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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 are revised in the March 2007 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

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

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

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

workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private non-farm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called “benchmarks”). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve

time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON

establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages

data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed

rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wage per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System

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

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

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

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

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691-6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Em-

ployment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates then are computed from the adjusted levels.

The monthly JOLTS data series begin with December 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, 16 private industry divisions and 2 government divisions based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and four geographic regions. Seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, and quits levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, selected industry sectors, and four geographic regions.

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Hires are the total number of additions

to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled

units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during

the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations.

gations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and

benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of esti-

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors'

and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allow-

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures,

land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from

data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

Foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits; some European countries do not include persons older than age 64 in their labor force measures, because a large portion of this population has retired. Adjustments are made to exclude active duty military from employment figures, although a small

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

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

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

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated as averages of monthly or quarterly data. Quarterly and monthly unemployment rates are based on household surveys. For some countries, they are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, are less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. The labor force measures may have breaks in series over time due to changes in surveys, sources, or estimation methods. Breaks are noted in data tables.

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm, and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf.

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and 10 European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does *not* recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

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

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

Definitions

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

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

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those of other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS pub-

lishes 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 Divi-

sion of International Labor Comparison at (202) 691-5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54-55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both,

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent

full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2007	2008	2007		2008				2009		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.9	65.6	65.8	65.4
Employment-population ratio.....	63.0	62.2	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.1	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.1
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	5.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.2	9.6
Men.....	4.7	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.5	8.8	10.4	10.8
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	11.8	12.1	12.7	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.0	20.0	20.4
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.0	7.4	8.8	9.4
Women.....	4.5	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.6	12.9	14.4	15.5
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.2	6.9	7.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	137,598	137,066	137,652	138,152	137,814	137,356	136,732	135,074	133,000	131,715	130,947
Total private.....	115,380	114,566	115,389	115,783	115,373	114,834	114,197	112,542	110,457	109,182	108,544
Goods-producing.....	22,233	21,419	22,099	22,043	21,800	21,507	21,247	20,532	19,520	18,829	18,465
Manufacturing.....	13,879	13,431	13,796	13,777	13,643	13,505	13,322	12,902	12,296	11,877	11,719
Service-providing.....	115,366	115,646	115,553	116,109	116,014	115,849	115,485	114,542	113,480	112,886	112,482
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.9	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.0
Manufacturing.....	41.2	40.8	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.5	39.9	39.4	39.5	39.8
Overtime.....	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8
Employment Cost Index^{1,2,3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.3	2.6	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	2.4	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2
Service-providing ⁵	3.2	2.5	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4
State and local government.....	4.1	3.0	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.0	2.8	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6
Nonunion.....	3.2	2.4	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2007	2008	2007		2008				2009		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.3	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.4	2.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5
Private nonfarm.....	3.3	2.6	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	2.8	3.8	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.9	6.3	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.1	-7.4	.2	3.0	-.4
Finished consumer goods.....	4.5	7.4	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	-.4	-10.0	.3	4.1	-.4
Capital equipment.....	1.8	2.8	-.1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.9	-.2	-.2	-.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	4.1	10.5	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.1	2.7	1.6
Crude materials.....	12.1	21.5	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.2	12.9	-3.7
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	1.8	1.9	5.5	1.6	.2	3.1	.3	.8	.2	6.8	9.8
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.8	1.8	5.5	2.0	-.1	3.1	-.1	.8	.3	6.9	9.5
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.0	1.9	-1.1	5.3	-2.7	6.9	3.2	-1.4	-7.3	6.6	-

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2008		2009			2008		2009		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	4.5	2.6	-4.7	0.2	4.2	2.9	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.5
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	4.5	2.9	-4.7	.3	3.8	3.1	2.6	.9	.7	.5
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2
Union.....	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
Nonunion.....	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	.9
State and local government.....	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.5
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.4
Union.....	.7	.7	.6	.7	.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.6
Nonunion.....	.6	.2	.4	.2	.4	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1
State and local government.....	1.8	.3	.5	.5	.8	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.1

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	231,867	233,788	234,360	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739	234,913	235,086	235,271	235,452	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322
Civilian labor force	153,124	154,287	154,621	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716	154,214	154,048	154,731	155,081	154,926	154,504	154,577	154,006
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.8	65.9	65.7	65.5	65.5	65.2
Employed	146,047	145,362	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864
Employment-population ratio ²	63.0	62.2	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.3	59.9	59.9	59.7	59.5	59.4	59.2	58.8
Unemployed	7,078	8,924	9,592	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616	12,467	13,161	13,724	14,511	14,729	14,462	14,928	15,142
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
Not in the labor force	78,743	79,501	79,739	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023	80,699	81,038	80,541	80,371	80,729	81,366	81,509	82,316
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	103,555	104,453	104,741	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902	104,999	105,095	105,196	105,299	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780
Civilian labor force	78,596	79,047	79,392	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585	78,687	78,578	79,081	79,395	79,291	79,045	79,231	79,018
Participation rate	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9	74.9	74.8	75.2	75.4	75.2	74.9	75.0	74.7
Employed	75,337	74,750	74,503	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293	71,655	71,678	71,593	71,387	71,319	71,204	70,887
Employment-population ratio ²	72.8	71.6	71.1	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2	68.9	68.2	68.1	68.0	67.7	67.6	67.4	67.0
Unemployed	3,259	4,297	4,889	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972	6,394	6,923	7,403	7,802	7,904	7,726	8,027	8,131
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3
Not in the labor force	24,959	25,406	25,349	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318	26,312	26,516	26,115	25,904	26,121	26,485	26,420	26,762
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	111,330	112,260	112,518	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738	112,824	112,908	112,999	113,089	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522
Civilian labor force	67,516	68,382	68,385	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584	68,917	68,977	69,148	69,112	69,060	68,985	68,923	68,703
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.5
Employed	64,799	65,039	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271	64,148	64,226	63,895	63,810	63,789	63,662	63,318
Employment-population ratio ²	58.2	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.8	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.1	55.8
Unemployed	2,718	3,342	3,377	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286	4,646	4,828	4,922	5,217	5,249	5,196	5,261	5,385
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8
Not in the labor force	43,814	43,878	44,133	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154	43,907	43,931	43,850	43,976	44,130	44,311	44,481	44,819
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,982	17,075	17,101	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098	17,090	17,083	17,076	17,064	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,858	6,844	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547	6,610	6,493	6,501	6,573	6,575	6,474	6,423	6,285
Participation rate	41.3	40.2	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.0	37.7	36.9
Employed	5,911	5,573	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184	5,083	5,103	5,082	4,999	4,933	4,783	4,659
Employment-population ratio ²	34.8	32.6	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.3	28.9	28.1	27.4
Unemployed	1,101	1,285	1,326	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359	1,427	1,410	1,398	1,491	1,576	1,541	1,640	1,626
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.7	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9
Not in the labor force	9,970	10,218	10,257	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551	10,480	10,590	10,575	10,491	10,478	10,570	10,608	10,735
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	188,253	189,540	189,916	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225	190,331	190,436	190,552	190,667	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244
Civilian labor force	124,935	125,635	125,844	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312	125,703	125,599	126,110	126,423	126,199	125,997	126,118	125,599
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.7
Employed	119,792	119,126	118,964	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692	116,861	115,693	115,977	115,561	115,202	115,123	114,922	114,251
Employment-population ratio ²	63.6	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.9	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.1	59.7
Unemployed	5,143	6,509	6,880	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621	9,222	9,906	10,133	10,862	10,997	10,874	11,197	11,349
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.0
Not in the labor force	63,319	63,905	64,072	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913	64,628	64,837	64,441	64,244	64,601	64,947	64,968	65,645
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,485	27,843	27,939	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052	28,085	28,118	28,153	28,184	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330
Civilian labor force	17,496	17,740	17,733	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791	17,703	17,542	17,816	17,737	17,700	17,684	17,584	17,442
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.0	62.4	63.3	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.2	61.6
Employed	16,051	15,953	15,709	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546	15,336	15,212	15,142	15,095	15,103	15,111	14,929	14,755
Employment-population ratio ²	58.4	57.3	56.2	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.6	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5	52.8	52.1
Unemployed	1,445	1,788	2,024	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245	2,368	2,330	2,673	2,642	2,597	2,573	2,655	2,687
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.4
Not in the labor force	9,989	10,103	10,206	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261	10,382	10,576	10,337	10,446	10,517	10,568	10,706	10,888

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	31,383	32,141	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501	32,585	32,671	32,753	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110
Civilian labor force.....	21,602	22,024	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100	22,175	22,376	22,438	22,347	22,526	22,341	22,469
Participation rate.....	68.8	68.5	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0	68.1	68.5	68.5	68.1	68.4	67.7	67.9
Employed.....	20,382	20,346	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684	19,640	19,854	19,595	19,623	19,745	19,433	19,625
Employment-population ratio ²	64.9	63.3	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.8	60.0	58.9	59.3
Unemployed.....	1,220	1,678	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416	2,536	2,521	2,843	2,724	2,781	2,908	2,844
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.7
Not in the labor force.....	9,781	10,116	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401	10,410	10,295	10,315	10,491	10,400	10,675	10,641

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	146,047	145,362	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864
Men.....	78,254	77,486	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777	74,053	74,116	74,033	73,777	73,703	73,519	73,180
Women.....	67,792	67,876	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970	66,834	66,890	66,537	66,419	66,339	66,131	65,684
Married men, spouse present.....	46,314	45,860	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502	44,470	44,469	44,255	44,294	43,992	43,943	43,716
Married women, spouse present.....	35,832	35,869	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563	35,481	35,444	35,391	35,464	35,377	35,199	34,857
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,401	5,875	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626	9,049	8,910	9,084	8,989	8,798	9,076	9,179
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,877	4,169	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443	6,857	6,699	6,794	6,783	6,849	6,941	6,960
Could only find part-time work.....	1,210	1,389	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764	1,839	1,810	1,922	1,980	1,835	2,044	2,025
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,756	19,343	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855	18,833	19,065	18,872	18,718	19,018	18,814	18,621
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,317	5,773	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543	8,942	8,826	8,928	8,845	8,647	8,945	9,004
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,827	4,097	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390	6,773	6,650	6,681	6,699	6,733	6,844	6,734
Could only find part-time work.....	1,199	1,380	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760	1,850	1,802	1,909	1,969	1,776	2,020	2,021
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,419	19,005	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562	18,493	18,661	18,502	18,358	18,621	18,436	18,285

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.1	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8
White, total ¹	4.1	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	16.8	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.0	19.7	20.3	21.4	22.2	24.1	23.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	19.1	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4	21.8	22.2	23.3	22.5	24.4	23.9	25.8	27.9	26.6
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.1	14.4	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.8	16.0	16.7	16.9	16.0	18.9	18.5	20.1	19.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.7	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
Black or African American, total ¹	8.3	10.1	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.4	31.2	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8	32.5	34.7	39.4	37.9	35.7	34.7	40.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	33.8	35.9	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2	44.0	45.6	41.2	42.1	46.1	44.4	39.2	46.0	50.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.3	26.8	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2	29.8	32.1	25.2	27.2	34.0	32.4	32.5	24.7	31.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.9	10.2	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9	15.4	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.8	17.0	16.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.7	8.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	9.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.6	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.7
Married men, spouse present.....	2.5	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4
Married women, spouse present.....	2.8	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.8
Full-time workers.....	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.7
Part-time workers.....	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.1	9.0	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.0
High school graduates, no college ³	4.4	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.8
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,542	2,932	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404	3,371	3,346	3,275	3,204	3,233	3,026	2,966
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,232	2,804	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969	4,041	3,982	4,321	4,066	3,557	4,120	3,910
15 weeks and over.....	2,303	3,188	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264	5,715	6,211	7,002	7,833	7,880	7,816	8,380
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,061	1,427	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347	2,534	2,531	3,054	3,452	2,916	2,828	2,942
27 weeks and over.....	1,243	1,761	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917	3,182	3,680	3,948	4,381	4,965	4,988	5,438
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	17.9	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	21.4	22.5	24.5	25.1	24.9	26.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.5	9.4	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.2	12.5	14.9	17.9	15.7	15.4	17.3

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers ¹	3,515	4,789	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696	8,243	8,814	9,546	9,649	9,560	9,818	10,421
On temporary layoff.....	976	1,176	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488	1,557	1,625	1,832	1,762	1,680	1,718	1,916
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,539	3,614	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208	6,686	7,189	7,714	7,886	7,880	8,100	8,506
Job leavers.....	793	896	982	946	940	1,007	917	820	887	890	910	822	885	829	864
Reentrants.....	2,142	2,472	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834	2,974	3,087	3,180	3,335	3,312	3,307	3,255
New entrants.....	627	766	822	825	760	829	780	1,005	868	900	956	947	967	1,085	1,112
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	49.7	53.7	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3	63.5	64.4	65.4	65.4	64.9	65.3	66.6
On temporary layoff.....	13.8	13.2	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.4	11.4	12.2
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.9	40.5	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2	51.5	52.5	52.9	53.5	53.5	53.9	54.3
Job leavers.....	11.2	10.0	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.5
Reentrants.....	30.3	27.7	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9	22.9	22.5	21.8	22.6	22.5	22.0	20.8
New entrants.....	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8
Job leavers.....	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
New entrants.....	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	12.8	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.2	18.1
16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9
16 to 17 years.....	17.5	22.1	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9	23.7	23.0	23.4	25.1	25.4	26.4	27.6
18 to 19 years.....	14.5	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0	20.9	21.3	22.9	23.7	23.0	25.0	24.2
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	10.2	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.1	14.9
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.6
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.1
55 years and older.....	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.7	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.6	19.3	19.8	20.2	19.8	20.0	20.7	20.6
16 to 19 years.....	17.6	21.2	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9	25.7	25.6	26.7	26.2	27.0	29.8	29.5
16 to 17 years.....	19.4	25.2	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5	28.2	26.3	26.1	25.8	27.7	29.8	30.6
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.3	27.8	26.9	27.0	29.8	28.3
20 to 24 years.....	8.9	11.4	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.9
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.7
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.4
55 years and older.....	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.1	13.3	14.2	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	16.2	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3	17.8	17.4	18.6	21.8	20.5	21.1	22.0
16 to 17 years.....	15.7	19.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8	19.4	19.9	20.7	24.4	23.2	22.9	24.5
18 to 19 years.....	12.5	14.3	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.5	20.4	18.8	19.9	20.0
20 to 24 years.....	7.3	8.8	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.7
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.6
55 years and older ¹	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3

