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U.S. Department of Labor

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The Nation's underemployed in the "Great Recession" of 2007–09

also in this issue:

Reversals in the patterns of women's labor supply in the United States, 1977–2009

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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, December 1, 2010	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Third Quarter 2010
Friday, December 3, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for November 2010
Tuesday, December 7, 2010	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for October 2010
Tuesday, December 7, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for October 2010
Wednesday, December 8, 2010	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for September 2010
Friday, December 10, 2010	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for November 2010
Tuesday, December 14, 2010	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for November 2010
Wednesday, December 15, 2010	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for November 2010
Wednesday, December 15, 2010	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for November 2010
Friday, December 17, 2010	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for November 2010
Wednesday, December 22, 2010	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for November 2010

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MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

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The Labor Month in Review section of this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be posted to the BLS website soon.

November 30, 2010

The Nation's underemployed in the "Great Recession" of 2007–09

Data from the Current Population Survey show that the less educated, those in low-skilled occupations, and those in low-paying occupations had a higher incidence of underemployment during the 2007–09 recession; an examination of the U.S. income distribution reveals that underemployment is more concentrated among workers from lower income households

Andrew Sum
and
Ishwar Khatiwada

The Nation's labor markets were deeply affected by the deteriorating economic conditions that began in December 2007 and continued for the next 2 years. Some analysts have referred to this period as the "Great Recession" of 2007–09. Despite what appears to have been a technical end to the recession in the summer of 2009,[1] in the second half of that year labor market problems of workers continued to worsen. Both formal payroll and civilian employment levels continued to fall through the end of 2009, and the unemployment rate remained at or slightly above 10 percent in the last 3 months of the year.[2] Besides the high unemployment rate, underemployment has increased markedly over the past 2 years, driving up the Nation's overall labor underutilization rate, especially among teens and young adults, the less educated, Black and Hispanic men, and blue-collar workers.[3]

This article identifies and assesses changes in the size and demographic and socioeconomic composition of the Nation's underemployed workers during the course of the recession of 2007–09. Comparing recent trends in the numbers of underemployed workers with those in the previous three recessions (2001, 1990–91, and 1981–82) and over the entire 1994–2009 period, the article goes on to identify the magnitude of the losses in hours worked, weekly earnings, and aggregate annual earnings due to the rise in underemployment during the recession (through the fourth quarter of 2009). Although the growth in the national pool of underemployed workers has received some attention from labor market analysts and from the national and local media, little attention has been paid to who these underemployed workers are, what types of jobs they hold, and the size of their weekly hours and earnings losses. The analysis that follows seeks to overcome this absence of detailed information, because at no time over the past 30 years has underemployment been so big a problem. It begins with a review of the existing monthly measures of underemployment in the United States from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a national household survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Underemployment

The CPS, a national survey of some 60,000 households, is used to estimate the size of the U.S. civilian labor force and its employed and unemployed populations. Labor force data are collected from all household members of

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working age (16 years and older) in the civilian noninstitutional population.[4] On the basis of their answers to the labor force activity questions, respondents are assigned to one of the following three mutually exclusive categories: employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force. In November 2009, of the 236.7 million persons in the civilian noninstitutional population, approximately 153.5 million, or just under 65 percent, were active members of the civilian labor force (the employed and the unemployed). Of these labor force participants, 14.4 million, or 9.4 percent, were unemployed in November.[5]

The CPS labor force questionnaire also is used to collect detailed information on the characteristics of the jobs held by the employed, including their weekly hours of work, their hourly and weekly earnings, the occupations and industries in which they are employed, and the reasons they are working part time (less than 35 hours per week). The employed are classified into three groups on the basis of their hours of work and their reasons for working part time: the full-time employed (those working 35 or more hours per week), those working part time voluntarily, and, of prime focus in this article, *those working part time for economic reasons*, such as slack demand for work at their firm, poor business conditions, or an inability to find a full-time job. Members of this last group, who usually work part time but who want full-time jobs and are available for full-time work, will be called *underemployed* in what follows.[6] In November 2009, there were almost 8.9 million workers[7] who were categorized as underemployed. (See chart 1.) In the fourth quarter of 2009, the average number of underemployed workers per month was greater in both absolute and relative (percent of the employed) terms than in any previous quarter in the past 61 years.

Those persons *not* active in the labor force are asked an additional set of questions about their current desire for employment, reasons for not looking for work, recent job search activities, and availability for work. Those who then report to the CPS interviewer that they want a job are classified as members of the *labor force reserve*.[8] In its monthly report *The Employment Situation*, the Bureau of Labor Statistics presents a table showing the size of this group and refers to its members as "persons who currently want a job".[9] In November 2009, there were about 5.6 million individuals who were classified as members of the labor force reserve. A subset of the labor force reserve is the group consisting of those who are marginally attached to the labor force: persons who have looked for a job sometime in the past 12 months and who were available to take a job.[10] In November 2009, some 2.3 million individuals would have met the criteria for falling into the marginally attached group.[11] The group represented about 41 percent of the members of the labor force reserve in November. In a previous analysis by Sum and Khatiwada of the likelihood that members of the labor force reserve and the marginally attached would be looking for work the next year, only small differences were found in their future jobseeking behavior.[12]

The findings of the monthly CPS can be used to estimate the combined pool of unutilized and underutilized workers (the unemployed, the underemployed, and the labor force reserve) in any given month or calendar quarter of the year. Estimates of the size of each of these three groups from the November 2009 CPS are displayed in chart 1. None of the estimates shown are seasonally adjusted, because what is sought is the actual total number of individual workers experiencing one of these three labor market problems in a given month. In November 2009, there were an estimated 14.4 million workers who were unemployed, yielding a seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate of 9.4 percent. As noted earlier, almost 8.9 million more persons were underemployed, working part time for economic reasons but desiring full-time jobs. These individuals represented approximately 6.4 percent of the employed in the Nation in November. Finally, an estimated 5.6 million individuals were members of the labor force reserve, wanting a job at the time of the survey but not actively looking for one. The total pool of unutilized and underutilized workers was about 28.9 million, yielding a labor underutilization rate of 18.2 percent, the highest since the bottom of the deep recession of 1981–82.

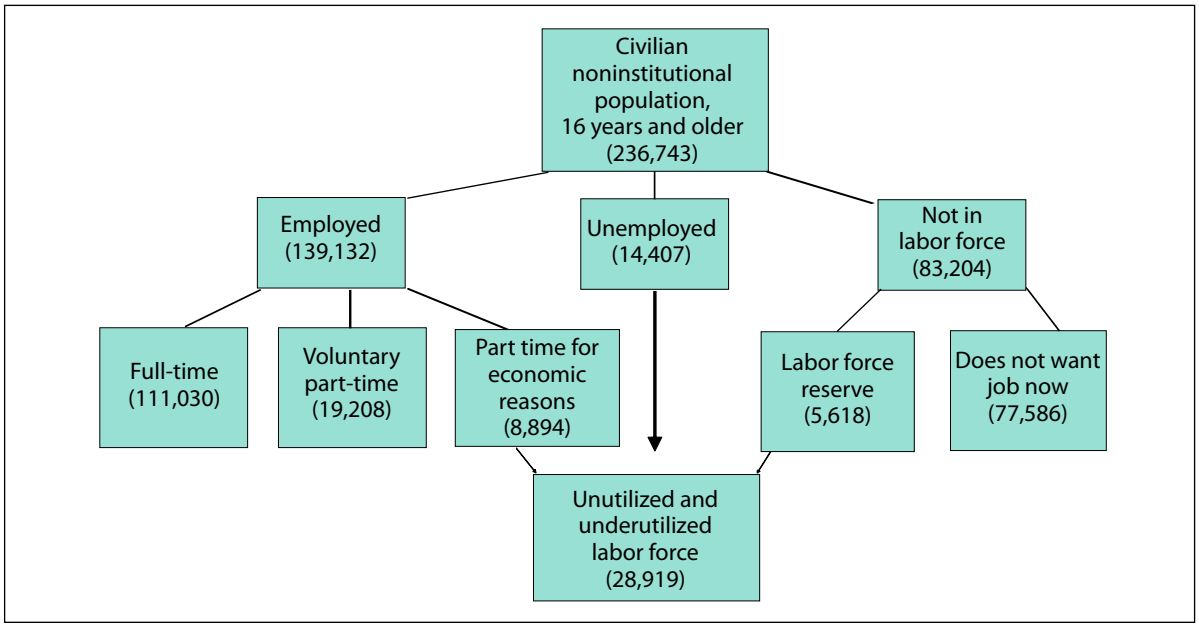
Trends and comparisons

The so-called Great Recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the official arbiter of business cycle dating in the United States. As the following tabulation shows, during October–November 2007, the 2-month period preceding the onset of the recession, the number of underemployed workers in the United States was estimated to be slightly more than 4.2 million:[13]

Period	*Number underemployed*
October–November 2007	4,201,000
October–December 2008	7,217,333
October–December 2009	8,907,333
Absolute change, 2007–09	4,706,333
Percent change, 2007–09	112

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the number of underemployed jumped substantially, to 7.2 million, after which it rose further, to 8.9 million, in the fourth quarter of 2009. The absolute increase in the pool of underemployed workers over this 2-year period was 4.7 million, and the percent increase

Chart 1. Using monthly national CPS data to identify the number of unemployed and underemployed workers and members of the labor force reserve in November 2009 (numbers not seasonally adjusted and in thousands)



was 112 percent. Both figures were the largest in the country in any 2-year period since the end of World War II.

The CPS collects information from the underemployed on their reasons for being underemployed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics then combines these reasons into two main categories: slack work or business at their current firm or an inability to find a full-time job. Just prior to the onset of the recession, about 64 percent of the underemployed identified slack work as the primary reason for being underemployed while close to 30 percent cited an inability to find a full-time job. The following tabulation presents the change in the number of underemployed persons in the United States, by reason for underemployment, between October–November 2007 and October–December 2009:[14]

Reason for underemployment	*October–November 2007*	*October–December 2009*	*Absolute change*	*Percent change*
Total underemployed	4,201,000	8,907,000	4,706,000	112
Slack work or business at current firm or in current industry	2,786,000	6,530,000	3,744,000	134
Could not find full-time work	1,163,000	2,158,000	995,000	86

Over the past 2 years, both groups of underemployed workers have increased their numbers substantially, but the absolute growth and the rate of increase were greater among those citing slack work at their firm or in the industry in which they work. These workers seemingly have jobs at which they usually would have worked full time, whereas those who said that they could not find full-time work appear to be in jobs for which part-time work is the norm. This is an important finding, because past research has shown that part-time workers typically receive far less training, both informal and formal, from their employers and receive a much lower rate of return in future wages from such work experience.[15] Indeed, one study suggests that young women (20–34 years) receive a zero rate of return from part-time work experience.[16]

To place the steep increases in the number of underemployed during the recent recession into perspective, the following tabulation compares growth in their numbers (not seasonally adjusted) in comparable 2-year periods over the previous three recessions, in 2001, 1990–91, and 1981–82 (note that the definition of underemployment in the years prior to 1994 was less rigorous than the current definition):

Recession	*Two months prior to recession*	*Two years later*	*Absolute change*	*Percent change*
2007–09	4,201,000	8,684,000	4,483,000	107
2001	3,606,000	5,098,000	1,492,000	41
1990–91	4,650,000	6,167,000	1,517,000	33
1981–82	4,176,000	5,859,000	1,683,000	40

Although the previous two recessions lasted for a shorter period than the most recent one (9 months in 2001 and 10 months in 1990–91), the tabulation shows that the number of underemployed continued to rise for nearly 2 full years after the official end of the recession in all three cases. In addition, in each of the three previous recessions, the number of underemployed rose by 33 percent to 41 percent over the 2-year period following the recession, compared with an increase of 107 percent in the recession of 2007–09. The latter rate of growth in underemployment is unprecedented.

Another way of identifying the severity of underemployment is to calculate its relative incidence during a given period. An estimate of the incidence of underemployment is given by the ratio of the number of persons underemployed to the number employed in a given period. As the following tabulation indicates, in October–November 2009 the incidence of underemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.3 percent, implying that between 6 and 7 of every 100 employed were underemployed (note that the published underemployment estimates for April–May 1983 and April–May 1992 were adjusted downward by 25 percent[17] in order to make them compatible with the definitions of the underemployed that have been used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1994):

Period	*Underemployment*	*Total Employment*	*Incidence of underemployment (percent)*
October–November 2009	8,684,000	139,110,000	6.3
January–February 2003	5,098,000	136,170,000	3.7
April–May 1992	4,625,000	118,082,000	3.9
April–May 1983	4,394,000	99,191,000	4.4

In November–December 2009, the incidence of underemployment rose further, to 6.6 percent. In the previous three recessions, the incidence of underemployment approximately 2 years after the beginning of the recession ranged from a low of 3.7 percent in the 2001 recession to a high of 4.4 percent in the 1981–82 recession. Clearly, the overall incidence of underemployment in the United States in October–November 2009 was substantially above its level in the previous three recessions.

Underemployment in the United States has been found to be cyclically sensitive over the past three decades. Under the BLS definition of underemployment that has been in place since 1994, the incidence of underemployment fell steadily from 3.8 percent in 1994 to 2.3 percent in 2000 as the national unemployment rate declined from 6.1 percent in 1994 to 4.0 percent at the end of the decade. (See chart 2.) During the recession of 2001 and the largely jobless recovery of 2002-03,[18] the underemployment rate rose to 3.4 percent, after which it fell back to 2.9 percent in 2006 following 3 consecutive years of job growth and declining unemployment. From 2007 on, however, the incidence of underemployment has more than doubled, rising to a new record high of 6.4 percent of the employed in the fourth quarter of 2009.

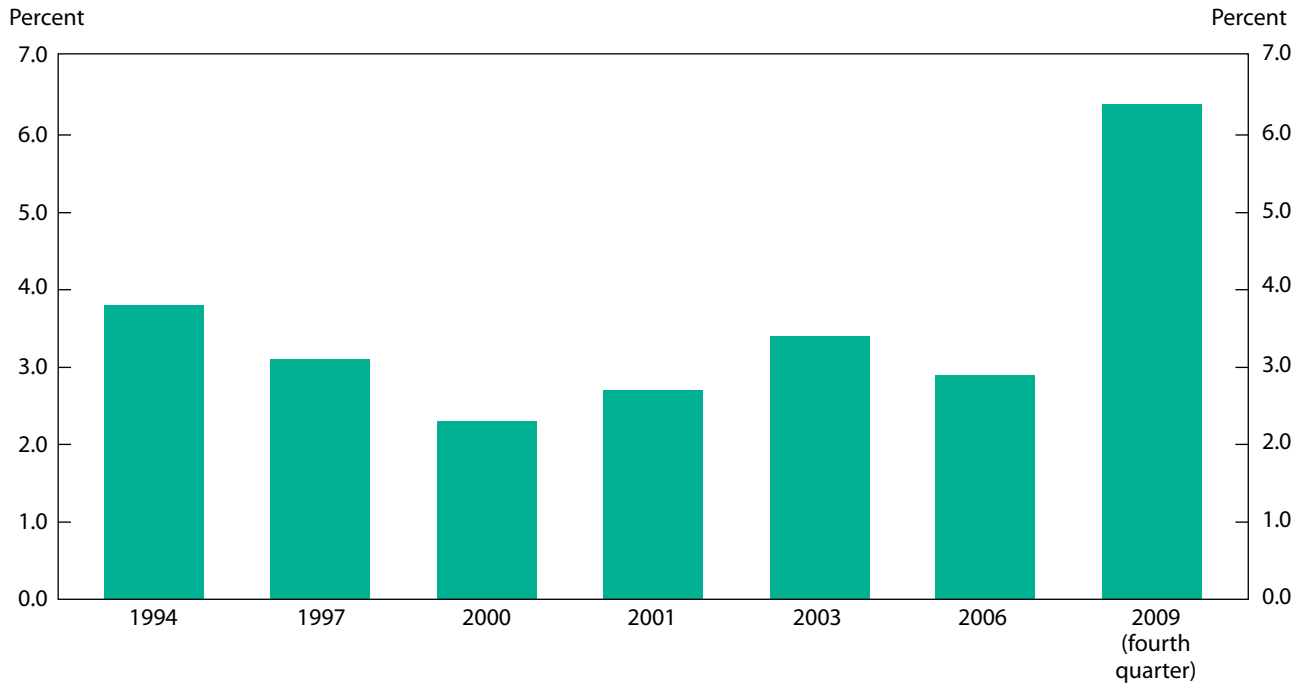
The sharp rise in the number of workers reporting being employed part time for economic reasons is due partly to reemployment difficulties that dislocated workers are having. Unemployed individuals who regain employment in the year after they were separated from their jobs frequently cite a reduction in hours relative to those worked on the job they previously held. A recent survey of the job search behavior and job-finding success of the unemployed found that 15 percent of the newly reemployed were working in a job that provided fewer hours than their former position did.[19] Another analysis of the employment status of reemployed dislocated workers in the United States in January 2008 revealed that 8.5 percent of the reemployed were working part time for economic reasons.[20] The underemployment rates of these reemployed dislocated workers varied by age, educational attainment, and race or ethnicity, and were considerably higher for younger workers (20–24 years) and the oldest workers (65 years and older); those without postsecondary college degrees, especially high school dropouts; Blacks and Hispanics; and many service and blue-collar workers, including construction and extraction workers. The underemployment rates of service and construction workers were in the 13.3-percent to 13.6-percent range, compared with 10 percent for production workers and 4 percent for professional and management-related workers.

The underemployed and the Great Recession

Knowledge of which workers have been most adversely affected by the steep rise in underemployment over the past few years is indispensable in gauging the economic impacts of underemployment on U.S. workers. To identify the incidence of underemployment among key demographic, educational attainment, and industrial and occupational groups of workers in the Nation, the findings of the CPS monthly household surveys for the October–December periods of 2007 and 2009 were analyzed. The data were then used to estimate changes in the incidence of underemployment for each of these groups over the preceding 2-year period.

Table 1 displays findings on the incidence of underemployment across sex, age, and racial or ethnic groups

Chart 2. Underemployment as a percent of total civilian employment in the United States, selected years, 1994 to fourth quarter 2009



of employed U.S. workers over the aforesaid 2-year period. For all employed workers combined, the incidence of underemployment more than doubled over the period, rising from 3.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007 to 6.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. Although men have experienced above-average rates of job loss and rising unemployment rates during the past 2-year period in question, both men and women encountered nearly identical rates of underemployment in the fourth quarter of 2009, 6.5 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively.

Workers in nearly every major age group and racial or ethnic group saw their underemployment rates more than double over the 2 years examined, but large differences remained across groups at the end of 2009. Young adults (20–24 years) and teenagers (16–19 years) faced the highest rates of underemployment; nearly 11 percent of employed 20- to 24-year-olds were underemployed. (See table 1.) The underemployment rates of workers other than young adults declined steadily with their age, falling to 7.7 percent for 25- to 29-year-olds, to below 6 percent for 35- to 54-year-olds, and to a low of 3.6 percent for those 70 years and older. The Nation's young adults were nearly 3 times as likely to be underemployed in the fourth quarter of 2009 as the oldest group of workers.

Underemployment rates also doubled for employed members of each racial or ethnic group over the 2-year period shown, but again, large disparities in the incidence of underemployment remained at the end of 2009. (See table 1.) Underemployment rates were lowest among Asians (4.7 percent) and White non-Hispanics (5.2 percent), rose to 7.5 percent for Black non-Hispanic workers, and peaked at 12.0 percent for Hispanics. Thus, Hispanic workers faced underemployment rates that were more than 2½ times as high as those of Asians and Whites. As will be revealed subsequently, the high share of Hispanic workers with no postsecondary schooling and the elevated incidence of underemployment faced by Hispanic workers with limited formal schooling are responsible for these large gaps in overall underemployment rates between Hispanics and their Asian and White non-Hispanic peers.

The incidence of underemployment among U.S. workers by their school enrollment and educational attainment is displayed in table 2. Employed adults 16 to 24 years old and still enrolled in school are identified separately from those in that age group who are employed but not enrolled in school.[21] Those young adults who are not enrolled in school and all adults 25 years and older were assigned to one of five educational attainment categories, ranging from those lacking a regular high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) certificate to those holding a master's or higher academic degree.

All seven educational attainment groups of workers

Table 1. Incidence of underemployment among employed workers 16 years and older, by sex, age, and race or ethnicity, October–December 2007 to October–December 2009

[In percent]

Category	October–December 2007	October–December 2009	Percentage-point change
All employed workers	3.0	6.4	3.4
Men	3.0	6.5	3.4
Women	2.9	6.4	3.5
Age, years			
16–19	4.9	9.4	4.5
20–24	5.2	10.6	5.4
25–29	3.7	7.7	4.0
30–34	2.9	6.7	3.8
35–44	2.5	5.8	3.3
45–54	2.5	5.6	3.1
55–64	2.3	5.2	2.9
65–69	2.4	4.6	2.2
70 and older	1.6	3.6	2.0
Race or ethnicity			
Asian	1.8	4.7	2.9
Black non-Hispanic	3.8	7.5	3.7
Hispanic	5.0	12.0	7.0
White non-Hispanic	2.5	5.2	2.7

shown in table 2 saw their underemployment rates more than double over the past 2 years, but the absolute percentage-point increases varied widely across the five educational groups not enrolled in school. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the incidence of underemployment ranged from a high of 16.4 percent among high school dropouts, down to 8.4 percent for high school graduates, and on to a low of 2.2 percent for those employed adults with a graduate school degree. In the fourth quarter of 2009, employed high school dropouts were 7.5 times as likely to be underemployed as their contemporaries with an advanced degree and high school graduates were 2.4 times as likely to be underemployed as their peers with a bachelor's degree. Gaps in underemployment rates across educational groups were greater than those for unemployment rates.

To afford a greater insight into how educational attainment influences underemployment rates for different demographic subgroups, a matrix of underemployment rates by educational attainment was constructed for each racial or ethnic group, for the five groups of workers not enrolled in school.[22] (See table 3.) For all four racial or ethnic groups, the incidence of underemployment fell steadily and strongly with their level of educational attainment in the fourth quarter of 2009. High school dropouts in each racial or ethnic group faced double-digit underemployment rates, with the underemployment rates for Black and Hispanic dropouts falling into the 17- to 19-percentage-point range. At the top of the educational distribution (those with a master's or higher degree), underemployment rates fell into the 1- to 3-percent range.

For each of the four racial or ethnic groups, employed high school dropouts were almost 6 to nearly 10 times more likely to face underemployment problems than their peers with an advanced degree. Across the 20 educational attainment and racial or ethnic groups, the incidence of underemployment ranged from lows of 1.2 percent and 2.2 percent among Asian and White advanced degree holders, respectively, to a high of 19.3 percent among Hispanic high school dropouts. The relative size of the difference between the incidence of underemployment among the top and bottom groups was 16 times.

The monthly CPS also collects information on employers of the workers, their types of businesses, and the occupational titles of the workers' jobs. This information was used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to assign the workers into 21 industrial sectors and 24 major occupational groups. Table 4 shows the underemployment rates of workers in the fourth quarters of 2007 and 2009 for the 7 industrial sectors with the highest and lowest underemployment rates in the fourth quarter of 2009, as well as for 7 selected other sectors (including both du-

Table 2. Trends in the incidence of underemployment among employed workers 16 years and older, by educational attainment, October–December 2007 to October–December 2009

[In percent]

Education group	October–December 2007	October–December 2009	Percentage-point change
High school students	0.6	2.1	1.5
College students	1.9	4.3	2.4
High school dropouts	7.4	16.4	9.0
High school graduates[1]	4.0	8.4	4.4
1–3 years of college[2]	2.7	6.0	3.3
Bachelor degree	1.5	3.5	2.0
Master's or higher degree	1.0	2.2	1.2
High school dropouts ÷ master's or higher degree	7.4	7.5	…
High school graduates ÷ bachelor's degree	2.7	2.4	…

[1] Including those who received a General Education Development (GED) certificate.
[2] Including those who received an associate's degree.

Table 3. Incidence of underemployment among employed workers 16 years and older, by educational attainment and race or ethnicity, October–December 2009 averages

[In percent]

Education group	Asian	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White non-Hispanic
High school dropouts	11.6	16.9	19.3	12.5
High school graduates[1]	7.7	9.2	12.8	7.2
1–3 years of college[2]	5.2	6.9	7.6	5.5
Bachelor's degree	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.3
Master's or hgher degree	1.2	1.8	3.2	2.2
High school dropouts ÷ master's or higher degree	9.7	9.4	6.0	5.7

[1] Including those who received a General Education Development (GED) certificate.
[2] Including those who received an associate's degree.

rable and nondurable manufacturing).

Underemployment rates rose in all 21 industrial sectors—indeed, at least doubling in all but 4 of them—over the 2-year period examined. Still, in the fourth quarter of 2009, large differences existed in the magnitude of underemployment across these industries. In the bottom 7 industries, the average (unweighted) underemployment rate was 2.6 percent, while the average underemployment rate at the top was 11.9 percent. The individual underemployment rates for these sectors ranged from lows of 1.1 percent and 1.3 percent for utilities and public administration, respectively, to highs of 13.6 percent in construction and 19.3 percent in private household work. Many of the industries with below-average underemployment rates experienced either below-average declines in employment (utilities, government) or increases in employment (educational services) over the past 2 years, while some of those in the top 7 industries (retail trade, construction) had above-average declines in employment. Yet, some industries, such as accommodation and food services, had much higher underemployment growth than would have been expected on the basis of their employment decline. Deep downsizing in manufacturing industries, in contrast, seems to have been accompanied primarily by layoffs rather than a large shift to underemployment.

The underemployment rates of workers in 24 major occupational groups in the fourth quarters of 2007 and 2009 also were calculated. Findings for the top 7 and bottom 7 occupational groups, as well as for 10 selected other occupational groups, are displayed in table 5. Workers in all 24 of these occupational groups saw their underemployment rates rise over the 2-year period studied, and the incidence of underemployment at least doubled for about two-thirds of the 24 groups.

At the end of the period, underemployment rates ranged widely across the occupational groups shown. The seven groups with the lowest underemployment rates had a mean (unweighted) rate of only 2 percent, compared with a mean of 11.6 percent for the top seven occupa-

Table 4. Incidence of underemployment among employed workers 16 years and older, by industrial sector of their employer, October–December 2009, seven lowest, seven highest, and selected other sectors

[In percent]

Industries	October–December 2007	October–December 2009	Percentage-point change
Seven lowest sectors			
Utilities	0.4	1.1	0.7
Public administration	.6	1.3	.7
Finance and insurance	.9	1.8	.9
Mining	.7	2.9	2.2
Educational services	1.7	3.6	1.9
Wholesale trade	1.7	3.6	1.9
Professional and technical services	1.8	3.8	2.0
Seven highest sectors			
Other services	3.3	8.1	4.8
Retail trade	3.5	8.5	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.8	8.7	3.9
Management, administration, and waste services	5.4	11.6	6.2
Accommodation and food services	6.6	13.3	6.7
Construction	5.9	13.6	7.7
Private households	8.0	19.3	11.3
Other sectors			
Durable goods manufacturing	1.4	4.0	2.6
Information	2.1	4.0	1.9
Health care and social services	2.2	4.6	2.4
Nondurable goods manufacturing	1.9	4.8	2.9
Real estate and rental	3.3	5.6	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	4.5	5.9	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	3.2	6.6	3.4

tional groups. Across individual occupational groups, the underemployment rates ranged from lows of 1.3 percent to 1.5 percent for protective service, computer and mathematical, and legal occupations to 14 percent to 15 percent for building and grounds cleaners, food preparation and serving, and construction and extraction occupations. Workers in the latter three occupations had underemployment rates 10 times as high as those in the bottom three groups. Overall, professional workers dominated the list of occupations at the bottom of the distribution while service and construction workers dominated at the top.

A separate multivariate analysis based on binary logit regression models of the underemployment status of U.S. workers employed in the fourth quarter of 2009 found that the probability of underemployment among men and women was significantly associated with their age, racial or ethnic group, educational attainment, and occupational attachment, as well as with the unemployment rate of the State in which they resided.[23] Younger workers (under 25 years), Blacks and Hispanics, recent immigrants, high school dropouts and high school graduates with no postsecondary schooling, many service workers, and blue-collar workers were significantly more likely to be underemployed, as were those living in States with above-average unemployment rates. The predicted probability of underemployment among four hypothetical women in the fourth quarter of 2009 ranged from a low of 1 percent among older White women with a master's degree in a management occupation and living in a State with a below-average unemployment rate to a high of 50 percent for a young Hispanic immigrant lacking a high school diploma and working in a food preparation occupation in a State with a high unemployment rate.

Table 5. Incidence of underemployment among employed workers 16 years and older, by occupational group, October–December 2009, seven lowest, seven highest, and selected other groups

[In percent]

Occupational group	October–December 2007	October–December 2009	Percentage-point change
Seven lowest groups			
Protective service	0.7	1.3	0.6
Computer and mathematics	.8	1.5	.7
Legal	.5	1.5	1.0
Life, physical, and social science	.9	2.2	1.3
Architecture and engineering	.7	2.3	1.6
Management	1.3	2.4	1.1
Business and financial operations	1.3	2.5	1.2
Seven highest groups			
Transportation and material moving	4.3	8.4	4.1
Farm, fishing, and forestry	5.3	8.5	3.2
Low–level sales	3.9	9.4	5.5
Personal care	5.2	11.3	6.1
Building and grounds cleaners	6.1	13.9	7.8
Food preparation and serving	6.8	14.6	7.8
Construction and extraction	6.5	15.1	8.6
Other groups			
Community and social service	.8	2.6	1.8
Health care practitioners and technicians	1.4	2.6	1.2
Education, training, and library	1.6	3.8	2.2
High-level sales	1.9	4.2	2.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2.0	4.6	2.6
Office and administrative support	2.2	4.7	2.5
Production	2.6	6.7	4.1
Security/crossing guard	4.1	6.0	1.8
Health care support	4.4	8.1	3.7
Arts, design, and entertainment	4.1	8.4	4.3

Weekly hours of work and hourly wages

Earlier, the underemployed were defined as those workers who are working part time (less than 35 hours a week) but who both want and are available for full-time work. The CPS labor force questionnaire collects data on actual weekly hours worked by the employed and their hourly or weekly wages.[24] How many hours do the underemployed actually work per week? How do their hours of work compare with those of the full-time employed in similar educational groups? An analysis of the findings of the October–December 2009 CPS addresses these questions.

The weekly hours of work of the underemployed varied considerably in the last quarter of calendar year 2009. The following tabulation, from the October–December 2009 CPS public-use files, shows that slightly under 10 percent of the underemployed worked less than 10 hours per week, another 19 percent worked from 10 to 19 hours, 39 percent worked between 20 and 29 hours, and the remaining one-third worked between 30 and 34 hours:

Weekly hours worked	*Percent of underemployed working those hours*
1–9	9.1
10–19	18.6
20–24	24.0
25–29	14.9
30–34	33.4
Median	24.0
Mean, underemployed	22.5
Mean, full-time workers	44.2

As the tabulation shows, the median number of weekly hours of work was 24 hours, the mean, 22.5 hours. In the fourth quarter of 2007, the mean was a slightly higher 23.3 hours. In contrast, the mean number of weekly hours of work among the full-time employed was 44.2 hours, nearly twice as high as that for the underemployed. Clearly, on average, underemployment generates a substantial loss in weekly hours of work and, hence, in the weekly earnings of those working part time for economic reasons. Their sharply reduced aggregate hours of work also lower the real output of the U.S. economy and increase the size of the gap between potential and actual output (gross domestic product, or GDP).

The mean number of weekly hours of work among the underemployed in the fourth quarter of 2009 varied modestly across educational groups. (See table 6.) Workers in 4 of the 5 education groups listed had between 22 and 23 mean weekly hours of work, while those with a master's or higher degree averaged just under 21 hours. On average, underemployed members of each educational group worked substantially fewer hours per week than their full-time peers. The gaps in mean weekly hours of work tended to rise with educational attainment, increasing from just under 20 hours for high school dropouts to more than 25 hours for those with master's or higher academic degrees.

The mean hourly earnings of the underemployed also were comparatively low, on average, and rose modestly with educational attainment up through the bachelor's degree level. (See table 7.) The mean hourly wages for all underemployed workers was $12.80. Among those not enrolled in school, mean hourly wages ranged from a low of $11.23 for high school dropouts, to $11.78 for high school graduates, to $14.35 for bachelor's degree holders, to a high of $21.46 for those with a master's or higher degree. Underemployed workers with a bachelor's degree made $3.12 more per hour than high school dropouts.

The mean hourly earnings of the underemployed were considerably below those of full-time workers, both overall and in each educational group. The mean hourly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers were $20.96, exceeding those of the underemployed by $8.16, or 64 percent. In each of the five education groups whose members were not enrolled in school, mean hourly earnings of the underemployed were anywhere from 88 cents to $11.82 below those of their full-time employed peers. Although part of these wage differentials are attributable to the higher mean amount of work experience among the full-time employed, a large number of the underemployed, especially bachelor's degree holders, seem to suffer from so-called malemployment, in which their jobs do not utilize the education and occupational skills that they possess. The weekly earnings losses from underemployment thus stem from both sharply lower weekly hours of work and lower hourly wages from being employed in less skilled, lower paying occupations.

Table 6. Gaps between mean number of weekly hours worked by full-time employed and underemployed persons, by educational attainment, fourth quarter, 2009

Education group	Full-time workers	Underemployed	Difference
All workers	44.2	22.5	21.7
High school dropouts	42.6	22.9	19.7
High school graduates[1]	43.6	22.8	20.8
1–3 years of college[2]	43.9	22.6	21.3
Bachelor's degree	44.7	22.0	22.7
Master's or higher degree	46.4	20.9	25.5

[1] Including those who received a General Education Development (GED) certificate.
[2] Including those who received an associate's degree.

Underemployment by household income

The preceding findings on the sharply higher incidence of underemployment among less educated workers, especially Black and Hispanic workers,[25] those in many lower skilled occupations, and those in lower wage occupations, suggest that underemployment tends to be more highly concentrated among workers from lower income households. To more rigorously assess the incidence of underemployment among workers in different household income groups, the findings about the household income distribution from the March 2009 CPS work experience and income supplement were combined with the findings about the distribution of the underemployed by their position in the household income distribution (classified by deciles) from the October–December 2009 monthly CPS surveys.

The March CPS survey questionnaire contains a work experience and income supplement that collects information on each working-age respondent's employment, annual earnings, and income experiences in the previous calendar year. The annual incomes, including cash transfers and property income, of all household members are combined to estimate the annual pretax money income of the household. Each household was ranked by the size of its annual income, and the cutoff points were calculated for

Table 7. Mean hourly wages of underemployed persons and full-time wage and salary workers, 16 years and older, by educational attainment, October–December 2009 averages

[In current dollars]

Education group	Underemployed	Full-time workers	Diffference
All workers	$12.80	$20.96	$8.16
High school students	7.07	8.20	1.13
College students	13.04	12.67	–.37
High school dropouts	11.23	12.11	.88
High school graduates[1]	11.78	16.67	4.89
1–3 years of college[2]	13.83	18.96	5.13
Bachelor's degree	14.35	26.17	11.82
Master's or higher degree	21.46	32.07	10.61

[1] Including those who received a General Education Development (GED) certificate.
[2] Including those who received an associate's degree.

each decile (10 percent) of the income distribution. The bottom decile included all households with annual incomes at or below $12,160, while the top decile comprised all households with pretax annual incomes above $133,300.

The monthly CPS labor force questionnaire asks the respondent to provide an estimate of the household's gross money income in the previous 12-month period. For this article, each person who was employed in the October–December 2009 period was assigned to the 2008 household income decile that came closest to matching that person's household income reported in the 2009 CPS interview.[26] The following tabulation displays the resulting estimates of the incidence of underemployment in each household income decile during the October–December period of 2009:[27]

Income decile	*Percent underemployed*
Lowest	20.6
Second	17.2
Third	12.7
Fourth	8.3
Fifth	6.1
Sixth	5.4
Seventh	4.4
Eighth	3.6
Ninth	2.5
Highest	1.6
Missing income	5.3

As the tabulation shows, the incidence of underemployment among the employed varied widely across the 10 household income deciles, falling steadily and steeply as the income position of the household improved. More than 20 percent of the employed in the bottom decile of the income distribution were underemployed, as were 17 percent of those in the second-lowest decile. The incidence of underemployment fell into the 5-percent to 6-percent range for those in the middle two deciles and declined to lows of 2.5 percent and 1.6 percent for workers living in households in the top two income deciles. The incidence of underemployment in the fourth quarter of 2009 was 13 times higher among those workers in the bottom income decile than among those in the top decile (20.6 percent, as opposed to 1.6 percent). These findings clearly reveal that the economic costs of underemployment are disproportionately borne by workers at the lower end of the income distribution; thus, underemployment contributes in an important way to the high and rising degree of income inequality in the United States.

Costs of underemployment

Empirical research on the size of the Nation's GDP gap since Arthur Okun's early work in the 1960s[28] has attempted to estimate the output losses associated with reduced hours of work as the economy moves away from full employment. The foregoing findings on the number of underemployed workers, their reduced mean weekly hours of work, and their hourly earnings can be combined to provide a set of estimates of the aggregate annualized earnings losses associated with the higher (excess) levels of underemployed U.S. workers in the fourth quarter of 2009. During that quarter, there were an estimated 8,907,000 underemployed workers per month in the United States, on average.[29] The mean number of actual weekly hours worked by this group of underemployed workers was estimated at 22.5 hours. During the same period, the full-time employed reported working 44.2 hours per week. The gap between the mean weekly hours of these two groups of workers was a sizable 21.7 hours per week. For every hour worked by the underemployed, the mean gross hourly wage was estimated to be $12.83, well below the average of the full-time employed. Multiplying the lost 21.7 hours of work by the $12.83 hourly wage yields an estimate of about $278 per week for the mean lost weekly earnings of the underemployed. This figure is equivalent to an estimated annualized loss in gross earnings of $14,456. Note that turnover in the ranks of

the underemployed during the year will cause the number of underemployed to substantially exceed 9 million for the year. (The preceding discussion assumes that turnover throughout the year will leave the mean weekly earnings loss unchanged.)

The aggregate annualized loss in gross earnings due to the excess level of underemployment in the fourth quarter can be generated by multiplying the $14,456 figure by the 4,706,333 excess number of underemployed workers. This excess level of underemployment represents the difference in the number of underemployed workers between the fourth quarters of 2007 and 2009, and yields an aggregate value of slightly more than $68 billion dollars in lost earnings. In addition to the lost gross earnings of the underemployed themselves, other losses to society include less payroll taxes paid by employers and lower nonwage compensation paid to the underemployed in the form of vacation pay, health insurance benefits, and pension contributions. The Social Security taxes paid by employers alone would account for another 7.6 percent of the lost gross earnings of the underemployed, and lost unemployment insurance taxes, disability contributions, and employee benefits would likely account for another 7.4 percent to 7.5 percent of their earnings. A conservative estimate is that the combined loss of payroll taxes and nonwage employer contributions would amount to about 15 percent of the gross pretax lost earnings of the Nation's underemployed. All told, the combined aggregate annualized earnings, payroll tax, and other nonwage compensation losses associated with higher levels of underemployment are an estimated $78 billion dollars.

