

March 2010



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

REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



The labor market in 2009:
recession drags on

also in this issue:
Payroll employment in 2009:
job losses continue



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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Keith Hall, Commissioner

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Date	Time	Release
Friday, April 02, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for March 2010
Tuesday, April 06, 2010	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for February 2010
Wednesday, April 07, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment (Monthly) for February 2010
Tuesday, April 13, 2010	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for March 2010
Wednesday, April 14, 2010	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for March 2010
Wednesday, April 14, 2010	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for March 2010
Thursday, April 15, 2010	10:00 AM	Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers for First Quarter 2010
Friday, April 16, 2010	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment (Monthly) for March 2010
Thursday, April 22, 2010	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for March 2010
Friday, April 23, 2010	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs (Monthly) for March 2010
Wednesday, April 28, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment (Monthly) for March 2010
Friday, April 30, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Cost Index for First Quarter 2010

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The March Review

Although recessions are painful in the scope and magnitude of their effects on economies and societies, they also create added business for agencies in the labor statistics field. Articles in this month's *Monthly Labor Review* focus exclusively on the effects of the recession that began in December 2007.

BLS economists Megan M. Barker and Adam A. Hadi study data from the Bureau's Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey to provide a narrative for the year 2009. They find that nonfarm payroll employment fell by 4.7 million last year, the largest calendar-year loss in the history of the series—which dates back to 1939! Three and a half percent of payroll jobs were lost over the year, which is the highest rate of decline since 1945. Thus far, the largest 1-month job loss registered for the most recent recession occurred in January 2009, when employers shed 779,000 jobs from their payrolls. The rest of the year saw continued job declines, but of a more moderate nature as the second half of the year unfolded.

Manufacturing and construction accounted for nearly half of all jobs lost last year. Together, their employment declined by 2.3 million. The number of jobs in manufacturing, which has been on a long-term downward slope, reached its lowest

point since 1941. Employment in the construction sector, declining by 15 percent over the year, reached its lowest level since 1997.

Amid the painful news, there were some bright spots. The education and health services industry added more than 300,000 jobs in 2009, averaging growth of 26,000 per month. The health care industry, long a reliable job gainer, added 215,000 jobs. In the temporary help services industry, employment losses started to moderate during 2009, and the industry actually began to add jobs in the last few months of the year. Hiring practices in this industry have received increasing scrutiny over time to ascertain the industry's usefulness as a bellwether of changes in the business cycle, given that firms often purchase the services of temporary help services companies before making permanent hires.

The other side of job loss, of course, is growth in unemployment. The unemployment rate in 2009 reached double digits by the last quarter of the year and was higher than at any time since the severe recession of the early 1980s. At 10 percent, it represented nearly 15.5 million jobless workers. Steven F. Hipple, an economist in the Bureau's Division of Labor Force Statistics, examines a series of labor market measures in his article analyzing data from the Current Population Survey, measures including not just the unemployment rate but also the employment-population ratio, the

number of discouraged and part-time workers, numbers of unemployed workers by reason for unemployment, and usual weekly earnings. He also examines the employment status during the year of various groups, including veterans, the foreign- and native-born populations, and people with a disability.

Our March issue also offers two program reports. The first, by Angie Clinton, John Coughlan, and Brian Dahlin, describes the expansion of CES data to include hours and earnings data for all employees in private sector nonfarm business establishments, instead of just production and nonsupervisory workers in those establishments. The development of the new series is described, along with some of the issues that arose during the implementation process. The report concludes by comparing hours and earnings data for all employees with the subset previously collected. The second report, by Dante DeAntonio, describes the extension of the new all-employee hours and earnings data to include statistics on U.S. States and metropolitan areas. □

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The labor market in 2009: recession drags on

In 2009, the unemployment rate reached double digits, the employment–population ratio fell sharply, and the numbers of unemployed, discouraged workers, and involuntary part-timers rose

Steven F. Hipple

The United States economy was in a recession when 2009 began. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) had designated December 2007 as the beginning of the recession, and labor market conditions had deteriorated throughout 2008.¹ The financial crisis in the fall of 2008 had resulted in steep declines in employment and sharp increases in unemployment that carried into the first part of 2009. Although job losses moderated as the year progressed, the number of unemployed people age 16 and over stood at 15.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2009. The unemployment rate, already high by historical standards at the beginning of the year, reached 10.0 percent during the last quarter of 2009, higher than at any time since the early 1980s. (See chart 1.) The unemployment rate for men, 11.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, was the highest in the history of the series, which began in 1948.

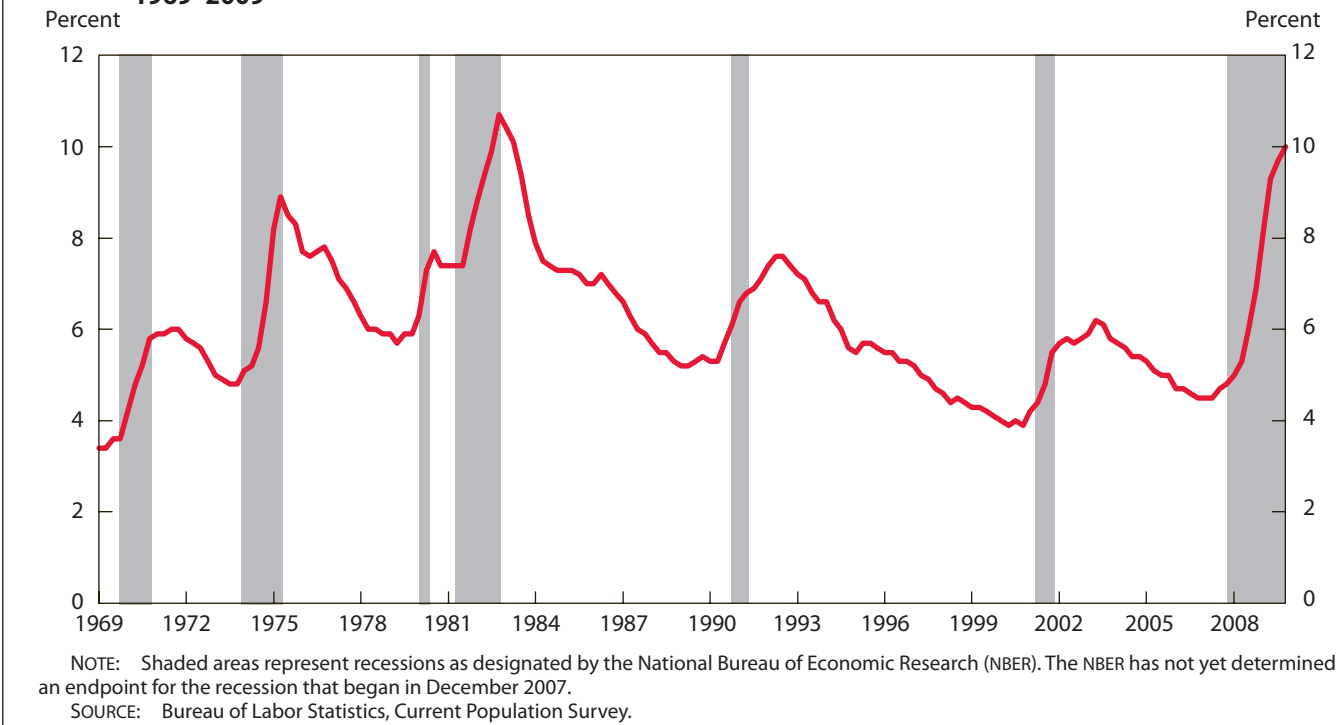
The number of employed people age 16 and over, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), was 138.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, 5.8 million lower than a year earlier.² The over-the-year percentage decline in employment (4.0 percent) was the largest on record. (For a comparison of the employment measures available from the CPS with those from the Current Employment Statistics survey, see

the box on page 5.) Reflecting the sharp decrease in employment, the employment–population ratio dropped by 2.9 percentage points over the year, to 58.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. (See chart 2.) The decline in the employment–population ratio during 2009 was the largest over-the-year decrease in the history of the series, which dates back to 1948.

Although unemployment rose and employment declined in 2009, the decrease in labor force participation was relatively small.³ The labor force participation rate fell by 1.0 percentage point over the year, to 64.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Unemployment levels and rates among people in the central working age group (25 to 54 years) rose sharply during 2009; men in this age group experienced larger increases in unemployment and greater declines in employment than did their female counterparts. In 2009, more than two-thirds of the labor force was composed of people in the central working age group (25 to 54 years). In the fourth quarter of 2009, the unemployment rate for this group was 9.0 percent, up from 6.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008; the fourth-quarter 2009 rate was the highest in the history of the series, which began in 1948. The number of unemployed people age 25 to 54 years, 9.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, had risen by 3.1 million from the previous year. Among 25- to 54-year-olds, the unemployment rate for men jumped by 3.6 percentage points over

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Chart 1. Unemployment rate for persons 16 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1969–2009

the year, to 9.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, while the rate for women increased by 2.4 percentage points, to 7.9 percent. (See table 1.)

During 2009, employment among people age 25 to 54 dropped by 4.0 million, hitting 94.1 million in the fourth quarter. As one might expect, the large increase in the number of unemployed men coincided with a significant decrease in the number who were employed and a drop in their employment-population ratio. Employment among men in the 25- to 54-year-old group declined by 2.5 million, and this decline accounted for more than three-fifths of the total decline in the employment of people age 25 to 54. By the fourth quarter of 2009, the employment-population ratio for men age 25 to 54, at 80.6 percent, was the lowest on record and had fallen by 3.9 percentage points over the year. By comparison, the number of employed women age 25 to 54 fell by 1.5 million over the year, and their employment-population ratio fell by 2.3 percentage points, to 69.4 percent. Much of the large decline in the employment of men can be attributed to their concentration in more cyclically sensitive occupations, such as construction and extraction occupations and production occupations.⁴

In 2009, young workers were affected by poor labor market conditions more than were workers age 55 and over. The num-

ber of employed teenagers—people age 16 to 19—fell by 864,000 over the year, and their employment-population ratio fell by 4.8 percentage points—to 26.1 percent. By the end of 2009, the teen employment-population ratio was the lowest in the history of the series, which began in 1948. Many teens withdrew from the labor force in 2009; the teen labor force participation rate fell by 3.1 percentage points to a record-low 35.8 percent. The number of unemployed teenagers—those without a job but actively looking for work—rose by 289,000, raising the teen unemployment rate from 20.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 to 27.2 percent a year later, its highest level on record. (See table 1.) Teen employment losses during 2009 were concentrated in retail trade industries.

The decrease in teen employment reflects a marked decline in the demand for young workers—a phenomenon that is typical during recessions. Teens generally have less experience and fewer skills than do older workers, and, during labor market downturns, teens are often the first to be released when employers cut payrolls. The sharp decline in labor force participation among teens in 2009 suggests that many of these youth have reacted to such difficulties by leaving the labor force, possibly to pursue higher education. Indeed, the proportion of high school graduates who enroll in college continued to rise. In addition, teens may be fac-

The CPS and the CES survey

The Bureau of Labor Statistics produces two monthly employment series that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs, derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, also called the establishment or payroll survey; and the estimate of total civilian employment, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey. The two surveys use different definitions of employment, as well as different survey and estimation methods. The CES survey is a survey of employers that provides a measure of the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of households that provides a measure of employed people age 16 years and older in the civilian noninstitutional population. Employment estimates from the CPS give information about workers in both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and in all types of work arrangements: workers with wage and salary jobs (including employment in a private household), those engaging in self-employment, and those doing unpaid work for at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm operated by a family member. CES payroll employment estimates are restricted to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs and exclude private household workers. As a result, employment estimates from the CPS are higher than those from the CES survey. In the CPS, however, employed people are counted only once, regardless of whether they hold more than one job during the survey reference period. By contrast, because the CES survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people, each nonfarm job is counted once, even when two or more jobs are held by the same person.

The reference periods for the surveys also differ. In the CPS, the reference period is the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month. In the CES survey, employers report the number of workers on their payrolls for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Because pay periods vary in length among employers and may be longer than 1 week, the CES employment estimates can reflect longer reference periods.