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. 2008	July 2009 ^P	Aug. 2009 ^P	State	Aug. 2008	July 2009 ^P	Aug. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	5.2	10.2	10.3	Missouri.....	6.2	9.3	9.5
Alaska.....	6.7	8.2	8.1	Montana.....	4.6	6.7	6.6
Arizona.....	5.9	9.2	9.1	Nebraska.....	3.3	5.0	5.0
Arkansas.....	5.1	7.4	7.1	Nevada.....	7.0	12.5	13.2
California.....	7.6	11.9	12.3	New Hampshire.....	3.9	6.8	7.0
Colorado.....	4.9	7.8	7.3	New Jersey.....	5.7	9.3	9.6
Connecticut.....	6.1	7.8	8.1	New Mexico.....	4.3	7.0	7.4
Delaware.....	5.1	8.1	8.0	New York.....	5.7	8.6	8.9
District of Columbia.....	7.2	10.6	11.1	North Carolina.....	6.6	10.9	10.8
Florida.....	6.5	10.8	10.8	North Dakota.....	3.3	4.2	4.3
Georgia.....	6.4	10.3	10.1	Ohio.....	6.7	11.2	10.8
Hawaii.....	4.2	7.0	7.1	Oklahoma.....	3.9	6.6	6.8
Idaho.....	5.2	8.8	8.9	Oregon.....	6.5	11.8	12.0
Illinois.....	6.7	10.4	10.0	Pennsylvania.....	5.5	8.5	8.7
Indiana.....	6.0	10.6	9.9	Rhode Island.....	8.3	12.7	12.8
Iowa.....	4.2	6.5	6.7	South Carolina.....	7.3	11.7	11.4
Kansas.....	4.4	7.5	7.2	South Dakota.....	3.1	4.9	4.9
Kentucky.....	6.7	11.1	11.2	Tennessee.....	6.6	10.7	10.7
Louisiana.....	4.8	7.4	7.8	Texas.....	5.0	7.9	8.0
Maine.....	5.4	8.5	8.6	Utah.....	3.4	6.0	6.0
Maryland.....	4.5	7.2	7.1	Vermont.....	4.7	6.8	6.8
Massachusetts.....	5.4	8.8	9.1	Virginia.....	4.1	6.9	6.6
Michigan.....	8.6	15.0	15.2	Washington.....	5.4	8.9	9.0
Minnesota.....	5.4	8.1	8.0	West Virginia.....	4.2	8.9	8.9
Mississippi.....	7.3	9.7	9.7	Wisconsin.....	4.7	9.0	8.8
				Wyoming.....	3.4	6.5	6.6

^P = preliminary

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

State	Aug. 2008	July 2009 ^P	Aug. 2009 ^P	State	Aug. 2008	July 2009 ^P	Aug. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	2,158,550	2,108,750	2,093,726	Missouri.....	3,009,891	3,003,321	3,009,349
Alaska.....	357,906	358,054	357,637	Montana.....	507,295	499,049	498,858
Arizona.....	3,158,696	3,153,879	3,169,717	Nebraska.....	996,194	980,794	977,653
Arkansas.....	1,371,283	1,361,928	1,357,318	Nevada.....	1,380,679	1,400,331	1,403,330
California.....	18,435,230	18,458,451	18,402,507	New Hampshire.....	738,766	740,208	738,452
Colorado.....	2,731,332	2,690,935	2,683,084	New Jersey.....	4,502,100	4,561,769	4,541,283
Connecticut.....	1,883,230	1,884,593	1,883,842	New Mexico.....	961,695	953,279	957,552
Delaware.....	443,569	433,983	432,824	New York.....	9,709,913	9,741,365	9,744,018
District of Columbia.....	334,640	329,606	324,387	North Carolina.....	4,549,056	4,535,411	4,521,510
Florida.....	9,253,078	9,207,857	9,204,357	North Dakota.....	370,499	364,159	363,352
Georgia.....	4,847,831	4,764,573	4,740,225	Ohio.....	5,975,291	5,951,729	5,912,514
Hawaii.....	655,049	645,433	643,035	Oklahoma.....	1,751,967	1,778,175	1,783,861
Idaho.....	756,755	754,591	753,291	Oregon.....	1,964,219	1,972,457	1,962,197
Illinois.....	6,682,289	6,646,220	6,589,548	Pennsylvania.....	6,412,907	6,389,316	6,359,014
Indiana.....	3,232,172	3,158,473	3,138,631	Rhode Island.....	566,569	573,584	573,581
Iowa.....	1,676,460	1,677,863	1,685,674	South Carolina.....	2,161,896	2,182,993	2,173,458
Kansas.....	1,498,691	1,530,471	1,521,973	South Dakota.....	445,861	447,037	446,310
Kentucky.....	2,048,936	2,069,566	2,067,752	Tennessee.....	3,038,676	3,022,089	3,013,827
Louisiana.....	2,090,398	2,066,449	2,064,966	Texas.....	11,734,737	12,017,910	12,026,503
Maine.....	707,143	700,478	701,356	Utah.....	1,385,130	1,368,519	1,369,658
Maryland.....	3,000,814	2,956,023	2,950,738	Vermont.....	355,325	360,235	358,768
Massachusetts.....	3,426,482	3,440,444	3,443,579	Virginia.....	4,129,941	4,148,781	4,135,815
Michigan.....	4,923,796	4,857,097	4,844,686	Washington.....	3,489,196	3,556,136	3,563,291
Minnesota.....	2,941,114	2,964,399	2,958,149	West Virginia.....	804,180	788,662	787,997
Mississippi.....	1,315,975	1,291,409	1,283,920	Wisconsin.....	3,080,252	3,081,545	3,075,356
				Wyoming.....	293,841	291,256	291,279

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,309.3	1,253.1	1,248.4	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,227.8	1,214.9	1,207.1	1,193.5	1,189.3	1,186.3	1,181.1	1,175.3	1,169.0	1,165.4
Food and beverage stores.....	2,843.6	2,858.4	2,846.5	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,835.1	2,835.3	2,826.0	2,827.6	2,828.9	2,828.0	2,828.8	2,823.5	2,821.4	2,815.3
Health and personal care stores.....	993.1	1,002.4	998.9	995.9	989.4	991.2	985.7	986.9	985.0	984.2	984.7	984.3	984.1	983.9	980.4
Gasoline stations.....	861.5	843.4	834.8	836.1	836.9	834.4	833.0	832.1	830.4	831.1	829.0	829.9	830.3	833.5	828.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,500.0	1,484.2	1,478.5	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,445.0	1,443.8	1,433.4	1,432.7	1,426.8	1,420.1	1,414.4	1,407.1	1,408.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	656.3	646.7	641.6	641.2	633.1	624.3	620.8	613.6	610.0	608.8	607.0	605.1	605.4	605.8	605.3
General merchandise stores ¹	3,020.6	3,047.1	3,045.8	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,029.2	3,040.7	3,040.7	3,045.5	3,041.2	3,041.8	3,045.1	3,032.8	3,034.6	3,031.3
Department stores.....	1,591.5	1,557.0	1,541.9	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,521.2	1,529.1	1,532.6	1,530.9	1,524.0	1,526.0	1,528.6	1,523.3	1,528.1	1,525.9
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	865.4	847.8	844.3	845.0	838.3	825.0	819.5	815.1	810.4	805.3	805.8	804.8	797.6	799.0	790.3
Nonstore retailers.....	437.9	436.3	435.5	433.6	427.7	424.0	422.7	418.8	418.5	417.6	417.3	418.0	416.7	416.6	416.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,540.9	4,505.0	4,471.3	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,389.9	4,354.4	4,327.0	4,295.5	4,251.7	4,233.5	4,218.4	4,193.9	4,193.6	4,178.2
Air transportation.....	491.8	492.6	483.2	482.1	481.6	477.8	476.8	474.8	474.0	466.8	466.7	463.9	462.9	463.6	462.3
Rail transportation.....	233.7	229.5	227.6	229.5	229.0	226.8	227.1	224.1	220.7	217.9	214.6	212.2	212.2	213.2	212.3
Water transportation.....	65.5	65.2	64.5	63.9	62.6	60.3	59.7	60.9	59.6	58.1	57.2	56.5	55.7	56.2	56.1
Truck transportation.....	1,439.2	1,391.1	1,378.1	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,340.8	1,323.3	1,313.9	1,300.3	1,283.2	1,277.4	1,269.5	1,264.6	1,261.3	1,257.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	412.1	418.1	414.4	413.8	411.7	410.1	408.1	406.4	406.2	401.8	405.4	413.0	407.0	406.7	402.8
Pipeline transportation.....	39.9	42.0	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.0	42.5	42.3	41.8	42.5	43.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.6	28.0	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.2	28.5	27.7	28.7	28.5	29.2
Support activities for transportation.....	584.2	589.9	589.5	588.0	582.2	579.5	569.3	561.0	554.6	550.3	545.6	537.8	532.5	533.9	534.1
Couriers and messengers.....	580.7	575.9	572.9	570.5	565.7	564.6	563.2	563.7	558.5	556.0	550.5	551.5	547.8	549.0	546.3
Warehousing and storage.....	665.2	672.8	670.9	668.4	663.2	659.5	656.9	652.1	651.6	647.4	645.1	644.0	640.7	638.7	634.3
Utilities.....	553.4	559.5	560.5	562.8	564.0	564.6	569.3	570.0	570.1	568.5	567.5	566.1	566.7	565.7	565.0
Information.....	3,032	2,997	2,986	2,982	2,965	2,940	2,924	2,918	2,905	2,884	2,858	2,845	2,834	2,826	2,826
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	901.2	882.6	876.6	872.6	863.6	857.8	846.3	836.3	827.8	820.1	808.6	801.8	795.6	787.9	786.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	380.6	381.6	381.7	388.7	385.0	377.2	376.7	389.8	393.7	389.5	381.3	379.3	380.3	382.9	384.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	325.2	315.9	313.0	312.9	313.1	308.1	306.5	302.5	299.0	296.3	294.2	291.9	290.2	288.6	288.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,030.6	1,021.4	1,021.6	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	1,001.6	999.5	996.7	989.3	986.4	981.6	978.2	976.0	974.7
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	267.8	261.6	259.6	258.9	257.5	256.4	257.0	254.6	253.9	255.5	253.8	254.4	254.8	257.0	256.1
Other information services.....	126.3	133.6	133.6	134.1	135.1	136.5	135.7	134.8	134.1	133.7	133.2	135.5	133.3	134.0	135.2
Financial activities.....	8,301	8,146	8,115	8,088	8,043	8,010	7,954	7,898	7,857	7,811	7,784	7,751	7,737	7,712	7,702
Finance and insurance.....	6,132.0	6,015.2	5,994.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,924.0	5,890.4	5,853.9	5,829.5	5,799.6	5,781.6	5,760.5	5,748.0	5,729.8	5,721.0
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.6	22.2	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.3
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,866.3	2,735.8	2,722.4	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,680.8	2,665.3	2,648.8	2,635.4	2,619.8	2,613.5	2,604.0	2,602.1	2,592.4	2,585.0
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,823.5	1,819.5	1,814.8	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,804.9	1,798.1	1,790.9	1,783.4	1,778.0	1,774.4	1,772.7	1,770.0	1,767.0	1,763.6
Commercial banking.....	1,351.4	1,359.9	1,359.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,351.8	1,346.6	1,340.5	1,334.2	1,329.4	1,327.9	1,324.2	1,323.5	1,321.0	1,319.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	848.6	858.1	851.4	847.8	842.1	839.9	826.5	814.9	805.8	797.0	791.7	786.4	782.3	780.5	780.5
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,306.8	2,308.8	2,307.6	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,292.0	2,287.4	2,281.1	2,279.4	2,274.3	2,268.3	2,261.9	2,256.5	2,249.6	2,248.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.7	90.3	90.6	91.4	91.4	90.0	90.2	88.2	88.1	88.0	87.8	87.9	86.9	87.0	86.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,169.1	2,130.2	2,120.6	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,085.8	2,063.2	2,043.8	2,027.0	2,011.7	2,002.7	1,990.6	1,988.6	1,981.9	1,981.3
Real estate.....	1,500.4	1,481.1	1,474.5	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,458.2	1,444.9	1,432.4	1,421.9	1,411.9	1,405.1	1,396.3	1,396.4	1,392.5	1,398.0
Rental and leasing services.....	640.3	620.9	617.7	609.7	603.8	599.3	589.9	583.2	576.6	571.5	569.2	566.5	564.6	562.1	555.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.4
Professional and business services.....	17,942	17,778	17,675	17,612	17,488	17,356	17,205	17,029	16,910	16,783	16,756	16,655	16,624	16,605	16,597
Professional and technical services ¹	7,659.5	7,829.7	7,834.4	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,797.2	7,765.5	7,729.2	7,697.9	7,670.7	7,652.4	7,615.6	7,598.9	7,582.6	7,576.6
Legal services.....	1,175.4	1,163.7	1,160.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,156.8	1,154.1	1,148.7	1,144.9	1,139.4	1,136.9	1,131.7	1,128.2	1,128.1	1,126.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	935.9	950.1	945.6	946.4	941.0	933.7	927.5	924.4	929.5	929.3	938.0	936.8	934.8	934.3	928.3
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,432.2	1,444.8	1,441.4	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,419.4	1,411.1	1,394.2	1,377.9	1,364.1	1,350.3	1,335.9	1,324.5	1,320.6	1,321.1
See notes at end of table															