Besides receiving sharply lower hours of work per week and lower weekly earnings, the underemployed are considerably less likely than their full-time employed counterparts to receive key employee benefits from their employers, such as health insurance and pension coverage.[30] Findings of the March 2009 CPS work experience and income supplement were used to generate estimates of the health insurance coverage of the underemployed and their receipt of health insurance and pension benefits from their employers. In 2008,[31] 27 percent of the underemployed reported receiving health insurance coverage from their employer. (See table 8.) The likelihood of such employer-financed coverage rose with the workers' level of formal schooling, up to the level of postsecondary schooling.

Sixty percent of the underemployed had some form of health insurance (not necessarily from the employer), including Medicaid and Medicare. Coverage rose steadily with the level of formal schooling: eighty-two percent of those with a master's or higher degree had health insurance, compared with 40 percent of high school dropouts. Twenty-eight percent of the underemployed reported that they were eligible for a pension plan at work. Again, the fraction reporting some pension coverage rose steadily with the level of schooling: thirty-nine percent of those with a postbaccalaureate degree participated in a pension plan, compared with 14 percent of high school dropouts.

Table 8. Health insurance coverage and pension plan coverage of the underemployed 16 years and older, by educational attainment, March 2009

[In percent]

Education group	Receives health insurance coverage from employer	Has some type of health insurance coverage	Has pension plan coverage
All workers	26.6	59.8	27.8
High school students or dropouts	17.8	40.2	14.4
High school graduates[1]	26.1	59.5	28.1
1–3 years of college[2]	31.3	67.5	32.2
Bachelor's degree	32.3	72.0	37.9
Master's or higher degree	33.0	82.4	39.4

[1] Including those who received a General Education Development (GED) certificate.
[2] Including those who received an associate's degree.
SOURCE: March 2009 CPS survey, public-use files, tabulated by authors.

Underemployed workers suffer other important losses, including less training provided by employers to part-time workers, a lower return to future wages from part-time employment today, and lower future earnings. Their lost earnings today reduce their consumption of goods and services, thereby holding down spending, output, and employment in other sectors of the economy. Also, their lower incomes and expenditures reduce their tax contributions to the Federal and State government in the forms of Federal and State income taxes, State sales taxes, and lower Social Security payroll taxes, thereby increasing Federal and State budget deficits. Finally, the lower income groups of underemployed workers especially are more likely to depend on in-kind transfers such as food stamps, rental subsidies, and Medicaid to support themselves and their families, thereby imposing fiscal costs on the rest of the taxpaying public. □

Notes

[1] The National Bureau of Economic Research, the Nation's arbiter of the beginning and ending dates of recessions, has designated the recent recession as having lasted from December 2007 to June 2009.

[2] For an overview of the labor market impacts of the Great Recession of 2007–09, especially on blue-collar workers and men, see "The Trap," *The Economist*, Jan. 16, 2010, p. 32; Katherine Klemmer, "Job availability during a recession: an examination of the number of unemployed persons per job opening," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–03 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2010); Andrew Sum, Paul Harrington, Ishwar Khatiwada, Joseph McLaughlin, and Sheila Palma, *The Deep Depression in Blue Collar Labor Markets in the U.S.: Their Implications for Future Economic Stimulus and Workforce Development Policies* (Boston, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, December 2009); and Andrew Sum, Allison Beard, Joseph McLaughlin, and Ishwar Khatiwada, *The Labor Market Impacts of the Great Recession of 2007–2009: Impacts on Unemployment and Labor Underutilization* (Boston, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, 2009).

[3] The term "labor underutilization" refers to a combination of problems associated with open unemployment, hidden unemployment, and underemployment. (The open unemployed are those who meet the official BLS definition of unemployment; the hidden unemployed are those persons who, at the time of the CPS, are not active in the labor force and who express a desire for immediate employment.) For a review of labor underutilization problems among teens, young adults, and older adults in the United States in recent years, see Andrew Sum, Ishwar Khatiwada, Joseph McLaughlin, and Sheila Palma, *The Lost Decade for Teen and Young Adult Employment in Illinois: The Current Depression in the Labor Market for 16–24 Year Olds in the Nation and State*, report prepared for the Chicago Alternative Schools Network (Boston, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, January 2010); and Sum, Beard, McLaughlin, and Khatiwada, *The Labor Market Impacts*.

[4] The CPS does interview members of some group quarters, such as college dormitories and boarding schools, but does not interview persons residing in institutions (for example, jails, prisons, or nursing homes), members of the Armed Forces, or the homeless.

[5] The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in November 2009. (See *The Employment Situation*: *November 2009*, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dec. 4, 2009).)

[6] The Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the definition of underemployment in 1994 with the introduction of a new labor force questionnaire. For a review of changes in the basic CPS labor force questions in 1994, including the revision in the procedures for estimating those persons employed part time for economic reasons, see John E. Bregger and Cathryn S. Dippo, "Overhauling the Current Population Survey: Why is it necessary to change?" *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993, pp. 3–9; and Anne E. Polivka and Jennifer M. Rothgeb, "Overhauling the Current Population Survey: Redesigning the CPS Questionnaire," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993, pp. 10–28.

[7] Not seasonally adjusted.

[8] In his 1979 book on the changing quality of jobs in the United States, Eli Ginzberg referred to this group of persons wanting jobs as the labor force overhang. (See Eli Ginzberg, *Good Jobs, Bad Jobs, No Jobs* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1979).)

[9] The CPS interviews a household eight times over a 16-month period. Those interviewed for the first time, say, in January 2009 will be reinterviewed in February–April 2009, dropped for 8 months, and then reinterviewed in January–April 2010. The job search behavior of the labor force reserve may then be tracked the next year.

[10] See *The Employment Situation*, table A-13 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2009). In a recent article, the marginally attached are described as those "who have simply given up looking" for work ("The Man Who Fell to Earth," *The Economist,* Jan. 23–29, 2010, p. 17.)

[11] The 2.3 million figure represents an increase of 1 million over the number of marginally attached in November 2007, right before the onset of the recession.

[12] See Andrew Sum and Ishwar Khatiwada, *Labor Underutilization Impacts of the Great Recession of 2007–2009: Variations in Labor Underutilization Problems Across Age, Gender, Race-Ethnic, Educational Attainment and Occupational Groups in the U.S., 2009 Fourth Quarter*, working paper (Boston, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, March 2010).

[13] The numbers of underemployed shown in the tabulation are not seasonally adjusted and are on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpsatab8.htm** (visited Nov. 19, 2010).

[14] The numbers of underemployed shown in the tabulation are not seasonally adjusted and are on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpsatab8.htm** (visited Nov. 19, 2010).

[15] For a discussion of this issue, see Andrew Sum, Neeta Fogg, and Garth Mangum, *Confronting the Youth Demographic Challenge* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University, Sar Levitan Center for Social Policy Studies, 2000); and Marta Tienda, V. Joseph Hotz, Avner Ahituv, and Michelle Bellessa Frost, "Employment and Wage Prospects of Black, White, and Hispanic Women," in Charles J. Whalen, ed., *Human Resource Economics and Public Policy* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2010), pp. 129–60.

[16] Tienda, Hotz, Ahituv, and Bellessa Frost, "Employment and Wage Prospects."

[17] Based on calculations from CPS questionnaire redesign tests, see Anne E. Polivka and Jennifer M. Rothgeb, "Overhauling the Current Population Survey: Redesigning the CPS Questionnaire," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993, pp. 10–28.

[18] Payroll employment in the United States did not begin to register steady growth until the fall of 2003, nearly 2 years after the official end of the recession in November 2001.

[19] See Debbie Borie-Holtz, Carl Van Horn, and Cliff Zukin, *No End in Sight: The Agony of Prolonged Unemployment* (New Brunswick, NJ, Rutgers University, John N. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development, May 2010).

[20] See Andrew Sum, Ishwar Khatiwada, and Mykhaylo Trubskyy, *The Dislocation Experiences and Post-Dislocation Employment and Weekly Earnings Outcomes of U.S. Workers, 2005–2007* (Boston, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, 2010). The report's findings are based on the January 2008 CPS supplement on dislocated workers.

[21] The monthly CPS questionnaire collects school enrollment information only from persons 16 to 24 years old. The October CPS contains a supplement that collects school enrollment information on all persons 3 years and older.

[22] As noted earlier, adult workers 25 years and older who were enrolled in college are included in the table.

[23] See Andrew Sum and Ishwar Khatiwada, with Sheila Palma, *Underemployment Problems in U.S. Labor Markets in 2009: Predicting the Probabilities of Underemployment for Key Age, Gender, Race-Ethnic, Educational, and Occupational Subgroups of U.S. Workers* (Boston, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, February

2010).

[24] Data on hourly or weekly earnings are collected only for wage and salary workers. One-fourth of the sample is used each month.

[25] Among both high school dropouts and high school graduates with no completed years of postsecondary schooling, the incidence of underemployment was considerably greater among Blacks and Hispanics than among Asians or White non-Hispanics in the fourth quarter of 2009. Racial and ethnic gaps in underemployment were much smaller for the most well educated.

[26] Monthly CPS data on household income are reported in categorical form by the respondent, rather than calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau by adding all money incomes reported by each household member.

[27] Note that the employed are not distributed proportionately across the 10 household income deciles: a below-average number of employed persons populate the bottom two deciles, an above-average number the higher deciles.

[28] See, for example, Arthur M. Okun, *The Political Economy of Prosperity* (New York, W. W. Norton and Company, 1970), in which the author discusses his earlier work on estimating the GDP gap in the 1960s; and Alan L. Sorkin, *Monetary and Fiscal Policy and Business Cycles in the Modern Era* (Lexington, MA, Lexington Books, 1988).

[29] The figures that follow in this paragraph and the next are not seasonally adjusted.

[30] Similar findings appear to apply to paid sick leave in the United States. (See, for example, James Warren, "Cough if You Need Sick Leave," *Bloomberg Business Week*, June 7–13, 2010, p. 33.)

[31] In the March 2009 CPS supplement, the questions on health insurance and pension coverage are asked of the longest job held during the past year.

Reversals in the patterns of women's labor supply in the United States, 1977–2009

Despite strong increases in women's labor force participation—especially among married women with children—in the 1980s, and somewhat less strong increases in the 1990s, the first decade of the twenty-first century has seen declines across the board; these have been especially marked among single women, women with no children, and women with more than 16 years of education

Diane J. Macunovich

Most analyses of women's labor force participation in the past 15 years or so have focused on married women. The labor force participation rate of this group increased dramatically in the 1970s and 1980s, as reported by Marisa DiNatale and Stephanie Boraas,[1] and Chinhui Juhn and Simon Potter,[2] among many others. But the labor force participation of married women—especially those with children—increased only marginally in the 1990s, and began to decline toward the end of that decade. For married women with children, for example, the rate increased from 39.7 percent in 1970 to 66.3 percent in 1990, but then to only 70.6 percent in 2000; the rate was 69.3 percent in 2007. For married mothers with infants, the rate peaked in 1997, at 59.2 percent, and declined to 53.5 percent by 2005.[3]

The decline in married women's labor force participation in the last decade has been chronicled anecdotally in the popular press, where reporters tend to refer to it as the "opt-out revolution."[4] Claudia Wallis noted that opting out appears to occur more often among professional and managerial women, for whom "higher incomes permit more choices."[5] Similarly, Katharine Bradbury and Jane Katz found that declines in labor force participation were highest among highly educated women and married women with young children and high-earning husbands.[6] Opting out is also evidenced by Linda Hirshman's survey of women whose marriages were reported in *The New York Times*, which showed that "half the wealthiest, most-privileged, best-educated females in the country stay home with their babies rather than work in the market economy."[7] Similarly, Claire Shipman and Katty Kay suggest that a revolution is occurring among professional women in which employers accede to more flexible work schedules for working mothers.[8]

Such a revolution seems to be consistent with other observed trends. Using the results of four large social surveys covering the years 1976–98, Arland Thornton and Linda Young-DeMarco found that, compared with young Americans in the 1970s, "young Americans in the 1990s were more committed to the importance of a good marriage and family life."[9] They found that agreement with the statement that there are "more advantages to being single than married" declined from 23 percent among women and 34 percent among men in 1980, to 11 per-

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cent and 12 percent, respectively, in 1993. They concluded that, "although marriage became more optional and was perceived as more restrictive between 1957 and 1976, these trends do not seem to have continued into the 1980s and 1990s." And Saul D. Hoffman, looking at female labor force participation between 1984 and 2004, found that, while fertility among 20- to 24-year-olds fell by 3.3 percent between 1993 and 2004, fertility rose by 20 percent for women aged 30–34 and by 44 percent for women aged 35–39.[10] He found that, whereas single women with children were more likely to work in 2004 than in 1984, married women with children were less likely to do so. DiNatale found that workers in 1999 were more likely to prefer alternative work arrangements (contract, on-call, or temporary work) than workers in the mid-1990s.[11]

But more recent work, such as that of Joan C. Williams, objects to the notion that opting-out is a voluntary phenomenon. Her work documents many cases in which women have been "pushed out by workplace inflexibility, failures of public policy [the lack of adequate childcare], and workplace bias," referring even to some of the women mentioned in Lisa Belkins' earlier "opting-out" article.[12] Williams maintains that opting out arises from "systemic discrimination" rather than from mothers' own choices. Wallis states, ". . . a reluctant revolt is under way. Today's women execs are less willing to play the juggler's game."[13] Still, Williams states that "highly educated women are more—not less—likely to remain in the labor force than other women."

Heather Boushey maintains that the notable declines in the labor force participation of mothers with children are due largely to cyclical economic conditions, with women becoming unemployed in the 2001 recession and choosing to become "discouraged workers" who stay at home with children rather than search for elusive employment.[14] This hypothesis is hard to justify, however, in light of the fact that women's labor force participation rates began to decline before 2000. For women aged 25–34 the decline began in 1998 or 1999, whereas for women aged 35–44, it began in 1997. For women with children under age 3, it began in 1998.[15] In addition, Boushey's claim is contradicted by evidence from survey data reported by Louise Story, who found that young women at elite colleges "say they have already decided that they will put aside their careers in favor of raising children."[16] Similarly, James P. Vere, using a cohort analysis rather than a time-series analysis, found that "the women of Generation X are not only having more children than women from the baby boom generation but are also supplying fewer hours to the labor market."[17] He found that this phenomenon appears not to be simply an effect of timing, since the mean number of children that these women reported they desire was 34 percent larger than the mean number of children that women born in 1956 or 1957 reported desiring when they were the same age. Vere states that, "if the trends reflect differences across cohorts, then the recent decline in female labor force participation in the United States is only the tip of the iceberg, and female labor force participation will fall even further as women of the baby boom generation—now in their 40s and 50s—retire from the labor force."

Williams emphasized that the trend of opting out—whatever its causes—has been misrepresented because many of these women work fewer hours when they return to the labor force: "Women who work part time [in the United States] earn 21 percent less per hour than full timers. . . . On average, people who work 44 hours per week in the United States earn more than twice what those working 34 hours per week earn."[18] And she cited a study by the Wharton Center for Leadership and Change which found that, "while 70 percent of those surveyed reported feeling positive about their decisions to leave the labor force, 50 percent felt 'frustrated' when they tried to return to work, and 18 percent became 'depressed.'" In addition, Golden reported that, in order to obtain flexible work schedules, women must often accept either an increase in working hours, an evening shift, or a switch to part-time status.[19] Accepting one of these choices can often entail considerable hardship.

Thus, it is important to use data that are as comprehensive as possible to study the trend of opting out. What are its long-term implications? According to its intermediate projection, the Board of Trustees of OASDI expects that the overall women's labor force participation rate will increase from the 2007 level of 59.3 percent to a level of 60.4 percent by 2083.[20] This projected increase implies a continued increase in the participation rate of married women, so it is important to examine recent trends to try to determine underlying causation. Do the most recent declines signify the beginning of a trend—or are they simply, as some have speculated, a temporary effect brought on by the business cycle?

There have been a number of studies that have examined econometrically the rise in women's labor force participation before 2003 but have not discussed possible changes occurring after the mid-1990s. Francine Blau and Lawrence M. Kahn used Current Population Survey (CPS) data to focus primarily on the elasticity of hours worked by women aged 25–54 with respect to their own wages and the elasticity with respect to their husbands' wages,

finding a sharp decline from the 1979–81 period to the 1989–91 period that attenuated during the 1990s.[21] They also found a pronounced rightward shift of the labor supply function in the 1980s, but little change in the 1990s. In addition, Blau and Kahn's research indicates that the increase in hours worked that occurred during the 1990s was smaller than that which occurred during the 1980s. They indicated that little of this slowdown in the growth of hours worked could be traced to a change in wages, since real wages actually increased in that decade.

Bradley T. Heim also used the CPS and examined elasticity of labor force participation among married women aged 25–55 between 1979 and 2003, finding declines in elasticity similar to those found by Blau and Kahn.[22] But like Blau and Kahn, Heim did not specifically note differences that occurred in the late 1990s. His graphs of annually estimated elasticity of labor force participation with respect to income, however, indicate a slight increase in the absolute value of the elasticity that began in the late 1990s, suggesting that women in this period became more responsive to changes in their nonlabor income (typically the husband's income, which Heim included in his nonwage income category). If women did become more responsive to changes in their nonlabor income, it would suggest that declines in participation in this period were driven at least in part by increases in husbands' wages.

Heim also attempted to estimate the proportion of each measured change in elasticity that was due to simple changes in the demographic characteristics of the women in the samples, that is, changes in the age composition of the sample as baby boomers aged, changes in education levels, or changes in the number of children. He found that, in fact, the declines in elasticity would have been even greater had demographic characteristics not shifted. Thus, the changes in elasticity must be due to something other than demographic factors.

Interestingly, Kelly Bishop, Bradley Heim and Kata Mihaly conducted a similar type of analysis for single women and found similar declines in elasticities between 1979 and 2003—and here again, the elasticity of participation with respect to income showed a slight increase in absolute value in the late 1990s.[23] In addition, the elasticity of hours worked with respect to income also showed a slight increase in that period.

Three studies—by Julie L. Hotchkiss, Heather Boushey, and Saul D. Hoffman—focus specifically on the change in labor force participation that has occurred since the mid-1990s. Hotchkiss used CPS data for all women aged 25–54 between 1975 and 2005, and found that in the 2000–05 period the positive effect of education on labor force participation declined, and that the negative effect of unemployment on labor force participation declined as well. She calculated that, even if the unemployment rate had remained at its prerecession level, women's labor force participation "would still be significantly lower [in 2005] than it was in 2000."[24] Her findings appear to contradict those of Boushey, who found that "the business cycle penalty is significantly greater in 2004 than in 2000 for all educational groups except for women with advanced degrees and either young or older children and women with less than a high school degree and any children."[25] Hotchkiss found that the greatest contributor to the observed decline in women's labor force participation between 2000 and 2005 was "unobservables," which by definition cannot be identified or forecast.

Boushey, using the logit function on data on women aged 25–44 in CPS outgoing rotation groups[26] from the 1984–2004 period, focused on the possible effect of the presence of children on women's labor force participation during this period and found a declining "child penalty." Further analysis led Boushey to hypothesize that the decline in labor force participation rates during this period was a result of the 2001 recession; however, this hypothesis results from the use of year dummies rather than actual unemployment rates. And as pointed out earlier, this supposition does not explain why the decline began, for nearly all groups, before 2001. Boushey's finding is supported to some extent by Hoffman, who, in one of his models, used the same data and specification as Boushey. He also found a decreasing negative effect over time of children on mothers' labor force participation.[27]

However, when marriage–year interaction terms were added to Boushey's specification, Hoffman found that, although the negative effect of marriage declined from 1984 through 1993, it then increased from 1993 to 2000 and again from 2000 to 2004. Hoffman calculated that, by 2004, the negative effect of marriage was nearly as large as it had been in 1984, even after controlling for the year. Neither Boushey's nor Hoffman's analysis included any controls for income or wages.

In addition, Hoffman added marriage–child interaction terms for specific years, in both ordinary least squares and logit formulations, to Boushey's regressions in order to differentiate the effect of children on married women and the effect of children on single women in each year. He found that in 1984 the negative effect of children on married women's labor force participation was 15.5 percentage points lower than it was on single women's labor force participation. He then found a decreasingly negative effect of children on single women's participation from

1984 through 2004, to the point that children had virtually no effect on their participation by 2004.

However, Hoffman calculated that, although the effect of children on married women actually turned from negative to positive between 1984 and 1993 in the ordinary least squares formulation, it turned negative again between 1993 and 2000 and then remained around the same level through 2004. The logit estimates follow the same pattern and show, from 1984 to 2004, a net change in the effect of at least one child on the probability of a married woman being in the labor force of over 15 percentage points (from –25.6 percent to 41.2 percent, with all other variables held constant). As Hoffman points out, these results are similar to those found by Cohaney and Sok[28] for mothers with infants.

Although Hoffman's aforementioned results describe the effect of all children under age 18, Hoffman also considered separately the effect of children 0–5 and that of children 0–2. He found that the results for 2000 and 2004 were even more pronounced for this group, with married mothers with children 0–2 years of age 12.2 percentage points less likely to be in the labor force than their counterparts were in 1989. However, as mentioned earlier, Hoffman's analysis excluded controls for income and wages.

The question that arises, then, is what has happened since 2004? There are now CPS data that go through 2009, and by Hoffman's methods, these data suggest that, beginning around 2004, women's labor force participation rates leveled off or even increased slightly. Hoffman's results indicated that more change occurred from 1993 to 2000 than from 2000 to 2004. Were the effects measured in these studies simply one-time occurrences, or have they persisted? And did these analyses provide spurious results because of the lack of controls for income and wages?

Trends in women's participation rates

Given the varied pictures of women's labor force participation presented in the literature to date, it is worth examining trends in their participation by marital status, education level, and presence of children. To do this, this article presents detailed breakdowns of March data from the CPS for women aged 25–54 in the years 1977–2009.

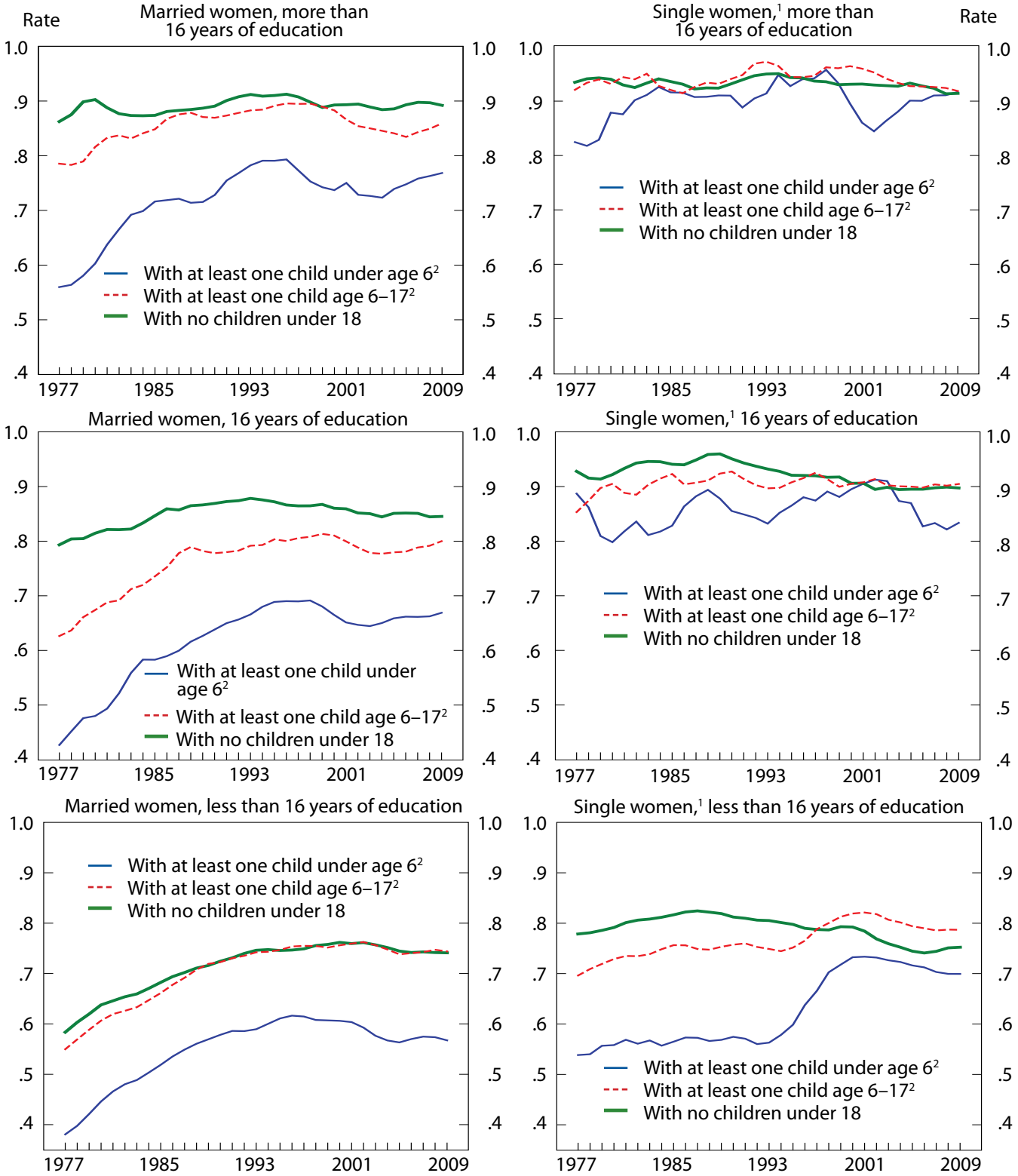
Chart 1 displays labor force participation rates by marital status,[29] level of education, and presence of children for women aged 25–54. The graphs on the left side present the data for married women, who have been the focus of virtually all of the recent literature. There one can see declines in the participation of women with children beginning as early as the mid-1990s, and one can see that the declines are the most pronounced for women with more than 16 years of education. These declines appear to be the ones that triggered the various articles in the popular press about professional women moving to the "Mommy track." For married women with at least 16 years of education who have children, the trend continued past the year 2000 but then reversed; however, for those with less than 16 years of education and with children under age 6,[30] the decline has proceeded nearly unabated. There has even been some decline beginning in the early 1990s among married women with 16 years of education and no children under age 18.

That decline in the labor force participation rate among women with no children under 18 has been even more pronounced for single women, a phenomenon that is visible in the panels on the right side of chart 1. Since the late 1980s, single women with no children and less than 16 years of education have experienced a decline of 7.2 percentage points, those with 16 years of education have experienced a decline of 6.2 percentage points, and those with more than 16 years of education have experienced a decline of 3.6 percentage points. For single women with children under 6, those with 16 years of education or more also have shown a decline in participation, but there has been a rebound among those with more than 16 years of education that began around 2002. Women with children and with less than 16 years of education exhibited marked increases in participation that began around the mid-1990s and may have been strengthened by welfare reform, but their rates have declined by about 3.5 percentage points since the turn of the century. On the whole, the picture has been one of decline in labor force participation for all single women, a decline that, for a number of groups of single women, began as early as the late 1980s or early 1990s.

Although the patterns in chart 1 are notable, there are also many substantive trends that underlie those patterns. Charts 2 and 3 examine some of these trends more closely, looking at single and married women by education level and age group. Chart 2 examines women with children under age 6, whereas chart 3 looks at women without any children under 18.

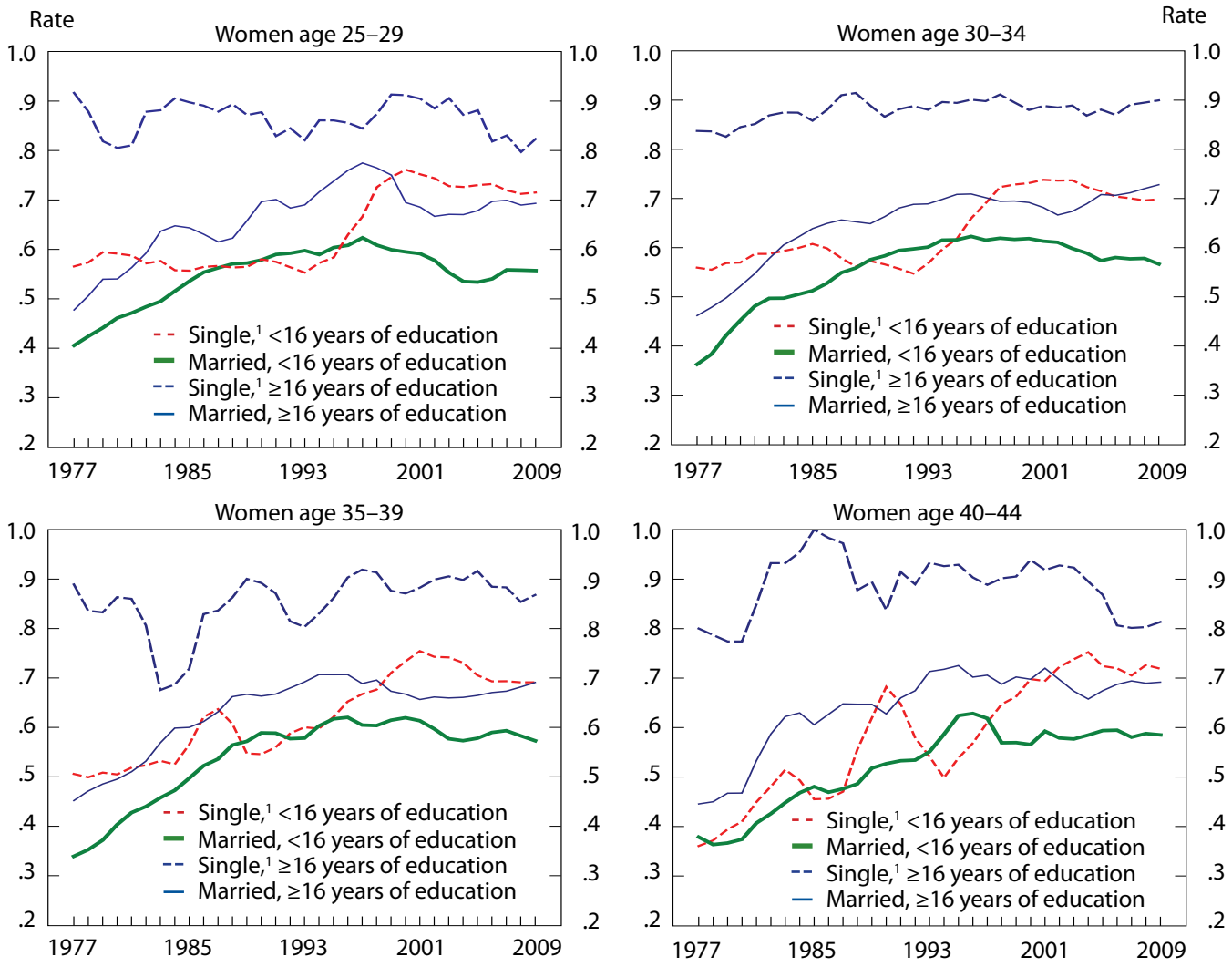
Some of the most substantial movements in chart 2 in the past 10 or 15 years have been among women aged 25–29 with children under 6. Within this demographic, the labor force participation rate has declined for single women with at least 16 years of education (by over 9 percentage points), married women with at least 16 years of education (by nearly 7 percentage points), married

Chart 1. Labor force participation rates of women age 25–54, by marital status, level of education, and presence of children, annual data, 1977–2009



[1] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.
[2] All women who have both a child under age 6 and a child age 6–17 are placed in the "under age 6" category.
NOTE: There are some data in the chart that are not statistically significant.

Chart 2. Labor force participation rates of women age 25–54 with at least one child under age 6, by age, marital status, and level of education, annual data, 1977–2009



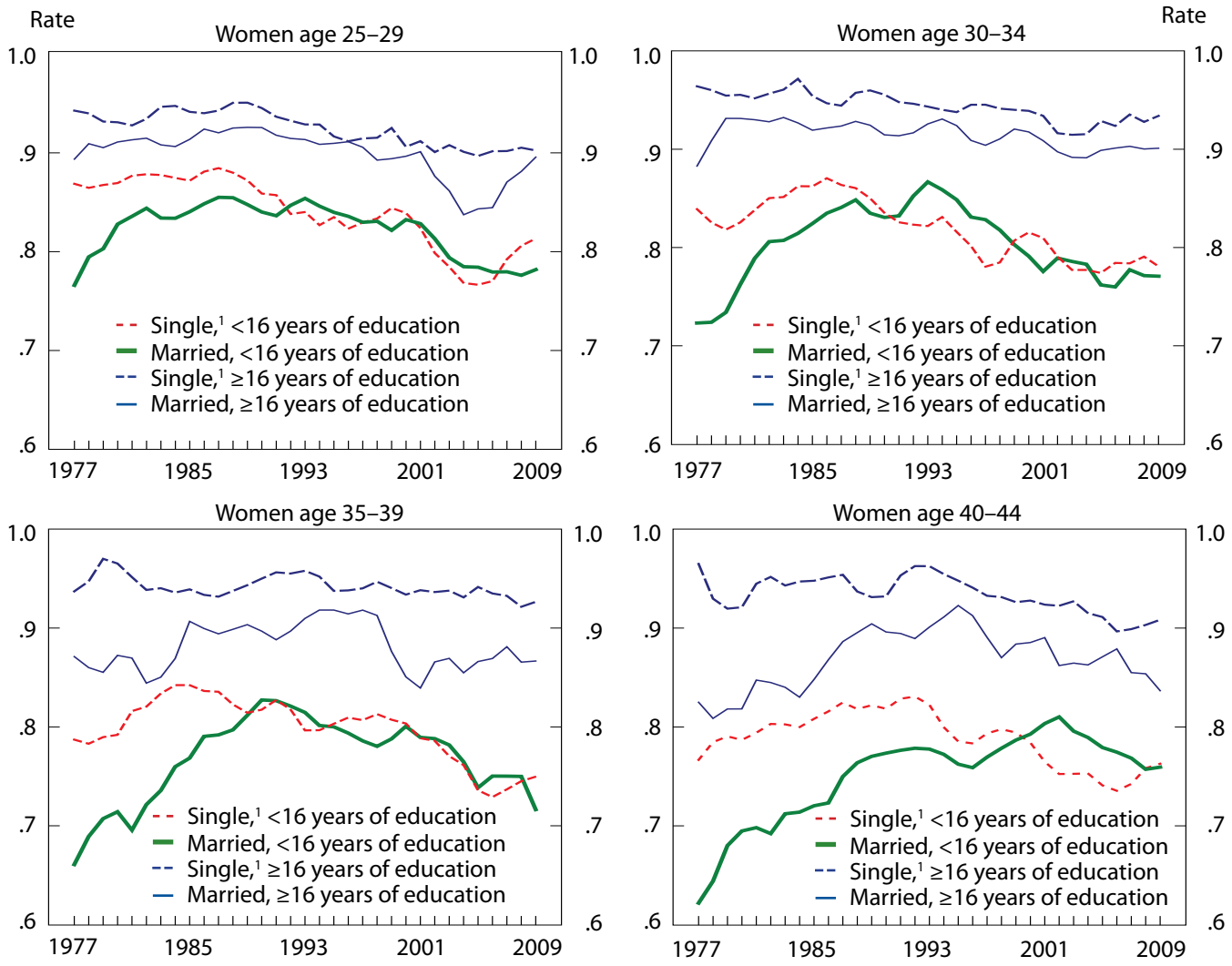
[1] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

NOTE: There are some data in the chart that are not statistically significant.

women with less than 16 years of education (by over 8 percentage points), and single women with less than 16 years of schooling (by nearly 3 percentage points). In addition, the rate declined among single women aged 40–44 with at least 16 years of education (by over 12 percentage points). The rates for women aged 30–34 with less than 16 years of education and children under 6 also have declined marginally. The trend among single college graduates aged 40–44 that appears in chart 2 corresponds with that in the many recent articles about older women with young children withdrawing from the labor force, although those articles tended to focus almost exclusively on married women. And those articles appear not to have shown the trend of decline during the past several years among 25- to 29-year-olds with children younger than 6: this is a notable trend that may signal a shift in behavior for this cohort.

Perhaps the most surprising results are presented in chart 3, however, which looks at women without any children under 18. Here we see declines—most extending back to the early 1990s or even late 1980s—among all groups based on education, marital status, and age, except for college graduates aged 35–39. The trends in these graphs seem to contradict the hypothesis that children are

Chart 3. Labor force participation rates of women with no children under age 18, by age, marital status, and level of education, annual data, 1977–2009



[1] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

NOTE: There are some data in the chart that are not statistically significant.

the reason for women's withdrawal from the labor force.

Accompanying these marked changes in labor force participation was a notable increase in the number of children from the 1999–2001 period to the 2007–09 period for almost every group. The figures for mean number of children can be seen in tables A-2 and A-3 of the appendix, which show an increase of 7.7 percent in the number of children under age 6 for married women and an increase of 15.5 percent in the same measure among single women. In some subgroups, the increase was much more marked. This was particularly so among women with more than 16 years of education: married women's number of children under 6 increased by 24.9 percent between 1999–2001 and 2007–09, and single women's number of children aged 6–17 increased by 29.6 percent in the same period. For single women with 16 years of education, the number of children under 6 increased by 27.9 percent from 1999–2001 to 2007–09.

Data and method

The objective of this study is to examine trends econometrically as an update to the Blau and Kahn study,[31] which estimated the elasticity of hours worked with respect to

wages for married women and found a trend of decline between 1979–81 and 1999–2001. As mentioned earlier, Blau and Kahn found evidence of a sharp rightward shift of the labor supply function for married women during the 1980s. They modeled annual hours worked in three 3-year groupings—1979–81, 1989–91, and 1999–2001—by use of March data from the CPS for married women aged 25–54 with spouse present, including wage data from the women's spouses.

The analysis presented in this article draws on March CPS data for all women aged 25–54, and for the husbands of those married with spouse present. The Blau and Kahn 3-year groupings were used, and data from the 2007–09 period were added to provide a more up-to-date 3-year grouping. In addition, this analysis includes the 1984–86 period in order to better examine trends from the 1980s, when female labor force participation was increasing at the fastest rate, before the declines seen in charts 1–3.

