouri, in total employment in the MSA, but it added the largest number of jobs in the metropolitan area (125,297) over the 17-year period. Its surge in growth was spearheaded by the same industries that accounted for gains in employment in the MSA overall, and, from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2007, every industry supersector grew at a faster pace than the national average. Employment in eight private-industry supersectors and the government in Johnson County grew more than 50 percent over the period; employment in four of the supersectors grew more than 100 percent. Johnson County's employment advances in the two largest supersectors in the MSA—trade, transportation, and utilities, and professional and business services—led to 2007 employment levels that exceeded those of Jackson County. In 8 of the 10 private-industry supersectors, by number of jobs Johnson County contributed more net job growth than any other county in the MSA—further evidence that it was the growth of employment in Johnson County more than in any other county that supported the metropolitan area and also that Johnson County's employment growth was the reason that the Kansas side of the metropolitan area gained on the Missouri side.

With the most highly educated labor pool in the area and cities ranked among the most desirable in the country to live, Johnson County continues to have the potential for a high rate of employment growth. However, even if Johnson County continues to outpace Jackson County, it is still possible that the Missouri side as a whole can maintain its larger share of the MSA's employment. The ability to do this may depend on the Missouri side's second- and third-largest counties—Clay and Platte. These two counties each had over 35,000 jobs in 2007, while the Kansas side had only one county besides Johnson with employment above that level. This Kansas County, Wyandotte, showed lackluster growth in total employment over the 1990–2007 period. In contrast, employment increased by 41 percent in Clay county and by 59 percent in Platte County. Clay and Platte together added nearly 40,000 jobs over the period, helping to pick up the slack for Jackson County's lack of growth. Cass is another Missouri county that is worthy of mention. Although it had only around 22,000 total jobs in 2007, that is more than double the level of employment in 1990. If employment in Jackson County, Missouri, continues to perform as it has during the 1990–2007 timespan, it may be the employment growth in the smaller counties that allows Missouri to maintain its status as the primary State in the MSA. □

Notes

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[1] The Office of Management and Budget definition of the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area changed during the reference period for this study. In 1990, a total of 10 counties were included in the MSA. One county (Clinton County, Missouri) was added in 1993 and four more (Linn County, Kansas; Bates County, Missouri; Caldwell County, Missouri; and Cass County, Missouri) were added in 2003. For purposes of this study, data for all 15 counties were compiled to create statistics that are comparable from one period to another.

[2] Shares were calculated by summing county population data for each state and dividing by the population of the total metropolitan area. Calculations were made using 1990 and 2007 data located on a page of the U.S. Census Bureau Web site: **http://factfinder.census.gov** (visited Sept. 18, 2009). For 1990 data, see **http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?_bm=y&-state=qt&-**

context=qt&-qr_name=DEC_1990_STF1_DP1&-ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&-tree_id=100&-all_geo_types=N&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US20059&-geo_id=05000US20091&-geo_id=05000US20103&-geo_id=05000US20107&-geo_id=05000US20121&-geo_id=05000US20209&-geo_id=05000US29013&-geo_id=05000US29025&-geo_id=05000US29037&-geo_id=05000US29047&-geo_id=05000US29049&-geo_id=05000US29095&-geo_id=05000US29107&-geo_id=05000US29165&-geo_id=05000US29177&-search_results=05000US20209&-format=&-_lang=en (visited Sept. 18, 2009). For 2007 data, see **http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/official_estimates_2007.html** (visited Sept. 18, 2009). Under "Popular Tables", click on "Counties within a State", and choose a State from the dropdown box.

[3] The QCEW is a cooperative program involving BLS and the various State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The program provides employment and wage data for workers covered by State unemployment insurance laws. The data are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. Employment and wage data on Federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program are compiled from quarterly reports that are sent to the appropriate SWA by the Federal agency in question. The employment and wage data used in this article were derived from microdata summaries of more than 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by States to BLS. These reports are based on workers' place of employment rather than their place of residence. QCEW data are available at **www.bls.gov/cew** (visited Sept. 1, 2009).

[4] See **http://thinkkc.com/SiteLocation/GreaterKCProfile/Transportation.php** (visited Sept. 1, 2009).

[5] See **www.thinkkc.com/SiteLocation/Industries/Distribution/Dist_Advantages.php** (visited Sept. 1, 2009). Most of the underground storage space is in caves.

[6] Concentrations of employment are determined through an analysis of local and national QCEW data.

[7] See **http://factfinder.census.gov/**, click on "Population Finder," search for population by county and State, and click on "alphabetic" under "View more results." Other population figures in this article also come from the same Web site.

[8] See **http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_S1501&-ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_&-state=st&-_lang=en** (visited Sept. 18, 2009) for educational attainment data for the United States. Click on "Change geography" in the left-hand navigational column to search for data by county or State.

[9] Jennifer S. Vey, *Organizing for Success: A Call to Action for the Kansas City Region* (Washington, DC, The Brookings Institution, August 2006).

[10] Estimates of educational attainment for the smaller counties in the MSA were not available from the Census Bureau.

[11] *Money* magazine, "Best Places to Live, 2006," on the Internet at **http://money.cnn.com/magazines/moneymag/bplive/2006/top100/index.html** (visited Sept. 18, 2009).

[12] Portions of Wyandotte County, Kansas, are also considered a part of the Kansas City, MO-KS, urban core.

[13] Growth rates were calculated by comparing 1990 and 2006 data located at **http://factfinder.census.gov**. See table P011 for 1990 data and table S0101 for 2006 data. Table P011, which has 1990 data on Johnson County and Jackson County, is located at **http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTTable?_bm=y&-state=dt&-context=dt&-ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&-mt_name=DEC_1990_STF1_P011&-tree_id=100&-redoLog=true&-all_geo_types=N&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US20091&-geo_id=05000US29095&-search_results=05000US20091&-format=&-_lang=en** (visited Sept. 18, 2009). For 2006 data on Johnson County, see Table S0101 at **http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-state=st&-context=st&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_S0101&-ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_&-tree_id=306&-redoLog=true&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US20091&-format=&-_lang=en**. For 2006 data on Jackson County, see Table S0101 at **http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-state=st&-context=st&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_S0101&-ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_&-tree_id=306&-redoLog=true&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US29095&-format=&-_lang=en** (visited Sept. 18, 2009).

Fifty years of BLS surveys on Federal employees' pay

The process of adjusting compensation for General Schedule (GS) Federal employees has changed considerably over the past 50 years; the change significantly affected the BLS occupational wage survey programs

John E. Buckley

In the winter of 1959–60, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducted its first survey specifically designed to compare salaries of white-collar workers in private industry with the salaries established in the 15 Federal General Schedule (GS) grade levels that covered a large majority of Federal white-collar workers. The National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay (generally referred to as the PAT or PATC survey) was the result of a 1957 request "to design a survey that would provide information on salaries in private enterprises that could be compared with salaries in the Federal Civil Service."[1] The request came from the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission (now, respectively, the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management). Ultimately, the PAT became the model for future surveys designed for setting Federal GS pay levels.

Over the years, the Federal pay-setting process has been a topic of considerable debate, partly because of the large numbers involved—approximately 1.18 million GS employees received a 2009 pay increase, and the annual cost for the 1 percent of payroll that the President allocated for locality pay was estimated at $756 million—and partly because of concerns over survey procedures and pay-setting methodologies. A brief overview of the Federal workers' pay-setting process follows.

A look back: 1883–1962

The path leading to the first PAT survey begins with the (Pendleton) Civil Service Act of 1883,[2] which failed in its goal to establish a merit system for Federal employment. Instead, individual departments controlled the pay process, and salaries and duties were not correlated.[3] The Classification Act of 1923[4] corrected the correlation omission by specifying that positions must be classified and graded according to duties and responsibilities; the Act also established a central classifying agency—the Personnel Classification Board—serving all departments.

The Classification Act of 1949[5] superseded the 1923 Act in order to "bring position-classification closer to the needs of Government... and to clarify...and coordinate the distribution of authority between the (Civil Service) Commission and the various departments."[6] The 1949 Act used work-level descriptions to extend a centralized job evaluation system to all white-collar positions, with the goal of ensuring that each job be compensated according to its relative place in a single hierarchy of positions. The Act also aimed at making a job evaluation system the centerpiece of Federal compensation. Merging several separate

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"schedules" of pay rates into one "General Schedule,"[7] the Act provided no timetable for adjusting GS pay rates, and changes were made sporadically by Congress. In the 13 years from 1949 to 1962, the average time between GS pay adjustments was about 31 months and ranged from 22 months to 44 months. The Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 established procedures for conducting annual surveys of private industry for use in determining Federal pay adjustments. After the 1962 legislation was enacted, GS workers' pay was adjusted annually, except in 1963 and 1983, when no adjustment was made; in 1972, when there were two pay adjustments; and in 1986, when President Ronald Reagan issued an alternative plan that froze Federal pay until January 1987, when a 3-percent increase became effective. The 1962 Act also shifted the focus on Federal GS compensation to pay reform, especially in regard to private industry and Federal pay comparability. The main focus of the 1883, 1923, and 1949 Acts was on classifying positions according to duties and responsibilities, along with applying the same standards across all Federal agencies.

Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962

The Salary Reform Act of 1962[8] specified the BLS as the agency authorized to conduct annual surveys of private industry to collect salary rates that could be used to set the salaries of Federal GS workers doing the same level of work and having comparable duties and responsibilities. Thanks to the 1957 request to conduct a white-collar survey and the 1960 completion of the first PAT survey, the BLS was well placed to respond to the 1962 congressional mandate. The survey covered professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations that were linked to the 15 GS occupational grades used by the Salary Survey Liaison Committee (composed of staff from the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget) to make the private-Federal comparisons and prepare the required report for the President.

The occupational descriptions used in the survey were jointly developed by the Civil Service Commission (now the Office of Personnel Management, or OPM) and the BLS, with the Commission being responsible for ensuring that each level would incorporate the work characteristics necessary to determine a specific GS grade. The BLS was responsible for making sure that the descriptions were recognizable in a private-enterprise setting. The scope of the survey under the 1962 Act, in terms of industrial coverage and geography, was the responsibility of the Commission and the Bureau of the Budget, with the BLS providing advice.

The 1959–60 PAT survey was limited to selected private-industry establishments in a sample of 60 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) selected to represent the 188 SMSAs identified at that time. The scope of the survey excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii because of the Federal practice of paying added cost-of-living allowances to employees in those two States. (The Non-Foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance Act of 2009 was introduced in Congress to extend the current locality pay program to those States. The legislation sometimes is cited as the Non-Foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance (AREA) Act of 2009.) Also, coverage of the transportation industry was limited to local and suburban passenger railroads, deep-sea waters, and air transportation, and the services industry was limited to engineering and architectural services and research, development, and testing laboratories. Establishments with fewer than 100 employees were excluded from the 1959–60 survey; for the 1961 through 1965 surveys, the minimum establishment size was 250 workers.

The scope of the survey also had to reflect Government pay policy, as determined by the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget. At that time, pay policy called for national estimates, but no regional or local findings. From the beginning, the BLS role was to select a sample of establishments; collect, review, and tabulate salary data; and transmit published data to the appropriate authority (currently, OPM) for its use to compare Federal and private pay.[9]

After the 1962 comparisons were made and a report with recommendations sent to the President, the President sent the report to Congress recommending eventual full private-Federal comparability. The 1962 Act provided two new salary schedules. The first raised the annual salaries of all Classification Act (GS) employees an average of 5.6 percent, effective October 1962; the second, effective January 1964, raised salaries of GS grades 1 through 15 an average of 4.1 percent. Section 5332 of the Act, as amended, defined the GS as "a schedule of annual rates of basic pay, consisting of 15 grades, designated 'GS-1' through 'GS-15.'"

Although the 1962 Act brought about improvements in the Federal pay-setting process, each pay adjustment still required an act of Congress, along with the usual accompanying political debate and delays. The passage of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970[10] established procedures for adjusting GS pay by executive action, eliminating the yearly need for special legislation.

Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970

As with earlier Federal pay legislation, the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970 provided for an agent—known

as the President's Pay Agent—that had the responsibility for interpreting the comparability law and providing the President with recommendations on pay adjustments. Initially, the Agent comprised the directors of what are now the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of Management and Budget. A 1977 Presidential Executive order added the Secretary of Labor, forming a three-party Agent.

Under the 1970 Act, the Agent was empowered to create a five-member Federal Employees Pay Council and was required to meet with the Council, whose membership consisted of union officials. The Agent must "give thorough consideration to the views and recommendations of the Council" in three essential areas:

- The coverage of annual surveys conducted by the BLS,
- The process used to compare Federal and private pay for the same work levels, and
- The pay adjustment required to achieve comparability.

The 1970 Act also specified that the Council's views on Federal pay adjustments be included in the Agent's report to the President. Ultimately, the final recommendation on these pay issues rested with the Agent. In addition to creating the Council, the Act established the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, consisting of three private-sector pay experts. After reviewing the Agent's and the Council's recommendations, the Committee made its own recommendations to the President and included any other information that it believed appropriate.

Definitions

The 1962 and 1970 Acts included references to paying Federal GS workers salaries comparable to the salaries of private-industry employees doing the same level of work. The Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA), discussed later, has a similar reference, but expanded the comparison to non-Federal employees, thereby including State and local governments. The President's Pay Agent had the task of interpreting "comparable" salaries of employees doing the "same level of work." Regarding the comparability requirement, George Stelluto noted that

> Private enterprise pay rates, even within narrowly defined work levels, vary substantially among the many types of establishments in which the work is performed. Entry-level professional engineers (recent college graduates), for example, had private-sector salaries ranging from about $975 to more than $1,600 a month in March 1977—a salary spread of more than 65 percent.[11]

Stelluto followed up with a question:

> How then does the Federal Government make its salaries "comparable" to the widely dispersed rates paid by private enterprise?

The Agent determined that under the 1962 Act "private industry" would denote all classes of private-enterprise establishments with sufficient numbers of workers in the occupations surveyed to influence the survey estimates materially. Because it was thought that establishments with few employees typically would pay lower wages than larger establishments, using the rates of small establishments for Federal pay comparison purposes became an issue. The 1959–60 PAT survey excluded establishments with fewer than 100 employees. From 1961 through 1965, establishments with fewer than 250 employees were excluded from the survey. In 1966, the minimum size was lowered in some industries and ranged from 50 employees in finance, insurance, and real estate to 250 in manufacturing and retail trade.

To address the requirement of the 1962 and 1970 Acts to develop data that would reflect the "same level of work" in comparisons of Federal and private-industry pay, the PAT surveys produced data by level for occupations designated by the Agent. In the March 1977 survey, for example, 19 white-collar occupations comprising 81 work levels were studied. Work levels are an established hierarchy of the difficulties and scope of the primary duties and responsibilities of individual jobs related to either a grade or salary level. The PAT survey levels ranged from one, for messengers, to eight, for professional engineers and chemists. The occupations studied produced data for the 15 GS Federal grades, except GS-10. The list of occupations and descriptions used for Federal pay-setting purposes was kept up to date from the passage of the 1962 legislation through the mid-1990s. The boxes on pages 39 and 40 respectively provide a brief explanation of the current process that is followed in obtaining occupational levels and an example of definitions of grades GS-7 and GS-12 of a multilevel occupation.

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) uses a "generic leveling" technique to match occupations by level. Initially, a 10-factor leveling system was used to determine the level of selected occupations; the 10-factor system is being phased out by the 4-factor system shown in the box on page 39. A major difference between the two systems is that the 4-factor sys-

Determining work levels

During the final step before data on wage rates and hours worked are collected, each sampled job is evaluated to determine the work level of its duties and responsibilities. This process is known as *point factor leveling*, because it categorizes certain aspects of a job into specific levels of work with assigned point values. Points for each factor are then totaled to determine the overall work level for the job.

In point factor leveling, an occupation is matched to a level within each of four factors:

- Knowledge
- Job controls and complexity
- Contacts (nature and purpose)
- Physical environment

Each factor consists of several levels, with associated descriptions and assigned points. The description within each factor best matching the job is chosen. Points for the four factors are recorded and totaled. The point total determines the overall work level of the occupation. The knowledge and job controls and complexity factors are given more weight than the contacts and physical environment factors.

A full discussion of the leveling process appears on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbr0004.pdf** (visited Sept. 8, 2009).

tem slots each selected occupation into 1 of 24 knowledge guides. In an article on the use of the NCS in predicting wage rates, Brooks Pierce noted that

> These [generic] data elements are "generic" in the sense that they do not rely on identifying the occupation in question. This facilitates the collection of these data for random samples of jobs that cover the broad range of occupations in the economy. It also gives some basis for comparing or classifying occupations that are distinct but that may have similar duties and responsibilities.[12]

Differences in definition for each level of a multilevel job reflect the complexity of the job. In the box on page 40, the GS-7 accountant performs "under general supervision, work of considerable difficulty and responsibility," while the GS-12 accountant performs, "under general administrative supervision, [work] with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment." Further, the GS-7 does "work of considerable difficulty and responsibility," whereas the GS-12 does "work of a very high order of difficulty and responsibility." And so on.

Developing issues

In the middle and late 1980s, Federal agencies had considerable difficulty recruiting and retaining high-caliber employees to carry out the Government's increasingly complex mission. To ease the problem, the Office of Personnel Management extended the application of special pay rates to certain groups of workers in selected localities. In spite of these efforts, the Federal Government's recruitment and retention problems persisted. In hearings before a congressional subcommittee, Constance B. Newman, former Director of the Office of Personnel Management, stated, "Every agency in the Government is having some type of problem with the pay system. Continued fragmentation of the Government-wide pay system will only frustrate and delay the needed solution...we must have a pay system that is more flexible and responsive to the labor market." [13] Congress and the White House agreed that sweeping changes were needed; FEPCA was the vehicle used to make those changes.

FEPCA (1990)

In November 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed into law the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act (FEPCA) of 1990,[14] marking a major milestone in legislation related to the compensation of Federal white-collar workers. Current Federal pay adjustments are made under this Act, three features of which stand out:

- The creation of a locality-based pay system to replace the single general schedule that largely disregarded locality pay differences found in the private sector,

Determining work levels: an example

The 15 GS grade levels are codified under section 5104 of Title 5. Following are definitions for two levels of a multilevel occupation (for example, accountants) and how the duties and responsibilities of those levels differ:

(7) Grade GS–7 includes those classes of positions the duties of which are—

(A) to perform, under general supervision, work of considerable difficulty and responsibility along special technical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal administration, or comparable subordinate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in either case—

(i) considerable specialized or supervisory training and experience;

(ii) comprehensive working knowledge of a special and complex subject matter; procedure, or practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or science involved; and

(iii) to a considerable extent the exercise of independent judgment;

(B) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring—

(i) professional, scientific, or technical training; and

(ii) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or

(C) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

(12) Grade GS–12 includes those classes of positions the duties of which are—

(A) to perform, under general administrative supervision, with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment, work of a very high order of difficulty and responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, business, or fiscal administration, requiring—

(i) extended specialized, supervisory, or administrative training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and attainments of a high order in specialized or administrative work; and

(ii) intimate grasp of a specialized and complex subject matter or of the profession, art, or science involved;

(B) under general administrative supervision, and with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment, to perform professional, scientific, or technical work of marked difficulty and responsibility requiring extended professional, scientific, or technical training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and attainments of a high order in professional, scientific, or technical research, practice, or administration; or

(C) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

(From "U.S. Code Collection, §5104. Basis for grading positions" (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Law School, no date), on the Internet at **www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/search/display.html?terms=grade&url=/uscode/html/uscode05/usc_sec_05_00005104----000-.html** (visited Sept. 8, 2009).)

- A timetable for reducing gaps that may exist between the pay of Federal and non-Federal employees doing comparable work in the same locality, and
- Specifying "non-Federal" workers rather than "private industry" for pay comparability purposes. This feature essentially adds State and local government workers to private-industry workers as the industry scope against which Federal Government workers are to be compared in respect of pay.

Once again, the legislation named the BLS as the agency in charge of conducting surveys for use in determining locality pay levels. To accommodate the requirements of the Act, the traditional occupational pay surveys of the BLS were changed considerably, with resources formerly dedicated to three specific survey programs (the PAT, Area Wage Survey, and Industry Wage Survey) now being used to carry out an improved and expanded locality pay program. The new program, which evolved over the years into the NCS, permitted the presentation of occupational and industrial detail that was either unavailable in the past or available only at the national level. The NCS provided the following improvements, on a locality basis, to the numerous private- and public-sector users of BLS data:

- Improvement in coverage of State and local government establishments,
- Expansion of private-industry coverage to all nonagricultural establishments (except private households) with 50 or more employees (now 1 or more),
- Expansion of professional and technical jobs,
- Expansion, in the mid-1990s, to cover all jobs, using a probability-selection-of-occupations technique, rather than the collection of a limited number of jobs on a predetermined list,
- Publication of measures of sampling error and response rates, and
- Improvement of the analytic potential of the statistical database.

The Act retained the three-party President's Pay Agent function, making it responsible for interpreting FEPCA, selecting and defining the pay localities, determining the occupational and industrial scope of the area surveys, designating the minimum size of the establishments to be surveyed, establishing appropriate pay lines based on BLS data, and preparing and submitting annual reports to the President.

A Federal Salary Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the President, also was established by FEPCA to provide views and recommendations on a variety of related topics to the Pay Agent, including the establishment or modification of pay localities, the coverage of annual surveys conducted by the BLS, the process of comparing Federal and non-Federal pay, and the level of comparability payments needed to eliminate or reduce pay disparities. Three of the Council members are chosen on the basis of their impartiality and knowledge in the field of labor relations and pay policy, and the remaining six members are from employee organizations that represent substantial numbers of Federal GS workers.

Under FEPCA, the Pay Agent is required to "give thorough consideration to the views and recommendations of the [Federal Salary] Council and...individual...members...." The Pay Agent also is required to "give thorough consideration to the views and recommendations of employee organizations not represented on the Council...." The Pay Agent's report to the President must include the views or recommendations of these groups or individuals.

FEPCA: plan and performance

The 1990 legislation established a plan for annual adjustments to Federal employees' pay through the early part of the 21st century. Beginning January 1994, annual salary adjustments for most GS employees would consist of two parts. The first part would equal the national percent increase for wage and salary workers in private industry as indicated by the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI), minus one-half percentage point. (The ECI is a quarterly measure of change in total compensation costs for civilian workers, with separate estimates for the cost of wages and salaries and the cost of benefits.)[15] The second part, based on BLS special area occupational pay surveys, may not "be less than one-fifth of the amount needed to reduce the pay disparity of the locality involved to 5 percent."[16]

The second of these two increases would close the pay gap (to within 5 percent) by making additional adjustments from 1995 through 2002. That is, a three-tenths adjustment to the pay gap was to be made in 1995, two-fifths in 1996, and so on, until the gap would be no greater than 5 percent in 2002. Workers in localities that are already within the 5-percent band would get the national ECI increase (minus one-half percentage point), but not the locality adjustment.

Under FEPCA, the President has the authority to fix an alternative level of comparability payments in situations where there is a "national emergency or serious economic conditions affecting the general welfare." The first pay adjustment under FEPCA was effective in January 1994. Alternative plans were submitted for pay increases effective in 1995–98, 2001, 2003–05, 2007, and 2008; no alternative plans were submitted for pay increases effective in 1994, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2006, or 2009.

From 1994 to 2009, Congress either added to the President's proposed adjustment or equaled the higher rate recommended for the military. The pay gap was scheduled to be eliminated (to within 5 percent) in 2002. Table 1

Table 1. Locality pay disparities, 1993 and 2008, and percentage-point changes in disparities between 1993 and 2008

[In percent]

Locality pay area	Disparity		Percentage-point change in disparity between 1993 and 2008
	1993 (locality pay not included)	2008 (locality pay included)	
Atlanta	25.29	26.35	1.06
Boston	33.73	27.74	–5.99
Buffalo	–	22.39	...
Chicago	33.05	22.52	–10.53
Cincinnati	27.18	12.90	–14.28
Cleveland	22.54	20.23	–2.31
Columbus	–	20.65	...
Dallas	27.11	25.53	–1.58
Dayton	24.79	15.05	–9.74
Denver	28.85	18.80	–10.05
Detroit	30.43	19.74	–10.69
Hartford	–	25.05	...
Houston	39.22	16.52	–22.70
Huntsville	26.50	21.99	–4.51
Indianapolis	24.30	18.47	–5.83
Los Angeles	34.85	22.64	–12.21
Miami	–	21.74	...
Milwaukee	–	18.33	...
Minneapolis	–	21.87	...
New York	35.29	25.75	–9.54
Philadelphia	31.04	20.40	–10.64
Phoenix	–	25.27	...
Pittsburgh	–	20.13	...
Portland, OR	–	23.23	...
Raleigh	–	12.79	...
Richmond	–	15.97	...
Sacramento	24.35	24.18	–.17
San Diego	25.38	26.05	.67
San Francisco	37.44	25.98	–11.46
Seattle	25.60	26.45	.85
Washington, DC	27.23	36.85	9.62
Rest of United States	21.20	14.28	–6.92
Average	25.78	23.25	–2.53

NOTE: Dash indicates that the area was not used for locality pay purposes in 1993 or that there was no survey that year.

SOURCE: Table 4 of the 2008 Pay Agent's Report to the President on Locality Pay for 2010 and enclosure in the Appendices to the Annual Report of the President's Pay Agent, 1993.

shows the estimated pay disparity in 1993 and 2008; it also indicates that, in terms of performance, the disparity was not reduced as planned.

The pay disparity narrowed for 17 of the 21 areas for which comparisons could made, most notably the 22.70-percentage-point shrinkage in Houston (from 39.22 percent to 16.52 percent) and the 14.28-percentage-point shrinkage in Cincinnati (from 27.18 percent to 12.90 percent.) The disparity for Washington, DC, widened by 9.62 percentage points over the period, from 27.23 percent to 36.85 percent. The disparity widened slightly in Atlanta, from 25.29 percent in 1993 to 26.35 percent in 2008. The gap also widened slightly for San Diego and Seattle. The wide gap in pay disparity among localities reflects, in part, both the pay levels in the areas when the first comparisons were estimated and subsequent changes in local economies and survey methods.

Issues

Before the first FEPCA pay adjustments were effective, two issues emerged that proved to be persistent: occupational coverage and the appropriateness of the methodology used to set Federal white-collar workers' salaries. Under its PAT survey, the BLS collected data for a predetermined list of occupations that was developed jointly

with OPM. As noted earlier, published survey results were sent to OPM for setting Federal GS pay. This arrangement continued during the 1991–96 period, when the program was designated the Occupational Compensation Survey (OCS). Because of budgetary constraints and the issue of respondent burden, the BLS once again was compelled to merge three surveys: the occupational wage (locality) survey, the ECI survey, and the Employee Benefits Survey. At that time, the new NCS dropped the use of a predetermined occupational list, the method preferred by the Pay Agent. In its place, to select occupations, the BLS employed the probability-selection-of-occupations technique mentioned earlier.

In addition to dealing with the issue of occupational coverage, the Agent had other concerns that were spelled out in a five-point action plan in 1999. The first four points, already incorporated into the NCS, produced the following improvements:

1. A linkage between Federal and non-Federal jobs, accomplished by developing a crosswalk between General Schedule occupations and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system to permit weighting data by Federal employment.

2. The development of methods to identify and exclude survey jobs that would be graded above GS-15 in the Federal Government.

3. The development of an econometric model based on survey data to estimate salaries for jobs not found in the probability samples.

4. The development and implementation of better methods for grading supervisory jobs selected by probability sampling.[17]

The last point, which will be completed in surveys delivered to the Pay Agent in 2011, involves a four-factor job-grading system with families of jobs to be used as guides to improve grade leveling under the NCS. The BLS continues to phase in this improvement. In the meantime, updated OCS data were used by OPM for several years while the improvements were being implemented. All of the improvements are described in the 2002 Pay Agent's report to the President.[18]

In its 2007 report, the Pay Agent included the following paragraph:

> The new survey process was not immediately accepted for use in the locality pay program. In fact, the Federal Salary Council recommended that the original NCS methods not be used to set Federal pay. After reviewing test data and several years of production surveys, the Pay Agent agreed with the Federal Salary Council's conclusion that the NCS program, as originally configured, should not be used for the locality pay program. However, the Pay Agent did not ask BLS to reinstate the previous methodology. The Pay Agent concluded that the NCS program has several advantages over the previous salary survey program, the Occupational Compensation Survey (OCS) program. These include offering greater occupational coverage, being less costly, and being less burdensome on respondents.[19]

The other outstanding issue, the method for determining the pay-setting process, was the subject of the aforementioned April 2002 White Paper[20] published by OPM, which identified three factors that contribute to the "credibility gap" in setting Federal pay. Shortcomings were found in FEPCA's

- definition of comparability,
- methodology and precision, and
- summary statistic

Comparability. The White Paper contends that (1) FEPCA's definition of comparability is reflected in its statutory principle that "Federal pay rates be comparable with non-Federal pay rates for the same levels of work within the same local pay area" and (2) its two-dimensional concept—grade and locality—"bears little resemblance to the reality of labor markets." The document goes on to explain that "labor market shortages and excesses are described and analyzed in terms of occupations, skills, specialties, and locations, not grade level."[21]

A section titled "Labor Markets Are Not Supermarkets" contends that grade, being the major determinant of base pay, presumes that workers in the same GS grade are equal. For example, the Federal Government will pay GS-12 budget analysts, GS-12 attorneys, and GS-12 human resource specialists the same amount of money, unless agencies document the need to do otherwise. The narrative goes on to say, "Most employers do not make this presumption, because they recognize that employees in different occupations are not interchangeable. For example, a GS-13 attorney is not a satisfactory substitute for a GS-13 biologist."[22]

Methodology. The second factor underlying FEPCA's credibility gap, according to the White Paper, is that its

> methodology presumes an unrealistic level of precision and requires lengthy deliberation, both at the expense of relevance and strategic utility. Under FEPCA, general pay increases are based on changes in the Employment Cost Index (ECI). Locality payments, which are calculated to one one-hundredth of one percent, are based on surveys of salaries in each locality pay area. Because these surveys are extensive and statistically rigorous, significant time lags occur between data gathering and pay-setting and implementation. After adding the time that the Federal budget planning and appropriation processes must necessarily entail, the result is a tenuous relationship between pay adjustments and current market conditions.[23]

Summary statistic. The third factor diminishing FEPCA's credibility is that

> its statutory language requires the calculation of a single average pay gap in each locality pay area. Even though sophisticated methods of weighting are used to take into account the actual presence and distribution of Federal work, the result nonetheless disguises and ignores substantial differences in the degree to which Federal and non-Federal salaries for particular occupations or grades differ. By its very nature an average [median] is describing a set of values half of which are higher and half are lower than the summary statistic. In this instance, the average the law requires us to use in describing a "pay gap" is no Golden Mean, but more of a Great Muddle that describes nothing very meaningfully and masks the relevant differences across occupational levels of work in each locality pay area, to the strategic detriment of the entire approach.[24]

On December 2, 2008, the Pay Agent sent its latest annual report to the President. It included the following paragraph, which had a theme similar to that in other annual reports going back to at least 2003:

> We continue to believe in the need for fundamental reforms of the white-collar Federal pay system. As we have previously reported, the Pay Agent has serious concerns about the utility of a process that requires a single percentage adjustment in the pay of all white-collar civilian Federal employees in each locality pay area without regard to the differing labor markets for major occupational groups or the performance of in-

Table 2. Federal General Schedule (GS) employee pay increases, 1965–2009

[In percent]

Pre-FEPCA				Post-FEPCA			
Year	Increase	Year	Increase	Year	GS increase	Locality pay adjustment	GS increase plus locality pay adjustment
1965	3.6	1980	9.1	1994	.0	2.2	2.2
1966	2.9	1981	4.8	1995	2.0	.6	2.6
1967	4.5	1982	4.0	1996	2.0	.4	2.4
1968	4.9	1984	4.0	1997	2.3	.7	3.0
1969	9.1	1985	3.5	1998	2.3	.5	2.8
1970	6.0	1986	.0	1999	3.1	.5	3.6
1971	6.0	1987	3.0	2000	3.8	1.0	4.8
1972	5.5	1988	2.0	2001	2.7	1.0	3.7
1972	5.1	1989	4.1	2002	3.6	1.0	4.6
1973	4.8	1990	3.6	2003	3.1	1.0	4.1
1974	5.5	1991	4.1	2004	2.7	1.4	4.1
1975	5.0	1992	4.2	2005	2.5	1.0	3.5
1976	5.2	1993	3.7	2006	2.1	1.0	3.1
1977	7.0	–	–	2007	1.7	.5	2.2
1978	5.5	–	–	2008	2.5	1.0	3.5
1979	7.0	–	–	2009	2.9	1.0	3.9

NOTE: In 1972 two pay adjustments were made, in 1983 no pay adjustment was made, and in 1986 President Reagan issued an alternative plan that froze Federal pay until January 1987, when a 3-percent increase became effective.