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,372.1	1,450.3	1,461.6	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,466.8	1,462.4	1,463.7	1,459.2	1,460.4	1,457.0	1,456.0	1,462.6	1,459.9	1,459.6
Management and technical consulting services.....	952.7	1,008.9	1,021.0	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,020.5	1,025.7	1,021.6	1,016.0	1,016.7	1,017.9	1,015.7	1,014.9	1,015.6	1,016.0
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.4	1,894.6	1,887.1	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,871.7	1,862.1	1,852.6	1,840.2	1,829.9	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,818.4	1,814.0
Administrative and waste services.....	8,416.3	8,053.7	7,953.2	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,686.3	7,567.5	7,437.8	7,359.4	7,272.3	7,274.0	7,215.2	7,205.8	7,203.9	7,205.9
Administrative and support services ¹	8,061.3	7,693.5	7,591.9	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,324.4	7,203.1	7,076.5	6,999.2	6,911.7	6,912.7	6,854.3	6,843.7	6,841.5	6,841.4
Employment services ¹	3,545.9	3,144.4	3,049.8	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,829.5	2,720.5	2,638.7	2,567.0	2,506.4	2,501.9	2,470.3	2,459.5	2,455.9	2,456.7
Temporary help services.....	2,597.4	2,342.6	2,264.2	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,055.6	1,965.7	1,892.7	1,835.4	1,781.5	1,780.6	1,750.9	1,745.2	1,738.3	1,736.6
Business support services.....	817.4	823.2	818.1	820.8	823.7	816.0	817.6	805.0	799.1	792.9	790.5	783.8	783.9	781.9	781.4
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,849.5	1,847.0	1,843.3	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,818.1	1,812.5	1,796.8	1,791.5	1,778.7	1,786.1	1,771.2	1,769.8	1,767.3	1,766.4
Waste management and remediation services.....	355.0	360.2	361.3	362.8	364.1	361.9	364.4	361.3	360.2	360.6	361.3	360.9	362.1	362.4	364.5
Educational and health services.....	18,322	18,855	18,957	18,981	19,044	19,080	19,119	19,138	19,158	19,175	19,215	19,248	19,262	19,308	19,311
Educational services.....	2,941.4	3,036.6	3,055.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,063.1	3,088.4	3,083.1	3,077.9	3,077.4	3,077.6	3,082.0	3,072.2	3,076.3	3,059.4
Health care and social assistance.....	15,380.2	15,818.5	15,901.9	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,017.0	16,030.3	16,054.7	16,080.1	16,097.8	16,137.7	16,166.1	16,190.2	16,231.5	16,252.0
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,473.5	5,660.7	5,699.5	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,742.6	5,753.3	5,770.1	5,779.8	5,794.1	5,812.9	5,830.6	5,842.0	5,856.3	5,871.6
Offices of physicians.....	2,201.6	2,265.7	2,279.0	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.5	2,300.4	2,304.4	2,308.0	2,310.5	2,314.6	2,321.9	2,329.8	2,336.1	2,341.4
Outpatient care centers.....	512.0	532.5	534.8	536.6	536.9	536.7	538.0	538.5	537.7	538.7	539.3	543.5	542.0	543.3	543.6
Home health care services.....	913.8	958.0	966.8	968.6	975.6	980.7	981.4	991.0	996.7	1,004.5	1,013.3	1,016.7	1,018.2	1,021.1	1,025.5
Hospitals.....	4,515.0	4,641.1	4,668.9	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,703.7	4,707.5	4,711.3	4,715.1	4,716.7	4,719.1	4,718.9	4,722.4	4,723.0	4,726.6
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,958.3	3,008.1	3,007.6	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,029.6	3,029.4	3,033.6	3,041.0	3,042.8	3,049.1	3,056.3	3,064.7	3,072.8	3,073.1
Nursing care facilities.....	1,602.6	1,613.7	1,608.9	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,617.3	1,616.6	1,617.9	1,621.8	1,624.5	1,626.8	1,628.9	1,631.4	1,635.9	1,638.0
Social assistance ¹	2,433.4	2,508.7	2,525.9	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,541.1	2,540.1	2,539.7	2,544.2	2,544.2	2,556.6	2,560.3	2,561.1	2,579.4	2,580.7
Child day care services.....	850.4	859.2	862.5	862.3	863.2	864.3	862.7	860.4	858.2	853.9	860.3	854.3	845.9	856.5	854.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,427	13,459	13,428	13,395	13,344	13,304	13,268	13,236	13,202	13,168	13,195	13,176	13,177	13,163	13,154
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,969.2	1,969.3	1,955.3	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.1	1,943.8	1,936.2	1,928.7	1,900.6	1,901.8	1,885.5	1,897.8	1,892.9	1,908.4
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	405.0	406.3	402.9	402.5	398.8	401.4	405.7	398.6	400.5	392.9	396.8	393.8	400.0	396.3	398.4
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	130.3	131.8	130.6	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.3	130.9	130.6	130.5	130.9	130.8	130.5	130.5	130.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,433.9	1,431.2	1,421.8	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,414.9	1,407.8	1,406.7	1,397.6	1,377.2	1,374.1	1,360.9	1,367.3	1,366.1	1,379.6
Accommodations and food services.....	11,457.4	11,489.3	11,472.4	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,356.5	11,323.7	11,299.7	11,273.2	11,267.0	11,293.6	11,290.0	11,278.8	11,270.3	11,245.8
Accommodations.....	1,866.9	1,857.3	1,841.3	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,794.3	1,768.4	1,754.7	1,732.7	1,723.6	1,728.7	1,721.0	1,715.5	1,713.8	1,699.8
Food services and drinking places.....	9,590.4	9,632.0	9,631.1	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,562.2	9,555.3	9,545.0	9,540.5	9,543.4	9,564.9	9,569.0	9,563.3	9,556.5	9,546.0
Other services.....	5,494	5,528	5,532	5,535	5,509	5,477	5,461	5,449	5,426	5,420	5,416	5,420	5,415	5,407	5,397
Repair and maintenance.....	1,253.4	1,228.2	1,221.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,189.9	1,184.7	1,177.3	1,166.3	1,163.7	1,158.4	1,157.8	1,155.1	1,155.9	1,150.6
Personal and laundry services.....	1,309.7	1,326.6	1,333.9	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,320.9	1,313.6	1,312.5	1,302.4	1,297.3	1,293.3	1,298.4	1,296.1	1,295.9	1,296.1
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,931.1	2,973.3	2,977.1	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.7	2,963.1	2,958.7	2,958.8	2,958.6	2,964.3	2,963.9	2,963.4	2,955.2	2,950.6
Government.....	22,218	22,500	22,535	22,539	22,543	22,532	22,540	22,547	22,543	22,616	22,605	22,533	22,475	22,456	22,403
Federal.....	2,734	2,764	2,771	2,775	2,783	2,778	2,793	2,796	2,808	2,876	2,860	2,817	2,826	2,824	2,818
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,964.7	2,016.8	2,034.3	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,057.3	2,065.8	2,071.0	2,086.0	2,154.6	2,150.2	2,111.1	2,120.9	2,127.6	2,127.4
U.S. Postal Service.....	769.1	747.5	736.5	731.9	730.1	720.9	726.9	724.9	721.7	721.0	709.5	705.9	705.4	696.0	690.7
State.....	5,122	5,178	5,192	5,194	5,197	5,196	5,192	5,192	5,186	5,189	5,189	5,174	5,149	5,150	5,140
Education.....	2,317.5	2,359.0	2,373.3	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,381.3	2,380.2	2,382.3	2,379.9	2,385.5	2,386.2	2,377.9	2,357.2	2,354.3	2,338.7
Other State government.....	2,804.3	2,818.9	2,818.9	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.8	2,811.6	2,809.4	2,805.9	2,803.5	2,802.5	2,796.3	2,791.4	2,795.9	2,801.4
Local.....	14,362	14,557	14,572	14,570	14,563	14,558	14,555	14,559	14,549	14,551	14,556	14,542	14,500	14,482	14,445
Education.....	7,986.8	8,075.6	8,075.4	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,060.5	8,070.7	8,076.7	8,078.7	8,081.4	8,078.0	8,070.2	8,015.6	7,998.6	7,985.2
Other local government.....	6,375.5	6,481.8	6,496.4	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,497.7	6,484.7	6,482.5	6,469.8	6,469.2	6,478.3	6,471.3	6,484.6	6,483.3	6,459.5

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.0
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.6	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.2
Natural resources and mining	45.9	45.1	44.5	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.2	43.9	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.3	42.9	43.4	43.2
Construction	39.0	38.5	38.3	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.7	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.9	37.5
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.8
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Durable goods.....	41.5	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.9	39.8
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
Wood products.....	39.4	38.6	38.4	38.1	37.6	36.8	36.9	37.1	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.8
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.1	40.8
Primary metals.....	42.9	42.2	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.4	39.9
Fabricated metal products.....	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4
Machinery.....	42.6	42.3	42.1	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.6	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6
Computer and electronic products.....	40.6	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.9	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.6	39.3	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	42.0	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.0	40.4	41.9	41.6	41.8
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.1	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.4	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.4	37.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.4	38.4
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.8
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.6	40.1	39.9
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.7	38.8	38.2	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.0	37.0	36.2	35.8	36.5	35.3	35.0	35.4	35.9
Textile mills.....	40.3	38.7	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.3	36.9	36.8	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.3
Textile product mills.....	39.7	38.6	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.5	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.7
Apparel.....	37.2	36.4	35.9	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.6	36.1	36.1	36.1	35.6	36.2	35.6	36.0
Leather and allied products.....	38.2	37.5	37.5	36.9	34.4	34.7	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.4	32.0	32.0	33.3	33.6	32.9
Paper and paper products.....	43.1	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.8	42.2	41.9	42.1
Printing and related support activities.....	39.1	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.6	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.1	44.6	45.2	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.1	43.8	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.4	43.2	44.2	43.9
Chemicals.....	41.9	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.4	40.3	40.3
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.4
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.0	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.3	36.3	36.8
Utilities.....	42.4	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.6	43.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.5
Information	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.7	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.1	35.9
Professional and business services	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.6
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6
Other services	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$18.21	\$18.28	\$18.34	\$18.40	\$18.43	\$18.46	\$18.50	\$18.50	\$18.53	\$18.54	\$18.59	\$18.66	\$18.67
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.33	8.30	8.21	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	8.61	8.64	8.65	8.65	8.57	8.59	8.58	8.57
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18.67	19.33	19.48	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78	19.85	19.82	19.84	19.85	19.92	19.91	19.87
Natural resources and mining.....	20.97	22.50	23.08	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.14	23.33	23.38	23.26	23.28	23.23	23.16	23.13
Construction.....	20.95	21.87	22.09	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.43	22.42	22.59	22.55	22.59	22.58	22.60	22.61	22.45
Manufacturing.....	17.26	17.74	17.81	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.07	18.10	18.11	18.11	18.13	18.27	18.25	18.31
Excluding overtime.....	16.43	16.97	17.07	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.36	17.47	17.52	17.51	17.49	17.51	17.63	17.61	17.69
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.74	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.18	19.23	19.22	19.44	19.38	19.44
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	16.28	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43	16.49	16.46	16.49	16.45	16.54	16.54	16.60	16.66
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.11	17.77	17.90	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17	18.20	18.21	18.24	18.25	18.30	18.39	18.41
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.78	16.16	16.20	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.42	16.38	16.41	16.54	16.50
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.14	20.20	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.41	20.52	20.59	20.70	20.87	20.79	20.86	20.99	20.95
Retail trade.....	12.75	12.87	12.91	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.98	13.10	13.10
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.72	18.41	18.47	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.72	18.67	18.68	18.62	18.63	18.54	18.58	18.67	18.53
Utilities.....	27.88	28.84	28.86	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.22	29.67	29.31	29.29	29.45	29.44	29.48	29.83	29.64
Information.....	23.96	24.77	24.90	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.98	25.09	25.31	25.28	25.41	25.45	25.42	25.62	25.57
Financial activities.....	19.64	20.27	20.43	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.53	20.55	20.62	20.64	20.75	20.78	20.75	20.86	20.90
Professional and business services.....	20.15	21.19	21.47	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.04	22.17	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.32	22.42	22.50	22.59
Education and health services.....	18.11	18.88	19.04	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.18	19.24	19.24	19.33	19.34	19.39	19.45	19.49	19.56
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.41	10.84	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.97	10.97	10.98	10.97	10.99	11.05	11.07	11.13	11.12
Other services.....	15.42	16.08	16.20	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.30	16.25	16.23	16.22	16.24	16.24	16.29	16.35	16.38

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$18.25	\$18.27	\$18.40	\$18.40	\$18.49	\$18.57	\$18.57	\$18.52	\$18.47	\$18.42	\$18.49	\$18.60	\$18.68
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	18.21	18.28	18.34	18.40	18.43	18.46	18.50	18.50	18.53	18.54	18.59	18.66	18.67
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.33	19.63	19.61	19.65	19.75	19.64	19.64	19.74	19.78	19.83	19.83	19.97	19.99	19.97
Natural resources and mining	20.97	22.50	23.19	22.98	23.31	23.53	23.41	23.19	23.40	23.40	23.10	22.94	23.08	23.05	23.12
Construction	20.95	21.87	22.34	22.28	22.32	22.52	22.32	22.25	22.45	22.44	22.54	22.47	22.68	22.75	22.66
Manufacturing	17.26	17.74	17.84	17.86	17.94	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.09	18.13	18.09	18.12	18.18	18.21	18.34
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.80	18.81	18.92	19.06	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.20	19.20	19.22	19.33	19.36	19.49
Wood products.....	13.68	14.20	14.37	14.44	14.58	14.66	14.69	14.77	14.67	14.72	14.91	14.84	15.03	15.12	15.09
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.93	16.90	16.94	16.92	16.85	16.73	16.82	17.03	17.19	17.37	17.25	17.39	17.44	17.46	17.46
Primary metals.....	19.66	20.18	20.36	20.01	19.98	20.05	19.80	19.75	19.69	19.98	19.80	19.90	20.18	20.05	20.25
Fabricated metal products.....	16.53	16.99	17.14	17.18	17.21	17.36	17.24	17.30	17.29	17.41	17.38	17.43	17.47	17.52	17.56
Machinery.....	17.72	17.97	18.08	18.11	18.18	18.15	18.16	18.17	18.26	18.20	18.36	18.25	18.37	18.36	18.63
Computer and electronic products.....	19.94	21.03	21.23	21.42	21.37	21.44	21.46	21.42	21.71	21.73	21.70	21.67	21.85	22.03	22.01
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.93	15.78	15.99	15.83	15.74	15.88	15.81	15.93	15.95	15.99	16.15	16.23	16.39	16.39	16.48
Transportation equipment.....	23.04	23.83	24.05	24.10	24.37	24.58	24.66	24.69	24.80	24.76	24.85	24.95	25.01	24.79	24.82
Furniture and related products.....	14.32	14.54	14.54	14.55	14.77	14.92	14.95	14.85	15.02	15.00	15.02	15.11	15.22	15.13	15.34
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.66	15.19	15.31	15.33	15.42	15.60	15.66	15.97	16.02	16.07	16.18	16.08	16.18	16.23	16.39
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	16.30	16.32	16.35	16.43	16.51	16.48	16.43	16.51	16.43	16.50	16.51	16.52	16.68
Food manufacturing.....	13.55	14.00	14.15	14.10	14.17	14.26	14.34	14.30	14.24	14.27	14.26	14.34	14.34	14.44	14.62
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.54	19.35	18.97	19.41	19.98	19.95	20.07	20.25	20.40	20.25	20.38	20.20	20.15	20.28	20.30
Textile mills.....	13.00	13.57	13.72	13.71	13.69	13.80	13.90	13.76	13.88	13.79	13.63	13.62	13.49	13.79	13.90
Textile product mills.....	11.78	11.73	11.81	11.62	11.59	11.72	11.59	11.53	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.56	11.18	11.37	11.31
Apparel.....	11.05	11.40	11.48	11.38	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.40	11.26	11.44	11.28	11.38	11.28	11.28	11.45
Leather and allied products.....	12.04	12.96	12.98	13.14	13.61	13.47	14.10	14.19	14.21	14.34	13.85	14.06	13.69	13.59	13.58
Paper and paper products.....	18.44	18.88	19.04	19.11	18.89	19.11	19.27	18.99	18.90	19.29	19.09	19.29	19.45	19.06	19.46
Printing and related support activities.....	16.15	16.75	16.90	16.99	16.86	17.01	16.79	16.79	16.69	16.76	16.61	16.56	16.54	16.76	16.94
Petroleum and coal products.....	25.21	27.46	28.25	28.69	28.28	28.17	29.13	29.57	29.80	29.26	29.18	29.42	29.69	29.61	29.89
Chemicals.....	19.55	19.49	19.77	19.67	19.77	19.72	19.89	19.96	19.93	20.02	20.16	20.18	20.35	20.27	20.31
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.39	15.85	15.94	16.03	16.13	16.24	16.24	16.22	16.20	16.19	16.09	16.06	15.83	15.88	16.01
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.11	17.77	17.90	17.94	18.10	18.09	18.23	18.33	18.31	18.24	18.18	18.11	18.16	18.29	18.39
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.78	16.16	16.27	16.24	16.26	16.14	16.37	16.47	16.45	16.42	16.40	16.35	16.39	16.56	16.55
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.14	20.20	20.21	20.41	20.36	20.44	20.65	20.64	20.69	20.78	20.66	20.83	21.04	20.92
Retail trade.....	12.75	12.87	13.01	12.89	12.85	12.74	12.96	12.99	13.02	13.01	12.99	12.96	12.99	13.12	13.22
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.72	18.41	18.53	18.55	18.69	18.62	18.68	18.73	18.64	18.58	18.54	18.54	18.64	18.75	18.52
Utilities.....	27.88	28.84	28.95	29.00	28.96	29.28	29.27	29.70	29.42	29.50	29.50	29.27	29.33	29.56	29.70
Information	23.96	24.77	25.03	25.06	25.03	24.86	25.03	25.12	25.40	25.24	25.41	25.26	25.30	25.66	25.69
Financial activities	19.64	20.27	20.42	20.41	20.54	20.50	20.48	20.68	20.67	20.65	20.72	20.66	20.65	20.87	20.90
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	21.31	21.45	21.97	22.01	22.16	22.52	22.52	22.28	22.15	22.11	22.25	22.40	22.42
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	19.08	19.04	19.10	19.23	19.26	19.26	19.23	19.33	19.29	19.32	19.47	19.43	19.61
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.84	10.89	10.93	10.93	11.05	11.03	11.06	11.00	10.99	10.99	10.97	10.96	11.02	11.10
Other services	15.42	16.08	16.22	16.17	16.24	16.27	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.27	16.29	16.16	16.17	16.30	16.42