The analyses presented here examine not just married women with spouse present, but also single women—a group that has been defined in this article as comprising divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent. Single women are included because of the notable trends observed for them in charts 1–3. Both groups—single women and married women, including husbands—exclude those in the military, the retired, and those with allocated[32] hours or weeks worked. March-supplement weights were used throughout the analysis, with the weights divided by the sum of weights in each year in order to ensure that each year in a 3-year grouping received equal weight. Summary statistics for the data used are presented in the appendix of this article.

The model estimated was

$$H = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln W_w + \beta_2 \ln W_h + \beta_3 I + \mathrm{B}'X + u\,, \tag{1}$$

where H is annual hours worked (including those with zeroes); W_w is the woman's own (instrumented) wage; W_h is the husband's (instrumented) wage, which is excluded from the equation for single women; I is nonwage income, which comprises interest, dividends, and rent; and X is a vector of control variables. The control variables include age, age squared, four education dummies, three race dummies—for the wife and the husband in the married women's equation, and for the woman only in the single women's equation—number of children under age 6, number of children aged 6–17, two year dummies, eight region dummies, and two indicators of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) status.

The method employed in this article comprised three steps. In the first, hourly wages were calculated—in 2008 dollars by use of the Consumer Price Index—as total annual wage and salary income divided by annual hours worked, with the latter calculated as the number of weeks worked times the usual number of hours worked per week in the previous year. The annual wage and salary income was multiplied by a factor of 1.45 if topcoded, as it was in Blau and Kahn's study. The hourly wage was imputed for those with no reported wage, the self-employed, and those whose calculated wage fell outside the range of $2.50–$250 in 2008 dollars (again following Blau and Kahn). The imputation process was based on separate regressions of the natural logarithm of the wage (henceforth, "logwage") for those with less than 20 weeks worked and those with 20 or more weeks worked, separately for men, married women, and single women. That is, it was assumed, as in Blau and Kahn, that wages should be imputed on the basis of the reported wages of groups of people with similar numbers of weeks worked. As was the case in the Blau and Kahn study, the regressions included age and age squared, two year dummies, four education dummies, three race dummies, eight region dummies, and indicators for "central city" and "other MSA."

In the second step, with the women's and their spouses' wages treated as endogenous, wages were instrumented by regressing logwage on age and age squared, four education dummies, three race dummies, eight region dummies and the two indicators for MSA status. In addition, following on Blau and Kahn, a series of dummy variables representing wage deciles was included, which served as excluded instruments in the final hours equations. As indicated in Blau and Kahn, use of the deciles "corrects to some degree for measurement error in the wage" (p. 406).

The third step involved calculating estimates with the aforementioned equation, the results of which are presented in table 1. This equation was treated as a weighted instrumental variables linear model. However, two alternative methods were tested, for sensitivity. In the first, as in Blau and Kahn, a median regression was estimated in order to take account of the fact that, with higher levels of labor force participation, many women might be constrained to a standard work week. A regression at the median removes this constraint. The results of that median regression for married women are presented in table 2. The second alternative method was based on that of Heim,[33] who used the Heckman method, estimating an inverse Mills ratio to be included in a logwage regression, to produce an estimated logwage to be included along with the inverse Mills ratio in a regression for hours

Table 1. Instrumental variables estimates for women age 25–54, by marital status, selected years, 1979–2009 (dependent variable is annual hours worked, with zeroes included)

Measure	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1999–2001	2007–09
Married women					
Natural log of own wage	509.4	638.7	645.0	346.3	395.6
	(10.62)	(10.14)	(10.14)	(11.76)	(10.55)
Natural log of husband's wage	–285.9	–272.5	–259.7	–179.3	–208.0
	(9.67)	(9.39)	(9.88)	(11.92)	(10.72)
Nonwage income (in thousands)[1]	–2.66	–2.60	–1.84	[2]–0.81	[2]–0.84
	(0.42)	(0.37)	(0.40)	(0.41)	(0.44)
Number of children younger than 6 years	–380.2	–350.0	–349.6	–320.0	–288.4
	(5.6)	(5.93)	(6.09)	(8.75)	(7.64)
Number of children age 6–17 years	–99.1	–113.6	–119.6	–114.9	–99.5
	(3.76)	(4.17)	(4.43)	(5.81)	(5.24)
Number of observations	63,167	57.742	55,005	34.955	44,876
Elasticity of hours worked with respect to own wage	0.531	0.591	0.522	0.253	0.292
Elasticity of hours worked with respect to husband's wage	–.298	–.252	–.210	–.131	–.154
Single women[3]					
Natural log of own wage	453.7	550.6	556.6	185.2	306.4
	(15.49)	(13.42)	(12.17)	(12.07)	(9.78)
Nonwage income (in thousands)[1]	–4.32	–3.16	–3.53	[4]–0.35	[4]–0.90
	(0.86)	(0.69)	(0.68)	(0.63)	(0.85)
Number of children younger than 6 years	–287.3	–291.0	–267.5	–179.2	–145.6
	(12.54)	(11.25)	(10.45)	(13.49)	(10.47)
Number of children age 6–17 years	–99.6	–116.8	–91.4	–33.6	–22.3
	(6.13)	(6.23)	(6.72)	(6.91)	(5.73)
Number of observations	26,821	30,222	32,537	30,770	47,945
Elasticity of hours worked with respect to own wage	0.324	0.382	0.366	0.115	0.202

[1] Nonwage income comprises interest, dividends, and rent.

[2] Significant at the .05 level.

[3] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

[4] Not significant even at the .10 level.

NOTE: Standard errors are in parentheses. All coefficients are statistically significant at the .01 level or higher except for those indicated otherwise. All regressions include age, age squared, four education dummies, and three race dummies for women and for the husbands of married women, as well as two year dummies, eight region dummies, and indicators for central city, other MSA, and non-MSA.

worked.[34] The results of that procedure—which are very similar to those presented in table 1—are available from the author on request.

Results

The results in table 1 are similar to those in Blau and Kahn in regard to the decline in the elasticity of women's hours worked with respect to their wages (henceforth, "own-wage elasticity"). The table shows a very slight decline in this elasticity from the 1979–81 period (.531) to the 1989–91 period (.522), and then a stronger decline from the 1989–91 period to the 1999–2001 period (.253). However, the magnitudes of the elasticities are less than those of the elasticities estimated by Blau and Kahn (.766, .584, and .357, respectively).

However, as suggested in an article by Chinhui Juhn and Kevin M. Murphy,[35] the own-wage elasticity estimated here actually increased during the first half of the 1980s, from .531 in the 1979–81 period to .591 in the 1984–86 period, before declining to .522 in 1989–91. More notable in table 1, however, is the fact that the own-wage elasticity appears to have risen again between the 1999–2001 period and the 2007–09 period (from .253 to .292). A similar pattern is demonstrated in the bottom half of table 1, for single women, for whom the own-wage elasticity

first increases between 1979–81 and 1984–86, then declines to .115 in 1999–2001, and then rises to .202 in the 2007–09 period.

Similarly, the absolute value of the elasticity of married women's hours worked with respect to their husbands' wages (henceforth, "cross-wage elasticity"), presented in table 1, declined from 1979–81 to 1999–2001 (the actual value changed from –.298 to –.131), as in Blau and Kahn, but it, too, increased between 1999–2001 and 2007–09. (The actual value changed from –.131 to –.154.)

Most of the general patterns visible in table 1 also appear in table 2, which is based on median regressions. There, the own-wage elasticity rises from .736 in 1979–81 to .760 in 1984–86 and then declines to .271 in the 1999–2001 period, but rises again to .281 in 2007–09. And, as in table 1, the cross-wage elasticity falls from 1979–81 through 1999–2001 but then rises between 1999–2001 and 2007–09.

In order to explore these patterns further, separate regressions were run for various subgroups of married and single women, and the resulting elasticities are presented in table 3. Except for single women with 16 or more years of education, there exists the same pattern of increase in own-wage elasticity between 1979–81 and 1984–86 followed by a decline between 1989–91 and 1999–2001 in all groups. And except for married women with less than 16 years of education, and single women under age 35, there exists the increase in own-wage elasticity between 1999–2001 and 2007–09 that was demonstrated in tables 1 and 2. For single women with more than 16 years of education, the own-wage elasticity actually turned negative during the 1990s—probably a result of the dot-com boom during the late 1990s, which appears to have caused many women to make enough money that higher wages actually resulted in fewer hours worked. This hypothesis is consistent with Goldin's expectation that, as women become more career-oriented, their own-wage elasticity will approach that of men.[36]

As regards cross-wage elasticity, the pattern in table 3 echoes that in tables 1 and 2 for all groups, except women with children under 6, for whom the elasticity failed to increase between 1999–2001 and 2007–09. But in general, the pattern has been one of decline in the cross-wage elasticity from 1979–81 through 1999–2001 with a rebound thereafter.

Tables 4 and 5 present estimates of elasticity of women's hours worked with respect to the number of children in two age groups: under 6, and 6–17. For nearly all groups of women in the tables, a decline in elasticity throughout the 1979–2009 period can be seen: children were having less and less influence on their mothers' hours worked during the timespan. For married women with 16 or more

Table 2. Instrumental variables estimates for married women, calculated by use of median regressions, selected years, 1979–2009 (dependent variable is annual hours worked, including zeroes)

Measure	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1999–2001	2007–09
Natural log of own wage	705.3	821.5	736.7	371.0	380.3
	(18.42)	(16.69)	(13.33)	(15.91)	(13.28)
Natural log of husband's wage	–441.1	–382.1	–339.0	–209.1	–224.5
	(16.33)	(15.04)	(12.57)	(14.40)	(11.97)
Nonwage income (in thousands)[1]	–3.37	–3.73	–3.30	[1]–1.11	–2.27
	(0.67)	(0.57)	(0.48)	(0.51)	(0.48)
Number of children younger than 6 years	–484.9	–479.9	–492.2	–479.3	–421.8
	(10.70)	(10.14)	(8.42)	(10.98)	(8.92)
Number of children age 6–17 years	–150.7	–163.6	–164.0	–162.7	–134.8
	(6.37)	(4.17)	(5.67)	(6.88)	(5.77)
Number of observations	63,167	57,742	55,005	34,955	44,876
Elasticity of hours worked with respect to own wage	0.736	0.760	0.596	0.271	0.281
Elasticity of hours worked with respect to husband's wage	–.460	–.354	–.274	–.153	–.166

[1] Nonwage income comprises interest, dividends, and rent.

[2] Significant at the .05 level.

NOTE: Standard errors are in parentheses. All coefficients are statistically significant at the .01 level or higher except for those indicated otherwise. All regressions include age, age squared, four education dummies, and three race dummies for women and the husbands of married women, as well as two year dummies, eight region dummies, and indicators for central city, other MSA, and non-MSA

Table 3. Elasticity of hours worked for women age 25–54, by subgroup, selected years, 1979–2009

Time period	All	More than 16 years of education	16 years of education	Less than 16 years of education	Younger than 35	35 and older	With no children under 18	With children under age 6
For married women, with respect to their own wages								
1979–81	0.531	0.290	0.443	0.568	0.519	0.537	0.453	0.740
1984–86	.591	.269	.463	.657	.647	.550	.473	.864
1989–91	.522	.349	.430	.566	.513	.526	.387	.757
1999–2001	.253	.079	.221	.289	.191	.272	.223	.326
2007–09	.292	.262	.359	.261	.274	.295	.231	.467
For single women,[1] with respect to their own wages								
1979–81	.324	.123	.151	.384	.299	.348	.241	.593
1984–86	.382	[2]–.004	.105	.504	.315	.443	.293	.688
1989–91	.366	.094	.153	.462	.314	.405	.282	.743
1999–2001	.115	–.118	.090	.153	.130	.106	.116	.102
2007–09	.202	[2].014	.125	.263	.106	.258	.216	.117
For married women, with respect to their husbands' wages								
1979–81	–.298	.243	–.343	–.292	–.274	–.311	–.187	–.411
1984–86	–.252	.233	–.240	–.257	–.226	–.273	–.170	–.313
1989–91	–.210	.167	–.216	–.213	–.190	–.221	–.135	–.284
1999–2001	–.131	.109	–.179	–.115	–.113	–.135	–.049	–.245
2007–09	–.154	.143	–.188	–.133	–.143	–.153	–.089	–.196

[1] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

[2] Not statistically significant at the .01 level.

NOTE: The coefficients used to calculate elasticity all were significant at the .01 level or higher except for those indicated otherwise. Regressions included the following, where appropriate: age, age squared, four education dummies, and three race dummies for women and their husbands, as well as two year dummies, eight region dummies, and indicators for central city and other MSA. In all cases, elasticity was calculated by use of weighted means, based on March-supplement weights.

years of education and for married women with children younger than age 6, there was a very small increase from 1999–2001 to 2007–09 in the elasticity of hours worked with respect to the number of children younger than 6. Similarly, there was a very small increase between 1999–2001 and 2007–09 in the elasticity of hours worked with respect to the number of children younger than 6 for single women with 16 or more years of education and single women under 35.

Interpretation of results

In order to try to determine what factors lie behind the marked changes in labor force participation seen in charts 1–3, and the changes in elasticity seen in tables 3–5, it is helpful to look at estimated values of labor supply based on the equations underlying tables 3–5. These estimated values can be broken down into components, and total estimated values can be compared with actual observed changes in labor supply. The results of such a procedure are presented in tables 6 and 7.[37] Table 6 breaks down estimates for the 1980s, when labor supply increased most dramatically in all groups, and table 7 does the same for the 2000–09 period, when so many reversals appear to have occurred.

Each table looks at married and single women separately. Lines 12 and 22 of table 6 indicate that, during the 1980s, significant increases occurred in all groups but that by far the most dramatic increases occurred for married women: the average increase for all married women was 276.42 hours, while for single women the comparable figure was 118.20 hours. For both married and single women, the largest increases occurred among those with exactly 16 years of education and those 35 years of age or older. But

Table 4. Elasticity of hours worked with respect to number of children for married women age 25–54, selected years, 1979–2009

Time period	All	More than 16 years of education	16 years of education	Less than 16 years of education	Younger than 35	35 and older	With children under age 6
Elasticity with respect to number of children younger than 6 years							
1979–81	–0.167	–0.177	–0.230	–0.155	–0.326	–0.048	–0.492
1984–86	–.145	–.126	–.200	–.138	–.280	–.049	–.428
1989–91	–.127	–.118	–.172	–.117	–.245	–.052	–.371
1999–2001	–.091	–.078	–.113	–.084	–.199	–.049	–.296
2007–09	–.089	–.098	–.116	–.077	–.189	–.049	–.301
Elasticity with respect to number of children age 6–17							
1979–81	–.118	–.084	–.109	–.124	–.112	–.123	–.086
1984–86	–.102	–.080	–.100	–.108	–.099	–.108	–.093
1989–91	–.088	–.077	–.091	–.090	–.080	–.097	–.082
1999–2001	–.077	–.069	–.091	–.079	–.056	–.087	–.091
2007–09	–.066	–.072	–.082	–.060	–.038	–.075	–.063

NOTE: The coefficients used to calculate elasticity all were significant at the .01 level or higher. In all cases, elasticity was calculated by use of weighted means, based on March-supplement weights. Regressions included the following, where appropriate: age, age squared, four education dummies, and three race dummies for women and their husbands, as well as two year dummies, eight region dummies, and indicators for central city and other MSA.

Table 5. Elasticity of hours worked with respect to number of children for single women[1] age 25–54, selected years, 1979–2009

Time period	All	More than 16 years of education	16 years of education	Less than 16 years of education	Younger than 35	35 and older	With children under age 6
Elasticity with respect to number of children younger than 6 years							
1979–81	–0.034	–0.007	–0.014	–0.040	–0.055	–0.013	–0.328
1984–86	–.035	–.003	–.016	–.044	–.058	–.013	–.295
1989–91	–.033	–.006	–.011	–.043	–.058	–.012	–.297
1999–2001	–.016	–.005	–.006	–.021	–.028	–.009	–.183
2007–09	–.016	–.006	–.011	–.020	–.033	–.007	–.116
Elasticity with respect to number of children age 6–17							
1979–81	–.051	–.010	–.023	–.060	–.045	–.054	–.086
1984–86	–.048	–.020	–.012	–.058	–.050	–.045	–.117
1989–91	–.032	–.010	–.017	–.037	–.044	–.022	–.057
1999–2001	–.011	–.006	–.014	–.009	–.012	–.011	–.052
2007–09	–.007	–.017	–.010	–.005	–.005	–.009	–.034

[1] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

NOTE: The coefficients used to calculate elasticity all were significant at the .01 level or higher. In all cases, elasticity was calculated by use of weighted means, based on March-supplement weights. Regressions included the following, where appropriate: age, age squared, four education dummies, and three race dummies for women and their husbands, as well as two year dummies, eight region dummies, and indicators for central city and other MSA.

close behind were married women with children under 6, the group that has been most often noted in the literature for a sharp increase in labor force participation in the 1980s.

For married women, the strongest force behind the increase in hours worked appears to have been their own wage (see line 1): the part of the increase attributable to that wage was 59.77 hours. The next-strongest force was increases in educational levels, which contributed 19.49 hours (line 6). Husbands' wages contributed as well, since husbands' average wage declined during this period, leading women to supply more hours. For single women, the

Table 6. Estimated changes in annual work hours for women age 25–54 in the 1979–91 period (estimated with the equations for 1989–91)

Measure	All	More than 16 years of education	16 years of education	Less than 16 years of education	Younger than 35	35 and older	With no children under 18	With children under age 6
Married women								
1. Natural log of own wage	59.77	87.92	104.24	24.27	28.11	82.86	56.20	61.50
2. Natural log of husband's wage	10.16	–15.15	–3.03	18.87	16.69	6.64	2.58	10.34
3. Nonwage income[1]	–1.44	–6.47	–2.15	–.40	–.90	–1.65	[2]–.92	[2]–.68
4. Age	.99	[2]–5.44	[2]–12.01	4.12	[2]–2.34	10.19	5.77	[2]–.74
5. Husband's age	[2]–.29	[2]7.62	[2]1.75	[2]–.39	[2]–.56	[2]–.72	[2].18	[2].49
6. Education	19.49			16.96	8.33	28.55	26.43	5.48
7. Husband's education	.41	[2].18	6.60	3.33	2.96	2.28	4.19	–1.16
8. Number of children	16.99	4.65	23.68	16.79	4.72	15.77		8.05
9. Race	[2].96	[2]–.82	[2]–2.82	1.99	–.52	2.36	–.60	.26
10. Husband's race	.39	[2].01	3.24	[2]–.19	–1.12	1.37	–1.42	.57
11. Region/MSA	–.36	3.07	–6.62	1.25	.19	–1.20	–2.10	–4.52
12. Change in total actual number of hours	276.42	180.93	292.70	261.70	246.42	294.67	234.01	287.15
13. Change in total number of explained hours	107.06	75.58	112.86	86.60	55.56	146.46	90.33	79.58
14. Change in total number of unexplained hours	169.36	105.35	179.84	175.10	190.86	148.21	143.68	207.57
Single women[3]								
15. Natural log of own wage	19.45	23.90	33.51	–8.14	–11.34	53.98	32.24	–32.04
16. Nonwage income[1]	–1.03	[2]–.09	–1.09	–.62	–1.26	–.67	–1.15	–.95
17. Age	4.24	22.95	3.30	4.90	[2]2.40	[2]7.28	2.66	[2]–.50
18. Education	36.42			32.90	15.58	49.97	39.41	20.19
19. Number of children	10.30	.48	10.37	6.43	2.80	12.13		9.89
20. Race	–1.20	–4.53	–3.74	–1.01	–2.93	–.26	–.80	3.38
21. Region/MSA	8.91	.65	–.22	12.34	3.01	14.74	6.73	4.86
22. Change in total actual number of hours	118.20	86.50	160.68	87.54	57.19	173.11	116.78	72.43
23. Change in total number of explained hours	77.08	43.10	42.13	46.82	8.27	137.17	79.09	31.89
24. Change in total number of unexplained hours	41.12	43.40	118.55	40.72	48.92	35.94	37.69	40.54

[1] Nonwage income comprises interest, dividends, and rent.
[2] Coefficient used to calculate the estimated effect was not statistically significant even at the .10 level.
[3] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

NOTE: All coefficients are statistically significant at .10 level or higher except for those indicated otherwise.

largest contribution to increased hours was made by rising levels of education, which brought about an estimated increase of 36.42 hours (line 18). For both married and single women, the children they had made a positive contribution to hours worked (lines 8 and 19), since fertility declined overall during this period.

However, overall, the estimated increases fall far short of the actual observed increases in hours worked (lines 13 and 23). This same phenomenon was observed by Blau and Kahn for this period: they found that measured factors accounted for at most 38 percent of observed increases, suggesting a marked shift to the right of the labor supply function during this period. In this analysis, the result is similar, with measured factors accounting for only 38.7 percent of the increase for married women, although the performance is better for single women, with measured factors accounting for 65.2 percent of the observed change. Thus, the shift appears to have been strongest among married women, probably because of the gradual acceptance of labor force participation among women with young children.

Table 7. Estimated changes in annual work hours for married and single women in the 1999–2009 period (estimated with the equations for 2007–09)

Measure	All	More than 16 years of education	16 years of education	Less than 16 years of education	Younger than 35	35 and older	With no children under 18	With children under age 6
Married women								
1. Natural log of own wage	21.06	–3.16	2.03	5.69	21.01	20.60	10.01	36.31
2. Natural log of husband's wage	–2.10	–.04	–3.96	5.37	–3.93	–1.18	4.04	–9.17
3. Nonwage income[1]	.64	[2]–1.34	2.37	[2].35	[2]–.51	.80	1.12	[2]–.13
4. Age	–4.24	7.29	[2]–1.32	–6.59	[2]–1.79	[2]–5.11	–4.60	1.52
5. Husband's age	1.04	[2]–10.65	[2]–.24	1.22	[2].58	[2]1.37	1.97	[2]–1.96
6. Education	13.76	. . .	. . .	–.72	18.74	11.39	10.51	14.64
7. Husband's education	–4.49	.60	.88	–.14	–8.26	–3.00	–.77	–14.70
8. Number of children	–6.80	–30.32	–11.66	–1.17	3.62	–3.07		–1.98
9. Race	[2].59	[2]3.48	[2]2.80	[2]–1.89	[2]–2.84	2.31	[2].04	3.41
10. Husband's race	–3.87	–13.00	–6.27	[2]–1.30	–14.19	.46	–8.58	–7.00
11. Region/MSA	–6.79	[2].72	–11.37	–6.80	–9.28	–6.58	–1.67	–10.43
12. Change in total actual number of hours	–13.46	–28.66	–51.88	–26.11	–6.19	–16.42	–37.24	–14.98
13. Change in total number of explained hours	8.79	–46.42	–26.74	–5.99	3.24	10.02	12.06	10.56
14. Change in total number of unexplained hours	–22.25	17.76	–25.14	–20.12	–9.43	–26.44	–49.30	–25.54
Single women[3]								
15. Natural log of own wage	–3.03	[2]–.42	–2.63	–9.38	.22	–6.46	–6.03	–1.57
16. Nonwage income[1]	.64	[2]1.57	[2]2.70	[2]–.24	[2].59	[2].67	[2]1.36	[2]–.12
17. Age	–5.61	–11.63	–7.14	–5.57	–3.771	–6.73	–4.82	–4.04
18. Education	13.54	. . .	. . .	9.93	17.52	11.33	13.91	7.49
19. Number of children	–3.21	–8.30	–6.77	–3.83	–6.04	–1.63	. . .	–2.47
20. Race	.94	[2]–7.89	–5.17	3.83	–.69	2.53	–1.12	4.64
21. Region/MSA	3.15	2.82	1.23	4.32	2.57	3.37	2.52	7.17
22. Change in total actual number of hours	–101.48	–99.56	–73.4	–122.15	–104.98	–99.21	–105.96	–84.28
23. Change in total number of explained hours	6.44	–23.86	–17.78	–.93	10.41	3.07	5.81	11.11
24. Change in total number of unexplained hours	–107.92	–75.70	–55.62	–121.22	–115.39	–102.28	–111.77	–95.39

[1] Nonwage income comprises interest, dividends, and rent.
[2] Coefficient used to calculate the estimated effect was not statistically significant even at the .10 level.
[3] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

NOTE: All coefficients are statistically significant at .10 level or higher except for those indicated otherwise.

The poorest performance in explaining increases in hours worked—indicating the greatest shift in the labor supply curve—was for women under 35, a demographic in which measured factors accounted for only 22.5 percent of observed changes for married women and 14.4 percent for single women. The best performance was for women 35 or older: 49.7 percent for married women, and 79.2 percent for single women.

Table 7 displays the results of a similar analysis for the 2000–09 period, an analysis based on the equation used for table 1. Whereas the unexplained portions of the increase in hours were positive in table 6 for all the groups of women in the table (lines 14 and 24)—indicating a rightward shift of the labor supply function—with one exception they are all negative in table 7 (again, lines 14 and 24). This, together with the estimated turnaround in elasticities for the 2000–09 period, suggests that the labor supply curve may have shifted back to the left during this period. This appears to be the case especially for single women, for whom the observed decline in hours worked

was the greatest (line 22). The overall change in hours for single women was a drop of 101.48, as compared with a decline of 13.46 hours for married women. The measured factors add up to a rise of 6.44 hours for single women, instead of the observed large decline.

The one exception to the apparent leftward shift in the labor supply curve in table 7 is married women with more than 16 years of education: for them, measured factors estimate an even larger decline in hours worked than what actually occurred. They also had the largest decline attributable to the number of children: 30.32 hours lost (line 8), which is very close to the observed overall drop of 28.66 in hours supplied (line 12). This is the only case in table 7 in which children might be thought responsible for women's reduction in hours worked in the labor market. For all other groups, the contribution made by children—despite the substantial rise in fertility—was fairly small (lines 8 and 19). As did married women with more than 16 years of education, single highly educated women, as noted earlier, exhibited a negative own-wage elasticity in the 1999–2001 period, and essentially bought back time for activities outside work because of their high wages.

In the 1999–2009 period, movements in women's own wages affected the number of hours spent at work much less than they did from 1979 to 1991 (lines 1 and 15). In fact, for single women in nearly every group, despite positive own-wage elasticities, wages had a negative effect on the number of hours worked (line 15). This is due to the fact that these women's imputed, instrumented average wages decreased during this period, as shown in the following tabulation:

Percent change in real imputed and instrumented wages for single women, 1999–2009

All single women	–1.0
With more than16 years of education	–1.8
With 16 years of education	–1.1
With less than 16 years of education	–2.6
35 years old or older	–1.1
With no children younger than 18	–1.6
With children younger than 6	–1.1

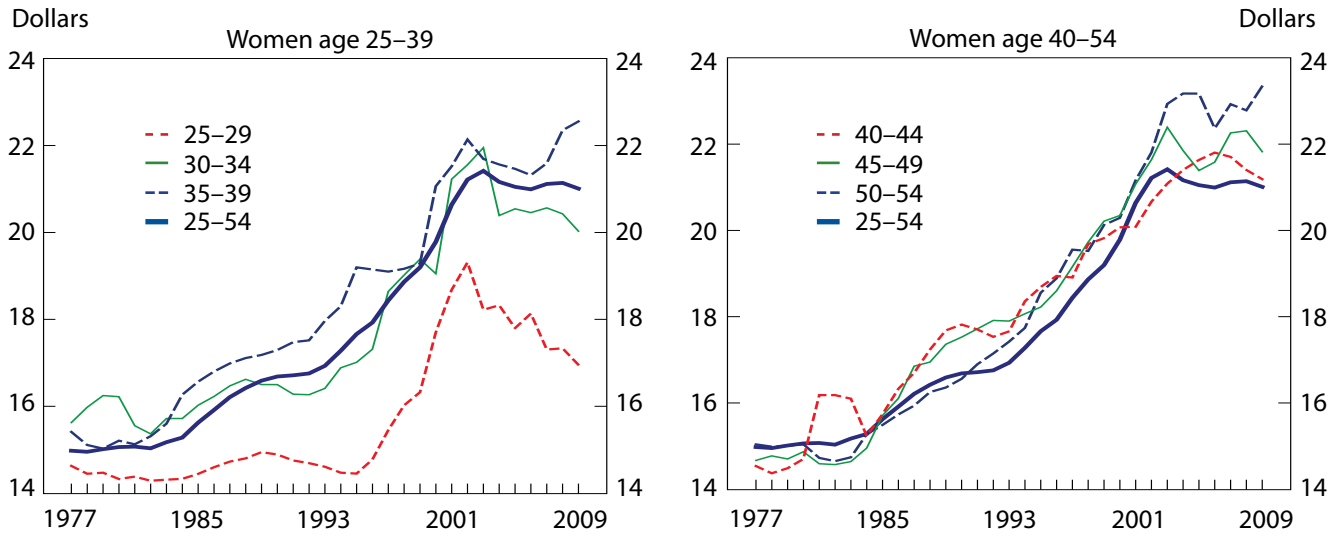
For single women without children under 18, part of this decrease in the average estimated wage was probably due to a decrease in the proportion of these women accounted for by those with more than 16 years of education: their share fell by 13 percent during the 1999–2009 period, (although this was nearly matched by a decrease of 11 percent in the share accounted for by those with less than 12 years of education during the same period). This decline in the share of single women without children under 18 accounted for by those with more than 16 years of education was not due to a decline in the overall share of more highly educated women: the share of women with more than 16 years of education among all married women aged 25–54 rose by 41 percent, while the corresponding share for single women rose by 12 percent (calculated with data from tables A-2 and A-3 of the appendix). Similarly, the share of highly educated women among single women with children rose by 29 percent. Thus, the women with the highest levels of education were marrying and having children in fairly high proportions during the 1999–2009 period. This is another feature of the period that attracted so many articles in the popular press.

The movement in the instrumented wages of single women follows the overall pattern that occurred during this period, shown in chart 4. The chart presents observed wages of women reporting positive hours worked and positive earnings in the period from 1977 to 2009 (for earnings in 1976–2008), as opposed to the imputed and instrumented wages used in the regressions. Chart 4 shows a period of substantial increase in women's average wages, in nearly all age groups, between 1980 and the early 2000s. For women 25–29 years old, this increase did not begin until the mid-1990s, which explains the smaller effect that these younger women's wages had on the hours they worked in the labor market during the 1980s. However, after the early 2000s women's wages decreased across the board, for all age groups. This was especially the case for women aged 25–29—which may be a reason, when taken together with the increased responsiveness of 25- to 29-year-old women to their own wage, for the significant reduction in the labor force participation of these women, shown in chart 3.

Women who leave the labor force

How do women who drop out of the labor force differ from those who remain—and have the characteristics of those who leave the labor force changed in recent years? Table 8 considers these questions, examining the two groups that have, overall, dropped out in the greatest numbers: single women, and women without any children younger than 18. The table presents, by level of education, some of the characteristics of women who were not in the labor force during the year in question but had been the previous year relative to the characteristics of women who remained in the labor force. Thus, for example, in the upper left corner, it can be seen that, in the periods before 1999 that were studied (1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91), single women with less than 16 years of education who dropped out of

Chart 4. Mean observed hourly wages[1] of women aged 25–54, in 2008 dollars, annual data, 1977–2009



[1] "Observed wages" refer to the wages of women who worked a positive number of hours and for whom wages are reported, as opposed to wages that were imputed or instrumented.

the labor force had worked only 49 percent as many hours during the year in which they were in the labor force as those who did not drop out worked during the same year. The pattern of women who left the labor force having worked fewer hours when they were in it than women who did not leave the labor force is common across years and levels of education, for both single women and childless women. However, it is also the case that, compared with before 1999, from 1999 onward the dropouts had worked slightly more relative to those who remained.

Similarly, in the periods before 1999 that were studied, single women and childless women who dropped out had, on average, earned less than 85 percent of the hourly wage of those who remained—but this percentage rose in all cases from 1999 on. In the 1999–2001 period, in all but one case they had earned *more* than those who had not dropped out. However before 1999, those who dropped out of the labor force and had more than 16 years of education had enjoyed more than 70 percent more nonwage income (interest, dividends, and rent) than those who remained—but in all cases this advantage dropped significantly after 1999.

And finally, except for those with more than 16 years of education, single women who dropped out had, on average, more children than those who did not drop out. But here again there was a shift beginning with the 1999–2001 period: the ratio of the number of children per single woman who dropped out of the labor force to the number of children per single woman who stayed in the labor force had dropped. The only instance in which the ratio rose was for single women with more than 16 years of education in the 1999–2001 period: those who had dropped out had 23 percent *more* children in that period than their counterparts who had not dropped out, after having had 8 percent *fewer* before 1999. This again is consistent with the "opting out" stories reported in the popular press.

Thus, as reflected in the shifts in elasticity reported in earlier tables, there were significant shifts in the characteristics of women who dropped out in 1999 or later: they on average had worked more hours, earned more per hour, enjoyed less nonwage income, and had fewer children.

MUCH OF THE RECEIVED WISDOM regarding women's labor force participation has been turned on its head in the last decade or so. Already widely noted has been the decline in labor force participation among highly educated married women with children under age 6, which appears to have begun in the mid-1990s. But what seems to have passed under the radar has been the significant change that has occurred among women without children under 18, especially those who are single. For women without children younger than 18, declines have been occurring since the early 1990s or even the late 1980s. Also notable have been the declines that have occurred in the 25–29 age group, for whom labor force participation

Table 8. Ratio of various characteristics of women who left the labor force[1] to the same characteristics of those who remained,[2] selected years, 1979–2009

Time period	Hours worked	Hourly wage	Nonwage income[3]	Number of children under age 6	Number of children age 6–17
Single women[4]					
Less than 16 years of education					
Average of 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91	0.49	0.60	0.89	2.86	1.53
1999–2001	.52	.95	.77	2.00	1.27
2007–09	.54	.85	.66	2.16	1.23
16 years of education					
Average of 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91	.57	.83	1.54	2.53	1.23
1999–2001	.52	1.03	.95	1.56	.79
2007–09	.51	.94	1.40	1.95	.84
More than 16 years of education					
Average of 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91	.42	.80	1.73	.92	.95
1999–2001	.55	1.14	1.90	1.23	.24
2007–09	.59	.96	.39	.56	.78
Childless women					
Less than 16 years of education					
Average of 1979–81, 1984–84, and 1989–91	.47	.88	1.27	. . .	. . .
1999–2001	.53	.94	.98	. . .	. . .
2007–09	.55	.90	.90	. . .	. . .
16 years of education:					
Average of 1979–81, 1984–84, and 1989–91	.53	.86	2.21	. . .	. . .
1999–2001	.51	1.06	1.35	. . .	. . .
2007–09	.54	.92	1.14	. . .	. . .
More than 16 years of education:					
Average of 1979–81, 1984–84, and 1989–91	.50	.84	1.70	. . .	. . .
1999–2001	.55	1.09	1.26	. . .	. . .
2007–09	.56	1.09	.76	. . .	. . .

[1] A woman is defined as having left the labor force if she worked positive hours in year *t*–1 and was not in the labor force in year *t*.

[2] For example, on average for the years 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91, the ratio of the average number of hours worked in year *t*–1 by single women who left the labor force to the average number of hours worked during the same year by single women who remained in the labor force was 0.49 (the statistic in the upper-left corner of the table).

[3] Nonwage income comprises interest, dividends, and rent.

[4] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

is lower today than it was in the late 1990s or even, in some cases, the late 1980s. In addition, women with more than 16 years of education have been marrying in large numbers, and both single and married women among the highly educated have been having children, with numbers of children increasing by more than 25 percent since 1999–2001. In some cases these trends have abated somewhat since about 2005, but for nearly all groups of women without children under 18, and for women with children and less than 16 years of education, the declines have continued through 2007–09.

This article has attempted to analyze these trends and others econometrically, and has found a number of other trends. Own-wage elasticities, which had been declining since the 1980s, have increased since 1999–2001 for both married and single women; cross-wage elasticities for married women, which had been declining in absolute value since 1979–81, have increased in absolute value since 1999–2001.

In addition, for nearly all groups of women, the negative elasticity of hours worked with respect to number of children has declined in absolute value continuously since 1979–81. The only exception to this rule has been married women with more than 16 years of education and married women with children under 6, for whom elasticity has increased marginally in absolute value since 1999–2001. Among single women, elasticity of hours worked with respect to the number of children under age 6 has declined continuously since 1979–81 for all groups except for that with exactly 16 years of education and that under

age 35. As regards elasticity with respect to the number of children aged 6–17, for single women with more than 16 years of education, the elasticity has increased very little in absolute value since 1999–2001.

Yet, for the most part, the observed changes in elasticity cannot explain the marked changes in the number of hours supplied to the labor market since 2000. The overall drop in mean annual hours supplied for single women was 101.48, but adding up measured factors results in an estimated rise of 6.44 hours. For married women, the actual drop was only 13.46 hours, but for them, summing measured factors results in an estimated rise of 8.79 hours. These differences suggest that, whereas the labor supply curve appeared to have shifted markedly to the right in the 1980s, and less markedly to the right in the 1990s, there was a leftward shift between 1999–2001 and 2007–09, which was most marked for single women.

The only exception to this trend was married women with more than 16 years of education, for whom measured factors add up to an even larger drop in hours worked than what actually occurred. This was largely due to their response to the presence of children. This was the only group for whom the decline in women's labor force participation might be attributed to the presence of children.

Thus, this analysis, unfortunately, leaves largely unexplained the sometimes dramatic shifts that have occurred in the labor market behavior of women—especially single women—since the 1990s. Perhaps, like the attitudinal shift in the 1970s and 1980s that made it more socially acceptable for a mother with children to enter the labor force, there currently exists an attitudinal shift towards accepting women's ability to choose between home and labor market. Further analysis could involve an examination of the sources of income and the living arrangements of those single women and childless women who have been choosing to withdraw from the labor force since the turn of the century. □

Notes

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[25] Boushey, "Are Women Opting Out?" p. 13.

[26] Outgoing rotation groups are groups of people who are in their fourth or eighth month as part of the sample.

[27] Hoffman, "The changing impact of marriage and children."

[28] Cohany and Sok, "Trends in labor force participation of married mothers of infants."

[29] "Married" is defined here, as it is in Blau and Kahn's 2007 article, as married with spouse present. "Single" comprises women in any of the following categories: married with spouse absent, divorced, separated, widowed, and never married.

[30] This refers to women who have at least one child younger than 6 years. There is also a category for women with at least one child age 6–17. Women who have both a child younger than age 6 and a child age 6–17 are classified only in the category for a child younger than age 6.

[31] Blau and Kahn, "Changes in the Labor Supply Behavior."

[32] People with "allocated" time worked are those for whom time spent at work was imputed because there was no time reported.

[33] Heim, "The Incredible Shrinking Elasticities."