SOURCE: *Pay Structure of the Federal Civil Service* (Office of Personnel Management, annually, 1965–2006); *General Schedule (GS) Locality Pay Tables* (Office of Personnel Management, annually, 2007–09).

dividual employees. In addition, we continue to have major methodological concerns about the underlying model for estimating pay gaps.[25]

Although the Federal white-collar pay issue has been discussed for several decades, it shows no sign of being resolved to everyone's satisfaction. The estimated 2008 Federal GS payroll of $75.8 billion provides sufficient reason to examine the pay-setting process closely to ensure that the Federal worker is equitably compensated and that the American taxpayer receives full value for the amounts expended. Table 2 shows year-to-year percent increases in Federal GS employee pay from 1965 to 2009.

Besides the Federal GS pay system, there are numerous other Federal pay systems, some of which are established by individual laws and some by administrative determination. The box on this page presents some examples of major Federal pay systems established by law.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS CONTINUES to work with the Office of Personnel Management and others in the Federal pay community to carry out its commitment to produce accurate and timely data for policymakers and other users. The wage and salary information that the BLS collects is part of its broader measures of compensation that includes detailed information on employee nonwage benefits. The past 50 years have seen constant changes and improvements in BLS programs. If the past is any guide, the next 50 years will be just as challenging and rewarding, and, as in the past, the BLS will be ready for the task. □

Examples of pay systems established by law

Foreign Service pay plans and salary schedules for Officers (pay plan FO) and Personnel (FP) were established under the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Other Foreign Service pay plans linked to Federal pay schedules are Chiefs of Mission (FA), linked to the Executive Schedule, and Senior Foreign Service (FE), linked to the Senior Executive Service. (See shortly.) Under title 38, the Veterans Health Administration in the Department of Veterans Affairs provides unique pay plans for their physicians and dentists (VM), podiatrists and optometrists (VP), and nurses (VN).

The Executive Schedule (in 5 U.S.C.5311–5318) was established by Congress to cover top officials in the executive branch. As mandated in subchapter II of chapter 53 of Title 5, United States Code, this schedule has five levels, each with a single rate. In 1989, the Ethics Reform Act linked Executive Schedule increases to increases in the Employment Cost Index (ECI).

The Senior Executive Service (SES) (in 5 U.S.C. 5382) covers most managerial, supervisory, and policy positions in the executive branch that are classified above GS-15 and do not require Senate confirmation. SES pay is set by the President at the same time as the annual increases are authorized for the GS.

The National Security Personnel System (NSPS) (in 5 U.S.C. Chapter 99) is a U.S. Department of Defense system designed to create a civilian workforce that is focused on competency and based on performance, putting the right people in the right jobs at the right time. The NSPS accelerates the Department's efforts to create a Total Force (military, civilian, Reserve, National Guard, and contractors) that operates as one cohesive unit, with each individual performing work most suited to his or her personal skill set. The key components of the NSPS are a classification system, a compensation structure, and a performance management system.

SOURCE: "Federal Pay Systems" (Office of Personnel Management, no date), on the Internet at **www.opm.gov/feddata/html/paystructure/2004/fedPaySystems.asp** (visited Sept. 8, 2009).

Notes

[1] See L. Earl Lewis, "Federal pay comparability procedures," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1969, pp. 10–13.

[2] Ch.27, 22 Stat 403, Jan. 16, 1883.

[3] *Wage Chronology: Federal Classification Act Employees, 1924-68* Bulletin No. 1604 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1968), p. 1.

[4] Pub.L. No. 67–516, ch. 265, 42 Stat 1488, Mar. 4, 1923.

[5] Pub.L. No. 81–429, ch. 782, 63 Stat 954, Oct. 28, 1949.

[6] *Wage Chronology*, p. 1.

[7] *A Fresh Start for Federal Pay: The Case for Modernization*, White Paper (Office of Personnel Management, April 2002), p. 5, on the Internet at **www.opm.gov/strategiccomp/whtpaper.pdf** (visited Sept. 8, 2009). The Office of Personnel Management's position classification standards used in determining the occupational series may be viewed on the Internet at **www.opm.gov/fedclass/html/gsseries.asp** (visited Sept. 8, 2009).

[8] Pub.L. No. 87–793, Part II, 76 Stat 832, 841, Oct. 11, 1962.

[9] For a discussion about computing pay adjustments, see George L. Stelluto, "Federal pay comparability: facts to temper the debate," *Monthly Labor Review,* June 1979, pp. 18–28, especially pp. 22–23. Other materials for the current article were taken from Stelluto's and Lewis's articles without attribution.

[10] Pub.L. No. 91–656, 84 Stat 1946, Jan. 8, 1971.

[11] Stelluto, "Federal pay comparability," p. 20.

[12] Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, winter 1999), pp. 8–16; quote from p. 9.

[13] Statement presented at hearings before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, Mar. 14, 1990.

[14] Pub.L. No. 101–509, Section 529, 104 Stat 1389, 1427, Nov. 5, 1990.

[15] See "Employment Cost Trends" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ect** (visited Sept. 8, 2009).

[16] Subchapter I, Section 5302, of FEPCA uses the following terminology in defining pay disparity:

> (6) the term "pay disparity," as used with respect to a locality, means the extent to which rates of pay payable under the General Schedule are generally lower than the rates paid for the same levels of work by non-Federal workers in the same locality; except as otherwise required in this subchapter, a pay disparity shall be expressed as a single percentage which, if uniformly applied to employees within the locality who are receiving rates of pay under the General Schedule, would cause the rates payable to such employees to become substantially equal (when considered in aggregate) to the rates paid to non-Federal workers for the same levels of work in the same locality.

[17] See "President's Pay Agent," on the Internet at **www.opm.gov/oca/payagent/index.asp** (visited Sept. 8, 2009).

[18] *Ibid.*

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] *A Fresh Start for Federal Pay,* p. 14. (See note 7.)

[21] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

[22] *Ibid.*, p. 48.

[23] *Ibid.*, pp. 14–15.

[24] *Ibid.*, p. 15.

[25] See "Memorandum for the President" (Washington, DC, The President's Pay Agent, Dec. 2, 2008), on the Internet at **www.opm.gov/oca/payagent/2008/2008PayAgentReport.pdf** (visited Sept. 8, 2009).

The evolution of retirement plans

Employee Pensions: Policies, Problems, & Possibilities. By Teresa Ghilarducci and Christian E. Weller, Eds., Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2008, 236 pp., $29.95/paperback.

Retirement plans have changed and can be expected to continue to change. So, why have many employers made the switch from defined benefit to defined contribution plans? What might retirement plans look like in the future?

Retirement plans that we think of as traditional pensions are called defined benefit plans. They have a known benefit based on a formula that typically includes years of service, and may or may not be completely employer-paid. Defined contribution plans are a more recent development. These are plans in which employees contribute, and the employer may or may not offer a matching contribution. With the defined contribution plans the amount of contribution is known, but the benefit payout is not.

Teresa Ghilarducci and Christian E. Weller have compiled nine articles discussing the changes companies have made to their pensions, suggestions to improve these plans, and pension policy in the United States. They include a good introduction, providing an overview of pension plan issues and the book's layout. The book is divided into four sections: *Justification for the Employer-Based System*, *Getting Defined Benefit Plans Ready for the Future*, *Ways to Improve Defined Contribution Plans*, and lastly, *Understanding the Political Dimensions of Pension Reform*.

The first section, *Justification for the Employer-Based System*, focuses on the advantages of defined benefit retirement plans. Jeff Wenger and Laura D'Arcy describe how, for employees, these include a known benefit and, typically, greater retirement savings compared to defined contribution plans. Employers also benefit by being able to use defined benefit plans to adjust their labor force when needed; for example, offering higher returns for longer service to retain employees or subsidies for early retirement to downsize. An article by William Lazonick describes how employers changed from offering traditional, non-portable defined benefit plans to portable defined contribution plans because they transitioned to a new business model. Employers no longer had the expectation of lifelong employment and also needed to attract experienced workers. Lazonick includes several examples of companies in the information and communication technologies industries.

Getting Defined Benefit Plans Ready for the Future includes two articles that offer suggestions on what can be done to improve defined benefit plans. Sylvester Schieber proposes hybrid plans, which combine features of defined benefit and defined contribution plans, and would offer advantages to both employers and employees. Beth Almeida suggests multi-employer plans, in which employers group together to provide a defined benefit plan that is similar to the design of many union retirement plans.

Workers with defined contribution plans bear several risks, including investment decisions and market returns. The articles included in *Ways to Improve Defined Contribution Plans* discuss the risks involved and ways to mitigate them. The risk of outliving retirement savings is further discussed in an article by Pamela Perun in which she proposes having an annuity option with defined contribution plans.

The last section of the book includes articles about *Understanding the Political Dimensions of Pension Reform*. An article by Michele Varnhagen provides a summary of the many policies and ensuing debates since the enactment of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. David Madland then examines the responses of workers and retirees to pension cuts.

The editors, Teresa Ghilarducci and Christian E. Weller, conclude the book by summarizing the articles and their own opinions. They suggest reforms that would create retirement plans that have the best aspects of defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

This book will appeal to anyone interested in the context in which pension plans have changed and ideas on how current plans could be improved. Each article and each section of the book stands on its own, so the book can be read in whole or in part. The articles included are cohesive with some common themes repeating, yet each offers a unique contribution. □

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Financial literacy

"True or false? Buying a company stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund." This question and others are asked to people age 18 and older in the Rand American Life Panel. In response to the aforementioned question, respondents can choose "true," "false," or "don't know." Only 71.4 percent of people answered "false," the correct answer, and 24.5 percent indicated they did not know. In the article "How Ordinary Consumers Make Complex Economic Decisions: Financial Literacy and Retirement Readiness," (*NBER Working Paper Series*, National Bureau of Economic Research, September 2009) Annamaria Lusardi and Olivia S. Mitchell discuss results from the Rand American Life Panel and other studies that have measured financial literacy in the United States.

The Rand American Life Panel poses basic questions to test whether or not respondents have at least a general sense of a number of financial concepts, and it also asks how much respondents have thought about retirement. There are simpler questions that ask about concepts such as compound interest and inflation, and more difficult questions that test whether respondents have a basic sense of concepts such as the stock market, mutual funds, bonds, volatility, and risk diversification. Although almost every question had a correct-response rate of more than 50 percent, less than half of respondents answered all of the five easier questions correctly and only 16.5 percent of respondents answered all eight of the more difficult questions correctly. Lusardi and Mitchell report that men, people 50 or older, and people with a college degree displayed higher levels of financial literacy and were more likely to think about retirement than women, people younger than 50, and people without a college degree, respectively.

There are also questions that ask people to rate their understanding of economics, to report how much economics they have learned in school, and to indicate whether or not their workplaces have offered financial education programs. On the whole, people who rated their own knowledge of economics highly, those who had taken economics in school, and those who had been offered financial education programs in the workplace all were more likely to score better on the financial literacy questions. Through the use of a multivariate analysis linking retirement planning to financial literacy, the authors determine that, even after controlling for a number of socioeconomic factors, people who attained higher scores on the questions testing financial literacy were more likely to have given serious thought to retirement.

Measuring potential economic growth

How much do economists know about measuring potential economic output? That question is the theme of the July/August 2009 issue of the *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, in which seven papers presented at the Bank's 2008 policy conference are published. Measuring potential economic output—defined as the maximum sustainable level of output—is integral to maximizing employment while keeping prices stable. To make rational decisions, policymakers need to know the difference between actual and potential output (the "output gap") and they need to understand how and why the actual rate of inflation often differs from the targeted rate.

Each of the articles in the July/August Review deals with some aspect of potential output growth and its measurement. The first two papers are highly theoretical: one addresses neoclassical growth models and argues that a two-sector model is preferable because technological shocks have different effects on investment goods and consumption goods; the second theoretical paper embeds a production function—which specifies total output for all combinations of inputs—within a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model and argues that policymakers need models which enable them to compare flexible price concepts based on the production function approach with those based on the real business cycle approach.

Two of the papers deal with the effects of using "real-time" data in measuring potential output: one analyzes the role the output gap has played in Canadian monetary policy, particularly in relation to projections used by Canada's central bank; the second employs a state-space model to estimate the "true" unobserved measure of total output in the United States. Two of the papers use an empirical approach to measure potential output: one stresses that potential is less a "technological ceiling" than it is a measure of the maximum sustainable output; the other looks at the role of labor force trends in measuring potential output, particularly life expectancy, household net worth, and the unemployment rate. Finally, one of the papers examines the issue of measuring potential output in China, a rapidly developing country, compared with measuring potential output in the United States and the European Union. □

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 are revised in the March 2007 *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 x 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 seasonally 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 2002 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 positions. 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

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review.* With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and 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 published 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 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 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 million 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** in-for-mation 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 supple-mental 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 2002 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 aggre-

gations, 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 con-version 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 published 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 esti-

mated 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 stop-pages 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 meaured 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 2002 North American Industry 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, allow-

ances, 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 approximating 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; some European countries do not include persons older than age 64 in their labor force measures, because a large portion of this population has retired. Adjustments are made 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 Technical Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**, and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654 or **flshelp@bls.gov.**

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 the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and 10 European 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 United States, the output measure for the manufacturing sector is a chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added) produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Most of the other economies now also use chain-weighted as opposed to fixed-year weights that are periodically updated.

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those of other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its quarterly news releases on U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 48 and 50 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector 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 United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 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. Unit labor costs can also be computed by dividing hourly compensation by output per hour, that is, by labor productivity.

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 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, go to **http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm** or contact the Division of International Labor Comparison at (202) 691–5654.

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 accounts, 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	2007	2008	2007			2008				2009	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): [1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.9	65.6	65.8
Employment-population ratio	63.0	62.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.1	61.3	60.3	59.7
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.2
Men	4.7	6.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.5	8.8	10.4
16 to 24 years	11.6	14.4	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.7	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.0	20.0
25 years and older	3.6	4.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.0	7.4	8.8
Women	4.5	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1	7.2	8.0
16 to 24 years	9.4	11.2	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.6	12.9	14.4
25 years and older	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.2	6.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: [1]											
Total nonfarm	137,598	137,066	137,645	137,652	138,152	137,814	137,356	136,732	135,074	133,000	131,692
Total private	115,380	114,566	115,400	115,389	115,783	115,373	114,834	114,197	112,542	110,457	109,138
Goods-producing	22,233	21,419	22,289	22,099	22,043	21,800	21,507	21,247	20,532	19,520	18,815
Manufacturing	13,879	13,431	13,889	13,796	13,777	13,643	13,505	13,322	12,902	12,296	11,854
Service-providing	115,366	115,646	115,356	115,553	116,109	116,014	115,849	115,485	114,542	113,480	112,877
Average hours:											
Total private	33.9	33.6	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.0
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.5	39.9	39.4	39.5
Overtime	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.3	2.6	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4
Private nonfarm	3.0	2.4	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3
Goods-producing[5]	2.4	2.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3
Service-providing[5]	3.2	2.5	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3
State and local government	4.1	3.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.0	2.8	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6
Nonunion	3.2	2.4	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2

[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	2007	2008	2007			2008				2009	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.3	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Private nonfarm	3.0	2.4	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.4	2.7	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4
Private nonfarm	3.3	2.6	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	2.8	3.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.9	6.3	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.1	-7.4	.1	3.1
Finished consumer goods	4.5	7.4	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	-.4	-10.0	.1	4.3
Capital equipment	1.8	2.8	-.1	-.1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.9	-.1	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.1	10.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.0	2.7
Crude materials	12.1	21.5	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.4	13.1
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	1.8	1.9	3.5	5.5	1.6	.2	3.1	.3	.8	.2	6.3
Nonfarm business sector	1.8	1.8	2.8	5.5	2.0	-.1	3.1	-.1	.8	.3	6.4
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	1.0	1.9	2.8	-1.1	5.3	-2.7	6.9	3.2	-1.4	-6.0	-

[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—				
	2008			2009		2008			2009	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	1.6	4.5	2.6	-2.5	0.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.1
All persons, nonfarm business sector	1.3	4.5	2.9	-2.4	.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.8
Private nonfarm	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5
Union	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
Nonunion	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.2
State and local government	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.8
Private nonfarm	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.6
Union	1.1	.7	.7	.6	.7	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7
Nonunion	.7	.6	.2	.4	.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4
State and local government	.5	1.8	.3	.5	.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0

[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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	231,867	233,788	233,864	234,107	234,360	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739	234,913	235,086	235,271	235,452	235,655	235,870
Civilian labor force	153,124	154,287	154,506	154,823	154,621	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716	154,214	154,048	154,731	155,081	154,926	154,504
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.8	65.9	65.7	65.5
Employed	146,047	145,362	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.0	62.2	62.3	62.1	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.3	59.9	59.9	59.7	59.5	59.4
Unemployed	7,078	8,924	8,910	9,550	9,592	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616	12,467	13,161	13,724	14,511	14,729	14,462
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
Not in the labor force	78,743	79,501	79,358	79,284	79,739	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023	80,699	81,038	80,541	80,371	80,729	81,366
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	103,555	104,453	104,490	104,613	104,741	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902	104,999	105,095	105,196	105,299	105,412	105,530
Civilian labor force	78,596	79,047	79,286	79,308	79,392	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585	78,687	78,578	79,081	79,395	79,291	79,045
Participation rate	75.9	75.7	75.9	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9	74.9	74.8	75.2	75.4	75.2	74.9
Employed	75,337	74,750	74,973	74,737	74,503	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293	71,655	71,678	71,593	71,387	71,319
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.8	71.6	71.8	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2	68.9	68.2	68.1	68.0	67.7	67.6
Unemployed	3,259	4,297	4,313	4,572	4,889	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972	6,394	6,923	7,403	7,802	7,904	7,726
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8
Not in the labor force	24,959	25,406	25,204	25,305	25,349	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318	26,312	26,516	26,115	25,904	26,121	26,485
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	111,330	112,260	112,290	112,401	112,518	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738	112,824	112,908	112,999	113,089	113,189	113,296
Civilian labor force	67,516	68,382	68,273	68,666	68,385	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584	68,917	68,977	69,148	69,112	69,060	68,985
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	60.8	61.1	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.9
Employed	64,799	65,039	65,103	65,003	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271	64,148	64,226	63,895	63,810	63,789
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.2	57.9	58.0	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.8	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.3
Unemployed	2,718	3,342	3,170	3,662	3,377	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286	4,646	4,828	4,922	5,217	5,249	5,196
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5
Not in the labor force	43,814	43,878	44,017	43,736	44,133	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154	43,907	43,931	43,850	43,976	44,130	44,311
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,982	17,075	17,084	17,092	17,101	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098	17,090	17,083	17,076	17,064	17,053	17,044
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,858	6,947	6,849	6,844	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547	6,610	6,493	6,501	6,573	6,575	6,474
Participation rate	41.3	40.2	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.0
Employed	5,911	5,573	5,520	5,533	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184	5,083	5,103	5,082	4,999	4,933
Employment-population ratio[2]	34.8	32.6	32.3	32.4	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.3	28.9
Unemployed	1,101	1,285	1,427	1,316	1,326	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359	1,427	1,410	1,398	1,491	1,576	1,541
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.7	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8
Not in the labor force	9,970	10,218	10,137	10,243	10,257	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551	10,480	10,590	10,575	10,491	10,478	10,570
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	188,253	189,540	189,587	189,747	189,916	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225	190,331	190,436	190,552	190,667	190,801	190,944
Civilian labor force	124,935	125,635	125,979	125,987	125,844	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312	125,703	125,599	126,110	126,423	126,199	125,997
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0
Employed	119,792	119,126	119,432	119,082	118,964	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692	116,481	115,693	115,977	115,561	115,202	115,123
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.6	62.8	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.9	60.6	60.4	60.3
Unemployed	5,143	6,509	6,547	6,904	6,880	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621	9,222	9,906	10,133	10,862	10,997	10,874
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6
Not in the labor force	63,319	63,905	63,608	63,761	64,072	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913	64,628	64,837	64,441	64,244	64,601	64,947
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,485	27,843	27,854	27,896	27,939	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052	28,085	28,118	28,153	28,184	28,217	28,252
Civilian labor force	17,496	17,740	17,744	17,949	17,733	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791	17,703	17,542	17,816	17,737	17,700	17,684
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	63.7	64.3	63.5	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.0	62.4	63.3	62.9	62.7	62.6
Employed	16,051	15,953	15,989	16,026	15,709	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546	15,336	15,212	15,142	15,095	15,103	15,111
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.4	57.3	57.4	57.4	56.2	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.6	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5
Unemployed	1,445	1,788	1,755	1,923	2,024	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245	2,368	2,330	2,673	2,642	2,597	2,573
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5
Not in the labor force	9,989	10,103	10,111	9,947	10,206	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261	10,382	10,576	10,337	10,446	10,517	10,568

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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	31,383	32,141	32,179	32,273	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501	32,585	32,671	32,753	32,839	32,926
Civilian labor force	21,602	22,024	22,062	22,201	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100	22,175	22,376	22,438	22,347	22,526
Participation rate	68.8	68.5	68.6	68.8	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0	68.1	68.5	68.5	68.1	68.4
Employed	20,382	20,346	20,396	20,404	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684	19,640	19,854	19,595	19,623	19,745
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.9	63.3	63.4	63.2	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.8	60.0
Unemployed	1,220	1,678	1,665	1,797	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416	2,536	2,521	2,843	2,724	2,781
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3
Not in the labor force	9,781	10,116	10,117	10,072	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401	10,410	10,295	10,315	10,491	10,400

[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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	146,047	145,362	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041
Men	78,254	77,486	77,683	77,484	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777	74,053	74,116	74,033	73,777	73,703
Women	67,792	67,876	67,913	67,789	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970	66,834	66,890	66,537	66,419	66,339
Married men, spouse present	46,314	45,860	46,093	45,804	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502	44,470	44,469	44,255	44,294	43,992
Married women, spouse present	35,832	35,869	36,110	35,994	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563	35,481	35,444	35,391	35,464	35,377
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,401	5,875	5,813	5,879	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626	9,049	8,910	9,084	8,989	8,798
Slack work or business conditions	2,877	4,169	4,220	4,240	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443	6,857	6,699	6,794	6,783	6,849
Could only find part-time work	1,210	1,389	1,300	1,412	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764	1,839	1,810	1,922	1,980	1,835
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,756	19,343	19,348	19,690	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855	18,833	19,065	18,872	18,718	19,018
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,317	5,773	5,693	5,802	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543	8,942	8,826	8,928	8,845	8,647
Slack work or business conditions	2,827	4,097	4,160	4,171	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390	6,773	6,650	6,681	6,699	6,733
Could only find part-time work	1,199	1,380	1,287	1,385	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760	1,850	1,802	1,909	1,969	1,776
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,419	19,005	18,992	19,269	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562	18,493	18,661	18,502	18,358	18,621

[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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.7	18.7	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8
Men, 20 years and older	4.1	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8
Women, 20 years and older	4.0	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5
White, total [1]	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.9	16.8	19.1	17.3	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.0	19.7	20.3	21.4	22.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	15.7	19.1	22.4	19.5	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4	21.8	22.2	23.3	22.5	24.4	23.9	25.8
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.1	14.4	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.8	16.0	16.7	16.9	16.0	18.9	18.5
Men, 20 years and older	3.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1
Women, 20 years and older	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8
Black or African American, total [1]	8.3	10.1	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.4	31.2	32.0	29.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8	32.5	34.7	39.4	37.9	35.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	33.8	35.9	37.7	29.8	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2	44.0	45.6	41.2	42.1	46.1	44.4	39.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	25.3	26.8	26.8	28.9	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2	29.8	32.1	25.2	27.2	34.0	32.4	32.5
Men, 20 years and older	7.9	10.2	10.3	10.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9	15.4	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.8
Women, 20 years and older	6.7	8.1	7.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	9.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.6	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3
Married men, spouse present	2.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9
Married women, spouse present	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
Full-time workers	4.6	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.1
Part-time workers	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.1	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.4
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.4	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.4
Some college or associate degree	3.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7

[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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Less than 5 weeks	2,542	2,932	2,884	3,242	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404	3,371	3,346	3,275	3,204	3,233
5 to 14 weeks	2,232	2,804	2,853	2,874	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969	4,041	3,982	4,321	4,066	3,557
15 weeks and over	2,303	3,188	3,168	3,447	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264	5,715	6,211	7,002	7,833	7,880
15 to 26 weeks	1,061	1,427	1,450	1,568	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347	2,534	2,531	3,054	3,452	2,916
27 weeks and over	1,243	1,761	1,718	1,878	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917	3,182	3,680	3,948	4,381	4,965
Mean duration, in weeks	16.8	17.9	17.3	17.6	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	21.4	22.5	24.5	25.1
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	9.4	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.2	12.5	14.9	17.9	15.7

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Job losers[1]	3,515	4,789	4,595	4,994	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696	8,243	8,814	9,546	9,649	9,560
On temporary layoff	976	1,176	1,041	1,279	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488	1,557	1,625	1,832	1,762	1,680
Not on temporary layoff	2,539	3,614	3,554	3,715	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208	6,686	7,189	7,714	7,886	7,880
Job leavers	793	896	875	999	982	946	940	1,007	917	820	887	890	910	822	885
Reentrants	2,142	2,472	2,668	2,678	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834	2,974	3,087	3,180	3,335	3,312
New entrants	627	766	818	829	822	825	760	829	780	1,005	868	900	956	947	967
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	49.7	53.7	51.3	52.6	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3	63.5	64.4	65.4	65.4	64.9
On temporary layoff	13.8	13.2	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.4
Not on temporary layoff	35.9	40.5	39.7	39.1	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2	51.5	52.5	52.9	53.5	53.5
Job leavers	11.2	10.0	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.6	6.0
Reentrants	30.3	27.7	29.8	28.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9	22.9	22.5	21.8	22.6	22.5
New entrants	8.9	8.6	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Job leavers	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
New entrants	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6

[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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
16 to 24 years	10.5	12.8	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.8	17.8
16 to 19 years	15.7	18.7	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8
16 to 17 years	17.5	22.1	24.9	22.2	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9	23.7	23.0	23.4	25.1	25.4
18 to 19 years	14.5	16.8	17.6	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0	20.9	21.3	22.9	23.7	23.0
20 to 24 years	8.2	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.3
25 years and older	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.1
25 to 54 years	3.7	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4
55 years and older	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7
Men, 16 years and older	4.7	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5
16 to 24 years	11.6	14.4	15.3	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.6	19.3	19.8	20.2	19.8	20.0
16 to 19 years	17.6	21.2	23.5	21.1	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9	25.7	25.6	26.7	26.2	27.0
16 to 17 years	19.4	25.2	29.3	24.5	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5	28.2	26.3	26.1	25.8	27.7
18 to 19 years	16.5	19.0	20.1	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.3	27.8	26.9	27.0
20 to 24 years	8.9	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.1
25 years and older	3.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0
25 to 54 years	3.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5
55 years and older	3.2	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.7	7.4
Women, 16 years and older	4.5	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.1
16 to 24 years	9.4	11.2	11.6	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.1	13.3	14.2	15.7	15.5
16 to 19 years	13.8	16.2	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3	17.8	17.4	18.6	21.8	20.5
16 to 17 years	15.7	19.1	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8	19.4	19.9	20.7	24.4	23.2
18 t0 19 years	12.5	14.3	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.5	20.4	18.8
20 to 24 years	7.3	8.8	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.3
25 years and older	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9
25 to 54 years	3.8	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1
55 years and older[1]	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.1

[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	June 2008	May 2009[p]	June 2009[p]	State	June 2008	May 2009[p]	June 2009[p]
Alabama	4.9	9.8	10.1	Missouri	5.8	9.0	9.3
Alaska	6.6	8.3	8.3	Montana	4.4	6.3	6.4
Arizona	5.5	8.2	8.7	Nebraska	3.3	4.8	5.0
Arkansas	5.0	7.0	7.2	Nevada	6.4	11.2	11.9
California	7.1	11.6	11.6	New Hampshire	3.7	6.6	6.8
Colorado	4.8	7.6	7.6	New Jersey	5.2	8.8	9.2
Connecticut	5.5	7.9	7.9	New Mexico	4.1	6.5	6.8
Delaware	4.6	8.1	8.4	New York	5.3	8.2	8.7
District of Columbia	6.8	10.7	10.9	North Carolina	6.1	11.1	11.0
Florida	6.0	10.3	10.7	North Dakota	3.1	4.3	4.2
Georgia	6.1	9.6	10.1	Ohio	6.4	10.8	11.1
Hawaii	3.9	7.4	7.3	Oklahoma	3.8	6.4	6.4
Idaho	4.7	7.8	8.4	Oregon	5.9	12.2	12.0
Illinois	6.6	10.1	10.3	Pennsylvania	5.3	8.3	8.4
Indiana	5.6	10.6	10.7	Rhode Island	7.7	12.1	12.4
Iowa	4.1	5.7	6.2	South Carolina	6.5	12.0	12.1
Kansas	4.3	7.0	7.0	South Dakota	2.9	5.0	5.0
Kentucky	6.4	10.7	10.9	Tennessee	6.4	10.7	10.8
Louisiana	4.2	6.6	6.8	Texas	4.8	7.1	7.5
Maine	5.2	8.3	8.6	Utah	3.3	5.4	5.7
Maryland	4.3	7.2	7.2	Vermont	4.5	7.4	7.3
Massachusetts	5.1	8.3	8.6	Virginia	3.9	7.1	7.1
Michigan	8.1	14.1	15.2	Washington	5.2	9.1	9.2
Minnesota	5.3	8.1	8.4	West Virginia	4.3	8.4	9.1
Mississippi	6.9	9.7	9.1	Wisconsin	4.4	8.9	9.0
				Wyoming	3.2	5.0	5.9