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$590.04	\$607.99	\$613.20	\$613.87	\$620.08	\$610.88	\$608.32	\$616.52	\$614.67	\$607.46	\$609.51	\$609.70	\$613.87	\$624.96	\$614.57
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	611.86	612.38	612.56	612.72	613.72	614.72	612.35	612.35	613.34	611.82	615.33	617.65	616.11
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	757.34	776.60	791.09	788.32	782.07	778.15	762.03	758.10	763.94	759.55	773.37	779.32	788.82	795.60	776.83
Natural resources and mining.....	962.64	1,013.78	1,041.23	1,038.70	1,072.26	1,040.03	1,020.68	1,008.77	1,003.86	994.50	990.99	1,000.18	987.82	1,016.51	994.16
CONSTRUCTION	816.66	842.36	869.03	866.69	845.93	840.00	828.07	823.25	837.39	830.28	856.52	858.35	879.98	884.98	827.09
Manufacturing.....	711.56	724.23	729.66	726.90	726.57	727.82	712.19	708.34	709.13	705.26	710.94	719.36	719.93	730.22	733.60
Durable goods.....	754.77	767.56	770.80	767.45	766.26	771.93	750.11	748.33	751.46	746.88	752.64	763.03	765.47	778.27	777.65
Wood products.....	539.34	547.81	561.87	551.61	549.67	538.02	524.43	531.72	531.05	534.34	553.16	571.34	577.15	583.63	574.93
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	716.78	711.30	725.03	719.10	692.54	677.57	654.30	657.36	673.85	694.80	700.35	721.69	742.94	740.30	731.57
Primary metals.....	843.26	850.84	861.23	832.42	817.18	818.04	797.94	786.05	793.51	783.22	788.04	796.00	801.15	818.04	807.98
Fabricated metal products.....	687.20	701.47	707.88	707.82	707.33	706.55	680.98	678.16	670.85	668.54	677.82	685.00	683.08	695.54	690.11
Machinery.....	754.19	759.92	764.78	760.62	758.11	755.04	740.93	735.89	730.40	720.72	727.06	724.53	723.78	728.89	730.30
Computer and electronic products.....	808.80	861.43	874.68	876.08	891.13	883.33	866.98	863.23	864.06	860.51	863.66	873.30	869.63	885.61	889.20
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	656.46	645.60	660.39	645.86	642.19	646.32	621.33	613.31	615.67	615.62	633.08	631.35	631.02	639.21	641.07
Transportation equipment.....	986.79	999.94	990.86	1,002.56	994.30	1,022.53	993.80	990.07	992.00	985.45	991.52	1,015.47	1,017.91	1,043.66	1,044.92
Furniture and related products.....	560.84	554.20	549.61	542.72	546.49	563.98	559.13	547.97	563.25	552.00	566.25	578.71	579.88	576.45	566.05
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	569.99	591.73	595.56	593.27	593.67	600.60	599.78	603.67	613.57	610.66	614.84	612.65	618.08	631.35	627.74
Nondurable goods.....	639.99	652.20	663.41	659.33	658.91	657.20	650.49	644.37	644.06	642.24	647.34	656.70	655.45	660.80	670.54
Food manufacturing.....	551.32	566.91	581.57	575.28	572.47	573.25	569.30	561.99	563.90	555.10	570.40	573.60	569.30	581.93	590.65
Beverages and tobacco products.....	755.22	750.18	720.86	729.82	767.23	726.18	728.54	741.15	730.32	706.73	754.06	719.12	705.25	726.02	740.95
Textile mills.....	524.40	524.93	544.68	525.09	520.22	514.74	510.13	493.98	502.46	496.44	497.50	520.28	507.22	525.40	524.03
Textile product mills.....	467.77	453.12	452.32	438.07	441.58	441.84	423.04	426.61	419.58	417.31	432.05	448.53	429.31	437.75	439.96
Apparel.....	411.39	415.17	409.84	411.96	414.28	410.82	407.98	403.56	407.61	409.55	408.34	407.40	414.23	402.70	404.19
Leather and allied products.....	459.50	486.49	486.75	484.87	462.74	476.84	470.94	465.43	470.35	457.45	445.97	451.33	451.77	462.06	441.35
Paper and paper products.....	795.58	809.21	818.72	812.18	802.83	814.09	797.78	780.49	769.23	792.82	780.78	806.32	816.90	798.61	829.00
Printing and related support activities.....	632.02	642.50	655.72	659.21	652.48	654.89	627.95	622.91	627.54	625.15	617.89	625.97	628.52	645.26	658.97
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,112.73	1,224.26	1,302.33	1,322.61	1,275.43	1,256.38	1,307.94	1,286.30	1,290.34	1,258.18	1,254.74	1,285.65	1,309.33	1,308.76	1,330.11
Chemicals.....	819.54	808.80	820.46	814.34	822.43	814.44	811.51	820.36	815.14	816.82	820.51	835.45	844.53	841.21	844.90
Plastics and rubber products.....	635.63	649.04	655.13	652.42	658.10	657.72	647.98	639.07	636.66	633.03	635.56	644.01	633.20	643.14	645.20
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	554.89	574.31	578.17	577.67	588.25	578.88	579.71	592.06	587.75	580.03	579.94	577.71	582.94	594.43	586.64
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	526.07	535.79	543.42	535.92	536.58	531.01	530.39	538.57	537.92	535.29	537.92	536.28	542.51	551.45	547.81
Wholesale trade.....	748.94	769.91	767.60	772.02	787.83	767.57	770.59	784.70	782.26	775.88	779.25	776.82	776.96	799.52	778.22
Retail trade.....	385.11	386.39	395.50	384.12	381.65	380.93	378.43	384.50	384.09	385.10	388.40	387.50	393.60	396.22	397.92
Transportation and warehousing.....	654.95	670.33	676.35	671.51	680.32	679.63	663.14	663.04	665.45	655.87	661.88	663.73	678.50	690.00	685.24
Utilities.....	1,182.65	1,231.19	1,244.85	1,238.30	1,236.59	1,256.11	1,243.98	1,286.01	1,241.52	1,250.80	1,241.95	1,226.41	1,223.06	1,238.56	1,238.49
Information.....	874.65	908.44	926.11	924.71	936.12	917.33	921.10	931.95	934.72	911.16	914.76	911.89	920.92	946.85	935.12
Financial activities.....	705.13	726.37	728.99	728.64	753.82	731.85	735.23	761.02	754.46	739.27	739.70	737.56	737.21	765.93	744.04
Professional and business services.....	700.82	738.25	739.46	750.75	775.54	761.55	762.30	785.95	785.95	766.43	766.39	767.22	767.63	790.72	766.76
Education and health services.....	590.09	614.30	620.10	616.90	624.57	621.13	622.10	624.02	623.05	620.49	619.21	620.17	628.88	631.48	631.44
Leisure and hospitality.....	265.52	273.27	272.25	273.25	273.25	270.73	264.72	275.39	272.80	270.35	271.45	274.25	277.29	282.11	271.95
Other services.....	477.06	494.99	497.95	496.42	501.82	496.24	498.37	501.64	498.07	494.61	495.22	489.65	493.19	502.04	497.53

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2005.....	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006.....	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007.....	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008.....	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009.....	22.1	20.8	19.6	21.8	29.3	25.8	30.3	36.7	37.5			
Over 3-month span:												
2005.....	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006.....	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007.....	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008.....	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009.....	18.6	14.2	15.1	15.3	20.3	22.0	22.0	24.5	32.3			
Over 6-month span:												
2005.....	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006.....	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007.....	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008.....	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009.....	21.6	17.2	15.1	15.3	15.9	16.6	15.9	20.7	20.8			
Over 12-month span:												
2005.....	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006.....	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007.....	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008.....	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009.....	24.0	22.0	19.9	18.1	17.5	17.2	16.2	15.3	16.1			
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2005.....	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006.....	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007.....	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008.....	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009.....	6.0	9.6	10.8	16.3	11.4	12.0	24.1	25.9	22.9			
Over 3-month span:												
2005.....	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006.....	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007.....	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008.....	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009.....	6.0	3.6	3.6	7.8	8.4	12.0	8.4	13.9	19.3			
Over 6-month span:												
2005.....	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006.....	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007.....	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008.....	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009.....	9.0	4.8	4.8	6.0	4.8	4.8	7.2	7.8	7.8			
Over 12-month span:												
2005.....	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006.....	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007.....	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008.....	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009.....	8.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.6	4.8	4.8			

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							
	2009							2009							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	2,633	2,513	2,523	2,513	2,408	2,423	2,480	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,269	2,042	2,191	2,163	2,090	2,128	2,232	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	
Construction.....	51	29	39	56	47	65	62	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	
Manufacturing.....	115	95	105	113	110	122	136	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	414	332	466	469	393	422	414	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	
Professional and business services.....	428	461	451	445	431	438	455	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Education and health services.....	537	515	530	531	553	520	547	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	289	322	265	276	256	238	299	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	
Government.....	353	461	310	322	314	300	267	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	583	520	554	609	508	513	533	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	
South.....	1,000	942	888	882	870	911	908	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Midwest.....	499	512	512	496	509	476	553	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	
West.....	556	570	544	561	517	533	519	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,099	4,117	3,942	3,919	4,228	4,040	4,010	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,799	3,822	3,739	3,654	3,930	3,779	3,758	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	
Construction.....	343	341	365	277	355	297	353	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.5	5.8	4.9	5.9	
Manufacturing.....	244	236	206	225	272	243	262	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	883	888	842	744	819	818	832	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	668	733	721	644	686	715	699	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	
Education and health services.....	483	475	473	530	522	538	524	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	693	691	695	695	716	695	653	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	
Government.....	271	340	273	262	282	261	258	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	696	729	712	735	714	720	729	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	
South.....	1,458	1,619	1,423	1,428	1,544	1,493	1,468	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	
Midwest.....	943	901	867	839	885	947	879	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	
West.....	931	949	995	917	1,042	884	912	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	