[34] The Heim model for hours supplied (that is, hours worked) includes age, years of education, the unemployment rate (by State, age, and education group, calculated from the CPS), non-wage income (including husbands' earnings for married women), two year dummies, three race dummies, three region dummies, and two indicators of MSA status (as well as the inverse Mills ratio). The model for the natural log of the wage included the cubics of age and years of education, two year dummies, three race dummies, three region dummies, and two indicators of MSA status (and the inverse Mills ratio). The model for estimating the inverse Mills ratio included the cubics of age and education, two year dummies, the unemployment rate, the number of children under age 18 and an indicator of the presence of children under 6, three race dummies, metropolitan size, three region dummies, and two indicators of MSA status.

[35] Chinhui Juhn and Kevin M. Murphy "Wage Inequality and Family Labor Supply," *Journal of Labor Economics*, January 1997, issue 1, pt.1, pp. 72–97.

[36] Claudia Goldin, *Understanding the Gender Gap: An Economic History of American Women,* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1990), p. 135.

[37] Table 6 is based on the regression equation reported in table 1 for the period 1989–91. However, results based on the equations for other years produce very similar results. Similarly, although table 7 is based on the regression equation for 2007–09, similar results were obtained using equations from the other years. These other results are available on request.

Appendix A: Explanation of data

The data used in the analyses in this article were taken from the March Current Population Survey (CPS). (The microdata were compiled by Unicon Corporation.) For the graphs of labor force participation rates and average wages, the years 1977–2009 were used. These data are for all women aged 25–54 and were weighted by use of the March-supplement weights. Labor force participation was identified with the recoded responses to the question about employment status in the CPS. Annual wages were calculated as wage and salary income divided by the number of annual hours worked, which in turn was calculated as weeks worked in the year times usual hours worked per week.

For the econometric analyses, the years 1979–81, 1984–86, 1989–91, 1999–2001, and 2007–09 were used in order to attempt to reproduce and update results in Blau and Kahn's 2007 article,[1] with 1984–86 added in order to obtain more information about changes that occurred in the 1980s. The data cover women aged 25–54 and include the wages of the men aged 25–54 married to the women in the sample.[2] "Single" women in the analyses include married women with spouse absent, and divorced, separated, widowed, and never-married women. Husbands and wives were matched by use of the hierarchical structure of the CPS data files.

As in the Blau and Kahn article, people with allocated[3] hours or weeks worked were dropped from the data. In addition, people in the military have been excluded and, because Blau and Khan selected this age group in order "to abstract from issues of school and retirement for both husbands and wives," those who were retired were excluded as well. An attempt was made to exclude people enrolled in school, but it was determined that the data on this group are not consistent over the years covered. The number of people in each category that were dropped from

the data is indicated in table A-1 of the appendix.

The March-supplement weights were used in all analyses in this article, and, in order to ensure that each year is given equal weight in every group of 3 years, the weights were divided by the sum of weights in each year to make them sum to 1 in each year. Because the method of reporting educational attainment was changed beginning in 1992, David Jaeger's correspondence method[4] was used to determine the highest grade completed after that date.

All dollar figures are expressed in constant 2008 dollars. As in the Blau and Kahn article, topcoded wages were multiplied by a factor of 1.45. Income other than wage and salary income was calculated as the sum of income from interest, dividends, and rent. Following Blau and Kahn, wages were imputed for those who were self-employed, those who reported no income, and those whose hourly wage was calculated as falling outside the range of $2.50–$250 in 2008 dollars. The imputation process was based on regressions of reported valid wages. For those reporting less than 20 weeks worked per year, imputed wages were based on a regression using those with a valid wage who worked less than 20 weeks. For those reporting 20 or more weeks worked, imputed wages were based on a regression using those with a valid wage who reported 20 or more weeks worked. This process was carried out separately for married women with spouse present, single women, and husbands with a spouse present. The regressors used were age, age squared, five education categories (less than 12 years, 12 years, 13–15 years, 16 years, and 17 years or more), four race categories (White, Black, Hispanic, and other), eight region dummies, and metropolitan area indicators (central city, other MSA, and non-MSA).

Notes

[1] Francine Blau and Lawrence M. Kahn, "Changes in the Labor Supply Behavior of Married Women: 1980–2000," *Journal of Labor Economics*, July 2007, pp. 393–438.

[2] If a woman was 25–54 years of age but her husband was not, neither the woman nor the husband were included in the sample.

[3] People with "allocated" time worked are those for whom time spent at work was imputed because there was no time reported.

[4] David A. Jaeger, "Reconciling educational attainment questions in the CPS and the census," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1997, pp. 36–40.

Appendix B: Supplementary tables

Table A-1. Tabulation of numbers of observations excluded from analysis

Category	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1999–2001	2007–09
Married women					
Military	1	0	0	0	0
Retired	16	28	26	60	32
Single women[1]					
Military	6	0	0	0	0
Retired	9	24	20	33	37
Married men					
Military	66	0	0	0	0
Retired	171	199	218	131	101
Observations remaining after exclusions					
Married women	63,167	57,742	55,005	34,955	44,876
Single women[1]	26,821	30,222	32,537	30,770	47,945

[1] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

Table A-2. Mean values of selected variables in the sample for married women age 25–54

Category	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1999–2001	2007–09
Annual hours worked (including zeroes)	958.781	1080.358	1235.199	1368.038	1354.574
Natural log of imputed own wages	2.494	2.524	2.587	2.726	2.779
Natural log of reported own wages	2.553	2.597	2.654	2.773	2.843
(observations)	(36,912)	(35,991)	(36,781)	(24,500)	(31,262)
Natural log of imputed husbands' wages	3.135	3.099	3.096	3.142	3.152
Natural log of reported husbands' wages	3.150	3.118	3.113	3.156	3.175
(observations)	(52,486)	(47,836)	(46,795)	(30,388)	(39,110)
Nonwage income[1] (in thousands)	2.082	2.609	2.864	3.767	3.004
Age	37.0	36.9	37.3	39.2	39.5
Percent with less than 12 years of education	19.1	14.5	12.1	9.7	8.1
Percent with 12 years of education	47.3	46.2	43.7	33.2	27.3
Percent with 13–15 years of education	17.3	20.0	21.3	28.6	27.8
Percent with 16 years of education	10.8	12.4	14.8	20.0	24.8
Percent with more than 16 years of education	5.5	7.1	8.0	8.5	12.0
Percent whose husband has less than 12 years of education	21.2	16.4	13.5	10.4	8.8
Percent whose husband has 12 years of education	36.3	36.8	36.7	30.7	28.7
Percent whose husband has 13–15 years of education	17.5	19.2	20.6	25.2	26.7
Percent whose husband has 16 or more years of education	24.9	27.6	29.1	31.7	35.9
Number of children younger than 6 years	.420	.449	.449	.388	.418
Number of children age 6–17	1.139	.973	.913	.915	.896
Number of observations	63,167	57,742	55,005	34,955	44,876

[1] Nonwage income comprises interest, dividends, and rent.

Table A-3. Mean values of selected variables in the sample for single women[1] age 25–54

Category	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1999–2001	2007–09
Annual hours worked (including zeroes)	1401.042	1440.73	1519.24	1615.781	1514.305
Natural log of imputed own wages	2.534	2.547	2.569	2.668	2.658
Natural log of reported own wages	2.601	2.626	2.657	2.626	2.706
(observations)	(19,973)	(22,326)	(24,221)	(23,750)	(35,582)
Nonwage income (in thousands)[2]	1.371	1.726	1.662	1.871	1.157
Age	36.88	36.30	36.69	38.37	38.69
Percent with less than 12 years of education	26.0	19.9	17.8	12.1	10.5
Percent with 12 years of education	38.6	39.5	38.7	32.0	30.4
Percent with 13–15 years of education	17.5	19.6	21.1	30.1	31.1
Percent with 16 years of education	10.1	12.5	13.4	18.4	19.7
Percent with more than 16 years of education	7.8	8.5	9.0	7.4	8.3
Number of children younger than 6 years	.164	.175	.189	.148	.171
Number of children age 6–17	.714	.590	.529	.506	.501
Number of observations	26,821	30,222	32,537	30,770	47,945

[1] Comprises divorced, widowed, and never-married women, as well as those with spouse absent.

[2] Nonwage income comprises interest, dividends, and rent.

Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites, 2003–07

Stephen Pegula

During the 5 years from 2003 to 2007, 639 workers were killed at road construction sites, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program.[1] The majority of these fatal occupational injuries were incurred by workers in the highway, street, and bridge construction industry.[2]

This report is an update of an earlier analysis of fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites from 1995–2002 that was published in the December 2004 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.[3] While total fatal occupational injuries declined nearly 10 percent from 1995 to 2007, fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites have increased in number and as a percentage of all fatal occupational injuries. (See table 1.)

There are many ways to define a road construction site. The CFOI program defines road construction sites as including construction, maintenance, or utility work on a road, highway, or street. The 2009 edition of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* from the Federal Highway Administration defines work zones as follows:

> A work zone is an area of a highway with construction, maintenance, or utility work activities. A work zone is typically marked by signs, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings, and/or work vehicles. It extends from the first warning sign or high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights on a vehicle to the END ROAD WORK sign or the last TTC [temporary traffic control] device.[4]

The manual also details several elements commonly found at road construction sites, including proper signage, channeling devices such as cones and barricades, buffer spaces and lane tapering to protect workers, and flagger control. It also provides diagrams and procedures for sample work zones based on the type of lane closures required.

This report focuses on the events that resulted in the fatal work injuries at road construction sites as defined by the CFOI program over the 2003–07 period.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites by year and percentage of all fatal occupational injuries, 1995–2007

Year	Fatalities	Percentage of all fatalities
1995	94	1.5
1996	93	1.5
1997	94	1.5
1998	113	1.9
1999	124	2.0
2000	106	1.8
2001	118	2.0
2002	102	1.8
2003	110	2.0
2004	119	2.1
2005	165	2.9
2006	139	2.4
2007	106	1.9

Overall

From 2003 to 2007, there were 639 fatal occupational injuries that occurred at road construction sites, which accounted for 2 percent of fatal occupational injuries overall. During these 5 years, the high was in 2005 (165 fatalities) and the low was in 2007 (106 fatalities).

Male workers accounted for over 97 percent of the fatal work injuries at road construction sites, compared with 93 percent for all fatal work injuries and 99 percent for fatal work injuries in the construction industry.[5] Hispanic or Latino workers were slightly more likely to be killed at a road construction site than they were in all fatal workplace injuries.

Just under 17 percent of the workers killed at road construction sites from 2003 to 2007 were born outside of the United States. Almost 80 percent of these foreign-born workers were Hispanic or Latino. Approximately 2 out of every 3 foreign-born workers killed at a road construction site were born in Mexico. Texas had the largest number (31) of fatal occupational injuries incurred by foreign-born workers at road construction sites.

Focus on fatal events

The most common event[6] associated with fatal occupational injuries incurred at a road construction site was *worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment*. Of the 639 total fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites during the 2003–07 period, 305 were due to a worker being struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment. (See table 2.)

More workers were killed by construction-related vehicles or equip-

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Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites due to workers being struck by vehicles or mobile equipment by type of vehicle or mobile equipment, 2003–07

Vehicle, equipment	Fatalities
All cases	305
Truck	177
Dump	73
Pickup	32
Semi	23
Car	70
Steam roller, road paver	15
Grader, leveler, planer, scraper	9
Van	8
Backhoe	5

ment[7] (38 percent) than by cars, tractor-trailer trucks, and vans (33 percent). This finding was consistent with the 1995–2002 data.

A total of 100 fatally injured workers (33 percent) were employed as construction laborers. Another 37 (12 percent) were employed as highway maintenance workers. First-line construction supervisors and managers accounted for 28 (9 percent) of the fatalities, while crossing guards (including flaggers) accounted for 27 fatalities (9 percent). Some other important characteristics involving this type of fatal work injury are as follows:

- Workers were fatally struck 101 times by a vehicle or mobile equipment that was backing up. In 60 of these cases, the worker was fatally struck by a dump truck that was backing up.
- In the cases in which the worker was struck by a vehicle backing up, there were 25 cases in which the back-up alarm was referenced in the case narrative. In 11 of these cases, the back-up alarm of the vehicle or mobile equipment was not functioning or did not exist. In 14 of these cases, the back-up alarm of the vehicle or mobile equipment was functioning but did not alert the decedent.
- Sixty one workers were killed while directing or flagging traffic.
- Ten workers were killed by drunk drivers.

The next most common event leading to a workplace fatality at a road construction site was a *highway or nonhighway incident*.[8] A total of 153 workers were killed at road construction sites in highway or nonhighway incidents. Of these, 87 (57 percent) were due to a collision. In 42 of these collision cases, the decedent was driving a tractor trailer. In 47 of the cases, the decedent's vehicle struck a tractor trailer. (There were 25 cases in which the decedent's tractor trailer struck another tractor trailer.)

Forty fatal workplace injuries resulted from an overturned vehicle or mobile equipment; the decedent was driving a steam roller or road paver in 15 of these cases. There were 21 cases of a victim falling from a vehicle; the decedent was then struck by the vehicle in 15 of the cases.

Over the 2003–07 period, workers at road construction sites were fatally *struck by a falling object* 34 times. In 8 cases, the object fell from a crane (or the crane itself was the falling object), while 4 cases involved the object falling from a backhoe.

A total of 31 workers died as a result of fatal *falls* at road construction sites. Of these, 24 occurred at bridge/overpass construction sites. In the 23 instances in which the height was known for the fall at a bridge/overpass construction site, the median height of the fall was 50 feet.

Twenty three workers were killed as a result of *contact with electric current* at a road construction site. In total, 21 of these cases involved contact with overhead power lines. In 15 of these cases, a machine or item contacted the power lines and electrocuted the decedent rather than the decedent contacting the power lines directly.

Location and time

Approximately 11 percent of fatal workplace injuries at road construction sites occurred in Texas. Florida, California, Georgia, and Pennsylvania also have a sizable number of fatal occupational injuries that occur at road construction sites. (See table 3.)

In terms of time and date, fatalities at road construction sites tend to be more clustered around the traditional work time and workdays than workplace fatalities in general. For example, approximately 70 percent of road construction site fatalities during the 2003–07 period occurred between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:59 p.m. (See table 4.) The corresponding figure for all workplace fatalities during that time was ap-

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites by State of incident, 2003–07

State	Percentage of road construction site fatalities	Percentage of all fatalities
Texas	11	9
Florida	7	7
California	5	8
Georgia	5	4
Pennsylvania	5	4
Ohio	4	3
Illinois	4	3
Indiana	4	3
Colorado	3	2
Tennessee	3	3

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites by time of incident, 2003–07

Time of incident[1]	Percentage of road construction site fatalities	Percentage of all fatalities
12:00 a.m.–12:59 a.m.	2	1
1:00 a.m.–1:59 a.m.	2	2
2:00 a.m.–2:59 a.m.	2	2
3:00 a.m.–3:59 a.m.	2	2
4:00 a.m.–4:59 a.m.	1	2
5:00 a.m.–5:59 a.m.	2	2
6:00 a.m.–6:59 a.m.	2	3
7:00 a.m.–7:59 a.m.	5	4
8:00 a.m.–8:59 a.m.	8	6
9:00 a.m.–9:59 a.m.	8	7
10:00 a.m.–10:59 a.m.	8	8
11:00 a.m.–11:59 a.m.	9	8
12:00 p.m.–12:59 p.m.	6	6
1:00 p.m.–1:59 p.m.	9	8
2:00 p.m.–2:59 p.m.	10	8
3:00 p.m.–3:59 p.m.	8	7
4:00 p.m.–4:59 p.m.	5	6
5:00 p.m.–5:59 p.m.	3	4
6:00 p.m.–6:59 p.m.	2	3
7:00 p.m.–7:59 p.m.	<.5	3
8:00 p.m.–8:59 p.m.	1	2
9:00 p.m.–9:59 p.m.	1	2
10:00 p.m.–10:59 p.m.	1	2
11:00 p.m.–11:59 p.m.	3	2

[1] A total of 11 cases for road construction sites and 1,779 cases overall had an unknown time of incident. Percentages were calculated using the number of cases with known time of incident data.

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites by day of week, 2003–07

Day of week	Percentage of road construction site fatalities	Percentage of all fatalities
Sunday	3	7
Monday	18	17
Tuesday	18	17
Wednesday	21	17
Thursday	18	17
Friday	18	16
Saturday	5	10

proximately 64 percent. In addition, while almost 93 percent of fatal occupational injuries incurred at road construction sites happened on a weekday, just under 84 percent of all workplace fatalities occurred on a weekday. (See table 5.)

Finally, occupational fatalities at road construction sites are more likely to occur between April and October than are occupational fatalities in general. Workplace fatalities at road construction sites during the April–October corridor account for 73 percent of the total, while all workplace fatalities during the April–October corridor account for 62 percent of the total. In 2007, 65 percent of the hours worked in the highway, street, and bridge construction industry were in the April–October corridor.[9] (See table 6.)

Industry and occupation

Not surprisingly, 500 of those workers fatally injured at road construction sites were working in the construction industry (private and public). Approximately 62 percent of all fatally injured workers were employed in the highway, street, and bridge construction industry. Other notable industries included truck transportation (8 percent), engineering services (2 percent), and utilities (2 percent).

Government workers constituted 14 percent of all fatalities at road construction sites from 2003–07. During that same period, they constituted 9 percent of all workplace fatalities.

Those working in the occupation construction laborers incurred 28 percent of fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites from 2003 to 2007.[10] In fact, two-thirds of the workers killed at road construction sites were construction-related workers. (See table 7.)

Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites by month of incident, 2003–07

Month	Percentage of road construction site fatalities	Percentage of all fatalities
January	5	8
February	5	7
March	6	8
April	9	8
May	9	8
June	11	9
July	13	10
August	9	10
September	10	8
October	11	9
November	6	8
December	6	7

Conclusion

Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites accounted for 2 percent of all fatal occupational injuries from 2003 to 2007. Workers at road construction sites were often injured by being struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment. In fact, almost 10 percent of the fatalities resulted from a worker being struck by a dump truck that was backing up. Twenty-five cases involved a worker being struck by a vehicle that did not employ a back-up alarm or whose back-up alarm did not alert the worker. Drunk drivers caused the death of 10 workers in road construction sites during the 5-year period. Several entities have made increasing safety at road construction sites a priority.[11] □

Table 7. Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites by occupation, 2003–07

Occupation	Fatalities	Most frequent event
Construction laborer	181	Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (100)
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor trailer	76	Highway incident (45)
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	52	Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (28)
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	51	Nonhighway incident (17)
Highway maintenance workers	41	Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (37)
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	35	Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (17)
Crossing guards	28	Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (27)
Construction managers	14	Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (7)

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author would like to thank Matthew Gunter for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

[1] All data in this analysis are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). For more information, see the CFOI homepage on the BLS Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm**. All data in this report are final. A previous analysis (see note 3) found that the location code for road construction was not being assigned uniformly throughout the data set during this period. Starting in 2003, the CFOI program incorporated a more rigorous examination of road construction site cases that included many of the techniques used in the analysis to identify road construction site cases to ensure that the location code is properly assigned. Because of this enhanced review, no additional case identification measures were undertaken for this analysis. There were, however, a few cases in which the coded data were changed after a review of the case narrative.

[2] The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which CFOI used to code its 2003-08 data, defines the highway, street, and bridge construction industry as follows: "This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of highways (including elevated), streets, roads, airport runways, public sidewalks, or bridges. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to highway, street, and bridge construction (e.g., installing guardrails on highways)." For more information, see the definition for this industry on the 2002 NAICS page of the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at **http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=237310**.

[3] Stephen Pegula, "Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2004, pp. 43–47, on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/12/resum2.pdf.**

[4] For more information, see *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,* 2009 edition (Federal Highway Administration, December 2009), on the Internet at **http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/pdfs/2009/pdf_index.htm** (visited Nov. 12, 2010); see page 552 for cited definition.

[5] This includes both the private and public sector construction industry.

[6] *Event* is defined using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). For more information, see the OIICS page on the BLS Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm**.

[7] OIICS is also used to classify the source of the fatal occupational injury. Construction-related vehicles are defined as dump trucks (source 8252 in OIICS) and construction, logging, and mining machinery (source category 32*). The construction, logging, and mining machinery category includes backhoes, bulldozers, steam shovels, loaders, scrapers, and pavers.

[8] These events are separate from the *worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment*, events noted previously in that these events originate with the worker operating the vehicle, mobile equipment, prior to the incident.

[9] Hours data are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey and are not seasonally adjusted. The CES uses the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify industries. More information on the CES program can be found on the BLS Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/ces/**.

[10] CFOI defines occupations using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. For more information, see the SOC (2000) page on the BLS Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/soc/2000/socguide.htm**.

[11] For more information on safety measures at road construction sites, see Workplace Safety & Health Topics, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, on the Internet at **http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/highway-workzones/**; also, the National Work Zone Safety Information Clearinghouse, on the Internet at **http://www.workzonesafety.org/** (visited Nov. 12, 2010).

Immigration and the U.S. economy

Throughout U.S. history, the tide of immigrants has ebbed and flowed—mostly flowed, lest the Nation have remained a relatively thinly populated realm on the North American continent. But the question of the effect of immigrants on the economy has vexed economists at least since the shift of the United States from an agricultural and manufacturing powerhouse to a more service-oriented economy began in earnest during the 1960s and 1970s. For some time now, the popular press has posed the issue as whether immigrants take jobs away from U.S.-born workers or whether they occupy an essential economic niche, performing jobs that U.S.-born workers shun. Rather than address this emotionally charged issue specifically, Giovanni Peri seeks to learn whether the aggregate effect of immigrants on the U.S. economy (including the effect on U.S.-born workers) was positive or negative from 1960 to 2008.

In "The Effect of Immigrants on U.S. Employment and Productivity" (Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, *FRBSF Economic Letter*, Aug. 30, 2010), Peri summarizes his own recent research, and research that he has undertaken with a colleague (Chad Sparber), showing that the economic effect of immigrants on U.S.-born workers has been mostly positive. Specifically, (1) for the period from 1960 to 2008, no statistically significant effect of immigrants on the net job growth of U.S.-born workers was found, suggesting that "the economy absorbs immigrants by expanding job opportunities rather than by displacing workers born in the United States"; (2) there is a short-term negative effect in which the capital intensity of the economy is reduced as businesses try to adjust their productive capacity (equipment and structures) to make use of the immigrants, followed by positive medium- and long-term effects wherein, after businesses have made the adjustment, output per worker increases; and (3) immigration is associated with the two offsetting effects of an increase in average hours per worker and a decrease in the average level of skill per worker.

In carrying out the research, the author and his colleagues were of course faced with the challenge of identifying the effects of immigration on the economy without knowing what would have happened if immigration levels had been different. To circumvent this obstacle, they used State-level differences in immigration growth to estimate short-, medium-, and long-term effects of the impact of immigrants on output, income, and employment. That is, the different influxes of immigrants across States since 1960 served as a proxy for counterfactual levels of immigration. At the same time, the authors controlled for (1) non-immigrant-related variables that might have contributed to differences in economic outcomes and (2) State-specific effects that may have attracted immigrants, but only incidentally, because they attracted migrants in general to the State. Toward the latter end, the authors focused on historical and geographical factors (for example, proximity to the U.S.–Mexican border) unrelated to State-specific economic conditions.

The chief finding of the research was that there is no evidence that immigrants are having a deleterious effect on the U.S. economy. Statistical tests showed that both employment and hours per worker were unaffected in the short term by the hiring of immigrants. Even more, in the long term, employment remained unaffected while hours per worker actually grew slightly. The lone negative effect was that, in both the short and long term, the average skill level of workers was reduced somewhat, because immigrants' education levels are, on average, lower than those of U.S.-born workers.

A second finding was that immigration was associated with an *increase* in the average income of U.S. workers over the long term. (No significant effects on income were observed in the short term.) Specifically, a 1-percent rise in immigration resulted in an increase of 0.6 percent to 0.9 percent in income per worker, meaning that total immigration to the United States from 1990 to 2007 produced a 6.6-percent to 9.9-percent increase in workers' income. In dollar terms, those percentages translate into a gain of about $5,100 in the annual income of the average U.S. worker, in constant 2005 dollars, or 20 percent to 25 percent of the total real increase in average yearly income per worker between 1990 and 2007.

Finally, the author concludes that the long-term growth in income per worker attributable to immigrants is due mainly to increases in efficiency and productivity. Tests of physical capital intensity, skill intensity, average hours worked, and total factor productivity show that, although in the short term net immigration

decreases physical capital (the resources used to produce goods and services) per unit of output, in the medium-to-long term businesses expand their equipment and plants to accommodate increases in production attributable to the hiring of immigrants. According to Peri, in effect, businesses make adjustments, first hiring immigrants in the short term and then upgrading and expanding their capital stock in the long term, to take full advantage of the new labor supply that immigrants offer. □

Where are you publishing your research?

The *Monthly Labor Review* welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical, in tone. For guidelines on how to submit papers, go to **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/guidelines.htm**. Potential articles, as well as comments on material published in the *Review*, should be submitted to:

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Airline industry future "up in the air"

Up in the Air: How airlines can improve performance by engaging their employees. By Greg Bamber, Jody Hoffer Gittell, Thomas A. Kochan, and Andrew von Nordenflycht. Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2009, 222 pp., $29.95/cloth.

Most of us travel by airline at least occasionally. Even though the vast majority of flights could be considered successful, the number of complaints has risen significantly. The level of frustration has increased to the point that it is the subject of countless jokes from humorists. And whenever there is an accident or terrorist incident, it can scare customers away whether or not the airline is at fault.

The airline industry employs hundreds of thousands of people and is extremely important to this nation and others. Unfortunately, a variety of problems have confronted the industry over the past half century. In addition to customer complaints, these include more intense competition and safety concerns. As a result, profitability has been elusive for most airlines; despite cost-cutting measures and mergers, airlines still seem to go into bankruptcy regularly.

In a word, the airline industry is in trouble.

What can airlines do in this new environment to overcome the obstacles and move toward sustainable profits? That is the subject of *Up in the Air*; to explain how the industry got to this point and what can be done to make it profitable. The central thesis, backed up with strong evidence, is that employee and customer satisfaction can co-exist with increased revenue and profits.

The year 1978 was a significant dividing point in airline history in the United States: the start of deregulation. Prior to 1978 airlines competed on a service basis rather than a cost basis, keeping revenues artificially high and weakening incentives to lower costs. Federal law to that point defined occupational groups for collective bargaining purposes; for the airline industry this meant union agreements with a variety of unions rather than just one. As a result, a strike by one union could easily result in a complete shutdown of the airline, as other unions would honor the striking union's picket lines. Consequently, airlines tended to agree to high wages and generous benefits rather than risk a strike.

Deregulation had an immediate and dramatic effect. Low-cost airlines sprang up all over the country and these new entrants provided lower cost fares than the "legacy" airlines. Better service was no longer enough; legacy airlines had to offer lower prices—if not as low as the discount airlines then at least approaching them. This led to layoffs and tougher bargaining positions for wages and benefits; in some cases, unions had to agree to lower wages in order to keep jobs. The good news for the consumer was substantially lower prices (about half the price per mile than pre-1978), but the bad news was a period of chaos that continues today.

The years following deregulation saw mergers as a strategy to survive. Mergers can help to reduce costs by creating economies of scale but the primary intent of mergers is to reduce competition. When two airlines merge, they combine staffs and consolidate routes. When there are fewer routes, customers have fewer options and prices tend to go up—at least in theory.

The period between 1978 and the present has seen volatility in airlines' earnings. The industry as a whole experienced either modest profits or slight losses, but some airlines did better than others. There was a substantial boom in the mid-1990s followed by an even deeper bust later in the decade and early 2000s, followed by substantial gains from 2003 to 2008. The event that changed everything for the United States—9/11—had an even more profound effect on airlines. The terrorist attacks led to an immediate decline in airline travel, plus new security rules that made flying less convenient. Almost nine years later, there are airlines that have not completely recovered from the shock of 9/11 and others that did not survive the immediate effects.

The authors analyze the events over the turbulent past 40 years and find patterns that are instructive. Different airlines employed different strategies for dealing with the turmoil. One of the major focuses is labor-management relations. For new entrant airlines, the authors categorize two aspects: management's interaction with employees and management's approach to unions. The authors further define two categories of employee interaction: *control* and *commitment* and three categories of union relations: *avoid*, *accommodate*, and *partner*. This analysis leads to a six-cell matrix representing all the possibilities. The authors, using interviews with airline and union representatives as well as other materials, categorize new-entrant airlines into one of the six cells. For example, one airline

is considered to have a *commitment* (to employees)-*partner* (with union) approach. At the other extreme, two airlines are considered *control-avoid*. The authors demonstrate that avoiding unions and controlling employees do not necessarily lead to sustainable profits. Conversely, the *commitment-partner* airline has had consistent profitability, higher customer and employee satisfaction, few customer complaints, and has never had a layoff.

Up in the Air uses statistics and anecdotes effectively. There are many tables and charts, but they are simple and usually easy to understand. There are also interviews with leading industry experts and company officials as well as stories of successes and failures. For example, the authors describe how one airline encourages teamwork and some blurring of occupational distinctions among workers to increase productivity.

The authors' coverage of the U.S. Airline industry is quite comprehensive; reporting on airlines outside the United States is less so. Central and Western Europe are covered extensively and Asia to some extent, but there is little or no mention of the rest of the Americas, Eastern Europe, or sub-Saharan Africa.

Up in the Air is an informative, balanced, well-researched, astute, and instructive treatise on the airline industry. The book is quite accessible to readers who are neither economists nor familiar with the industry. The authors' suggestions are meaningful for the airlines and can be applied to other industries as well. I recommend it. □

—Carl Barsky
Office of Compensation and
Working Conditions

Nominations Sought for 2011 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The Award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions are recognized for statistical research, development of statistical tools, application of information technology techniques, use of economic statistical programs, management of statistical programs, or developing public understanding of measurement issues. The Award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). The 2010 award recipient was Dr. Dale W. Jorgenson for for his contributions to the measurement of productivity, innovation, capital, human capital, poverty, and for his leadership in the integration of the U.S. National Accounts.

Because the program was initiated many years ago, statisticians and economists often ask, "Who was Julius Shiskin?" At the time of his death in 1978, "Julie" was the Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and earlier served as the Chief Statistician at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Chief Economic Statistician and Assistant Director of the Census Bureau. Throughout his career, he was known as an innovator. At Census he was instrumental in developing an electronic computer method for seasonal adjustment. In 1961, he published Signals of Recession and Recovery, which laid the groundwork for the calculation of monthly economic indicators, and he developed the monthly Census report Business Conditions Digest to disseminate them to the public. In 1969, he was appointed Chief Statistician at OMB where he developed the policies and procedures that govern the release of key economic indicators (Statistical Policy Directive Number 3), and originated a Social Indicators report. In 1973, he was selected to head BLS where he was instrumental in preserving the integrity and independence of the BLS labor force data and directed the most comprehensive revision in the history of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which included a new CPI for all urban consumers.

Nominations for the 2011 award are now being accepted. Individuals and groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of $1000 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA Website at **www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html**.

For questions or more information, please contact Steven Paben, Julius Shiskin Award Committee Secretary, via e-mail at **paben.steven@bls.gov** or call 202-691-6147.

Completed nominations must be received by March 15, 2011.

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 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 2007 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

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

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

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

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are 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 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight 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 supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the 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 estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work 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 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, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this

productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment 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.

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	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010	
			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	65.4	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	65.0
Employment-population ratio	62.2	59.3	62.6	62.0	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.7
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.3	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7
Men	6.1	10.3	5.5	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.6
16 to 24 years	14.4	20.1	13.3	14.9	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.7	21.0
25 years and older	4.8	8.8	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0
Women	5.4	8.1	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.7
16 to 24 years	11.2	14.9	11.0	11.7	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.1
25 years and older	4.4	6.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	136,790	130,912	137,285	136,283	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,849	130,470
Total private	114,281	108,369	114,775	113,715	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,343	107,700
Goods-producing	21,334	18,620	21,511	21,092	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,905	17,977
Manufacturing	13,406	11,883	13,528	13,270	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,591	11,670
Service-providing	115,456	112,292	115,774	115,191	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,944	112,493
Average hours:											
Total private	33.6	33.1	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0	41.0
Overtime	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	2.6	1.5	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6	.4
Private nonfarm	2.4	1.2	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5
Goods-producing[5]	2.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.1	.5
Service-providing[5]	2.5	1.3	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.5
State and local government	3.0	2.4	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.8	2.9	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8
Nonunion	2.4	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5

[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	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Private nonfarm	2.4	1.2	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.7	1.5	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4
Private nonfarm	2.6	1.4	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.8	-.4	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	6.3	-2.5	4.2	-.1	-7.4	.2	3.1	-.6	1.6	1.8	-.1
Finished consumer goods	7.4	-3.8	5.2	-.4	-10.0	.3	4.3	-.7	1.9	2.5	-.1
Capital equipment	2.9	2.0	.6	1.0	1.9	-.2	-.2	-.4	.8	.1	-.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	10.3	-8.3	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.5
Crude materials	21.6	-30.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	12.7	9.3	-4.6
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	1.1	3.5	1.2	-1.1	-.3	3.5	8.3	7.2	6.1	3.5	-1.1
Nonfarm business sector	1.0	3.5	1.2	-1.3	-.1	3.4	8.4	7.0	6.0	3.9	-.9
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	2.7	1.6	1.7	5.9	.4	-5.2	3.4	5.3	12.5	9.1	_

[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—				
	2009			2010		2009			2010	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	9.0	3.8	1.5	-0.2	-0.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.0
All persons, nonfarm business sector	9.1	3.4	1.5	.0	-0.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.0
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.5	.3	.6	.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
Private nonfarm	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9
Union	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6
Nonunion	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	1.2	.9	.9	1.4	1.6
State and local government	.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Private nonfarm	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Union	.7	.5	.6	.5	.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Nonunion	.2	.4	.3	.5	.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
State and local government	.5	.8	.2	.3	.2	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4

[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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	233,788	235,801	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690	237,890	238,099	238,322
Civilian labor force	154,287	154,142	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910	154,715	154,393	153,741	153,560	154,110	154,158
Participation rate	66.0	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.7	64.6	64.7	64.7
Employed	145,362	139,877	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960	139,250	139,391
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.2	59.3	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5
Unemployed	8,924	14,265	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005	15,260	14,973	14,623	14,599	14,860	14,767
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Not in the labor force	79,501	81,659	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249	82,614	83,107	83,949	84,330	83,989	84,164
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	104,453	105,493	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522	106,641	106,761	106,887
Civilian labor force	79,047	78,897	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796	79,356	79,237	79,110	78,971	79,332	79,307
Participation rate	75.7	74.8	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.7	74.5	74.3	74.1	74.3	74.2
Employed	74,750	71,341	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358	71,477	71,316	71,332	71,521	71,545
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.6	67.6	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.9	67.0	66.9
Unemployed	4,297	7,555	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882	7,998	7,760	7,793	7,638	7,811	7,762
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.6	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8
Not in the labor force	25,406	26,596	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403	26,945	27,170	27,412	27,671	27,429	27,581
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	112,260	113,265	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264	114,372	114,481	114,596
Civilian labor force	68,382	68,856	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027	69,265	69,128	68,859	68,747	68,844	69,091
Participation rate	60.9	60.8	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.1	60.1	60.3
Employed	65,039	63,699	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552	63,505	63,516	63,314	63,356	63,586
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.9	56.2	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.3	55.5
Unemployed	3,342	5,157	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532	5,712	5,623	5,343	5,433	5,488	5,505
Unemployment rate	4.9	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0
Not in the labor force	43,878	44,409	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947	44,801	45,032	45,405	45,625	45,637	45,505
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	17,075	17,043	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904	16,877	16,857	16,839
Civilian labor force	6,858	6,390	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	5,972	6,087	6,094	6,028	5,772	5,843	5,934	5,760
Participation rate	40.2	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.6	34.1	34.6	35.2	34.2
Employed	5,573	4,837	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544	4,438	4,286	4,315	4,373	4,261
Employment-population ratio[2]	32.6	28.4	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.2	25.4	25.6	25.9	25.3
Unemployed	1,285	1,552	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591	1,550	1,590	1,486	1,528	1,561	1,500
Unemployment rate	18.7	24.3	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.0
Not in the labor force	10,218	10,654	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899	10,867	10,905	11,132	11,034	10,923	11,079
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	189,540	190,902	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979	192,109	192,245	192,391
Civilian labor force	125,635	125,644	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054	125,779	125,429	124,959	125,060	125,362	125,404
Participation rate	66.3	65.8	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.4	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.2
Employed	119,126	114,996	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108	114,484	114,359	114,163	114,300	114,470	114,500
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.8	60.2	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Unemployed	6,509	10,648	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945	11,295	11,070	10,797	10,760	10,893	10,904
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.5	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Not in the labor force	63,905	65,258	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594	65,970	66,427	67,019	67,049	66,883	66,987
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,843	28,241	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624	28,653	28,685	28,718	28,755	28,794
Civilian labor force	17,740	17,632	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871	17,951	17,983	17,768	17,651	17,879	17,754
Participation rate	63.7	62.4	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.2	61.7
Employed	15,953	15,025	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920	14,985	15,189	15,036	14,896	14,967	14,895
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.3	53.2	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.4	53.0	52.4	51.9	52.0	51.7
Unemployed	1,788	2,606	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951	2,966	2,794	2,732	2,755	2,911	2,860
Unemployment rate	10.1	14.8	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.1
Not in the labor force	10,103	10,609	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720	10,673	10,670	10,917	11,067	10,877	11,040

See footnotes at end of table.

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

umbers in thousands]

mployment status	Annual average		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
ilian noninstitutional population[1]	32,141	32,891	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747	33,836	33,927
Civilian labor force	22,024	22,352	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707	22,684	22,789	22,674	22,738	22,729	22,910
Participation rate	68.5	68.0	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.0	67.7	67.9	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5
Employed	20,346	19,647	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848	19,850	19,953	19,854	19,987	20,002	20,070
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.3	59.7	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.2
Unemployed	1,678	2,706	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859	2,834	2,836	2,820	2,751	2,726	2,840
Unemployment rate	7.6	12.1	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.4
Not in the labor force	10,116	10,539	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706	10,814	10,789	10,989	11,009	11,107	11,017

he population figures are not seasonally adjusted.
Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who ected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who orted more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main e.