[p] = preliminary

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

State	June 2008	May 2009[p]	June 2009[p]	State	June 2008	May 2009[p]	June 2009[p]
Alabama	2,163,204	2,128,625	2,127,390	Missouri	3,007,445	3,010,398	2,995,945
Alaska	356,982	359,246	359,320	Montana	505,562	500,764	499,170
Arizona	3,127,865	3,152,711	3,145,412	Nebraska	994,740	986,374	984,400
Arkansas	1,369,018	1,359,936	1,367,119	Nevada	1,368,658	1,405,644	1,400,378
California	18,381,232	18,540,642	18,501,485	New Hampshire	738,679	742,187	738,496
Colorado	2,726,717	2,721,183	2,700,034	New Jersey	4,492,619	4,560,364	4,550,492
Connecticut	1,871,949	1,884,227	1,878,610	New Mexico	957,813	958,824	954,480
Delaware	442,285	437,897	437,327	New York	9,680,280	9,771,413	9,775,221
District of Columbia	331,852	328,977	328,293	North Carolina	4,529,795	4,567,108	4,554,663
Florida	9,198,453	9,243,663	9,202,891	North Dakota	369,350	368,264	365,321
Georgia	4,842,409	4,771,449	4,765,522	Ohio	5,971,795	5,979,690	5,973,139
Hawaii	654,621	649,217	645,319	Oklahoma	1,748,153	1,771,775	1,777,563
Idaho	753,655	750,801	749,417	Oregon	1,951,329	1,997,653	1,978,460
Illinois	6,700,653	6,667,033	6,652,588	Pennsylvania	6,390,988	6,472,104	6,439,939
Indiana	3,226,402	3,217,452	3,213,243	Rhode Island	567,542	566,374	569,948
Iowa	1,674,500	1,678,902	1,682,357	South Carolina	2,145,832	2,203,107	2,195,408
Kansas	1,495,091	1,528,417	1,522,093	South Dakota	444,049	446,366	446,854
Kentucky	2,040,705	2,077,485	2,077,602	Tennessee	3,039,191	3,041,301	3,038,221
Louisiana	2,068,099	2,068,540	2,067,340	Texas	11,682,541	11,955,424	11,972,833
Maine	706,095	702,896	701,842	Utah	1,381,334	1,382,429	1,371,556
Maryland	2,996,130	2,954,959	2,953,280	Vermont	354,384	361,055	359,460
Massachusetts	3,424,069	3,431,259	3,420,398	Virginia	4,118,554	4,170,047	4,157,365
Michigan	4,940,602	4,848,258	4,869,232	Washington	3,462,989	3,560,990	3,563,389
Minnesota	2,926,168	2,957,266	2,956,917	West Virginia	806,415	793,448	790,341
Mississippi	1,313,855	1,311,155	1,296,899	Wisconsin	3,074,062	3,105,412	3,092,772
				Wyoming	292,643	291,608	290,799

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

[p] = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	137,598	137,066	137,228	137,053	136,732	136,352	135,755	135,074	134,333	133,652	133,000	132,481	132,178	131,715	131,439
TOTAL PRIVATE	115,380	114,566	114,691	114,497	114,197	113,813	113,212	112,542	111,793	111,105	110,457	109,865	109,573	109,182	108,934
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,233	21,419	21,432	21,351	21,247	21,063	20,814	20,532	20,127	19,832	19,520	19,253	19,041	18,829	18,707
Natural resources and mining	724	774	777	787	794	794	793	789	781	771	754	740	731	721	715
Logging	60.1	57.0	55.8	56.1	56.5	56.6	56.6	55.7	55.2	54.5	51.9	51.4	51.3	51.4	51.1
Mining	663.8	717.0	721.3	730.6	737.7	737.7	736.8	733.3	725.3	716.4	701.9	689.0	679.6	669.3	663.8
Oil and gas extraction	146.2	161.6	162.7	164.7	166.3	166.5	167.4	169.4	167.7	167.8	166.9	167.0	168.1	166.9	165.3
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	223.4	227.7	227.6	230.0	230.2	230.5	230.7	229.2	227.9	225.7	222.8	220.4	219.4	217.4	216.3
Coal mining	77.2	80.6	79.5	81.7	82.5	83.1	84.3	84.5	84.9	84.1	83.3	82.4	81.4	80.3	79.8
Support activities for mining	294.3	327.7	331.0	335.9	341.2	340.7	338.7	334.7	329.7	322.9	312.2	301.6	292.1	285.0	282.2
Construction	7,630	7,215	7,201	7,177	7,131	7,066	6,939	6,841	6,706	6,593	6,470	6,367	6,310	6,231	6,158
Construction of buildings	1,774.2	1,659.3	1,655.5	1,647.5	1,625.0	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,572.9	1,536.9	1,509.5	1,481.5	1,461.7	1,451.2	1,433.4	1,418.9
Heavy and civil engineering	1,005.4	970.2	970.9	966.1	960.2	952.6	942.5	933.2	926.6	919.0	907.2	885.5	876.1	862.1	853.7
Speciality trade contractors	4,850.2	4,585.3	4,574.6	4,563.1	4,545.4	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,335.2	4,242.2	4,164.4	4,081.4	4,019.6	3,983.1	3,935.9	3,885.7
Manufacturing	13,879	13,431	13,454	13,387	13,322	13,203	13,082	12,902	12,640	12,468	12,296	12,146	12,000	11,877	11,834
Production workers	9,975	9,649	9,672	9,608	9,543	9,425	9,322	9,174	8,946	8,804	8,654	8,532	8,409	8,316	8,299
Durable goods	8,808	8,476	8,502	8,439	8,392	8,300	8,216	8,085	7,881	7,753	7,620	7,490	7,372	7,271	7,247
Production workers	6,250	5,986	6,006	5,948	5,898	5,805	5,741	5,633	5,458	5,352	5,239	5,130	5,034	4,957	4,956
Wood products	515.3	459.6	458.4	451.9	446.4	438.8	429.8	416.2	403.9	390.4	388.4	382.4	373.5	367.1	362.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	500.5	468.1	466.4	464.5	460.2	458.2	450.1	441.2	434.3	425.8	417.0	415.5	410.7	406.1	404.9
Primary metals	455.8	443.3	444.8	440.8	441.1	438.6	429.8	419.6	409.3	395.2	386.4	376.2	367.8	360.3	359.9
Fabricated metal products	1,562.8	1,528.3	1,528.4	1,530.6	1,519.4	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.5	1,425.3	1,399.0	1,370.3	1,344.1	1,325.9	1,308.8	1,294.6
Machinery	1,187.1	1,185.6	1,191.1	1,187.5	1,183.1	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,150.2	1,126.0	1,100.8	1,070.5	1,051.4	1,032.0	1,016.3	1,004.1
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,272.5	1,247.6	1,247.3	1,248.3	1,246.5	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,223.7	1,212.9	1,196.9	1,187.1	1,171.1	1,156.1	1,142.4	1,135.4
Computer and peripheral equipment	186.2	182.8	182.5	182.6	182.8	182.4	181.8	180.0	180.3	175.5	173.5	167.8	164.2	162.7	162.4
Communications equipment	128.1	129.0	129.1	129.1	129.2	128.6	129.5	129.1	129.6	129.0	128.5	127.8	127.4	126.5	126.2
Semiconductors and electronic components	447.5	432.4	431.9	432.3	431.0	428.4	423.2	417.4	410.5	403.3	397.6	389.2	382.8	375.6	371.9
Electronic instruments	443.2	441.6	441.8	442.6	442.5	440.2	438.8	437.5	433.8	431.9	430.9	431.1	427.2	424.4	422.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	429.4	424.9	428.4	425.5	422.6	421.3	417.5	412.0	406.1	399.1	389.7	382.0	378.4	377.0	373.4
Transportation equipment	1,711.9	1,606.5	1,625.7	1,584.5	1,572.6	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,501.8	1,423.5	1,423.7	1,400.4	1,365.9	1,335.3	1,309.6	1,337.6
Furniture and related products	531.1	481.0	483.4	475.7	470.3	458.8	449.6	440.6	428.6	417.4	408.8	401.0	394.4	388.1	382.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	641.7	630.8	627.9	630.1	629.4	628.5	624.2	618.4	611.0	604.5	601.1	600.4	597.4	595.1	591.6
Nondurable goods	5,071	4,955	4,952	4,948	4,930	4,903	4,866	4,817	4,759	4,715	4,676	4,656	4,628	4,606	4,587
Production workers	3,725	3,663	3,666	3,660	3,645	3,620	3,581	3,541	3,488	3,452	3,415	3,402	3,375	3,359	3,343
Food manufacturing	1,484.1	1,484.8	1,478.1	1,482.7	1,484.3	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,477.6	1,470.7	1,467.2	1,464.4	1,474.9	1,471.7	1,473.8	1,474.6
Beverages and tobacco products	198.2	199.0	200.0	199.2	199.3	197.2	196.4	195.8	194.2	191.3	191.6	190.9	190.5	190.0	189.3
Textile mills	169.7	151.0	149.0	149.5	147.5	145.6	140.6	136.8	133.6	130.0	128.2	127.3	126.1	124.5	122.7
Textile product mills	157.7	147.5	146.2	145.2	145.5	144.5	143.5	141.2	137.4	134.2	129.3	127.5	127.0	126.7	125.9
Apparel	214.6	198.4	199.5	200.4	197.3	192.8	187.1	183.5	178.9	176.3	173.8	169.9	170.2	165.8	166.6
Leather and allied products	33.8	33.6	33.0	34.5	34.3	33.9	32.6	32.6	32.4	31.9	31.7	31.7	31.5	30.8	31.1
Paper and paper products	458.2	445.8	447.1	444.7	441.9	439.7	437.1	433.4	427.3	422.5	418.3	415.1	410.5	409.1	406.4
Printing and related support activities	622.1	594.1	591.5	591.5	587.6	582.3	574.1	567.0	558.1	549.2	541.5	534.4	529.6	522.8	517.5
Petroleum and coal products	114.5	117.1	118.1	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.2	116.9	114.2	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.5	114.5	113.9
Chemicals	860.9	849.8	850.0	847.3	844.3	843.4	842.6	837.1	832.7	828.2	823.4	818.9	814.9	811.0	808.2
Plastics and rubber products	757.2	734.2	739.3	734.7	729.7	721.1	705.9	694.9	679.7	669.3	659.0	651.1	641.4	637.1	630.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	115,366	115,646	115,796	115,702	115,485	115,289	114,941	114,542	114,206	113,820	113,480	113,228	113,137	112,886	112,732
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	93,147	93,146	93,259	93,146	92,950	92,750	92,398	92,010	91,666	91,273	90,937	90,612	90,532	90,353	90,227
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,630	26,385	26,425	26,354	26,257	26,157	26,005	25,843	25,735	25,605	25,479	25,371	25,308	25,258	25,173
Wholesale trade	6,015.2	5,963.7	5,966.9	5,954.3	5,947.2	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,850.7	5,819.3	5,773.7	5,741.3	5,710.8	5,695.7	5,680.3	5,663.1
Durable goods	3,121.5	3,060.7	3,062.5	3,052.4	3,047.2	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,978.6	2,959.6	2,926.2	2,899.4	2,875.5	2,861.8	2,848.1	2,834.1
Nondurable goods	2,062.2	2,053.0	2,053.2	2,049.0	2,044.1	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.1	2,013.9	2,006.6	2,002.5	1,997.7	1,996.6	1,994.0	1,992.3
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	831.5	850.1	851.2	852.9	855.9	853.5	851.8	847.0	845.8	840.9	839.4	837.6	837.3	838.2	836.7
Retail trade	15,520.0	15,356.3	15,380.2	15,334.5	15,278.2	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,037.9	14,991.5	14,934.3	14,872.4	14,839.7	14,811.6	14,791.5	14,748.3
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,908.3	1,844.5	1,851.4	1,832.6	1,818.4	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.6	1,730.1	1,716.8	1,701.8	1,690.2	1,681.6	1,673.9	1,667.8
Automobile dealers	1,242.2	1,186.0	1,191.5	1,176.2	1,164.8	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,099.9	1,088.6	1,078.7	1,067.7	1,057.1	1,050.2	1,042.6	1,037.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	574.6	542.8	545.8	542.3	538.4	532.4	522.6	514.2	508.3	499.7	497.7	492.4	486.3	484.7	483.4
Electronics and appliance stores	549.4	549.6	553.0	551.0	547.1	545.1	541.5	538.6	535.5	533.7	518.6	518.0	517.0	515.7	513.9

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		2008							2009					
	2007	2008	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,309.3	1,253.1	1,252.2	1,244.1	1,245.9	1,248.4	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,227.8	1,214.9	1,207.1	1,193.5	1,189.3	1,186.3	1,182.0
Food and beverage stores	2,843.6	2,858.4	2,863.2	2,863.4	2,853.8	2,846.5	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,835.1	2,835.3	2,826.0	2,827.6	2,828.9	2,828.0	2,830.4
Health and personal care stores	993.1	1,002.4	1,003.6	1,005.4	999.0	998.9	995.9	989.4	991.2	985.7	986.9	985.0	984.2	984.7	984.7
Gasoline stations	861.5	843.4	845.8	843.0	840.9	834.8	836.1	836.9	834.4	833.0	832.1	830.4	831.1	829.0	829.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,500.0	1,484.2	1,487.2	1,483.6	1,483.3	1,478.5	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,445.0	1,443.8	1,433.4	1,432.7	1,426.8	1,422.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	656.3	646.7	646.9	642.2	645.8	641.6	641.2	633.1	624.3	620.8	613.6	610.0	608.8	607.0	605.0
General merchandise stores[1]	3,020.6	3,047.1	3,052.0	3,062.3	3,058.2	3,045.8	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,029.2	3,040.7	3,040.7	3,045.5	3,041.2	3,041.8	3,043.2
Department stores	1,591.5	1,557.0	1,561.8	1,563.2	1,554.4	1,541.9	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,521.2	1,529.1	1,532.6	1,530.9	1,524.0	1,526.0	1,524.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	865.4	847.8	849.4	848.3	845.6	844.3	845.0	838.3	825.0	819.5	815.1	810.4	805.3	805.8	803.3
Nonstore retailers	437.9	436.3	438.5	437.7	436.1	435.5	433.6	427.7	424.0	422.7	418.8	418.5	417.6	417.3	417.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,540.9	4,505.0	4,521.1	4,518.0	4,506.0	4,471.3	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,389.9	4,354.4	4,327.0	4,295.5	4,251.7	4,233.5	4,221.9
Air transportation	491.8	492.6	494.9	492.9	488.1	483.2	482.1	481.6	477.8	476.8	474.8	474.0	466.8	466.7	468.3
Rail transportation	233.7	229.5	227.1	230.1	228.8	227.6	229.5	229.0	226.8	227.1	224.1	220.7	217.9	214.6	212.9
Water transportation	65.5	65.2	66.1	66.4	64.9	64.5	63.9	62.6	60.3	59.7	60.9	59.6	58.1	57.2	56.1
Truck transportation	1,439.2	1,391.1	1,393.1	1,391.2	1,390.3	1,378.1	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,340.8	1,323.3	1,313.9	1,300.3	1,283.2	1,277.4	1,269.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	412.1	418.1	421.9	420.8	422.7	414.4	413.8	411.7	410.1	408.1	406.4	406.2	401.8	405.4	412.6
Pipeline transportation	39.9	42.0	42.3	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.0	42.5	42.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.6	28.0	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.2	28.5	27.8
Support activities for transportation	584.2	589.9	590.9	592.8	592.1	589.5	588.0	582.2	579.5	569.3	561.0	554.6	550.3	545.6	537.3
Couriers and messengers	580.7	575.9	579.2	577.7	575.7	572.9	570.5	565.7	564.6	563.2	563.7	558.5	556.0	550.5	551.3
Warehousing and storage	665.2	672.8	677.5	675.8	673.6	670.9	668.4	663.2	659.5	656.9	652.1	651.6	647.4	645.1	643.6
Utilities	553.4	559.5	558.2	559.7	559.3	560.5	562.8	564.0	564.6	569.3	570.0	570.1	568.5	567.5	568.2
Information	3,032	2,997	3,006	2,995	2,990	2,986	2,982	2,965	2,940	2,924	2,918	2,905	2,884	2,858	2,840
Publishing industries, except Internet	901.2	882.6	886.8	882.9	879.4	876.6	872.6	863.6	857.8	846.3	836.3	827.8	820.1	808.6	801.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	380.6	381.6	383.5	380.1	380.0	381.7	388.7	385.0	377.2	376.7	389.8	393.7	389.5	381.3	379.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	325.2	315.9	315.7	315.9	313.8	313.0	312.9	313.1	308.1	306.5	302.5	299.0	296.3	294.2	292.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	1,030.6	1,021.4	1,025.5	1,022.8	1,023.1	1,021.6	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	1,001.6	999.5	996.7	989.3	986.4	980.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	267.8	261.6	261.8	260.5	259.8	259.6	258.9	257.5	256.4	257.0	254.6	253.9	255.5	253.8	254.1
Other information services	126.3	133.6	132.2	133.0	133.6	133.6	134.1	135.1	136.5	135.7	134.8	134.1	133.7	133.2	132.8
Financial activities	8,301	8,146	8,162	8,154	8,141	8,115	8,088	8,043	8,010	7,954	7,898	7,857	7,811	7,784	7,755
Finance and insurance	6,132.0	6,015.2	6,026.1	6,019.9	6,010.6	5,994.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,924.0	5,890.4	5,853.9	5,829.5	5,799.6	5,781.6	5,762.0
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.6	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,866.3	2,735.8	2,738.5	2,730.9	2,724.4	2,722.4	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,680.8	2,665.3	2,648.8	2,635.4	2,619.8	2,613.5	2,602.8
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,823.5	1,819.5	1,822.2	1,820.0	1,818.4	1,814.8	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,804.9	1,798.1	1,790.9	1,783.4	1,778.0	1,774.4	1,772.6
Commercial banking	1,351.4	1,359.9	1,362.1	1,361.1	1,360.1	1,359.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,351.8	1,346.6	1,340.5	1,334.2	1,329.4	1,327.9	1,324.5
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	848.6	858.1	864.4	860.4	861.4	851.4	847.8	842.1	839.9	826.5	814.9	805.8	797.0	791.7	784.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,306.8	2,308.8	2,310.6	2,316.1	2,312.0	2,307.6	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,292.0	2,287.4	2,281.1	2,279.4	2,274.3	2,268.3	2,265.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	88.7	90.3	90.3	90.2	90.5	90.6	91.4	91.4	90.0	90.2	88.2	88.1	88.0	87.8	89.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,169.1	2,130.2	2,135.9	2,134.4	2,130.0	2,120.6	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,085.8	2,063.2	2,043.8	2,027.0	2,011.7	2,002.7	1,993.3
Real estate	1,500.4	1,481.1	1,485.5	1,481.5	1,482.4	1,474.5	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,458.2	1,444.9	1,432.4	1,421.9	1,411.9	1,405.1	1,397.6
Rental and leasing services	640.3	620.9	622.5	624.4	619.4	617.7	609.7	603.8	599.3	589.9	583.2	576.6	571.5	569.2	567.7
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.4	28.2	27.9	28.5	28.2	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.3	28.4	28.0
Professional and business services	17,942	17,778	17,824	17,788	17,727	17,675	17,612	17,488	17,356	17,205	17,029	16,910	16,783	16,756	16,650
Professional and technical services[1]	7,659.5	7,829.7	7,828.9	7,833.6	7,833.0	7,834.4	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,797.2	7,765.5	7,729.2	7,697.9	7,670.7	7,652.4	7,617.3
Legal services	1,175.4	1,163.7	1,164.5	1,163.0	1,161.0	1,160.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,156.8	1,154.1	1,148.7	1,144.9	1,139.4	1,136.9	1,131.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services	935.9	950.1	948.3	947.5	947.9	945.6	946.4	941.0	933.7	927.5	924.4	929.5	929.3	938.0	936.3
Architectural and engineering services	1,432.2	1,444.8	1,450.5	1,449.2	1,447.2	1,441.4	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,419.4	1,411.1	1,394.2	1,377.9	1,364.1	1,350.3	1,336.4

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		2008							2009					
	2007	2008	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,372.1	1,450.3	1,446.2	1,456.2	1,460.6	1,461.6	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,466.8	1,462.4	1,463.7	1,459.2	1,460.4	1,457.0	1,456.4
Management and technical consulting services	952.7	1,008.9	1,010.1	1,011.3	1,011.6	1,021.0	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,020.5	1,025.7	1,021.6	1,016.0	1,016.7	1,017.9	1,016.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,866.4	1,894.6	1,900.6	1,895.3	1,895.2	1,887.1	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,871.7	1,862.1	1,852.6	1,840.2	1,829.9	1,818.9
Administrative and waste services	8,416.3	8,053.7	8,094.9	8,058.6	7,998.6	7,953.2	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,686.3	7,567.5	7,437.8	7,359.4	7,272.3	7,274.0	7,213.6
Administrative and support services[1]	8,061.3	7,693.5	7,736.4	7,699.3	7,637.0	7,591.9	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,324.4	7,203.1	7,076.5	6,999.2	6,911.7	6,912.7	6,853.0
Employment services[1]	3,545.9	3,144.4	3,184.0	3,146.9	3,089.5	3,049.8	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,829.5	2,720.5	2,638.7	2,567.0	2,506.4	2,501.9	2,466.2
Temporary help services	2,597.4	2,342.6	2,383.5	2,349.1	2,301.1	2,264.2	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,055.6	1,965.7	1,892.7	1,835.4	1,781.5	1,780.6	1,749.2
Business support services	817.4	823.2	818.1	817.4	814.9	818.1	820.8	823.7	816.0	817.6	805.0	799.1	792.9	790.5	784.6
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,849.5	1,847.0	1,851.4	1,848.6	1,847.0	1,843.3	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,818.1	1,812.5	1,796.8	1,791.5	1,778.7	1,786.1	1,773.5
Waste management and remediation services	355.0	360.2	358.5	359.3	361.6	361.3	362.8	364.1	361.9	364.4	361.3	360.2	360.6	361.3	360.6
Educational and health services	18,322	18,855	18,843	18,888	18,950	18,957	18,981	19,044	19,080	19,119	19,138	19,158	19,175	19,215	19,252
Educational services	2,941.4	3,036.6	3,049.2	3,062.4	3,083.7	3,055.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,063.1	3,088.4	3,083.1	3,077.9	3,077.4	3,077.6	3,090.0
Health care and social assistance	15,380.2	15,818.5	15,794.1	15,825.9	15,865.9	15,901.9	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,017.0	16,030.3	16,054.7	16,080.1	16,097.8	16,137.7	16,162.1
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,473.5	5,660.7	5,652.0	5,676.3	5,683.8	5,699.5	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,742.6	5,753.3	5,770.1	5,779.8	5,794.1	5,812.9	5,829.3
Offices of physicians	2,201.6	2,265.7	2,264.6	2,272.7	2,272.7	2,279.0	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.5	2,300.4	2,304.4	2,308.0	2,310.5	2,314.6	2,320.6
Outpatient care centers	512.0	532.5	531.2	535.4	537.2	534.8	536.6	536.9	536.7	538.0	538.5	537.7	538.7	539.3	542.8
Home health care services	913.8	958.0	955.3	961.1	963.4	966.8	968.6	975.6	980.7	981.4	991.0	996.7	1,004.5	1,013.3	1,017.9
Hospitals	4,515.0	4,641.1	4,634.0	4,646.8	4,660.7	4,668.9	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,703.7	4,707.5	4,711.3	4,715.1	4,716.7	4,719.1	4,722.1
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,958.3	3,008.1	3,005.7	3,006.3	3,009.9	3,007.6	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,029.6	3,029.4	3,033.6	3,041.0	3,042.8	3,049.1	3,054.7
Nursing care facilities	1,602.6	1,613.7	1,613.0	1,612.3	1,612.6	1,608.9	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,617.3	1,616.6	1,617.9	1,621.8	1,624.5	1,626.8	1,628.4
Social assistance[1]	2,433.4	2,508.7	2,502.4	2,496.5	2,511.5	2,525.9	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,541.1	2,540.1	2,539.7	2,544.2	2,544.2	2,556.6	2,556.0
Child day care services	850.4	859.2	853.8	844.6	851.6	862.5	862.3	863.2	864.3	862.7	860.4	858.2	853.9	860.3	852.2
Leisure and hospitality	13,427	13,459	13,490	13,473	13,454	13,428	13,395	13,344	13,304	13,268	13,236	13,202	13,168	13,195	13,177
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,969.2	1,969.3	1,975.1	1,966.6	1,964.7	1,955.3	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.1	1,943.8	1,936.2	1,928.7	1,900.6	1,901.8	1,883.6
Performing arts and spectator sports	405.0	406.3	409.7	406.9	406.2	402.9	402.5	398.8	401.4	405.7	398.6	400.5	392.9	396.8	392.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	130.3	131.8	132.2	132.1	132.1	130.6	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.3	130.9	130.6	130.5	130.9	130.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,433.9	1,431.2	1,433.2	1,427.6	1,426.4	1,421.8	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,414.9	1,407.8	1,406.7	1,397.6	1,377.2	1,374.1	1,360.9
Accommodations and food services	11,457.4	11,489.3	11,515.3	11,506.3	11,489.3	11,472.4	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,356.5	11,323.7	11,299.7	11,273.2	11,267.0	11,293.6	11,293.6
Accommodations	1,866.9	1,857.3	1,865.0	1,854.6	1,843.6	1,841.3	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,794.3	1,768.4	1,754.7	1,732.7	1,723.6	1,728.7	1,726.9
Food services and drinking places	9,590.4	9,632.0	9,650.3	9,651.7	9,645.7	9,631.1	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,562.2	9,555.3	9,545.0	9,540.5	9,543.4	9,564.9	9,566.7
Other services	5,494	5,528	5,535	5,536	5,530	5,532	5,535	5,509	5,477	5,461	5,449	5,426	5,420	5,416	5,423
Repair and maintenance	1,253.4	1,228.2	1,233.6	1,230.6	1,220.6	1,221.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,189.9	1,184.7	1,177.3	1,166.3	1,163.7	1,158.4	1,156.7
Personal and laundry services	1,309.7	1,326.6	1,327.4	1,328.9	1,331.7	1,333.9	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,320.9	1,313.6	1,312.5	1,302.4	1,297.3	1,293.3	1,300.2
Membership associations and organizations	2,931.1	2,973.3	2,973.8	2,976.6	2,977.6	2,977.1	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.7	2,963.1	2,958.7	2,956.8	2,958.6	2,964.3	2,965.8
Government	22,218	22,500	22,522	22,537	22,556	22,535	22,539	22,543	22,532	22,540	22,547	22,543	22,616	22,605	22,557
Federal	2,734	2,764	2,765	2,776	2,768	2,771	2,775	2,783	2,778	2,793	2,796	2,808	2,876	2,860	2,819
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,964.7	2,016.8	2,014.6	2,020.2	2,027.1	2,034.3	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,057.3	2,065.8	2,071.0	2,086.0	2,154.6	2,150.2	2,111.9
U.S. Postal Service	769.1	747.5	750.5	755.8	740.6	736.5	731.9	730.1	720.9	726.9	724.9	721.7	721.0	709.5	706.8
State	5,122	5,178	5,175	5,184	5,204	5,192	5,194	5,197	5,196	5,192	5,192	5,186	5,189	5,189	5,176
Education	2,317.5	2,359.0	2,355.4	2,365.1	2,379.5	2,373.3	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,381.3	2,380.2	2,382.3	2,379.9	2,385.5	2,386.2	2,381.1
Other State government	2,804.3	2,818.9	2,819.4	2,819.1	2,824.6	2,818.9	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.8	2,811.6	2,809.4	2,805.9	2,803.5	2,802.5	2,795.1
Local	14,362	14,557	14,582	14,577	14,584	14,572	14,570	14,563	14,558	14,555	14,559	14,549	14,551	14,556	14,562
Education	7,986.8	8,075.6	8,101.3	8,088.3	8,084.5	8,075.4	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,060.5	8,070.7	8,076.7	8,078.7	8,081.4	8,078.0	8,085.8
Other local government	6,375.5	6,481.8	6,481.1	6,488.2	6,499.4	6,496.4	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,497.7	6,484.7	6,482.5	6,469.8	6,469.2	6,478.3	6,476.2

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.6	40.2	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.3
Natural resources and mining	45.9	45.1	44.8	45.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.2	43.9	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.3	42.9
Construction	39.0	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.7	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.9
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.8
Overtime hours	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Durable goods	41.5	41.1	41.2	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.9
Overtime hours	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wood products	39.4	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.6	36.8	36.9	37.1	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.4	37.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.4
Primary metals	42.9	42.2	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.2
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.4
Machinery	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.6	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.9
Computer and electronic products	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.9	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.6	39.3	38.8	38.8
Transportation equipment	42.8	42.0	42.6	41.7	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.0	40.4	41.8
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.1	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.4	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	38.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.0	37.9	38.3
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.7
Overtime hours	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Food manufacturing	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.6
Beverage and tobacco products	40.7	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.0	37.0	36.2	35.8	36.5	35.3	35.0
Textile mills	40.3	38.7	39.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.3	36.9	36.8	37.8	37.7
Textile product mills	39.7	38.6	39.1	38.7	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.5	38.3	38.0	38.3
Apparel	37.2	36.4	37.0	36.5	35.9	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.6	36.1	36.1	36.1	35.6	36.5
Leather and allied products	38.2	37.5	38.2	37.5	37.5	36.9	34.4	34.7	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.4	32.0	32.0	33.3
Paper and paper products	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.8	42.0
Printing and related support activities	39.1	38.3	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.6	38.1	38.3
Petroleum and coal products	44.1	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.2	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.1	43.8	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.4	43.2
Chemicals	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6
Plastics and rubber products	41.3	41.0	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.4
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.5
Retail trade	30.2	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8
Transportation and warehousing	37.0	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.3
Utilities	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.6	43.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.9
Information	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.7	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.4
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.7	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9
Professional and business services	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7
Other services	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.4