For purposes of comparison, however, some adjustments can be made to CPS employment estimates to make them more similar in definitional scope to CES employment figures. BLS routinely carries out these adjustments to evaluate how the two employment series are tracking. The long-term trends in the two surveys' employment measures are quite comparable. Nonetheless, throughout the history of the surveys, there have been periods when the short-term trends diverged or when growth in one series significantly outpaced growth in the other. For example, following the end of the 2001 recession, CPS employment began to trend upward while CES employment continued to decline for a number of months.

BLS publishes a monthly report with the latest trends and comparisons of employment as measured by the CES survey and the CPS. (See "Employment from the BLS household and payroll surveys: summary of recent trends" (Bureau of Labor Statistics), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/ces_cps_trends.pdf.) This report includes a summary of possible causes of differences in the surveys' employment trends, as well as links to additional research on the topic.

ing greater competition from other groups for entry-level positions.⁵

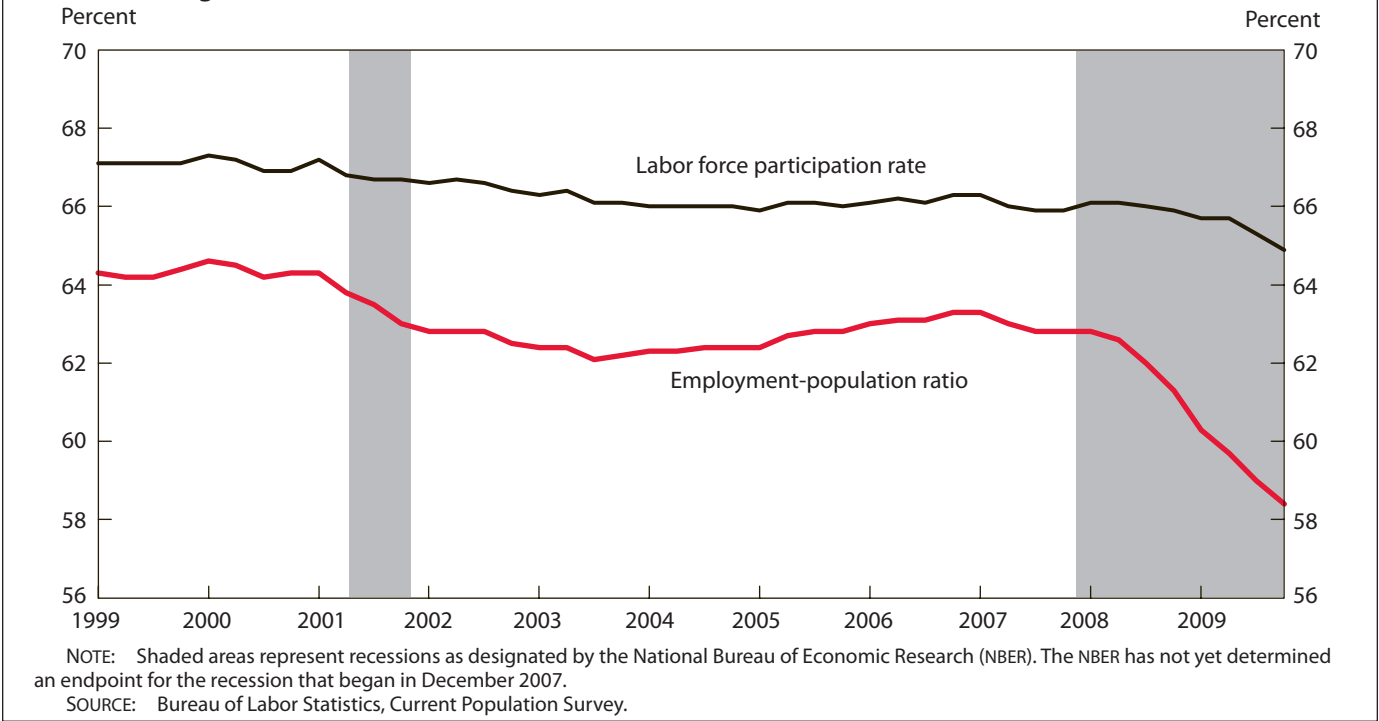
The employment of young adults (age 20 to 24) also declined in 2009, falling by 1.0 million. The proportion of these young adults who were employed fell by 5.5 percentage points, to 60.2 percent. The unemployment rate for people age 20 to 24 rose during 2009, increasing by 4.2 percentage points, to 15.7 percent.

Adults age 55 and over were not immune to the effects of a recession: their unemployment rate rose by 2.3 percentage points, reaching 7.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.⁶ However, in contrast to the employment of younger workers, employment among adults age 55 and

over edged up in 2009, and their labor force participation rate held steady at about 40 percent. (See table 1.)

All the major race and ethnicity groups were adversely affected by weak labor market conditions. Unemployment rates for all the major race and ethnicity groups rose sharply in 2009, and, by the fourth quarter, rates for all groups were at or near record highs. The over-the-year increases in unemployment rates were largest for Blacks and Hispanics, whose rates jumped by 4.2 and 3.9 percentage points, respectively, to 15.8 percent for Blacks and 12.9 percent for Hispanics. The fourth-quarter 2009 unemployment rate for Whites, 9.2 percent, was 2.9 percentage points higher

Chart 2. Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1999–2009



than a year earlier. The unemployment rate for Asians in the last quarter of 2009, 7.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted), had risen by 3.1 percentage points over the year. (See table 1.)

Employment among all the major race and ethnicity groups fell sharply during 2009. The number of employed Blacks fell by 5.7 percent; this compares with a decline of 3.8 percent for Whites and 2.6 percent for Hispanics. For all three groups, the over-the-year percentage declines in employment were the largest on record. For Asians, employment fell by 4.2 percent during 2009 (not seasonally adjusted). The employment decrease among Blacks in 2009 was concentrated in manufacturing. A large proportion (two-thirds) of the employment decline among Hispanics was in construction.

Reflecting the large declines in employment among the race and ethnicity groups, the employment-population ratios for all these groups dropped sharply during 2009. The employment-population ratio for Blacks fell by 3.9 percentage points, hitting 52.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. The ratio for Hispanics declined by 3.0 percentage points, to 58.8 percent, and the ratio for Whites fell by 2.7 percentage points, to 59.3 percent. During 2009, the employment-population ratio for Asians declined by 3.0 percentage points, to 60.2 percent

(not seasonally adjusted) in the last quarter of the year.

In 2009, less educated workers were affected by poor labor market conditions more than their counterparts with higher levels of education. People with less education started the year 2009 with higher unemployment rates and experienced larger increases in unemployment than did their more educated counterparts. Among people age 25 and over, the unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma jumped by 4.5 percentage points, reaching 15.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. The over-the-year increases in unemployment rates were also large for high school graduates without any college education and for those with some college or an associate's degree, whose rates increased by 3.6 and 3.4 percentage points, respectively, to 10.7 percent for high school graduates without any college and 9.0 percent for those with some college. Among college graduates, the unemployment rate rose by 1.5 percentage points, to 4.9 percent. (See chart 3.)

The employment-population ratio dropped at all levels of educational attainment in 2009. The over-the-year decline was largest for people with some college or an associate's degree, whose ratio fell by 3.3 percentage points, to 64.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. During

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	154,653	154,235	154,811	154,235	153,544	-1,109
Participation rate.....	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	-1.0
Employed	143,924	141,587	140,459	139,339	138,138	-5,786
Employment-population ratio	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	-2.9
Unemployed	10,729	12,648	14,352	14,895	15,406	4,677
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	3.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian labor force	6,660	6,573	6,531	6,368	6,086	-574
Participation rate.....	38.9	38.5	38.3	37.4	35.8	-3.1
Employed	5,297	5,155	5,024	4,748	4,433	-864
Employment-population ratio	30.9	30.2	29.4	27.9	26.1	-4.8
Unemployed	1,363	1,418	1,507	1,620	1,652	289
Unemployment rate.....	20.5	21.6	23.1	25.4	27.2	6.7
Both sexes, 20 to 24 years						
Civilian labor force	15,189	15,070	15,130	14,966	14,732	-457
Participation rate.....	74.2	73.8	73.9	72.8	71.4	-2.8
Employed	13,449	13,077	12,870	12,699	12,416	-1,033
Employment-population ratio	65.7	64.1	62.8	61.8	60.2	-5.5
Unemployed	1,740	1,993	2,259	2,267	2,316	576
Unemployment rate.....	11.5	13.2	14.9	15.1	15.7	4.2
Both sexes, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	104,376	103,736	104,101	103,934	103,413	-963
Participation rate.....	82.9	82.7	82.9	82.7	82.3	-6
Employed	98,159	96,167	95,462	94,817	94,127	-4,032
Employment-population ratio	78.0	76.6	76.1	75.5	74.9	-3.1
Unemployed	6,217	7,570	8,639	9,117	9,286	3,069
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.0	3.0
Men, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	56,116	55,609	55,905	56,006	55,604	-512
Participation rate.....	90.2	89.6	90.1	90.1	89.5	-7
Employed	52,561	51,150	50,678	50,427	50,078	-2,483
Employment-population ratio	84.5	82.5	81.7	81.2	80.6	-3.9
Unemployed	3,555	4,459	5,227	5,579	5,526	1,971
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	8.0	9.3	10.0	9.9	3.6
Women, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	48,260	48,127	48,196	47,928	47,809	-451
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.9	76.0	75.5	75.3	-5
Employed	45,599	45,017	44,784	44,390	44,050	-1,549
Employment-population ratio	71.7	71.0	70.6	69.9	69.4	-2.3
Unemployed	2,662	3,111	3,412	3,538	3,760	1,098
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	2.4
Both sexes, 55 years and older						
Civilian labor force	28,443	28,704	29,065	29,140	29,289	846
Participation rate.....	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.0	39.9	.1
Employed	27,072	27,056	27,114	27,158	27,203	131
Employment-population ratio	37.9	37.6	37.5	37.3	37.0	-9
Unemployed	1,370	1,648	1,951	1,982	2,085	715
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.8	7.1	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2008-09

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
White						
Civilian labor force	125,968	125,673	126,174	125,844	125,143	-825
Participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.2	65.9	65.3	-.9
Employed	118,017	116,266	115,483	114,661	113,587	-4,430
Employment-population ratio	62.0	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.3	-2.7
Unemployed	7,952	9,406	10,691	11,182	11,556	3,604
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	7.5	8.5	8.9	9.2	2.9
Black or African American						
Civilian labor force	17,769	17,659	17,725	17,567	17,592	-177
Participation rate.....	63.4	62.9	62.9	62.1	61.9	-1.5
Employed	15,703	15,312	15,078	14,906	14,808	-895
Employment-population ratio	56.0	54.5	53.5	52.7	52.1	-3.9
Unemployed	2,066	2,347	2,648	2,661	2,784	718
Unemployment rate.....	11.6	13.3	14.9	15.1	15.8	4.2
Asian¹						
Civilian labor force	7,166	7,073	7,207	7,248	7,098	-68
Participation rate.....	66.2	65.7	66.4	66.6	65.3	-.9
Employed	6,839	6,614	6,689	6,686	6,549	-290
Employment-population ratio	63.2	61.5	61.7	61.4	60.2	-3.0
Unemployed	326	460	517	561	549	223
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.7	3.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Civilian labor force	22,111	22,120	22,404	22,434	22,487	376
Participation rate.....	67.9	68.1	68.4	67.9	67.5	-.4
Employed	20,114	19,723	19,687	19,585	19,586	-528
Employment-population ratio	61.8	60.7	60.1	59.3	58.8	-3.0
Unemployed	1,997	2,397	2,716	2,850	2,901	904
Unemployment rate.....	9.0	10.8	12.1	12.7	12.9	3.9

¹ Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in 2008, data reflect revised population controls. Estimates for race and Hispanic ethnicity do not sum to totals because data are

not presented for all races and because persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race and are also included in the race groups.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

2009, the employment-population ratio for people with a high school diploma but no higher education fell by 3.0 percentage points, to 55.0 percent, and the ratio for those with less than a high school diploma fell by 2.9 percentage points, to 39.3 percent. The ratio for college graduates fell to 73.6 percent, 1.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