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	145,362	139,877	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960	139,250	139,391
Men	77,486	73,670	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548	73,639	73,375	73,454	73,608	73,581
Women	67,876	66,208	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907	65,781	65,743	65,506	65,642	65,811
Married men, spouse present	45,860	43,998	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083	43,205	43,322	43,333	43,369	43,433	43,723
Married women, spouse present	35,869	35,207	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887	34,643	34,238	34,332	34,304	34,213	34,449
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	5,875	8,913	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054	9,152	8,809	8,627	8,529	8,860	9,472
Slack work or business conditions	4,169	6,648	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177	6,268	6,143	6,165	6,119	6,380	6,733
Could only find part-time work	1,389	1,966	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388	2,489	2,326	2,101	2,246	2,347	2,456
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,343	18,710	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379	18,140	17,929	17,870	18,157	18,558	18,234
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	5,773	8,791	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946	9,049	8,661	8,472	8,386	8,730	9,336
Slack work or business conditions	4,097	6,556	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099	6,213	6,041	6,074	6,018	6,304	6,640
Could only find part-time work	1,380	1,955	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406	2,486	2,306	2,086	2,192	2,320	2,431
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,005	18,372	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066	17,798	17,627	17,580	17,774	18,161	17,891

[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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	18.7	24.3	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.0
Men, 20 years and older	5.4	9.6	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0
White, total [1]	5.2	8.5	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.8	21.8	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.7	23.5	24.4	23.2	23.5	23.8	23.4
Men, 16 to 19 years	19.1	25.2	26.8	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	25.0	27.0	27.3	26.6	27.1	26.4	27.2	26.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	14.4	18.4	19.7	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	22.2	19.3	20.5	20.5	20.0
Men, 20 years and older	4.9	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9
Women, 20 years and older	4.4	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
Black or African American, total [1]	10.1	14.8	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	31.2	39.5	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	37.3	38.0	39.9	40.6	45.4	49.0
Men, 16 to 19 years	35.9	46.0	50.8	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3	44.9	47.4	35.2	35.4	43.2	43.7	51.7	48.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	26.8	33.4	32.7	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4	39.1	34.7	39.4	40.1	36.5	37.1	38.1	49.6
Men, 20 years and older	10.2	16.3	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	18.0	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.3	17.6
Women, 20 years and older	8.1	11.5	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.7	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.2	12.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.6	12.1	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.4
Married men, spouse present	3.4	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8
Married women, spouse present	3.6	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.7
Full-time workers	5.8	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4
Part-time workers	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.1
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	9.0	14.6	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	13.8	14.0	15.4
High school graduates, no college [3]	5.7	9.7	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.1	10.3	10.0
Some college or associate degree	4.6	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.1
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4

[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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks	2,932	3,165	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646	2,682	2,752	2,769	2,839	2,760	2,891
5 to 14 weeks	2,804	3,828	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228	2,991	3,019	3,121	3,060	3,635	3,350
15 weeks and over	3,188	7,272	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983	8,969	8,924	8,959	8,722	8,484	8,458
15 to 26 weeks	1,427	2,775	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436	2,253	2,161	2,208	2,151	2,235	2,336
27 weeks and over	1,761	4,496	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547	6,716	6,763	6,751	6,572	6,249	6,123
Mean duration, in weeks	17.9	24.4	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2	33.0	34.4	35.2	34.2	33.6	33.3
Median duration, in weeks	9.4	15.1	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0	21.6	23.2	25.5	22.2	19.9	20.4

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers[1]	4,789	9,160	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354	9,246	9,223	9,114	9,125	9,305	9,401
On temporary layoff	1,176	1,630	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595	1,359	1,478	1,424	1,268	1,480	1,349
Not on temporary layoff	3,614	7,530	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758	7,887	7,746	7,690	7,857	7,825	8,051
Job leavers	896	882	869	909	929	932	914	866	894	938	969	900	900	874	807
Reentrants	2,472	3,187	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544	3,739	3,453	3,308	3,393	3,411	3,436
New entrants	766	1,035	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197	1,231	1,206	1,140	1,188	1,259	1,187
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	53.7	64.2	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4	61.0	62.1	63.0	62.5	62.7	63.4
On temporary layoff	13.2	11.4	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	9.0	9.9	9.8	8.7	10.0	9.1
Not on temporary layoff	40.5	52.8	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8	52.0	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.7	54.3
Job leavers	10.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.4
Reentrants	27.7	22.3	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.7	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.0	23.2
New entrants	8.6	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	3.1	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants	.5	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
16 to 24 years	12.8	17.6	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8	19.6	18.1	18.2	18.6	18.1	17.9
16 to 19 years	18.7	24.3	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.0
16 to 17 years	22.1	25.9	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.2	30.4	31.4	30.3
18 to 19 years	16.8	23.4	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.0	23.6	23.9	23.1
20 to 24 years	10.2	14.7	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8	17.2	14.7	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.8
25 years and older	4.6	7.9	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3
25 to 54 years	4.8	8.3	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7
55 years and older	3.8	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2
Men, 16 years and older	6.1	10.3	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.5
16 to 24 years	14.4	20.1	20.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.6	22.5	19.5	20.9	21.2	20.7	20.3
16 to 19 years	21.2	27.8	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.2	29.0	29.7	29.3
16 to 17 years	25.2	28.7	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	32.2	32.4	32.8	32.5	33.0	33.5
18 to 19 years	19.0	27.4	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1	27.8	26.3	27.4	26.7	28.1	26.2
20 to 24 years	11.4	17.0	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9	16.1	17.8	18.3	17.3	17.1
25 years and older	4.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1
25 to 54 years	5.0	9.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.4
55 years and older	3.9	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.9
Women, 16 years and older	5.4	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6
16 to 24 years	11.2	14.9	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.6	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.3
16 to 19 years	16.2	20.7	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.4	24.6	22.3	23.1	22.9	22.8
16 to 17 years	19.1	23.1	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3	26.2	27.4	25.8	28.2	30.0	27.1
18 t0 19 years	14.3	19.4	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.2	22.9	20.3	20.5	19.5	20.1
20 to 24 years	8.8	12.3	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0	14.3	13.2	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.3
25 years and older	4.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4
25 to 54 years	4.6	7.2	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8
55 years and older[1]	3.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4

[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	Aug. 2009	July 2010[p]	Aug. 2010[p]	State	Aug. 2009	July 2010[p]	Aug. 2010[p]
Alabama	10.6	9.7	9.2	Missouri	9.7	9.2	9.3
Alaska	8.2	7.7	7.7	Montana	6.4	7.3	7.4
Arizona	9.5	9.6	9.7	Nebraska	4.8	4.7	4.6
Arkansas	7.5	7.4	7.5	Nevada	12.6	14.3	14.4
California	12.0	12.3	12.4	New Hampshire	6.7	5.8	5.7
Colorado	7.9	8.0	8.1	New Jersey	9.7	9.7	9.6
Connecticut	8.6	8.9	9.1	New Mexico	7.6	8.2	8.3
Delaware	8.3	8.4	8.4	New York	8.8	8.2	8.3
District of Columbia	10.8	9.9	9.9	North Carolina	10.9	9.8	9.7
Florida	11.0	11.5	11.8	North Dakota	4.4	3.6	3.7
Georgia	10.0	9.9	10.0	Ohio	10.7	10.3	10.1
Hawaii	7.0	6.4	6.4	Oklahoma	6.9	6.9	7.0
Idaho	8.5	8.8	8.9	Oregon	11.2	10.6	10.6
Illinois	10.6	10.3	10.1	Pennsylvania	8.5	9.3	9.2
Indiana	10.3	10.2	10.2	Rhode Island	11.7	11.9	11.8
Iowa	6.3	6.8	6.8	South Carolina	12.1	10.7	11.1
Kansas	7.2	6.5	6.5	South Dakota	4.8	4.4	4.5
Kentucky	10.8	9.9	10.0	Tennessee	10.9	9.7	9.6
Louisiana	7.3	7.2	7.6	Texas	8.0	8.2	8.3
Maine	8.2	8.1	8.0	Utah	6.8	7.2	7.4
Maryland	7.2	7.1	7.3	Vermont	6.9	6.0	6.0
Massachusetts	8.8	9.0	8.8	Virginia	6.9	6.9	6.9
Michigan	14.3	13.1	13.1	Washington	9.2	8.9	9.0
Minnesota	8.1	6.9	7.0	West Virginia	8.6	8.6	8.8
Mississippi	9.8	10.8	10.0	Wisconsin	8.8	7.9	7.9
				Wyoming	7.1	6.7	6.8

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Aug. 2009	July 2010[p]	Aug. 2010[p]	State	Aug. 2009	July 2010[p]	Aug. 2010[p]
Alabama	2,103,300	2,096,223	2,102,719	Missouri	3,034,061	2,983,895	2,979,390
Alaska	361,539	363,203	362,940	Montana	498,687	498,341	497,080
Arizona	3,142,561	3,172,049	3,174,778	Nebraska	981,829	978,542	975,704
Arkansas	1,368,345	1,345,287	1,340,954	Nevada	1,373,743	1,359,447	1,351,703
California	18,219,634	18,267,451	18,228,402	New Hampshire	741,987	739,624	739,556
Colorado	2,690,072	2,655,878	2,656,425	New Jersey	4,538,741	4,529,582	4,510,012
Connecticut	1,892,393	1,878,542	1,878,770	New Mexico	955,105	956,200	954,601
Delaware	432,501	422,734	422,019	New York	9,696,559	9,659,552	9,659,324
District of Columbia	331,479	334,872	331,846	North Carolina	4,524,978	4,512,288	4,491,689
Florida	9,194,445	9,217,385	9,231,401	North Dakota	364,443	368,347	367,817
Georgia	4,753,592	4,674,857	4,667,647	Ohio	5,960,672	5,941,869	5,926,232
Hawaii	636,775	634,751	634,911	Oklahoma	1,777,412	1,761,129	1,756,990
Idaho	749,304	756,933	755,998	Oregon	1,956,939	1,961,158	1,963,843
Illinois	6,605,837	6,630,134	6,624,550	Pennsylvania	6,396,675	6,395,838	6,363,778
Indiana	3,162,722	3,122,884	3,120,208	Rhode Island	568,347	573,774	572,105
Iowa	1,673,890	1,674,142	1,671,904	South Carolina	2,178,347	2,142,800	2,148,303
Kansas	1,524,564	1,493,117	1,490,391	South Dakota	445,937	442,955	442,919
Kentucky	2,082,331	2,064,267	2,067,873	Tennessee	3,010,273	3,028,473	3,037,440
Louisiana	2,067,401	2,094,542	2,098,960	Texas	11,971,895	12,133,312	12,128,738
Maine	703,301	694,875	693,879	Utah	1,360,170	1,350,715	1,351,894
Maryland	2,979,247	2,948,613	2,947,668	Vermont	358,750	356,828	355,824
Massachusetts	3,474,575	3,479,403	3,475,329	Virginia	4,170,859	4,171,759	4,168,751
Michigan	4,878,061	4,846,031	4,831,009	Washington	3,528,890	3,537,634	3,536,807
Minnesota	2,965,901	2,958,065	2,956,479	West Virginia	797,423	776,157	773,780
Mississippi	1,289,254	1,298,779	1,296,590	Wisconsin	3,073,024	3,030,450	3,029,737
				Wyoming	294,481	291,014	290,923

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	136,790	130,920	129,857	129,633	129,697	129,588	129,602	129,641	129,849	130,162	130,594	130,419	130,353	130,352	130,311
TOTAL PRIVATE	114,281	108,371	107,377	107,115	107,190	107,107	107,123	107,185	107,343	107,584	107,635	107,696	107,813	107,956	108,063
GOODS-PRODUCING	21,334	18,620	18,124	17,993	17,960	17,906	17,876	17,848	17,905	17,972	17,993	17,994	18,031	18,048	18,044
Natural resources and mining	767	700	676	669	676	676	684	691	702	709	720	726	733	742	748
Logging	56.6	49.8	50.1	48.5	47.2	46.9	47.0	47.2	48.3	48.9	48.7	48.2	48.3	48.2	47.2
Mining	709.8	650.0	625.5	620.8	628.4	629.4	637.2	644.1	653.4	659.8	671.1	677.7	684.6	694.1	700.8
Oil and gas extraction	160.5	161.6	160.4	160.4	160.2	159.8	160.9	161.5	163.0	164.1	165.3	164.7	165.0	167.2	168.5
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	226.0	211.6	206.8	204.3	207.2	207.7	209.3	211.2	212.8	212.4	213.3	214.1	214.5	216.0	216.7
Coal mining	81.2	82.2	80.6	79.3	79.3	79.2	79.6	80.7	81.3	81.5	82.8	82.9	83.2	83.5	84.1
Support activities for mining	323.4	276.7	258.3	256.1	261.0	261.9	267.0	271.4	277.6	283.3	292.5	298.9	305.1	310.9	315.6
Construction	7,162	6,037	5,814	5,747	5,732	5,696	5,636	5,585	5,612	5,634	5,605	5,596	5,594	5,628	5,620
Construction of buildings	1,641.7	1,365.6	1,313.0	1,300.0	1,295.9	1,282.5	1,266.3	1,255.4	1,268.5	1,278.3	1,271.2	1,264.9	1,260.3	1,260.7	1,263.3
Heavy and civil engineering	964.5	846.9	817.8	804.6	808.7	797.9	800.8	793.4	800.8	810.8	802.8	807.9	809.9	824.3	828.3
Speciality trade contractors	4,555.8	3,824.4	3,682.9	3,642.8	3,627.6	3,615.1	3,568.4	3,535.7	3,542.5	3,544.4	3,530.8	3,523.5	3,524.1	3,543.1	3,528.5
Manufacturing	13,406	11,883	11,634	11,577	11,552	11,534	11,556	11,572	11,591	11,629	11,668	11,672	11,704	11,678	11,676
Production workers	9,629	8,350	8,166	8,124	8,108	8,089	8,113	8,118	8,129	8,159	8,188	8,196	8,214	8,187	8,179
Durable goods	8,463	7,309	7,112	7,070	7,047	7,036	7,062	7,071	7,095	7,123	7,159	7,166	7,201	7,180	7,186
Production workers	5,975	5,008	4,865	4,833	4,816	4,801	4,828	4,830	4,850	4,872	4,901	4,914	4,938	4,916	4,918
Wood products	456.0	360.7	349.2	348.4	348.6	348.9	348.3	348.9	350.2	352.9	353.3	354.2	349.2	346.5	344.4
Nonmetallic mineral products	465.0	397.7	389.5	382.2	382.6	383.9	382.2	383.1	382.5	383.4	386.0	384.5	383.3	382.6	384.6
Primary metals	442.0	364.7	351.3	350.1	350.8	351.8	353.5	358.9	362.8	366.7	370.0	372.7	374.0	373.9	374.5
Fabricated metal products	1,527.5	1,317.5	1,276.9	1,272.1	1,268.0	1,266.8	1,268.4	1,273.3	1,282.7	1,290.1	1,300.2	1,306.1	1,316.1	1,317.1	1,320.9
Machinery	1,187.6	1,029.3	993.8	983.8	975.9	973.2	975.6	979.8	984.9	991.0	996.3	999.3	1,000.5	1,000.0	1,000.7
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,244.2	1,136.3	1,107.5	1,101.5	1,097.9	1,093.3	1,091.6	1,091.9	1,093.2	1,093.1	1,096.0	1,098.0	1,100.4	1,102.6	1,102.9
Computer and peripheral equipment	183.2	166.0	160.8	159.6	159.5	158.3	158.2	158.2	158.0	158.1	158.9	159.2	160.1	161.2	161.1
Communications equipment	127.3	121.4	120.4	119.3	118.3	119.0	118.1	118.7	119.7	119.5	120.5	121.5	121.4	122.4	122.7
Semiconductors and electronic components	431.8	377.0	363.3	361.1	360.8	359.7	360.0	361.6	362.3	364.1	365.1	366.4	368.0	369.8	368.6
Electronic instruments	441.0	421.3	414.9	413.5	411.4	408.9	408.2	406.9	405.9	404.6	404.7	404.6	405.0	404.1	405.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	424.3	376.7	369.0	365.6	363.4	361.8	362.5	364.5	365.9	368.2	369.7	369.5	372.4	372.4	373.6
Transportation equipment	1,608.0	1,353.0	1,328.0	1,326.3	1,318.0	1,316.6	1,343.6	1,333.6	1,337.2	1,342.4	1,351.7	1,345.8	1,371.2	1,351.1	1,350.1
Furniture and related products	479.6	385.7	368.5	364.6	365.8	363.9	361.0	361.2	359.9	360.5	360.1	361.6	358.6	358.4	357.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	628.9	587.0	578.2	575.6	576.1	575.6	575.1	575.5	575.3	575.1	575.6	574.0	575.1	575.0	576.8
Nondurable goods	4,943	4,574	4,522	4,507	4,505	4,498	4,494	4,501	4,496	4,506	4,509	4,506	4,503	4,498	4,490
Production workers	3,653	3,341	3,301	3,291	3,292	3,288	3,285	3,288	3,279	3,287	3,287	3,282	3,276	3,271	3,261
Food manufacturing	1,480.9	1,459.0	1,463.6	1,462.0	1,457.4	1,455.6	1,450.6	1,455.0	1,456.0	1,459.7	1,460.9	1,461.8	1,461.9	1,458.7	1,455.7
Beverages and tobacco products	198.4	187.7	187.2	187.8	185.3	183.6	182.3	184.1	184.9	183.9	183.2	182.4	180.6	182.0	183.6
Textile mills	151.2	125.6	120.9	119.9	122.5	124.2	121.1	123.5	123.1	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.9	122.7	122.5
Textile product mills	147.2	126.6	124.9	123.6	122.8	122.1	121.6	122.0	121.8	122.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.0	122.1
Apparel	199.0	169.6	165.2	163.5	164.0	166.0	168.9	167.9	165.9	165.8	164.9	163.9	163.8	163.9	163.5
Leather and allied products	33.1	29.4	28.6	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.5	27.7	28.3	28.8	28.4	29.3	29.2
Paper and paper products	444.9	407.4	402.2	399.3	398.5	397.6	397.2	398.8	397.2	399.0	399.0	398.7	397.4	398.0	398.6
Printing and related support activities	594.1	523.8	510.6	506.7	501.4	501.0	499.6	499.9	496.0	497.2	497.3	495.5	495.6	492.6	489.1
Petroleum and coal products	117.4	115.3	115.6	115.3	115.2	112.3	113.3	113.6	113.4	114.8	113.8	113.9	113.5	113.6	113.4
Chemicals	847.1	802.8	791.3	790.5	794.7	791.2	788.7	785.0	782.5	781.7	782.1	779.6	778.7	778.4	778.0
Plastics and rubber products	729.4	627.4	611.7	610.7	614.8	616.4	622.4	622.4	626.5	630.4	632.6	634.3	636.4	636.3	634.0
SERVICE-PROVIDING	115,456	112,300	111,733	111,640	111,737	111,682	111,726	111,793	111,944	112,190	112,601	112,425	112,322	112,304	112,267
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	92,947	89,751	89,253	89,122	89,230	89,201	89,247	89,337	89,438	89,612	89,642	89,702	89,782	89,908	90,019
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,293	24,949	24,754	24,670	24,678	24,653	24,666	24,667	24,714	24,741	24,742	24,741	24,771	24,779	24,806
Wholesale trade	5,942.7	5,625.3	5,579.9	5,574.5	5,568.3	5,564.0	5,556.3	5,559.5	5,570.8	5,576.2	5,575.2	5,579.9	5,587.1	5,589.4	5,593.1
Durable goods	3,052.0	2,827.0	2,792.1	2,787.0	2,775.0	2,766.7	2,761.9	2,764.3	2,765.4	2,768.1	2,772.2	2,767.6	2,776.6	2,776.6	2,779.9
Nondurable goods	2,047.7	1,980.0	1,969.9	1,968.7	1,975.4	1,974.3	1,975.1	1,971.8	1,978.2	1,978.8	1,971.5	1,973.9	1,972.6	1,974.5	1,973.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	842.9	818.4	817.9	818.8	817.9	823.0	819.3	823.4	827.2	829.3	831.5	838.4	837.9	838.3	839.6
Retail trade	15,283.1	14,527.8	14,428.7	14,365.7	14,374.5	14,360.0	14,409.1	14,416.2	14,438.9	14,453.3	14,447.5	14,431.3	14,442.4	14,448.8	14,460.4
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,831.2	1,640.0	1,621.2	1,618.6	1,620.4	1,624.0	1,622.5	1,622.7	1,626.4	1,631.0	1,633.3	1,631.7	1,628.2	1,636.1	1,640.8
Automobile dealers	1,176.7	1,021.8	1,007.3	1,005.7	1,007.8	1,014.0	1,013.6	1,014.0	1,015.3	1,016.9	1,014.5	1,016.5	1,015.2	1,019.4	1,022.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	531.1	450.0	439.6	437.3	438.6	439.0	439.8	440.6	442.9	441.4	441.2	441.3	439.9	437.8	440.7
Electronics and appliance stores	540.5	487.1	481.5	475.3	477.2	477.2	481.0	481.5	482.0	479.5	480.3	479.6	480.2	483.7	487.0

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug[p]	Sept.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,248.0	1,162.6	1,146.3	1,138.9	1,142.9	1,150.0	1,154.6	1,162.2	1,173.8	1,173.4	1,163.3	1,145.7	1,144.4	1,143.7	1,141.3
Food and beverage stores	2,862.0	2,829.0	2,825.4	2,823.5	2,808.5	2,799.8	2,813.3	2,804.7	2,804.2	2,809.8	2,807.2	2,803.3	2,805.6	2,808.1	2,809.9
Health and personal care stores	1,002.8	984.2	977.5	978.8	979.1	978.7	980.9	977.1	974.5	974.7	976.2	974.5	972.7	971.4	971.2
Gasoline stations	842.4	827.0	827.1	827.5	823.5	822.5	820.9	819.7	819.7	821.3	822.8	820.4	824.3	820.9	820.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,468.0	1,368.9	1,354.3	1,351.8	1,363.1	1,360.9	1,371.6	1,375.4	1,383.4	1,393.0	1,390.1	1,391.0	1,391.8	1,392.1	1,394.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	651.0	616.4	620.3	596.3	604.7	606.9	608.8	612.4	610.8	611.5	609.0	609.8	609.0	609.4	607.3
General merchandise stores[1]	3,025.6	2,956.1	2,944.3	2,930.4	2,928.1	2,911.8	2,927.8	2,930.3	2,929.4	2,925.9	2,933.6	2,941.8	2,954.9	2,954.6	2,957.0
Department stores	1,540.5	1,471.2	1,467.7	1,457.0	1,464.3	1,458.7	1,471.0	1,477.4	1,477.3	1,479.3	1,482.0	1,488.7	1,492.9	1,494.0	1,492.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	842.5	784.6	772.6	770.6	773.3	769.4	772.6	772.7	772.6	770.9	769.5	768.3	769.4	768.6	766.9
Nonstore retailers	438.0	421.8	418.6	416.7	415.1	419.8	415.3	416.9	419.2	420.9	421.0	423.9	422.0	422.4	422.7
Transportation and warehousing	4,508.3	4,235.3	4,184.4	4,168.6	4,175.8	4,171.8	4,142.5	4,133.5	4,146.2	4,153.6	4,162.3	4,174.4	4,188.9	4,187.8	4,201.3
Air transportation	490.7	459.7	456.8	457.1	454.7	453.8	454.1	454.5	454.0	453.3	452.9	453.8	453.6	453.5	454.2
Rail transportation	231.0	219.4	215.7	214.1	213.2	213.7	213.2	213.6	215.3	215.6	216.4	218.9	219.6	220.8	221.5
Water transportation	67.1	63.7	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.9	62.3	63.6	62.9	63.7	64.1	63.7	63.7	63.7
Truck transportation	1,389.0	1,265.9	1,249.6	1,240.8	1,243.3	1,231.3	1,232.1	1,227.9	1,227.2	1,231.3	1,234.5	1,234.5	1,240.8	1,242.3	1,242.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	423.3	419.3	416.2	416.7	417.5	414.6	414.8	410.7	415.7	414.8	414.6	418.1	431.2	426.1	432.3
Pipeline transportation	41.7	41.7	42.2	42.3	41.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.2	38.9	39.3	38.8
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.0	27.8	28.0	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	28.4	27.8	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.4	28.5	28.7
Support activities for transportation	592.0	549.0	540.5	537.8	539.0	538.5	538.2	535.2	538.7	540.7	545.2	546.5	548.4	547.2	546.8
Couriers and messengers	573.4	547.1	537.1	538.6	542.7	553.6	523.8	521.7	520.8	522.3	521.3	523.1	520.7	522.1	526.6
Warehousing and storage	672.1	641.6	635.6	631.1	633.1	634.2	634.9	638.4	643.4	644.2	645.5	647.4	643.6	644.3	645.9
Utilities	558.9	561.1	560.6	561.0	559.8	557.2	558.5	558.2	557.8	557.7	556.6	555.0	552.9	553.1	550.9
Information	2,984	2,807	2,777	2,774	2,762	2,748	2,745	2,739	2,728	2,727	2,725	2,711	2,717	2,724	2,716
Publishing industries, except Internet	880.4	796.4	779.8	772.5	770.7	769.3	770.8	763.9	763.0	762.9	762.5	760.9	761.3	761.7	760.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	371.3	350.4	349.6	353.8	350.6	341.7	341.9	347.4	343.8	349.2	354.8	345.1	351.5	358.6	355.7
Broadcasting, except Internet.	318.7	301.0	296.2	296.0	295.5	294.3	295.2	296.0	295.9	295.9	294.9	294.8	296.4	297.3	297.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	1,019.4	974.8	966.7	967.0	961.4	956.9	951.9	945.4	941.1	933.9	927.5	925.5	921.0	920.5	915.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	260.3	250.0	250.1	248.8	248.3	250.2	249.7	249.8	248.0	247.4	246.6	245.5	245.5	244.7	245.1
Other information services	133.5	134.5	134.3	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.5	137.3	138.9	139.3	140.8	141.1	141.4
Financial activities	8,145	7,758	7,683	7,664	7,666	7,657	7,635	7,628	7,609	7,611	7,602	7,591	7,581	7,578	7,576
Finance and insurance	6,014.9	5,762.7	5,707.5	5,694.8	5,699.6	5,693.7	5,677.0	5,670.6	5,659.3	5,656.6	5,653.4	5,649.9	5,645.6	5,643.7	5,642.7
Monetary authorities—central bank	22.4	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,732.7	2,597.3	2,571.3	2,565.6	2,573.1	2,570.9	2,565.5	2,567.9	2,566.9	2,563.2	2,562.7	2,562.3	2,562.3	2,564.8	2,570.4
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,815.2	1,760.5	1,749.3	1,747.4	1,750.9	1,750.3	1,748.5	1,750.0	1,751.6	1,752.4	1,752.2	1,753.8	1,755.6	1,757.6	1,761.4
Commercial banking	1,357.5	1,318.8	1,309.5	1,308.4	1,311.4	1,310.8	1,310.1	1,311.4	1,311.9	1,312.4	1,312.3	1,313.0	1,315.7	1,317.8	1,320.6
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	864.2	809.7	796.3	795.5	795.1	795.9	792.6	793.0	790.5	797.1	797.4	797.9	798.0	795.7	795.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,305.2	2,246.7	2,231.9	2,225.4	2,223.7	2,219.6	2,212.1	2,203.5	2,196.0	2,190.0	2,186.9	2,183.4	2,178.6	2,176.9	2,170.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	90.5	87.8	86.9	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.6	85.0	84.7	85.1	85.2	85.1	85.5	85.1	84.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,129.6	1,995.3	1,975.8	1,969.1	1,966.8	1,963.3	1,958.3	1,956.9	1,950.1	1,954.4	1,948.4	1,941.2	1,935.0	1,934.1	1,933.2
Real estate	1,485.0	1,416.7	1,407.5	1,403.8	1,405.6	1,403.5	1,399.4	1,397.9	1,388.9	1,393.5	1,387.8	1,379.8	1,375.9	1,378.0	1,380.5
Rental and leasing services	616.9	552.4	542.5	539.4	535.7	534.2	533.7	534.1	536.4	536.5	536.3	537.4	535.2	532.2	528.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	27.7	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.9
Professional and business services	17,735	16,580	16,349	16,360	16,466	16,488	16,511	16,567	16,568	16,638	16,664	16,697	16,692	16,730	16,749
Professional and technical services[1]	7,799.4	7,508.5	7,444.6	7,434.1	7,433.3	7,431.5	7,417.7	7,416.7	7,404.0	7,418.8	7,405.5	7,407.5	7,416.0	7,433.8	7,421.9
Legal services	1,161.5	1,122.4	1,113.5	1,107.4	1,106.2	1,104.5	1,105.0	1,105.2	1,105.9	1,104.1	1,104.3	1,101.1	1,102.9	1,105.5	1,107.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services	951.0	920.4	916.6	919.4	918.4	915.8	919.0	917.4	909.3	908.8	898.1	894.5	893.1	896.5	883.3
Architectural and engineering services	1,439.4	1,324.6	1,299.9	1,292.3	1,289.6	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,279.9	1,279.7	1,280.0	1,278.2	1,277.0	1,278.3	1,279.0	1,278.0

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,439.6	1,426.3	1,425.5	1,429.9	1,431.3	1,428.3	1,433.4	1,439.4	1,436.1	1,443.7	1,446.5	1,447.2	1,454.8	1,460.7	1,463.4
Management and technical consulting services	1,002.0	992.5	987.5	995.1	990.6	993.3	986.3	983.3	983.6	984.4	979.3	987.6	988.9	989.3	992.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,904.5	1,856.0	1,837.4	1,830.0	1,824.9	1,819.8	1,819.2	1,822.6	1,822.9	1,824.0	1,825.5	1,825.5	1,828.0	1,830.3	1,837.3
Administrative and waste services	8,031.5	7,214.9	7,066.6	7,096.2	7,207.3	7,236.4	7,273.6	7,327.2	7,340.8	7,395.2	7,432.7	7,463.6	7,447.7	7,465.9	7,490.1
Administrative and support services[1]	7,674.7	6,864.3	6,714.2	6,744.0	6,856.5	6,888.7	6,927.0	6,980.2	6,992.5	7,046.1	7,078.9	7,108.9	7,090.0	7,108.1	7,133.2
Employment services[1]	3,133.0	2,497.6	2,375.0	2,408.6	2,515.8	2,575.0	2,629.3	2,666.1	2,701.9	2,730.6	2,764.1	2,791.8	2,769.6	2,776.4	2,807.4
Temporary help services	2,348.4	1,827.7	1,724.4	1,766.6	1,861.3	1,911.0	1,960.2	1,996.1	2,028.4	2,051.7	2,082.1	2,100.7	2,094.0	2,116.5	2,140.3
Business support services	832.3	816.8	810.8	811.2	813.4	805.3	801.5	798.3	794.1	794.7	793.2	793.7	797.2	799.7	798.2
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,839.8	1,748.5	1,730.4	1,727.1	1,726.8	1,725.9	1,710.9	1,725.8	1,706.6	1,726.5	1,730.3	1,728.8	1,731.5	1,734.1	1,733.0
Waste management and remediation services	356.8	350.7	352.4	352.2	350.8	347.7	346.6	347.0	348.3	349.1	353.8	354.7	357.7	357.8	356.9
Educational and health services	18,838	19,191	19,247	19,282	19,313	19,350	19,370	19,400	19,449	19,477	19,502	19,532	19,558	19,599	19,621
Educational services	3,039.7	3,089.9	3,080.4	3,087.7	3,092.7	3,107.3	3,111.5	3,121.2	3,130.5	3,133.6	3,138.9	3,146.4	3,144.8	3,154.5	3,142.7
Health care and social assistance	15,798.3	16,100.8	16,166.3	16,194.6	16,220.7	16,242.5	16,258.2	16,279.2	16,318.4	16,343.8	16,362.6	16,385.2	16,413.0	16,444.3	16,478.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,646.6	5,777.3	5,804.9	5,813.8	5,830.3	5,847.2	5,855.0	5,864.1	5,885.3	5,892.8	5,905.4	5,911.8	5,930.1	5,945.1	5,962.1
Offices of physicians	2,252.6	2,279.8	2,287.9	2,287.6	2,298.1	2,306.5	2,309.7	2,310.8	2,312.9	2,312.5	2,314.4	2,315.4	2,317.7	2,322.6	2,326.8
Outpatient care centers	533.3	543.0	544.6	548.4	544.4	546.2	544.7	545.9	548.6	551.2	550.5	551.9	554.1	556.7	557.2
Home health care services	961.4	1,023.9	1,035.1	1,040.7	1,046.1	1,051.0	1,050.9	1,051.9	1,058.2	1,063.4	1,064.5	1,064.8	1,070.8	1,073.2	1,079.6
Hospitals	4,627.3	4,677.1	4,680.8	4,688.6	4,690.4	4,694.4	4,702.5	4,704.3	4,705.6	4,710.3	4,708.9	4,714.6	4,712.7	4,717.4	4,720.9
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,016.1	3,081.2	3,096.1	3,103.2	3,102.2	3,099.0	3,096.5	3,099.6	3,108.5	3,113.5	3,117.3	3,121.7	3,129.5	3,134.4	3,137.8
Nursing care facilities	1,618.7	1,643.9	1,650.8	1,652.9	1,649.7	1,648.2	1,644.9	1,646.7	1,650.8	1,653.0	1,654.3	1,655.3	1,658.9	1,659.1	1,660.9
Social assistance[1]	2,508.4	2,565.2	2,584.5	2,589.0	2,597.8	2,601.9	2,604.2	2,611.2	2,619.0	2,627.2	2,631.0	2,637.1	2,640.7	2,647.4	2,657.2
Child day care services	859.4	857.0	857.4	855.0	859.6	858.9	859.8	861.7	862.8	867.6	863.9	864.3	861.5	865.3	867.4
Leisure and hospitality	13,436	13,102	13,099	13,045	13,024	12,991	13,003	13,026	13,049	13,085	13,070	13,100	13,111	13,135	13,174
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,970.1	1,914.5	1,938.7	1,904.7	1,895.7	1,886.5	1,884.8	1,893.1	1,888.2	1,905.0	1,889.4	1,907.1	1,913.0	1,904.6	1,920.3
Performing arts and spectator sports	405.7	397.2	401.3	400.0	393.2	391.8	390.1	396.0	396.8	404.6	408.3	407.8	415.5	415.3	421.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	131.6	129.9	130.5	130.5	129.1	129.0	128.2	128.9	129.8	129.2	128.9	129.4	129.6	128.3	128.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,432.8	1,387.4	1,406.9	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,365.7	1,366.5	1,368.2	1,361.6	1,371.2	1,352.2	1,369.9	1,367.9	1,361.0	1,370.8
Accommodations and food services	11,466.3	11,187.5	11,160.4	11,140.3	11,128.2	11,104.5	11,117.7	11,133.3	11,160.8	11,180.0	11,180.1	11,193.3	11,198.2	11,230.2	11,254.1
Accommodations	1,868.7	1,759.7	1,748.4	1,741.3	1,735.0	1,733.1	1,726.1	1,728.4	1,733.4	1,740.3	1,749.2	1,762.2	1,768.6	1,774.3	1,763.9
Food services and drinking places	9,597.5	9,427.8	9,412.0	9,399.0	9,393.2	9,371.4	9,391.6	9,404.9	9,427.4	9,439.7	9,430.9	9,431.1	9,429.6	9,455.9	9,490.2
Other services	5,515	5,364	5,344	5,327	5,321	5,314	5,317	5,310	5,321	5,333	5,337	5,330	5,352	5,363	5,377
Repair and maintenance	1,227.0	1,153.7	1,141.2	1,138.2	1,141.3	1,139.8	1,138.5	1,136.1	1,142.3	1,146.1	1,150.2	1,145.2	1,147.7	1,151.8	1,154.5
Personal and laundry services	1,322.6	1,282.3	1,274.5	1,269.7	1,270.8	1,269.6	1,268.4	1,271.5	1,273.0	1,273.1	1,273.5	1,269.3	1,268.4	1,267.8	1,272.0
Membership associations and organizations	2,965.7	2,927.6	2,927.8	2,918.8	2,908.7	2,904.4	2,910.5	2,902.1	2,905.7	2,914.1	2,913.1	2,915.8	2,935.6	2,943.0	2,950.9
Government	22,509	22,549	22,480	22,518	22,507	22,481	22,479	22,456	22,506	22,578	22,959	22,723	22,540	22,396	22,248
Federal	2,762	2,828	2,818	2,836	2,833	2,824	2,857	2,860	2,910	2,988	3,396	3,173	3,030	2,919	2,844
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,014.4	2,124.2	2,127.3	2,147.4	2,150.4	2,160.1	2,181.4	2,192.9	2,246.3	2,326.8	2,738.2	2,518.0	2,378.4	2,268.6	2,195.8
U.S. Postal Service	747.4	703.2	690.5	688.6	682.8	663.7	675.9	666.6	663.9	661.1	657.9	655.3	651.5	650.6	648.3
State	5,177	5,180	5,173	5,182	5,172	5,178	5,169	5,175	5,174	5,169	5,157	5,159	5,175	5,158	5,164
Education	2,354.4	2,370.5	2,365.5	2,378.5	2,378.0	2,383.7	2,383.2	2,392.5	2,391.9	2,392.0	2,387.2	2,394.5	2,415.2	2,403.2	2,411.0
Other State government	2,822.5	2,809.2	2,807.0	2,803.4	2,793.6	2,794.5	2,785.8	2,782.7	2,782.0	2,777.3	2,769.3	2,764.8	2,759.8	2,754.8	2,752.7
Local	14,571	14,542	14,489	14,500	14,502	14,479	14,453	14,421	14,422	14,421	14,406	14,391	14,335	14,319	14,240
Education	8,083.9	8,062.1	8,013.0	8,041.0	8,054.1	8,040.0	8,025.1	8,000.7	8,007.4	8,009.2	8,007.5	8,005.6	7,972.7	7,945.8	7,889.3
Other local government	6,486.5	6,479.8	6,476.1	6,459.0	6,448.0	6,438.9	6,427.9	6,419.8	6,414.5	6,411.7	6,398.1	6,385.6	6,362.6	6,373.2	6,350.4

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.6	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.2	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.6
Natural resources and mining	45.1	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.2	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.4	44.8	44.8	45.5	44.5
Construction	38.5	37.6	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.6	39.0
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2
Overtime hours	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Durable goods	41.1	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4
Overtime hours	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Wood products	38.6	37.4	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.2	38.3	39.4	39.7	40.0	38.8	38.4	38.5	39.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.1	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.4	40.0	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6
Primary metals	42.2	40.7	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.9
Fabricated metal products	41.3	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.7
Machinery	42.3	40.1	39.7	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.5
Computer and electronic products	41.0	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.9
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.9	39.3	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	39.7	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.7	41.1
Transportation equipment	41.9	41.2	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.7
Furniture and related products	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.5	38.6	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.5
Nondurable goods	40.4	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0
Overtime hours	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing	40.5	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2
Beverage and tobacco products	38.8	35.7	35.8	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.0	36.0	35.5	38.2	36.4	38.0	39.0	38.3
Textile mills	38.7	37.7	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.5	39.7	41.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.6
Textile product mills	38.6	37.9	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.2	39.1	37.8	38.3	38.0	39.1
Apparel	36.4	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.4	35.9	36.3	35.9	36.9	36.6
Leather and allied products	37.6	33.6	33.7	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.7	40.0
Paper and paper products	42.9	41.8	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.5	42.8	42.9	42.7
Printing and related support activities	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5
Petroleum and coal products	44.6	43.4	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.1	43.9	43.5	42.5	42.5	43.3	43.0
Chemicals	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.3
Plastics and rubber products	41.0	40.2	40.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.4
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2
Retail trade	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.1
Transportation and warehousing	36.4	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.5	37.6
Utilities	42.7	42.1	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.3	41.8
Information	36.7	36.6	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.4	36.2
Financial activities	35.8	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.2
Professional and business services	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.1	35.1	35.2
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.8
Other services	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9