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$17.43	$18.08	$18.10	$18.18	$18.21	$18.28	$18.34	$18.40	$18.43	$18.46	$18.50	$18.50	$18.53	$18.54	$18.59
Constant (1982) dollars	8.33	8.30	8.16	8.20	8.21	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	8.61	8.64	8.65	8.65	8.57	8.59
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.33	19.36	19.43	19.48	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78	19.85	19.82	19.84	19.85	19.94
Natural resources and mining	20.97	22.50	22.54	23.01	23.08	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.14	23.33	23.38	23.26	23.28	23.30
Construction	20.95	21.87	21.85	22.02	22.09	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.43	22.42	22.59	22.55	22.59	22.58	22.63
Manufacturing	17.26	17.74	17.80	17.78	17.81	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.07	18.10	18.11	18.11	18.13	18.28
Excluding overtime	16.43	16.97	17.03	17.01	17.07	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.36	17.47	17.52	17.51	17.49	17.51	17.64
Durable goods	18.20	18.70	18.78	18.74	18.74	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.18	19.23	19.22	19.44
Nondurable goods	15.67	16.15	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43	16.49	16.46	16.49	16.45	16.54	16.54
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.11	17.77	17.79	17.87	17.90	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17	18.20	18.21	18.24	18.25	18.29
Trade,transportation, and utilities	15.78	16.16	16.17	16.23	16.20	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.42	16.38	16.42
Wholesale trade	19.59	20.14	20.15	20.28	20.20	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.41	20.52	20.59	20.70	20.87	20.79	20.88
Retail trade	12.75	12.87	12.88	12.92	12.91	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.96
Transportation and warehousing	17.72	18.41	18.42	18.48	18.47	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.72	18.67	18.68	18.62	18.63	18.54	18.62
Utilities	27.88	28.84	28.67	28.89	28.86	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.22	29.67	29.31	29.29	29.45	29.44	29.56
Information	23.96	24.77	24.87	24.95	24.90	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.98	25.09	25.31	25.28	25.41	25.45	25.44
Financial activities	19.64	20.27	20.26	20.37	20.43	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.53	20.55	20.62	20.64	20.75	20.78	20.76
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	21.19	21.38	21.47	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.04	22.17	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.32	22.41
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	18.92	18.96	19.04	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.18	19.24	19.24	19.33	19.34	19.39	19.44
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.84	10.87	10.89	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.97	10.97	10.98	10.97	10.99	11.05	11.08
Other services	15.42	16.08	16.13	16.17	16.20	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.30	16.25	16.23	16.22	16.24	16.24	16.26

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$17.43	$18.08	$18.02	$18.10	$18.25	$18.27	$18.40	$18.40	$18.49	$18.57	$18.57	$18.52	$18.47	$18.42	$18.48
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	18.10	18.18	18.21	18.28	18.34	18.40	18.43	18.46	18.50	18.50	18.53	18.54	18.59
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.33	19.39	19.53	19.63	19.61	19.65	19.75	19.64	19.64	19.74	19.78	19.83	19.83	19.96
Natural resources and mining	20.97	22.50	22.45	23.06	23.19	22.98	23.31	23.53	23.41	23.19	23.40	23.40	23.10	22.94	23.06
Construction	20.95	21.87	21.90	22.16	22.34	22.28	22.32	22.52	22.32	22.25	22.45	22.44	22.54	22.47	22.65
Manufacturing	17.26	17.74	17.73	17.75	17.84	17.86	17.94	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.09	18.13	18.09	18.12	18.18
Durable goods	18.20	18.70	18.66	18.72	18.80	18.81	18.92	19.06	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.20	19.20	19.22	19.32
Wood products	13.68	14.20	14.25	14.25	14.37	14.44	14.58	14.66	14.69	14.77	14.67	14.72	14.91	14.84	14.99
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.93	16.90	16.93	16.85	16.94	16.92	16.85	16.73	16.82	17.03	17.19	17.37	17.25	17.39	17.40
Primary metals	19.66	20.18	20.43	20.28	20.36	20.01	19.98	20.05	19.80	19.75	19.69	19.98	19.80	19.90	20.22
Fabricated metal products	16.53	16.99	16.94	17.08	17.14	17.18	17.21	17.36	17.24	17.30	17.29	17.41	17.38	17.43	17.47
Machinery	17.72	17.97	17.96	17.97	18.08	18.11	18.18	18.15	18.16	18.17	18.26	18.20	18.36	18.25	18.34
Computer and electronic products	19.94	21.03	21.11	21.21	21.23	21.42	21.37	21.44	21.46	21.42	21.71	21.73	21.70	21.67	21.88
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.93	15.78	15.85	15.94	15.99	15.83	15.74	15.88	15.81	15.93	15.95	15.99	16.15	16.23	16.34
Transportation equipment	23.04	23.83	23.75	23.88	24.05	24.10	24.37	24.58	24.66	24.69	24.80	24.76	24.85	24.95	24.98
Furniture and related products	14.32	14.54	14.52	14.59	14.54	14.55	14.77	14.92	14.95	14.85	15.02	15.00	15.02	15.11	15.21
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.66	15.19	15.35	15.33	15.31	15.33	15.42	15.60	15.66	15.97	16.02	16.07	16.18	16.08	16.18
Nondurable goods	15.67	16.15	16.20	16.15	16.30	16.32	16.35	16.43	16.51	16.48	16.43	16.51	16.43	16.50	16.52
Food manufacturing	13.55	14.00	14.03	14.02	14.15	14.10	14.17	14.26	14.34	14.30	14.24	14.27	14.26	14.34	14.34
Beverages and tobacco products	18.54	19.35	19.02	18.60	18.97	19.41	19.98	19.95	20.07	20.25	20.40	20.25	20.38	20.20	20.14
Textile mills	13.00	13.57	13.77	13.67	13.72	13.71	13.69	13.80	13.90	13.76	13.88	13.79	13.63	13.62	13.50
Textile product mills	11.78	11.73	11.80	11.78	11.81	11.62	11.59	11.72	11.59	11.53	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.56	11.18
Apparel	11.05	11.40	11.35	11.28	11.48	11.38	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.40	11.26	11.44	11.28	11.38	11.40
Leather and allied products	12.04	12.96	12.85	12.94	12.98	13.14	13.61	13.47	14.10	14.19	14.21	14.34	13.85	14.06	13.69
Paper and paper products	18.44	18.88	19.11	18.81	19.04	19.11	18.89	19.11	19.27	18.99	18.90	19.29	19.09	19.29	19.49
Printing and related support activities	16.15	16.75	16.81	16.83	16.90	16.99	16.86	17.01	16.79	16.79	16.69	16.76	16.61	16.56	16.59
Petroleum and coal products	25.21	27.46	27.54	27.69	28.25	28.69	28.28	28.17	29.13	29.57	29.80	29.26	29.18	29.42	29.70
Chemicals	19.55	19.49	19.41	19.53	19.77	19.67	19.77	19.72	19.89	19.96	19.93	20.02	20.16	20.18	20.34
Plastics and rubber products	15.39	15.85	15.87	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.13	16.24	16.24	16.22	16.20	16.19	16.09	16.06	15.84
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.11	17.77	17.68	17.73	17.90	17.94	18.10	18.09	18.23	18.33	18.31	18.24	18.18	18.11	18.16
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.78	16.16	16.18	16.21	16.27	16.24	16.26	16.14	16.37	16.47	16.45	16.42	16.40	16.35	16.39
Wholesale trade	19.59	20.14	20.12	20.23	20.20	20.21	20.41	20.36	20.44	20.65	20.64	20.69	20.78	20.66	20.84
Retail trade	12.75	12.87	12.92	12.93	13.01	12.89	12.85	12.74	12.96	12.99	13.02	13.01	12.99	12.96	12.99
Transportation and warehousing	17.72	18.41	18.54	18.52	18.53	18.55	18.69	18.62	18.68	18.73	18.64	18.58	18.54	18.54	18.64
Utilities	27.88	28.84	28.49	28.64	28.95	29.00	28.96	29.28	29.27	29.70	29.42	29.50	29.50	29.27	29.39
Information	23.96	24.77	24.75	24.87	25.03	25.06	25.03	24.86	25.03	25.12	25.40	25.24	25.41	25.26	25.31
Financial activities	19.64	20.27	20.19	20.29	20.42	20.41	20.54	20.50	20.48	20.68	20.67	20.65	20.72	20.66	20.66
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	21.06	21.12	21.31	21.45	21.97	22.01	22.16	22.52	22.52	22.28	22.15	22.11	22.24
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	18.96	18.95	19.08	19.04	19.10	19.23	19.26	19.26	19.23	19.33	19.29	19.32	19.47
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.84	10.73	10.79	10.89	10.93	10.93	11.05	11.03	11.06	11.00	10.99	10.99	10.97	10.95
Other services	15.42	16.08	16.06	16.10	16.22	16.17	16.24	16.27	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.27	16.29	16.16	16.16

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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$590.04	$607.99	$607.27	$613.59	$613.20	$613.87	$620.08	$610.88	$608.32	$616.52	$614.67	$607.46	$609.51	$609.70	$613.54
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	608.16	612.67	611.86	612.38	612.56	612.72	613.72	614.72	612.35	612.35	613.34	611.82	615.33
GOODS-PRODUCING	757.34	776.60	781.42	794.87	791.09	788.32	782.07	778.15	762.03	758.10	763.94	759.55	773.37	779.32	788.42
Natural resources and mining	962.64	1,013.78	1,005.76	1,051.54	1,041.23	1,038.70	1,072.26	1,040.03	1,020.68	1,008.77	1,003.86	994.50	990.99	1,000.18	986.97
CONSTRUCTION	816.66	842.36	858.48	875.32	869.03	866.69	845.93	840.00	828.07	823.25	837.39	830.28	856.52	858.35	878.82
Manufacturing	711.56	724.23	719.84	727.75	729.66	726.90	726.57	727.82	712.19	708.34	709.13	705.26	710.94	719.36	719.93
Durable goods	754.77	767.56	761.33	775.01	770.80	767.45	766.26	771.93	750.11	748.33	751.46	746.88	752.64	763.03	765.07
Wood products	539.34	547.81	560.03	561.45	561.87	551.61	549.67	538.02	524.43	531.72	531.05	534.34	553.16	571.34	575.62
Nonmetallic mineral products	716.78	711.30	726.30	726.24	725.03	719.10	692.54	677.57	654.30	657.36	673.85	694.80	700.35	721.69	739.50
Primary metals	843.26	850.84	860.10	865.96	861.23	832.42	817.18	818.04	797.94	786.05	793.51	783.22	788.04	796.00	802.73
Fabricated metal products	687.20	701.47	692.85	707.11	707.88	707.82	707.33	706.55	680.98	678.16	670.85	668.54	677.82	685.00	683.08
Machinery	754.19	759.92	750.73	763.73	764.78	760.62	758.11	755.04	740.93	735.89	730.40	720.72	727.06	724.53	722.60
Computer and electronic products	808.80	861.43	861.29	869.61	874.68	876.08	891.13	883.33	866.98	863.23	864.06	860.51	863.66	873.30	870.82
Electrical equipment and appliances	656.46	645.60	640.34	650.35	660.39	645.86	642.19	646.32	621.33	613.31	615.67	615.62	633.08	631.35	627.46
Transportation equipment	986.79	999.94	978.50	1,002.96	990.86	1,002.56	994.30	1,022.53	993.80	990.07	992.00	985.45	991.52	1,015.47	1,021.68
Furniture and related products	560.84	554.20	557.57	566.09	549.61	542.72	546.49	563.98	559.13	547.97	563.25	552.00	566.25	578.71	582.54
Miscellaneous manufacturing	569.99	591.73	594.05	608.60	595.56	593.27	593.67	600.60	599.78	603.67	613.57	610.66	614.84	612.65	618.08
Nondurable goods	639.99	652.20	652.86	654.08	663.41	659.33	658.91	657.20	650.49	644.37	644.06	642.24	647.34	656.70	655.84
Food manufacturing	551.32	566.91	568.22	572.02	581.57	575.28	572.47	573.25	569.30	561.99	563.90	555.10	570.40	573.60	569.30
Beverages and tobacco products	755.22	750.18	741.78	716.10	720.86	729.82	767.23	726.18	728.54	741.15	730.32	706.73	754.06	719.12	704.90
Textile mills	524.40	524.93	535.65	542.70	544.68	525.09	520.22	514.74	510.13	493.98	502.46	496.44	497.50	520.28	508.95
Textile product mills	467.77	453.12	462.56	460.60	452.32	438.07	441.58	441.84	423.04	426.61	419.58	417.31	432.05	448.53	429.31
Apparel	411.39	415.17	416.55	410.59	409.84	411.96	414.28	410.82	407.98	403.56	407.61	409.55	408.34	407.40	418.38
Leather and allied products	459.50	486.49	485.73	481.37	486.75	484.87	462.74	476.84	470.94	465.43	470.35	457.45	445.97	451.33	451.77
Paper and paper products	795.58	809.21	808.35	806.95	818.72	812.18	802.83	814.09	797.78	780.49	769.23	792.82	780.78	806.32	814.68
Printing and related support activities	632.02	642.50	630.38	644.59	655.72	659.21	652.48	654.89	627.95	622.91	627.54	625.15	617.89	625.97	627.10
Petroleum and coal products	1,112.73	1,224.26	1,266.84	1,259.90	1,302.33	1,322.61	1,275.43	1,256.38	1,307.94	1,286.30	1,290.34	1,258.18	1,254.74	1,285.65	1,309.77
Chemicals	819.54	808.80	809.40	810.50	820.46	814.34	822.43	814.44	811.51	820.36	815.14	816.82	820.51	835.45	846.14
Plastics and rubber products	635.63	649.04	647.50	650.26	655.13	652.42	658.10	657.72	647.98	639.07	636.66	633.03	635.56	644.01	633.60
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	554.89	574.31	572.83	576.23	578.17	577.67	588.25	578.88	579.71	592.06	587.75	580.03	579.94	577.71	582.94
Trade, transportation, and utilities	526.07	535.79	538.79	541.41	543.42	535.92	536.58	531.01	530.39	538.57	537.92	535.29	537.92	536.28	542.51
Wholesale trade	748.94	769.91	770.60	774.81	767.60	772.02	787.83	767.57	770.59	784.70	782.26	775.88	779.25	776.82	779.42
Retail trade	385.11	386.39	391.48	391.78	395.50	384.12	381.65	380.93	378.43	384.50	384.09	385.10	388.40	387.50	393.60
Transportation and warehousing	654.95	670.33	674.86	679.68	676.35	671.51	680.32	679.63	663.14	663.04	665.45	655.87	661.88	663.73	678.50
Utilities	1,182.65	1,231.19	1,205.13	1,205.74	1,244.85	1,238.30	1,236.59	1,256.11	1,243.98	1,286.01	1,241.52	1,250.80	1,241.95	1,226.41	1,222.62
Information	874.65	908.44	910.80	917.70	926.11	924.71	936.12	917.33	921.10	931.95	934.72	911.16	914.76	911.89	921.28
Financial activities	705.13	726.37	718.76	726.38	728.99	728.64	753.82	731.85	735.23	761.02	754.46	739.27	739.70	737.56	737.56
Professional and business services	700.82	738.25	730.78	739.20	739.46	750.75	775.54	761.55	762.30	785.95	785.95	766.43	766.39	767.22	767.28
Education and health services	590.09	614.30	618.10	617.77	620.10	616.90	624.57	621.13	622.10	624.02	623.05	620.49	619.21	620.17	628.88
Leisure and hospitality	265.52	273.27	276.83	278.38	272.25	273.25	273.25	270.73	264.72	275.39	272.80	270.35	271.45	274.25	277.04
Other services	477.06	494.99	496.25	500.71	497.95	496.42	501.82	496.24	498.37	501.64	498.07	494.61	495.22	489.65	492.88

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:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009	22.1	20.8	19.6	21.8	29.3	25.8	29.9					
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009	18.6	14.2	15.1	15.3	20.3	22.0	22.5					
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009	21.6	17.2	15.1	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.8					
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009	24.0	22.0	19.9	18.1	17.5	17.2	17.3					
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009	6.0	9.6	10.8	16.3	11.4	12.0	22.3					
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009	6.0	3.6	3.6	7.8	8.4	12.0	8.4					
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009	9.0	4.8	4.8	6.0	4.8	4.8	7.2					
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009	8.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.6					

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						
	2008							2008						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]
Total[2]	2,920	2,973	2,633	2,513	2,523	2,513	2,392	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,461	2,606	2,269	2,042	2,191	2,163	2,062	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Construction	55	58	51	29	39	56	45	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
Manufacturing	115	141	115	95	105	113	111	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	488	488	414	332	466	469	380	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5
Professional and business services	501	482	428	461	451	445	422	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Education and health services	636	589	537	515	530	531	534	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	272	332	289	322	265	276	282	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
Government	417	367	353	461	310	322	321	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	560	607	583	520	554	609	501	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0
South	1,109	1,109	1,000	942	888	882	840	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Midwest	587	563	499	512	512	496	538	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
West	655	638	556	570	544	561	519	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7

[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						
	2008							2008						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]
Total[2]	4,460	4,339	4,099	4,117	3,942	3,919	4,059	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,141	4,042	3,799	3,822	3,739	3,654	3,772	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
Construction	381	370	343	341	365	277	346	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.5	5.6
Manufacturing	237	257	244	236	206	225	259	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	949	814	883	888	842	744	811	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.2
Professional and business services	762	730	668	733	721	644	710	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.3
Education and health services	539	527	483	475	473	530	498	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	743	704	693	691	695	695	669	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1
Government	306	275	271	340	273	262	283	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast	753	837	696	729	712	735	700	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
South	1,663	1,566	1,458	1,619	1,423	1,428	1,432	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Midwest	1,003	904	943	901	867	839	929	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1
West	1,002	960	931	949	995	917	989	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4

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

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

[3] **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The 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						
	2008							2008						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]
Total[2]	4,949	4,833	4,712	4,641	4,356	4,306	4,292	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,686	4,555	4,434	4,362	4,066	3,939	4,030	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7
Construction	524	463	463	437	411	355	414	7.8	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.5	5.7	6.7
Manufacturing	476	424	401	390	367	352	336	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,049	920	1,001	982	951	816	880	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5
Professional and business services	866	951	778	839	771	698	762	5.0	5.6	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6
Education and health services	494	498	466	462	419	489	474	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	763	731	751	716	684	696	671	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1
Government	277	271	265	255	288	340	276	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	813	783	878	700	774	799	675	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7
South	1,898	1,742	1,741	1,682	1,565	1,535	1,558	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Midwest	1,120	1,121	1,085	1,065	1,016	958	946	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
West	1,180	1,188	978	1,188	980	1,053	1,103	3.9	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7

[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						
	2008							2008						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]
Total[2]	2,063	1,911	1,856	1,777	1,788	1,787	1,730	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	1,945	1,831	1,749	1,678	1,682	1,680	1,635	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Construction	85	87	102	74	84	70	66	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	105	105	81	80	86	93	78	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	469	372	444	385	398	391	411	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Professional and business services	326	310	278	272	281	257	255	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Education and health services	248	258	249	228	249	264	247	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	443	431	433	430	396	429	380	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9
Government	105	115	107	99	107	111	97	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	278	271	273	263	303	279	234	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	.9
South	790	759	751	691	718	693	704	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Midwest	491	468	431	410	397	403	405	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
West	492	453	408	453	398	434	392	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3

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

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

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The 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, fourth quarter 2008.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08[2]	Fourth quarter 2008	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08[2]
United States[3]	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	$918	2.2
Private industry	8,884.3	111,752.9	-2.9	919	2.0
Natural resources and mining	127.0	1,802.7	2.0	996	5.1
Construction	881.7	6,636.1	-10.2	1,052	4.9
Manufacturing	360.0	12,891.3	-6.2	1,094	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,925.3	26,316.1	-3.5	766	1.1
Information	147.4	2,948.2	-3.4	1,360	.1
Financial activities	862.8	7,853.7	-3.2	1,390	-.4
Professional and business services	1,537.6	17,366.1	-4.1	1,201	3.7
Education and health services	857.4	18,304.3	2.9	872	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	742.2	12,957.7	-1.7	390	1.8
Other services	1,229.1	4,445.7	-.7	581	2.8
Government	293.2	22,117.5	.9	914	4.0
Los Angeles, CA	433.9	4,152.9	-3.4	1,075	1.8
Private industry	430.0	3,552.8	-3.8	1,064	1.1
Natural resources and mining	.5	10.5	-2.7	1,261	5.4
Construction	14.0	136.7	-12.3	1,138	4.8
Manufacturing	14.5	417.6	-5.9	1,107	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.6	802.4	-5.4	833	-.8
Information	8.8	207.5	([4])	1,889	([4])
Financial activities	24.1	231.8	-5.7	1,462	-3.8
Professional and business services	42.6	574.2	([4])	1,306	([4])
Education and health services	28.1	500.0	([4])	979	([4])
Leisure and hospitality	27.2	396.1	-1.6	927	5.9
Other services	201.1	258.8	.5	454	1.1
Government	4.0	600.1	([4])	1,141	5.6
Cook, IL	141.0	2,480.0	-2.8	1,118	1.5
Private industry	139.6	2,169.2	-3.3	1,126	1.3
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.1	-5.6	998	-5.0
Construction	12.4	82.8	-10.5	1,478	6.9
Manufacturing	7.0	219.9	-6.5	1,119	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	467.7	-4.9	840	-.4
Information	2.6	56.1	-3.2	1,487	-4.3
Financial activities	15.7	203.7	-4.3	2,007	.7
Professional and business services	29.1	423.4	-4.8	1,525	3.5
Education and health services	14.0	386.1	3.1	930	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	11.7	227.5	-2.2	440	.0
Other services	14.6	96.1	-.1	783	3.2
Government	1.4	310.8	.8	1,058	2.9
New York, NY	118.9	2,386.4	-1.3	1,856	-.6
Private industry	118.6	1,934.3	-1.6	2,041	-.7
Natural resources and mining	.0	.2	-3.6	1,594	4.7
Construction	2.4	36.3	.6	1,939	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	33.7	-8.3	1,565	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	255.2	-3.3	1,294	-1.5
Information	4.6	134.5	-1.5	2,055	-.3
Financial activities	19.2	369.0	-3.9	4,085	-1.3
Professional and business services	25.5	489.1	-2.4	2,173	.6
Education and health services	8.9	297.7	1.6	1,133	6.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.8	224.3	.8	889	-.7
Other services	18.0	90.2	.7	1,102	([4])
Government	.3	452.1	.0	1,062	1.6
Harris, TX	98.1	2,078.1	1.0	1,187	2.6
Private industry	97.6	1,820.6	.9	1,215	2.3
Natural resources and mining	1.6	85.8	7.1	2,872	-7.6
Construction	6.7	156.9	.5	1,217	7.1
Manufacturing	4.6	187.7	2.4	1,468	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	443.1	.6	1,035	4.0
Information	1.4	32.0	-2.4	1,393	8.2
Financial activities	10.6	117.9	-2.7	1,517	4.7
Professional and business services	19.6	336.9	-.2	1,448	3.7
Education and health services	10.4	224.3	3.1	958	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	7.6	175.2	-.6	404	4.7
Other services	11.9	59.6	.4	673	3.2
Government	.5	257.5	1.8	988	5.2
Maricopa, AZ	103.6	1,741.0	-5.8	892	2.1
Private industry	102.9	1,512.8	-6.9	893	2.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.0	-4.9	1,026	20.6
Construction	11.0	115.5	-25.3	986	3.4
Manufacturing	3.6	120.8	-8.0	1,217	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	365.7	-6.8	796	.9
Information	1.7	29.4	-4.1	1,098	3.4
Financial activities	12.9	140.1	-4.8	1,066	-.4
Professional and business services	23.2	289.2	-8.5	989	5.0
Education and health services	10.3	216.8	5.7	999	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	176.8	-5.3	420	-1.4
Other services	7.4	48.4	-4.9	613	2.7
Government	.7	228.2	2.0	881	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08[2]	Fourth quarter 2008	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08[2]
Orange, CA	102.7	1,451.2	-4.8	$1,043	1.4
Private industry	101.3	1,301.1	-5.3	1,043	1.2
Natural resources and mining	.2	4.2	-9.0	665	-2.8
Construction	6.9	83.3	-14.9	1,234	4.5
Manufacturing	5.3	166.4	-5.7	1,226	-.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.2	272.3	-6.9	947	1.4
Information	1.3	29.0	-3.8	1,423	4.0
Financial activities	10.7	110.0	-7.5	1,582	-2.6
Professional and business services	19.1	258.3	-7.6	1,259	6.0
Education and health services	10.0	150.8	3.2	960	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	171.7	-2.2	406	1.5
Other services	18.0	49.0	-.3	569	-4.2
Government	1.4	150.1	-.8	1,044	3.2
Dallas, TX	68.6	1,484.4	-1.2	1,123	1.1
Private industry	68.1	1,314.7	-1.6	1,141	1.1
Natural resources and mining	.6	8.5	12.6	4,744	([4])
Construction	4.4	80.1	([4])	1,075	([4])
Manufacturing	3.1	129.8	-5.4	1,224	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	308.2	-2.1	990	-4.2
Information	1.7	47.3	-4.2	1,524	3.6
Financial activities	8.8	142.9	([4])	1,429	-1.7
Professional and business services	15.1	275.6	([4])	1,375	2.4
Education and health services	6.7	153.9	3.8	1,059	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	128.5	([4])	493	([4])
Other services	6.6	39.0	-1.2	682	3.6
Government	.5	169.7	2.3	984	2.2
San Diego, CA	100.0	1,309.1	-3.0	981	2.0
Private industry	98.8	1,082.3	-3.5	960	1.6
Natural resources and mining	.8	9.4	-11.4	577	.2
Construction	7.0	70.4	-14.3	1,140	5.5
Manufacturing	3.1	100.4	-3.3	1,306	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	218.3	-6.3	759	.7
Information	1.3	38.6	.6	1,970	2.3
Financial activities	9.5	74.2	-5.7	1,171	-1.0
Professional and business services	16.3	210.9	-4.4	1,238	2.0
Education and health services	8.2	138.3	4.2	953	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	158.2	-2.3	425	3.9
Other services	26.9	58.4	2.0	491	1.7
Government	1.3	226.8	-.4	1,079	2.8
King, WA	77.6	1,175.3	-1.5	1,130	4.0
Private industry	77.0	1,018.2	-2.0	1,140	4.0
Natural resources and mining	.4	2.9	7.0	1,573	11.8
Construction	6.6	63.8	-11.6	1,197	6.8
Manufacturing	2.4	108.8	-3.3	1,449	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	221.8	-2.9	955	1.0
Information	1.8	81.4	6.1	1,982	3.9
Financial activities	6.9	72.4	-5.0	1,418	2.6
Professional and business services	13.7	185.4	-3.3	1,378	4.6
Education and health services	6.5	129.3	4.6	894	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	108.6	-2.5	450	1.6
Other services	17.6	43.7	-.8	631	3.6
Government	.5	157.1	1.9	1,069	4.2
Miami-Dade, FL	86.8	1,003.9	-4.2	924	2.6
Private industry	86.4	851.3	-4.7	907	2.3
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.6	-10.6	457	-11.1
Construction	6.4	42.0	-21.4	973	5.3
Manufacturing	2.6	41.2	-11.7	818	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	253.4	-4.0	814	1.2
Information	1.5	19.0	-8.1	1,266	5.2
Financial activities	10.2	67.2	-7.6	1,387	.1
Professional and business services	18.2	132.2	-5.2	1,229	6.6
Education and health services	9.4	145.9	2.8	901	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	104.0	-1.9	514	.6
Other services	7.6	36.2	-3.3	579	6.0
Government	.4	152.6	-1.1	1,017	3.7

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, fourth quarter 2008.