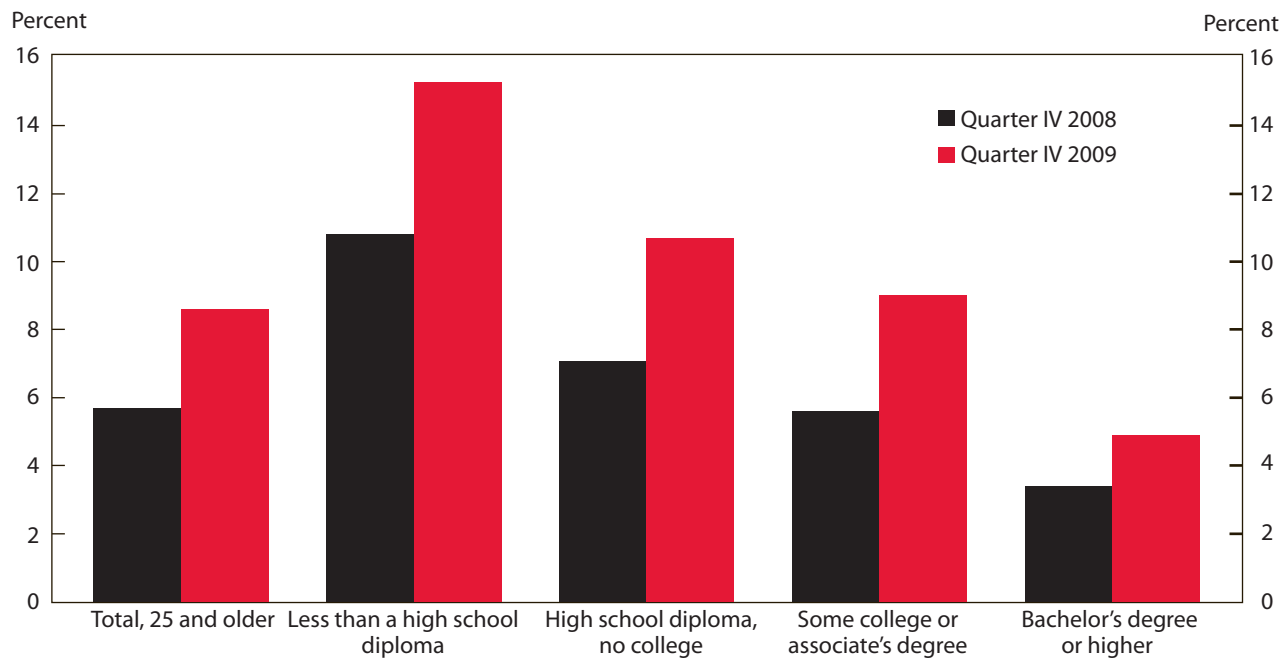
The severe labor market downturn has caused heightened interest in the job market prospects of young adults, especially those with recent college degrees.⁷ The following text tabulation shows unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) by educational attainment for people age

20 to 24 who were not enrolled in school.

	<i>Unemployment rates (in percent)</i>		<i>Change</i>
	<i>Quarter IV, 2008</i>	<i>Quarter IV, 2009</i>	
Less than a high school diploma	25.2	27.8	2.6
High school diploma, no college	13.9	21.0	7.1
Some college or associate's degree	8.9	13.1	4.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	8.6	2.2

In the fourth quarter of 2009, among people age 20

Chart 3. Unemployment rate by educational attainment for persons 25 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarter IV 2008 and quarter IV 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

to 24, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 8.6 percent for people with a college degree to a high of 27.8 percent for those with less than a high school diploma. The deterioration in labor market conditions in 2009 affected young adults at all levels of educational attainment. The unemployment rates of all education-based groups of people age 20 to 24 rose by 2 percentage points or more between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2009. The largest increase—7.1 percentage points—occurred for people with a high school diploma but no college education. Although the rise in the unemployment rate for people with less than a high school diploma was relatively small, this group continued to register the highest unemployment rate of all the educational attainment categories.

The numbers of job losers and long-term unemployed rose sharply in 2009. As is typical during recessions, nearly all of the increase in unemployment during 2009 occurred among people who had recently lost their jobs. The number of people who were unemployed because they had lost their jobs rose by 3.7 million in 2009, to 10.0 million. (See table 2.) The majority of the over-the-year rise in job losers occurred in the first half of 2009. There are two major subcategories of job losers—those

on temporary layoff (expecting recall) and those who are not on temporary layoff. The latter subcategory is further divided into two groups: permanent job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. The vast majority of the increase among those not on temporary layoff occurred among permanent job losers, who rose in number by 3.1 million to reach 6.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Also contributing to the over-the-year rise in total unemployment was an increase of 621,000 in the number of unemployed reentrants; their number rose to 3.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2009. The number of unemployed new entrants to the labor force, 1.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, had risen by 424,000 over the year. In 2009, there was little change in the number of unemployed job leavers—people who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work. (See chart 4 and table 2.)

About 5.9 million people had been jobless for at least 27 weeks as of the last quarter of 2009, an increase of 3.5 million from a year earlier.⁸ These long-term unemployed people made up a much larger proportion of the total unemployed in 2009 than they had the previous year: 38.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, up from 22.2 percent a year earlier. (See chart 5.) By the end of 2009, the

Table 2. Unemployed persons by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Reason and duration	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Reason for unemployment						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	6,253	7,855	9,286	9,866	9,976	3,723
On temporary layoff	1,441	1,523	1,740	1,764	1,592	151
Not on temporary layoff	4,812	6,332	7,545	8,102	8,383	3,571
Permanent job losers	3,725	5,056	6,101	6,641	6,872	3,147
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,116	1,355	1,382	1,393	1,485	369
Job leavers	956	872	873	862	923	-33
Reentrants.....	2,717	2,907	3,216	3,285	3,338	621
New entrants.....	794	896	955	1,075	1,218	424
Percent distribution:						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	58.3	62.7	64.8	65.4	64.5	6.2
On temporary layoff	13.4	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.3	-3.1
Not on temporary layoff	44.9	50.5	52.7	53.7	54.2	9.3
Job leavers	8.9	7.0	6.1	5.7	6.0	-2.9
Reentrants.....	25.3	23.2	22.4	21.8	21.6	-3.7
New entrants.....	7.4	7.2	6.7	7.1	7.9	.5
Duration of unemployment						
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,234	3,437	3,218	3,037	2,945	-289
5 to 14 weeks	3,319	3,872	4,085	3,823	3,558	239
15 weeks or longer.....	4,210	5,315	7,051	8,024	8,916	4,706
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,844	2,350	2,986	2,877	3,033	1,189
27 weeks or longer.....	2,365	2,965	4,065	5,148	5,884	3,519
Mean duration, in weeks	19.4	20.2	23.0	25.7	28.3	8.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	10.3	11.3	15.4	16.4	19.9	9.6
Percent distribution:						
Less than 5 weeks.....	30.1	27.2	22.4	20.4	19.1	-11.0
5 to 14 weeks	30.8	30.7	28.5	25.7	23.1	-7.7
15 weeks or longer.....	39.1	42.1	49.1	53.9	57.8	18.7
15 to 26 weeks.....	17.1	18.6	20.8	19.3	19.7	2.6
27 weeks or longer.....	22.2	23.5	28.3	34.6	38.2	16.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

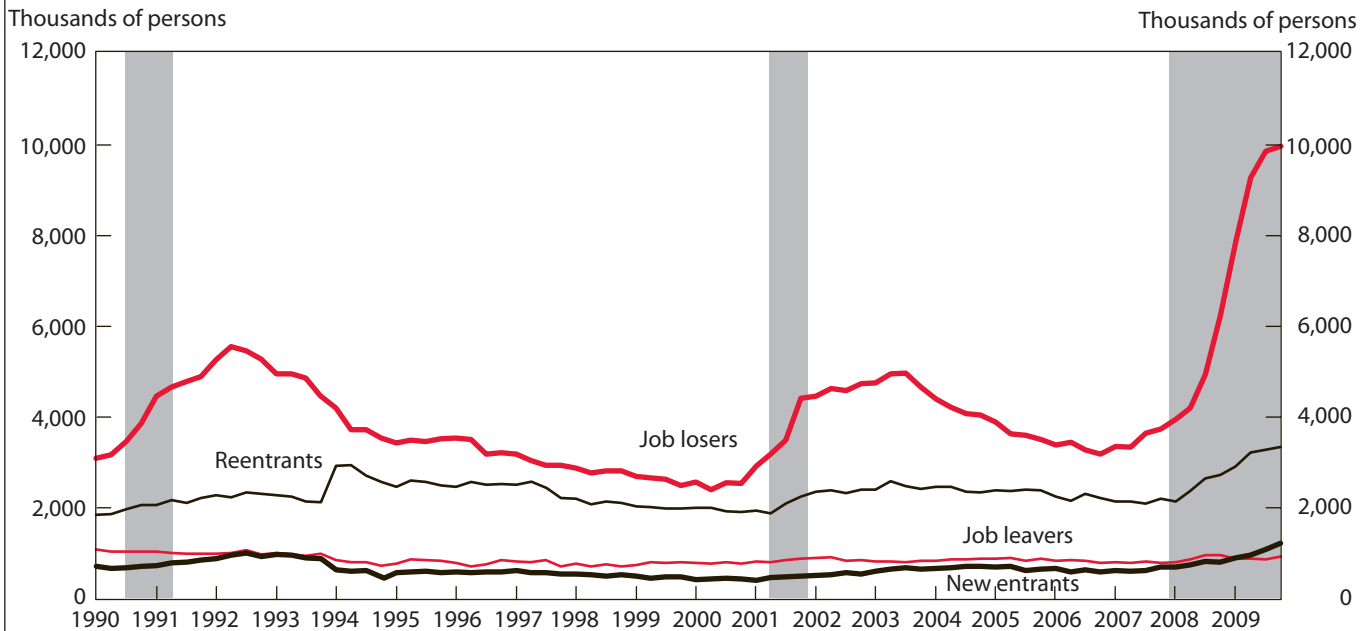
share of the unemployed accounted for by the long-term jobless was the largest on record. Moreover, the number of people unemployed 52 weeks or longer—3.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2009—was 2½ times higher than the level a year earlier.

The sharp rise in unemployment is reflected in labor force status flows. Each month, BLS reports on the number of people employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force as measured by the CPS. The net changes in the number of people employed and unemployed from month to month are important gauges of the health of the U.S.

labor market. A great deal more churning underlies the relatively small net changes that typically occur. Millions of people move between employment and unemployment each month, and millions of others leave the labor market altogether. Labor force flows data show that, since the onset of the recession, 16.6 million people, representing 7 percent of the population, changed their labor force status in an average month.⁹

A greater understanding of the increase in unemployment in 2009 can be obtained by examining the updated status (employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force) of people who were unemployed. Chart 6 shows the pro-

Chart 4. Reasons for unemployment, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1990–2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

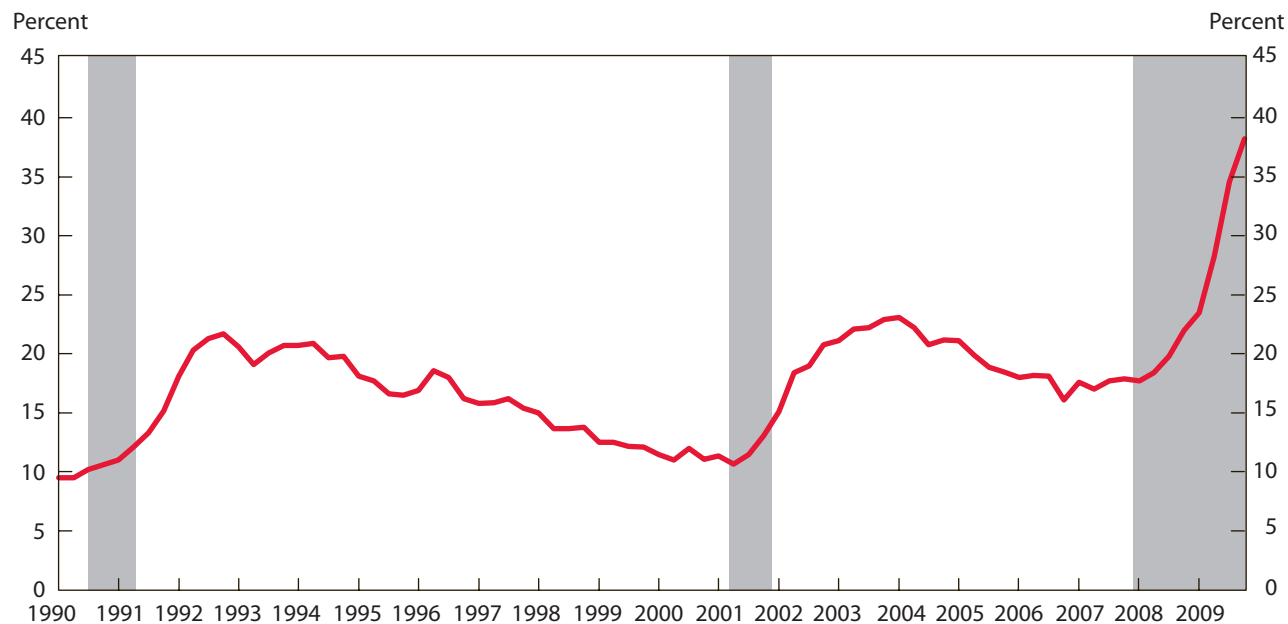
portion of unemployed people who found employment, the share remaining unemployed, and the proportion who left the labor force. The data indicate that, from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009, unemployed people continued to be less likely to find employment and much more likely to remain unemployed. The share of unemployed people who remained unemployed from one month to the next rose from 58.2 percent in December 2008 to 65.7 percent in December 2009, the highest proportion in the history of the series, which began in 1990. The sharp increase in the proportion of people remaining unemployed during 2009 coincides with a sharp rise in the share of the unemployed accounted for by the long-term unemployed (those unemployed for 27 weeks or more). During 2009, the proportion of unemployed people finding employment or exiting the labor force continued to trend down. In fact, at the end of 2009, the likelihood that an unemployed person would find employment was the lowest on record.