[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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$18.08	$18.62	$18.71	$18.78	$18.80	$18.85	$18.90	$18.92	$18.90	$18.95	$19.00	$19.02	$19.04	$19.09	$19.10
Constant (1982) dollars	8.57	8.88	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.95	8.93	8.92	8.91
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	19.92	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.16	20.17	20.21	20.22	20.25	20.31	20.34
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.29	23.71	23.87	23.83	23.81	23.91	23.98	23.86	24.14
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.54	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.08	23.13	23.12	23.09	23.12	23.17	23.21	23.28	23.22
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.39	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.42	18.47	18.47	18.48	18.56	18.54	18.57	18.59	18.64
Excluding overtime	16.97	17.58	17.72	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.67	17.67	17.73	17.70	17.75	17.77	17.80
Durable goods	18.70	19.35	19.53	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.65	19.66	19.73	19.70	19.71	19.73	19.81
Nondurable goods	16.15	16.56	16.70	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.72	16.80	16.78	16.82	16.87	16.87
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.46	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.64	18.66	18.64	18.69	18.74	18.76	18.79	18.83	18.83
Trade,transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.56	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.78	16.78	16.77	16.83	16.87	16.85	16.85	16.88	16.94
Wholesale trade	20.13	20.85	21.03	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.49	21.42	21.37	21.48	21.49	21.51	21.56	21.56	21.68
Retail trade	12.87	13.02	13.07	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.18	13.20	13.18	13.22	13.22	13.23	13.24	13.26	13.30
Transportation and warehousing	18.41	18.80	18.77	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.16	19.18	19.31	19.15	19.15	19.20	19.20
Utilities	28.83	29.56	29.64	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.93	30.04	30.42	30.31	30.42	30.50	30.51
Information	24.78	25.45	25.54	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.58	25.63	25.65	25.62	25.77	25.75	26.03	25.89	25.96
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.94	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.37	21.27	21.34	21.36	21.36	21.39	21.45	21.48	21.36
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.53	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.62	22.66	22.63	22.67	22.77	22.79	22.85	22.92	22.93
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.61	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.76	19.83	19.80	19.88	19.92	19.97	20.02	20.08	20.10
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.24	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.31	11.31	11.34	11.34	11.31	11.34	11.26
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.71	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.79	16.81	16.81	16.89	16.84	16.82	16.86

[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		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$18.08	$18.62	$18.63	$18.73	$18.76	$18.88	$18.85	$18.98	$18.98	$18.91	$18.97	$19.02	$18.89	$18.94	$19.03
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	18.69	18.71	18.78	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.92	18.90	18.95	19.00	19.02	19.04	19.09
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	20.01	20.04	20.08	20.06	20.08	20.02	20.00	20.05	20.13	20.18	20.19	20.32	20.39
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.13	23.26	23.29	23.27	23.73	23.43	23.74	24.10	23.96	23.63	23.59	23.80	23.78
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.79	22.74	23.07	22.94	23.03	23.00	23.03	23.04	22.99	23.05	23.03	23.26	23.40
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.26	18.43	18.33	18.39	18.46	18.47	18.47	18.44	18.49	18.54	18.51	18.53	18.54
Durable goods	18.70	19.35	19.43	19.60	19.51	19.56	19.67	19.64	19.70	19.63	19.65	19.70	19.65	19.68	19.69
Wood products	14.19	14.93	15.09	15.08	15.09	15.18	15.16	14.97	14.79	14.80	14.89	14.91	14.83	14.86	14.83
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.90	17.28	17.43	17.46	17.34	17.45	17.25	17.28	17.21	17.30	17.53	17.49	17.56	17.53	17.56
Primary metals	20.19	20.08	20.28	20.57	20.42	20.29	20.19	20.06	20.08	20.11	20.11	20.03	19.92	20.09	19.76
Fabricated metal products	16.99	17.49	17.52	17.65	17.61	17.66	17.87	17.79	17.84	17.92	17.95	17.89	17.91	17.92	17.90
Machinery	17.97	18.38	18.36	18.62	18.55	18.70	18.76	18.81	18.71	18.56	18.78	18.86	19.02	19.05	19.01
Computer and electronic products	21.04	21.88	22.08	22.00	22.05	22.40	22.42	22.52	22.87	22.45	22.59	22.91	22.56	22.78	22.96
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.78	16.27	16.58	16.61	16.48	16.55	16.65	16.76	16.69	16.72	16.60	16.63	16.69	16.81	16.78
Transportation equipment	23.85	24.93	24.92	25.18	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.89	24.85	24.94	24.90	24.94	24.91	24.96	24.87
Furniture and related products	14.54	15.04	15.12	15.28	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	14.95	14.89	14.96	15.07	14.98	14.96	15.07
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.20	16.13	16.20	16.21	16.23	16.27	16.30	16.22	16.45	16.38	16.40	16.43	16.46	16.48	16.60
Nondurable goods	16.15	16.56	16.54	16.74	16.60	16.67	16.67	16.72	16.63	16.65	16.72	16.79	16.76	16.78	16.81
Food manufacturing	14.01	14.40	14.44	14.66	14.51	14.49	14.46	14.41	14.30	14.35	14.38	14.41	14.45	14.42	14.34
Beverages and tobacco products	19.35	20.49	20.27	20.29	20.60	21.34	21.71	22.12	21.99	22.13	22.29	22.45	22.20	21.41	21.94
Textile mills	13.58	13.71	13.78	13.77	13.62	13.62	13.64	13.50	13.57	13.50	13.42	13.34	13.48	13.65	13.69
Textile product mills	11.73	11.44	11.34	11.29	11.41	11.61	11.72	11.95	11.67	11.61	11.77	11.93	11.66	11.83	11.69
Apparel	11.40	11.37	11.30	11.53	11.15	11.35	11.55	11.28	11.36	11.32	11.30	11.30	11.42	11.46	11.34
Leather and allied products	12.96	13.90	13.59	13.46	13.83	13.93	13.49	13.56	13.37	13.19	13.24	12.90	13.12	12.74	12.56
Paper and paper products	18.89	19.28	19.12	19.53	19.21	19.43	19.55	19.60	19.55	19.78	20.26	20.22	20.16	20.22	20.08
Printing and related support activities	16.75	16.75	16.76	16.87	16.79	16.88	16.93	17.01	17.08	17.04	16.76	16.86	16.71	16.69	16.77
Petroleum and coal products	27.41	29.63	29.41	29.72	30.35	30.61	30.81	31.49	31.30	31.56	31.49	31.45	30.65	30.68	31.51
Chemicals	19.50	20.30	20.41	20.61	20.60	20.61	20.68	20.62	20.61	20.55	20.72	20.93	21.05	21.05	21.67
Plastics and rubber products	15.85	16.01	15.90	16.05	15.78	15.83	15.72	15.90	15.68	15.65	15.60	15.64	15.60	15.80	15.62
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.32	18.44	18.48	18.63	18.59	18.76	18.78	18.68	18.73	18.77	18.60	18.64	18.74
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.58	16.62	16.59	16.63	16.57	16.83	16.85	16.76	16.87	16.89	16.79	16.80	16.88
Wholesale trade	20.13	20.85	21.00	21.01	21.05	21.25	21.40	21.55	21.46	21.26	21.47	21.47	21.35	21.49	21.51
Retail trade	12.87	13.02	13.10	13.20	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.20	13.23	13.18	13.27	13.25	13.21	13.23	13.28
Transportation and warehousing	18.41	18.80	18.89	18.77	18.89	18.97	18.98	19.14	19.15	19.13	19.15	19.26	19.13	19.16	19.27
Utilities	28.83	29.56	29.47	29.71	29.79	29.97	30.09	29.80	29.91	30.02	30.15	30.47	30.16	30.19	30.33
Information	24.78	25.45	25.73	25.65	25.77	25.76	25.50	25.60	25.59	25.52	25.55	25.93	25.56	25.97	25.95
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.92	20.94	21.01	21.19	21.08	21.35	21.27	21.35	21.39	21.51	21.26	21.35	21.53
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.37	22.40	22.33	22.69	22.63	22.76	22.87	22.66	22.68	22.91	22.55	22.68	22.90
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.49	19.65	19.67	19.72	19.79	19.83	19.83	19.80	19.90	19.87	19.90	20.07	20.03
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.04	11.23	11.24	11.34	11.41	11.34	11.39	11.33	11.31	11.33	11.25	11.19	11.22
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.59	16.72	16.73	16.80	16.85	16.86	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.89	16.83	16.70	16.78

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$607.95	$617.11	$618.09	$620.96	$632.48	$623.94	$626.34	$622.54	$625.92	$631.70	$640.97	$630.93	$636.38	$647.02	$637.94
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	636.50	635.27	635.94	639.52	639.85
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	819.31	819.71	820.93	835.58	825.78
Natural resources and mining	1014.69	1007.85	1002.51	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.08	1066.27	1059.10	1100.61	1061.93
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	887.43	895.87	911.79	928.58	898.98
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56	760.76	756.02	765.70	772.31
Durable goods	767.95	771.03	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52	815.48	808.85	817.14	821.46
Wood products	547.53	559.05	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	602.36	590.23	576.57	582.51	580.39
Nonmetallic mineral products	711.11	706.16	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	731.08	739.28	750.28	755.97	746.73
Primary metals	851.29	816.93	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	881.32	874.49	861.86	858.45	874.08
Fabricated metal products	701.57	689.35	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	744.22	741.47	740.10	750.43	746.17
Machinery	759.94	737.88	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.12	800.74	792.48	796.10	801.78
Computer and electronic products	861.58	883.07	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	941.60	922.70	927.15	938.66	930.15
Electrical equipment and appliances	645.60	639.50	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	685.16	699.31	687.53	696.37	685.67
Transportation equipment	1000.67	1026.61	1062.60	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1077.41	1071.13	1050.82	1066.92	1090.95
Furniture and related products	553.93	566.48	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	584.72	578.23	575.96	581.70	578.36
Miscellaneous manufacturing	591.95	620.78	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70	637.00	637.78	640.76	637.44
Nondurable goods	652.22	658.36	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	690.07	680.46	677.91	689.21	698.80
Food manufacturing	566.91	575.89	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	589.37	585.23	584.01	588.35	603.59
Beverages and tobacco products	750.25	731.37	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	814.74	815.72	871.82	855.74
Textile mills	525.00	517.15	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.95	556.72	565.11	577.72	576.42
Textile product mills	453.10	433.13	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	466.46	448.91	451.91	444.98	458.64
Apparel	415.14	408.92	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93	415.69	410.27	419.55	413.32
Leather and allied products	486.58	466.73	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	493.04	503.20	498.72
Paper and paper products	809.57	805.86	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	869.46	854.78	865.42	859.29	876.53
Printing and related support activities	642.50	635.72	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	650.80	638.32	630.88	650.29	662.70
Petroleum and coal products	1222.07	1285.64	1289.85	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93	1314.89	1328.44	1373.84	1357.94
Chemicals	809.29	841.33	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	879.06	875.68	875.68	913.57	922.99
Plastics and rubber products	648.98	643.81	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	667.83	659.88	650.96	650.10	651.77
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03	598.92	603.94	614.34	605.68
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.82	560.79	567.84	572.23	569.17
Wholesale trade	769.62	784.75	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.45	809.17	812.32	827.75	821.56
Retail trade	386.21	388.72	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48	398.94	408.81	408.72	406.02
Transportation and warehousing	670.37	677.44	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	716.47	715.46	722.33	736.11	723.46
Utilities	1230.69	1243.76	1238.91	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1288.88	1275.77	1271.00	1281.69	1283.10
Information	908.99	931.93	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.22	930.38	942.71	960.15	944.82
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	793.72	767.49	764.33	798.76	766.47
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60	789.25	793.80	817.53	794.67
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80	638.79	646.25	648.97	647.86
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	277.38	275.38	282.37	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.85	279.36	284.38	281.25	284.23	288.35	277.00
Other services	495.57	506.28	508.29	510.27	515.76	512.24	514.23	513.76	516.22	516.68	523.59	516.68	517.70	523.65	520.97

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:												
2006	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010	48.9	57.4	60.4	68.0	56.1	53.7	57.2	58.7	55.6			
Over 3-month span:												
2006	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010	42.4	40.9	57.6	63.4	63.2	61.2	55.6	58.0	59.3			
Over 6-month span:												
2006	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010	31.6	31.8	41.8	52.4	55.4	61.9	62.1	63.9	65.6			
Over 12-month span:												
2006	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010	14.5	16.5	23.4	27.3	35.5	40.0	46.3	49.6	53.0			
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2006	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010	42.7	67.1	60.4	67.1	65.9	48.8	52.4	46.3	54.3			
Over 3-month span:												
2006	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010	37.2	42.7	55.5	62.8	67.1	64.6	55.5	50.6	52.4			
Over 6-month span:												
2006	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010	24.4	26.2	33.5	50.6	56.7	57.3	61.0	62.8	60.4			
Over 12-month span:												
2006	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010	6.1	6.1	7.3	12.8	25.0	34.8	41.5	43.9	48.2			

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010							2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	2,785	3,302	2,939	2,864	3,141	3,092	2,929	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,363	2,675	2,597	2,537	2,821	2,752	2,594	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3
Construction	83	88	79	53	101	65	73	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing	180	195	205	226	238	190	194	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	470	456	452	449	485	449	457	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Professional and business services	423	550	601	514	564	590	537	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1
Education and health services	536	561	512	487	515	487	496	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	257	274	288	317	365	381	323	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4
Government	421	627	342	327	320	341	335	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	599	678	657	631	639	666	559	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2
South	945	1,080	1,078	982	1,100	1,159	1,058	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
Midwest	573	664	568	604	617	647	547	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8
West	707	821	689	632	696	730	685	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3

[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, Missou Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, Californi 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 th month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the mont as a percent of total employment plus job openings.
[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010							2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	4,331	4,292	4,581	4,250	4,275	4,156	4,190	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,970	3,935	3,846	3,946	3,985	3,891	3,943	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Construction	400	349	321	289	361	357	340	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.1
Manufacturing	279	305	266	267	297	274	248	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	897	856	819	876	864	798	843	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4
Professional and business services	744	780	805	825	810	831	848	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1
Education and health services	503	496	479	523	515	492	504	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	712	711	678	691	712	688	720	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5
Government	360	357	735	304	289	264	247	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	837	695	844	718	731	702	785	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2
South	1,618	1,585	1,681	1,505	1,531	1,541	1,574	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Midwest	1,073	1,012	1,090	1,013	1,011	946	929	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1
West	1,025	870	1,014	923	923	870	931	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010							2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	4,048	4,013	4,146	4,436	4,390	4,210	4,190	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,743	3,726	3,816	3,884	3,940	3,796	3,807	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5
Construction	365	345	340	314	361	321	345	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.7	6.1
Manufacturing	245	249	238	260	271	279	251	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	866	803	800	874	855	814	817	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services	699	733	806	777	830	808	820	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9
Education and health services	455	475	446	493	491	454	479	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	677	684	707	668	701	663	680	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2
Government	305	287	331	552	450	414	383	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	821	690	734	748	775	731	688	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
South	1,423	1,427	1,521	1,606	1,533	1,602	1,585	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Midwest	895	948	988	981	1,018	930	976	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3
West	920	944	920	928	929	889	928	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010							2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	1,918	1,972	1,929	1,951	1,974	1,998	2,042	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	1,802	1,871	1,828	1,819	1,855	1,881	1,918	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Construction	83	67	64	67	72	81	84	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing	89	99	96	105	97	107	102	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	424	442	438	443	451	425	450	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Professional and business services	315	323	330	325	357	385	379	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3
Education and health services	253	299	254	268	258	249	254	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	406	419	428	373	401	407	407	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
Government	117	101	101	131	119	117	124	.5	.4	.4	.6	.5	.5	.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	325	332	286	341	318	333	279	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
South	750	744	736	796	749	791	828	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
Midwest	438	442	496	438	475	452	409	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
West	406	429	433	437	404	425	402	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4

[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 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, first quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10[2]	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10[2]
United States[3]	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	$889	0.8
Private industry	8,746.4	104,193.4	-2.5	890	1.0
Natural resources and mining	125.9	1,615.4	-3.3	1,019	2.7
Construction	806.6	5,192.5	-12.4	894	-1.3
Manufacturing	345.6	11,343.0	-6.2	1,081	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,875.7	23,997.7	-2.4	727	-.7
Information	144.0	2,707.0	-5.2	1,468	2.1
Financial activities	824.9	7,380.6	-3.4	1,711	7.2
Professional and business services	1,528.2	16,314.2	-1.2	1,153	2.0
Education and health services	880.9	18,587.8	1.7	770	-.8
Leisure and hospitality	740.1	12,534.9	-1.5	353	.6
Other services	1,267.8	4,296.4	-1.5	540	-.4
Government	297.2	22,088.3	-.1	883	-.2
Los Angeles, CA	431.4	3,863.3	-3.4	978	1.0
Private industry	425.9	3,280.3	-3.4	958	1.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	10.1	-5.0	1,635	10.3
Construction	13.1	104.6	-16.0	966	-.5
Manufacturing	13.6	373.5	-6.6	1,080	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	51.6	720.9	-2.8	764	-1.0
Information	8.4	190.6	-2.9	1,805	2.0
Financial activities	22.5	208.0	-4.3	1,736	9.4
Professional and business services	41.2	524.0	-3.6	1,178	1.1
Education and health services	28.4	510.9	.7	859	-.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.7	374.8	-2.9	520	.6
Other services	205.5	248.6	-4.0	421	-.7
Government	5.5	583.0	-3.1	1,093	.3
Cook, IL	142.9	2,311.0	-2.9	1,083	-.1
Private industry	141.5	2,002.3	-3.1	1,088	-.5
Natural resources and mining	.1	.8	-7.1	840	5.7
Construction	12.1	58.6	-15.8	1,289	-1.1
Manufacturing	6.7	192.0	-6.4	1,028	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	420.1	-3.5	777	-2.0
Information	2.6	51.1	-5.4	1,676	2.5
Financial activities	15.4	189.0	-4.5	2,465	2.2
Professional and business services	29.7	389.6	-2.8	1,417	.9
Education and health services	14.6	389.0	.6	815	-2.7
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	215.0	-1.3	402	-.5
Other services	15.2	92.3	-3.7	720	-1.5
Government	1.4	308.7	-1.3	1,045	2.2
New York, NY	118.3	2,255.5	-1.7	2,404	11.9
Private industry	118.0	1,806.6	-1.9	2,743	13.1
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-15.7	2,233	-.7
Construction	2.2	30.2	-13.2	1,532	3.7
Manufacturing	2.6	26.4	-10.5	1,503	9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	225.6	-2.2	1,175	3.8
Information	4.3	127.6	-4.5	2,504	2.4
Financial activities	18.7	341.6	-3.7	7,709	22.7
Professional and business services	24.7	446.9	-3.2	2,422	10.9
Education and health services	8.9	300.2	2.1	1,013	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	215.6	1.9	707	-1.9
Other services	18.2	85.6	-3.2	1,174	18.1
Government	.3	448.9	-.8	1,045	2.8
Harris, TX	99.5	1,970.8	-2.5	1,168	2.2
Private industry	98.9	1,704.4	-3.1	1,204	2.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	71.7	-3.6	3,911	12.9
Construction	6.5	133.4	-10.4	1,039	-1.1
Manufacturing	4.5	167.1	-7.4	1,490	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	410.7	-2.9	1,084	1.4
Information	1.3	28.7	-6.3	1,284	-2.1
Financial activities	10.5	112.0	-3.5	1,645	7.7
Professional and business services	19.8	310.1	-4.0	1,333	.2
Education and health services	10.9	233.9	4.4	841	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	176.6	-1.6	381	1.9
Other services	13.0	59.0	.2	617	-2.5
Government	.5	266.3	2.0	937	.9
Maricopa, AZ	95.1	1,606.6	-3.8	848	-.8
Private industry	94.4	1,386.6	-4.0	854	.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.6	-11.6	971	13.7
Construction	9.1	80.2	-20.7	866	-1.8
Manufacturing	3.3	105.6	-9.1	1,272	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.8	331.0	-3.0	796	.0
Information	1.5	27.0	-2.3	1,156	-2.4
Financial activities	11.4	133.2	-3.1	1,176	2.5
Professional and business services	21.6	258.1	-4.4	893	.0
Education and health services	10.2	224.7	3.7	862	-1.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	172.1	-3.6	403	1.3
Other services	6.8	46.1	-.8	549	-2.3
Government	.7	219.9	-2.7	811	-6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10[2]	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10[2]
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,392.8	-1.9	$1,093	0.7
Private industry	67.2	1,223.5	-2.3	1,113	.9
Natural resources and mining	.6	7.8	.6	3,466	14.2
Construction	4.2	66.6	-12.6	955	1.0
Manufacturing	3.0	113.2	-8.2	1,271	([4])
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	276.3	-2.7	954	.1
Information	1.6	45.1	-3.9	1,852	1.2
Financial activities	8.5	135.6	([4])	1,729	([4])
Professional and business services	14.8	253.2	-.6	1,228	-.5
Education and health services	6.9	161.5	4.4	919	-.4
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	125.3	-.8	487	-2.2
Other services	7.0	38.0	.1	607	-2.7
Government	.5	169.3	.8	952	.1
Orange, CA	101.6	1,342.8	-4.2	1,001	1.2
Private industry	100.2	1,194.0	-4.2	976	1.1
Natural resources and mining	.2	5.0	-2.3	524	-6.9
Construction	6.5	66.4	-15.2	1,038	-3.3
Manufacturing	5.0	149.3	-7.3	1,209	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.3	239.9	-3.7	896	-.7
Information	1.3	25.1	-10.4	1,814	15.2
Financial activities	9.9	103.3	([4])	1,579	5.5
Professional and business services	18.5	235.4	([4])	1,132	.5
Education and health services	10.1	154.5	1.2	852	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	162.4	-2.9	391	3.2
Other services	20.5	47.5	-1.2	502	-2.3
Government	1.4	148.8	-3.8	1,197	.8
San Diego, CA	98.5	1,229.8	-2.8	930	-.6
Private industry	97.2	1,004.0	-3.3	912	-.8
Natural resources and mining	.7	9.8	-2.5	530	-2.6
Construction	6.5	55.1	-14.3	982	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	92.6	-6.2	1,354	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	192.9	-2.9	740	([4])
Information	1.2	25.3	-5.9	1,423	1.9
Financial activities	8.7	67.1	-4.0	1,233	-2.1
Professional and business services	15.9	204.0	-4.0	1,260	.2
Education and health services	8.3	146.2	1.5	844	-.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	149.7	-1.6	381	-2.8
Other services	27.9	57.0	-1.2	479	.4
Government	1.3	225.8	-.6	1,010	-.7
King, WA	79.0	1,098.9	-3.1	1,120	-.6
Private industry	78.5	941.8	-3.7	1,129	-.5
Natural resources and mining	.4	2.8	2.9	1,491	-5.0
Construction	5.8	45.7	-19.4	1,112	-1.8
Manufacturing	2.3	96.9	-6.8	1,383	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	199.1	-3.2	961	-.4
Information	1.7	78.4	-3.2	2,136	.2
Financial activities	6.5	64.6	-7.5	1,542	-2.3
Professional and business services	13.5	170.1	-3.5	1,350	2.4
Education and health services	6.7	130.2	-.2	857	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	104.0	-1.4	434	2.6
Other services	21.0	50.0	8.3	574	-4.5
Government	.5	157.1	.6	1,066	-.8
Miami-Dade, FL	84.8	947.4	-2.0	845	-1.3
Private industry	84.4	801.0	-1.9	819	.4
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.7	-5.7	379	-5.3
Construction	5.5	31.7	-17.1	831	-2.7
Manufacturing	2.6	34.6	-10.8	827	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.6	234.6	-1.3	763	-.3
Information	1.5	17.7	-4.7	1,370	3.3
Financial activities	9.2	60.6	-4.0	1,439	6.2
Professional and business services	17.7	122.9	-1.8	988	.3
Education and health services	9.6	148.2	2.1	792	-.9
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	105.5	1.3	466	-1.7
Other services	7.6	34.8	-1.4	519	-1.9
Government	.4	146.4	-2.8	988	-7.9

[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, first quarter 2010.

State	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10
United States[2]	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	$889	0.8
Alabama	117.0	1,803.7	-2.1	737	.0
Alaska	21.2	304.4	.2	878	-.9
Arizona	148.9	2,373.3	-3.5	800	-.9
Arkansas	86.0	1,133.6	-1.0	674	-2.9
California	1,367.1	14,280.4	-3.0	1,003	.9
Colorado	171.7	2,151.3	-2.7	912	-.1
Connecticut	111.6	1,566.7	-3.2	1,206	1.3
Delaware	28.5	388.4	-2.9	971	-.5
District of Columbia	34.3	685.2	1.2	1,505	2.8
Florida	595.5	7,162.0	-2.6	766	-.5
Georgia	269.0	3,728.2	-2.6	837	.6
Hawaii	39.3	585.6	-2.4	767	-.9
Idaho	55.3	591.8	-1.6	634	-.6
Illinois	376.9	5,406.6	-2.6	946	-.4
Indiana	160.2	2,666.1	-1.3	739	.0
Iowa	94.0	1,410.0	-1.6	707	-.1
Kansas	87.8	1,286.4	-2.9	718	-.1
Kentucky	109.2	1,690.8	-1.1	712	.0
Louisiana	128.6	1,827.6	-2.1	762	-1.4
Maine	48.9	557.7	-.9	691	.4
Maryland	162.1	2,414.4	-1.6	977	1.5
Massachusetts	216.7	3,071.0	-1.2	1,098	-.2
Michigan	250.9	3,677.2	-2.3	815	-1.2
Minnesota	168.8	2,493.9	-1.8	883	.2
Mississippi	69.9	1,068.6	-1.8	633	.0
Missouri	173.1	2,554.7	-2.4	762	-.9
Montana	42.2	411.0	-.6	634	1.0
Nebraska	59.4	880.4	-1.7	694	-.7
Nevada	73.9	1,097.8	-4.6	780	-3.7
New Hampshire	47.7	589.9	-1.7	833	-.6
New Jersey	269.6	3,710.7	-1.5	1,121	1.8
New Mexico	54.2	777.3	-2.0	716	-.8
New York	586.1	8,239.4	-1.1	1,281	6.1
North Carolina	250.8	3,752.2	-2.5	791	3.1
North Dakota	25.8	347.2	1.5	684	2.5
Ohio	285.3	4,806.4	-2.7	783	-.8
Oklahoma	102.7	1,474.2	-3.0	705	-.4
Oregon	130.3	1,570.1	-1.9	776	.5
Pennsylvania	341.3	5,376.6	-1.3	858	-.3
Rhode Island	35.1	437.1	-1.1	836	.7
South Carolina	111.9	1,742.0	-1.9	692	-.1
South Dakota	30.8	377.2	-1.4	634	.6
Tennessee	139.9	2,535.5	-1.7	764	1.6
Texas	569.5	10,101.3	-1.3	893	.8
Utah	82.7	1,135.8	-2.2	729	.3
Vermont	24.3	288.6	-1.0	716	-.4
Virginia	231.6	3,489.1	-1.3	932	1.3
Washington	226.0	2,752.4	-2.2	899	-.4
West Virginia	48.5	682.3	-1.1	693	-1.6
Wisconsin	156.8	2,565.5	-2.1	741	-.8
Wyoming	25.0	262.2	-3.8	775	-.4
Puerto Rico	49.2	943.4	-2.6	497	.0
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.9	.5	720	5.1

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

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

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

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

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

[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 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001[1]	2002[1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian noninstitutional population	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801
Civilian labor force	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Labor force participation rate	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Employed	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Employment-population ratio	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Unemployed	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Not in the labor force	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total private employment	108,686	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,369
Total nonfarm employment	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,912
Goods-producing	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,233	21,334	18,620
Natural resources and mining	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	700
Construction	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,037
Manufacturing	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,883
Private service-providing	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,947	89,749
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,947
Wholesale trade	5,893	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,625
Retail trade	14,970	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,528
Transportation and warehousing	4,300	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,234
Utilities	609	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	561
Information	3,419	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,807
Financial activities	7,648	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,758
Professional and business services	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,580
Education and health services	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,190
Leisure and hospitality	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,102
Other services	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,364
Government	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,544

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

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.43	18.08	18.62
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	590.04	607.95	617.11
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.33	19.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	599.99	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.34	776.66	779.79
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.97	22.50	23.29
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	962.64	1014.69	1007.92
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.87	22.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.66	842.61	852.48
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.75	18.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	573.14	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.30	691.02	711.56	724.46	725.87
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.11	17.77	18.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.89	574.35	588.07
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.78	16.16	16.50
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.07	536.06	542.47
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13	20.85
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.72
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.75	12.87	13.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.72
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.72	18.41	18.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.88	598.41	614.96	618.58	636.97	654.95	670.37	677.72
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.88	28.83	29.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1017.27	1048.44	1095.90	1135.34	1182.65	1230.69	1243.79
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.96	24.78	25.45
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	675.47	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	874.65	908.99	931.81
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28	20.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	517.57	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.13	727.07	751.04
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.15	21.18	22.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.82	737.70	775.78
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.87	19.49
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.09	613.73	628.59
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.84	11.11
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	208.05	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.52	273.39	275.78
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	16.09	16.59
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	477.06	495.57	506.31

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	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2010	
Civilian workers[2]	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	0.5	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.5	112.8	113.4	.5	1.7
Management, business, and financial	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.7	112.1	112.3	.2	1.9
Professional and related	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.4	112.9	113.2	114.0	.7	1.6
Sales and office	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	.4	2.0
Sales and related	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	-.1	1.9
Office and administrative support	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.5	114.1	.5	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	.4	2.0
Construction and extraction	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.2	113.7	114.4	.6	2.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	.2	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	109.3	110.3	110.9	111.7	.7	2.4
Production	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	108.4	109.6	110.1	110.8	.6	2.5
Transportation and material moving	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.9	.9	2.5
Service occupations	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.8	114.6	.7	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7	109.8	110.3	111.0	.6	2.3
Manufacturing	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	.7	2.9
Service-providing	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.5	112.2	112.7	113.3	.5	1.8
Education and health services	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	.8	1.4
Health care and social assistance	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.6	.4	1.6
Hospitals	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	.4	2.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	.4	1.3
Education services	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	1.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	114.0	114.1	114.2	115.5	1.1	1.4
Public administration[3]	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	116.6	.6	1.8
Private industry workers	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	.4	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	.4	1.9
Management, business, and financial	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	.3	2.1
Professional and related	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	.6	1.7
Sales and office	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	.3	2.1
Sales and related	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	-.1	2.0
Office and administrative support	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	.5	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	.4	2.0
Construction and extraction	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	.6	2.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.5	.0	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	.7	2.5
Production	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.3	109.5	110.0	110.7	.6	2.5
Transportation and material moving	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.2	.9	2.4
Service occupations	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	.5	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	.6	2.4
Management, professional, and related	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	.6	2.5
Sales and office	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.9	109.7	.7	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	.7	2.6
Construction	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	.4	1.2
Manufacturing	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	.7	2.9
Management, professional, and related	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	.7	3.2
Sales and office	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	108.2	109.0	110.3	1.2	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.8	109.1	109.6	110.4	.7	2.7
Service-providing industries	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.2	112.6	.4	1.9
Management, professional, and related	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	.4	1.8
Sales and office	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	.0	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.2	.8	2.3
Service occupations	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	.2	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2010	
Wholesale trade	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	-0.2	1.8
Retail trade	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	.1	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	.8	2.4
Utilities	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.4	117.0	117.8	.7	5.9
Information	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	.4	2.0
Financial activities	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	.1	2.1
Finance and insurance	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	.0	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	.4	1.3
Professional and business services	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	.5	1.7
Education and health services	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	.5	1.5
Education services	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	1.2	1.3
Health care and social assistance	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.8	114.2	.4	1.5
Hospitals	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	.4	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.5	113.4	113.9	.4	1.1
Accommodation and food services	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	.4	1.1
Other services, except public administration	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.2	112.7	113.3	.5	1.3
State and local government workers	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	114.3	114.6	114.9	115.9	.9	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	113.9	114.1	114.3	115.3	.9	1.4
Professional and related	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.0	114.2	115.3	1.0	1.4
Sales and office	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.4	.8	1.8
Office and administrative support	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.6	115.9	116.8	.8	1.8
Service occupations	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.4	117.6	1.0	2.3
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.1	114.2	115.4	1.1	1.5
Education services	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	1.1	1.4
Schools	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	1.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	1.1	1.4
Health care and social assistance	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.1	.4	1.6
Hospitals	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.2	115.8	116.1	.3	1.8
Public administration [3]	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	116.6	.6	1.8

[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	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2010	
Civilian workers[1]	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.7	112.2	112.6	0.4	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.4	.5	1.7
Management, business, and financial	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	.2	2.0
Professional and related	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.0	113.7	.6	1.4
Sales and office	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.8	111.1	.3	1.7
Sales and related	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	-.3	1.9
Office and administrative support	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	.5	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	.3	1.3
Construction and extraction	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.3	113.8	.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	.1	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.3	.6	1.6
Production	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	.5	1.3
Transportation and material moving	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.2	112.1	.8	1.7
Service occupations	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.2	113.7	.4	1.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	.5	1.5
Manufacturing	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	.5	1.8
Service-providing	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	.4	1.6
Education and health services	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.0	113.7	.6	1.2
Health care and social assistance	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.3	.3	1.3
Hospitals	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.7	114.0	114.6	114.9	.3	1.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.6	.3	1.1
Education services	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	.8	1.3
Elementary and secondary schools	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	.8	1.2
Public administration [2]	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	113.8	-.1	.9
Private industry workers	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	.4	1.9
Management, business, and financial	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	.2	2.2
Professional and related	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	.6	1.6
Sales and office	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	.2	1.7
Sales and related	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	-.2	2.0
Office and administrative support	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	.6	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	.3	1.3
Construction and extraction	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	.5	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	.0	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	.7	1.6
Production	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	.5	1.4
Transportation and material moving	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	.9	1.7
Service occupations	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	.5	1.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.5	.5	1.9
Sales and office	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.4	108.9	109.9	.9	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	.5	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	.5	1.4
Construction	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.7	.4	.9
Manufacturing	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	.5	1.8
Management, professional, and related	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	.5	2.4
Sales and office	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.3	109.1	110.4	1.2	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	.5	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	.5	1.4
Service-providing industries	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	.4	1.7
Management, professional, and related	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	.4	1.8
Sales and office	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	.1	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	-.1	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	.9	1.7
Service occupations	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	.4	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	.1	1.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2010	
Wholesale trade	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	-0.4	1.4
Retail trade	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	1.0	2.1
Utilities	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	.6	2.9
Information	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	.5	1.9
Financial activities	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	.1	2.4
Finance and insurance	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	.1	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	107.9	107.2	107.5	.3	1.1
Professional and business services	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	.6	1.8
Education and health services	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	.5	1.4
Education services	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	1.4	1.8
Health care and social assistance	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	.4	1.4
Hospitals	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	.4	1.0
Accommodation and food services	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	.4	.8
Other services, except public administration	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	.6	.8
State and local government workers	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.6	.4	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	113.3	.5	1.1
Professional and related	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.3	.6	1.1
Sales and office	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	112.4	112.9	112.9	113.0	.1	.8
Office and administrative support	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	112.9	113.3	113.4	113.5	.1	.8
Service occupations	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.3	114.5	114.9	.3	1.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	.7	1.2
Education services	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	.7	1.2
Schools	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	.7	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	.8	1.2
Health care and social assistance	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.2	116.2	.0	.9
Hospitals	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	.0	1.1
Public administration [2]	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	113.8	-.1	.9

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2010	
Civilian workers	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	0.8	2.7
Private industry workers	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	110.4	111.1	111.7	.5	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	.5	1.9
Sales and office	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	.5	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	109.5	111.6	112.4	113.0	.5	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	.9	4.4
Service occupations	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	.6	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	.9	4.1
Manufacturing	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.5	108.7	1.1	5.1
Service-providing	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	.4	2.2
State and local government workers	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.8	120.7	1.6	2.7

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2010	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	0.8	3.7
Goods-producing	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	112.0	112.7	113.8	1.0	3.9
Manufacturing	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	1.3	4.8
Service-providing	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.5	114.5	115.2	.6	3.5
Nonunion	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	.4	1.7
Goods-producing	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	.5	1.9
Manufacturing	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	.6	2.4
Service-providing	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	.4	1.7
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	.4	2.2
South	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	.4	1.7
Midwest	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	.5	2.4
West	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.8	112.2	.4	1.7
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	.5	2.3
Goods-producing	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	.4	1.5
Manufacturing	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	.4	1.5
Service-providing	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	.6	2.7
Nonunion	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	1.6
Goods-producing	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	.5	1.5
Manufacturing	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	.5	1.8
Service-providing	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	.4	1.6
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	.3	1.9
South	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	.4	1.4
Midwest	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	.5	1.8
West	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	112.9	.4	1.5