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08	Fourth quarter 2008	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08
United States[2]	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	$918	2.2
Alabama	121.6	1,909.8	-3.1	790	3.5
Alaska	21.4	303.9	1.6	927	5.7
Arizona	164.5	2,557.9	-5.1	848	2.7
Arkansas	86.5	1,168.2	-1.5	706	-1.0
California	1,370.0	15,288.5	-3.2	1,042	.7
Colorado	177.1	2,295.8	-1.5	932	.5
Connecticut	113.5	1,688.0	-1.7	1,164	1.2
Delaware	29.4	416.8	-3.0	943	1.9
District of Columbia	34.4	687.5	.3	1,570	5.1
Florida	623.0	7,586.6	-5.3	824	1.6
Georgia	276.7	3,970.3	-3.5	853	2.3
Hawaii	39.3	614.7	-3.5	821	3.5
Idaho	57.2	634.1	-3.9	693	1.0
Illinois	371.5	5,795.8	-2.3	985	1.0
Indiana	161.4	2,831.3	-3.4	764	2.7
Iowa	94.6	1,483.7	-1.0	756	3.1
Kansas	87.2	1,370.2	-.2	769	3.1
Kentucky	108.4	1,783.2	-2.6	754	3.0
Louisiana	128.5	1,907.5	.1	829	5.9
Maine	51.1	595.3	-2.1	735	4.0
Maryland	164.3	2,531.8	-1.9	1,010	2.4
Massachusetts	215.1	3,239.6	-1.1	1,154	1.8
Michigan	258.2	3,993.3	-4.9	903	3.6
Minnesota	172.0	2,658.8	-1.9	907	2.6
Mississippi	71.0	1,117.2	-2.8	679	3.8
Missouri	175.7	2,700.9	-1.7	842	7.9
Montana	43.2	433.8	-1.5	678	2.9
Nebraska	60.4	923.1	-.3	730	1.0
Nevada	77.5	1,206.5	-6.5	862	-1.1
New Hampshire	49.9	626.2	-2.0	936	2.2
New Jersey	273.7	3,927.7	-2.4	1,123	2.8
New Mexico	54.9	821.2	-1.2	768	3.9
New York	585.9	8,677.4	-1.0	1,169	1.4
North Carolina	260.1	4,003.8	-3.0	793	1.9
North Dakota	25.8	354.4	1.9	725	5.1
Ohio	293.0	5,167.5	-3.2	816	2.6
Oklahoma	100.8	1,559.8	.0	755	4.9
Oregon	134.1	1,676.6	-3.7	808	1.3
Pennsylvania	344.0	5,645.8	-1.3	897	2.6
Rhode Island	35.9	464.3	-3.4	887	5.7
South Carolina	119.5	1,837.1	-3.5	731	2.1
South Dakota	30.8	395.2	.4	663	2.5
Tennessee	143.1	2,695.7	-3.3	824	1.4
Texas	566.6	10,510.8	.4	933	2.4
Utah	88.3	1,215.0	-2.1	770	1.4
Vermont	25.1	304.4	-1.7	774	4.3
Virginia	233.5	3,656.8	-1.3	953	3.3
Washington	222.8	2,885.0	-1.8	918	3.7
West Virginia	48.9	713.8	-.1	735	7.1
Wisconsin	161.1	2,753.2	-1.9	793	3.0
Wyoming	25.2	284.5	1.5	850	4.3
Puerto Rico	55.3	1,028.5	-2.9	528	2.3
Virgin Islands	3.6	45.5	-1.4	731	-.8

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	$3,967,072,423	$31,945	$614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
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
	UI covered				
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	$3,845,494,089	$31,676	$609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
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
	Private industry covered				
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	$3,337,621,699	$31,762	$611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
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
	State government covered				
1998	67,347	4,240,779	$142,512,445	$33,605	$646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
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
	Local government covered				
1998	137,902	12,077,513	$365,359,945	$30,251	$582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
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
	Federal government covered (UCFE)				
1998	47,252	2,782,888	$121,578,334	$43,688	$840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
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

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 2007

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 industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	8,572,894	5,189,837	1,407,987	933,910	648,489	220,564	124,980	30,568	11,049	5,510
Employment, March	112,536,714	7,670,620	9,326,775	12,610,385	19,566,806	15,156,364	18,718,813	10,438,705	7,479,948	11,568,298
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,002	69,260	23,451	15,289	10,137	3,250	1,842	519	190	64
Employment, March	1,686,694	111,702	155,044	205,780	304,936	222,684	278,952	179,598	126,338	101,660
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	883,409	580,647	141,835	84,679	52,336	15,341	6,807	1,326	350	88
Employment, March	7,321,288	835,748	929,707	1,137,104	1,564,722	1,046,790	1,004,689	443,761	232,556	126,211
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	361,070	136,649	61,845	54,940	53,090	25,481	19,333	6,260	2,379	1,093
Employment, March	13,850,738	238,848	415,276	755,931	1,657,463	1,785,569	2,971,836	2,140,531	1,613,357	2,271,927
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,905,750	1,017,012	381,434	248,880	160,549	53,721	34,536	7,315	1,792	511
Employment, March	25,983,275	1,683,738	2,539,291	3,335,327	4,845,527	3,709,371	5,140,740	2,510,273	1,167,986	1,051,022
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	143,094	81,414	20,986	16,338	13,384	5,609	3,503	1,134	489	237
Employment, March	3,016,454	113,901	139,730	222,710	411,218	387,996	533,877	392,350	335,998	478,674
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	863,784	563,670	155,984	81,849	40,668	12,037	6,313	1,863	939	461
Employment, March	8,146,274	890,816	1,029,911	1,080,148	1,210,332	822,627	945,396	645,988	648,691	872,365
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,456,681	989,991	196,645	125,014	83,127	32,388	20,412	5,902	2,263	939
Employment, March	17,612,073	1,375,429	1,292,744	1,685,085	2,520,739	2,243,595	3,102,005	2,012,609	1,535,591	1,844,276
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	812,914	388,773	179,011	116,031	75,040	27,393	18,815	4,153	1,906	1,792
Employment, March	17,331,231	700,195	1,189,566	1,559,689	2,258,922	1,908,595	2,828,678	1,409,073	1,319,128	4,157,385
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	716,126	275,121	120,795	132,408	134,766	39,766	10,681	1,639	646	304
Employment, March	12,949,319	439,080	815,688	1,858,394	4,054,666	2,648,733	1,510,212	551,528	438,008	633,010
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,119,209	908,792	118,963	57,419	25,169	5,562	2,731	457	95	21
Employment, March	4,402,263	1,109,065	776,354	756,783	732,313	379,320	401,371	152,994	62,295	31,768

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2007.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

26. Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Metropolitan areas[4]	$44,165	$46,139	4.5
Abilene, TX	29,842	31,567	5.8
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	19,277	20,295	5.3
Akron, OH	38,088	39,499	3.7
Albany, GA	32,335	33,378	3.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	41,027	42,191	2.8
Albuquerque, NM	36,934	38,191	3.4
Alexandria, LA	31,329	32,757	4.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	39,787	41,784	5.0
Altoona, PA	30,394	31,988	5.2
Amarillo, TX	33,574	35,574	6.0
Ames, IA	35,331	37,041	4.8
Anchorage, AK	42,955	45,237	5.3
Anderson, IN	32,184	32,850	2.1
Anderson, SC	30,373	31,086	2.3
Ann Arbor, MI	47,186	49,427	4.7
Anniston-Oxford, AL	32,724	34,593	5.7
Appleton, WI	35,308	36,575	3.6
Asheville, NC	32,268	33,406	3.5
Athens-Clarke County, GA	33,485	34,256	2.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	45,889	48,111	4.8
Atlantic City, NJ	38,018	39,276	3.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL	30,468	31,554	3.6
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	35,638	36,915	3.6
Austin-Round Rock, TX	45,737	46,458	1.6
Bakersfield, CA	36,020	38,254	6.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD	45,177	47,177	4.4
Bangor, ME	31,746	32,829	3.4
Barnstable Town, MA	36,437	37,691	3.4
Baton Rouge, LA	37,245	39,339	5.6
Battle Creek, MI	39,362	40,628	3.2
Bay City, MI	35,094	35,680	1.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	39,026	40,682	4.2
Bellingham, WA	32,618	34,239	5.0
Bend, OR	33,319	34,318	3.0
Billings, MT	33,270	35,372	6.3
Binghamton, NY	35,048	36,322	3.6
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	40,798	42,570	4.3
Bismarck, ND	32,550	34,118	4.8
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	34,024	35,248	3.6
Bloomington, IN	30,913	32,028	3.6
Bloomington-Normal, IL	41,359	42,082	1.7
Boise City-Nampa, ID	36,734	37,553	2.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	56,809	59,817	5.3
Boulder, CO	50,944	52,745	3.5
Bowling Green, KY	32,529	33,308	2.4
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	37,694	39,506	4.8
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	74,890	79,973	6.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	25,795	27,126	5.2
Brunswick, GA	32,717	32,705	0.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	36,950	38,218	3.4
Burlington, NC	32,835	33,132	0.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	40,548	41,907	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH	33,132	34,091	2.9
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,065	37,658	1.6
Carson City, NV	40,115	42,030	4.8
Casper, WY	38,307	41,105	7.3
Cedar Rapids, IA	38,976	41,059	5.3
Champaign-Urbana, IL	34,422	35,788	4.0
Charleston, WV	36,887	38,687	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	35,267	36,954	4.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	45,732	46,975	2.7
Charlottesville, VA	39,051	40,819	4.5
Chattanooga, TN-GA	35,358	36,522	3.3
Cheyenne, WY	35,306	36,191	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	48,631	50,823	4.5
Chico, CA	31,557	33,207	5.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	41,447	42,969	3.7
Clarksville, TN-KY	30,949	32,216	4.1
Cleveland, TN	33,075	34,666	4.8
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	41,325	42,783	3.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	29,797	31,035	4.2
College Station-Bryan, TX	30,239	32,630	7.9
Colorado Springs, CO	38,325	39,745	3.7
Columbia, MO	32,207	33,266	3.3
Columbia, SC	35,209	36,293	3.1
Columbus, GA-AL	32,334	34,511	6.7
Columbus, IN	40,107	41,078	2.4
Columbus, OH	41,168	42,655	3.6
Corpus Christi, TX	35,399	37,186	5.0
Corvallis, OR	40,586	41,981	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Cumberland, MD-WV	$29,859	$31,373	5.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	47,525	49,627	4.4
Dalton, GA	33,266	34,433	3.5
Danville, IL	33,141	34,086	2.9
Danville, VA	28,870	30,212	4.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	37,559	39,385	4.9
Dayton, OH	39,387	40,223	2.1
Decatur, AL	34,883	35,931	3.0
Decatur, IL	39,375	41,039	4.2
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	31,197	32,196	3.2
Denver-Aurora, CO	48,232	50,180	4.0
Des Moines, IA	41,358	42,895	3.7
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	47,455	49,019	3.3
Dothan, AL	31,473	32,367	2.8
Dover, DE	34,571	35,978	4.1
Dubuque, IA	33,044	34,240	3.6
Duluth, MN-WI	33,677	35,202	4.5
Durham, NC	49,314	52,420	6.3
Eau Claire, WI	31,718	32,792	3.4
El Centro, CA	30,035	32,419	7.9
Elizabethtown, KY	32,072	32,701	2.0
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,878	36,566	1.9
Elmira, NY	33,968	34,879	2.7
El Paso, TX	29,903	31,354	4.9
Erie, PA	33,213	34,788	4.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR	33,257	34,329	3.2
Evansville, IN-KY	36,858	37,182	0.9
Fairbanks, AK	41,296	42,345	2.5
Fajardo, PR	21,002	22,075	5.1
Fargo, ND-MN	33,542	35,264	5.1
Farmington, NM	36,220	38,572	6.5
Fayetteville, NC	31,281	33,216	6.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	35,734	37,325	4.5
Flagstaff, AZ	32,231	34,473	7.0
Flint, MI	39,409	39,310	-0.3
Florence, SC	33,610	34,305	2.1
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	29,518	30,699	4.0
Fond du Lac, WI	33,376	34,664	3.9
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	37,940	39,335	3.7
Fort Smith, AR-OK	30,932	31,236	1.0
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	34,409	35,613	3.5
Fort Wayne, IN	35,641	36,542	2.5
Fresno, CA	33,504	35,111	4.8
Gadsden, AL	29,499	30,979	5.0
Gainesville, FL	34,573	36,243	4.8
Gainesville, GA	34,765	36,994	6.4
Glens Falls, NY	32,780	33,564	2.4
Goldsboro, NC	29,331	30,177	2.9
Grand Forks, ND-MN	29,234	30,745	5.2
Grand Junction, CO	33,729	36,221	7.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	38,056	38,953	2.4
Great Falls, MT	29,542	31,009	5.0
Greeley, CO	35,144	37,066	5.5
Green Bay, WI	36,677	37,788	3.0
Greensboro-High Point, NC	35,898	37,213	3.7
Greenville, NC	32,432	33,703	3.9
Greenville, SC	35,471	36,536	3.0
Guayama, PR	24,551	26,094	6.3
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	34,688	34,971	0.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	34,621	35,468	2.4
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	31,148	32,504	4.4
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	39,807	41,424	4.1
Harrisonburg, VA	31,522	32,718	3.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	51,282	54,188	5.7
Hattiesburg, MS	30,059	30,729	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	31,323	32,364	3.3
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	31,416	33,210	5.7
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	36,895	37,470	1.6
Honolulu, HI	39,009	40,748	4.5
Hot Springs, AR	27,684	28,448	2.8
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	38,417	41,604	8.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	50,177	53,494	6.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	32,648	33,973	4.1
Huntsville, AL	44,659	45,763	2.5
Idaho Falls, ID	31,632	29,878	-5.5
Indianapolis, IN	41,307	42,227	2.2
Iowa City, IA	35,913	37,457	4.3
Ithaca, NY	38,337	39,387	2.7
Jackson, MI	36,836	38,267	3.9
Jackson, MS	34,605	35,771	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Jackson, TN	$34,477	$35,059	1.7
Jacksonville, FL	40,192	41,437	3.1
Jacksonville, NC	25,854	27,005	4.5
Janesville, WI	36,732	36,790	0.2
Jefferson City, MO	31,771	32,903	3.6
Johnson City, TN	31,058	31,985	3.0
Johnstown, PA	29,972	31,384	4.7
Jonesboro, AR	28,972	30,378	4.9
Joplin, MO	30,111	31,068	3.2
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	37,099	38,402	3.5
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	32,389	33,340	2.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	41,320	42,921	3.9
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	38,750	40,439	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	31,511	32,915	4.5
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	35,100	36,399	3.7
Kingston, NY	33,697	35,018	3.9
Knoxville, TN	37,216	38,386	3.1
Kokomo, IN	45,808	47,269	3.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	31,819	32,949	3.6
Lafayette, IN	35,380	36,419	2.9
Lafayette, LA	38,170	40,684	6.6
Lake Charles, LA	35,883	37,447	4.4
Lakeland, FL	33,530	34,394	2.6
Lancaster, PA	36,171	37,043	2.4
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	39,890	40,866	2.4
Laredo, TX	28,051	29,009	3.4
Las Cruces, NM	29,969	31,422	4.8
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	40,139	42,336	5.5
Lawrence, KS	29,896	30,830	3.1
Lawton, OK	29,830	30,617	2.6
Lebanon, PA	31,790	32,876	3.4
Lewiston, ID-WA	30,776	31,961	3.9
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	32,231	33,118	2.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	37,926	39,290	3.6
Lima, OH	33,790	35,177	4.1
Lincoln, NE	33,703	34,750	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	36,169	39,305	8.7
Logan, UT-ID	26,766	27,810	3.9
Longview, TX	35,055	36,956	5.4
Longview, WA	35,140	37,101	5.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	48,680	50,480	3.7
Louisville, KY-IN	38,673	40,125	3.8
Lubbock, TX	31,977	32,761	2.5
Lynchburg, VA	33,242	34,412	3.5
Macon, GA	34,126	34,243	0.3
Madera, CA	31,213	33,266	6.6
Madison, WI	40,007	41,201	3.0
Manchester-Nashua, NH	46,659	49,235	5.5
Mansfield, OH	33,171	33,109	-0.2
Mayaguez, PR	20,619	21,326	3.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	26,712	27,651	3.5
Medford, OR	31,697	32,877	3.7
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	40,580	42,339	4.3
Merced, CA	31,147	32,351	3.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	42,175	43,428	3.0
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	31,383	32,570	3.8
Midland, TX	42,625	45,574	6.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	42,049	43,261	2.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	46,931	49,542	5.6
Missoula, MT	30,652	32,233	5.2
Mobile, AL	36,126	36,890	2.1
Modesto, CA	35,468	36,739	3.6
Monroe, LA	30,618	31,992	4.5
Monroe, MI	40,938	41,636	1.7
Montgomery, AL	35,383	36,223	2.4
Morgantown, WV	32,608	35,241	8.1
Morristown, TN	31,914	32,806	2.8
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	32,851	34,620	5.4
Muncie, IN	30,691	31,326	2.1
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	33,949	34,982	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	27,905	28,576	2.4
Napa, CA	41,788	44,171	5.7
Naples-Marco Island, FL	39,320	41,300	5.0
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	41,003	42,728	4.2
New Haven-Milford, CT	44,892	47,039	4.8
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	42,434	43,255	1.9
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	61,388	65,685	7.0
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	36,967	38,140	3.2
Norwich-New London, CT	43,184	45,463	5.3
Ocala, FL	31,330	31,623	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Ocean City, NJ	$31,801	$32,452	2.0
Odessa, TX	37,144	41,758	12.4
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	32,890	34,067	3.6
Oklahoma City, OK	35,846	37,192	3.8
Olympia, WA	37,787	39,678	5.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	38,139	39,273	3.0
Orlando, FL	37,776	38,633	2.3
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	39,538	41,014	3.7
Owensboro, KY	32,491	33,593	3.4
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	45,467	47,669	4.8
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	39,778	40,975	3.0
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	33,341	33,950	1.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	32,213	33,547	4.1
Pascagoula, MS	36,287	39,131	7.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	33,530	34,165	1.9
Peoria, IL	42,283	43,470	2.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	48,647	50,611	4.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	42,220	43,697	3.5
Pine Bluff, AR	32,115	33,094	3.0
Pittsburgh, PA	40,759	42,910	5.3
Pittsfield, MA	36,707	38,075	3.7
Pocatello, ID	28,418	29,268	3.0
Ponce, PR	20,266	21,019	3.7
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	36,979	38,497	4.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	42,607	44,335	4.1
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	34,408	36,375	5.7
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	39,528	40,793	3.2
Prescott, AZ	30,625	32,048	4.6
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	39,428	40,674	3.2
Provo-Orem, UT	32,308	34,141	5.7
Pueblo, CO	30,941	32,552	5.2
Punta Gorda, FL	32,370	32,833	1.4
Racine, WI	39,002	40,746	4.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC	41,205	42,801	3.9
Rapid City, SD	29,920	31,119	4.0
Reading, PA	38,048	39,945	5.0
Redding, CA	33,307	34,953	4.9
Reno-Sparks, NV	39,537	41,365	4.6
Richmond, VA	42,495	44,530	4.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	36,668	37,846	3.2
Roanoke, VA	33,912	35,419	4.4
Rochester, MN	42,941	44,786	4.3
Rochester, NY	39,481	40,752	3.2
Rockford, IL	37,424	38,304	2.4
Rocky Mount, NC	31,556	32,527	3.1
Rome, GA	34,850	33,041	-5.2
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	44,552	46,385	4.1
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	37,747	37,507	-0.6
St. Cloud, MN	33,018	33,996	3.0
St. George, UT	28,034	29,052	3.6
St. Joseph, MO-KS	31,253	31,828	1.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	41,354	42,873	3.7
Salem, OR	32,764	33,986	3.7
Salinas, CA	37,974	39,419	3.8
Salisbury, MD	33,223	34,833	4.8
Salt Lake City, UT	38,630	40,935	6.0
San Angelo, TX	30,168	30,920	2.5
San Antonio, TX	36,763	38,274	4.1
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	45,784	47,657	4.1
Sandusky, OH	33,526	33,471	-0.2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	61,343	64,559	5.2
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	19,498	19,777	1.4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	76,608	82,038	7.1
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	24,812	25,939	4.5
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	35,146	36,740	4.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	40,326	41,967	4.1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	40,776	41,540	1.9
Santa Fe, NM	35,320	37,395	5.9
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	41,533	42,824	3.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	35,751	36,424	1.9
Savannah, GA	35,684	36,695	2.8
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	32,813	34,205	4.2
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	49,455	51,924	5.0
Sheboygan, WI	35,908	37,049	3.2
Sherman-Denison, TX	34,166	35,672	4.4
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	33,678	34,892	3.6
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	31,826	33,025	3.8
Sioux Falls, SD	34,542	36,056	4.4
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	35,089	36,266	3.4
Spartanburg, SC	37,077	37,967	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Spokane, WA	$34,016	$35,539	4.5
Springfield, IL	40,679	42,420	4.3
Springfield, MA	37,962	39,487	4.0
Springfield, MO	30,786	31,868	3.5
Springfield, OH	31,844	32,017	0.5
State College, PA	35,392	36,797	4.0
Stockton, CA	36,426	37,906	4.1
Sumter, SC	29,294	30,267	3.3
Syracuse, NY	38,081	39,620	4.0
Tallahassee, FL	35,018	36,543	4.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	38,016	39,215	3.2
Terre Haute, IN	31,341	32,349	3.2
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	32,545	34,079	4.7
Toledo, OH	37,039	38,538	4.0
Topeka, KS	34,806	36,109	3.7
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	54,274	56,645	4.4
Tucson, AZ	37,119	38,524	3.8
Tulsa, OK	37,637	38,942	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL	35,613	36,737	3.2
Tyler, TX	36,173	37,184	2.8
Utica-Rome, NY	32,457	33,916	4.5
Valdosta, GA	26,794	27,842	3.9
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	40,225	42,932	6.7
Vero Beach, FL	33,823	35,901	6.1
Victoria, TX	36,642	38,317	4.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	37,749	39,408	4.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	36,071	37,734	4.6
Visalia-Porterville, CA	29,772	30,968	4.0
Waco, TX	33,450	34,679	3.7
Warner Robins, GA	38,087	39,220	3.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	58,057	60,711	4.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	34,329	35,899	4.6
Wausau, WI	34,438	35,710	3.7
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	31,416	32,893	4.7
Wenatchee, WA	28,340	29,475	4.0
Wheeling, WV-OH	30,620	31,169	1.8
Wichita, KS	38,763	39,662	2.3
Wichita Falls, TX	30,785	32,320	5.0
Williamsport, PA	31,431	32,506	3.4
Wilmington, NC	32,948	34,239	3.9
Winchester, VA-WV	34,895	36,016	3.2
Winston-Salem, NC	37,712	38,921	3.2
Worcester, MA	42,726	44,652	4.5
Yakima, WA	28,401	29,743	4.7
Yauco, PR	19,001	19,380	2.0
York-Hanover, PA	37,226	38,469	3.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	33,852	34,698	2.5
Yuba City, CA	33,642	35,058	4.2
Yuma, AZ	28,369	30,147	6.3

[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	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001[1]	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Civilian noninstitutional population	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788
Civilian labor force	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287
Labor force participation rate	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0
Employed	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362
Employment-population ratio	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2
Unemployed	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8
Not in the labor force	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total private employment	106,021	108,686	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,420	114,792
Total nonfarm employment	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,623	137,248
Goods-producing	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,221	21,404
Natural resources and mining	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	723	774
Construction	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,614	7,175
Manufacturing	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,884	13,455
Private service-providing	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,199	93,387
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,608	26,332
Wholesale trade	5,795	5,893	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,028	6,012
Retail trade	14,609	14,970	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,491	15,265
Transportation and warehousing	4,168	4,300	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,536	4,495
Utilities	613	609	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	560
Information	3,218	3,419	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,029	2,987
Financial activities	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,308	8,192
Professional and business services	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,962	17,863
Education and health services	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,327	18,878
Leisure and hospitality	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,474	13,615
Other services	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,491	5,520
Government	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,203	22,457

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

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.42	18.05
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	589.72	606.84
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.06	775.28
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.96	22.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	961.78	1008.27
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.06	841.46
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.72
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	557.09	573.25	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.33	691.02	711.36	723.51
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.10	17.73
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	413.50	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.78	572.96
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.79	16.19
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.38	537.00
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.90	769.74
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.76	12.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.90	769.74
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.73	18.39
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	636.97	654.83	669.44
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.87	28.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1017.27	1048.44	1095.90	1135.34	1182.17	1230.08
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.94	24.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	646.34	675.47	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	873.63	907.02
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	500.98	517.57	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.29	727.38
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.13	21.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.15	736.55
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.18	611.03
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	200.82	208.05	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.45	272.97
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	15.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	476.80	488.22

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	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Civilian workers[2]	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	0.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	.2	1.9
Management, business, and financial	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	.1	1.1
Professional and related	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	.3	2.4
Sales and office	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	.3	.9
Sales and related	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	.2	-1.5
Office and administrative support	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	.5	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	.5	2.1
Construction and extraction	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	.5	1.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	.4	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	.5	2.2
Production	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	.6	2.1
Service occupations	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	.4	2.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	.2	1.3
Manufacturing	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	.2	1.5
Service-providing	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	.3	1.9
Education and health services	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	.4	2.7
Health care and social assistance	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	.4	2.4
Hospitals	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	.5	2.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	.5	2.4
Education services	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	.3	2.9
Elementary and secondary schools	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	.2	3.0
Public administration[3]	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	.7	3.4
Private industry workers	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	.3	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	.1	1.5
Management, business, and financial	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	.1	.9
Professional and related	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	.1	1.9
Sales and office	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	.4	.7
Sales and related	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	.2	-1.6
Office and administrative support	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	.4	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	.4	1.8
Construction and extraction	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	.5	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	.3	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	.4	2.0
Production	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	.5	1.6
Service occupations	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	.2	2.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	.3	1.3
Management, professional, and related	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	-.1	.1
Sales and office	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	.1	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	.5	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	.5	2.1
Construction	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	.3	1.0
Manufacturing	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	.2	1.5
Management, professional, and related	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	.0	.5
Sales and office	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	-.2	.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	.5	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	.5	2.1
Service-providing industries	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	.3	1.5
Management, professional, and related	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	.1	1.7
Sales and office	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	.4	.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	.5	1.9
Service occupations	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	.3	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Wholesale trade	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	-0.2	-0.3
Retail trade	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	.5	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	.5	1.4
Utilities	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	1.2	2.6
Information	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	-.2	1.2
Financial activities	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	1.0	.6
Finance and insurance	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	1.1	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	.3	1.1
Professional and business services	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	.0	1.8
Education and health services	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	.4	2.3
Education services	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	.1	2.7
Health care and social assistance	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	.4	2.3
Hospitals	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	-.2	2.5
Accommodation and food services	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	-.4	2.4
Other services, except public administration	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	.0	1.3
State and local government workers	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	.5	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	.5	3.0
Professional and related	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	3.0
Sales and office	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	.5	3.4
Office and administrative support	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	.4	3.2
Service occupations	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	.5	3.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	.4	3.0
Education services	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	.3	3.0
Schools	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	.3	3.0
Elementary and secondary schools	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	.2	3.1
Health care and social assistance	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	1.3	3.3
Hospitals	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	1.0	3.5
Public administration[3]	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	.7	3.4

[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	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Civilian workers[1]	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	0.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	.2	2.0
Management, business, and financial	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	.1	1.4
Professional and related	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	.3	2.3
Sales and office	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	.5	.8
Sales and related	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	.4	-1.8
Office and administrative support	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	.5	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	.5	2.0
Construction and extraction	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	.4	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	.5	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	.5	2.0
Production	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	.5	2.1
Transportation and material moving	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	.6	2.1
Service occupations	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	.4	2.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	.3	1.4
Manufacturing	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	.3	1.6
Service-providing	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	.3	1.8
Education and health services	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	.4	2.4
Hospitals	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	.5	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	.5	2.6
Education services	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	.2	2.6
Elementary and secondary schools	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	.1	2.8
Public administration[2]	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	.9	3.4
Private industry workers	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	.3	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	.0	1.6
Management, business, and financial	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	.0	1.2
Professional and related	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	.2	2.1
Sales and office	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	.4	.6
Sales and related	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	.4	-1.8
Office and administrative support	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	.5	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	.4	1.8
Construction and extraction	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	.3	1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	.5	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	.5	1.9
Production	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	.4	2.0
Transportation and material moving	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	.6	1.7
Service occupations	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	.2	2.2
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	.3	1.4
Management, professional, and related	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	.0	.8
Sales and office	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	.2	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	.3	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	.5	1.8
Construction	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	.2	1.3
Manufacturing	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	.1	1.2
Sales and office	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	.0	1.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	.5	1.8
Service-providing industries	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	.1	1.9
Sales and office	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	.4	.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	.5	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	.6	2.1
Service occupations	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	.3	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	.4	.9

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Wholesale trade	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	-0.3	-0.7
Retail trade	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	.6	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	.7	1.8
Utilities	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	.9	2.5
Information	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	.3	1.7
Financial activities	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	1.0	.2
Finance and insurance	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	1.3	.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	.2	1.1
Professional and business services	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	-.1	2.0
Education and health services	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	.4	2.4
Education services	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	.1	2.4
Health care and social assistance	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	.4	2.3
Hospitals	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	.4	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	-.3	2.6
Accommodation and food services	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	-.4	2.5
Other services, except public administration	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	.0	1.4
State and local government workers	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	.5	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	.5	2.8
Professional and related	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	.5	2.8
Sales and office	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	.6	3.1
Office and administrative support	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	.5	3.0
Service occupations	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	.6	3.8
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	.4	2.8
Education services	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	.3	2.8
Schools	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	.3	2.8
Elementary and secondary schools	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	.2	2.8
Health care and social assistance	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	1.5	3.4
Hospitals	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	1.1	3.4
Public administration [2]	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	.9	3.4

[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	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Civilian workers	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	0.3	1.8
Private industry workers	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	.2	1.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	.0	.8
Sales and office	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	.1	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	.6	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	.4	2.2
Service occupations	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	.3	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	.3	1.2
Manufacturing	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	.1	1.4
Service-providing	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	.2	1.3
State and local government workers	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	.5	3.6