The number of people who worked part time for economic reasons rose in the first half of 2009 and then leveled off. The number of people who worked part time for economic reasons, a measure also known as involuntary part time, was 9.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, 1.8 mil-

lion higher than a year earlier. (See chart 7.) Involuntary part-time workers are people who would prefer to work full time but cannot because of slack work or business conditions, or because they are only able to find part-time work. Involuntary part-time employment was on an upward trend during all of 2008, a trend that continued through the first half of 2009. As is typical during job market downturns, most of the rise in involuntary part-time work occurred among those who cited slack work or business conditions as their reason for working part time rather than those who could find only part-time work.¹⁰

In 2009, the number of people who wanted a job but were not in the labor force increased, as did the number of discouraged workers. The category “not in the labor force” consists of people who are neither employed nor unemployed. In the fourth quarter of 2009, there were 83.5 million people who were not in the labor force. (See table 3.) Of those who were not in the labor force, about two in five were age 65 or over.

The number of people who were not in the labor force but who wanted a job—though they were not currently looking for one—was 5.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, up by 707,000 from a year earlier. Among those 5.7 million, 2.4 million had looked at some time in the previ-

Chart 5. Long-term unemployed as a percent of total unemployed, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1990–2009

NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

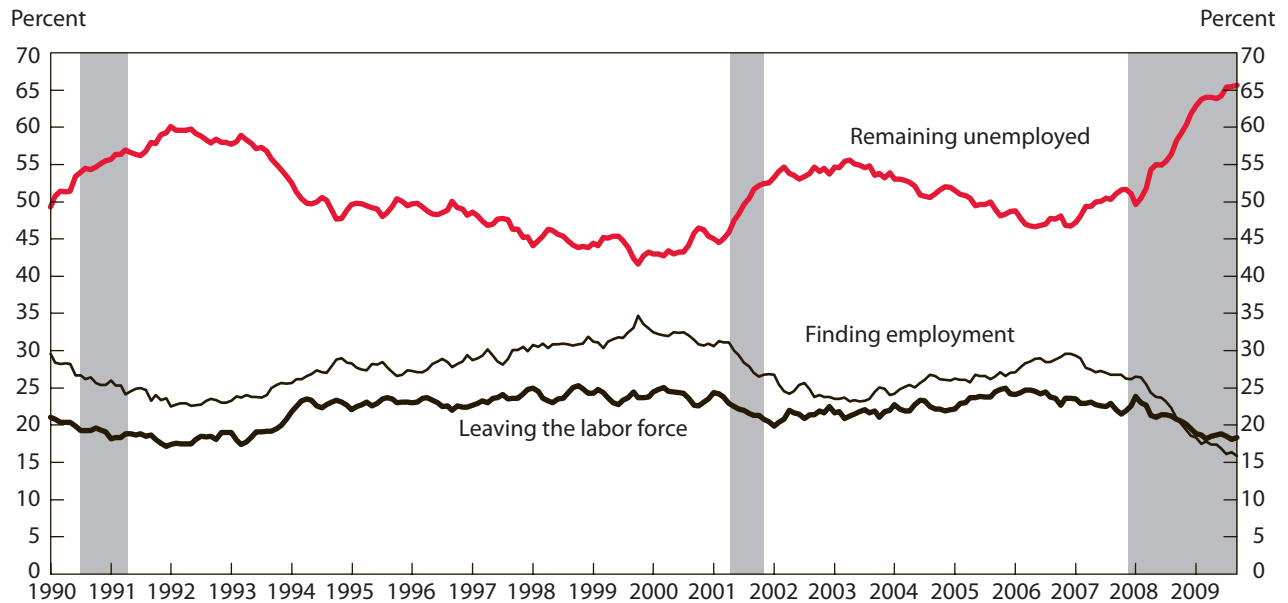
ous 12 months and were available to work. This group is referred to as "persons marginally attached to the labor force."¹¹ In the fourth quarter of 2009, the number of such people was 563,000 higher than it had been a year earlier. Some of the marginally attached were not looking for a job at the time of the survey specifically because they believed that there were no jobs available for them. These "discouraged workers" numbered 866,000 in the fourth quarter of 2009, up by 288,000 from a year earlier.

All of the alternative measures of labor underutilization rose in 2009. A number of indicators of labor underutilization are constructed from CPS data. Known as U-1 through U-6, these measures provide information on the degree to which labor resources are underutilized.¹² Like the unemployment rate, the other measures tend to show cyclical patterns. U-1 shows the number of people unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the labor force, and U-2 presents job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs as a percent of the labor force. U-3 is the official unemployment rate. Measures U-4 through U-6 include increasingly broader groups of people who may be underutilized in the labor market. U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, U-5 adds all other persons marginally attached to the labor force to U-4, and U-6 adds involun-

tary part-time workers to U-5. In 2009, U-4 rose to 10.5 percent, U-5 to 11.4 percent, and U-6 to 17.3 percent. By the end of 2009, the U-4, U-5, and U-6 measures were the highest in the history of the series, which began in 1994. (See chart 8.)

Employment in nearly all occupational groups continued to fall in 2009; unemployment rates for all these groups rose sharply over the year. During 2009, nearly all of the occupational groups shown in table 4 recorded large losses in employment. Among the occupational groups, the largest employment declines in 2009 occurred in sales and office occupations—1.0 million in office and administrative support occupations and 955,000 in sales and related occupations. (The data in this section are not seasonally adjusted.) Large employment declines also occurred in construction and extraction occupations and in production occupations, which dropped by 942,000 and 1.1 million, respectively, by the last quarter of 2009. Among the occupational groups shown in table 4, construction and extraction occupations and production occupations recorded the largest over-the-year percentage declines in employment—11.3 and 12.4 percent, respectively. Employment in management, professional, and related occupations fell by 644,000, with a decline in management, business, and financial operations occupa-

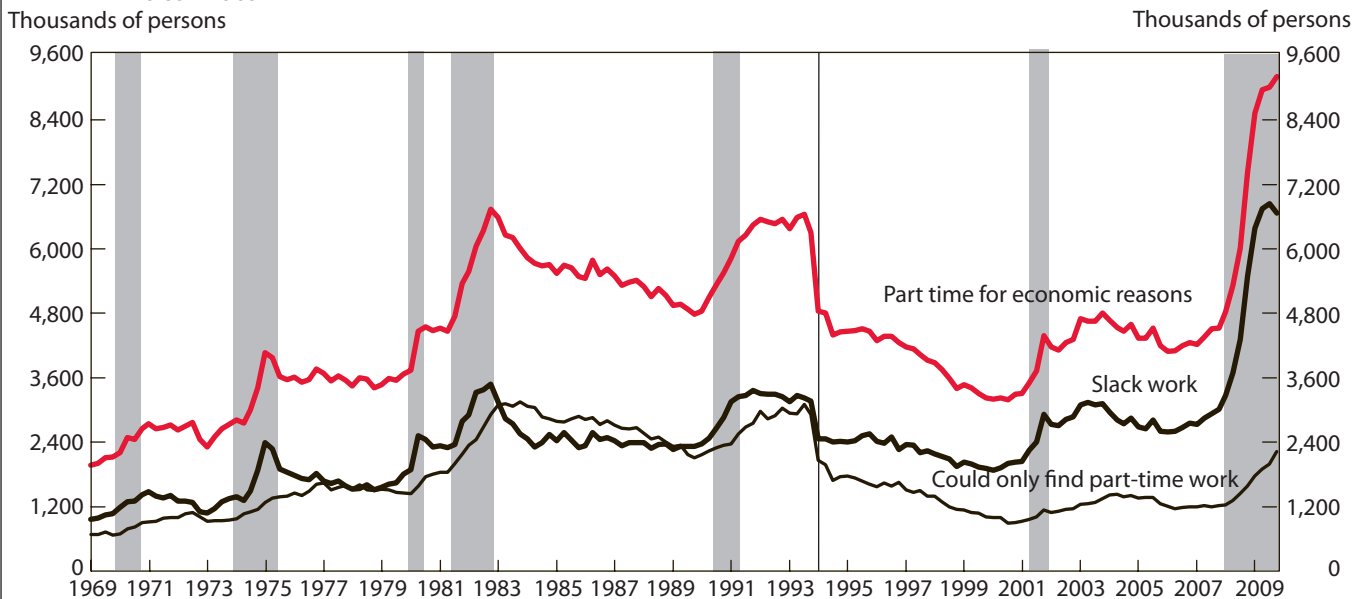
Chart 6. Percent of the unemployed finding employment, remaining unemployed, or leaving the labor force, seasonally adjusted 3-month moving average, April 1990 to December 2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 7. Persons employed part time for economic reasons, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1969-2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007. Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey (denoted by the vertical black line) and therefore are not strictly comparable with data from previous years.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 3. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[In thousands]						
Category	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total not in the labor force.....	80,164	81,253	80,762	81,170	83,450	3,286
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,019	5,663	6,311	5,874	5,726	707
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,831	2,096	2,159	2,257	2,394	563
Discouraged workers ²	578	717	775	753	866	288
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,253	1,379	1,384	1,504	1,528	275

¹ Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the previous 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

² Includes those who did not actively look for work in the previous 4 weeks for reasons such as "thinks no work available," "could not find work," "lacks schooling or training," "employer thinks too young or old," and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the previous 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom the reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

tions more than offsetting an increase among professional and related occupations. Within service occupations, small employment increases in health care support occupations (51,000) and personal care and service occupations (77,000) were more than offset by a decline of 278,000 in food preparation occupations.