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							
	2009							2009							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,712	4,641	4,356	4,306	4,430	4,284	4,311	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,434	4,362	4,066	3,939	4,147	3,976	4,017	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	
Construction.....	463	437	411	355	444	342	421	7.2	6.9	6.5	5.7	7.2	5.6	7.0	
Manufacturing.....	401	390	367	352	329	313	316	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,001	982	951	816	874	850	864	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	778	839	771	698	738	728	701	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	
Education and health services.....	466	462	419	489	500	509	513	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	751	716	684	696	713	704	685	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	
Government.....	265	255	288	340	298	293	283	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	878	700	774	799	716	759	762	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	
South.....	1,741	1,682	1,565	1,535	1,602	1,490	1,518	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	
Midwest.....	1,085	1,065	1,016	958	958	951	898	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	
West.....	978	1,188	980	1,053	1,181	1,086	1,090	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	1,856	1,777	1,788	1,787	1,778	1,779	1,805	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,749	1,678	1,682	1,680	1,673	1,680	1,709	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	
Construction.....	102	74	84	70	68	67	91	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	
Manufacturing.....	81	80	86	93	82	85	91	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	444	385	398	391	415	407	435	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Professional and business services.....	278	272	281	257	265	269	271	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Education and health services.....	249	228	249	264	235	249	268	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	433	430	396	429	411	413	363	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	
Government.....	107	99	107	111	107	106	100	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	273	263	303	279	234	270	300	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	
South.....	751	691	718	693	724	687	704	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Midwest.....	431	410	397	403	435	374	403	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	
West.....	408	453	398	434	404	460	421	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	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 2009.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ²	First quarter 2009	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ²
United States ³	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	\$882	-2.5
Private industry	8,819.8	106,866.1	-5.1	882	-3.3
Natural resources and mining	126.3	1,670.1	-3.8	993	-2.3
Construction	860.9	5,937.8	-15.4	906	.9
Manufacturing	356.4	12,096.6	-10.6	1,062	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,912.2	24,597.3	-5.5	733	-1.6
Information	148.0	2,858.8	-5.0	1,439	-2.0
Financial activities	853.1	7,651.3	-4.4	1,596	-15.9
Professional and business services	1,533.8	16,534.8	-6.4	1,129	-2
Education and health services	861.3	18,245.7	2.2	776	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	739.1	12,715.3	-3.1	351	-2.2
Other services	1,234.6	4,357.1	-2.1	543	-5
Government	294.2	22,126.1	.5	884	1.6
Los Angeles, CA	431.2	3,996.3	-4.9	967	-2.4
Private industry	427.3	3,395.0	-5.7	945	-3.0
Natural resources and mining	.5	10.7	-6.2	1,479	-15.8
Construction	14.0	123.3	-17.4	973	.3
Manufacturing	14.4	401.4	-9.3	1,063	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	54.0	744.8	-7.2	776	-1.5
Information	8.9	197.3	-7.3	1,755	1.8
Financial activities	24.0	223.4	-6.8	1,577	-12.1
Professional and business services	43.3	541.8	-8.3	1,149	-2.1
Education and health services	28.6	499.8	1.1	865	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	27.5	384.1	-3.9	519	-2.4
Other services	202.9	258.5	3.0	424	-3.9
Government	3.9	601.3	-.3	1,090	-.2
Cook, IL	141.1	2,381.5	-4.4	1,084	-5.4
Private industry	139.8	2,069.2	-5.0	1,093	-6.3
Natural resources and mining	.1	.9	-3.7	792	-12.8
Construction	12.3	71.9	-14.4	1,317	.5
Manufacturing	6.9	206.7	-9.5	1,013	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	438.8	-6.5	797	-4.3
Information	2.6	53.5	(⁴)	1,644	-8.7
Financial activities	15.6	197.7	-5.0	2,397	-17.4
Professional and business services	29.1	398.3	-8.0	1,403	-.6
Education and health services	14.1	385.9	3.1	839	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	216.4	-3.6	404	-2.9
Other services	14.7	94.8	-1.4	729	1.1
Government	1.4	312.3	.0	1,022	1.6
New York, NY	119.1	2,290.3	-3.6	2,149	-23.4
Private industry	118.8	1,837.8	-4.4	2,425	-24.9
Natural resources and mining	.0	.2	1.3	1,967	-16.9
Construction	2.4	34.0	-7.2	1,479	-6.4
Manufacturing	2.9	30.4	-15.3	1,365	-8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	230.7	-6.6	1,136	-5.4
Information	4.5	129.0	-4.7	2,449	-7.9
Financial activities	19.0	355.9	-6.2	6,379	-35.2
Professional and business services	25.4	463.7	-5.6	2,095	-10.2
Education and health services	8.8	293.9	.7	998	.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	208.9	-3.0	725	-5.0
Other services	18.2	86.9	-1.3	999	-9.0
Government	.3	452.6	.0	1,017	1.2
Harris, TX	97.9	2,028.4	-1.1	1,143	-2.6
Private industry	97.4	1,766.7	-1.5	1,175	-3.1
Natural resources and mining	1.5	82.8	(⁴)	3,483	-5.5
Construction	6.7	149.0	-6.5	1,051	.0
Manufacturing	4.6	182.5	-2.0	1,411	-7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	418.9	-1.5	1,029	-3.1
Information	1.4	31.3	-3.4	1,314	-3.2
Financial activities	10.5	116.2	-3.9	1,511	-12.7
Professional and business services	19.6	321.4	-4.5	1,321	2.1
Education and health services	10.4	224.3	3.9	851	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.7	179.8	1.2	374	-2.3
Other services	11.9	59.1	.3	628	-.8
Government	.5	261.7	2.2	926	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	104.0	1,671.0	-7.4	854	-1.3
Private industry	103.3	1,444.9	-8.6	852	-1.3
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.5	-1.0	855	-14.2
Construction	10.8	100.5	-30.7	877	-.9
Manufacturing	3.5	111.9	-11.2	1,227	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.2	344.5	-7.7	801	-.7
Information	1.7	29.0	-5.0	1,166	.0
Financial activities	12.8	137.5	-4.9	1,145	-7.5
Professional and business services	23.0	270.4	-11.5	896	3.1
Education and health services	10.3	214.8	3.6	875	.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	178.1	-5.2	398	-1.7
Other services	7.3	47.8	-6.5	567	-1.2
Government	.7	226.1	.5	868	-1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2009.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ²	First quarter 2009	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ²
Dallas, TX	67.9	1,425.7	-3.3	\$1,085	-3.3
Private industry	67.3	1,257.6	-3.8	1,103	-3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.3	(⁴)	3,066	-13.0
Construction	4.3	76.3	-9.8	942	-8
Manufacturing	3.1	123.7	-8.2	1,267	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	287.9	(⁴)	964	-4.1
Information	1.7	46.7	-6.5	1,823	(⁴)
Financial activities	8.7	140.3	(⁴)	1,632	-13.3
Professional and business services	14.8	255.0	-6.4	1,219	-2.5
Education and health services	6.7	154.6	4.5	920	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	126.3	(⁴)	499	-1.4
Other services	6.7	37.7	-3.0	624	.8
Government .....	.5	168.0	.7	950	3.6
Orange, CA	102.3	1,399.5	-6.8	992	-2.7
Private industry	100.9	1,244.8	-7.4	967	-3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	5.1	-16.0	561	-3.4
Construction	6.9	78.3	-18.1	1,072	-1.0
Manufacturing	5.3	159.9	-8.8	1,148	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.3	253.7	-8.5	916	-1
Information	1.4	28.2	-4.8	1,567	.8
Financial activities	10.7	106.7	(⁴)	1,502	-12.0
Professional and business services	19.4	244.0	-10.4	1,121	-2.4
Education and health services	10.2	150.7	1.7	873	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	167.0	-4.7	382	-3.3
Other services	19.2	47.7	-3.0	513	-4.6
Government	1.4	154.7	-1.8	1,188	1.5
San Diego, CA	99.6	1,263.0	-4.7	934	-1.1
Private industry	98.3	1,035.8	-5.5	916	-1.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	9.7	-13.8	540	.7
Construction	7.0	64.1	-18.1	975	-3
Manufacturing	3.1	99.3	(⁴)	1,309	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	197.1	-7.9	744	(⁴)
Information	1.3	37.8	-1.2	1,604	-16.1
Financial activities	9.4	71.4	-6.0	1,257	-5.6
Professional and business services	16.5	201.2	-6.9	1,208	2.7
Education and health services	8.3	142.2	3.2	851	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	152.2	-5.6	393	-6.9
Other services	27.6	57.4	.2	466	-2.1
Government	1.3	227.2	-.4	1,017	2.7
King, WA	75.4	1,135.9	-3.9	1,127	-.2
Private industry	74.9	979.2	-4.6	1,136	-.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.8	-9.6	1,553	-1.2
Construction	6.4	57.1	-18.7	1,130	4.1
Manufacturing	2.4	104.2	-7.2	1,366	-5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	206.7	-5.7	967	1.5
Information	1.8	80.7	4.0	2,125	-.9
Financial activities	6.8	69.7	-6.7	1,579	-5.0
Professional and business services	13.6	176.9	-6.8	1,311	.2
Education and health services	6.6	130.4	5.1	857	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	105.0	-4.2	422	-5.8
Other services	16.3	45.8	.6	634	5.8
Government .....	.5	156.6	.8	1,074	6.0
Miami-Dade, FL	84.7	963.9	-6.1	858	-1.2
Private industry	84.4	813.6	-6.9	818	-1.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.0	-8.8	403	-12.6
Construction	6.1	37.7	-25.4	861	6.6
Manufacturing	2.6	38.4	-16.7	783	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.0	238.8	-6.0	765	-.6
Information	1.5	18.5	-7.1	1,308	-3.5
Financial activities	9.8	63.7	-9.0	1,353	-9.7
Professional and business services	17.7	124.5	-8.7	992	.1
Education and health services	9.4	144.1	1.8	801	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	102.0	-4.2	471	-1.5
Other services	7.5	35.3	-5.5	529	-.4
Government .....	.4	150.3	-1.7	1,074	.8

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, first quarter 2009.

State	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09	First quarter 2009	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09
United States ²	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	\$882	-2.5
Alabama	119.2	1,844.6	-5.2	736	-.4
Alaska	21.3	303.5	.1	887	2.5
Arizona	164.6	2,459.7	-6.9	807	-1.3
Arkansas	86.4	1,144.5	-2.9	695	4.2
California	1,369.6	14,742.5	-5.0	994	-1.2
Colorado	176.6	2,211.0	-3.9	913	-.8
Connecticut	113.0	1,620.1	-3.8	1,189	-5.6
Delaware	29.3	399.9	-5.1	975	-.8
District of Columbia	33.3	679.2	-.1	1,461	-1.9
Florida	612.2	7,352.2	-7.0	771	-.8
Georgia	274.4	3,835.9	-5.4	831	-1.4
Hawaii	39.2	599.1	-4.9	775	.4
Idaho	56.7	603.4	-6.3	638	.3
Illinois	372.2	5,552.0	-4.2	951	-3.0
Indiana	161.3	2,701.1	-5.6	739	-2.4
Iowa	94.6	1,432.5	-2.5	709	-.1
Kansas	87.3	1,326.2	-2.6	719	-2.3
Kentucky	109.1	1,710.0	-4.6	712	-.3
Louisiana	124.2	1,867.4	-1.1	772	.8
Maine	51.0	563.1	-3.7	688	-1.9
Maryland	164.5	2,452.8	-3.1	964	.1
Massachusetts	213.0	3,102.8	-3.3	1,101	-3.7
Michigan	253.8	3,765.9	-7.2	825	-3.7
Minnesota	168.6	2,538.5	-4.0	882	-2.9
Mississippi	71.0	1,087.9	-4.5	633	-.2
Missouri	173.7	2,618.3	-3.4	771	.1
Montana	42.9	413.9	-4.2	628	.5
Nebraska	59.6	894.8	-2.0	699	1.7
Nevada	76.6	1,150.8	-9.1	810	-3.5
New Hampshire	48.8	601.2	-3.2	837	-3.0
New Jersey	271.3	3,775.1	-4.0	1,100	-2.8
New Mexico	54.9	794.1	-3.5	723	.7
New York	588.1	8,332.4	-2.6	1,207	-13.8
North Carolina	260.6	3,852.4	-5.2	766	-2.8
North Dakota	25.6	341.8	-.4	666	2.0
Ohio	293.6	4,937.1	-4.9	790	-1.0
Oklahoma	100.5	1,517.0	-2.0	709	-.3
Oregon	130.7	1,602.8	-6.3	772	-.6
Pennsylvania	342.4	5,449.4	-2.9	862	-.7
Rhode Island	35.5	441.8	-4.9	831	-2.4
South Carolina	115.3	1,779.4	-5.9	692	-.4
South Dakota	30.6	382.9	-1.7	630	-.3
Tennessee	142.7	2,586.1	-5.7	751	-1.3
Texas	564.9	10,237.9	-1.8	886	-1.9
Utah	85.3	1,162.2	-4.6	726	1.1
Vermont	24.8	291.7	-3.2	719	-2.0
Virginia	232.6	3,541.6	-3.0	920	.1
Washington	216.4	2,810.6	-3.8	906	.8
West Virginia	48.4	690.2	-1.4	704	4.0
Wisconsin	156.8	2,619.0	-4.3	747	-1.6
Wyoming	25.1	272.1	-2.0	778	-.1
Puerto Rico	53.4	967.1	-4.1	496	1.4
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.6	-4.3	685	-3.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	\$4,235,579,204	\$33,340	\$641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
UI covered					
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	\$4,112,169,533	\$33,094	\$636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
Private industry covered					
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	\$3,577,738,557	\$33,244	\$639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
State government covered					
1999	70,538	4,296,673	\$149,011,194	\$34,681	\$667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
Local government covered					
1999	140,093	12,339,584	\$385,419,781	\$31,234	\$601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
1999	49,661	2,786,567	\$123,409,672	\$44,287	\$852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275

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 2008

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,737,209	5,347,059	1,405,989	940,355	649,897	221,242	125,680	30,651	10,833	5,503
Employment, March	112,661,107	7,726,320	9,317,598	12,712,673	19,590,026	15,200,470	18,769,975	10,490,782	7,355,848	11,497,415
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,210	70,167	23,540	15,213	10,230	3,338	1,888	574	192	68
Employment, March	1,735,716	113,349	155,594	205,063	309,062	229,769	285,052	198,874	129,465	109,488
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	884,900	596,761	135,351	80,118	49,933	14,548	6,455	1,305	337	92
Employment, March	7,015,698	820,427	887,949	1,076,415	1,494,411	990,273	953,252	438,169	221,521	133,281
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	360,128	138,761	61,564	53,932	52,329	25,129	18,998	6,052	2,298	1,065
Employment, March	13,530,440	239,464	413,129	741,464	1,631,131	1,758,241	2,909,766	2,072,004	1,554,107	2,211,134
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,918,453	1,025,889	381,783	253,919	158,449	53,773	34,906	7,571	1,654	509
Employment, March	26,025,160	1,686,285	2,543,460	3,411,060	4,758,401	3,726,557	5,155,843	2,600,592	1,090,853	1,052,109
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	144,342	82,456	21,073	16,279	13,502	5,634	3,580	1,093	490	235
Employment, March	3,007,840	113,866	140,161	222,141	415,963	388,105	542,466	380,246	334,589	470,303
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	866,044	571,395	153,677	80,370	39,542	11,675	6,176	1,823	911	475
Employment, March	8,002,154	880,298	1,013,702	1,059,248	1,176,225	798,971	929,717	631,696	630,185	882,112
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,500,983	1,026,478	199,658	126,947	85,319	32,918	20,556	5,907	2,267	933
Employment, March	17,672,891	1,403,930	1,312,525	1,712,339	2,594,343	2,279,648	3,116,492	2,019,588	1,542,704	1,691,322
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	838,101	403,555	181,824	119,131	77,795	28,219	19,577	4,258	1,933	1,809
Employment, March	17,855,618	715,158	1,208,328	1,604,008	2,344,710	1,961,088	2,946,642	1,449,126	1,343,470	4,283,088
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	729,550	280,079	122,835	135,822	137,270	40,241	10,754	1,610	642	297
Employment, March	13,121,259	443,453	829,466	1,908,049	4,122,254	2,674,380	1,523,474	547,993	438,685	633,505
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,157,207	946,782	118,658	57,400	25,255	5,738	2,787	458	109	20
Employment, March	4,450,274	1,128,799	775,868	757,235	736,119	391,483	406,934	152,494	70,269	31,073