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	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	0.6	2.9
Goods-producing	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	.8	3.1
Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	.4	3.0
Service-providing	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	.6	2.9
Nonunion	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	.2	1.2
Goods-producing	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	.1	.8
Manufacturing	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	.2	1.0
Service-providing	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	.2	1.3
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	.4	1.9
South	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	.3	1.5
Midwest	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	.2	1.0
West	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	.2	1.6
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	.7	2.7
Goods-producing	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	.6	2.3
Manufacturing	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	.4	1.9
Service-providing	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	.8	3.0
Nonunion	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	.2	1.4
Goods-producing	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	.2	1.2
Manufacturing	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	.3	1.5
Service-providing	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	.2	1.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	.4	1.9
South	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	.3	1.5
Midwest	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	.2	1.0
West	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	.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, particpation, 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, particpation, 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 estalishments 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 disabilty 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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	21	15	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
In effect during period	23	16	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	189.2	72.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5
In effect during period (in thousands)	220.9	136.8	8.5	7.0	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1264.8	1954.1	42.5	100.6	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	43.5
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	207.342	215.303	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143	212.193	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351
All items (1967 = 100)	621.106	644.951	658.915	656.284	655.376	648.758	636.332	629.751	632.491	635.637	637.182	638.771	640.616	646.121	645.096
Food and beverages	203.300	214.225	215.326	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608
Food	202.916	214.106	215.299	216.422	217.696	218.738	218.749	218.805	219.675	219.205	218.600	218.162	217.826	217.740	217.257
Food at home	201.245	214.125	215.785	217.259	218.629	219.660	219.086	218.683	219.744	218.389	217.110	215.783	215.088	214.824	213.815
Cereals and bakery products	222.107	244.853	250.321	250.080	250.924	252.832	252.723	253.063	254.445	254.187	253.698	252.709	252.714	253.008	253.391
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	195.616	204.653	205.075	207.488	209.937	210.706	209.602	208.890	208.616	207.963	206.348	205.699	203.789	204.031	201.743
Dairy and related products[1]	194.770	210.396	213.981	214.748	213.533	212.733	213.102	210.838	209.632	204.537	199.687	197.124	196.055	194.197	193.118
Fruits and vegetables	262.628	278.932	280.209	283.296	285.986	285.484	283.677	281.706	282.601	278.721	274.759	274.297	274.006	272.608	270.940
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	153.432	160.045	159.346	160.055	161.499	163.727	163.015	162.750	164.882	164.213	165.656	162.889	162.803	162.571	162.069
Other foods at home	173.275	184.166	185.725	186.991	187.944	189.348	189.301	190.203	192.492	192.404	192.234	191.352	191.144	191.328	190.967
Sugar and sweets	176.772	186.577	187.067	187.813	189.929	190.515	191.756	193.312	197.429	196.676	197.137	197.301	196.403	197.009	195.126
Fats and oils	172.921	196.751	201.205	203.059	206.274	208.300	205.806	206.710	206.886	205.359	204.776	200.464	200.679	201.127	201.031
Other foods	188.244	198.103	199.566	200.961	201.388	202.993	203.058	203.902	206.343	206.621	206.367	205.734	205.587	205.654	205.544
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	115.105	119.924	120.510	121.033	121.144	122.699	123.543	123.791	124.012	122.580	122.402	122.883	122.838	122.224	121.990
Food away from home[1]	206.659	215.769	216.376	217.063	218.225	219.290	220.043	220.684	221.319	221.968	222.216	222.905	223.023	223.163	223.345
Other food away from home[1,2]	144.068	150.640	151.120	151.133	152.040	153.544	153.978	154.062	153.402	154.726	154.414	155.099	155.099	155.841	156.570
Alcoholic beverages	207.026	214.484	214.394	215.094	216.055	216.972	217.492	217.975	219.113	219.682	219.999	219.671	220.005	220.477	220.850
Housing	209.586	216.264	219.610	219.148	218.184	217.383	216.467	216.073	216.928	217.180	217.374	217.126	216.971	218.071	218.085
Shelter	240.611	246.666	248.075	247.985	247.737	247.844	247.463	247.085	248.292	248.878	249.597	249.855	249.779	250.243	250.310
Rent of primary residence	234.679	243.271	243.367	244.181	244.926	245.855	246.681	247.278	247.974	248.305	248.639	248.899	249.069	249.092	248.994
Lodging away from home	142.813	143.664	153.032	149.146	143.597	141.140	133.555	129.157	133.559	135.809	137.715	137.700	135.680	138.318	139.424
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	246.235	252.426	252.504	252.957	253.493	253.902	254.669	254.875	255.500	255.779	256.321	256.622	256.875	256.981	256.872
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.004	118.843	118.764	118.562	119.944	119.916	120.232	120.019	120.402	120.683	120.737	120.675	120.728	121.083	121.298
Fuels and utilities	200.632	220.018	239.039	235.650	228.450	221.199	216.285	215.184	215.232	213.520	210.501	207.175	206.358	212.677	212.961
Fuels	181.744	200.808	221.742	217.455	209.501	201.176	195.599	194.335	194.149	192.168	188.736	184.903	183.783	190.647	190.534
Fuel oil and other fuels	251.453	334.405	395.706	367.794	349.164	318.667	281.869	256.209	247.163	242.264	230.837	228.107	225.164	232.638	230.192
Gas (piped) and electricity	186.262	202.212	221.805	218.656	210.950	203.503	199.435	199.487	199.791	197.886	194.752	190.686	189.619	196.754	196.767
Household furnishings and operations	126.875	127.800	127.884	128.013	128.584	128.789	128.554	128.535	128.761	129.170	129.669	129.654	129.644	129.623	129.267
Apparel	118.998	118.907	114.357	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620
Men's and boys' apparel	112.368	113.032	109.669	110.180	112.720	115.067	114.239	110.767	110.797	115.202	117.748	117.195	117.146	112.849	109.744
Women's and girls' apparel	110.296	107.460	100.049	104.211	111.774	111.833	110.588	105.456	100.638	105.777	111.079	111.871	109.460	106.455	101.688
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	113.948	113.762	109.218	109.558	113.494	116.158	116.010	112.568	112.321	113.544	115.548	117.084	114.142	113.915	111.022
Footwear	122.374	124.157	122.421	121.982	124.907	126.442	126.788	124.093	122.363	124.301	126.707	128.057	127.519	125.515	124.405
Transportation	184.682	195.549	212.806	206.739	203.861	192.709	173.644	164.628	166.738	169.542	169.647	171.987	175.997	183.735	182.798
Private transportation	180.778	191.039	208.038	201.779	199.153	187.976	168.527	159.411	161.788	164.871	165.023	167.516	171.757	179.649	178.330
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.303	93.291	93.650	93.260	92.480	92.071	91.618	91.408	91.831	92.224	92.109	92.381	92.701	93.020	93.413
New vehicles	136.254	134.194	134.397	133.404	132.399	132.264	132.359	132.308	133.273	134.186	134.611	134.863	135.162	135.719	136.055
Used cars and trucks[1]	135.747	133.951	135.840	135.405	132.916	129.733	126.869	125.883	124.863	122.837	121.061	121.213	122.650	124.323	125.061
Motor fuel	239.070	279.652	349.731	323.822	315.078	268.537	187.189	149.132	156.604	167.395	168.404	177.272	193.609	225.021	217.860
Gasoline (all types)	237.959	277.457	347.357	321.511	313.535	266.382	184.235	146.102	154.488	166.118	167.826	176.704	193.727	225.526	217.945
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	121.583	128.747	129.118	130.327	131.048	131.917	132.947	133.077	133.414	134.108	134.484	134.640	134.347	134.270	133.729
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	222.963	233.859	234.788	236.125	237.121	238.227	239.048	239.356	241.076	241.689	242.118	242.649	242.488	242.683	243.031
Public transportation	230.002	250.549	270.002	268.487	261.318	252.323	243.385	237.638	234.394	231.529	230.735	229.827	228.878	232.540	238.932
Medical care	351.054	364.065	363.963	364.477	365.036	365.746	366.613	367.133	369.830	372.405	373.189	374.170	375.026	375.093	375.739
Medical care commodities	289.999	296.045	294.777	295.003	295.461	295.791	297.317	298.361	299.998	302.184	302.908	303.979	304.697	304.683	304.229
Medical care services	369.302	384.943	385.361	385.990	386.579	387.440	387.992	388.267	391.365	394.047	394.837	395.753	396.648	396.750	397.868
Professional services	300.792	310.968	311.926	312.396	312.527	312.914	313.328	313.886	315.603	316.992	317.460	317.661	319.333	319.652	320.076
Hospital and related services	498.922	533.953	533.558	535.501	537.728	540.853	543.183	543.585	551.305	558.373	560.995	564.785	564.112	564.406	568.315
Recreation[2]	111.443	113.254	113.277	113.786	114.032	114.169	114.078	113.674	113.822	114.461	114.625	114.261	114.264	114.643	114.619
Video and audio[1,2]	102.949	102.632	102.203	102.546	102.706	102.193	101.831	101.629	101.347	101.704	102.000	102.300	101.947	101.871	101.614
Education and communication[2]	119.577	123.631	123.445	124.653	125.505	125.686	125.758	125.921	126.151	126.190	126.187	126.273	126.467	126.519	126.914
Education[2]	171.388	181.277	179.229	183.184	186.148	186.669	186.733	186.916	187.175	187.256	187.298	187.416	187.853	188.179	189.184
Educational books and supplies	420.418	450.187	444.382	458.989	462.787	463.825	462.694	464.544	468.432	469.996	472.185	472.507	472.588	476.974	481.768
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	494.079	522.098	516.264	527.230	536.082	537.606	537.906	538.309	538.765	538.878	538.813	539.149	540.498	541.119	543.810
Communication[1,2]	83.367	84.185	84.840	84.701	84.524	84.535	84.601	84.737	84.928	84.945	84.922	84.985	85.049	84.975	85.056
Information and information processing[1,2]	80.720	81.352	81.965	81.815	81.635	81.652	81.723	81.886	82.030	82.052	82.022	82.090	82.038	81.909	81.991
Telephone services[1,2]	98.247	100.451	101.339	101.301	101.311	101.407	101.538	101.688	101.880	101.895	101.991	102.072	102.267	102.182	102.643
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	10.597	10.061	10.087	10.012	9.901	9.874	9.867	9.906	9.919	9.926	9.872	9.881	9.775	9.731	9.604
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	108.411	94.944	94.711	92.921	90.797	89.945	88.984	88.529	88.522	87.696	86.213	85.714	84.366	83.476	80.838
Other goods and services	333.328	345.381	346.810	346.990	348.166	349.276	349.040	349.220	350.259	351.223	361.156	370.606	369.901	370.595	372.894
Tobacco and smoking products	554.184	588.682	596.782	597.361	597.581	599.744	599.820	602.644	607.403	611.549	679.078	742.443	740.311	746.283	762.907
Personal care[1]	195.622	201.279	201.545	201.623	202.486	203.107	202.921	202.774	203.080	203.391	204.117	204.896	204.578	204.503	204.571
Personal care products[1]	158.285	159.290	158.989	159.252	159.643	159.826	161.000	161.397	162.588	162.508	162.696	163.777	163.051	162.301	162.887
Personal care services[1]	216.559	223.669	223.719	224.151	224.614	225.564	226.197	226.281	225.734	225.895	227.982	227.913	227.607	227.572	227.325

See footnotes at end of table.

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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Miscellaneous personal services	324.984	338.921	340.077	341.053	343.431	343.131	340.174	339.698	340.608	341.188	341.570	342.641	343.051	344.232	344.367
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	167.509	174.764	181.087	179.148	179.117	175.257	167.673	163.582	164.360	165.891	166.645	167.816	169.060	171.593	170.483
Food and beverages	203.300	214.225	215.326	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608
Commodities less food and beverages	147.515	153.034	161.301	158.179	157.621	151.874	141.397	135.720	136.427	138.702	139.962	141.753	143.587	147.099	145.742
Nondurables less food and beverages	182.526	196.192	213.363	207.284	206.919	195.127	173.346	161.681	162.938	167.560	170.200	173.855	177.480	184.581	181.755
Apparel	118.998	118.907	114.357	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel	226.224	248.809	280.062	268.740	265.100	244.935	209.569	192.948	196.490	201.554	203.557	209.177	216.090	229.692	227.038
Durables	112.473	110.877	111.275	110.779	110.077	109.677	109.191	108.811	109.025	109.221	109.264	109.404	109.650	109.983	109.924
Services	246.848	255.498	258.422	258.638	258.059	257.559	256.967	256.731	257.780	258.328	258.597	258.466	258.433	259.544	259.992
Rent of shelter[3]	250.813	257.152	258.637	258.547	258.255	258.368	257.961	257.567	258.830	259.440	260.197	260.469	260.388	260.869	260.935
Transportation services	233.731	244.074	247.869	248.806	248.047	247.762	247.030	246.287	247.006	248.114	247.912	248.696	248.628	249.194	251.184
Other services	285.559	295.780	295.677	297.923	299.598	299.923	299.996	300.067	300.614	301.471	302.024	301.668	302.132	303.000	303.761
Special indexes:															
All items less food	208.098	215.528	220.758	219.552	218.991	216.250	211.421	208.855	209.777	211.076	211.775	212.464	213.236	215.389	215.069
All items less shelter	196.639	205.453	211.468	210.264	209.936	206.776	201.075	198.127	198.936	200.184	200.626	201.271	202.171	204.578	204.069
All items less medical care	200.080	207.777	212.576	211.653	211.321	209.021	204.721	202.442	203.281	204.265	204.766	205.275	205.876	207.764	207.388
Commodities less food	149.720	155.310	163.364	160.341	159.825	154.250	144.055	138.536	139.258	141.491	142.728	144.464	146.261	149.697	148.386
Nondurables less food	184.012	197.297	213.447	207.769	207.483	196.442	175.979	165.032	166.282	170.665	173.167	176.587	180.017	186.726	184.090
Nondurables less food and apparel	223.411	244.443	272.612	262.470	259.278	241.183	209.344	194.403	197.704	202.323	204.159	209.195	215.459	227.768	225.410
Nondurables	193.468	205.901	215.628	212.882	213.274	207.435	195.773	189.557	190.649	192.943	194.105	195.864	197.673	201.461	199.746
Services less rent of shelter[3]	260.764	273.000	277.982	278.606	277.615	276.297	275.425	275.370	276.227	276.739	276.407	275.752	275.777	277.777	278.747
Services less medical care services	236.847	244.987	248.007	248.198	247.563	246.997	246.351	246.090	247.013	247.439	247.675	247.490	247.406	248.557	248.963
Energy	207.723	236.666	280.833	266.283	258.020	231.561	189.938	171.158	174.622	178.741	177.454	179.704	186.909	205.408	201.938
All items less energy	208.925	214.751	215.335	215.873	216.397	216.695	216.417	215.930	216.586	217.325	218.033	218.388	218.323	218.440	218.421
All items less food and energy	210.729	215.572	216.045	216.476	216.862	217.023	216.690	216.100	216.719	217.685	218.639	219.143	219.128	219.283	219.350
Commodities less food and energy	140.053	140.246	139.535	139.785	140.528	140.659	140.236	139.228	139.111	140.270	141.662	142.489	142.360	141.990	141.463
Energy commodities	241.018	284.352	354.423	328.240	318.918	272.921	193.395	155.745	162.395	172.428	172.787	181.102	196.528	226.881	219.922
Services less energy	253.058	261.017	262.323	262.867	262.980	263.156	262.901	262.636	263.759	264.547	265.147	265.399	265.466	265.993	266.484
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	202.767	211.053	216.304	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700	206.708	207.218	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526
All items (1967 = 100)	603.982	628.661	644.303	641.155	640.226	632.025	617.472	610.075	612.719	615.719	617.239	619.344	621.875	628.422	627.093
Food and beverages	202.531	213.546	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805
Food	202.134	213.376	214.577	215.812	217.090	218.120	218.114	218.155	218.998	218.449	217.855	217.376	216.975	216.890	216.384
Food at home	200.273	213.017	214.679	216.214	217.594	218.600	217.956	217.498	218.485	217.111	215.922	214.654	213.876	213.657	212.628
Cereals and bakery products	222.409	245.472	250.972	250.842	251.448	253.561	253.498	253.759	255.055	254.775	254.395	253.556	253.430	253.701	253.969
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	195.193	204.255	204.557	207.211	209.515	210.314	209.297	208.639	208.161	207.656	206.094	205.527	203.409	203.503	201.261
Dairy and related products[1]	194.474	209.773	213.582	214.139	212.841	211.808	212.184	209.922	208.530	203.023	198.048	195.714	194.694	192.898	191.783
Fruits and vegetables	260.484	276.759	278.885	282.171	284.612	283.549	281.279	278.835	279.906	275.884	271.727	271.771	271.530	270.653	269.316
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	152.786	159.324	158.527	159.024	160.850	163.265	162.472	162.280	164.514	163.821	165.437	162.464	162.468	162.167	161.650
Other foods at home	172.630	183.637	185.174	186.458	187.467	188.806	188.685	189.527	191.782	191.620	191.594	190.650	190.401	190.657	190.235
Sugar and sweets	175.323	185.494	186.054	186.860	188.914	189.574	190.501	192.120	195.867	195.395	196.015	195.858	194.928	195.773	194.005
Fats and oils	173.640	197.512	201.821	203.721	207.069	208.973	206.870	207.439	207.400	206.185	205.693	201.474	201.470	202.004	201.666
Other foods	188.405	198.303	199.722	201.119	201.632	203.138	203.126	203.937	206.490	206.547	206.468	205.820	205.641	205.759	205.549
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	115.356	120.348	121.015	121.443	121.589	123.026	123.837	124.144	124.477	122.994	122.837	123.112	123.126	122.537	122.119
Food away from home[1]	206.412	215.613	216.177	217.002	218.147	219.219	220.107	220.847	221.497	222.101	222.336	222.957	223.082	223.186	223.408
Other food away from home[1,2]	143.462	149.731	150.232	150.301	151.321	152.910	153.464	153.646	153.397	154.520	154.054	154.414	154.409	155.091	156.904
Alcoholic beverages	207.097	214.579	214.440	214.931	215.728	216.953	217.626	218.445	219.458	220.029	220.500	220.243	220.729	221.179	221.517
Housing	204.795	211.839	215.026	214.743	213.954	213.156	212.591	212.452	213.078	213.192	213.213	212.885	212.881	214.034	214.029
Shelter	232.998	239.128	239.845	240.038	240.163	240.517	240.740	240.752	241.651	242.051	242.605	242.857	242.941	243.238	243.248
Rent of primary residence	233.806	242.196	242.276	243.010	243.741	244.624	245.425	246.026	246.696	246.991	247.285	247.517	247.710	247.691	247.573
Lodging away from home[2]	142.339	143.164	152.248	148.368	142.591	140.763	133.747	129.982	134.235	136.255	138.008	138.008	136.113	139.246	140.873
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	223.175	228.758	228.824	229.219	229.670	230.028	230.743	230.926	231.503	231.746	232.235	232.503	232.739	232.837	232.723
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.366	119.136	119.006	118.894	120.279	120.258	120.589	120.360	120.715	120.960	121.099	121.084	121.160	121.529	121.765
Fuels and utilities	198.863	217.883	236.381	233.373	226.709	219.325	214.700	213.861	213.882	212.353	209.400	205.840	205.270	211.929	212.276
Fuels	179.031	197.537	217.640	213.807	206.544	198.191	193.000	192.050	191.852	190.110	186.809	182.795	181.977	189.108	189.082
Fuel oil and other fuels	251.121	331.784	388.208	363.535	345.907	317.012	283.747	260.185	251.976	246.781	236.237	232.068	229.019	235.869	233.018
Gas (piped) and electricity	184.357	200.265	219.612	216.557	209.442	201.651	197.507	197.545	197.703	196.040	192.922	188.735	187.982	195.445	195.547
Household furnishings and operations	122.477	123.635	123.798	123.944	124.500	124.719	124.466	124.314	124.454	124.865	125.337	125.458	125.589	125.526	125.160
Apparel	118.518	118.735	113.978	116.214	120.990	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969	118.766	122.162	122.709	121.364	118.547	115.516
Men's and boys' apparel	112.224	113.490	109.969	110.513	112.973	115.495	114.651	111.232	111.879	116.332	118.735	117.834	117.687	113.416	110.558
Women's and girls' apparel	110.202	107.489	99.772	104.584	112.304	111.880	110.612	105.413	100.751	105.538	110.380	110.990	108.637	105.676	101.289
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.278	116.266	111.502	111.593	115.764	118.496	118.611	115.003	114.775	116.001	117.944	119.873	116.912	116.645	113.744
Footwear	122.062	124.102	122.380	122.026	124.873	126.352	126.689	124.152	122.753	124.494	126.858	128.312	127.802	126.150	125.046
Transportation	184.344	195.692	214.533	207.796	204.785	192.198	170.870	160.914	163.215	165.976	165.978	168.539	173.055	181.730	180.419
Private transportation	181.496	192.492	211.201	204.348	201.476	188.871	167.301	157.272	159.719	162.645	162.659	165.299	169.957	178.734	177.197
New and used motor vehicles[2]	93.300	92.146	92.686	92.287	91.305	90.530	89.783	89.482	89.774	89.728	89.418	89.620	90.039	90.588	90.973

See footnotes at end of table.

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		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
New vehicles	137.415	135.338	135.556	134.540	133.504	133.351	133.380	133.317	134.490	135.248	135.744	135.911	136.113	136.800	137.082
Used cars and trucks [1]	136.586	134.731	136.639	136.186	133.669	130.444	127.540	126.526	125.485	123.443	121.669	121.850	123.339	125.056	125.817
Motor fuel	239.900	280.817	351.124	325.116	316.717	269.639	187.770	149.650	157.265	168.028	169.060	177.982	194.339	225.876	218.560
Gasoline (all types)	238.879	278.728	348.888	322.930	315.324	267.580	184.855	146.644	155.204	166.831	168.574	177.510	194.569	226.515	218.757
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	121.356	128.776	128.997	130.228	131.072	132.088	133.125	133.295	133.645	134.264	134.485	134.614	134.439	134.273	133.787
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	225.535	236.353	237.324	238.583	239.571	240.688	241.509	241.855	243.594	244.219	244.650	245.180	245.036	245.129	245.421
Public transportation	228.531	247.865	266.259	264.755	258.142	249.168	240.496	235.199	232.422	229.404	229.034	228.525	227.522	230.926	236.963
Medical care	350.882	364.208	363.942	364.652	365.250	366.000	366.800	367.301	370.001	372.630	373.541	374.599	375.420	375.479	376.161
Medical care commodities	282.558	287.970	286.562	286.880	287.397	287.725	289.046	290.080	291.710	293.917	294.728	295.699	296.431	296.369	295.871
Medical care services	370.111	386.317	386.560	387.420	388.036	388.947	389.493	389.744	392.831	395.563	396.489	397.553	398.387	398.497	399.677
Professional services	303.169	313.446	314.235	314.893	314.977	315.458	315.825	316.435	318.110	319.663	320.231	320.407	322.043	322.346	322.759
Hospital and related services	493.740	530.193	529.798	532.065	534.394	537.382	539.864	540.101	547.655	554.390	557.167	561.516	560.906	561.337	565.448
Recreation [2]	108.572	110.143	110.198	110.698	110.904	110.947	110.826	110.487	110.630	111.257	111.436	111.182	111.152	111.471	111.416
Video and audio [1,2]	102.559	102.654	102.267	102.643	102.819	102.267	101.974	101.810	101.488	101.857	102.153	102.516	102.214	102.193	101.982
Education and communication [2]	116.301	119.827	119.852	120.809	121.439	121.569	121.636	121.819	122.025	122.092	122.087	122.152	122.293	122.333	122.699
Education [2]	169.280	178.892	176.879	180.819	183.613	184.091	184.115	184.352	184.642	184.765	184.824	184.892	185.291	185.626	186.596
Educational books and supplies	423.730	452.880	446.741	461.104	465.570	466.885	465.576	467.179	471.061	473.012	474.880	474.950	475.213	480.024	485.218
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	477.589	504.163	498.598	509.241	517.389	518.726	518.938	519.500	519.987	520.159	520.146	520.348	521.550	522.076	524.523
Communication [1,2]	85.782	86.807	87.490	87.369	87.224	87.226	87.300	87.444	87.599	87.640	87.615	87.671	87.712	87.652	87.780
Information and information processing [1,2]	83.928	84.828	85.484	85.355	85.208	85.214	85.292	85.454	85.581	85.624	85.595	85.655	85.624	85.524	85.653
Telephone services [1,2]	98.373	100.502	101.375	101.339	101.350	101.436	101.564	101.720	101.876	101.890	101.977	102.048	102.231	102.153	102.587
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	11.062	10.567	10.600	10.525	10.414	10.375	10.367	10.406	10.418	10.442	10.378	10.385	10.271	10.238	10.113
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	108.164	94.863	94.691	92.931	90.722	89.690	88.631	88.176	88.178	87.622	86.004	85.406	84.017	83.278	80.736
Other goods and services	344.004	357.906	359.961	360.102	361.125	362.354	362.550	362.986	364.333	365.522	380.208	394.902	394.061	395.052	398.448
Tobacco and smoking products	555.502	591.100	599.180	599.823	600.293	602.533	602.881	605.662	610.503	615.012	682.115	747.906	746.009	752.078	768.005
Personal care [1]	193.590	199.170	199.495	199.501	200.284	200.930	201.036	200.918	201.209	201.426	202.099	203.010	202.631	202.406	202.490
Personal care products [1]	158.268	159.410	159.237	159.345	159.730	159.914	160.994	161.295	162.683	162.543	162.516	163.911	163.119	162.165	162.767
Personal care services [1]	216.823	223.978	223.994	224.464	224.910	225.800	226.433	226.578	225.951	226.088	228.201	228.119	227.829	227.800	227.512
Miscellaneous personal services	326.100	340.533	341.763	342.974	345.175	344.622	342.853	342.530	343.022	343.443	344.021	345.016	345.326	346.411	346.525
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	169.554	177.618	185.105	182.846	182.647	177.906	168.926	164.233	165.151	166.673	167.514	169.005	170.532	173.662	172.493
Food and beverages	202.531	213.546	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805
Commodities less food and beverages	150.865	157.481	167.376	163.761	162.971	155.982	143.544	137.015	137.932	140.235	141.615	143.871	146.125	150.477	149.046
Nondurables less food and beverages	189.507	205.279	225.595	218.454	217.828	203.762	178.209	164.879	166.694	171.698	174.838	179.415	183.813	192.478	189.436
Apparel	118.518	118.735	113.978	116.214	120.990	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969	118.766	122.162	122.709	121.364	118.547	115.516
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	237.858	263.756	300.341	287.124	283.056	259.204	217.500	198.108	202.400	208.255	211.287	218.502	226.621	242.726	239.626
Durables	112.640	111.217	111.820	111.357	110.451	109.782	109.038	108.576	108.689	108.592	108.413	108.596	108.933	109.430	109.432
Services	241.696	250.272	252.991	253.304	252.861	252.369	252.144	252.176	253.033	253.456	253.591	253.403	253.482	254.624	255.003
Rent of shelter [3]	224.617	230.555	231.255	231.445	231.541	231.885	232.096	232.112	232.981	233.365	233.903	234.148	234.229	234.511	234.515
Transporatation services	233.420	242.563	245.005	246.041	245.722	246.003	246.126	245.881	246.931	248.029	247.862	248.809	248.795	249.312	250.811
Other services	275.218	284.319	284.449	286.389	287.792	287.898	288.082	288.227	288.627	289.432	290.043	289.738	290.116	290.845	291.573
Special indexes:															
All items less food	202.698	210.452	216.407	214.950	214.361	210.949	205.214	202.292	203.186	204.465	205.167	206.081	207.148	209.744	209.308
All items less shelter	193.940	203.102	210.069	208.544	208.068	204.149	197.342	193.918	194.811	196.052	196.551	197.432	198.571	201.488	200.871
All items less medical care	196.564	204.626	210.002	208.900	208.563	205.726	200.707	198.153	198.978	199.928	200.421	201.112	201.955	204.200	203.723
Commodities less food	152.875	159.538	169.213	165.689	164.937	158.132	145.985	139.620	140.543	142.809	144.172	146.371	148.589	152.856	151.466
Nondurables less food	190.698	206.047	225.309	218.562	218.010	204.734	180.533	167.933	169.708	174.484	177.487	181.815	186.012	194.254	191.387
Nondurables less food and apparel	234.201	258.423	291.760	279.753	276.112	254.473	216.516	198.909	202.906	208.291	211.094	217.649	225.091	239.808	237.011
Nondurables	196.772	210.333	221.740	218.473	218.725	211.680	198.009	190.910	192.284	194.740	196.174	198.408	200.601	205.219	203.377
Services less rent of shelter [3]	230.876	241.567	246.411	246.834	245.787	244.331	243.599	243.646	244.376	244.791	244.413	243.718	243.784	245.833	246.622
Services less medical care services	232.195	240.275	243.071	243.354	242.868	242.316	242.058	242.079	242.819	243.128	243.223	242.980	243.022	244.196	244.531
Energy	208.066	237.414	282.579	267.624	259.864	232.106	188.375	168.726	172.463	177.033	175.947	178.485	186.321	205.662	201.967
All items less energy	203.002	208.719	209.062	209.718	210.325	210.649	210.541	210.168	210.707	211.279	211.989	212.472	212.462	212.552	212.505
All items less food and energy	203.554	208.147	208.317	208.857	209.329	209.511	209.383	208.925	209.404	210.203	211.178	211.857	211.926	212.051	212.097
Commodities less food and energy	140.612	141.084	140.492	140.802	141.428	141.375	140.793	139.731	139.614	140.554	142.077	143.237	143.170	142.943	142.526
Energy commodities	241.257	284.270	354.402	328.310	319.507	272.894	192.494	154.744	161.781	171.978	172.563	181.021	196.706	227.444	220.264
Services less energy	247.888	255.598	256.365	257.072	257.411	257.774	258.008	258.039	258.976	259.643	260.158	260.439	260.615	261.014	261.425

[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 schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers 2009						Urban Wage Earners 2009					
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
U.S. city average	M	212.193	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	206.708	207.218	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	226.754	227.309	227.840	228.136	229.930	230.154	222.945	223.626	224.252	224.748	226.695	226.714
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	229.262	229.749	230.400	230.611	232.058	232.416	224.084	224.597	225.214	225.657	227.337	227.550
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	133.967	134.411	134.547	134.857	136.488	136.417	133.908	134.558	134.951	135.329	136.888	136.626
Midwest urban[4]	M	201.453	202.021	202.327	203.195	205.350	204.814	195.813	196.453	196.933	197.971	200.487	199.824
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	202.639	203.240	203.463	204.443	206.308	205.656	196.147	196.855	197.192	198.271	200.356	199.611
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	129.057	129.334	129.604	129.967	131.640	131.366	128.167	128.468	128.968	129.524	131.554	131.096
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	196.421	197.267	197.644	198.911	201.157	200.908	193.527	194.393	194.651	196.047	198.674	198.455
South urban	M	205.343	206.001	206.657	207.265	209.343	208.819	201.150	201.737	202.619	203.500	205.968	205.415
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	207.929	208.529	208.934	209.235	211.390	211.034	204.501	205.066	205.733	206.271	208.909	208.492
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	130.380	130.873	131.370	131.777	133.056	132.736	128.276	128.686	129.309	129.885	131.382	131.063
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	206.671	206.927	207.898	209.563	211.815	210.491	205.337	205.744	206.921	208.989	211.721	210.341
West urban	M	217.095	217.357	217.910	218.567	219.865	219.484	210.492	210.661	211.386	212.263	213.973	213.541
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	220.955	221.124	221.790	222.659	223.908	223.498	212.890	212.965	213.646	214.734	216.395	215.955
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	131.636	131.775	131.912	131.990	132.952	132.774	130.649	130.674	131.103	131.389	132.517	132.314
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	194.354	194.750	195.207	195.745	197.214	196.987	191.927	192.327	192.861	193.597	195.414	195.096
B/C[3]	M	130.855	131.230	131.557	131.876	133.220	132.975	129.488	129.833	130.361	130.847	132.384	132.069
D	M	203.999	204.672	205.421	206.717	208.543	207.784	200.681	201.485	202.351	203.883	206.327	205.504
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	207.367	207.462	207.886	209.809	211.010	210.906	199.944	200.218	200.607	202.464	203.691	203.554
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	221.439	221.376	221.693	222.522	223.906	224.010	213.234	213.013	213.405	214.446	216.145	216.128
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	234.663	235.067	235.582	235.975	237.172	237.600	228.653	229.064	229.639	230.307	231.916	232.177
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	232.155	–	231.891	–	233.018	–	231.884	–	231.420	–	232.535
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	199.457	–	200.196	–	200.558	–	190.107	–	191.297	–	191.494
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	200.039	–	199.311	–	200.663	–	200.770	–	200.955	–	203.075
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	138.620	–	139.311	–	140.810	–	137.539	–	138.510	–	140.434
Atlanta, GA	2	199.190	–	199.210	–	203.585	–	197.528	–	197.676	–	202.632	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	201.913	–	202.373	–	204.537	–	196.191	–	197.239	–	199.977	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	187.972	–	189.701	–	192.325	–	185.015	–	186.970	–	189.979	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	220.589	–	220.740	–	221.485	–	217.635	–	217.900	–	219.091	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	220.262	–	221.686	–	223.810	–	219.356	–	220.732	–	223.361	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	222.166	–	223.854	–	225.692	–	216.797	–	218.587	–	220.996	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	224.737	–	225.918	–	227.257	–	218.752	–	220.208	–	221.993	–