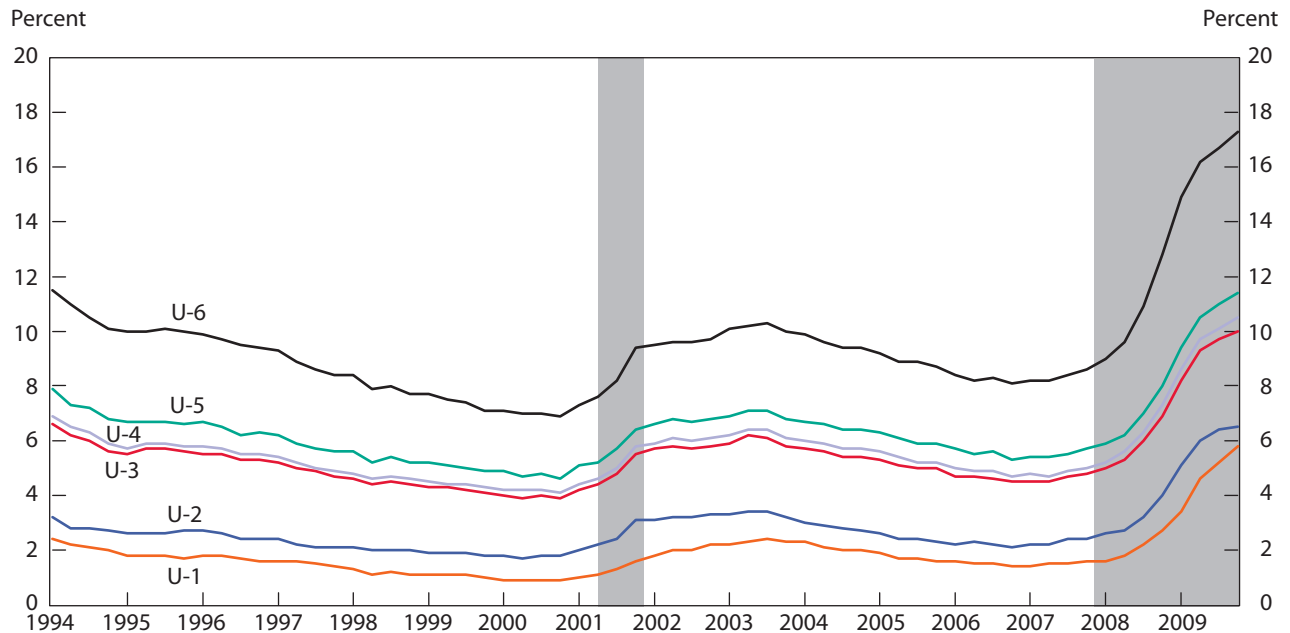
For the majority of occupational groups, employment losses among men were larger than those of women. Employment among men in management, business, and financial operations occupations fell by 742,000, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the job losses in those occupations. In construction and extraction occupations, where men make up the vast majority of workers, men's employment fell by 920,000; this decline represents virtually all the losses in those occupations. The employment of men in production occupations fell by 649,000, the majority of losses in those occupations. In office and administrative support occupations, a group in which women make up the majority of workers, women's employment declined by 709,000. Both men and women had employment increases in professional and related occupations, with gains of 178,000 and 336,000, respectively. For both men and women, employment increases in professional and related occupations were concentrated in health care practitioner and technical occupations.

Not surprisingly, unemployment rates for nearly all of the occupational groups in table 5 rose sharply during 2009. The greater impact of the economic decline on men can be attributed mainly to the concentration of men in occupations that are more sensitive to cyclical changes in economic conditions—for example, construction and extraction, and production. In 2009, men accounted for 84

percent of employment in these two occupational groups, compared with 49 percent of employment in management, professional, and related occupations. The largest increases in unemployment rates of all the occupational groups in table 5 were for construction and extraction occupations and for production occupations, which reached 20.6 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2009. In contrast, the increases in unemployment rates among managers and professionals were much smaller; the rate for management, business, and financial operations occupations rose by 1.9 percentage points, to 5.4 percent, while that for professional and related occupations rose by 1.1 percentage points, to 4.1 percent. Service occupations registered a 2.7-percentage-point increase, reaching an unemployment rate of 10.0 percent by the last quarter of 2009.

Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased in 2009, and inflation—as measured by the Consumer Price Index—edged down. From 2008 to 2009, median usual weekly earnings rose by 2.4 percent, to \$739. (The data in this section are annual averages, not quarterly data.) Over the year, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) edged down by 0.4 percent. The over-the-year increase in median weekly earnings was the smallest since 2005. From 2008 to 2009, weekly earnings at the 90th percentile increased by 3.0 percent—to \$1,744—while those at the 10th percentile edged up by 1.2 percent, to \$350. During the same period, median weekly earnings for men and women grew at about the same rate—2.6 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. The ratio of women's

Chart 8. Measures of labor underutilization, U-1 to U-6, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1994–2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007. U-3 is the official unemployment rate.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

earnings to men's earnings was 80.2 percent in 2009. Over time, the earnings gap between the sexes has narrowed considerably: in 1979, women's earnings were 62.3 percent of men's earnings. (See table 6 and chart 9.)

Among the major race and ethnicity groups, earnings increases from 2008 to 2009 were relatively small. For Asians and Hispanics, earnings increases were 2.2 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively. For both Whites and Blacks, earnings rose by 2.0 percent.

Workers age 25 and over with at least a bachelor's degree continued to have the highest median earnings among the education groups in table 6, \$1,137 in 2009. This group had a 2.0 percent increase in earnings over the previous year's estimate—the largest among all four educational-attainment categories. Workers with some college or an associate's degree experienced an earnings increase of 0.6 percent, to \$726. Earnings of high school graduates with no college rose by 1.3 percent, to \$626. For workers without a high school diploma, earnings edged up by 0.2 percent, to \$454. (See table 6.)

In 2009, unemployment rates for veterans of all periods of service rose, as did the rate for nonveterans. In the CPS, veterans are defined as men and women who have previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and who

were civilians at the time of the survey. In the fourth quarter of 2009, 22.0 million men and women in the civilian noninstitutional population age 18 and over were veterans. Veterans are more likely than nonveterans to be men, white, and older. In part, this reflects the characteristics of veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam era. Veterans who served during these wars account for about one-half of the veteran population. A total of 5.0 million veterans served during Gulf War era I (August 1990 to August 2001) or Gulf War era II (September 2001 to present).¹³ Another 5.9 million served outside the designated wartime periods.

Overall, 53.0 percent of male veterans age 18 and over were in the labor force in the fourth quarter of 2009, compared with 77.8 percent of their nonveteran counterparts. This difference in participation rates reflects the older age profile of male veterans, who are much more likely than nonveterans to be age 55 or over. For both male veterans and male nonveterans, labor force participation fell during 2009. Reflecting the sharp decline in employment, employment-population ratios for veterans of all service periods and the ratio for nonveterans fell during 2009. (See table 7.)

The unemployment rate of male veterans (8.3 percent) was

Table 4. Employment by occupational group and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[In thousands]

Occupational group	Total			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Total, 16 years and older .	144,500	138,724	-5,776	76,555	72,909	-3,646	67,945	65,815	-2,130
Management, professional, and related occupations ...	53,102	52,458	-644	25,899	25,336	-563	27,203	27,123	-80
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,180	21,021	-1,159	12,742	12,000	-742	9,438	9,020	-418
Professional and related occupations	30,922	31,438	516	13,157	13,335	178	17,766	18,102	336
Service occupations	24,554	24,301	-253	10,424	10,261	-163	14,131	14,039	-92
Health care support occupations	3,312	3,363	51	364	391	27	2,948	2,972	24
Protective service occupations	3,104	3,096	-8	2,366	2,439	73	738	658	-80
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,882	7,604	-278	3,477	3,264	-213	4,405	4,340	-65
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,431	5,335	-96	3,240	3,140	-100	2,191	2,194	3
Personal care and service occupations	4,826	4,903	77	977	1,028	51	3,849	3,875	26
Sales and office occupations	35,187	33,207	-1,980	12,995	12,459	-536	22,192	20,748	-1,444
Sales and related occupations	16,355	15,400	-955	8,070	7,851	-219	8,284	7,549	-735
Office and administrative support occupations	18,833	17,807	-1,026	4,925	4,608	-317	13,908	13,199	-709
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,514	12,981	-1,533	13,901	12,410	-1,491	613	572	-41
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	932	913	-19	713	731	18	219	182	-37
Construction and extraction occupations....	8,349	7,407	-942	8,143	7,223	-920	206	183	-23
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations....	5,234	4,662	-572	5,046	4,456	-590	188	206	18
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,143	15,777	-1,366	13,336	12,444	-892	3,806	3,333	-473
Production occupations ...	8,581	7,516	-1,065	6,074	5,425	-649	2,507	2,091	-416
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,561	8,261	-300	7,262	7,019	-243	1,299	1,242	-57

NOTE: Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 5. Unemployment rates by occupational group, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

Occupational group	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Management, professional, and related occupations	3.2	4.6	1.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	3.5	5.4	1.9
Professional and related occupations.....	3.0	4.1	1.1
Service occupations	7.3	10.0	2.7
Health care support occupations.....	4.3	7.7	3.4
Protective service occupations	3.8	5.4	1.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	9.2	11.8	2.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.0	12.3	3.3
Personal care and service occupations	6.2	8.6	2.4
Sales and office occupations.....	6.2	9.0	2.8
Sales and related occupations.....	6.5	9.2	2.7
Office and administrative support occupations	5.9	8.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10.4	16.5	6.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	12.8	15.8	3.0
Construction and extraction occupations	12.9	20.6	7.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5.7	9.1	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	9.2	13.1	3.9
Production occupations	9.6	14.4	4.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.8	11.8	3.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

large difference between the employment–population ratio of people with a disability and that of people with no disability. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the ratio for people with a disability was 18.4 percent, compared with 63.8 percent for people without a disability. Ratios for both groups fell over the year. The unemployment rate for people with a disability, 14.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, had risen by 3.3 percentage points since the fourth quarter of 2008. By comparison, the unemployment rate for people without a disability was 9.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, up by 2.9 percentage points from a year earlier. (See table 8.)

The low labor force participation rate among people with a disability is due, in part, to the fact that a large share of the population of people with a disability (45 percent) is age 65 and over, and that older workers, in general, have low rates of labor force participation. However, even for those age 16 to 64, people with a disability were far less likely to be in the labor force than those without a disability. The following text tabulation shows fourth-quarter 2009 data on people

lower than the rate of male nonveterans (10.7 percent) in the fourth quarter of 2009. For male veterans, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 6.3 percent for those who served during Gulf War era I to a high of 9.7 percent for veterans of Gulf War era II. Between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2009, unemployment rates for veterans of all service periods and the rate for nonveterans increased.

In 2009, unemployment rates increased and employment–population ratios fell among workers with and without a disability. In June 2008, questions were added to the CPS to identify people with a disability in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor’s Office of Disability Employment Policy.¹⁴ In the fourth quarter of 2009, people with a disability had a labor force participation rate of 21.6 percent, compared with a rate of 70.3 percent for those without a disability. Labor force participation rates for both groups edged down during 2009. There was a

age 16 to 64 not in the labor force by presence of a disability and desire for work.

	<i>Total, with a disability, age 16–64</i>	<i>Total, with no disability, age 16–64</i>
Total not in the labor force (in thousands)	9,839	41,012
Persons who currently want a job (percent)	4.9	11.0
Marginally attached to the labor force (percent)	1.9	4.9
Reasons for not currently looking:		
Discouraged workers (percent) .....	.6	1.7
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force (percent)	1.3	3.1

Table 6. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2008–09

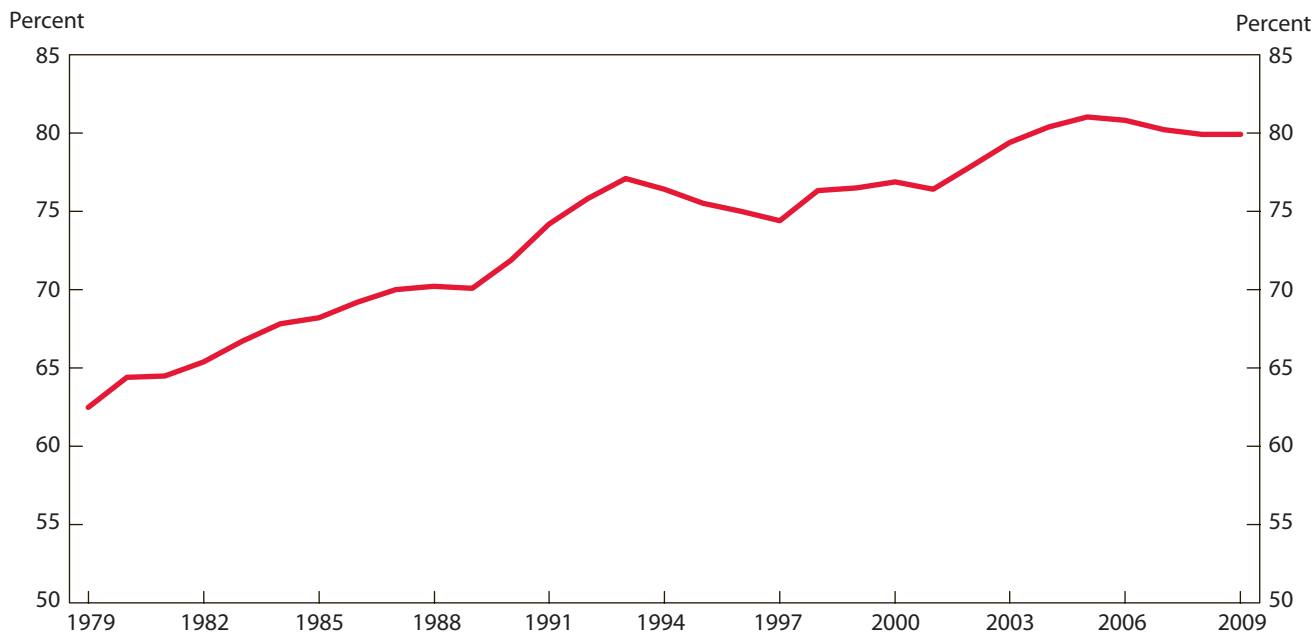
Characteristic	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008–09
Total, 16 years and older	\$722	\$739	2.4
CPI-U (1982–84 = 100)	215.3	214.5	-.4
Men	\$798	\$819	2.6
Women	638	657	3.0
White	742	757	2.0
Men	825	845	2.4
Women	654	669	2.3
Black or African American	589	601	2.0
Men	620	621	.2
Women	554	582	5.1
Asian	861	880	2.2
Men	966	952	-1.4
Women	753	779	3.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	529	541	2.3
Men	559	569	1.8
Women	501	509	1.6
Total, 25 years and older	761	774	1.7
Less than a high school diploma	453	454	.2
High school diploma, no college	618	626	1.3
Some college or associate's degree	722	726	.6
Bachelor's degree or higher, total	1,115	1,137	2.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Consumer Price Index.