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2008.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$46,139	\$47,194	2.3
Abilene, TX	31,567	32,649	3.4
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,295	20,714	2.1
Akron, OH	39,499	40,376	2.2
Albany, GA	33,378	34,314	2.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	42,191	43,912	4.1
Albuquerque, NM	38,191	39,342	3.0
Alexandria, LA	32,757	34,783	6.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	41,784	42,500	1.7
Alltoona, PA	31,988	32,986	3.1
Amarillo, TX	35,574	36,215	7.4
Ames, IA	37,041	38,558	4.1
Anchorage, AK	45,237	46,935	3.8
Anderson, IN	32,850	31,326	-4.6
Anderson, SC	31,086	32,322	4.0
Ann Arbor, MI	49,427	48,987	-0.9
Anniston-Oxford, AL	34,593	36,227	4.7
Appleton, WI	36,575	37,522	2.6
Asheville, NC	33,406	34,070	2.0
Athens-Clarke County, GA	34,256	35,503	3.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,111	48,064	-0.1
Atlantic City, NJ	39,276	40,337	2.7
Auburn-Opelika, AL	31,554	32,651	3.5
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	36,915	38,068	3.1
Austin-Round Rock, TX	46,458	47,355	1.9
Bakersfield, CA	38,254	39,476	3.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD	47,177	48,438	2.7
Bangor, ME	32,829	33,829	3.0
Barnstable Town, MA	37,691	38,839	3.0
Baton Rouge, LA	39,339	41,961	6.7
Battle Creek, MI	40,628	42,782	5.3
Bay City, MI	35,680	36,489	2.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	40,682	43,302	6.4
Bellingham, WA	34,239	35,864	4.7
Bend, OR	34,318	35,044	2.1
Billings, MT	35,372	36,155	2.2
Binghamton, NY	36,322	37,731	3.9
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	42,570	43,651	2.5
Bismarck, ND	34,118	35,389	3.7
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,248	35,272	0.1
Bloomington, IN	32,028	33,220	3.7
Bloomington-Normal, IL	42,082	43,918	4.4
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,553	37,315	-0.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	59,817	61,128	2.2
Boulder, CO	52,745	53,455	1.3
Bowling Green, KY	33,308	34,861	4.7
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	39,506	40,421	2.3
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	79,973	80,018	0.1
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	27,126	28,342	4.5
Brunswick, GA	32,705	34,458	5.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,218	38,984	2.0
Burlington, NC	33,132	34,283	3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	41,907	43,559	3.9
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,091	34,897	2.4
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,658	37,866	0.6
Carson City, NV	42,030	43,858	4.3
Casper, WY	41,105	43,851	6.7
Cedar Rapids, IA	41,059	42,356	3.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	35,788	37,408	4.5
Charleston, WV	38,687	40,442	4.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	36,954	38,035	2.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	46,975	47,332	0.8
Charlottesville, VA	40,819	41,777	2.3
Chattanooga, TN-GA	36,522	37,258	2.0
Cheyenne, WY	36,191	37,452	3.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	50,823	51,775	1.9
Chico, CA	33,207	34,310	3.3
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	42,969	43,801	1.9
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,216	32,991	2.4
Cleveland, TN	34,666	35,010	1.0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	42,783	43,467	1.6
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,035	31,353	1.0
College Station-Bryan, TX	32,630	33,967	4.1
Colorado Springs, CO	39,745	40,973	3.1
Columbia, MO	33,266	34,331	3.2
Columbia, SC	36,293	37,514	3.4
Columbus, GA-AL	34,511	35,067	1.6
Columbus, IN	41,078	42,610	3.7
Columbus, OH	42,655	43,533	2.1
Corpus Christi, TX	37,186	38,771	4.3
Corvallis, OR	41,981	42,343	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$31,373	\$32,583	3.9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	49,627	50,331	1.4
Dalton, GA	34,433	34,403	-0.1
Danville, IL	34,086	35,602	4.4
Danville, VA	30,212	30,580	1.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	39,385	40,425	2.6
Dayton, OH	40,223	40,824	1.5
Decatur, AL	35,931	36,855	2.6
Decatur, IL	41,039	42,012	2.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,196	32,938	2.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	50,180	51,270	2.2
Des Moines, IA	42,895	43,918	2.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	49,019	50,081	2.2
Dothan, AL	32,367	32,965	1.8
Dover, DE	35,978	36,375	1.1
Dubuque, IA	34,240	35,656	4.1
Duluth, MN-WI	35,202	36,307	3.1
Durham, NC	52,420	53,700	2.4
Eau Claire, WI	32,792	33,549	2.3
El Centro, CA	32,419	33,239	2.5
Elizabethtown, KY	32,701	33,728	3.1
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	36,566	35,858	-1.9
Elmira, NY	34,879	36,984	6.0
El Paso, TX	31,354	31,837	1.5
Erie, PA	34,788	35,992	3.5
Eugene-Springfield, OR	34,329	35,380	3.1
Evansville, IN-KY	37,182	38,304	3.0
Fairbanks, AK	42,345	44,225	4.4
Fajardo, PR	22,075	22,984	4.1
Fargo, ND-MN	35,264	36,745	4.2
Farmington, NM	38,572	41,155	6.7
Fayetteville, NC	33,216	34,619	4.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	37,325	39,025	4.6
Flagstaff, AZ	34,473	35,353	2.6
Flint, MI	39,310	39,206	-0.3
Florence, SC	34,305	34,841	1.6
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	30,699	32,088	4.5
Fond du Lac, WI	34,664	36,166	4.3
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	39,335	40,154	2.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	31,236	32,130	2.9
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	35,613	36,454	2.4
Fort Wayne, IN	36,542	36,806	0.7
Fresno, CA	35,111	36,038	2.6
Gadsden, AL	30,979	31,718	2.4
Gainesville, FL	36,243	37,282	2.9
Gainesville, GA	36,994	37,929	2.5
Glens Falls, NY	33,564	34,531	2.9
Goldensboro, NC	30,177	30,607	1.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN	30,745	32,207	4.8
Grand Junction, CO	36,221	39,246	8.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	38,953	39,868	2.3
Great Falls, MT	31,009	31,962	3.1
Greeley, CO	37,066	38,700	4.4
Green Bay, WI	37,788	39,247	3.9
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,213	37,919	1.9
Greenville, NC	33,703	34,672	2.9
Greenville, SC	36,536	37,592	2.9
Guayama, PR	26,094	27,189	4.2
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	34,971	35,700	2.1
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	35,468	36,472	2.8
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	32,504	35,374	8.8
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	41,424	42,330	2.2
Harrisonburg, VA	32,718	34,197	4.5
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,188	54,446	0.5
Hattiesburg, MS	30,729	31,629	2.9
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,364	32,810	1.4
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,210	33,854	1.9
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,470	37,953	1.3
Honolulu, HI	40,748	42,090	3.3
Hot Springs, AR	28,448	29,042	2.1
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	41,604	44,345	6.6
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	53,494	55,407	3.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	33,973	35,717	5.1
Huntsville, AL	45,763	47,427	3.6
Idaho Falls, ID	29,878	30,485	2.0
Indianapolis, IN	42,227	43,128	2.1
Iowa City, IA	37,457	39,070	4.3
Ithaca, NY	39,387	41,689	5.8
Jackson, MI	38,267	38,672	1.1
Jackson, MS	35,771	36,730	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Jackson, TN	\$35,059	\$35,975	2.6
Jacksonville, FL	41,437	41,524	0.2
Jacksonville, NC	27,005	27,893	3.3
Janesville, WI	36,790	36,906	0.3
Jefferson City, MO	32,903	33,766	2.6
Johnson City, TN	31,985	32,759	2.4
Johnstown, PA	31,384	32,464	3.4
Jonesboro, AR	30,378	31,532	3.8
Joplin, MO	31,068	32,156	3.5
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	38,402	40,333	5.0
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	33,340	34,451	3.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	42,921	44,155	2.9
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	40,439	41,878	3.6
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	32,915	34,299	4.2
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	36,399	37,260	2.4
Kingston, NY	35,018	35,883	2.5
Knoxville, TN	38,386	38,912	1.4
Kokomo, IN	47,269	44,117	-6.7
La Crosse, WI-MN	32,949	34,078	3.4
Lafayette, IN	36,419	37,832	3.9
Lafayette, LA	40,684	42,748	5.1
Lake Charles, LA	37,447	39,982	6.8
Lakeland, FL	34,394	35,195	2.3
Lancaster, PA	37,043	38,127	2.9
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	40,866	42,339	3.6
Laredo, TX	29,009	29,572	1.9
Las Cruces, NM	31,422	32,894	4.7
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	42,336	43,120	1.9
Lawrence, KS	30,830	32,313	4.8
Lawton, OK	30,617	32,258	5.4
Lebanon, PA	32,876	33,900	3.1
Lewiston, ID-WA	31,961	32,783	2.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	33,118	34,396	3.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	39,290	40,034	1.9
Lima, OH	35,177	35,381	0.6
Lincoln, NE	34,750	35,834	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	39,305	38,902	-1.0
Logan, UT-ID	27,810	29,392	5.7
Longview, TX	36,956	38,902	5.3
Longview, WA	37,101	37,806	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	50,480	51,520	2.1
Louisville, KY-IN	40,125	40,596	1.2
Lubbock, TX	32,761	33,867	3.4
Lynchburg, VA	34,412	35,207	2.3
Macon, GA	34,243	34,823	1.7
Madera, CA	33,266	34,405	3.4
Madison, WI	41,201	42,623	3.5
Manchester-Nashua, NH	49,235	50,629	2.8
Mansfield, OH	33,109	33,946	2.5
Mayaguez, PR	21,326	22,394	5.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	27,651	28,498	3.1
Medford, OR	32,877	33,402	1.6
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	42,339	43,124	1.9
Merced, CA	32,351	33,903	4.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	43,428	44,199	1.8
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	32,570	33,507	2.9
Midland, TX	45,574	50,116	10.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	43,261	44,462	2.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	49,542	51,044	3.0
Missoula, MT	32,233	33,414	3.7
Mobile, AL	36,890	38,180	3.5
Modesto, CA	36,739	37,867	3.1
Monroe, LA	31,992	32,796	2.5
Monroe, MI	41,636	41,849	0.5
Montgomery, AL	36,223	37,552	3.7
Morgantown, WV	35,241	37,082	5.2
Morristown, TN	32,806	32,858	0.2
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	34,620	36,230	4.7
Muncie, IN	31,326	32,420	3.5
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	34,982	36,033	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,576	28,450	-0.4
Napa, CA	44,171	45,061	2.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	41,300	40,178	-2.7
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	42,728	43,964	2.9
New Haven-Milford, CT	47,039	48,239	2.6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	43,255	45,108	4.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	65,685	66,548	1.3
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,140	38,814	1.8
Norwich-New London, CT	45,463	46,727	2.8
Ocala, FL	31,623	32,579	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Ocean City, NJ	\$32,452	\$33,529	3.3
Odessa, TX	41,758	44,316	6.1
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	34,067	34,778	2.1
Oklahoma City, OK	37,192	39,363	5.8
Olympia, WA	39,678	40,714	2.6
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	39,273	40,097	2.1
Orlando, FL	38,633	39,322	1.8
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	41,014	41,781	1.9
Owensboro, KY	33,593	34,956	4.1
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	47,669	46,490	-2.5
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	40,975	42,089	2.7
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	33,950	34,361	1.2
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	33,547	35,102	4.6
Pascagoula, MS	39,131	42,734	9.2
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	34,165	34,829	1.9
Peoria, IL	43,470	44,562	2.5
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	50,611	51,814	2.4
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	43,697	44,482	1.8
Pine Bluff, AR	33,094	34,106	3.1
Pittsburgh, PA	42,910	44,124	2.8
Pittsfield, MA	38,075	38,957	2.3
Pocatello, ID	29,268	30,608	4.6
Ponce, PR	21,019	21,818	3.8
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	38,497	39,711	3.2
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	44,335	45,326	2.2
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	36,375	36,174	-0.6
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	40,793	42,148	3.3
Prescott, AZ	32,048	33,004	3.0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	40,674	42,141	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT	34,141	35,516	4.0
Pueblo, CO	32,552	34,055	4.6
Punta Gorda, FL	32,833	32,927	0.3
Racine, WI	40,746	41,232	1.2
Raleigh-Cary, NC	42,801	43,912	2.6
Rapid City, SD	31,119	32,227	3.6
Reading, PA	39,945	40,691	1.9
Redding, CA	34,953	35,655	2.0
Reno-Sparks, NV	41,365	42,167	1.9
Richmond, VA	44,530	45,244	1.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	37,846	38,617	2.0
Roanoke, VA	35,419	36,475	3.0
Rochester, MN	44,786	46,196	3.1
Rochester, NY	40,752	41,728	2.4
Rockford, IL	38,304	39,210	2.4
Rocky Mount, NC	32,527	33,110	1.8
Rome, GA	33,041	35,229	6.6
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	46,385	47,924	3.3
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	37,507	37,549	0.1
St. Cloud, MN	33,996	35,069	3.2
St. George, UT	29,052	29,291	0.8
St. Joseph, MO-KS	31,828	32,651	2.6
St. Louis, MO-IL	42,873	45,419	5.9
Salem, OR	33,986	34,891	2.7
Salinas, CA	39,419	40,235	2.1
Salisbury, MD	34,833	35,901	3.1
Salt Lake City, UT	40,935	41,628	1.7
San Angelo, TX	30,920	32,852	6.2
San Antonio, TX	38,274	38,876	1.6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	47,657	49,079	3.0
Sandusky, OH	33,471	33,760	0.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	64,559	65,100	0.8
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	19,777	19,875	0.5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	82,038	80,063	-2.4
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	25,939	26,839	3.5
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	36,740	38,134	3.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	41,967	42,617	1.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	41,540	41,471	-0.2
Santa Fe, NM	37,395	38,646	3.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	42,824	43,757	2.2
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	36,424	36,781	1.0
Savannah, GA	36,695	37,846	3.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	34,205	34,902	2.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	51,924	53,667	3.4
Sheboygan, WI	37,049	37,834	2.1
Sherman-Denison, TX	35,672	36,081	1.1
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	34,892	36,308	4.1
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	33,025	34,326	3.9
Sioux Falls, SD	36,056	36,982	2.6
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	36,266	37,654	3.8
Spartanburg, SC	37,967	39,313	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Spokane, WA	\$35,539	\$36,792	3.5
Springfield, IL	42,420	44,416	4.7
Springfield, MA	39,487	40,969	3.8
Springfield, MO	31,868	32,971	3.5
Springfield, OH	32,017	33,158	3.6
State College, PA	36,797	38,050	3.4
Stockton, CA	37,906	39,075	3.1
Sumter, SC	30,267	30,842	1.9
Syracuse, NY	39,620	40,554	2.4
Tallahassee, FL	36,543	37,433	2.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	39,215	40,521	3.3
Terre Haute, IN	32,349	33,562	3.7
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	34,079	35,002	2.7
Toledo, OH	38,538	39,686	3.0
Topeka, KS	36,109	36,714	1.7
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	56,645	60,135	6.2
Tucson, AZ	38,524	39,973	3.8
Tulsa, OK	38,942	40,205	3.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	36,737	37,949	3.3
Tyler, TX	37,184	38,817	4.4
Utica-Rome, NY	33,916	34,936	3.0
Valdosta, GA	27,842	29,288	5.2
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	42,932	45,264	5.4
Vero Beach, FL	35,901	36,557	1.8
Victoria, TX	38,317	39,888	4.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	39,408	40,709	3.3
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	37,734	38,696	2.5
Visalia-Porterville, CA	30,968	32,018	3.4
Waco, TX	34,679	35,698	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	39,220	40,457	3.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	60,711	62,653	3.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	35,899	37,363	4.1
Wausau, WI	35,710	36,477	2.1
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	32,893	35,356	7.5
Wenatchee, WA	29,475	30,750	4.3
Wheeling, WV-OH	31,169	32,915	5.6
Wichita, KS	39,662	40,423	1.9
Wichita Falls, TX	32,320	34,185	5.8
Williamsport, PA	32,506	33,340	2.6
Wilmington, NC	34,239	35,278	3.0
Winchester, VA-WV	36,016	37,035	2.8
Winston-Salem, NC	38,921	39,770	2.2
Worcester, MA	44,652	45,955	2.9
Yakima, WA	29,743	30,821	3.6
Yauco, PR	19,380	19,821	2.3
York-Hanover, PA	38,469	39,379	2.4
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,698	34,403	-0.9
Yuba City, CA	35,058	36,538	4.2
Yuma, AZ	30,147	31,351	4.0