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, 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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	15	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	1
In effect during period	16	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	0	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	72.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	1.7	13.8	15.0	0.0	4.5
In effect during period (in thousands)	136.8	16.9	1.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	1.7	15.5	15.0	0.0	4.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1954.1	124.1	15.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	44.5	23.8	36.8	180.0	0.0	9.0
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	215.303	214.537	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439
All items (1967 = 100)	644.951	642.658	646.948	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926	653.066	653.966	654.346
Food and beverages	214.225	218.249	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586
Food	214.106	217.955	217.218	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218	219.121	219.491	220.216
Food at home	214.125	215.124	213.227	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361	215.256	215.382	216.161
Cereals and bakery products	244.853	252.567	251.231	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260	250.172	249.736	250.085
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	204.653	203.805	201.755	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171	208.989	208.854	211.280
Dairy and related products[1]	210.396	197.013	193.353	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947	198.991	198.712	199.042
Fruits and vegetables	278.932	272.945	267.609	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907	265.967	265.914	268.832
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	160.045	163.034	162.911	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361	161.121	161.764	161.771
Other foods at home	184.166	191.220	190.571	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001	191.529	192.026	191.289
Sugar and sweets	186.577	196.933	196.998	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737	201.180	200.335	202.469
Fats and oils	196.751	201.224	200.009	199.916	196.473	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375	200.506	201.764	201.971
Other foods	198.103	205.497	204.728	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874	205.166	205.857	204.322
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	119.924	122.393	122.099	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551	122.052	121.787	122.106
Food away from home[1]	215.769	223.272	224.003	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797	225.710	226.422	227.075
Other food away from home[1,2]	150.640	155.852	157.302	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271	159.338	159.517	160.072
Alcoholic beverages	214.484	220.751	221.474	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680	223.639	223.536	224.043
Housing	216.264	217.057	217.178	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778	217.076	216.976	216.602
Shelter	246.666	249.354	249.501	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470	248.677	248.595	248.522
Rent of primary residence	243.271	248.812	248.965	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999	249.126	249.024	249.368
Lodging away from home	143.664	134.243	133.706	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476	143.358	139.999	135.800
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	252.426	256.610	256.865	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352	256.395	256.509	256.590
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	118.843	121.487	122.170	122.184	122.243	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289	125.865	126.463	126.627
Fuels and utilities	220.018	210.696	211.618	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820	219.614	219.602	217.695
Fuels	200.808	188.113	188.509	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678	195.268	194.865	192.635
Fuel oil and other fuels	334.405	239.778	236.616	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	272.606	265.521	261.257	263.196	265.812
Gas (piped) and electricity	202.212	193.563	194.176	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207	200.177	199.632	197.049
Household furnishings and operations	127.800	128.701	128.201	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589	125.239	125.005	124.535
Apparel	118.907	120.078	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011
Men's and boys' apparel	113.032	113.628	112.933	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446	109.670	110.229	112.201
Women's and girls' apparel	107.460	108.091	112.535	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746	100.659	102.702	109.217
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	113.762	114.489	116.309	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.412	112.930	112.882	113.245	114.413
Footwear	124.157	126.854	128.670	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738	127.196	125.212	125.656	129.303
Transportation	195.549	179.252	183.932	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651	193.038	193.454	192.412
Private transportation	191.039	174.762	179.466	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593	188.028	188.616	187.646
New and used motor vehicles[2]	93.291	93.486	93.440	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.176	97.620	97.891	97.502
New vehicles	134.194	135.623	134.576	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600	138.174	137.750	137.503	137.323	137.119	137.365
Used cars and trucks[1]	133.951	126.973	129.369	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399	146.379	147.909	146.065
Motor fuel	279.652	201.978	220.690	219.015	228.050	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868	234.642	235.690	232.518
Gasoline (all types)	277.457	201.555	220.542	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.214	234.091	235.110	231.819
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	128.747	134.050	133.406	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686	137.236	137.646	137.802
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	233.859	243.337	244.493	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635	247.536	248.390	249.231
Public transportation	250.549	236.348	239.855	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825	257.337	254.717	252.525
Medical care	364.065	375.613	377.727	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199	387.898	388.467	390.616
Medical care commodities	296.045	305.108	307.671	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888	314.113	314.881	315.804
Medical care services	384.943	397.299	399.160	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802	410.710	411.182	413.807
Professional services	310.968	319.372	320.756	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938	328.899	329.318	330.149
Hospital and related services	533.953	567.879	572.991	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378	604.291	605.859	614.667
Recreation[2]	113.254	114.272	114.629	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802	113.689	113.521	113.120
Video and audio[1,2]	102.632	101.276	100.801	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814	99.244	98.852	98.638
Education and communication[2]	123.631	127.393	129.035	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.263	129.586	130.599	131.154
Education[2]	181.277	190.857	195.595	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284	198.206	201.476	203.353
Educational books and supplies	450.187	482.072	493.636	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870	504.856	504.635	508.892
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	522.098	548.971	562.635	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.910	569.750	579.833	585.271
Communication[1,2]	84.185	84.954	85.044	85.055	84.768	84.809	84.974	84.905	84.940	84.947	84.809	84.657	84.703	84.699	84.665
Information and information processing[1,2]	81.352	81.944	81.969	81.978	81.688	81.728	81.817	81.743	81.776	81.784	81.641	81.487	81.535	81.532	81.497
Telephone services[1,2]	100.451	102.392	102.968	102.891	102.528	102.707	102.729	102.288	102.298	102.394	102.369	102.303	102.471	102.534	102.633
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	10.061	9.672	9.467	9.501	9.467	9.423	9.457	9.540	9.552	9.530	9.473	9.422	9.399	9.381	9.339
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	94.944	82.304	77.997	78.213	78.077	77.960	78.323	77.961	78.385	78.234	76.676	75.751	75.912	75.798	75.570
Other goods and services	345.381	368.586	374.219	375.444	376.702	377.330	377.652	377.992	378.808	378.911	379.714	380.926	383.247	383.685	383.663
Tobacco and smoking products	588.682	730.316	771.089	773.758	781.538	783.794	786.857	785.714	787.268	788.066	798.192	806.154	819.214	822.662	823.766
Personal care[1]	201.279	204.587	204.751	205.406	205.575	205.823	205.789	206.137	206.594	206.599	206.296	206.481	207.025	207.042	206.929
Personal care products[1]	159.290	162.578	162.372	162.257	161.753	162.275	161.627	162.029	162.367	161.601	160.351	160.061	161.372	161.337	160.985
Personal care services[1]	223.669	227.588	228.286	228.465	228.358	228.343	228.629	228.107	228.429	229.635	230.013	230.225	230.519	230.354	230.332

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Miscellaneous personal services	338.921	344.469	345.515	347.834	348.792	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522	353.941	354.533	355.429	355.964
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	174.764	169.698	171.559	172.252	173.061	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333	173.899	173.503	173.925	174.282
Food and beverages	214.225	218.249	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586
Commodities less food and beverages	153.034	144.395	147.222	148.037	149.245	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559	149.648	149.116	149.558	149.761
Nondurables less food and beverages	196.192	178.959	185.544	185.759	187.776	185.689	187.484	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201	188.237	187.006	187.890	188.770
Apparel	118.907	120.078	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel	248.809	219.592	228.954	228.344	232.649	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876	236.028	235.935	236.498	235.211
Durables	110.877	109.859	109.387	110.684	111.159	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454	111.443	111.555	111.587	111.174
Services	255.498	259.154	260.136	259.844	259.323	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756	261.756	262.241	262.421	262.320
Rent of shelter[3]	257.152	259.924	260.064	260.035	258.704	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489	258.457	258.525	258.910	259.115	259.015	258.934
Transportation services	244.074	251.031	253.001	254.449	255.935	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.325	260.525	261.054	260.944	260.577
Other services	295.780	303.992	307.161	307.011	306.740	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870	309.349	310.033	311.443	311.802
Special indexes:															
All items less food	215.528	214.008	215.795	215.986	216.207	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010	217.788	217.857	218.147	218.179
All items less shelter	205.453	203.301	205.263	205.567	206.286	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932	208.486	208.469	208.925	209.133
All items less medical care	207.777	206.555	207.949	208.131	208.250	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841	209.605	209.664	209.952	210.001
Commodities less food	155.310	147.071	149.846	150.663	151.847	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106	152.247	151.754	152.182	152.395
Nondurables less food	197.297	181.453	187.691	187.939	189.852	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041	190.306	189.196	190.025	190.885
Nondurables less food and apparel	244.443	218.687	227.195	226.717	230.622	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090	233.711	233.710	234.212	233.089
Nondurables	205.901	198.548	201.783	202.058	203.035	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391	204.157	203.471	204.111	204.920
Services less rent of shelter[3]	273.000	278.064	280.194	279.545	280.014	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541	285.371	286.238	286.775	286.640
Services less medical care services	244.987	248.122	249.043	248.692	248.075	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087	250.094	250.605	250.766	250.516
Energy	236.666	193.126	202.243	199.198	204.026	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363	211.660	212.372	212.663	210.003
All items less energy	214.751	218.433	219.076	219.624	219.291	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298	220.336	220.316	220.619	221.030
All items less food and energy	215.572	219.235	220.137	220.731	220.384	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193	221.265	221.258	221.551	221.907
Commodities less food and energy	140.246	142.041	142.729	143.857	143.871	143.383	143.125	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888	143.376	142.864	143.206	143.866
Energy commodities	284.352	205.281	222.961	221.749	231.226	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.680	238.032	237.602	238.702	235.797
Services less energy	261.017	265.875	266.894	267.081	266.488	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829	268.308	268.655	268.903	269.034
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	211.053	209.630	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306
All items (1967 = 100)	628.661	624.423	629.462	630.140	631.491	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809	636.962	637.138	638.052	638.353
Food and beverages	213.546	217.480	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817
Food	213.376	217.118	216.313	216.654	216.305	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427	218.291	218.276	218.696	219.376
Food at home	213.017	213.908	212.010	212.396	211.488	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501	214.143	214.212	214.392	215.058
Cereals and bakery products	245.472	253.214	251.754	252.049	251.376	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920	250.742	250.670	250.327	250.654
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	204.255	203.394	201.087	200.210	200.709	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228	207.883	208.784	208.676	211.109
Dairy and related products[1]	209.773	195.679	192.048	194.120	192.695	193.546	197.663	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490	196.663	197.782	197.651	197.812
Fruits and vegetables	276.759	270.562	265.810	267.084	267.049	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080	269.040	263.715	263.946	266.461
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	159.324	162.598	162.396	162.456	160.619	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694	159.938	160.862	161.353	161.210
Other foods at home	183.637	190.519	189.892	190.630	188.868	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643	190.164	190.675	191.226	190.318
Sugar and sweets	185.494	195.702	196.027	195.752	197.031	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979	198.560	199.857	198.872	200.971
Fats and oils	197.512	202.003	200.621	200.759	197.400	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054	199.676	200.656	201.786	202.118
Other foods	198.303	205.573	204.823	205.929	203.664	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031	204.877	205.206	206.021	204.234
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	120.348	122.753	122.496	122.676	121.647	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869	121.830	122.217	121.804	122.164
Food away from home[1]	215.613	223.383	224.102	224.382	224.815	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657	225.846	225.707	226.481	227.188
Other food away from home[1,2]	149.731	155.607	157.132	156.909	156.853	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901	159.601	159.725	159.866	160.755
Alcoholic beverages	214.579	221.325	221.454	222.555	223.445	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515	223.718	224.772	224.749	224.828
Housing	211.839	213.144	213.391	212.734	212.327	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518	213.469	213.743	213.603	213.294
Shelter	239.128	242.637	242.816	242.804	242.159	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964	242.253	242.396	242.295	242.338
Rent of primary residence	242.196	247.401	247.500	247.422	247.361	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352	247.389	247.442	247.250	247.589
Lodging away from home[2]	143.164	135.163	134.803	134.586	127.061	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067	142.529	145.768	140.967	136.488
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	228.758	232.499	232.731	232.761	232.635	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068	232.235	232.271	232.373	232.472
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	119.136	121.935	122.644	122.761	122.830	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051	126.345	126.950	127.526	127.718
Fuels and utilities	217.883	209.595	210.796	206.732	207.530	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426	217.007	218.770	218.703	216.787
Fuels	197.537	186.229	186.967	182.227	182.994	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946	192.105	193.671	193.259	191.066
Fuel oil and other fuels	331.784	243.003	238.006	246.153	262.340	265.130	284.061	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630	267.671	263.269	264.904	267.283
Gas (piped) and electricity	200.265	191.981	193.013	187.473	187.572	187.125	188.607	187.730	189.595	188.837	190.233	197.258	199.162	198.640	196.143
Household furnishings and operations	123.635	124.632	124.351	123.995	123.448	123.187	123.339	123.097	122.859	121.979	122.019	121.720	121.273	120.912	120.560
Apparel	118.735	119.847	122.176	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267	117.630	114.464	115.600	119.942
Men's and boys' apparel	113.490	114.340	113.682	115.381	114.091	110.856	109.893	111.575	113.032	113.538	113.838	112.359	109.313	110.005	111.901
Women's and girls' apparel	107.489	107.602	112.086	113.290	111.039	107.819	102.860	106.496	110.885	109.783	107.882	103.952	99.600	101.483	108.532
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.266	117.202	119.075	119.949	119.272	115.754	117.028	117.789	119.644	120.106	117.881	116.509	116.291	116.066	116.688
Footwear	124.102	127.183	128.988	130.596	130.682	128.637	127.267	127.843	128.172	129.112	128.647	127.034	125.317	125.535	128.436
Transportation	195.692	176.729	182.024	183.506	186.928	186.839	189.544	188.406	191.294	193.320	194.079	191.587	192.051	192.657	191.517
Private transportation	192.492	173.491	178.801	180.271	183.680	183.565	186.457	185.268	188.146	190.106	190.768	188.088	188.577	189.261	188.152
New and used motor vehicles[2]	92.146	91.308	91.599	93.414	94.338	95.072	95.464	95.819	95.900	95.780	95.988	96.467	97.003	97.389	96.860

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		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
New vehicles	135.338	136.711	135.672	138.422	139.952	139.962	139.857	139.905	139.653	139.192	138.794	138.639	138.387	138.152	138.353
Used cars and trucks [1]	134.731	127.687	130.122	133.458	134.977	138.242	140.023	141.079	141.657	142.173	143.396	145.257	147.247	148.782	146.959
Motor fuel	280.817	202.695	221.241	219.733	228.871	225.584	235.083	228.569	238.769	245.949	247.688	235.670	235.399	236.436	233.370
Gasoline (all types)	278.728	202.375	221.197	219.509	228.598	225.223	234.825	228.207	238.583	245.626	247.224	235.124	234.959	235.966	232.783
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	128.776	134.133	133.504	133.764	134.346	134.892	135.383	135.694	135.573	135.914	136.182	136.719	137.218	137.612	137.728
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	236.353	245.795	246.850	247.811	247.972	247.812	247.975	248.479	249.127	249.873	249.841	250.142	250.143	251.084	251.938
Public transportation	247.865	234.661	238.225	239.729	242.698	243.453	239.739	240.418	242.942	246.535	250.119	254.023	253.625	251.634	249.816
Medical care	364.208	376.064	378.263	379.072	380.295	380.302	383.443	386.919	388.330	389.050	389.029	389.513	389.335	389.905	392.028
Medical care commodities	287.970	296.724	299.098	299.742	299.972	299.777	301.890	304.320	305.532	306.117	306.458	306.440	305.764	306.541	307.322
Medical care services	386.317	399.165	401.217	402.075	403.695	403.791	407.286	411.114	412.568	413.325	413.145	413.834	413.883	414.344	416.993
Professional services	313.446	322.127	323.577	324.284	324.382	324.763	327.439	329.020	329.294	330.228	330.396	331.323	332.219	332.656	333.547
Hospital and related services	530.193	565.029	570.697	573.069	580.048	580.567	587.101	598.149	604.070	605.497	605.593	606.700	605.634	607.181	615.785
Recreation [2]	110.143	111.015	111.205	110.724	110.401	109.851	109.964	110.076	110.073	110.342	110.195	110.339	110.076	109.967	109.626
Video and audio [1,2]	102.654	101.602	101.228	100.639	100.681	100.400	100.473	100.084	100.547	100.568	99.977	100.239	99.660	99.385	99.199
Education and communication [2]	119.827	123.017	124.322	124.362	124.100	124.156	124.293	124.334	124.455	124.559	124.459	124.430	124.687	125.425	125.818
Education [2]	178.892	188.143	192.552	192.774	192.776	192.760	193.049	193.641	193.965	194.275	194.332	194.746	195.550	198.537	200.329
Educational books and supplies	452.880	485.025	496.691	497.534	498.627	499.478	503.416	505.356	505.642	504.436	504.925	507.168	506.799	508.150	512.303
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	504.163	529.316	541.688	542.284	542.174	542.036	542.531	544.155	545.120	546.192	546.319	547.366	549.874	558.909	563.998
Communication [1,2]	86.807	87.662	87.810	87.786	87.468	87.541	87.617	87.501	87.548	87.581	87.453	87.306	87.376	87.391	87.343
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.828	85.571	85.676	85.651	85.331	85.404	85.433	85.314	85.362	85.394	85.263	85.115	85.186	85.201	85.154
Telephone services [1,2]	100.502	102.341	102.896	102.818	102.413	102.585	102.504	102.038	102.048	102.132	102.101	102.021	102.185	102.239	102.325
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	10.567	10.178	9.975	9.995	9.969	9.935	9.978	10.077	10.099	10.087	10.028	9.976	9.957	9.947	9.891
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	94.863	82.104	77.835	77.939	77.926	77.821	78.278	77.939	78.474	78.420	76.736	75.631	75.929	75.848	75.356
Other goods and services	357.906	391.628	400.245	401.390	403.178	403.970	404.632	404.722	405.641	405.786	406.973	408.610	411.793	412.453	412.690
Tobacco and smoking products	591.100	735.056	776.198	778.650	786.541	789.173	791.959	790.710	792.452	793.243	803.019	811.325	824.198	827.609	828.794
Personal care [1]	199.170	202.490	202.576	203.115	203.245	203.454	203.575	203.824	204.294	204.294	203.828	203.922	204.575	204.604	204.620
Personal care products [1]	159.410	162.557	162.312	162.242	161.784	162.231	161.689	162.073	162.417	161.604	160.289	159.900	161.416	161.376	161.132
Personal care services [1]	223.978	227.804	228.480	228.683	228.614	228.614	228.793	228.169	228.500	229.857	230.263	230.472	230.769	230.625	230.624
Miscellaneous personal services	340.533	346.500	347.658	349.283	350.046	349.851	351.329	352.366	353.667	354.593	354.725	355.101	355.667	356.582	357.423
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	177.618	171.452	173.777	174.550	175.563	175.127	176.413	176.118	177.591	178.269	178.359	176.848	176.554	177.003	177.267
Food and beverages	213.546	217.480	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817
Commodities less food and beverages	157.481	147.327	150.851	151.760	153.273	152.532	153.834	153.444	155.417	156.268	156.345	154.282	153.847	154.309	154.406
Nondurables less food and beverages	205.279	185.579	193.225	193.394	195.926	193.667	195.981	195.059	199.133	201.091	201.141	196.614	195.484	196.297	197.015
Apparel	118.735	119.847	122.176	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267	117.630	114.464	115.600	119.942
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	263.756	230.503	241.657	241.005	246.085	244.413	249.801	246.914	251.912	255.140	255.839	250.039	250.103	250.745	249.301
Durables	111.217	109.610	109.470	110.988	111.575	112.165	112.511	112.618	112.618	112.432	112.533	112.781	112.995	113.125	112.646
Services	250.272	254.267	255.244	254.847	254.663	254.519	254.918	255.199	255.634	255.796	256.048	257.138	257.595	257.745	257.663
Rent of shelter [3]	230.555	233.917	234.079	234.064	233.436	233.241	233.252	233.234	233.250	233.210	233.184	233.460	233.588	233.478	233.516
Transporatation services	242.563	250.960	252.805	254.408	255.871	256.007	255.577	256.809	257.728	258.501	259.113	260.032	260.674	260.904	260.813
Other services	284.319	291.572	294.190	293.938	293.624	293.470	293.972	294.230	294.564	295.327	295.551	296.070	296.475	297.576	297.815
Special indexes:															
All items less food	210.452	208.128	210.255	210.462	211.055	210.639	211.440	211.423	212.535	213.000	213.175	212.865	212.937	213.224	213.223
All items less shelter	203.102	199.860	202.123	202.441	203.301	202.951	204.128	204.101	205.441	206.048	206.283	205.788	205.817	206.276	206.399
All items less medical care	204.626	202.810	204.472	204.680	205.106	204.800	205.589	205.461	206.420	206.841	207.010	206.706	206.771	207.068	207.107
Commodities less food	159.538	149.780	153.229	154.147	155.650	154.918	156.200	155.820	157.742	158.569	158.650	156.641	156.245	156.695	156.792
Nondurables less food	206.047	187.718	194.978	195.196	197.644	195.487	197.701	196.831	200.682	202.529	202.587	198.309	197.295	198.064	198.749
Nondurables less food and apparel	258.423	228.679	238.857	238.355	243.061	241.513	246.455	243.829	248.369	251.298	251.953	246.685	246.832	247.415	246.106
Nondurables	210.333	201.628	205.374	205.647	206.876	205.823	207.611	207.092	209.370	210.526	210.607	208.127	207.547	208.167	208.853
Services less rent of shelter [3]	241.567	245.814	247.664	246.851	247.237	247.174	247.985	248.586	249.464	249.847	250.398	252.319	253.109	253.551	253.335
Services less medical care services	240.275	243.796	244.707	244.258	243.991	243.838	244.090	244.205	244.586	244.719	244.987	246.079	246.547	246.681	246.476
Energy	237.414	192.594	202.287	199.223	204.196	202.398	208.222	204.494	210.425	213.728	215.104	212.049	212.674	212.996	210.386
All items less energy	208.719	212.652	213.363	213.998	213.895	213.780	214.048	214.472	214.857	214.945	214.964	215.015	215.005	215.312	215.742
All items less food and energy	208.147	212.126	213.144	213.840	213.787	213.572	213.647	214.172	214.589	214.643	214.645	214.733	214.724	215.009	215.388
Commodities less food and energy	141.084	143.099	144.148	145.439	145.595	145.253	145.065	145.722	146.319	146.094	145.941	145.603	145.205	145.557	146.170
Energy commodities	284.270	205.325	223.048	221.910	231.371	228.303	238.217	231.808	241.599	248.594	250.038	238.151	237.720	238.785	235.913
Services less energy	255.598	261.022	261.990	262.196	261.979	261.871	262.146	262.559	262.830	263.097	263.218	263.631	263.922	264.149	264.342

[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 2010						Urban Wage Earners 2010					
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average	M	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	233.615	234.130	233.834	233.885	234.150	234.027	231.109	231.661	231.308	231.380	231.694	231.566
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	235.496	236.054	235.769	235.770	236.089	235.995	231.338	231.851	231.552	231.615	231.995	231.881
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	139.115	139.362	139.163	139.274	139.348	139.229	140.126	140.510	140.227	140.283	140.390	140.295
Midwest urban[4]	M	207.777	207.987	207.886	208.211	208.639	208.788	203.426	203.674	203.524	203.877	204.273	204.442
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	208.308	208.489	208.289	208.556	208.912	209.253	203.056	203.330	203.063	203.363	203.593	203.946
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	133.510	133.772	133.845	134.130	134.375	134.275	133.540	133.797	133.845	134.136	134.426	134.361
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	204.326	204.026	203.749	203.992	204.985	205.100	202.263	201.974	201.654	201.950	202.896	203.086
South urban	M	211.528	211.423	211.232	210.988	211.308	211.775	209.017	208.920	208.640	208.440	208.740	209.155
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	213.052	213.101	213.121	212.696	212.947	213.493	211.068	211.065	210.985	210.592	210.831	211.393
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	134.606	134.500	134.173	134.130	134.335	134.658	133.695	133.621	133.227	133.227	133.420	133.680
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	214.714	214.336	215.216	214.639	215.266	215.172	215.006	214.679	215.416	214.840	215.354	215.346
West urban	M	221.202	221.417	221.147	221.331	221.523	221.384	215.873	216.044	215.681	215.824	216.048	215.804
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	225.040	225.571	225.291	225.574	225.790	225.726	218.103	218.605	218.238	218.499	218.784	218.524
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	134.133	133.889	133.635	133.685	133.704	133.544	133.993	133.764	133.448	133.471	133.480	133.346
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	199.043	199.358	199.183	199.224	199.477	199.617	197.786	198.087	197.852	197.908	198.168	198.278
B/C[3]	M	134.920	134.909	134.692	134.753	134.908	134.987	134.594	134.624	134.349	134.420	134.581	134.644
D	M	210.968	210.739	211.094	210.882	211.606	211.524	209.327	209.097	209.374	209.161	209.863	209.864
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	212.929	212.984	212.186	212.535	212.784	213.339	206.466	206.774	205.834	206.307	206.338	206.897
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	225.916	226.438	225.877	225.991	226.373	226.048	218.475	218.787	218.222	218.367	218.752	218.427
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	240.529	241.075	240.817	241.147	241.569	241.485	235.750	236.144	235.916	236.330	236.820	236.725
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	238.083	–	236.132	–	236.474	–	238.863	–	236.657	–	236.844
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	204.024	–	203.989	–	205.492	–	195.574	–	195.477	–	196.787
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	202.108	–	200.227	–	201.882	–	205.263	–	203.537	–	205.602
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	142.025	–	141.966	–	142.738	–	142.064	–	141.926	–	142.755
Atlanta, GA	2	204.014	–	204.725	–	204.511	–	203.095	–	204.084	–	203.745	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	205.248	–	204.891	–	205.412	–	201.003	–	200.703	–	201.359	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	194.037	–	194.734	–	195.165	–	192.447	–	192.696	–	193.276	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	222.625	–	222.390	–	222.803	–	220.633	–	220.384	–	220.790	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	227.432	–	228.074	–	228.500	–	227.325	–	228.175	–	228.523	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	227.697	–	228.110	–	227.954	–	223.821	–	224.185	–	224.195	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	226.513	–	226.118	–	227.645	–	222.309	–	221.857	–	223.444	–

[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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537
Percent change	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4
Food and beverages:											
Index	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249
Percent change	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9
Housing:											
Index	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057
Percent change	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4
Apparel:											
Index	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078
Percent change	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0
Transportation:											
Index	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252
Percent change	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3
Medical care:											
Index	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613
Percent change	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2
Other goods and services:											
Index	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586
Percent change	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630
Percent change	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009				2010								
	2008	2009	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Finished goods	177.1	172.5	173.2	173.8	175.7	176.0	178.0	177.0	179.1	179.5	179.8	179.1	179.7	179.6	180.2
Finished consumer goods	186.3	179.1	180.4	180.8	183.3	183.8	186.5	185.1	188.3	188.8	189.2	188.3	189.2	189.0	189.9
Finished consumer foods	178.3	175.5	173.9	175.6	176.9	179.8	180.1	180.9	185.6	184.2	184.1	180.3	181.2	180.5	182.8
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	189.1	179.4	181.6	181.6	184.6	184.2	187.7	185.6	188.2	189.4	190.0	190.1	190.9	190.9	191.3
Nondurable goods less food	210.5	194.1	198.1	197.1	201.2	200.9	205.9	202.8	206.8	208.7	209.6	210.0	211.3	211.4	211.9
Durable goods	141.2	144.3	142.9	144.8	145.4	144.9	145.4	145.2	145.0	144.8	145.0	144.3	144.3	144.1	144.3
Capital equipment	153.8	156.7	155.9	157.0	157.5	157.1	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	188.3	172.5	174.7	174.5	176.0	176.6	179.4	179.2	181.2	183.2	184.3	183.7	183.4	183.5	184.4
Materials and components for manufacturing	177.2	162.7	164.9	165.2	166.1	167.5	169.4	171.0	172.6	175.0	175.4	174.1	172.9	173.2	174.1
Materials for food manufacturing	180.4	165.1	164.3	164.0	165.7	168.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	172.7	175.1	174.8	174.0	175.2	179.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	214.3	191.6	197.1	196.7	199.8	202.9	207.3	211.7	214.8	217.7	216.9	214.8	211.8	213.0	214.4
Materials for durable manufacturing	203.3	168.9	173.2	174.6	174.6	176.5	179.4	180.6	183.5	189.3	190.8	187.2	185.6	184.3	185.9
Components for manufacturing	140.3	141.0	140.9	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.6	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.8	142.7
Materials and components for construction	205.4	202.9	202.0	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.3	203.5	204.6	206.1	207.4	206.3	206.3	206.0	205.7
Processed fuels and lubricants	206.2	161.9	169.0	167.9	172.6	171.4	180.2	174.9	180.0	183.1	185.9	185.8	186.7	186.3	188.2
Containers	191.8	195.8	193.7	193.3	193.2	193.2	194.2	196.1	198.8	200.1	201.6	203.8	204.4	205.3	206.2
Supplies	173.8	172.2	172.0	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.1	173.3	173.8	174.7	174.7	174.9	175.2	175.6
Crude materials for further processing	251.8	175.2	173.5	184.0	192.1	195.5	212.8	208.5	212.7	211.0	208.3	203.7	208.4	211.1	208.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	163.4	134.5	127.6	132.0	134.0	138.9	142.0	142.3	146.9	148.6	153.0	146.7	150.7	152.5	157.9
Crude nonfood materials	313.9	197.5	201.0	216.2	229.4	231.2	260.3	252.2	255.5	250.7	241.5	238.8	243.8	247.2	237.5
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	176.6	171.1	172.2	172.6	174.7	174.3	176.7	175.3	176.9	177.6	178.1	178.0	178.6	178.6	178.8
Finished energy goods	178.7	146.9	152.8	151.2	156.8	156.0	162.7	157.7	163.3	165.9	166.7	166.7	168.1	168.2	168.8
Finished goods less energy	169.8	172.3	171.5	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.5	175.7	174.8	175.1	175.0	175.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	176.9	179.2	178.4	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3	182.6	184.4	184.0	184.2	182.9	183.4	183.2	184.1
Finished goods less food and energy	167.2	171.5	170.8	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.3	173.2	173.4	173.4	173.5
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	176.4	181.6	181.2	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.9	184.0	184.2	184.2	184.6	184.7	185.0	185.0	185.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	206.8	214.3	214.9	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.6	218.1	218.8	219.1	219.7	220.7	221.5	221.6	221.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	188.7	173.0	175.4	175.3	176.8	177.2	180.2	180.1	182.3	184.4	185.4	184.7	184.4	184.4	185.2
Intermediate foods and feeds	181.6	166.0	165.8	164.5	165.7	168.0	168.7	168.3	167.7	168.5	170.8	170.8	170.9	171.8	174.5
Intermediate energy goods	208.1	162.5	171.0	169.8	175.2	173.8	183.2	177.4	182.9	185.8	188.5	187.8	188.7	188.8	190.5
Intermediate goods less energy	180.9	172.8	173.5	173.6	174.0	175.0	176.2	177.5	178.5	180.3	181.0	180.3	179.7	179.8	180.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	180.9	173.4	174.2	174.4	174.8	175.7	176.8	178.3	179.6	181.5	181.9	181.2	180.5	180.6	181.1
Crude energy materials	309.4	176.8	173.5	193.1	211.0	208.6	241.5	229.8	226.8	216.0	205.9	207.8	217.0	217.6	198.4
Crude materials less energy	205.4	164.8	163.3	167.6	169.2	176.3	183.0	183.7	191.5	195.2	197.6	189.3	191.2	195.0	202.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy	324.4	248.4	267.9	270.9	270.9	285.3	304.0	306.0	324.6	335.3	330.0	315.1	308.9	319.4	335.5

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2009				2010								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	177.2	192.3	206.7	208.4	231.3	222.3	219.8	213.4	204.9	207.3	210.1	212.0	203.6
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	186.6	210.8	233.5	235.5	271.6	257.3	250.9	240.0	226.8	230.9	235.4	238.0	222.2
212	Mining, except oil and gas	188.6	189.7	191.6	194.2	196.9	195.8	200.5	201.3	200.1	199.3	198.8	199.7	204.8
213	Mining support activities	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	100.0	100.4	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.6	102.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	168.6	168.9	170.7	170.8	173.1	172.2	173.9	175.2	176.1	174.9	174.8	175.2	175.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	169.5	168.3	169.1	171.2	172.2	172.4	172.6	173.6	175.8	175.7	175.5	175.8	178.2
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.3	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.1	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.6	123.5
313	Textile mills	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.4	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.6	115.3	116.2	116.0	116.4	116.6
315	Apparel manufacturing	103.5	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.3	103.5	103.2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	154.0	153.3	152.9	152.8	153.1	153.6	154.0	155.3	155.8	155.8	156.4	156.9	157.4
321	Wood products manufacturing	103.7	102.7	103.0	103.5	103.6	105.6	107.3	110.0	112.5	110.4	109.7	108.0	107.2
322	Paper manufacturing	121.7	121.7	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.8	124.2	125.1	126.7	127.9	128.7	129.3	130.0
323	Printing and related support activities	109.0	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.8	110.0	109.7	109.9
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	241.5	240.8	258.4	254.3	275.6	261.0	278.2	287.8	292.0	280.1	278.6	282.8	282.0
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	225.1	225.0	225.4	227.3	228.7	231.3	232.0	234.1	233.4	233.2	233.8	234.1	234.5
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	161.3	161.5	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.1	164.3	165.6	166.2	167.3	166.7	166.5	166.7
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	177.8	180.7	179.9	182.2	186.5	188.1	191.8	198.7	200.5	196.6	194.3	192.7	196.2
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	174.0	174.1	174.1	174.2	174.4	175.0	175.6	176.3	177.0	177.4	177.3	177.6	177.3
333	Machinery manufacturing	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.5	120.7	120.8
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.5	91.6	91.4	91.3	91.2	91.1	91.1	90.8
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	129.4	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.7	131.1	131.1	131.7	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.7	131.2
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	108.5	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.7	110.3	110.3	110.3	109.9	109.8	109.8	109.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.2	176.0	176.4	176.9	176.7	177.6	178.1	177.7	177.5
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	111.4	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	112.6	112.7	113.2	113.1	113.1
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	123.0	122.1	122.4	121.5	123.9	123.8	123.9	124.4	123.9	124.3	123.6	124.6	125.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	121.6	121.8	121.5	121.1	120.0	120.9	120.3	121.7	121.7	120.0	120.7	122.5	120.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores	103.7	106.0	109.0	92.3	103.2	105.8	101.0	105.4	104.1	103.0	108.1	106.7	104.4
446	Health and personal care stores	139.0	138.7	140.0	139.0	138.7	141.0	141.8	142.1	142.5	143.3	142.2	127.6	128.7
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	68.3	61.9	77.8	82.9	74.1	75.3	64.3	74.1	82.8	67.1	73.9	76.2	69.8
454	Nonstore retailers	147.6	144.1	143.4	145.0	142.9	154.7	144.5	142.8	142.7	140.9	141.4	136.3	140.8
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	184.5	188.5	193.3	194.7	199.6	199.5	203.2	205.8	202.9	205.0	209.3	208.5	195.6
483	Water transportation	115.7	116.8	118.3	118.3	120.0	121.5	119.8	121.0	123.1	122.5	129.9	129.9	128.4
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	130.0	128.8	128.9	129.4	132.2	133.0	132.2	131.0	131.3	132.5	136.9	139.1	135.9
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	126.8	127.4	127.5	127.6	128.5	128.6	128.9	129.0	129.0	129.1	129.6	129.9	130.0
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	108.4	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	128.4	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.5	129.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	168.3	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.7	172.9	173.0	172.8	173.0	173.4	173.7	173.4
6231	Nursing care facilities	123.8	123.8	124.1	124.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.9	126.0	125.9	125.8
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	125.4	125.6	125.6	127.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.7	128.7	128.2	128.6	130.1	129.9
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.1	111.4	109.8	109.7	110.3	110.2	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.2	110.3	110.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.6	105.0	104.0	106.3	108.7	109.5	108.7	109.1	109.1	108.4
517	Telecommunications	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.2	100.8	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.3
5182	Data processing and related services	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	112.6	116.4	116.0	116.5	117.2	115.7	116.1	117.6	121.2	117.7	116.1	117.4	119.7
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	109.7	109.5	109.3	109.9	109.5	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.6	109.5	109.4	109.7	109.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.1
5313	Real estate support activities	108.2	107.4	107.3	109.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.4	106.9	107.2	107.0	106.6	107.0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	140.5	135.8	132.3	129.8	130.2	134.3	132.2	133.1	128.9	133.5	144.6	136.2	135.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.8	169.6	170.0	170.0	171.5	171.5	170.8	171.9	172.2	172.2
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	115.1	114.7	115.4	114.0	113.6	114.3	113.6	113.7	112.9	111.8	113.3	113.0	114.0
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	142.9	142.8	142.8	143.0	142.9	142.7	143.1	143.1	143.2	143.7	143.7	143.6	143.6
54181	Advertising agencies	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	104.8	105.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	123.3	123.2	122.8	122.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.5	124.9	124.8	125.5	125.8	125.8
56151	Travel agencies	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.7	100.8	100.8
56172	Janitorial services	110.5	110.3	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.2	110.8	111.2
5621	Waste collection	117.0	116.9	117.1	116.1	116.0	115.5	117.1	117.9	118.7	119.0	118.5	118.8	119.1
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	140.9	141.8	139.8	137.2	139.3	140.6	140.3	140.5	140.8	140.7	143.7	142.1	140.1

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Finished goods											
Total	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5
Foods	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5
Energy	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9
Other	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5
Foods	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1
Energy	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5
Other	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2
Foods	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5
Energy	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8
Other	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009				2010								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	117.9	117.9	118.9	119.7	120.7	120.3	121.2	122.5	123.1	122.2	122.0	123.0	123.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	158.2	156.5	162.0	165.1	167.6	160.8	163.4	162.6	165.1	164.5	164.0	171.1	174.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	160.7	159.0	164.6	167.9	170.6	162.9	165.7	164.6	167.4	166.7	166.1	173.9	177.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	137.3	135.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	144.8	145.9	147.8	147.3	147.2	147.7	147.2	149.4
Industrial supplies and materials	143.9	144.9	147.5	150.1	152.8	152.6	155.1	160.0	162.2	159.8	158.8	161.2	162.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	142.2	143.9	151.8	152.5	152.1	150.4	155.7	157.1	159.1	162.5	163.9	166.6	172.0
Fuels and lubricants	171.9	175.5	184.6	189.6	200.0	190.4	197.0	209.2	215.2	208.0	203.7	214.7	212.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	142.7	143.3	144.8	147.3	148.9	150.5	152.2	156.2	157.8	155.8	155.2	156.3	158.2
Selected building materials	114.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.8	115.8	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.7	117.9	117.3	117.2
Capital goods	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment	107.4	107.9	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.0	109.8	108.8	109.1	109.3	108.5	108.6	108.7
Nonelectrical machinery	94.9	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.7
Nondurables, manufactured	109.4	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.9	111.9	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.9
Durables, manufactured	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.2	107.8	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.1	108.2	109.9
Agricultural commodities	156.9	155.8	161.8	164.7	166.8	160.2	163.3	162.7	165.3	165.3	165.0	171.9	175.9
Nonagricultural commodities	115.1	115.2	115.8	116.5	117.3	117.4	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.1	118.9	119.5	119.9