Regardless of disability status, only a small minority of people not in the labor force wanted a job at the time of the survey; 11.0 percent of non-participants without a disability and 4.9 percent of those with a disability wanted a job. People with a disability were less likely than those without a disability to be classified as persons marginally attached to the labor force or as discouraged workers.

Both foreign- and native-born people were adversely affected by poor labor market conditions. In the fourth quarter of 2009, foreign-born workers made up 15.7 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force age 16 and over. The foreign born are people who reside in the United States but who were born outside the country or one of its outlying areas to parents who were not U.S. citizens. The foreign born include legally admitted immigrants, refugees, and temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, as

Chart 9. Women's median usual weekly earnings as a percent of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 1979–2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 7. Employment status of persons 18 years and older, by veterans status, period of service, and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Veterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	12,413	11,856	-557	11,247	10,741	-506	1,166	1,114	-52
Participation rate	55.4	53.8	-1.6	54.4	53.0	-1.4	66.9	63.1	-3.8
Employed	11,715	10,878	-837	10,624	9,850	-774	1,091	1,028	-63
Employment-population ratio	52.3	49.4	-2.9	51.4	48.6	-2.8	62.6	58.3	-4.3
Unemployed	698	978	280	623	892	269	75	86	11
Unemployment rate	5.6	8.2	2.6	5.5	8.3	2.8	6.4	7.7	1.3
Gulf war era II veterans									
Civilian labor force	1,525	1,709	184	1,279	1,453	174	246	257	11
Participation rate	85.8	83.1	-2.7	87.4	84.9	-2.5	78.2	74.1	-4.1
Employed	1,410	1,544	134	1,180	1,311	131	231	233	2
Employment-population ratio	79.3	75.1	-4.2	80.6	76.6	-4.0	73.4	67.3	-6.1
Unemployed	115	165	50	100	142	42	15	23	8
Unemployment rate	7.5	9.7	2.2	7.8	9.7	1.9	6.1	9.1	3.0
Gulf war era I veterans									
Civilian labor force	2,563	2,530	-33	2,226	2,162	-64	337	368	31
Participation rate	87.9	87.1	-0.8	89.8	88.7	-1.1	77.0	78.7	1.7
Employed	2,427	2,367	-60	2,119	2,026	-93	308	342	34
Employment-population ratio	83.2	81.5	-1.7	85.5	83.1	-2.4	70.4	73.0	2.6
Unemployed	136	163	27	107	136	29	29	27	-2
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.4	1.1	4.8	6.3	1.5	8.6	7.2	-1.4
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans									
Civilian labor force	4,634	4,144	-490	4,487	4,010	-477	148	133	-15
Participation rate	39.5	37.0	-2.5	39.6	37.0	-2.6	38.5	35.8	-2.7
Employed	4,409	3,798	-611	4,271	3,676	-595	138	123	-15
Employment-population ratio	37.6	33.9	-3.7	37.6	33.9	-3.7	36.0	32.9	-3.1
Unemployed	226	345	119	216	335	119	10	11	1
Unemployment rate	4.9	8.3	3.4	4.8	8.3	3.5	6.5	8.0	1.5
Veterans of other service periods									
Civilian labor force	3,691	3,473	-218	3,255	3,117	-138	436	356	-80
Participation rate	61.5	59.1	-2.4	60.4	58.8	-1.6	71.8	61.7	-10.1
Employed	3,469	3,168	-301	3,055	2,838	-217	414	331	-83
Employment-population ratio	57.8	53.9	-3.9	56.7	53.6	-3.1	68.3	57.3	-11.0
Unemployed	221	305	84	200	279	79	21	26	5
Unemployment rate	6.0	8.8	2.8	6.1	9.0	2.9	4.9	7.2	2.3
Nonveterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	139,915	139,509	-406	70,115	69,886	-229	69,800	69,623	-177
Participation rate	68.9	67.8	-1.1	79.4	77.8	-1.6	60.8	60.1	-0.7
Employed	130,971	126,470	-4,501	65,116	62,423	-2,693	65,854	64,046	-1,808
Employment-population ratio	64.5	61.5	-3.0	73.7	69.5	-4.2	57.4	55.2	-2.2
Unemployed	8,944	13,039	4,095	4,999	7,463	2,464	3,945	5,577	1,632
Unemployment rate	6.4	9.3	2.9	7.1	10.7	3.6	5.7	8.0	2.3

See note at end of table.

Table 7. Continued—Employment status of persons 18 years and older, by veterans status, period of service, and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001–present), Gulf War era I (August 1990–August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975), Korean War (July 1950–January 1955), World War II (December 1941–December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 8. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by sex, age, and disability status, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	6,234	5,830	-404	148,427	147,459	-968
Participation rate	23.1	21.6	-1.5	71.4	70.3	-1.1
Employed	5,518	4,967	-551	138,983	133,757	-5,226
Employment-population ratio	20.4	18.4	-2.0	66.9	63.8	-3.1
Unemployed	717	863	146	9,444	13,702	4,258
Unemployment rate	11.5	14.8	3.3	6.4	9.3	2.9
Men, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,884	2,637	-247	76,030	75,222	-808
Participation rate	38.8	36.4	-2.4	84.4	82.8	-1.6
Employed	2,518	2,205	-313	70,661	67,250	-3,411
Employment-population ratio	33.9	30.4	-3.5	78.5	74.1	-4.4
Unemployed	366	432	66	5,369	7,972	2,603
Unemployment rate	12.7	16.4	3.7	7.1	10.6	3.5
Women, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,464	2,352	-113	66,853	66,379	-474
Participation rate	32.4	31.0	-1.4	72.5	71.5	-1.0
Employed	2,162	2,003	-159	63,027	61,000	-2,027
Employment-population ratio	28.5	26.4	-2.1	68.3	65.7	-2.6
Unemployed	302	349	47	3,827	5,379	1,552
Unemployment rate	12.3	14.8	2.5	5.7	8.1	2.4
Both sexes, 65 years and older						
Civilian labor force	886	840	-46	5,544	5,858	314
Participation rate	7.4	6.9	-0.5	21.7	22.4	.7
Employed	838	759	-79	5,295	5,507	212
Employment-population ratio	7.0	6.2	-0.8	20.7	21.1	.4
Unemployed	48	81	33	249	351	102
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.7	4.3	4.5	6.0	1.5

NOTE: A person with a disability has at least one of the following conditions: deafness or serious difficulty hearing; blindness or serious difficulty seeing, even with glasses; serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; difficulty dressing or bathing; or difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

well as undocumented immigrants. In the fourth quarter of 2009, 67.7 percent of the foreign born, or 24.2 million, were in the labor force, the same proportion as a year earlier. By comparison, the labor force participation rate of native-born workers fell by 1.3 percentage points, over the year, to 64.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. (See table 9.)

Reflecting sharp declines in employment during 2009, the employment-population ratio for foreign-born workers fell by 2.3 percentage points, from 63.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 to 60.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.¹⁵ Over the same period, the employment-population ratio for the native born fell by 3.0 percentage points, from 61.2 percent to 58.2 percent.

The unemployment rate for the foreign born, 6.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008, rose by 3.3 percentage points, reaching 10.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. Over the same period, the rate for the native born rose by 2.8 percentage points, to 9.4 percent. From the

fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009, the unemployment rate for foreign-born men rose from 6.8 percent to 10.5 percent, while the rate for foreign-born women increased from 6.5 percent to 9.3 percent.

CPS DATA INDICATE THAT THE LABOR MARKET remained weak in 2009, as the economy struggled to recover from the recession that began in December 2007. Unemployment rates for nearly all major worker groups jumped in the beginning of the year, but the increases moderated after the second quarter of 2009. Employment declined for all major worker groups during 2009, with men accounting for a much larger proportion of the decline than women. The employment-population ratio dropped sharply over the year, and labor force participation declined. In addition, there was a large increase in unemployment due to job loss, and the share of unemployment accounted for by the long-term jobless was the

Table 9. Employment status of the foreign- and native-born populations by sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Foreign born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force	23,965	24,157	192	14,328	14,292	-36	9,637	9,864	227
Participation rate	67.7	67.7	.0	80.6	79.7	-.9	54.7	55.5	.8
Employed	22,365	21,746	-619	13,352	12,799	-553	9,013	8,947	-66
Employment-population ratio	63.2	60.9	-2.3	75.1	71.4	-3.7	51.2	50.4	-.8
Unemployed	1,600	2,411	811	976	1,494	518	624	918	294
Unemployment rate	6.7	10.0	3.3	6.8	10.5	3.7	6.5	9.3	2.8
Native born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force	130,696	129,312	-1,384	68,143	67,267	-876	62,553	61,865	-688
Participation rate	65.5	64.2	-1.3	71.1	69.6	-1.5	60.4	59.3	-1.1
Employed	122,135	116,979	-5,156	63,203	60,110	-3,093	58,932	56,869	-2,063
Employment-population ratio	61.2	58.2	-3.0	65.9	62.2	-3.7	56.9	54.5	-2.4
Unemployed	8,561	12,153	3,592	4,940	7,157	2,217	3,621	4,997	1,376
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.4	2.8	7.2	10.6	3.4	5.8	8.1	2.3

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents who both were not U.S. citizens. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad

of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

largest on record. The number of people employed part time for economic reasons also continued to grow in 2009, although the pace of the increase slowed as the year pro-

gressed. Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers rose slightly in 2009, while the rate of inflation edged down. □

Notes

¹ The NBER, the generally recognized arbiter of recessions in the United States, has designated December 2007 as the beginning of the most recent recession. The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the most recent recession.

² The data in this article are based on information collected in the CPS, which is a survey of about 60,000 households nationwide; the CPS is sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. (For more information about the CPS, see the box on page 5.) Although the CPS is a monthly survey, the data analyzed throughout this article are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. All over-the-year changes—unless otherwise noted—are comparisons of fourth-quarter data from 2008 with those from 2009.

³ The labor force participation rate is the civilian labor force as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. The labor force is the sum of the employed and unemployed. (A person cannot be considered “unemployed” if he or she is not in the labor force.)