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2009										
Civilian workers²	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	0.5	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	.4	1.3
Management, business, and financial.....	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	.1	.5
Professional and related.....	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	.5	1.6
Sales and office.....	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	.6	1.1
Sales and related.....	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	.9	-.6
Office and administrative support.....	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	.4	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	.5	1.7
Construction and extraction.....	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	.5	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	.5	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	.6	2.1
Production.....	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	.4	2.1
Transportation and material moving.....	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	.6	1.9
Service occupations.....	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	.6	2.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	.3	1.1
Manufacturing.....	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	.1	1.1
Service-providing.....	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	.6	1.6
Education and health services.....	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	.9	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	.5	2.2
Hospitals.....	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	.5	2.5
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	.5	2.1
Education services.....	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	1.2	2.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	1.6	2.5
Public administration ³	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	.6	2.6
Private industry workers	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	.4	1.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	.1	.9
Management, business, and financial.....	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	.0	.4
Professional and related.....	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	.3	1.4
Sales and office.....	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	.5	.8
Sales and related.....	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	.8	-.7
Office and administrative support.....	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	.4	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	.5	1.7
Construction and extraction.....	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	.4	1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	.5	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	.5	1.9
Production.....	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	.4	2.1
Transportation and material moving.....	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	.6	1.8
Service occupations.....	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	.7	2.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	.2	1.1
Management, professional, and related.....	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	-.2	-.2
Sales and office.....	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	.1	.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	.4	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	.3	1.9
Construction.....	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	.3	.8
Manufacturing.....	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	.1	1.1
Management, professional, and related.....	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	-.3	.0
Sales and office.....	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	.1	.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	.3	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	.3	1.9
Service-providing industries.....	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	.4	1.3
Management, professional, and related.....	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	.2	1.1
Sales and office.....	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	.6	.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	.6	2.0
Service occupations.....	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	.6	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	.5	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2009										
Wholesale trade.....	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	-0.1	-0.3
Retail trade.....	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	.8	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	.4	1.4
Utilities.....	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	.3	2.9
Information.....	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	.5	.7
Financial activities.....	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	.4	.8
Finance and insurance.....	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	.5	.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	.5	.9
Professional and business services.....	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	.2	1.2
Education and health services.....	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	.6	2.1
Education services.....	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	1.1	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	.5	2.2
Hospitals.....	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	.5	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	.6	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	.7	1.8
Other services, except public administration.....	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	.9	1.7
State and local government workers.....	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	1.0	2.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	1.0	2.2
Professional and related.....	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	1.2	2.3
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	1.2	3.0
Office and administrative support.....	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	1.2	3.0
Service occupations.....	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	.8	2.7
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	1.2	2.2
Education services.....	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	1.2	2.3
Schools.....	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	1.2	2.3
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	1.6	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	.4	2.3
Hospitals.....	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	.4	2.9
Public administration ³	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	.6	2.6

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2009										
Civilian workers¹	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	0.5	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	.3	1.3
Management, business, and financial.....	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	.1	.7
Professional and related.....	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	.5	1.6
Sales and office.....	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	.6	1.0
Sales and related.....	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	1.0	-.6
Office and administrative support.....	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	.4	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	.4	1.6
Construction and extraction.....	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	.6	1.8
Production.....	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	.5	1.9
Transportation and material moving.....	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	.6	1.8
Service occupations.....	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	.7	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	.3	1.1
Manufacturing.....	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	.2	1.1
Service-providing.....	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	.5	1.6
Education and health services.....	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	.8	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	.5	2.2
Hospitals.....	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	.5	2.4
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	.5	2.1
Education services.....	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	1.0	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	1.4	1.9
Public administration ²	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	.4	2.6
Private industry workers	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	.5	1.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	.2	1.1
Management, business, and financial.....	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	.1	.6
Professional and related.....	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	.3	1.5
Sales and office.....	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	.6	.9
Sales and related.....	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	1.0	-.7
Office and administrative support.....	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	.3	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	.5	1.6
Construction and extraction.....	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	.5	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	.5	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	.6	1.8
Production.....	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	.5	1.7
Transportation and material moving.....	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	.6	1.8
Service occupations.....	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	.8	2.2
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	.3	1.1
Management, professional, and related.....	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	.1	.6
Sales and office.....	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	.1	.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	.4	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	.4	1.5
Construction.....	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	.3	1.0
Manufacturing.....	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	.2	1.1
Management, professional, and related.....	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	.1	.9
Sales and office.....	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	.1	.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	.5	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	.4	1.4
Service-providing industries.....	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	.5	1.4
Management, professional, and related.....	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	.2	1.3
Sales and office.....	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	.6	.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	.6	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	.6	2.0
Service occupations.....	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	.8	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	.5	1.1

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2009										
Wholesale trade.....	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	-0.3	-0.6
Retail trade.....	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	1.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	.4	1.5
Utilities.....	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	.2	2.7
Information.....	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	.6	1.3
Financial activities.....	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	.6	.7
Finance and insurance.....	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	.5	.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	.5	.9
Professional and business services.....	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	.1	1.2
Education and health services.....	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	.6	2.1
Education services.....	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	.9	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	.5	2.2
Hospitals.....	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	.8	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	.9	2.1
Other services, except public administration.....	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	1.0	1.9
State and local government workers.....	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	.8	2.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	.8	1.8
Professional and related.....	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	.9	1.8
Sales and office.....	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	.8	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	.9	2.6
Service occupations.....	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	.5	2.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	.9	1.7
Education services.....	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	.9	1.6
Schools.....	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	.9	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	1.4	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	.3	2.1
Hospitals.....	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	.4	2.7
Public administration ²	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	.4	2.6

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Sept. 2009
Civilian workers	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	0.5	1.6
Private industry workers	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	.3	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	.1	.4
Sales and office.....	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	.4	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	.5	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	.3	2.2
Service occupations.....	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	.4	1.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	.0	1.1
Manufacturing.....	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	-.2	1.1
Service-providing.....	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	.4	1.1
State and local government workers	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	1.5	3.2

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Sept. 2009
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	0.6	2.9
Goods-producing.....	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	.6	3.1
Manufacturing.....	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	.6	3.2
Service-providing.....	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	.6	2.8
Nonunion.....	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	.3	.9
Goods-producing.....	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	.0	.4
Manufacturing.....	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	.0	.7
Service-providing.....	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	.4	1.1
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	.5	1.8
South.....	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	.5	1.4
Midwest.....	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	.3	.9
West.....	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	.2	.9
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	.5	2.6
Goods-producing.....	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	.6	2.2
Manufacturing.....	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	.6	2.0
Service-providing.....	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	.6	2.9
Nonunion.....	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	.4	1.1
Goods-producing.....	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	.2	.8
Manufacturing.....	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	.2	1.0
Service-providing.....	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	.5	1.3
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	.5	1.9
South.....	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	.5	1.4
Midwest.....	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	.3	.9
West.....	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	.4	1.2

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	21	15	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
In effect during period.....	23	16	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)....	189.2	72.2	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).	220.9	136.8	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	1.9	1.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1264.8	1954.1	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	43.5	5.7	15.2
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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						Urban Wage Earners					
		2009						2009					
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average.....	M	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156	211.322
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	227.840	228.136	229.930	230.154	230.883	231.200	224.252	224.748	226.695	226.714	227.598	228.158
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	230.400	230.611	232.058	232.416	233.314	233.695	225.214	225.657	227.337	227.550	228.472	229.067
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.547	134.857	136.488	136.417	136.598	136.691	134.951	135.329	136.888	136.626	137.109	137.400
Midwest urban ⁴	M	202.327	203.195	205.350	204.814	205.632	205.601	196.933	197.971	200.487	199.824	200.723	200.658
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	203.463	204.443	206.308	205.656	206.591	206.459	197.192	198.271	200.356	199.611	200.710	200.566
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	129.604	129.967	131.640	131.366	131.748	131.812	128.968	129.524	131.554	131.096	131.481	131.497
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	197.644	198.911	201.157	200.908	201.823	201.918	194.651	196.047	198.674	198.455	199.404	199.416
South urban.....	M	206.657	207.265	209.343	208.819	209.000	208.912	202.619	203.500	205.968	205.415	205.867	205.726
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.934	209.235	211.390	211.034	211.436	211.212	205.733	206.271	208.909	208.492	208.995	208.677
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.370	131.777	133.056	132.736	132.729	132.722	129.309	129.885	131.382	131.063	131.302	131.284
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	207.898	209.563	211.815	210.491	210.899	210.911	206.921	208.989	211.721	210.341	211.088	210.922
West urban.....	M	217.910	218.567	219.865	219.484	219.884	220.294	211.386	212.263	213.973	213.541	213.988	214.490
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	221.790	222.659	223.908	223.498	224.072	224.412	213.646	214.734	216.395	215.955	216.539	217.000
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.912	131.990	132.952	132.774	132.756	133.128	131.103	131.389	132.517	132.314	132.407	132.773
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	195.207	195.745	197.214	196.987	197.614	197.724	192.861	193.597	195.414	195.096	195.796	195.957
B/C ³	M	131.557	131.876	133.220	132.975	133.069	133.165	130.361	130.847	132.384	132.069	132.341	132.450
D.....	M	205.421	206.717	208.543	207.784	208.369	208.503	202.351	203.883	206.327	205.504	206.271	206.341
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	207.886	209.809	211.010	210.906	211.441	211.345	200.607	202.464	203.691	203.554	204.246	204.278
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	221.693	222.522	223.906	224.010	224.507	225.226	213.405	214.446	216.145	216.128	216.628	217.302
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	235.582	235.975	237.172	237.600	238.282	238.568	229.639	230.307	231.916	232.177	232.841	233.502
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	— 231.891	—	— 233.018	—	— 236.596	—	— 231.420	—	— 232.535	—	— 235.744	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	— 200.196	—	— 200.558	—	— 201.836	—	— 191.297	—	— 191.494	—	— 192.800	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	— 199.311	—	— 200.663	—	— 201.802	—	— 200.955	—	— 203.075	—	— 204.298	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	— 139.311	—	— 140.810	—	— 140.945	—	— 138.510	—	— 140.434	—	— 140.701	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	199.210	— 203.585	—	— 203.351	—	— 197.676	—	— 202.632	—	— 202.276	—	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	202.373	— 204.537	—	— 204.673	—	— 197.239	—	— 199.977	—	— 200.169	—	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	189.701	— 192.325	—	— 191.687	—	— 186.970	—	— 189.979	—	— 189.503	—	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	220.740	— 221.485	—	— 221.306	—	— 217.900	—	— 219.091	—	— 219.000	—	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	221.686	— 223.810	—	— 226.039	—	— 220.732	—	— 223.361	—	— 225.481	—	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	223.854	— 225.692	—	— 225.801	—	— 218.587	—	— 220.996	—	— 221.279	—	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	225.918	— 227.257	—	— 227.138	—	— 220.208	—	— 221.993	—	— 221.873	—	—

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

M—Every month.
¹—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
²—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2008				2009								
	2007	2008	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Finished goods.....	166.6	177.1	182.2	177.4	172.0	168.8	170.4	169.9	169.1	170.3	171.1	174.3	172.6	174.3	173.4
Finished consumer goods.....	173.5	186.3	193.0	185.5	178.2	173.7	175.8	175.2	174.2	176.0	177.3	181.7	179.6	181.8	180.6
Finished consumer foods.....	167.0	178.3	181.5	180.7	179.8	177.7	177.7	175.0	173.8	175.9	174.0	176.1	173.4	173.9	173.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	175.6	189.1	197.2	187.0	177.0	171.5	174.4	174.5	173.5	175.2	177.5	182.7	180.7	183.5	181.9
Nondurable goods less food.....	191.7	210.5	223.4	205.4	190.6	182.1	186.5	186.6	185.2	187.7	191.2	198.7	196.5	200.6	198.4
Durable goods.....	138.3	141.2	140.3	144.8	144.2	144.4	144.3	144.3	144.1	144.4	144.2	144.7	143.3	143.7	143.1
Capital equipment.....	149.5	153.8	154.3	157.0	156.9	157.2	157.4	157.2	156.9	156.8	156.3	156.6	156.0	156.4	156.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	170.7	188.3	198.6	189.0	179.2	171.6	171.4	169.7	168.0	168.6	170.2	172.7	172.4	174.9	175.3
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.4	177.2	186.7	180.3	171.1	163.7	162.7	161.0	159.5	158.9	160.1	160.9	161.4	163.7	165.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	161.4	180.4	185.2	179.4	175.5	170.8	167.3	164.3	163.2	164.2	166.2	166.0	163.4	164.0	164.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	184.0	214.3	234.7	222.4	200.6	185.0	186.8	185.6	182.3	182.6	187.4	190.1	191.8	195.7	199.3
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	189.8	203.3	214.5	202.2	190.0	178.6	172.8	168.2	165.8	163.2	162.1	162.7	163.7	169.0	173.7
Components for manufacturing.....	136.3	140.3	142.4	142.5	142.3	141.9	141.7	141.5	141.3	140.8	140.8	140.7	140.6	140.9	141.0
Materials and components for construction.....	192.5	205.4	214.0	212.2	210.2	207.9	207.0	204.8	204.2	203.2	202.8	202.0	201.7	201.6	201.8
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	173.9	206.2	224.5	193.9	168.7	151.2	153.4	150.7	146.5	151.4	156.5	167.0	165.2	172.6	170.0
Containers.....	180.3	191.8	198.4	199.1	199.0	198.1	200.8	199.5	198.4	197.6	196.1	195.4	194.5	193.3	193.5
Supplies.....	161.7	173.8	179.0	177.0	175.3	173.4	172.9	172.3	171.9	172.0	172.3	172.8	172.2	172.1	172.1
Crude materials for further processing.....	207.1	251.8	254.2	212.0	183.3	172.6	170.2	160.7	160.1	163.9	171.5	179.8	172.8	178.0	174.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	146.7	163.4	167.6	147.9	144.2	135.5	136.1	133.3	131.0	136.5	140.5	141.0	133.2	129.8	127.3
Crude nonfood materials.....	246.3	313.9	314.2	253.9	203.2	191.6	186.5	171.5	172.6	174.6	184.7	199.8	194.3	207.2	202.3
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	166.2	176.6	182.1	176.3	169.6	166.1	168.0	168.0	167.2	168.3	169.7	173.1	171.7	173.6	172.5
Finished energy goods.....	156.3	178.7	197.0	167.8	144.1	130.6	136.4	136.3	133.2	137.2	142.9	154.4	150.5	156.6	153.5
Finished goods less energy.....	162.8	169.8	171.2	173.1	172.7	172.3	172.7	172.1	171.9	172.4	171.7	172.4	171.5	171.8	171.5
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	168.7	176.9	178.7	180.2	179.7	179.0	179.4	178.6	178.5	179.2	178.5	179.4	178.3	178.6	178.3
Finished goods less food and energy.....	161.7	167.2	167.9	170.8	170.6	170.8	171.3	171.3	171.4	171.4	171.1	171.4	171.0	171.2	170.9
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	170.0	176.4	177.2	180.2	180.0	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.4	181.5	181.3	181.7	181.4	181.5	181.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	197.0	206.8	209.7	210.7	210.9	211.0	212.4	212.9	214.0	213.8	213.7	213.9	214.8	214.7	214.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	171.5	188.7	199.1	189.5	179.4	171.8	171.8	170.1	168.4	168.9	170.4	172.9	172.8	175.5	176.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	154.4	181.6	190.0	179.9	174.7	167.9	165.8	164.6	163.5	164.5	167.3	169.3	166.4	166.8	165.7
Intermediate energy goods.....	174.6	208.1	227.5	197.4	167.3	147.7	152.2	149.3	144.1	149.5	157.2	167.8	166.4	174.9	172.0
Intermediate goods less energy.....	167.6	180.9	188.8	184.5	179.8	175.3	174.0	172.7	171.9	171.2	171.3	171.8	171.7	172.6	173.9
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	168.4	180.9	188.8	184.8	180.2	175.9	174.6	173.4	172.6	171.8	171.6	171.9	172.2	173.2	174.7
Crude energy materials.....	232.8	309.4	303.7	244.4	194.9	181.1	173.0	152.1	153.3	155.0	164.2	181.2	172.5	184.2	174.3
Crude materials less energy.....	182.6	205.4	211.7	182.0	167.6	159.8	161.2	158.8	156.4	161.2	166.9	168.9	163.5	163.8	163.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	282.6	324.4	337.5	276.7	224.8	221.3	225.2	224.9	222.9	224.4	234.9	242.6	247.6	262.0	271.1