[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; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303
Percent change	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8
Food and beverages:											
Index	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225
Percent change	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4
Housing:											
Index	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264
Percent change	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2
Apparel:											
Index	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907
Percent change	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7	.0	-0.4	-0.1
Transportation:											
Index	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549
Percent change	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9
Medical care:											
Index	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065
Percent change	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7
Other goods and services:											
Index	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381
Percent change	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053
Percent change	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2008						2009						
	2007	2008	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.p	Mayp	Junep	Julyp
Finished goods	166.6	177.1	185.1	182.2	182.2	177.4	172.0	168.8	170.4	169.9	169.1	170.3	170.8	174.1	172.6
Finished consumer goods	173.5	186.3	197.2	193.2	193.0	185.5	178.2	173.7	175.8	175.2	174.2	176.0	176.8	181.3	179.6
Finished consumer foods	167.0	178.3	181.0	181.3	181.5	180.7	179.8	177.7	177.7	175.0	173.8	175.9	173.9	176.0	173.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	175.6	189.1	203.4	197.5	197.2	187.0	177.0	171.5	174.4	174.5	173.5	175.2	176.9	182.2	180.7
Nondurable goods less food	191.7	210.5	233.1	223.9	223.4	205.4	190.6	182.1	186.5	186.6	185.2	187.7	190.5	198.0	196.5
Durable goods	138.3	141.2	139.6	140.2	140.3	144.8	144.2	144.4	144.3	144.3	144.1	144.4	144.1	144.7	143.3
Capital equipment	149.5	153.8	153.3	153.9	154.3	157.0	156.9	157.2	157.4	157.2	156.9	156.8	156.3	156.6	156.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	170.7	188.3	203.1	199.4	198.6	189.0	179.2	171.6	171.4	169.7	168.0	168.6	168.7	172.6	172.4
Materials and components for manufacturing	162.4	177.2	187.4	188.7	186.7	180.3	171.1	163.7	162.7	161.0	159.5	158.9	158.2	160.7	161.4
Materials for food manufacturing	161.4	180.4	187.6	187.5	185.2	179.4	175.5	170.8	167.3	164.3	163.2	164.2	166.1	166.1	163.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	184.0	214.3	234.8	238.6	234.7	222.4	200.6	185.0	186.8	185.6	182.3	182.6	180.9	189.2	191.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	189.8	203.3	219.2	218.9	214.5	202.2	190.0	178.6	172.8	168.2	165.8	163.2	162.0	162.9	163.7
Components for manufacturing	136.3	140.3	141.3	141.9	142.4	142.5	142.3	141.9	141.7	141.5	141.3	140.8	140.6	140.6	140.6
Materials and components for construction	192.5	205.4	209.8	212.9	214.0	212.2	210.2	207.9	207.0	204.8	204.2	203.2	202.2	202.2	201.7
Processed fuels and lubricants	173.9	206.2	250.1	225.2	224.5	193.9	168.7	151.2	153.4	150.7	146.5	151.4	153.9	167.0	165.2
Containers	180.3	191.8	191.9	195.0	198.4	199.1	199.0	198.1	200.8	199.5	198.4	197.6	195.5	195.4	194.5
Supplies	161.7	173.8	178.3	178.9	179.0	177.0	175.3	173.4	172.9	172.3	171.9	172.0	172.2	172.8	172.2
Crude materials for further processing	207.1	251.8	313.3	274.6	254.2	212.0	183.3	172.6	170.2	160.7	160.1	163.9	172.5	180.8	172.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	146.7	163.4	178.9	170.6	167.6	147.9	144.2	135.5	136.1	133.3	131.0	136.5	140.8	141.2	133.2
Crude nonfood materials	246.3	313.9	414.9	350.0	314.2	253.9	203.2	191.6	186.5	171.5	172.6	174.6	186.3	201.5	194.3
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	166.2	176.6	185.9	182.2	182.1	176.3	169.6	166.1	168.0	168.0	167.2	168.3	169.3	172.8	171.7
Finished energy goods	156.3	178.7	214.0	198.6	197.0	167.8	144.1	130.6	136.4	136.3	133.2	137.2	141.6	153.1	150.5
Finished goods less energy	162.8	169.8	170.2	170.8	171.2	173.1	172.7	172.3	172.7	172.1	171.9	172.4	171.7	172.4	171.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	168.7	176.9	177.7	178.3	178.7	180.2	179.7	179.0	179.4	178.6	178.5	179.2	178.5	179.5	178.3
Finished goods less food and energy	161.7	167.2	166.7	167.4	167.9	170.8	170.6	170.8	171.3	171.3	171.4	171.4	171.1	171.5	171.0
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	170.0	176.4	175.9	176.6	177.2	180.2	180.0	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.4	181.5	181.3	181.8	181.4
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	197.0	206.8	207.6	208.5	209.7	210.7	210.9	211.0	212.4	212.9	214.0	213.8	213.8	214.1	214.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	171.5	188.7	203.6	199.7	199.1	189.5	179.4	171.8	171.8	170.1	168.4	168.9	168.8	172.8	172.8
Intermediate foods and feeds	154.4	181.6	195.5	194.3	190.0	179.9	174.7	167.9	165.8	164.6	163.5	164.5	167.3	169.6	166.4
Intermediate energy goods	174.6	208.1	253.5	231.3	227.5	197.4	167.3	147.7	152.2	149.3	144.1	149.5	151.4	167.8	166.4
Intermediate goods less energy	167.6	180.9	187.9	188.9	188.8	184.5	179.8	175.3	174.0	172.7	171.9	171.2	170.9	171.6	171.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	168.4	180.9	187.5	188.7	188.8	184.8	180.2	175.9	174.6	173.4	172.6	171.8	171.2	171.7	172.2
Crude energy materials	232.8	309.4	426.5	339.1	303.7	244.4	194.9	181.1	173.0	152.1	153.3	155.0	166.4	184.1	172.5
Crude materials less energy	182.6	205.4	231.7	222.3	211.7	182.0	167.6	159.8	161.2	158.8	156.4	161.2	167.2	168.7	163.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy	282.6	324.4	386.1	374.2	337.5	276.7	224.8	221.3	225.2	224.9	222.9	224.4	235.4	240.9	247.6

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2008						2009						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]	June[p]	July[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	363.8	299.2	273.4	223.3	184.9	174.8	173.4	159.0	159.1	160.5	168.3	181.0	175.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	490.4	383.6	341.2	259.4	199.5	184.1	180.3	154.1	154.1	157.0	170.1	191.7	183.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas	191.8	190.4	188.9	184.1	174.7	173.0	178.4	184.7	186.1	187.9	188.9	189.6	188.2
213	Mining support activities	175.9	177.1	177.6	179.3	179.9	177.0	174.0	172.0	168.7	162.9	159.5	154.3	150.1
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	185.6	182.6	182.9	176.8	169.4	164.1	164.7	163.9	162.9	164.2	165.6	168.5	167.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	180.3	180.5	179.2	176.4	173.4	171.1	170.1	168.7	167.6	168.6	170.4	171.4	169.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	115.0	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.0	116.3	117.6	119.2	120.3	119.6	119.3	119.5	119.7
313	Textile mills	112.6	114.2	114.9	114.9	114.7	113.5	113.4	113.0	112.3	112.1	112.2	112.4	112.3
315	Apparel manufacturing	102.3	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.8	103.5	103.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	153.8	154.1	154.8	154.6	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.7	154.7	153.9	153.4	153.6	153.5
321	Wood products manufacturing	108.9	109.1	109.1	107.6	106.7	106.2	105.0	104.0	103.2	102.8	102.3	102.1	103.2
322	Paper manufacturing	121.8	124.5	126.6	127.3	127.2	127.0	126.7	126.0	125.5	124.5	123.1	122.3	122.0
323	Printing and related support activities	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.3	110.2	110.3	110.2	109.6	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.0	108.5
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	429.6	382.2	382.6	300.0	221.4	167.0	178.6	176.4	168.0	186.2	205.2	238.4	227.0
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	234.5	238.2	240.4	239.3	234.5	229.7	226.7	225.1	224.6	223.6	222.9	223.3	224.9
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	162.9	165.2	166.9	167.8	166.9	165.0	163.4	161.6	161.2	160.9	160.4	159.8	160.3
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	232.7	233.5	228.9	214.9	199.9	185.6	177.6	173.3	169.5	164.7	162.2	163.7	164.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	177.2	178.8	179.6	179.6	179.3	178.5	178.9	177.7	177.0	175.5	174.7	174.3	173.5
333	Machinery manufacturing	117.9	118.3	118.8	119.4	119.9	120.0	120.5	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.3	120.2	120.5
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.4	92.4	92.3	92.5	92.3	92.4
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	129.1	129.3	129.8	129.4	127.3	126.9	126.8	126.8	127.3	127.9	128.3	128.4	128.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	105.9	106.5	106.6	110.4	110.0	110.1	110.0	109.9	109.4	109.3	108.9	109.5	108.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	172.3	173.5	174.3	175.1	175.3	175.7	176.1	177.0	176.8	176.7	176.5	177.0	177.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	110.8	110.5	110.4	110.6	110.4	110.8	111.4	111.4	111.6	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.7
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	118.4	117.5	117.6	116.8	118.5	117.1	116.9	118.4	118.0	119.0	118.3	119.3	118.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	120.3	122.0	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.8	121.0	120.8	121.4	123.7	121.9	120.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores	106.5	111.0	110.8	108.9	108.1	107.8	107.8	103.7	105.4	104.9	104.6	103.0	104.3
446	Health and personal care stores	133.8	133.3	134.0	134.6	136.4	136.4	136.0	136.0	136.3	138.7	137.4	136.5	135.4
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	77.2	72.7	81.7	76.8	76.3	77.7	68.9	71.0	63.1	59.7	59.2	69.6	75.7
454	Nonstore retailers	140.6	162.4	150.6	148.7	154.1	155.2	150.9	153.9	156.1	148.0	142.5	140.0	148.4
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	213.6	213.0	208.6	209.3	203.8	198.5	198.4	190.5	187.6	187.2	176.1	177.0	184.5
483	Water transportation	130.4	133.7	135.1	135.0	130.6	128.0	122.4	118.5	117.7	115.2	117.5	110.6	113.4
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	181.6	181.6	181.6	186.8	186.8	186.8
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	146.8	145.7	140.8	136.0	133.4	133.1	133.9	132.9	130.4	128.1	126.9	129.1	131.8
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	123.5	123.6	123.7	124.0	124.3	124.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.9	125.7	125.9	126.6
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	106.9	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.8	108.3	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.9
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	125.6	126.3	126.5	127.3	127.3	127.4	127.2	127.6	127.7	127.7	127.3	127.7	127.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	163.2	163.2	163.0	164.9	164.9	165.3	166.5	166.8	167.0	166.9	166.9	167.1	167.2
6231	Nursing care facilities	119.4	119.7	119.8	120.6	120.6	120.7	122.0	122.2	122.3	122.6	122.7	123.1	123.5
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	118.6	118.7	118.9	119.1	119.2	119.2	120.3	120.3	120.5	121.4	121.5	121.1	120.8
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.0	111.1	110.2	110.9	111.1	110.7	111.9	111.9	111.6	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103.9	105.5	107.0	112.0	111.5	109.3	107.9	108.1	107.5	105.5	107.1	107.4	103.4
517	Telecommunications	101.0	101.5	101.5	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.2	101.1	101.1	100.8	101.8	101.2	101.3
5182	Data processing and related services	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	119.1	120.2	120.5	117.7	115.8	115.2	113.5	111.7	109.2	109.1	111.8	110.9	109.5
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	110.9	112.7	111.7	111.5	111.7	112.8	111.0	109.0	109.5	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	106.8	104.4	103.8	103.1	103.0	102.8	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.9	101.9	101.9	102.0
5313	Real estate support activities	109.2	109.3	108.6	109.2	108.2	109.8	109.9	108.6	109.9	109.2	109.7	108.9	109.0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	136.7	135.0	131.3	128.2	126.9	123.7	128.3	133.0	133.1	135.1	134.6	138.1	142.5
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	161.5	161.5	162.6	163.2	163.2	163.2	164.8	165.5	166.0	166.2	166.1	166.2	166.2
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	115.3	115.5	115.4	115.6	115.0	115.7	115.3	115.2	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.8	141.8	141.9	142.9	142.9	142.8	143.0	142.9	142.9	142.9
54181	Advertising agencies	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	105.6	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.2	105.3
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	123.0	123.4	123.1	123.6	124.1	124.2	123.8	124.0	123.6	123.9	123.3	123.8	123.2
56151	Travel agencies	98.8	98.8	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.8	102.2	100.2	99.7	100.2	100.3
56172	Janitorial services	109.0	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.1	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.7	109.6	109.7	109.9
5621	Waste collection	112.3	113.3	114.0	113.0	113.3	111.3	112.2	113.3	114.9	115.0	115.8	115.0	116.5
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	149.9	150.9	146.9	145.6	144.3	141.6	140.6	139.9	141.3	141.5	143.8	144.6	150.5

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Finished goods											
Total	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1
Foods	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3
Energy	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7
Other	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3
Foods	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4
Energy	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1
Other	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8
Foods	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4
Energy	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4
Other	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008						2009						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES	128.0	125.9	124.9	122.3	118.4	115.8	116.6	116.3	115.5	116.1	116.7	117.9	117.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages	211.5	189.6	190.4	175.0	164.8	155.1	165.4	162.1	156.7	162.8	167.3	175.2	165.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	218.9	194.7	195.6	178.3	166.9	156.6	167.6	164.1	158.3	165.0	170.3	178.9	168.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	147.0	145.7	145.5	147.8	148.3	143.5	147.9	145.7	144.4	145.3	141.5	143.0	147.0
Industrial supplies and materials	177.8	174.0	169.4	161.8	148.2	139.6	139.0	137.9	136.5	136.9	137.7	140.6	140.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	162.8	160.9	157.4	148.5	134.2	126.1	125.6	126.2	122.9	123.6	130.2	131.2	135.0
Fuels and lubricants	312.3	275.8	267.2	239.2	193.4	166.8	165.8	156.2	146.9	156.9	160.2	174.6	167.0
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	165.1	165.3	160.8	155.5	145.6	138.8	138.2	138.2	138.2	137.1	137.3	138.8	140.1
Selected building materials	114.5	115.2	115.4	116.6	115.6	115.1	115.5	115.3	114.0	113.5	112.4	113.0	112.2
Capital goods	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.5	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.8	103.0	103.2	103.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment	109.3	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.0	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.8	107.0	106.9	106.6
Nonelectrical machinery	94.0	94.1	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.3	93.7	94.0	93.8	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	107.7	107.8	107.9	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.9	109.1	109.0	109.2	109.3	108.5	107.5	108.0	108.3	108.7
Nondurables, manufactured	109.8	109.6	109.0	108.9	107.4	107.2	108.8	109.0	107.1	107.2	107.8	108.4	108.4
Durables, manufactured	106.0	107.2	108.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	107.6	107.9	108.1	109.4
Agricultural commodities	208.2	188.2	188.3	172.5	160.6	150.8	159.7	157.0	151.6	157.2	162.7	170.0	161.7
Nonagricultural commodities	122.3	121.5	120.4	118.7	115.4	113.2	113.5	113.3	112.9	113.1	113.4	114.2	114.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008						2009						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES	147.5	143.0	137.8	129.6	120.0	114.5	113.0	113.0	113.6	114.8	116.8	119.8	119.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages	149.7	150.4	147.9	146.0	139.5	142.3	142.3	137.8	137.0	138.9	139.2	139.8	138.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	167.6	167.9	165.1	162.8	154.4	159.4	159.0	153.0	151.3	154.3	155.0	155.4	153.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	109.1	110.9	109.1	108.0	105.8	103.8	104.5	103.4	104.8	104.1	103.6	104.4	104.7
Industrial supplies and materials	290.7	270.7	248.9	213.5	174.6	150.4	143.7	144.9	149.3	154.3	162.9	176.5	173.2
Fuels and lubricants	437.6	392.0	346.3	274.1	197.8	153.9	146.6	150.5	162.3	174.4	191.4	220.3	213.6
Petroleum and petroleum products	465.0	419.5	371.5	288.9	201.6	150.8	143.8	151.6	168.5	185.5	206.1	239.5	232.8
Paper and paper base stocks	118.9	119.7	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.2	110.3	108.8	106.6	104.6	103.3	101.8	99.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	157.4	159.6	162.4	160.2	155.0	148.5	138.8	137.1	136.7	135.3	139.2	137.7	132.3
Selected building materials	121.3	122.1	122.7	120.4	118.8	118.1	117.2	116.5	116.2	115.2	114.5	116.2	118.7
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	273.4	270.3	255.4	236.7	209.3	185.7	176.5	175.9	171.6	171.1	172.6	178.0	184.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	110.7	111.8	111.4	110.9	110.4	109.0	107.1	106.2	105.2	104.3	103.4	103.0	102.8
Capital goods	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.9	92.7	92.7	92.3	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.8	92.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	112.7	113.0	112.9	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.1	109.8	109.8	110.3
Nonelectrical machinery	88.4	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.5	87.2	86.6	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.8	108.0	107.9	107.7	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	105.1	105.2	105.1	105.1	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.4	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.2	103.8
Nondurables, manufactured	108.2	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.9	108.9	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.1	107.7
Durables, manufactured	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.1	100.7	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	106.7	106.6	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.6	102.7	104.4	101.2	102.7	101.3	101.4	101.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2007			2008				2009	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	133.9
Export air freight	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	135.9

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2006			2007				2008				2009	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	138.7	138.0	138.7	139.0	140.2	142.1	142.6	142.7	143.8	143.9	144.2	144.3	146.5
Compensation per hour	169.1	169.7	173.3	175.2	176.5	177.8	179.6	180.3	181.0	183.0	184.2	183.0	183.1
Real compensation per hour	120.3	119.7	122.5	122.7	122.4	122.6	122.1	121.2	120.4	119.9	123.3	123.3	122.9
Unit labor costs	121.9	123.0	124.9	126.0	125.9	125.1	125.9	126.3	125.9	127.2	127.7	126.9	125.0
Unit nonlabor payments	136.7	137.3	135.1	136.7	139.4	141.9	141.9	141.7	143.8	145.4	143.6	146.9	149.9
Implicit price deflator	127.4	128.3	128.7	130.0	130.9	131.4	131.9	132.1	132.5	134.0	133.6	134.3	134.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	137.7	137.0	137.8	138.2	139.2	141.1	141.8	141.7	142.8	142.8	143.1	143.2	145.5
Compensation per hour	168.0	168.6	172.3	174.2	175.1	176.3	178.5	179.2	179.8	181.8	183.1	182.0	182.1
Real compensation per hour	119.6	118.9	121.8	122.1	121.4	121.5	121.3	120.5	119.6	119.1	122.6	122.6	122.2
Unit labor costs	122.0	123.0	125.0	126.0	125.8	125.0	125.9	126.4	125.9	127.3	128.0	127.1	125.2
Unit nonlabor payments	139.0	139.5	136.9	138.2	140.9	143.3	143.0	142.5	144.9	146.6	145.3	149.2	152.3
Implicit price deflator	128.3	129.1	129.3	130.5	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.3	132.9	134.4	134.3	135.2	135.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	142.1	143.4	143.6	143.5	144.5	144.1	145.9	145.0	147.4	148.6	148.0	145.8	–
Compensation per hour	159.4	159.8	162.5	164.2	165.2	166.2	168.3	168.6	169.7	171.8	173.7	172.6	–
Real compensation per hour	113.4	112.7	114.9	115.0	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.4	112.9	112.5	116.3	116.2	–
Total unit costs	114.0	113.5	115.3	116.8	117.2	118.6	118.7	119.8	118.9	119.4	121.8	123.8	–
Unit labor costs	112.2	111.4	113.2	114.4	114.4	115.3	115.3	116.3	115.1	115.6	117.3	118.4	–
Unit nonlabor costs	118.9	119.1	120.9	123.1	124.9	127.4	127.9	129.1	129.2	129.8	134.1	138.6	–
Unit profits	175.8	191.4	175.8	171.2	171.8	155.6	149.9	133.0	134.7	145.3	129.5	127.1	–
Unit nonlabor payments	134.4	138.7	135.9	136.2	137.7	135.1	133.9	130.2	130.7	134.0	132.8	135.5	–
Implicit price deflator	119.6	120.6	120.8	121.8	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.0	120.4	121.8	122.5	124.1	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	172.5	174.4	175.3	176.9	178.2	180.1	181.6	182.8	181.6	180.3	178.1	177.0	179.2
Compensation per hour	148.8	149.4	153.0	156.1	156.1	156.1	158.6	158.6	159.7	161.4	166.0	166.9	169.3
Real compensation per hour	105.9	105.4	108.2	109.3	108.2	107.6	107.8	106.6	106.2	105.7	111.2	112.4	113.7
Unit labor costs	86.3	85.7	87.3	88.2	87.6	86.7	87.3	86.8	87.9	89.5	93.2	94.3	94.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.6	117.6	119.5	122.7
Output per unit of capital services	105.3	105.3	103.8	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.5	97.2	98.1	98.4	97.7	95.6
Multifactor productivity	95.3	96.2	97.4	98.8	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.4	108.2	109.7	110.3	110.7	112.0
Output	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.6	117.1	119.5	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	90.8	94.4	96.5	98.8	100.0	98.2	96.2	95.8	96.9	98.8	101.2	102.3	100.3
Capital services	78.7	82.9	88.2	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.7	110.2	112.9	115.8	119.1	122.3	125.9
Combined units of labor and capital input	86.9	90.7	93.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	101.4	103.6	106.2	108.0	107.6
Capital per hour of all persons	85.5	87.1	90.9	95.0	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.5	117.8	118.9	119.6	122.3	128.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.1	114.2	116.1	117.2	118.9	122.3
Output per unit of capital services	106.1	105.8	104.2	102.6	100.0	96.0	94.5	95.2	96.9	97.7	97.9	97.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity	95.8	96.5	97.7	99.0	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.2	108.0	109.3	109.9	110.1	111.4
Output	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.5	117.1	119.4	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	90.4	94.0	96.3	98.8	100.0	98.4	96.4	96.0	97.1	99.1	101.6	102.8	100.9
Capital services	78.1	82.4	87.8	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.9	110.5	113.1	116.1	119.6	123.1	126.7
Combined units of labor and capital input	86.5	90.4	93.7	97.3	100.0	100.2	99.6	100.0	101.5	103.8	106.6	108.4	108.1
Capital per hour of all persons	85.3	86.9	90.7	94.8	100.0	107.0	113.2	116.7	117.8	118.9	119.7	122.6	128.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	82.7	87.3	92.0	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.5	125.0	–	–
Output per unit of capital services	98.0	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.3	93.2	95.4	98.9	100.2	–	–
Multifactor productivity	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.7	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.2	108.0	108.4	110.1	–	–
Output	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.4	102.3	–	–
Inputs:												–	–
Hours of all persons	100.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.8	–	–
Capital services	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	–	–
Energy	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	91.6	86.6	–	–
Nonenergy materials	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.4	91.5	–	–
Purchased business services	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	97.0	104.5	106.6	–	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.7	92.9	–	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1963	1973	1983	1993	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	55.0	73.4	83.0	100.4	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	134.8	136.1	138.2	141.9
Compensation per hour	15.6	28.9	66.3	102.2	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	157.0	163.2	169.4	176.5	182.8
Real compensation per hour	66.6	85.1	90.5	99.8	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.3	121.9	121.6
Unit labor costs	28.4	39.4	79.8	101.8	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	121.0	124.5	127.7	128.8
Unit nonlabor payments	26.6	37.5	76.3	102.6	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.6	130.5	134.8	137.7	142.1
Implicit price deflator	27.7	38.7	78.5	102.1	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.6	128.3	131.4	133.8
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	57.8	75.3	84.5	100.4	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	133.9	135.1	137.0	140.9
Compensation per hour	16.1	29.1	66.6	102.0	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	156.0	162.1	168.3	175.2	181.7
Real compensation per hour	68.7	85.5	91.1	99.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.5	121.0	120.8
Unit labor costs	27.8	38.6	78.9	101.6	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	121.1	124.5	127.9	129.0
Unit nonlabor payments	26.3	35.3	76.1	103.1	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.1	136.8	138.4	143.3
Implicit price deflator	27.3	37.4	77.9	102.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	129.1	131.7	134.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	62.6	74.8	85.7	100.3	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.7	143.4	146.0	147.1	151.2
Compensation per hour	17.9	31.0	68.9	101.8	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	154.0	159.6	165.4	172.2	178.9
Real compensation per hour	76.4	91.2	94.2	99.3	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.8	117.1	117.5	118.9	119.0
Total unit costs	27.2	39.9	80.7	101.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	111.7	113.6	117.4	119.1
Unit labor costs	28.6	41.4	80.4	101.4	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	111.3	113.3	117.1	118.3
Unit nonlabor costs	23.4	35.7	81.6	99.9	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.7	114.6	118.3	121.3
Unit profits	57.3	54.9	91.2	114.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	163.0	183.5	167.3	149.9
Unit nonlabor payments	32.5	40.8	84.2	103.7	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	126.2	133.0	131.4	129.0
Implicit price deflator	29.9	41.2	81.7	102.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	121.9
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	102.6	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	164.0	171.9	173.7	179.2	180.7
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	102.0	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	164.5	171.2	177.4	184.7
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	99.6	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.5	120.7	121.6	122.5	122.8
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	99.5	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	95.7	98.6	99.0	102.2
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	101.1	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	122.2	126.6	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	100.6	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Mining												
21	Mining	85.3	95.0	100.0	111.0	109.1	113.5	116.0	106.8	96.0	87.3	81.7	-
211	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	81.6	100.0	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.4	97.0	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	81.6	100.0	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.4	97.0	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas	69.3	86.8	100.0	106.3	109.0	110.7	113.8	116.2	114.2	111.0	105.2	-
2121	Coal mining	57.8	75.0	100.0	115.8	114.3	111.7	113.4	113.4	107.8	99.8	101.0	-
2122	Metal ore mining	71.0	91.2	100.0	121.5	132.2	138.2	142.2	137.1	129.9	123.1	104.2	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	88.0	96.4	100.0	96.1	99.4	103.6	108.3	114.3	118.4	120.0	109.8	-
213	Support activities for mining	79.4	90.7	100.0	100.9	110.4	103.5	136.3	170.3	144.9	147.0	156.8	-
2131	Support activities for mining	79.4	90.7	100.0	100.9	110.4	103.5	136.3	170.3	144.9	147.0	156.8	-
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	65.6	74.5	100.0	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5	114.3	115.4	113.3	-
2212	Natural gas distribution	67.8	76.1	100.0	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	122.2	119.1	119.7	-
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	94.1	97.7	100.0	107.1	109.5	113.8	116.8	117.3	123.3	121.1	-	-
3111	Animal food	83.6	90.5	100.0	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	165.5	150.4	-	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	81.1	91.1	100.0	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	130.3	133.0	130.7	-	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	87.6	89.2	100.0	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	130.7	129.2	-	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	92.4	91.9	100.0	111.8	121.4	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.0	126.9	-	-
3115	Dairy products	82.7	95.2	100.0	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.6	110.2	-	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	97.4	101.8	100.0	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	108.0	117.4	116.9	-	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	123.1	117.8	100.0	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.2	162.2	186.1	203.8	-	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	100.9	97.1	100.0	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4	110.5	-	-
3119	Other food products	97.5	97.6	100.0	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	116.2	116.3	-	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products	78.1	91.3	100.0	88.3	89.5	82.6	90.9	94.7	100.5	94.0	-	-
3121	Beverages	77.1	94.9	100.0	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	120.3	112.0	-	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	71.9	77.8	100.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.4	93.1	94.9	-	-
313	Textile mills	73.7	81.9	100.0	106.7	109.5	125.3	136.1	138.6	152.8	150.5	-	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	66.5	80.2	100.0	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	154.1	143.5	139.7	-	-
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	81.4	100.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.3	138.6	164.1	170.5	-	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	91.3	83.5	100.0	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.1	127.7	139.8	126.2	-	-
314	Textile product mills	93.0	92.9	100.0	107.1	104.5	107.3	112.7	123.4	128.0	121.1	-	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills	91.2	92.7	100.0	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	125.7	117.3	-	-
3149	Other textile product mills	92.2	91.8	100.0	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	128.9	126.1	-	-
315	Apparel	71.9	76.8	100.0	116.8	116.5	102.9	112.4	103.4	110.9	114.0	-	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	93.3	100.0	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.6	96.6	120.0	123.7	-	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel	69.8	72.9	100.0	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.5	117.6	-	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel	97.8	98.6	100.0	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.7	70.8	74.0	67.3	-	-
316	Leather and allied products	71.6	78.5	100.0	120.3	122.4	97.7	99.8	109.5	123.6	132.5	-	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	94.0	84.7	100.0	100.1	100.3	81.2	82.2	93.5	118.7	118.1	-	-
3162	Footwear	76.7	83.9	100.0	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	105.6	115.4	-	-
3169	Other leather products	92.3	94.7	100.0	122.8	117.6	96.2	100.3	127.7	149.7	174.6	-	-
321	Wood products	95.0	100.8	100.0	102.7	106.1	113.6	114.7	115.6	123.1	124.9	-	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	77.6	85.8	100.0	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.3	129.7	-	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	99.7	114.3	100.0	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.2	117.4	-	-
3219	Other wood products	103.0	103.0	100.0	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	126.3	125.3	-	-
322	Paper and paper products	85.8	90.6	100.0	106.3	106.8	114.2	118.9	123.4	124.5	127.3	-	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	81.7	87.9	100.0	116.3	119.9	133.1	141.4	148.0	147.7	151.1	-	-
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	94.0	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.6	112.9	114.8	116.6	-	-
323	Printing and related support activities	97.6	101.7	100.0	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-	-
3231	Printing and related support activities	97.6	101.7	100.0	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-	-
324	Petroleum and coal products	71.1	78.4	100.0	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products	71.1	78.4	100.0	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-	-
325	Chemicals	85.9	86.9	100.0	106.6	105.3	114.2	118.4	125.8	134.1	137.5	-	-
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	90.2	100.0	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	165.2	169.3	-	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	77.4	80.4	100.0	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	121.9	130.5	134.9	-	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	82.1	100.0	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	132.5	130.7	-	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	87.5	100.0	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	110.0	115.0	-	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	89.3	89.6	100.0	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.2	119.1	120.8	115.4	-	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	84.4	85.0	100.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	153.1	162.9	-	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	75.4	85.8	100.0	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5	118.1	-	-
326	Plastics and rubber products	80.9	89.3	100.0	110.2	112.3	120.8	126.0	128.7	132.6	132.8	-	-
3261	Plastics products	83.1	90.8	100.0	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6	133.8	-	-
3262	Rubber products	75.5	84.7	100.0	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	118.7	124.9	-	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	87.6	90.8	100.0	102.5	100.0	104.6	111.2	108.7	115.3	114.6	-	-
3271	Clay products and refractories	86.9	92.0	100.0	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.2	114.6	111.9	-	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3272	Glass and glass products	82.4	83.9	100.0	108.1	102.9	107.5	115.3	113.8	123.1	132.9	-	-
3273	Cement and concrete products	93.6	96.2	100.0	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.3	102.8	106.5	103.1	-	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	89.3	100.0	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.7	119.3	116.5	-	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	83.0	90.3	100.0	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.9	116.3	-	-
331	Primary metals	81.0	88.2	100.0	101.3	101.0	115.2	118.2	132.0	135.5	134.3	-	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	64.8	74.7	100.0	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	163.1	163.5	-	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	79.7	90.1	100.0	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.8	86.1	-	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	90.5	95.8	100.0	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	154.4	151.7	-	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.8	99.7	100.0	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.6	123.1	122.3	115.7	-	-
3315	Foundries	81.4	86.4	100.0	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.6	131.8	-	-
332	Fabricated metal products	87.3	91.9	100.0	104.8	104.8	110.9	114.4	113.4	116.9	119.7	-	-
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	92.2	100.0	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	147.6	152.7	-	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools	86.3	87.4	100.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	114.1	116.6	-	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals	88.7	92.7	100.0	100.6	101.6	106.0	108.8	105.4	109.2	113.5	-	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.0	95.4	100.0	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	95.7	96.6	-	-
3325	Hardware	88.7	87.3	100.0	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	131.8	131.1	-	-
3326	Spring and wire products	82.2	90.8	100.0	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	143.2	140.6	-	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	76.9	87.4	100.0	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	116.3	117.1	-	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	75.5	86.6	100.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.5	135.5	-	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products	91.0	90.4	100.0	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.5	117.7	-	-
333	Machinery	82.3	86.7	100.0	111.5	109.0	116.6	125.2	127.0	134.1	137.4	-	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	74.6	79.0	100.0	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	129.4	129.1	-	-
3332	Industrial machinery	75.1	79.9	100.0	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	122.4	135.3	-	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	87.0	100.4	100.0	101.3	94.5	97.8	104.7	106.5	115.1	122.3	-	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	84.0	91.5	100.0	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.1	133.4	-	-
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	89.2	100.0	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	127.3	128.3	-	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	80.2	80.9	100.0	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	132.5	128.5	-	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery	83.5	85.4	100.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	138.4	143.8	-	-
334	Computer and electronic products	28.4	43.3	100.0	181.8	181.4	188.0	217.2	244.3	259.6	282.2	-	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	11.0	21.4	100.0	235.0	252.2	297.4	373.4	415.1	543.3	715.7	-	-
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	60.6	100.0	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	143.7	178.2	-	-
3343	Audio and video equipment	61.7	93.6	100.0	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	230.2	240.7	-	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	17.0	29.9	100.0	232.2	230.0	263.1	321.6	360.0	381.6	380.4	-	-
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	85.9	100.0	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	146.6	150.6	-	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	85.7	90.9	100.0	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	142.1	137.7	-	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances	75.5	82.2	100.0	111.5	111.4	113.3	117.2	123.3	130.0	129.4	-	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.1	94.1	100.0	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.4	122.7	130.3	136.7	-	-
3352	Household appliances	73.3	82.1	100.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	164.5	173.2	-	-
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	79.0	100.0	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	118.5	118.1	-	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	78.8	82.2	100.0	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.6	115.7	-	-
336	Transportation equipment	81.6	88.0	100.0	109.4	113.6	127.4	137.5	134.9	140.9	142.4	-	-
3361	Motor vehicles	75.4	90.8	100.0	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	148.4	163.8	-	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	85.0	88.4	100.0	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2	110.9	-	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	82.3	100.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.1	143.7	-	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.2	96.5	100.0	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.2	125.0	117.9	-	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	81.7	100.0	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	137.3	148.0	-	-
3366	Ship and boat building	95.5	99.4	100.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	131.7	127.3	-	-
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.7	89.5	100.0	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	184.1	197.8	-	-
337	Furniture and related products	84.8	89.5	100.0	101.4	103.4	112.6	117.0	118.4	125.0	127.8	-	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture	85.2	92.5	100.0	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	120.8	124.0	-	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	86.4	100.0	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.2	130.7	134.9	134.4	-	-
3379	Other furniture related products	86.3	87.6	100.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	128.3	130.8	-	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	81.1	90.0	100.0	114.7	116.6	124.2	132.7	134.9	144.6	149.8	-	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	76.3	89.2	100.0	115.5	120.7	129.1	138.9	139.5	148.5	152.8	-	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.3	100.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	137.8	143.2	-	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	73.2	86.5	100.0	116.4	117.6	123.1	127.4	134.2	134.7	136.6	136.5	136.1
423	Durable goods	62.3	75.4	100.0	124.9	128.8	140.0	146.4	161.1	166.4	172.0	170.5	171.2
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	74.5	84.1	100.0	116.7	120.1	133.4	137.6	143.5	146.7	159.3	152.2	140.5
4232	Furniture and furnishings	80.5	95.4	100.0	112.4	110.6	115.8	123.8	129.9	127.0	130.9	121.9	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	109.1	110.4	100.0	107.7	116.6	123.9	133.0	139.3	140.1	134.9	128.1	126.6
4234	Commercial equipment	28.0	47.1	100.0	181.9	217.8	264.7	298.9	352.5	399.9	442.5	477.7	521.4
4235	Metals and minerals	101.7	108.0	100.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.5	106.3	103.5	99.1	91.6	83.8
4236	Electric goods	42.8	56.0	100.0	152.7	147.5	159.4	165.7	194.1	202.9	218.9	229.8	235.9
4237	Hardware and plumbing	82.2	94.1	100.0	103.6	100.4	102.4	103.8	107.1	103.5	103.9	98.9	91.7
4238	Machinery and supplies	74.1	80.7	100.0	105.4	102.7	100.2	103.2	112.2	117.2	120.0	115.7	123.2