⁴ For additional analysis of the impact of recessions on various demographic groups, see Kristie M. Engemann and Howard J. Wall, “The Effects of Recessions Across Demographic Groups,” Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, January/February 2010, pp. 1–26; on the Internet at <http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/10/01/Engemann.pdf> (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

⁵ For more information on teen school enrollment and employment, see Teresa L. Morisi’s forthcoming article in the *Monthly Labor Review*. See also Teresa L. Morisi, “Youth enrollment and employment during the school year,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 51–63; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art3full.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010). In a recent study, Christopher L. Smith finds evidence that the recent increase in immigration of lower skilled people has had a greater impact on native youth employment than on the employment of native adults. See Christopher L. Smith, “The Impact of Low-Skilled Immigration on the Youth Labor Market,” *Finance and Economics Discussion Series*, 2010–03, (Federal Reserve Board, December 2009); on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/feds/2010/201003/201003pap.pdf (visited Feb. 19, 2010). Another study, whose findings stand in contrast to those of Smith, estimates the effects of immigration on the productivity, the capital intensity, and the skill bias of U.S. State economies. The author finds that immigrants do not crowd out natives with regard to employment. Moreover, the author finds that immigrants increased total factor productivity and decreased capital intensity and the skill bias of production technologies. See Giovanni Peri, *The Effect of Immigration on Productivity: Evidence from US States*, Working Paper 15507 (National Bureau of Economic Research, November 2009).

⁶ For additional analysis of recent trends in the labor force status of older workers, see Emy Sok, “Record unemployment among older workers does not keep them out of the job market,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–04 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils81.pdf (visited Mar. 31, 2010).

⁷ A recent study examined the labor market experiences of white male college graduates who entered the labor market during a recession. The author found that the labor market consequences of graduating college during an economic downturn were large, negative, and persistent. See Lisa B. Kahn, “The Long-Term Labor Market Consequences of Graduating College in a Bad Economy,” *Labour Economics*, forthcoming.

⁸ Duration of joblessness is the length of time (through the current reference week) that people classified as unemployed have been looking for work. This measure refers to the current spell of unemployment rather than to the duration of a completed spell.

⁹ For more information on labor force flows, including analysis of recent data, see Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg, “Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 3–18; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/04/art1full.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹⁰ For additional information on people working part time for economic reasons, see Emy Sok, “Involuntary part-time work on the rise,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 08–08 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2008); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹¹ For additional analysis of marginally attached and discouraged workers, see Sharon Cohany, “Ranks of Discouraged Workers and Others Marginally Attached to the Labor Force Rise During Recession,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 09–04 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2009); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils74.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹² For further information on the measures of labor underutilization, see Steven E. Haugen, “Measures of Labor Underutilization from the Current Population Survey,” Working Paper 424 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2009); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec090020.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹³ Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one.

¹⁴ For more information about the CPS data on people with a disability, see “Frequently asked questions about disability data” on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹⁵ In a recent report, Pia M. Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny analyze labor market data on the foreign and native born over the 1994–2009 period. The authors find that economic outcomes of the foreign born in the short run are more strongly tied to the business cycle than those of their native-born counterparts. See Pia M. Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny, *Tied to the Business Cycle: How Immigrants Fare in Good and Bad Economic Times* (Washington, DC, Migration Policy Institute, November 2009); on the Internet at www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/orrenius-Nov09.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

Payroll employment in 2009: job losses continue

Employment declined by 4.7 million in 2009, the largest calendar-year job loss in the history of the series (since 1939); although payrolls declined sharply at the beginning of the year, job losses moderated thereafter

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Ten months into the recession that began in December 2007, job losses accelerated, breaking from the trends of the previous two recessions, in early 1990 and early 2000.¹ With the worsening crisis in the financial sector in late 2008, employees in most industries felt the impact. Payroll employment losses accelerated, and the largest 1-month job loss (779,000) of the recession occurred in January 2009. Employment declines moderated throughout the rest of the year. (See chart 1.) In 2009, nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey,² declined by 4.7 million, to 130 million. Construction and manufacturing shed the most jobs during the year, while health services continued to add employees to payrolls.

As total nonfarm employment losses moderated in the second half of the year, other economic indicators also suggested an improvement in the general health of the U.S. economy. (See tables 1–3.) The gross domestic product (GDP) posted growth in the third and fourth quarters, after the previous four quarters saw losses. Corporate profits also grew in the third and fourth quarters, and the composite index of economic indicators gradually improved throughout the year. In the labor market,

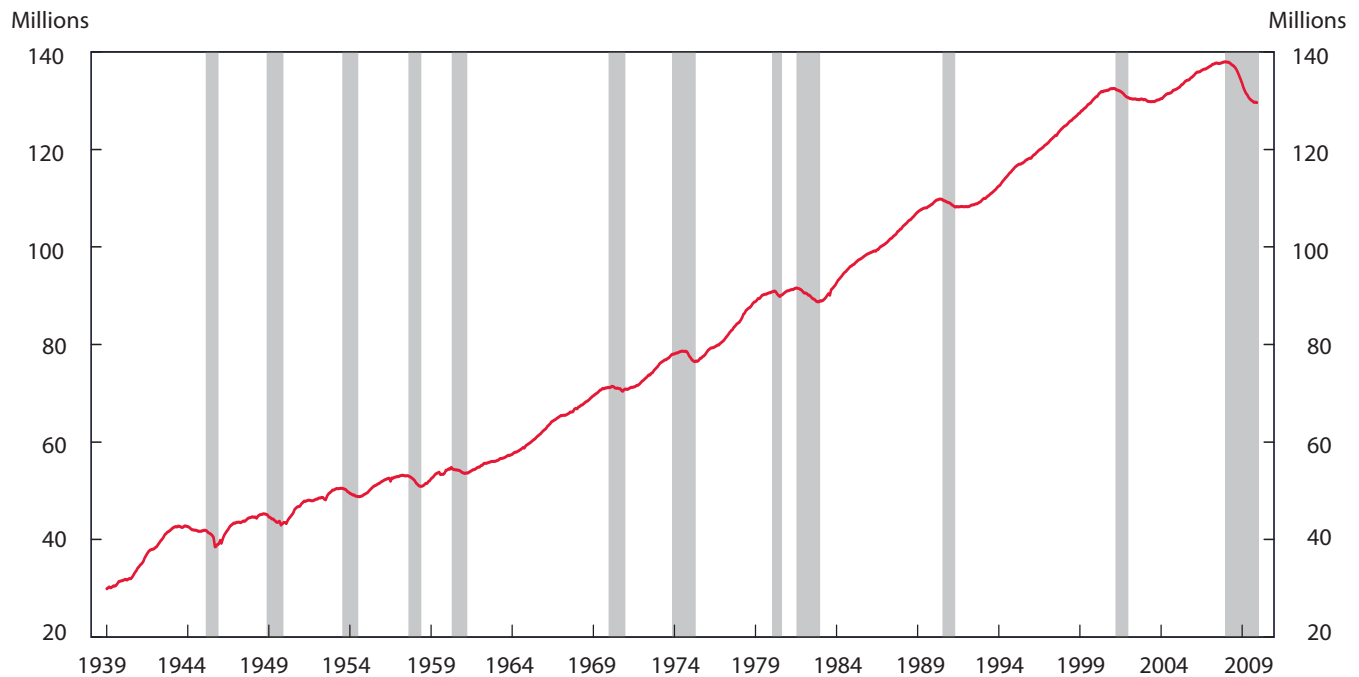
temporary help services not only saw job losses moderate, but also began to add jobs in the last few months of the year. Firms often purchase such services before hiring permanent labor. Some firms also may increase the worktime of their employees before adding new hires. Thus, in manufacturing, average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory employees improved by 1.1 hours per week between March and December of 2009.

Nonfarm jobs

The U.S. economy lost 4.7 million nonfarm jobs in 2009. (See chart 2.) In absolute terms, no other calendar year in the history of the CES survey has seen as many jobs lost. In relative terms, 3.5 percent of payroll jobs were lost over the year, the greatest rate of decline since 1945, when nonfarm businesses cut 6.6 percent of payroll jobs.

The largest monthly losses occurred at the beginning of the year, marking the start of a divergence from the job loss trend set by the previous two recessions. (See chart 3.) Employment declined by 753,000, on average, during each of the first 3 months of the year. Between April and June, however, average job losses slowed to 478,000 per month. The last 6 months of 2009 showed more signs of

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Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted 1939–2009

NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

moderation in job losses. The third quarter saw an average decline of 260,000 jobs per month and was followed by an average monthly decline of 90,000 in the fourth quarter.

Early in the year, the losses were widespread. The diffusion index over a 1-month span for total private employment reached 16.5 in March 2009, indicating that only about 16.5 percent of industries were adding payroll jobs, while about 83.5 percent were cutting jobs. The index had risen to 39.6 in December.

Total private average weekly hours for all employees fell 0.4 hour over the year, to 33.8 hours. Declines occurred during the first half of the year, and then weekly hours varied by only 0.1 hour from the average of 33.8 hours. Average weekly hours remained 0.9 hour lower in 2009 than when the recession began. The index of total private aggregate weekly hours³ declined by 5.3 percent over the year and has fallen by 9.7 percent since reaching a peak in December 2007.

In 2009, total private average hourly earnings of all employees increased by 42 cents, to \$22.38. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 1.9 percent while the index of total private aggregate weekly payrolls declined by 3.5

percent.⁴ Aggregate weekly payrolls had fallen by 6.0 percent between a high in March 2008 and a low in October 2009; since then, the index has increased by 0.4 percent.

Loss leaders

Manufacturing and construction together accounted for 48.0 percent of all jobs lost in 2009. U.S. manufacturing employment fell by 1.3 million, to 11.5 million, reflecting the largest calendar-year job loss since 2001 and the lowest employment level since 1941. (See chart 4.) The greatest monthly job loss occurred in January, when 279,000 jobs were lost. Job losses averaged 173,000 during the first 6 months of the year and then moderated in the second half, to an average monthly decline of 41,000.

Job losses in manufacturing were widespread during the year. The diffusion index over a 1-month span was just 4.9 in January, indicating that nearly all manufacturing industries were cutting jobs. The index rose to 41.5 almost a year later, in December, indicating that hiring had started to occur in about 42 percent of all manufacturing industries. Fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, and machinery registered the largest annual

Table 1. Economic indicators, 2007–09

Indicator	2007				2008				2009			
	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV
Total nonfarm employment (average monthly change, by quarter, thousands).....	179.00	98.70	-13.00	94.70	-31.00	-191.00	-334.00	-651.70	-752.70	-477.70	-260.00	-89.67
Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls, all employees.....	98.23	100.07	100.47	101.20	101.73	102.30	102.07	101.00	99.03	97.20	96.70	96.80
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours, all employees.....	99.60	100.37	100.00	100.17	100.03	99.70	98.47	96.67	94.20	92.07	91.10	90.77
Average weekly hours in manufacturing.	40.0	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.1	39.6	39.4	38.9	38.7	39.0	39.4
Unemployment rate (CPS).....	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0
Producer Price Index for Finished Goods (1982 = 100).....	162.63	166.20	166.83	170.63	174.30	178.93	182.53	173.00	170.57	171.63	173.00	175.97
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1982-84 = 100)....	204.31	206.67	207.94	210.42	212.82	215.56	218.91	213.70	212.49	213.47	215.42	216.81
Gross domestic product (percent).....	1.2	3.2	3.6	2.1	-.7	1.5	-2.7	-5.4	-6.4	-.7	2.2	5.6
Corporate profits (billions of dollars).....	1,535.4	1,594.9	1,537.1	1,499.4	1,459.7	1,403.7	1,454.6	1,123.6	1,182.7	1,226.5	1,358.9	1,467.6

job losses: 190,000, 185,000, and 178,000, respectively. Within transportation equipment, motor vehicles and parts lost an average of 25,000 jobs per month during the first half of 2009, but then experienced little net change during the second half. Although most industries in manufacturing still posted job losses in the second half of 2009, the overall rate of job loss slowed. The Institute for Supply Management's index of national manufacturing showed a similar moderation, rising to 55.2 in October, the highest level since April 2006.⁵

Over the year, employment in construction fell by 1 million, to 5.7 million, the largest absolute calendar-year job loss in the history of the series and the lowest employment level since 1997. (See chart 5.) The loss repre-

sented a 15-percent decline in employment, the largest calendar-year percent decline since 1950. In 2008, the majority of employment losses in the industry were in residential construction, with the rate of losses in nonresidential construction gradually increasing throughout the year. In contrast, the majority of job losses in 2009 were in nonresidential construction, with residential employment accounting for only one-third of the annual job loss in construction. Housing indicators set record lows in 2008 and continued to do so in 2009. Sales of new homes fell to a record low in January 2009, and housing starts decreased to a record low in April. However, during the fourth quarter, both indicators returned to about the levels reported in late 2008.