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009				2010								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	121.3	122.3	124.1	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	126.7	125.2	125.2	125.7	125.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages	140.6	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.1	148.7	149.2	152.4	153.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	156.8	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.8	167.4	169.8	166.1	166.3	170.4	171.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	104.1	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.3	108.7	109.2	110.6	111.8	113.0
Industrial supplies and materials	183.0	187.2	195.0	196.2	202.7	202.8	205.0	210.7	205.6	199.5	199.7	201.0	199.8
Fuels and lubricants	228.5	235.3	250.1	249.7	260.6	258.8	262.4	269.3	255.6	245.8	248.2	250.7	246.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	252.2	258.3	272.2	269.3	279.6	277.4	284.2	294.5	278.9	267.4	269.6	273.4	269.2
Paper and paper base stocks	99.1	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	134.8	137.7	139.4	140.6	142.6	142.9	144.6	147.8	148.4	146.2	146.0	146.6	147.7
Selected building materials	118.9	118.6	118.5	120.9	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.1	133.7	131.9	126.3	125.0	124.8
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	204.0	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.4	246.5	253.8	244.6	238.8	239.2	244.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.7
Capital goods	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.7	91.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.3	112.5
Nonelectrical machinery	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.0	85.8	86.0	86.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.2
Nondurables, manufactured	107.8	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.9	110.0
Durables, manufactured	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	101.2	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.4	101.9	103.1	103.0

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008		2009				2010		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Import air freight	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2
Export air freight	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.9

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2007		2008				2009				2010		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	103.0	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.6	103.5	104.4	106.5	108.4	110.0	111.0	110.4	111.1
Compensation per hour	108.3	109.8	111.0	111.0	112.0	112.2	111.2	113.6	114.6	115.1	114.7	114.5	115.1
Real compensation per hour	101.7	101.9	101.8	100.6	99.9	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.9	103.6	102.9	102.9	103.1
Unit labor costs	105.1	105.7	107.1	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.6	105.8	104.6	103.4	103.7	103.7
Unit nonlabor payments	107.5	106.5	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.3	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	116.0	117.3	119.0
Implicit price deflator	106.1	106.1	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.1	109.8
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	103.0	103.9	103.5	103.8	103.5	103.5	104.3	106.5	108.3	109.9	110.9	110.4	110.9
Compensation per hour	108.0	109.7	111.0	110.9	111.9	112.2	111.1	113.6	114.5	115.0	114.7	114.5	115.1
Real compensation per hour	101.4	101.8	101.8	100.5	99.8	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.8	103.5	102.9	102.9	103.0
Unit labor costs	104.9	105.6	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.4	103.8	103.7
Unit nonlabor payments	107.4	106.1	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	116.2	117.5	118.9
Implicit price deflator	105.8	105.8	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.2	109.7
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	101.0	103.6	103.6	104.1	105.6	105.7	104.3	105.2	106.5	109.7	112.0	111.5	–
Compensation per hour	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.4	110.6	111.5	110.5	112.3	113.5	113.9	113.7	113.4	–
Real compensation per hour	99.9	100.4	99.9	99.1	98.7	101.9	101.5	102.8	102.9	102.5	102.0	102.0	–
Total unit costs	106.9	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.0	108.4	109.4	109.8	109.0	106.3	104.0	104.0	–
Unit labor costs	105.4	104.4	105.1	105.2	104.8	105.5	105.9	106.8	106.6	103.8	101.5	101.7	–
Unit nonlabor costs	110.8	110.1	110.9	112.2	112.9	115.9	118.4	117.6	115.3	112.8	110.4	109.9	–
Unit profits	94.4	92.1	82.7	80.7	94.4	84.2	83.3	78.5	82.3	89.3	101.1	106.2	–
Unit nonlabor payments	105.2	103.9	101.2	101.4	106.5	105.0	106.4	104.2	104.0	104.8	107.2	108.6	–
Implicit price deflator	105.3	104.2	103.7	103.8	105.4	105.3	106.1	105.9	105.6	104.2	103.6	104.3	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	104.5	105.4	105.2	103.4	103.0	102.3	101.9	103.4	107.5	109.6	110.1	111.6	111.7
Compensation per hour	104.8	107.0	107.6	108.5	110.1	112.0	113.1	114.9	115.9	117.1	115.2	114.8	114.8
Real compensation per hour	98.4	99.3	98.7	98.3	98.2	102.4	103.9	105.1	105.0	105.4	103.3	103.1	102.8
Unit labor costs	100.3	101.5	102.3	104.9	106.9	109.5	111.1	111.1	107.8	106.8	104.6	102.9	102.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	77.1	79.5	82.3	85.2	87.9	91.9	95.5	98.3	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services	107.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	99.2	97.8	98.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	96.7	92.3
Multifactor productivity	86.6	87.9	89.5	91.0	91.7	93.9	96.4	99.0	100.0	100.5	101.0	101.1	101.9
Output	75.3	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.5	105.4	101.7
Inputs:													
Labor input	95.5	97.7	100.0	101.2	99.5	97.5	97.1	98.1	100.0	102.3	103.5	102.0	95.0
Capital services	70.0	74.4	79.5	84.8	89.0	92.0	94.5	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.2	109.1	110.3
Combined units of labor and capital input	87.0	90.1	93.4	96.0	96.2	95.8	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	99.9
Capital per hour of all persons	71.7	74.7	78.2	82.6	88.6	94.0	97.3	98.5	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	77.6	80.0	82.6	85.4	88.1	92.2	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services	108.7	107.3	105.9	103.5	99.5	98.0	98.2	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.9	96.1	91.6
Multifactor productivity	87.1	88.4	89.9	91.3	91.9	94.2	96.5	99.0	100.0	100.4	100.9	101.0	101.7
Output	75.3	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.6	105.5	101.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	94.9	97.2	99.8	101.0	99.4	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.7	101.9	94.9
Capital services	69.3	73.9	79.1	84.5	88.8	91.9	94.5	96.8	100.0	103.4	106.8	109.7	111.0
Combined units of labor and capital input	86.5	89.7	93.2	95.8	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.4	100.0
Capital per hour of all persons	71.4	74.5	78.0	82.5	88.6	94.1	97.4	98.5	100.0	101.2	104.0	109.3	119.1
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	87.2	91.9	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.4	118.0	123.6	124.6	128.8	–	–
Output per unit of capital services	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.4	93.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	–	–
Multifactor productivity	93.8	95.9	96.6	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.3	108.1	108.1	110.8	116.0	–	–
Output	89.2	93.8	97.3	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.3	97.0	100.4	102.0	103.6	–	–
Inputs:												–	–
Hours of all persons	102.3	102.0	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.9	80.4	–	–
Capital services	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	102.5	–	–
Energy	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	92.5	86.3	84.0	–	–
Nonenergy materials	92.8	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.7	90.4	83.1	–	–
Purchased business services	92.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.3	99.1	97.0	105.2	103.9	103.5	–	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.9	92.0	89.3	–	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1964	1974	1984	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	41.6	52.9	62.4	74.0	88.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.3
Compensation per hour	9.9	19.4	42.1	63.4	86.1	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.6
Real compensation per hour	57.0	70.1	75.4	82.6	95.0	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.4
Unit labor costs	23.8	36.7	67.5	85.7	97.7	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments	20.6	30.1	61.0	80.5	84.2	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.6
Implicit price deflator	22.5	34.1	64.9	83.6	92.4	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	44.0	54.8	63.5	74.7	88.4	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.2
Compensation per hour	10.2	19.7	42.6	63.9	86.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.5	113.5
Real compensation per hour	58.7	71.0	76.2	83.2	95.0	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.1	103.3
Unit labor costs	23.3	35.9	67.0	85.6	97.5	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments	20.3	28.3	59.5	79.8	84.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9
Implicit price deflator	22.1	32.9	64.1	83.3	92.3	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	44.4	51.9	62.1	72.7	87.7	90.9	94.4	97.5	100.0	101.4	102.0	104.7	106.4
Compensation per hour	11.7	21.9	46.1	66.7	88.3	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.5
Real compensation per hour	67.4	78.9	82.5	86.8	97.4	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.4
Total unit costs	24.8	40.4	73.2	90.3	99.7	99.3	99.6	98.6	100.0	101.9	105.6	107.3	108.6
Unit labor costs	26.4	42.1	74.2	91.8	100.7	99.8	100.4	99.4	100.0	101.4	104.3	105.1	105.8
Unit nonlabor costs	20.7	35.8	70.5	86.4	97.3	97.9	97.7	96.5	100.0	103.1	108.8	112.9	116.0
Unit profits	36.4	29.5	66.0	83.2	52.2	60.0	66.6	88.6	100.0	111.7	99.7	85.5	83.4
Unit nonlabor payments	26.1	33.6	69.0	85.3	81.8	84.9	87.0	93.8	100.0	106.0	105.7	103.5	104.8
Implicit price deflator	26.3	39.0	72.3	89.4	93.7	94.3	95.4	97.3	100.0	103.1	104.8	104.5	105.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	61.7	82.2	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	104.2	103.5	105.6
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	64.2	84.3	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.5	115.2
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	83.7	92.9	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.3	104.9
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	104.1	102.5	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	101.1	105.8	109.2
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	83.9	83.4	82.6	84.3	90.8	100.0	104.5	107.1	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	89.4	88.6	87.7	89.4	93.7	100.0	103.6	105.4	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Mining												
21	Mining	75.0	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.0	71.2	69.0	-
211	Oil and gas extraction	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas	62.3	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	93.7	-
2121	Coal mining	51.7	89.7	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	-
2122	Metal ore mining	50.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.7	77.0	74.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	84.3	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.2	116.8	103.8	103.9	-
213	Support activities for mining	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
2131	Support activities for mining	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	63.7	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.6	-
2212	Natural gas distribution	58.7	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.6	-
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	81.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.9	101.4	-
3111	Animal food	58.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.2	103.5	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	66.0	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	105.6	101.8	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	80.4	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	95.5	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	73.1	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.5	103.1	-
3115	Dairy products	77.4	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.6	108.6	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	90.1	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.3	109.0	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	72.5	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	100.7	87.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	85.5	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	93.8	-
3119	Other food products	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	95.1	96.4	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products	94.3	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.1	107.4	-
3121	Beverages	77.2	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.4	113.6	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	107.2	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.7	119.8	-
313	Textile mills	59.8	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	126.0	124.0	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	50.0	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	116.4	117.9	-
3132	Fabric mills	56.0	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	143.2	150.8	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	76.5	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.2	86.4	-
314	Textile product mills	82.0	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	100.3	97.2	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills	85.7	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	101.9	99.2	-
3149	Other textile product mills	78.8	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.9	104.5	-
315	Apparel	73.1	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	56.5	55.4	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills	71.3	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.1	62.9	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel	70.4	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	52.9	52.1	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel	129.9	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	74.0	74.0	-
316	Leather and allied products	83.9	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	128.8	133.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	138.4	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	165.0	160.6	-
3162	Footwear	77.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	110.7	130.8	-
3169	Other leather products	116.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	166.6	158.6	-
321	Wood products	83.1	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.9	109.6	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	67.3	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.2	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	90.3	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.0	104.7	-
3219	Other wood products	89.9	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	116.5	112.5	-
322	Paper and paper products	75.5	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.0	113.4	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	61.9	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.0	114.6	-
3222	Converted paper products	84.4	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.7	114.3	-
323	Printing and related support activities	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
3231	Printing and related support activities	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
324	Petroleum and coal products	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
325	Chemicals	75.0	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.3	108.5	-
3251	Basic chemicals	76.1	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	156.0	132.4	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	62.9	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.1	98.9	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.8	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	140.0	138.5	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	89.6	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	104.2	102.8	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	105.5	101.3	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	68.2	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	135.2	127.7	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	62.3	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	102.3	103.1	-
326	Plastics and rubber products	67.3	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.9	102.2	-
3261	Plastics products	67.3	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	100.0	-
3262	Rubber products	71.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.8	109.8	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	83.6	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	-
3271	Clay products and refractories	90.6	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	119.9	118.2	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3272	Glass and glass products	75.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.0	114.2	-
3273	Cement and concrete products	90.5	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.5	99.0	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products	89.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.6	110.6	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	79.4	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.8	113.2	-
331	Primary metals	70.4	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.3	112.5	116.2	121.9	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	51.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.1	151.0	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	81.9	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	70.7	67.4	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	72.7	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.5	125.3	123.2	123.9	122.0	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	90.8	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.7	123.1	-
3315	Foundries	69.4	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	112.3	104.3	-
332	Fabricated metal products	78.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.8	110.3	-
3321	Forging and stamping	68.8	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	124.2	124.4	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools	76.1	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.4	102.0	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals	83.5	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.0	106.1	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.7	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	104.7	102.5	-
3325	Hardware	77.0	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	93.0	100.2	-
3326	Spring and wire products	65.4	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	111.5	116.3	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	65.2	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.3	109.2	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	64.1	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.9	119.3	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products	85.5	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	116.7	121.5	-
333	Machinery	70.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.8	118.1	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	69.1	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.6	128.4	-
3332	Industrial machinery	63.4	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	117.0	105.7	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	88.9	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	115.7	122.9	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	70.6	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	109.8	109.2	-
3335	Metalworking machinery	75.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	118.2	118.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	61.5	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.5	96.6	101.0	96.9	96.7	94.0	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery	70.5	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.4	121.9	-
334	Computer and electronic products	15.1	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.0	127.3	133.9	144.7	159.9	170.6	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	3.7	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	292.4	388.4	-
3342	Communications equipment	31.2	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	146.2	139.3	-
3343	Audio and video equipment	41.6	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	110.8	93.5	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	6.4	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	160.1	167.1	-
3345	Electronic instruments	59.3	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	142.9	146.1	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	77.0	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	132.7	158.3	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances	66.0	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	118.3	115.0	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment	80.6	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.5	125.0	-
3352	Household appliances	53.5	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	126.8	121.9	-
3353	Electrical equipment	67.3	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.0	120.7	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	68.7	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	107.3	104.8	-
336	Transportation equipment	65.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	125.5	118.6	-
3361	Motor vehicles	60.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	135.1	122.5	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	81.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	111.7	105.3	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts	60.3	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	114.3	108.9	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts	73.5	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	115.2	104.7	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock	38.0	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.9	110.7	-
3366	Ship and boat building	73.3	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	101.7	114.8	-
3369	Other transportation equipment	48.7	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	187.0	194.1	-
337	Furniture and related products	75.9	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	108.2	112.3	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture	77.3	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	108.2	113.3	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	105.7	106.6	-
3379	Other furniture related products	77.4	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	121.4	124.4	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	64.5	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	117.4	119.3	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	57.7	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	118.3	121.5	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	71.8	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.7	114.0	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	59.2	80.9	94.4	95.4	100.0	103.9	109.2	110.0	111.5	111.0	108.5	104.9
423	Durable goods	44.1	70.8	88.8	91.8	100.0	105.2	116.4	120.7	124.7	124.1	121.5	113.5
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	55.9	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.0	107.2	109.3	116.9	112.4	98.9	84.4
4232	Furniture and furnishings	69.5	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.2	123.1	117.6	99.5	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	88.0	80.6	86.9	94.1	100.0	108.7	115.1	117.4	115.0	112.3	110.2	100.9
4234	Commercial equipment	10.0	35.9	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.3	133.7	150.7	164.2	176.7	193.0	196.5
4235	Metals and minerals	105.4	103.7	97.3	97.7	100.0	102.3	112.2	110.0	106.1	98.7	89.8	79.9
4236	Electric goods	26.8	62.6	95.7	92.5	100.0	105.1	124.5	131.8	142.6	151.5	151.5	155.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing	80.2	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.3	112.3	114.2	119.3	119.0	112.3	102.3
4238	Machinery and supplies	73.9	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	102.9	111.8	119.5	122.0	116.0	120.3	103.7

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	72.2	80.5	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.2	110.7	105.4	97.6	93.6	92.6	89.2
424	Nondurable goods	85.7	94.1	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.9	108.3	109.3	107.2	106.7	104.8	105.5
4241	Paper and paper products	73.6	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	101.9	110.7	117.2	112.5	121.0	107.5	106.1
4242	Druggists' goods	78.7	111.3	95.7	94.6	100.0	112.0	118.7	126.6	125.4	117.3	120.5	131.1
4243	Apparel and piece goods	70.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.4	110.7	121.2	124.1	126.3	125.3	130.9
4244	Grocery and related products	89.3	101.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.4	108.6	105.1	105.2
4245	Farm product raw materials	82.3	100.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	96.4	103.4	100.0	102.3	100.8	103.5	112.0
4246	Chemicals	92.9	102.7	95.5	94.1	100.0	104.6	104.6	99.1	93.4	99.4	99.7	89.1
4247	Petroleum	55.7	66.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.9	113.4	109.5	104.8	99.6	97.9	92.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages	92.9	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	97.1	98.1	101.1	102.2	96.3	98.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	105.2	94.6	108.7	105.5	100.0	102.0	110.9	113.1	110.4	103.8	100.0	105.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	63.1	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.1	112.7	116.8	120.0	117.6	119.3
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	65.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	97.6
4411	Automobile dealers	67.6	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.3	108.1	110.5	100.7	99.7
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	55.4	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.8	98.7	103.7	103.2	97.3	111.0
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	66.7	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.1	105.4	103.2	99.1	96.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	58.1	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.8	117.2	123.1	125.0	132.8
4421	Furniture stores	61.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.0	111.5	116.8	119.5	118.7	123.6
4422	Home furnishings stores	53.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.5	116.4	118.1	127.4	132.4	143.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores	62.8	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.1	110.9	110.0	111.0	112.2	112.0	107.3
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	64.0	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.4	110.6	111.5	111.0	108.8	102.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	56.6	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.7	114.7	105.5	106.8	121.8	138.6	142.5
445	Food and beverage stores	105.9	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.7	114.8
4451	Grocery stores	106.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.1	112.8	110.0	111.6
4452	Specialty food stores	131.5	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.1	111.3	113.8	123.9	130.9	127.9	145.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores	85.0	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.7	126.5	131.2	139.1	130.7	131.0
446	Health and personal care stores	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
4461	Health and personal care stores	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
447	Gasoline stations	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	50.5	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.9	106.1	112.5	122.8	132.3	138.0	137.7
4481	Clothing stores	49.4	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.3	123.0	134.1	144.7	145.9
4482	Shoe stores	52.2	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.4	116.2	114.5	115.5	107.9
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	54.4	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.2	125.9	137.3	126.3	127.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	58.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.3	131.7	128.1	127.6	141.0
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	53.8	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.5	132.0	140.4	136.5	134.4	149.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	70.7	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.9	110.4	117.1	113.1	109.5	112.3	121.4
452	General merchandise stores	57.0	77.4	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.3	109.7	113.5	117.3	118.4	117.4	120.4
4521	Department stores	86.0	97.9	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.8	109.2	111.8	105.2	101.9	100.5
4529	Other general merchandise stores	30.5	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.4	108.0	112.4	115.5	122.4	121.3	126.1
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	54.7	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.4	108.8	115.0	126.2	130.1	130.0	129.4
4531	Florists	68.2	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	99.7	97.3	112.6	126.1	113.6	130.9	151.8
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	43.4	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	129.0	143.7	152.1	153.3	169.8
4533	Used merchandise stores	45.4	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	123.0	135.4	128.7
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	72.4	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.4	100.5	104.3	115.6	118.2	109.3	100.1
454	Nonstore retailers	27.9	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.6	121.1	126.2	148.8	163.3	167.7	179.6
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	18.5	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	116.9	133.4	145.2	175.5	196.1	187.4	197.2
4542	Vending machine operators	104.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	118.2	121.0	118.1	122.7	115.8	136.5	123.9
4543	Direct selling establishments	52.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.0	95.1	87.7	94.3	97.9	102.9	113.6
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	76.7	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.3	140.4	-
482111	Line-haul railroads	43.8	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	103.3	-
4841	General freight trucking	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.3	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	105.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.7	100.4	103.3	108.9	105.7	105.6	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	80.1	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.7	102.9	104.4	104.2	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving	130.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	104.7	106.5	105.4	105.0	108.2	115.2	-
491	U.S. Postal service	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers	103.6	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.9	97.9	97.0	100.2	95.6	100.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4	-
4931	Warehousing and storage	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
49311	General warehousing and storage	-	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	104.0	99.8	101.3	100.6	98.0	98.2	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	-	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	106.1	114.5	102.6	93.1	99.4	102.4	-
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	54.7	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	106.6	107.2	109.5	114.4	117.0	119.0	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	100.3	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	104.2	98.0	97.6	101.3	102.2	100.1	-
5112	Software publishers	8.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	110.9	126.4	132.3	134.0	135.1	141.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.9	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	102.5	107.6	108.2	115.2	121.0	117.0	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet	95.7	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.3	108.1	112.4	119.8	130.0	133.1	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	103.2	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	98.9	100.5	102.4	109.7	112.8	112.8	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	81.3	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.1	123.9	131.0	137.9	160.8	170.9	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	51.8	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	105.7	110.4	112.3	116.6	122.8	126.7	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	34.7	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	110.5	132.3	171.7	185.1	195.1	231.9	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	54.2	96.9	99.4	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	105.9	109.8	110.5	110.7	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	80.9	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.3	102.5	94.8	95.8	111.7	117.1	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	52.9	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	98.1	111.3	114.0	124.2	119.9	114.3	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental	59.1	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.6	115.1	104.6	123.6	151.3	140.9	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	74.4	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	95.8	84.3	84.7	81.4	89.9	86.9	-
54131	Architectural services	83.7	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.6	108.3	108.3	106.2	109.9	114.9	-
54133	Engineering services	89.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.9	111.3	118.1	120.9	119.5	130.7	-
54181	Advertising agencies	84.8	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.9	117.5	116.8	117.6	122.3	127.8	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait	100.5	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	105.0	92.3	91.2	94.6	99.3	102.6	-
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	109.4	124.7	131.5	152.5	180.6	210.8	-
56151	Travel agencies	70.0	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	130.8	162.3	190.2	206.7	244.8	248.1	-
56172	Janitorial services	71.1	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.8	107.0	108.9	103.1	109.2	112.0	-
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	104.0	105.6	105.0	108.2	106.8	119.3	-
621511	Medical laboratories	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	105.8	108.8	106.0	108.6	112.0	122.6	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	98.2	100.6	104.5	94.2	108.8	-
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	105.4	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.3	99.0	109.3	99.0	106.4	107.1	-
71395	Bowling centers	110.0	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.6	108.4	105.3	99.7	117.3	119.1	-
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services	88.1	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.8	106.9	107.0	106.1	-
721	Accommodation	76.6	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.6	109.7	109.2	109.7	108.7	-
7211	Traveler accommodation	75.6	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.5	111.7	110.2	109.3	109.7	108.7	-
722	Food services and drinking places	91.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.2	106.2
7221	Full-service restaurants	88.3	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.6	102.8	100.9	101.1
7222	Limited-service eating places	94.0	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.7	106.4	106.7	107.2	109.2
7223	Special food services	78.2	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	104.5	107.1	110.1	110.8	113.1	111.6	111.4
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	132.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.9	106.3	112.4	122.5	123.3	120.9	124.3
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	82.8	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.6	106.3	105.6	104.0	102.4	101.9	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair	103.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.3	98.0	102.8	99.2	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services	75.7	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.4	116.2	115.5	119.5	122.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	109.7	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	98.4	98.6	105.2	102.9	97.7	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	86.3	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.9	99.6	109.8	109.1	104.5	105.1	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners	58.6	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.6	115.2	99.1	91.0	87.0	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services	90.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	90.1	95.7	104.2	103.3	101.5	103.6	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply	102.4	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.3	104.9	112.9	117.4	110.1	110.1	-
81292	Photofinishing	95.3	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.8	99.2	108.1	105.9	102.7	109.8	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States	5.8	9.3	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7
Canada	5.3	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.7	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
Australia	4.2	5.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3
Japan	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.6
France	7.4	9.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.7
Germany	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7
Italy	6.8	7.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.7
Netherlands	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.1
Sweden	6.0	8.2	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8
United Kingdom	5.7	7.7	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	-

Dash indicates data are 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. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm**).

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

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian labor force											
United States	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Canada	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696	17,987	18,098
Australia	9,414	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,771	11,021	11,254	11,448
Japan	66,730	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362
France	26,342	26,591	26,867	27,113	27,285	27,424	27,616	27,881	28,028	28,021	28,331
Germany	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416	41,542	41,545
Italy	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,710
Netherlands	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686	8,780	8,846
Sweden	4,429	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888
United Kingdom	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274
Participation rate[1]											
United States	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Canada	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7	67.9	67.3
Australia	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	66.5
Japan	62.0	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3
France	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.1	57.3
Germany	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6
Italy	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4
Netherlands	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.2	66.4
Sweden	62.7	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.6
United Kingdom	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3
Employed											
United States	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Canada	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767	17,025	16,769
Australia	8,762	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,255	10,539	10,777	10,809
Japan	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242
France	23,712	24,326	24,792	24,976	24,990	25,016	25,187	25,446	25,806	25,951	25,755
Germany	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815	38,406	38,324
Italy	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,765
Netherlands	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408	8,537	8,542
Sweden	4,116	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486
United Kingdom	27,058	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Canada	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2	64.2	62.3
Australia	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8	62.8
Japan	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4
France	51.7	52.7	53.3	53.2	52.8	52.5	52.3	52.5	52.9	52.8	52.1
Germany	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3	54.1	54.0
Italy	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6
Netherlands	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.7	64.3	64.1
Sweden	58.3	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.3
United Kingdom	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5
Unemployed											
United States	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Canada	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929	962	1,329
Australia	652	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	482	477	638
Japan	2,810	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120
France	2,630	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,435	2,222	2,070	2,576
Germany	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601	3,136	3,222
Italy	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945
Netherlands	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278	243	304
Sweden	313	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401
United Kingdom	1,728	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395
Unemployment rate[3]											
United States	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Canada	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	7.3
Australia	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6
Japan	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8
France	10.0	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.4	9.1
Germany	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7	7.5	7.8
Italy	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9
Netherlands	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4
Sweden	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2
United Kingdom	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.
[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.
[3] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (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, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts*, 10 Countries (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm).** Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**), 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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Output per hour																
United States	41.6	56.9	65.8	68.3	71.0	74.0	79.1	83.1	89.5	90.4	106.4	112.9	115.1	120.5	126.2	127.8
Canada	55.2	70.7	82.4	83.3	83.0	86.7	90.9	94.8	100.5	98.4	100.4	101.6	105.0	107.3	110.2	107.3
Australia	59.0	74.1	80.0	79.0	81.3	83.0	87.0	88.3	93.6	95.9	101.8	103.1	103.8	104.8	106.8	105.9
Japan	47.9	70.9	78.2	83.4	87.2	90.3	91.2	93.6	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.2	127.0
Korea, Rep. of	–	34.6	49.4	54.3	59.7	67.3	75.0	83.5	90.6	90.1	106.8	117.8	130.8	146.8	157.9	159.9
Singapore	–	51.0	66.9	71.3	74.7	77.1	83.1	91.5	97.7	91.8	103.7	110.0	112.0	114.7	110.3	103.1
Taiwan	29.3	53.6	62.8	67.4	72.5	75.5	79.1	84.0	88.3	92.2	102.6	107.1	114.8	122.5	133.5	132.8
Belgium	49.9	73.9	82.3	86.0	87.3	92.7	93.9	93.3	96.8	97.0	102.9	108.1	111.0	115.1	120.2	120.8
Denmark	66.1	79.3	90.8	90.8	87.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.0	119.4	114.1
France	42.9	63.6	72.4	75.2	75.5	79.9	84.1	87.8	94.0	95.9	104.5	107.3	112.3	114.9	116.3	115.4
Germany	54.5	69.8	79.3	80.6	82.9	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	113.5	123.1	129.3	129.2
Italy	56.8	78.1	89.8	94.2	94.6	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.6
Netherlands	48.0	68.3	79.0	82.1	83.9	84.1	86.6	90.1	96.6	97.1	102.1	109.0	113.9	118.2	121.4	119.7
Norway	70.1	87.8	89.2	88.1	90.8	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.4	117.2
Spain	57.9	80.0	90.2	93.3	92.2	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	111.1	110.1
Sweden	41.3	50.9	62.7	66.6	68.8	75.1	79.6	86.9	92.8	90.1	108.1	119.7	127.1	139.0	139.7	134.6
United Kingdom	46.3	72.8	83.5	82.1	81.4	82.9	83.7	87.8	93.7	97.0	104.2	110.8	115.5	119.8	123.8	124.2
Output																
United States	49.6	66.2	75.7	79.1	82.1	87.1	92.9	96.9	103.0	97.3	101.1	106.8	107.7	113.6	116.9	113.7
Canada	55.2	68.7	73.1	76.5	77.5	82.3	86.5	93.7	103.2	99.2	99.4	101.4	103.0	102.6	101.6	95.9
Australia	70.3	81.5	85.4	84.9	87.6	89.6	92.1	91.9	96.3	95.4	101.7	101.8	101.4	100.5	103.7	105.4
Japan	61.9	98.9	97.5	101.7	105.6	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	125.7	121.4
Korea, Rep. of	13.4	41.3	54.9	61.3	65.3	68.4	63.0	76.8	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.9
Singapore	–	51.2	68.5	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.9
Taiwan	30.2	60.5	71.1	75.0	78.9	83.5	86.1	92.4	99.2	91.8	105.3	115.6	123.6	132.5	146.3	144.7
Belgium	67.5	87.2	87.5	89.9	90.2	94.5	96.1	96.4	100.7	100.8	98.6	102.2	102.0	104.9	107.6	107.1
Denmark	77.3	85.5	90.3	94.7	90.3	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.4	107.2	105.2
France	69.5	81.5	80.9	83.8	83.6	87.5	91.7	94.8	99.1	100.1	101.9	102.8	105.2	104.9	105.7	103.2
Germany	81.3	94.5	90.9	90.1	88.2	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	107.8	115.6	122.7	123.5
Italy	71.1	88.2	91.4	95.7	95.2	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.1	98.4
Netherlands	59.3	77.0	82.0	85.1	86.3	87.5	90.5	93.8	100.1	99.9	98.9	102.3	104.3	107.9	111.3	110.6
Norway	95.1	91.4	94.1	94.6	98.4	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	123.6	127.3
Spain	58.8	73.7	73.2	76.0	77.9	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	106.0	103.8
Sweden	46.8	56.1	59.7	67.5	69.7	75.1	81.3	89.0	96.3	94.1	104.9	114.5	119.8	129.2	132.2	127.6
United Kingdom	78.5	94.9	95.6	97.1	97.9	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.7	103.4	104.0	101.0
Total hours																
United States	119.4	116.5	115.1	115.9	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.6	94.3	92.6	89.0
Canada	100.0	97.2	88.8	91.8	93.4	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	98.1	95.6	92.2	89.3
Australia	119.1	110.0	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.0	105.9	104.1	102.9	99.5	99.9	98.7	97.7	95.9	97.1	99.6
Japan	129.3	139.6	124.7	122.0	121.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.8	95.7
Korea, Rep. of	–	119.2	111.1	113.0	109.3	101.7	84.0	92.0	99.1	102.0	98.7	98.3	94.1	90.6	90.2	91.9
Singapore	–	100.5	102.4	105.7	103.7	104.8	96.5	99.0	106.8	100.5	99.3	106.5	114.6	125.2	137.9	141.5
Taiwan	102.9	113.0	113.3	111.2	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.2	109.6	109.0
Belgium	135.3	117.9	106.3	104.5	103.4	101.9	102.3	103.4	104.0	104.0	95.8	94.5	91.9	91.1	89.5	88.6
Denmark	117.0	107.8	99.5	104.3	102.9	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.3	89.6	87.3	86.9	89.8	92.2
France	161.9	128.2	111.8	111.3	110.7	109.4	109.0	108.0	105.4	104.4	97.5	95.8	93.7	91.3	90.8	89.4
Germany	149.3	135.3	114.5	111.7	106.4	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.6
Italy	125.1	113.0	101.8	101.6	100.7	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.6	100.0	98.9
Netherlands	123.6	112.7	103.9	103.7	102.9	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.6	103.0	96.8	93.9	91.6	91.3	91.7	92.4
Norway	135.6	104.1	105.5	107.3	108.4	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	106.2	108.6
Spain	101.6	92.1	81.1	81.4	84.5	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.3
Sweden	113.2	110.2	95.1	101.3	101.3	100.1	102.2	102.4	103.8	104.3	97.0	95.7	94.2	93.0	94.6	94.8
United Kingdom	169.8	130.4	114.5	118.2	120.3	120.1	119.8	115.4	110.6	105.4	95.7	92.0	88.1	86.3	84.0	81.3
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	38.2	62.1	72.2	73.4	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.7	119.6	123.2
Canada	36.3	68.3	79.8	81.7	82.9	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.8	104.0	107.7	112.4	115.8	119.9	122.5
Australia	–	61.7	69.8	74.1	77.5	79.6	82.9	86.2	90.0	95.7	103.9	109.4	116.3	124.2	130.7	134.2
Japan	50.4	77.4	89.4	92.4	93.2	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	98.3	100.1
Korea, Rep. of	–	23.7	46.5	56.4	65.7	71.4	77.7	78.2	85.2	89.0	105.5	120.6	139.7	153.9	163.8	167.1
Singapore	–	56.2	77.5	81.0	87.0	90.9	96.1	87.9	90.2	97.3	100.6	97.9	96.8	95.0	94.3	94.7
Taiwan	20.4	58.6	76.4	82.7	88.2	90.8	94.2	95.9	97.6	103.7	101.0	102.1	105.7	108.9	112.4	113.8
Belgium	40.2	69.0	80.9	83.2	84.7	87.9	89.2	90.4	92.0	95.9	103.4	106.2	109.4	113.3	119.3	122.8
Denmark	32.6	68.6	77.7	79.3	82.5	85.4	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	122.9	126.1	130.5
France	28.2	64.2	77.6	79.9	81.4	83.8	84.4	87.1	91.8	94.2	102.3	105.5	109.4	113.7	116.8	120.3
Germany	35.8	59.7	77.1	81.2	85.1	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	110.3	113.0
Italy	19.6	61.3	78.0	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.0	115.5	118.5
Netherlands	41.1	61.9	75.0	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.7	120.5
Norway	24.7	58.5	66.2	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.2	132.2
Spain	20.7	59.0	83.8	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	118.9	124.8	130.8
Sweden	25.4	59.9	68.0	71.7	77.3	81.4	84.6	87.2	90.6	94.9	104.5	107.3	111.0	114.2	119.7	123.3
United Kingdom	24.5	60.6	70.9	72.1	71.9	75.1	80.7	85.4	90.6	94.7	104.9	109.6	115.9	121.7	125.7	128.8

See notes at end of table.

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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States	92.0	109.3	109.8	107.5	105.2	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.1	104.8	101.5	96.4	97.7	95.1	94.8	96.4
Canada	65.8	96.7	96.8	98.0	100.0	97.9	98.3	96.2	93.7	98.4	103.6	106.1	107.0	108.0	108.9	114.1
Australia	–	83.2	87.2	93.7	95.3	96.0	95.3	97.6	96.2	99.8	102.1	106.0	112.1	118.5	122.3	126.7
Japan	105.4	109.2	114.3	110.8	106.9	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	77.3	78.8
Korea, Rep. of	37.0	68.5	94.1	104.0	110.0	106.1	103.6	93.7	94.1	98.8	98.8	102.3	106.8	104.8	103.7	104.5
Singapore	–	110.3	115.9	113.6	116.5	117.9	115.7	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.5	82.8	85.5	91.9
Taiwan	69.5	109.3	121.6	122.7	121.6	120.4	119.1	114.2	110.5	112.4	98.5	95.3	92.0	88.9	84.2	85.7
Belgium	80.6	93.3	98.2	96.7	97.1	94.8	95.0	97.0	95.1	98.9	100.5	98.2	98.6	98.5	99.3	101.7
Denmark	49.4	86.4	85.6	87.3	94.0	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	103.3	105.6	114.4
France	65.6	101.0	107.1	106.1	107.8	104.8	100.4	99.3	97.6	98.3	97.9	98.3	97.4	98.9	100.4	104.3
Germany	65.7	85.5	97.2	100.8	102.7	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	91.7	88.0	85.3	87.5
Italy	34.5	78.6	86.8	87.7	92.0	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.2	112.1	119.0
Netherlands	85.6	90.5	95.0	93.8	93.5	95.7	96.9	96.2	94.1	97.7	101.8	99.5	96.6	95.7	96.2	100.7
Norway	35.3	66.6	74.2	78.5	79.4	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.5	112.8
Spain	35.7	73.7	92.8	93.6	97.0	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	109.5	112.3	118.8
Sweden	61.6	117.7	108.4	107.6	112.3	108.4	106.3	100.4	97.6	105.3	96.7	89.7	87.3	82.2	85.6	91.6
United Kingdom	52.9	83.3	84.9	87.9	88.3	90.5	96.4	97.3	96.7	97.6	100.7	98.9	100.4	101.6	101.5	103.7
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	92.0	109.3	109.8	107.5	105.2	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.1	104.8	101.5	96.4	97.7	95.1	94.8	96.4
Canada	88.4	130.1	111.3	112.1	115.1	111.1	104.0	101.7	99.1	99.8	116.1	128.0	138.7	149.5	159.3	168.1
Australia	–	119.5	117.3	127.7	137.2	131.3	110.2	115.9	102.9	94.9	122.5	143.6	157.2	164.2	188.8	199.0
Japan	58.2	94.3	140.1	147.7	123.0	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	82.2	95.5
Korea, Rep. of	76.2	120.5	145.7	168.2	170.9	139.9	92.5	98.4	104.0	95.6	103.6	111.7	130.4	137.3	139.6	119.0
Singapore	–	109.0	135.9	143.5	147.9	142.1	123.9	101.5	95.9	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.1	93.4	101.6	116.4
Taiwan	66.6	140.3	158.7	159.9	152.9	144.5	122.6	122.1	122.1	114.8	98.9	98.6	98.9	94.4	88.5	93.9
Belgium	117.6	119.2	125.4	140.1	133.8	112.9	111.6	109.3	92.8	93.7	120.3	129.2	129.8	130.8	144.0	158.4
Denmark	69.1	110.1	106.2	123.0	127.8	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	137.1	153.1	177.3
France	107.8	128.7	134.1	147.7	146.2	124.5	118.0	111.9	95.3	93.1	117.2	129.4	128.3	131.5	145.6	162.4
Germany	74.7	109.4	124.0	145.6	141.2	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	120.8	117.0	123.7	136.3
Italy	82.6	134.3	110.4	110.2	122.1	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.0	91.0	126.9	142.2	144.8	146.5	162.5	185.4
Netherlands	100.4	115.9	121.7	136.3	129.3	114.2	113.8	108.4	91.9	92.5	121.9	130.8	127.2	127.2	139.5	156.8
Norway	57.0	85.0	83.9	98.9	98.1	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.6	159.8
Spain	87.6	127.3	122.1	132.2	134.8	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	145.6	162.9	185.1
Sweden	141.5	193.1	136.7	146.5	162.8	137.9	130.0	117.9	103.5	99.0	116.3	118.7	113.7	108.4	123.3	135.2
United Kingdom	81.9	98.9	86.5	92.3	91.8	98.6	106.4	104.7	97.6	93.5	109.5	120.6	121.6	124.6	135.2	128.0

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.