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	89.8	108.5	100.0	114.4	117.0	124.7	119.8	134.4	133.4	120.6	117.0	120.3
424	Nondurable goods	91.0	101.8	100.0	105.0	105.0	105.7	110.4	113.5	113.9	111.9	111.0	110.5
4241	Paper and paper products	85.6	96.4	100.0	100.8	104.5	116.4	119.6	130.7	141.4	136.4	144.9	132.5
4242	Druggists' goods	70.7	88.5	100.0	85.8	84.8	89.7	100.1	105.7	112.0	109.1	101.6	108.8
4243	Apparel and piece goods	86.3	96.1	100.0	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	131.0	140.9	141.2	139.4	145.8
4244	Grocery and related products	87.9	104.5	100.0	102.3	101.8	98.5	104.8	104.0	103.1	102.9	105.6	101.9
4245	Farm product raw materials	81.6	83.2	100.0	105.2	102.2	98.2	98.3	109.3	111.4	118.3	117.7	119.8
4246	Chemicals	90.4	105.2	100.0	87.9	85.3	89.0	92.1	91.1	86.8	82.8	82.5	83.2
4247	Petroleum	84.4	113.5	100.0	138.0	140.5	153.5	151.0	163.0	151.4	147.0	141.2	143.6
4248	Alcoholic beverages	99.3	104.2	100.0	108.5	106.5	106.8	108.0	103.2	104.1	107.6	107.7	103.2
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	111.2	98.1	100.0	114.7	111.8	106.1	109.8	120.5	123.5	120.3	115.6	107.7
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	64.3	84.5	100.0	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.6	98.2	87.3	92.4	100.3	97.7
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	64.3	84.5	100.0	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.6	98.2	87.3	92.4	100.3	97.7
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	79.2	85.2	100.0	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	137.9	141.3	146.7	150.7	148.0
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	78.4	88.1	100.0	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.3	126.7	129.0	130.7	119.1
4411	Automobile dealers	79.2	89.6	100.0	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.5	125.4	128.0	116.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	74.1	84.8	100.0	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	143.3	134.7	142.9	144.7	147.1
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	71.8	82.8	100.0	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.1	115.5	116.5	113.7	109.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	75.2	86.3	100.0	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	146.7	150.5	156.5	165.6	166.1
4421	Furniture stores	77.3	91.2	100.0	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.2	142.3	149.9	154.2	152.2
4422	Home furnishings stores	71.5	79.5	100.0	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	156.8	161.1	165.9	180.7	184.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores	38.0	56.4	100.0	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	369.2	414.0	469.5	544.0
4431	Electronics and appliance stores	38.0	56.4	100.0	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	369.2	414.0	469.5	544.0
444	Building material and garden supply stores	75.8	81.6	100.0	113.2	116.8	120.8	127.0	134.4	134.5	137.6	141.1	142.2
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	77.6	82.8	100.0	115.0	116.6	121.3	127.4	133.9	134.9	137.7	138.8	135.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	66.9	75.1	100.0	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	132.2	138.0	160.9	194.5
445	Food and beverage stores	110.9	106.7	100.0	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.8	117.9	120.6	123.8	121.5
4451	Grocery stores	111.1	106.9	100.0	101.0	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	116.8	118.3	120.6	118.9
4452	Specialty food stores	138.5	111.8	100.0	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	125.0	138.1	147.5	135.5
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores	93.6	94.5	100.0	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	139.8	145.9	155.3	147.7
446	Health and personal care stores	84.0	89.9	100.0	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.8	138.9	137.8	138.3
4461	Health and personal care stores	84.0	89.9	100.0	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.8	138.9	137.8	138.3
447	Gasoline stations	83.9	87.8	100.0	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.4	123.8	126.9	126.1
4471	Gasoline stations	83.9	87.8	100.0	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.4	123.8	126.9	126.1
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	66.3	75.7	100.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.5	161.2	173.8	179.4
4481	Clothing stores	67.1	78.9	100.0	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	152.8	167.8	183.6	196.2
4482	Shoe stores	65.3	75.0	100.0	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.1	145.5	142.3	140.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	64.5	63.1	100.0	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	138.8	147.3	159.3	144.7
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	74.9	86.4	100.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	163.6	170.0	167.4	172.7
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	73.2	86.3	100.0	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	179.6	190.6	186.4	192.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	78.9	86.6	100.0	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	134.0	132.3	132.5	135.9
452	General merchandise stores	73.5	83.0	100.0	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.1	149.9	150.6	149.5
4521	Department stores	87.5	91.5	100.0	106.0	103.6	102.1	106.5	109.7	111.2	113.7	106.4	99.3
4529	Other general merchandise stores	54.6	69.7	100.0	147.6	165.2	179.1	189.5	191.7	198.2	203.9	215.4	220.6
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	65.1	73.7	100.0	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	139.1	153.0	159.4	163.0
4531	Florists	77.6	83.7	100.0	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	123.4	142.8	134.4	159.9
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	61.4	74.4	100.0	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	182.4	202.5	214.8	208.6
4533	Used merchandise stores	64.5	81.7	100.0	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	156.7	167.0	187.3	211.1
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	68.3	71.2	100.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	101.4	112.3	116.1	114.4
454	Nonstore retailers	50.7	61.1	100.0	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.5	220.9	255.7	277.5	281.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	39.4	50.2	100.0	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	290.2	341.7	375.8	362.8
4542	Vending machine operators	95.5	92.7	100.0	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.5	114.7	127.4	129.9	146.8
4543	Direct selling establishments	70.8	78.9	100.0	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	130.3	120.0	129.4	134.9	134.3
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	78.0	81.3	100.0	97.7	92.5	101.7	112.1	126.3	135.9	142.9	145.4	-
482111	Line-haul railroads	58.9	82.3	100.0	114.3	121.9	131.9	138.5	141.4	136.3	144.2	137.7	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	85.7	97.8	100.0	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	113.3	113.3	115.3	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving	106.7	112.5	100.0	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.6	88.5	88.9	93.2	-
491	U.S. Postal service	90.9	95.2	100.0	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	112.0	-
4911	U.S. Postal service	90.9	95.2	100.0	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	112.0	-
492	Couriers and messengers	148.3	155.8	100.0	128.8	132.6	143.2	146.4	138.5	136.5	140.3	132.5	-
493	Warehousing and storage	-	76.2	100.0	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	123.5	119.4	115.5	-
4931	Warehousing and storage	-	76.2	100.0	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	123.5	119.4	115.5	-
49311	General warehousing and storage	-	61.2	100.0	115.8	126.3	136.1	138.9	130.9	132.0	130.1	124.2	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	-	93.0	100.0	95.4	85.4	87.2	92.2	99.3	88.8	80.4	85.1	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	64.1	73.2	100.0	117.1	116.6	117.2	126.4	130.7	136.7	144.3	150.1	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	105.0	96.0	100.0	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	107.9	112.2	114.1	-
5112	Software publishers	10.2	43.1	100.0	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.5	178.7	184.6	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.7	104.0	100.0	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	107.3	110.6	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.5	102.9	100.0	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	116.1	123.1	132.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	98.1	104.3	100.0	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	99.0	106.8	110.8	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	105.6	96.4	100.0	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	163.7	168.1	192.5	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	72.1	100.0	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.9	138.3	142.4	142.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	75.6	74.4	100.0	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	292.4	381.9	431.6	456.5	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution	105.2	96.1	100.0	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.5	110.7	123.8	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	73.6	83.9	100.0	104.8	102.4	106.9	111.7	117.8	119.3	122.7	123.8	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	92.7	104.8	100.0	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.1	118.2	109.8	111.4	130.1	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	60.3	66.9	100.0	121.8	113.5	114.0	116.3	137.7	147.1	168.9	173.8	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental	77.0	102.2	100.0	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	144.2	176.2	223.0	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	82.9	87.5	100.0	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	99.9	103.7	103.2	117.4	-
54131	Architectural services	90.0	100.6	100.0	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	119.8	118.9	124.5	-
54133	Engineering services	90.2	97.3	100.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	112.3	113.1	110.0	-
54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	112.7	100.0	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.4	132.9	134.1	139.1	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait	98.1	96.3	100.0	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	93.1	93.6	98.8	104.5	-
	Administrative and waste services												
56131	Employment placement agencies	-	-	100.0	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	116.0	123.8	132.8	-
56151	Travel agencies	89.3	92.4	100.0	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	179.2	183.4	190.6	-
56172	Janitorial services	75.1	92.1	100.0	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	120.7	116.1	122.3	-
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	-	-	100.0	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	137.8	139.7	136.0	-
621511	Medical laboratories	-	-	100.0	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	125.8	127.3	130.0	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	-	100.0	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.1	156.8	138.9	-
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	111.9	95.8	100.0	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	109.9	97.7	103.2	-
71395	Bowling centers	106.0	104.6	100.0	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.5	102.6	122.8	-
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services	93.1	98.4	100.0	105.8	104.7	105.7	107.3	109.0	108.6	108.7	107.9	-
721	Accommodation	85.8	90.7	100.0	110.3	107.9	112.0	113.1	119.2	114.3	110.8	109.0	-
7211	Traveler accommodation	84.8	90.2	100.0	111.2	108.4	112.2	113.2	119.4	114.9	110.9	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places	96.0	101.2	100.0	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	109.1	108.7	107.9
7221	Full-service restaurants	92.1	97.6	100.0	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.2	105.5	104.1	104.6
7222	Limited-service eating places	96.5	102.8	100.0	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.4	109.1	109.2	105.8
7223	Special food services	89.9	100.8	100.0	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	117.9	119.6	121.8
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	136.7	119.1	100.0	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	120.6	134.2	137.6	143.3
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	85.9	90.1	100.0	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	112.1	111.4	110.4	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair	105.3	107.5	100.0	105.5	105.0	102.0	97.2	99.8	101.4	100.0	105.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services	83.5	86.5	100.0	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	130.0	129.8	134.5	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	103.7	106.1	100.0	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.1	99.5	97.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	95.8	100.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	121.1	119.7	114.6	-
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	111.8	100.0	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	111.3	110.2	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2006	2007	2006				2007				2008		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0
Canada	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Australia	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2
Japan	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
France	9.5	8.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.3
Germany	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5
Italy	6.9	6.2	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	-
Netherlands	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
Sweden	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
United Kingdom	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. Quarterly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**). For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**). 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, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Civilian labor force											
United States	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Canada	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696
Australia	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699	10,949
Japan	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080
France	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,646	26,851	26,937	27,092	27,322	27,535
Germany	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416
Italy	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459
Netherlands	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686
Sweden	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748	4,823
United Kingdom	28,403	28,474	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,564	29,802	30,138	30,600	30,790
Participation rate[1]											
United States	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0
Canada	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7
Australia	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	66.0
Japan	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
France	55.6	56.0	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.6	56.7
Germany	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4
Italy	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6
Netherlands	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9
Sweden	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3
United Kingdom	62.5	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4
Employed											
United States	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Canada	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767
Australia	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186	10,470
Japan	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,510
France	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,312	24,373	24,354	24,493	24,717	25,162
Germany	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815
Italy	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953
Netherlands	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408
Sweden	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,416	4,530
United Kingdom	26,413	26,684	27,058	27,375	27,603	27,815	28,077	28,379	28,674	28,930	29,138
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0
Canada	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2
Australia	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5	63.1
Japan	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6
France	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.8
Germany	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3
Italy	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6
Netherlands	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.8
Sweden	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	59.9	60.4	61.3
United Kingdom	58.1	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.0
Unemployed											
United States	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Canada	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929
Australia	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512	478
Japan	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570
France	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,478	2,583	2,599	2,605	2,374
Germany	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601
Italy	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506
Netherlands	423	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278
Sweden	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332	293
United Kingdom	1,991	1,790	1,728	1,587	1,488	1,528	1,488	1,422	1,463	1,670	1,652
Unemployment rate											
United States	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Canada	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3
Australia	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4
Japan	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9
France	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.6
Germany	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
Italy	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Netherlands	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2
Sweden	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4

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

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

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**), 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, 17 economies

[1996 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Output per hour																
United States	58.6	80.1	88.1	92.7	96.2	104.2	111.5	117.1	126.1	127.4	140.9	149.8	159.0	162.2	169.9	177.8
Canada	66.5	85.2	94.0	99.3	100.5	104.5	109.6	114.2	121.1	118.5	120.5	121.1	122.4	126.6	129.3	132.8
Australia	72.5	91.1	95.8	98.4	97.1	102.0	106.9	108.5	115.1	117.9	122.9	125.2	126.8	127.6	128.8	131.3
Japan	54.8	81.3	87.6	89.0	95.6	103.5	104.5	107.3	113.0	110.6	114.7	122.5	131.0	139.6	141.0	145.8
Korea, Rep. of	–	58.0	75.9	82.8	90.9	112.8	125.7	139.8	151.7	150.6	165.3	176.8	197.2	212.1	233.5	253.9
Singapore	–	68.2	82.3	89.5	95.5	103.2	111.2	122.5	130.8	122.9	133.8	138.7	147.3	149.9	153.5	147.5
Taiwan	40.4	73.9	83.4	86.6	93.0	104.1	109.2	116.0	122.2	127.7	139.2	143.6	150.9	162.3	173.4	188.5
Belgium	57.2	84.7	89.6	94.4	98.6	106.3	107.6	106.8	110.9	111.0	114.6	117.8	123.7	127.0	131.8	137.6
Denmark	75.3	90.3	92.0	103.4	103.4	108.0	107.4	109.1	113.0	113.2	113.9	118.7	125.5	129.6	135.5	136.0
France	56.9	84.2	90.0	95.9	99.7	105.9	111.4	116.2	124.5	127.0	132.4	138.4	142.2	148.7	154.6	158.5
Germany	67.1	86.1	89.1	95.8	97.3	105.9	106.3	108.9	116.5	119.5	120.7	125.0	129.7	137.1	148.6	155.9
Italy	60.1	82.5	87.2	94.9	99.5	102.0	100.6	101.4	106.7	107.0	105.7	103.5	105.0	106.4	105.9	105.4
Netherlands	57.2	81.4	86.2	94.1	97.9	100.3	103.2	107.4	115.2	115.7	119.2	121.7	129.9	135.8	140.2	144.0
Norway	77.3	96.8	98.3	98.3	97.1	100.2	97.7	101.1	104.2	107.1	110.2	119.7	126.8	131.2	128.5	128.2
Spain	62.8	86.8	94.9	97.8	101.2	101.0	102.7	104.5	105.6	108.0	108.4	111.1	113.2	115.4	117.7	122.2
Sweden	60.0	73.9	82.6	91.1	96.8	109.1	115.6	126.2	134.8	131.0	145.3	157.1	173.9	184.7	202.0	203.0
United Kingdom	55.9	87.8	100.1	102.7	101.0	102.0	102.9	108.0	115.4	119.4	123.0	128.2	136.2	141.9	149.1	153.0
Output																
United States	60.5	80.7	85.7	92.2	96.4	106.1	113.2	118.1	125.5	118.5	121.8	123.2	130.1	131.2	138.4	142.4
Canada	71.2	88.7	87.7	94.4	98.7	106.3	111.7	121.0	133.1	128.0	129.0	128.3	130.9	132.9	132.3	131.1
Australia	80.2	93.1	92.7	97.5	96.9	102.3	105.2	105.0	110.0	108.9	114.2	116.2	116.3	115.8	114.7	118.4
Japan	59.0	94.3	93.5	92.1	95.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	101.8	96.2	94.7	99.8	105.6	111.1	114.9	119.1
Korea, Rep. of	20.5	63.2	75.5	84.1	94.0	104.9	96.6	117.6	137.6	140.6	151.2	159.6	177.3	189.8	205.9	219.3
Singapore	–	66.2	78.5	88.4	97.3	104.3	103.5	117.0	134.7	119.1	129.1	132.9	151.3	165.7	185.4	196.2
Taiwan	38.2	76.7	85.0	90.1	95.0	105.7	109.1	117.1	125.7	116.4	126.7	133.5	146.5	156.7	167.9	185.3
Belgium	74.8	96.6	92.8	97.0	99.6	104.8	106.5	106.9	111.6	111.8	110.9	109.3	113.2	113.1	116.3	119.3
Denmark	85.6	94.7	90.3	100.0	104.8	108.2	109.1	110.0	113.9	114.0	110.7	107.6	109.3	109.9	114.5	118.6
France	83.2	97.5	93.8	96.8	100.3	104.7	109.7	113.4	118.6	119.8	119.7	121.9	123.0	125.9	127.2	128.8
Germany	92.3	107.2	99.9	103.1	102.1	104.4	105.6	106.6	113.9	115.8	113.4	114.2	118.3	122.3	131.2	139.2
Italy	74.7	92.6	89.9	95.9	100.5	101.5	102.4	102.2	106.5	106.2	105.0	102.2	103.0	102.5	103.7	104.8
Netherlands	68.7	89.2	90.2	95.0	98.6	101.4	104.8	108.7	116.0	115.8	115.9	114.6	118.5	120.9	124.1	128.1
Norway	96.7	92.9	93.2	95.7	96.1	104.3	103.6	103.5	102.9	102.2	101.6	105.0	111.0	115.9	119.4	125.7
Spain	75.5	94.6	92.4	94.0	97.6	106.4	112.9	119.3	124.6	128.6	128.4	130.0	130.9	132.4	134.8	138.6
Sweden	67.1	80.4	74.1	85.5	96.8	107.8	116.7	127.6	138.1	134.9	143.4	150.4	164.2	171.8	185.3	189.6
United Kingdom	80.3	96.9	93.4	97.8	99.3	101.8	102.4	103.6	105.9	104.5	102.2	101.9	104.2	104.0	105.8	106.5
Total hours																
United States	103.3	100.7	97.3	99.5	100.2	101.8	101.5	100.9	99.6	93.0	86.5	82.2	81.8	80.9	81.5	80.1
Canada	107.0	104.1	93.3	95.1	98.3	101.6	101.9	105.9	109.9	107.9	107.1	105.9	106.9	105.0	102.3	98.7
Australia	110.6	102.2	96.9	99.1	99.8	100.3	98.4	96.7	95.6	92.4	92.9	92.8	91.7	90.7	89.1	90.2
Japan	107.6	115.9	106.7	103.5	100.4	99.1	92.9	90.2	90.1	87.0	82.6	81.4	80.6	79.6	81.5	81.6
Korea, Rep. of	–	109.0	99.5	101.6	103.3	93.0	76.8	84.1	90.7	93.3	91.5	90.2	89.9	89.5	88.2	86.4
Singapore	–	96.9	95.3	98.8	101.9	101.1	93.1	95.6	103.0	96.9	96.5	95.8	102.8	110.5	120.8	133.0
Taiwan	94.5	103.7	101.9	104.0	102.2	101.6	99.9	101.0	102.9	91.1	91.1	92.9	97.1	96.5	96.8	98.3
Belgium	130.9	114.1	103.5	102.8	101.0	98.6	98.9	100.0	100.7	100.7	96.8	92.8	91.5	89.0	88.2	86.7
Denmark	113.7	104.8	98.1	96.7	101.4	100.2	101.5	100.8	100.8	100.7	97.2	90.7	87.1	84.8	84.5	87.2
France	146.3	115.8	104.1	101.0	100.6	98.9	98.5	97.6	95.3	94.3	90.4	88.1	86.5	84.7	82.3	81.2
Germany	137.4	124.6	112.1	107.6	105.0	98.6	99.4	97.9	97.7	96.9	94.0	91.4	91.2	89.2	88.3	89.3
Italy	124.3	112.2	103.1	101.1	100.9	99.5	101.8	100.8	99.9	99.3	99.3	98.8	98.1	96.4	97.9	99.4
Netherlands	120.1	109.6	104.6	100.9	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.1	97.2	94.1	91.2	89.0	88.5	88.9
Norway	125.1	96.0	94.8	97.3	99.0	104.1	106.1	102.4	98.8	95.4	92.3	87.7	87.5	88.4	92.9	98.0
Spain	120.3	109.0	97.4	96.1	96.4	105.4	109.9	114.1	118.0	119.0	118.4	117.0	115.6	114.7	114.6	113.4
Sweden	111.8	108.8	89.7	93.9	100.0	98.8	100.9	101.1	102.4	103.0	98.7	95.7	94.4	93.0	91.7	93.4
United Kingdom	143.8	110.4	93.3	95.2	98.3	99.8	99.6	95.9	91.8	87.5	83.1	79.5	76.5	73.3	71.0	69.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	51.2	82.7	93.3	96.3	98.1	102.6	108.6	112.9	123.2	126.1	135.2	144.7	147.7	150.5	156.7	162.2
Canada	43.8	82.4	93.5	96.2	98.5	102.4	107.7	110.0	113.6	116.7	120.6	125.5	129.9	135.5	139.7	144.6
Australia	–	79.5	88.9	90.0	95.6	102.7	106.9	111.2	116.1	123.5	129.0	134.1	141.1	150.1	160.2	168.6
Japan	53.7	83.0	94.1	96.0	99.2	103.3	105.9	105.7	105.1	106.5	107.2	104.9	105.9	106.8	105.6	105.4
Korea, Rep. of	–	36.1	61.6	70.8	85.9	108.7	118.4	119.0	127.1	131.1	144.4	151.5	173.0	186.8	202.9	218.6
Singapore	–	64.6	84.3	89.1	93.1	104.4	110.5	101.0	103.7	111.8	114.9	115.6	112.5	111.3	108.7	104.1
Taiwan	23.1	66.5	82.6	86.6	93.8	103.1	107.0	108.9	111.0	118.1	114.4	116.3	118.2	122.8	126.7	130.6
Belgium	47.5	81.4	94.8	95.5	98.2	103.8	105.3	106.7	108.5	113.1	118.0	122.0	125.2	129.0	133.7	140.7
Denmark	39.5	83.1	90.9	94.1	96.0	103.4	106.1	108.8	110.9	116.2	121.2	129.4	134.4	142.0	149.0	152.9
France	34.6	78.9	91.8	95.3	98.1	102.9	103.7	107.0	112.8	115.8	122.8	125.7	129.7	134.4	140.9	145.0
Germany	43.3	72.3	86.7	90.6	95.5	102.0	103.4	105.8	111.3	114.7	117.5	120.2	120.8	122.4	127.4	129.5
Italy	22.6	70.5	85.1	89.6	94.9	104.7	102.8	105.4	108.1	111.8	115.0	119.3	123.4	127.4	129.9	132.7
Netherlands	52.3	78.8	91.6	95.6	98.1	102.6	106.9	110.5	115.9	120.8	127.5	132.6	138.2	140.3	144.2	148.5
Norway	34.3	81.2	89.2	91.9	96.0	104.5	110.6	116.9	123.5	130.9	138.8	144.5	149.2	156.2	165.8	173.7
Spain	23.1	65.9	90.3	93.6	97.6	102.4	103.2	102.9	104.5	108.7	111.8	117.4	121.5	127.3	132.7	139.2
Sweden	32.9	77.4	85.8	88.0	92.8	105.4	109.4	112.8	117.2	122.8	129.4	135.2	138.9	143.6	147.8	154.8
United Kingdom	33.4	82.8	96.2	98.6	100.3	104.4	112.3	118.9	126.2	131.8	139.1	146.1	153.2	163.2	173.7	174.9

See notes at end of table.

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 17 economies

[1996 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.8	92.2	91.2
Canada	65.9	96.7	99.5	96.9	98.0	98.0	98.3	96.3	93.8	98.5	100.0	103.6	106.1	107.1	108.0	108.9
Australia	–	87.3	92.8	91.5	98.4	100.7	100.0	102.4	100.9	104.8	105.0	107.1	111.3	117.6	124.4	128.4
Japan	98.0	102.1	107.5	107.9	103.8	99.8	101.3	98.6	93.0	96.2	93.5	85.6	80.8	76.5	74.9	72.3
Korea, Rep. of	33.6	62.3	81.2	85.5	94.5	96.4	94.2	85.1	83.8	87.0	87.3	85.7	87.8	88.1	86.9	86.1
Singapore	–	94.7	102.5	99.5	97.5	101.2	99.3	82.5	79.3	91.0	85.9	83.3	76.4	74.2	70.8	70.6
Taiwan	57.1	89.9	99.1	100.0	100.9	99.0	97.9	93.9	90.9	92.5	82.2	81.0	78.4	75.7	73.1	69.2
Belgium	83.0	96.1	105.7	101.2	99.6	97.6	97.9	99.9	97.9	101.9	103.0	103.5	101.2	101.5	101.4	102.3
Denmark	52.5	91.9	98.9	91.0	92.9	95.7	98.8	99.7	98.1	102.7	106.4	109.0	107.0	109.6	109.9	112.4
France	60.9	93.7	102.0	99.4	98.5	97.2	93.1	92.1	90.6	91.2	92.8	90.8	91.2	90.4	91.2	91.5
Germany	64.5	84.0	97.3	94.6	98.2	96.3	97.3	97.1	95.5	96.0	97.4	96.1	93.2	89.3	85.8	83.1
Italy	37.6	85.4	97.5	94.4	95.3	102.7	102.2	104.0	101.4	104.5	108.7	115.3	117.6	119.8	122.6	125.8
Netherlands	91.5	96.8	106.3	101.6	100.3	102.3	103.6	102.9	100.6	104.4	106.9	108.9	106.3	103.3	102.9	103.1
Norway	44.4	83.9	90.7	93.4	98.9	104.2	113.2	115.7	118.5	122.2	126.0	120.7	117.6	119.1	129.0	135.5
Spain	36.8	76.0	95.1	95.7	96.5	101.4	100.4	98.5	99.0	100.6	103.1	105.6	107.3	110.3	112.7	113.9
Sweden	54.9	104.8	103.9	96.6	95.8	96.6	94.7	89.4	86.9	93.8	89.1	86.1	79.9	77.8	73.2	76.3
United Kingdom	59.8	94.3	96.1	96.0	99.4	102.4	109.2	110.1	109.4	110.4	113.1	113.9	112.4	115.1	116.6	114.3
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.8	92.2	91.2
Canada	76.8	113.1	105.2	96.7	97.4	96.5	90.4	88.4	86.1	86.7	86.9	100.9	111.2	120.5	129.9	138.4
Australia	–	87.1	80.6	85.5	93.1	95.7	80.4	84.5	75.0	69.2	72.9	89.3	104.7	114.6	119.7	137.6
Japan	47.0	76.6	105.2	114.8	120.2	89.7	84.1	94.3	93.9	86.1	81.2	80.3	81.3	75.6	70.1	66.7
Korea, Rep. of	44.6	70.5	81.1	85.3	98.4	81.9	54.1	57.6	59.6	54.2	56.2	57.9	61.7	69.3	73.3	74.6
Singapore	–	73.7	89.4	91.9	97.0	96.0	83.7	68.6	64.8	71.6	67.6	67.4	63.7	62.9	62.8	66.1
Taiwan	43.6	91.8	103.0	103.8	104.6	94.5	80.2	79.8	79.9	75.1	65.4	64.6	64.5	64.7	61.7	57.9
Belgium	87.9	89.1	94.7	93.7	104.7	84.4	83.5	81.7	69.4	70.0	74.8	90.0	96.6	97.0	97.8	107.6
Denmark	54.1	86.2	88.4	83.1	96.2	84.0	85.5	82.7	70.3	71.5	78.2	96.1	103.7	106.0	107.3	119.8
France	73.7	88.0	92.1	91.7	101.0	85.2	80.7	76.5	65.2	63.7	68.4	80.2	88.5	87.8	89.3	97.8
Germany	53.4	78.2	88.5	87.8	103.2	83.5	83.2	79.6	67.8	66.1	70.8	83.7	89.2	85.5	82.9	87.6
Italy	67.7	110.0	95.6	90.4	90.2	93.0	90.8	88.2	74.6	74.5	81.9	104.0	116.5	118.8	122.7	137.5
Netherlands	77.7	89.6	96.4	94.1	105.4	88.4	88.0	83.9	71.1	71.5	77.4	94.3	101.2	98.4	98.9	108.1
Norway	58.1	86.6	82.6	85.5	100.8	95.0	96.8	95.7	86.9	87.8	101.9	110.1	112.7	119.4	130.0	149.4
Spain	65.0	94.4	94.5	90.5	98.0	87.6	85.1	79.9	69.6	68.6	74.2	91.1	101.6	104.5	107.8	118.9
Sweden	87.0	118.7	89.4	84.0	90.0	84.7	79.8	72.5	63.6	60.8	61.4	71.5	72.9	69.8	66.6	75.7
United Kingdom	89.1	107.8	92.5	94.3	100.5	107.4	116.0	114.1	106.3	101.9	108.9	119.3	132.0	134.2	137.7	146.7

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

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

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

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

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

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
[3] The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

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