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008				2009								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	124.9	122.3	118.4	115.8	116.6	116.3	115.5	116.1	116.6	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	190.4	175.0	164.8	155.1	165.4	162.1	156.7	162.8	167.3	174.8	164.9	164.5	158.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	195.6	178.3	166.9	156.6	167.6	164.1	158.3	165.0	170.3	178.6	167.6	167.3	160.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	145.5	147.8	148.3	143.5	147.9	145.7	144.4	145.3	141.4	141.5	142.2	140.8	137.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	169.4	161.8	148.2	139.6	139.0	137.9	136.5	136.9	137.7	140.4	140.6	143.6	143.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	157.4	148.5	134.2	126.1	125.6	126.2	122.9	123.6	130.2	131.0	134.9	137.9	142.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	267.2	239.2	193.4	166.8	165.8	156.2	146.9	156.9	160.2	175.2	166.0	181.6	170.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	160.8	155.5	145.6	138.8	138.2	138.2	137.1	137.3	138.5	139.8	141.2	142.8	
Selected building materials.....	115.4	116.6	115.6	115.1	115.5	115.3	114.0	113.5	112.5	113.0	112.8	113.7	114.0
Capital goods.....	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.5	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.8	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.0	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.8	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.3	107.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.3	93.7	94.0	93.8	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	94.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.9	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	109.3	109.9	109.1	109.0	109.2	109.3	108.5	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.1	109.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.0	108.9	107.4	107.2	108.8	109.0	107.1	107.2	107.8	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.3
Durables, manufactured.....	108.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	107.6	107.9	108.1	109.5	109.6	109.5
Agricultural commodities.....	188.3	172.5	160.6	150.8	159.7	157.0	151.6	157.2	162.8	169.7	161.3	161.6	156.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	120.4	118.7	115.4	113.2	113.5	113.3	112.9	113.1	113.4	114.1	114.2	115.0	115.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008				2009								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	137.8	129.6	120.0	114.5	113.0	113.0	113.6	114.8	116.8	120.0	119.3	121.1	121.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	147.9	146.0	139.5	142.3	142.3	137.8	137.0	138.9	139.2	139.8	138.2	140.0	140.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	165.1	162.8	154.4	159.4	159.0	153.0	151.3	154.3	155.0	155.5	153.2	155.7	156.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	109.1	108.0	105.8	103.8	104.5	103.4	104.8	104.1	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	248.9	213.5	174.6	150.4	143.7	144.9	149.3	154.3	163.0	177.3	174.4	182.4	182.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	346.3	274.1	197.8	153.9	146.6	150.5	162.3	174.4	191.5	222.1	216.3	231.3	227.8
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	371.5	288.9	201.6	150.8	143.8	151.6	168.5	185.5	206.1	241.5	235.8	253.6	251.4
Paper and paper base stocks.....	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.2	110.3	108.8	106.6	104.6	103.3	101.8	99.1	98.6	99.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	162.4	160.2	155.0	148.5	138.8	137.1	136.7	135.3	139.2	137.5	132.3	133.3	135.2
Selected building materials.....	122.7	120.4	118.8	118.1	117.2	116.5	116.2	115.2	114.5	116.0	118.0	119.3	119.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	255.4	236.7	209.3	185.7	176.5	175.9	171.6	171.1	172.8	178.3	184.8	190.6	205.3
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	111.4	110.9	110.4	109.0	107.1	106.2	105.2	104.3	103.4	103.0	102.8	103.4	104.2
Capital goods.....	93.3	93.3	92.9	92.7	92.7	92.3	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	112.9	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.2	110.3	110.2
Nonelectrical machinery.....	88.2	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.5	87.2	86.6	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.8	108.0	107.9	107.7	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	105.1	105.1	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.4	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.9	108.9	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.8	107.8
Durables, manufactured.....	101.8	101.8	101.1	100.7	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.6	102.7	104.4	101.2	102.7	101.3	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.2

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2007		2008				2009		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Import air freight.....	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.4
Export air freight.....	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2006		2007				2008				2009		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	138.0	138.7	139.0	140.2	142.1	142.6	142.7	143.8	143.9	144.2	144.3	146.7	150.1
Compensation per hour.....	169.7	173.3	175.2	176.5	177.8	179.6	180.3	181.0	183.0	184.2	182.0	182.1	183.9
Real compensation per hour.....	119.7	122.5	122.7	122.4	122.6	122.1	121.2	120.4	119.9	123.3	122.6	122.2	122.4
Unit labor costs.....	123.0	124.9	126.0	125.9	125.1	125.9	126.3	125.9	127.2	127.7	126.1	124.1	122.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	137.3	135.1	136.7	139.4	141.9	141.9	141.7	143.8	145.4	143.6	148.1	151.2	154.5
Implicit price deflator.....	128.3	128.7	130.0	130.9	131.4	131.9	132.1	132.5	134.0	133.6	134.3	134.2	134.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	137.0	137.8	138.2	139.2	141.1	141.8	141.7	142.8	142.8	143.1	143.2	145.6	148.9
Compensation per hour.....	168.6	172.3	174.2	175.1	176.3	178.5	179.2	179.8	181.8	183.1	180.9	181.1	182.8
Real compensation per hour.....	118.9	121.8	122.1	121.4	121.5	121.3	120.5	119.6	119.1	122.6	121.9	121.6	121.6
Unit labor costs.....	123.0	125.0	126.0	125.8	125.0	125.9	126.4	125.9	127.3	128.0	126.3	124.3	122.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	139.5	136.9	138.2	140.9	143.3	143.0	142.5	144.9	146.6	145.3	150.5	153.6	157.3
Implicit price deflator.....	129.1	129.3	130.5	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.3	132.9	134.4	134.3	135.2	135.1	135.4
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	143.4	143.6	143.5	144.5	144.1	145.9	145.0	147.4	148.6	148.0	145.3	147.6	-
Compensation per hour.....	159.8	162.5	164.2	165.2	166.2	168.3	168.6	169.7	171.8	173.7	171.6	172.4	-
Real compensation per hour.....	112.7	114.9	115.0	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.4	112.9	112.5	116.3	115.6	115.7	-
Total unit costs.....	113.5	115.3	116.8	117.2	118.6	118.7	119.8	118.9	119.4	121.8	123.8	122.6	-
Unit labor costs.....	111.4	113.2	114.4	114.4	115.3	115.3	116.3	115.1	115.6	117.3	118.1	116.8	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	119.1	120.9	123.1	124.9	127.4	127.9	129.1	129.2	129.8	134.1	139.1	138.5	-
Unit profits.....	191.4	175.8	171.2	171.8	155.6	149.9	133.0	134.7	145.3	129.5	127.5	134.3	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	138.7	135.9	136.2	137.7	135.1	133.9	130.2	130.7	134.0	132.8	135.9	137.4	-
Implicit price deflator.....	120.6	120.8	121.8	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.0	120.4	121.8	122.5	124.1	123.7	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	174.4	175.3	176.9	178.2	180.1	181.6	182.8	181.6	180.3	178.1	177.0	179.9	185.8
Compensation per hour.....	165.5	169.5	172.9	172.9	172.9	175.6	175.7	176.9	178.8	183.9	183.7	186.0	188.5
Real compensation per hour.....	116.7	119.9	121.1	119.9	119.2	119.4	118.1	117.6	117.1	123.1	123.7	124.9	125.4
Unit labor costs.....	94.9	96.7	97.7	97.0	96.0	96.7	96.1	97.4	99.2	103.2	103.8	103.4	101.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	64.1	73.2	100.0	117.1	116.6	117.2	126.4	130.7	136.7	144.3	150.1	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.0	96.0	100.0	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	107.9	112.2	114.1	-
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	43.1	100.0	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.5	178.7	184.6	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.7	104.0	100.0	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	107.3	110.6	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	102.9	100.0	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	116.1	123.1	132.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	98.1	104.3	100.0	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	99.0	106.8	110.8	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	96.4	100.0	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	163.7	168.1	192.5	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.9	72.1	100.0	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.9	138.3	142.4	142.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	74.4	100.0	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	292.4	381.9	431.6	456.5	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	96.1	100.0	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.5	110.7	123.8	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	73.6	83.9	100.0	104.8	102.4	106.9	111.7	117.8	119.3	122.7	123.8	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	92.7	104.8	100.0	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.1	118.2	109.8	111.4	130.1	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	60.3	66.9	100.0	121.8	113.5	114.0	116.3	137.7	147.1	168.9	173.8	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	102.2	100.0	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	144.2	176.2	223.0	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	87.5	100.0	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	99.9	103.7	103.2	117.4	-
54131	Architectural services.....	90.0	100.6	100.0	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	119.8	118.9	124.5	-
54133	Engineering services.....	90.2	97.3	100.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	112.3	113.1	110.0	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	112.7	100.0	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.4	132.9	134.1	139.1	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	96.3	100.0	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	93.1	93.6	98.8	104.5	-
Administrative and waste services													
56131	Employment placement agencies.....	-	-	100.0	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	116.0	123.8	132.8	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	92.4	100.0	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	179.2	183.4	190.6	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	75.1	92.1	100.0	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	120.7	116.1	122.3	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	137.8	139.7	136.0	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	125.8	127.3	130.0	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	100.0	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.1	156.8	138.9	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	111.9	95.8	100.0	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	109.9	97.7	103.2	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	106.0	104.6	100.0	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.5	102.6	122.8	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	93.1	98.4	100.0	105.8	104.7	105.7	107.3	109.0	108.6	108.7	107.9	-
721	Accommodation.....	85.8	90.7	100.0	110.3	107.9	112.0	113.1	119.2	114.3	110.8	109.0	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	84.8	90.2	100.0	111.2	108.4	112.2	113.2	119.4	114.9	110.9	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.0	101.2	100.0	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	109.1	108.7	107.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	92.1	97.6	100.0	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.2	105.5	104.1	104.6
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.5	102.8	100.0	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.4	109.1	109.2	105.8
7223	Special food services.....	89.9	100.8	100.0	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	119.9	119.6	121.8
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	119.1	100.0	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	120.6	134.2	137.6	143.3
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	90.1	100.0	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	112.1	111.4	110.4	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	105.3	107.5	100.0	105.5	105.0	102.0	97.2	99.8	101.4	100.0	105.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	83.5	86.5	100.0	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	130.0	129.8	134.5	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	106.1	100.0	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.1	99.5	97.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	97.1	95.8	100.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	121.1	119.7	114.6	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.8	111.8	100.0	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	111.3	110.2	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2007	2008	2007				2008				2009	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
United States.....	4.6	5.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.2
Canada.....	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.7	7.5
Australia.....	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.7
Japan.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.3
France.....	8.1	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.7	9.3
Germany.....	8.7	7.5	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.7	8.0
Italy.....	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4
Netherlands.....	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3
Sweden.....	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.5	7.4	8.2
United Kingdom.....	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.8

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/flscompare.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/iif/nt/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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287
Canada.....	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696	17,987
Australia.....	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,771	11,021	11,254
Japan.....	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080	65,900
France.....	25,277	25,705	25,951	26,217	26,448	26,624	26,758	26,926	27,169	27,305	27,541
Germany.....	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416	41,623
Italy.....	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,829
Netherlands.....	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686	8,780
Sweden.....	4,403	4,429	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,700	4,752	4,827	4,887
United Kingdom.....	28,474	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,598	30,778	31,125
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0
Canada.....	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7	67.9
Australia.....	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6
Japan.....	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.8
France.....	55.6	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.3	56.2	56.3
Germany.....	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.6
Italy.....	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0
Netherlands.....	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.3
Sweden.....	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.9	65.0	65.4	65.2
United Kingdom.....	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.6
Employed											
United States.....	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362
Canada.....	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767	17,025
Australia.....	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,255	10,539	10,777
Japan.....	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,510	63,250
France.....	22,597	23,080	23,689	24,146	24,316	24,325	24,346	24,497	24,737	25,088	25,474
Germany.....	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815	38,480
Italy.....	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,137
Netherlands.....	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408	8,537
Sweden.....	4,036	4,116	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,582
United Kingdom.....	26,684	27,058	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,928	29,127	29,343
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2
Canada.....	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2	64.2
Australia.....	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8
Japan.....	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4
France.....	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.6	52.1
Germany.....	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3	54.2
Italy.....	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6
Netherlands.....	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.7	64.5
Sweden.....	57.6	58.3	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.1
United Kingdom.....	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.0	59.9
Unemployed											
United States.....	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924
Canada.....	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929	962
Australia.....	721	652	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	482	477
Japan.....	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570	2,650
France.....	2,680	2,625	2,262	2,071	2,132	2,299	2,412	2,429	2,432	2,217	2,067
Germany.....	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601	3,140
Italy.....	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692
Netherlands.....	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278	243
Sweden.....	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	367	336	298	305
United Kingdom.....	1,791	1,728	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,783
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8
Canada.....	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3
Australia.....	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2
Japan.....	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0
France.....	10.6	10.2	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.1	7.5
Germany.....	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7	7.5
Italy.....	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8
Netherlands.....	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8
Sweden.....	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.8	7.1	6.2	6.2
United Kingdom.....	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7

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 (1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), France (2003), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS

report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/lic/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/lic/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. 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 SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry¹, 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.