Payroll Employment in 2009

Table 2. Economic indicators, monthly, 2009

Indicator	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Leading index.....	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.9	100.2	101.0	102.1	102.5	103.7	104.2	105.8	107.1
Coincident index.....	102.5	101.9	101.2	100.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9
Consumer confidence...	37.4	25.3	26.9	40.8	54.8	49.3	47.4	54.5	53.4	48.7	50.6	52.9
Retail sales (millions of dollars).....	302,263	304,018	301,057	300,117	301,595	304,728	304,450	312,879	305,865	309,821	316,424	315,927
Initial unemployment claims (thousands).....	585	631	644	645	636	608	559	580	550	531	501	480
Personal income (trillions).....	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Industrial production (2002 = 100).....	99.9	98.7	96.4	95.7	93.7	92.9	96.3	97.4	98.4	98.2	99.2	99.3
Sales of new homes (millions).....	.329	.354	.332	.345	.371	.399	.419	.408	.391	.400	.362	.345
Sales of existing homes (millions).....	4.49	4.71	4.55	4.66	4.72	4.89	5.24	5.09	5.54	6.09	6.54	5.44

Table 3. Housing and finance, monthly, 2009

Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Real estate over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted (thousands).....	-11.8	-11.3	-9.7	-10.3	-8.0	-7.8	-1.5	-1.9	4.7	-3.7	1.8	-2.1
Mortgage rate, average 30-year loan.....	5.89	5.79	5.62	5.47	5.46	5.91	5.66	5.73	5.54	5.42	5.35	5.29
Mortgage loan application for refinancing (March 1990 = 100).....	6,492	4,473	4,498	6,541	4,794	1,998	2,090	1,983	2,455	2,808	3,115	3,214
Mortgage loan application for purchase (March 1990 = 100).....	303	257	257	253	254	261	262	278	273	269	204	241
Sales of existing homes (millions).....	4.49	4.71	4.55	4.66	4.72	4.89	5.24	5.09	5.54	6.09	6.54	5.44

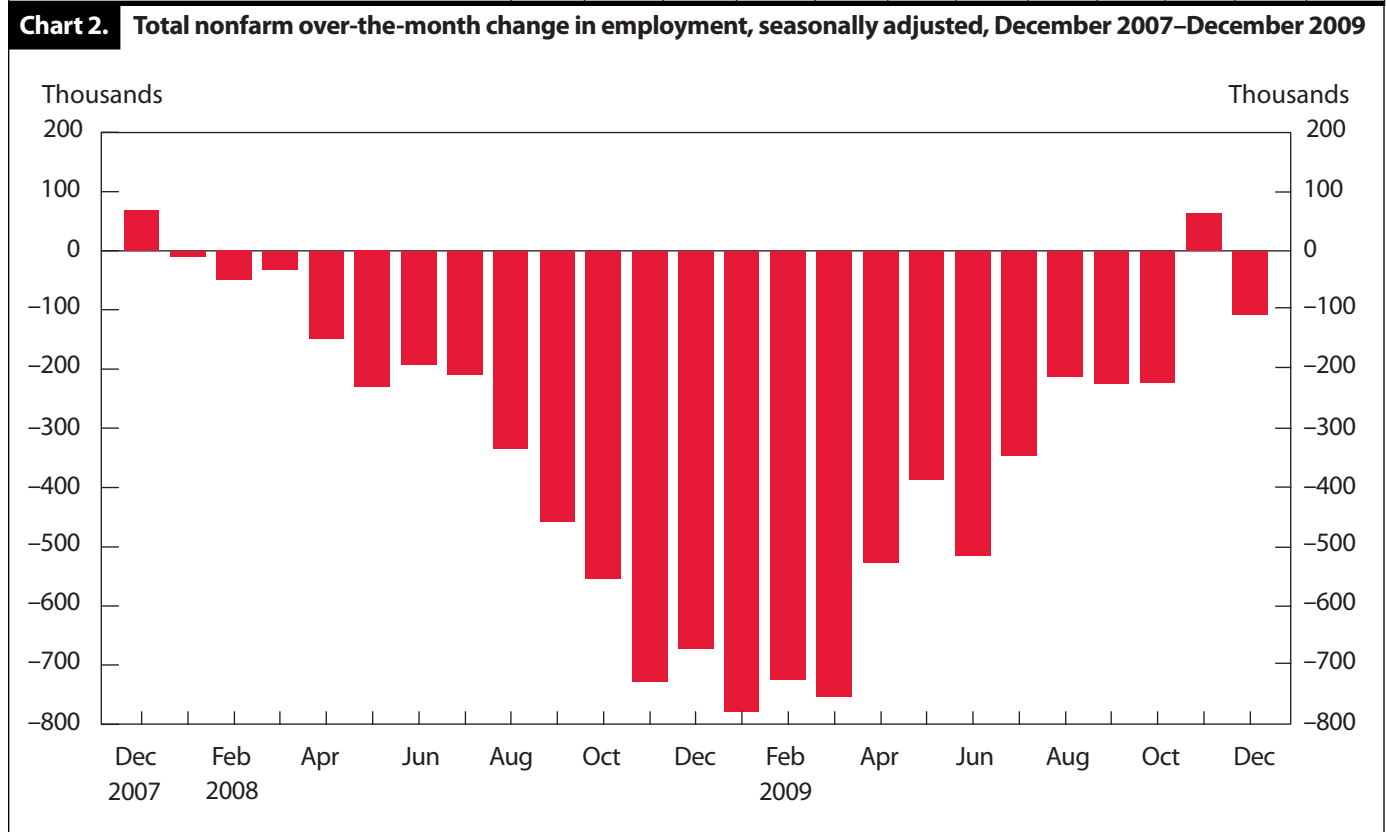


Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, indexed to start of recession, seasonally adjusted

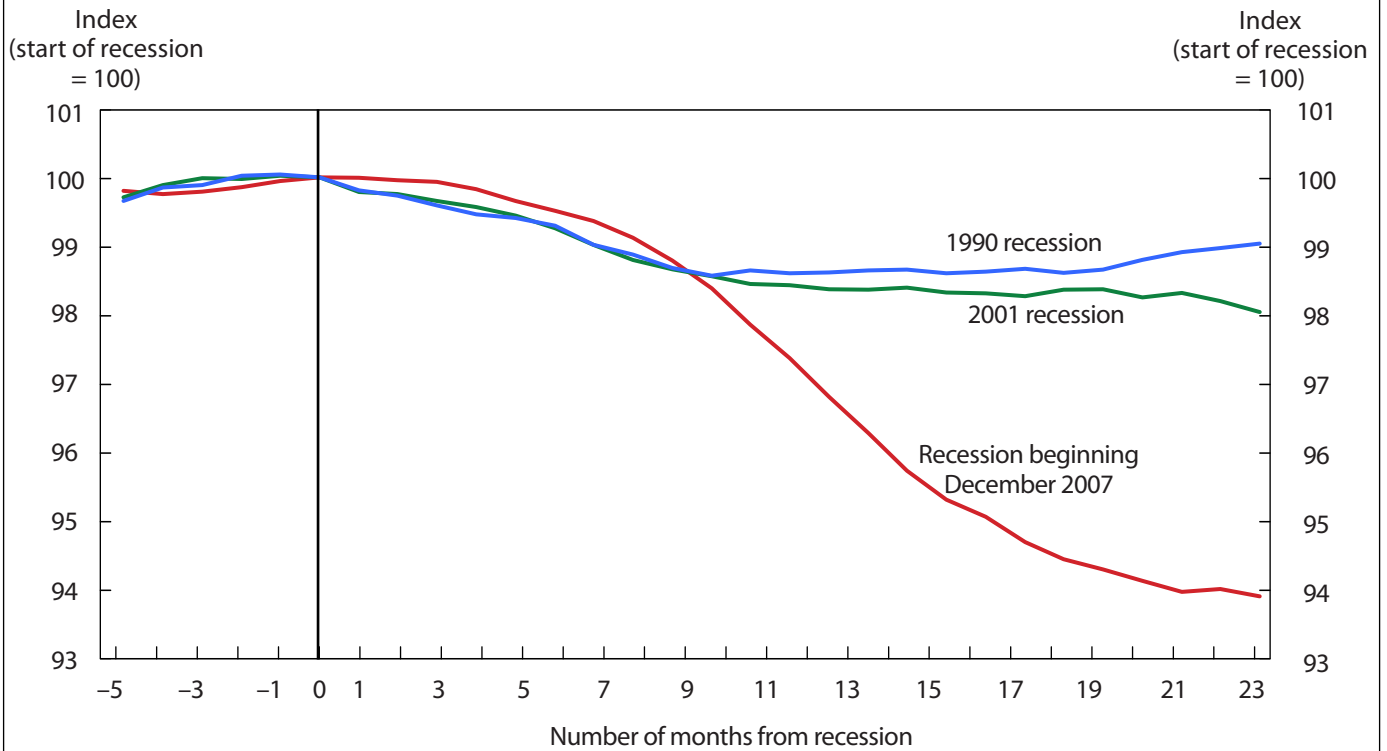


Chart 4. Manufacturing employment, seasonally adjusted, 1939–2009

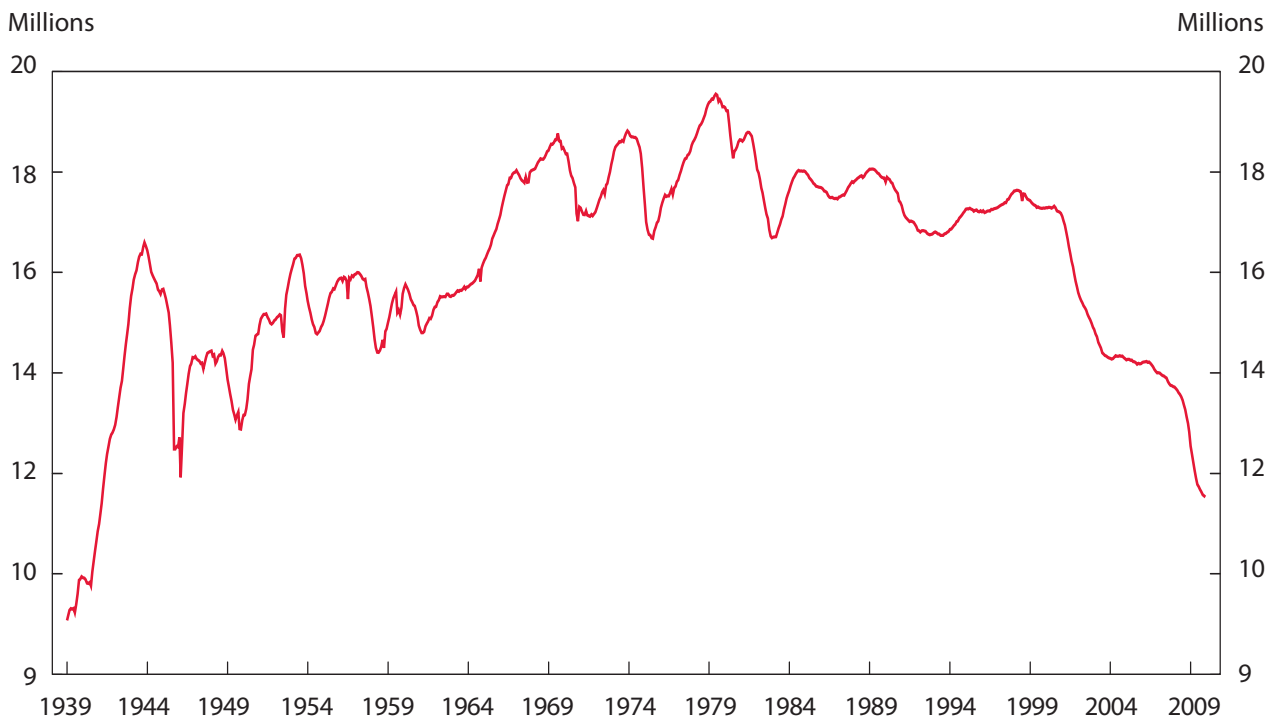
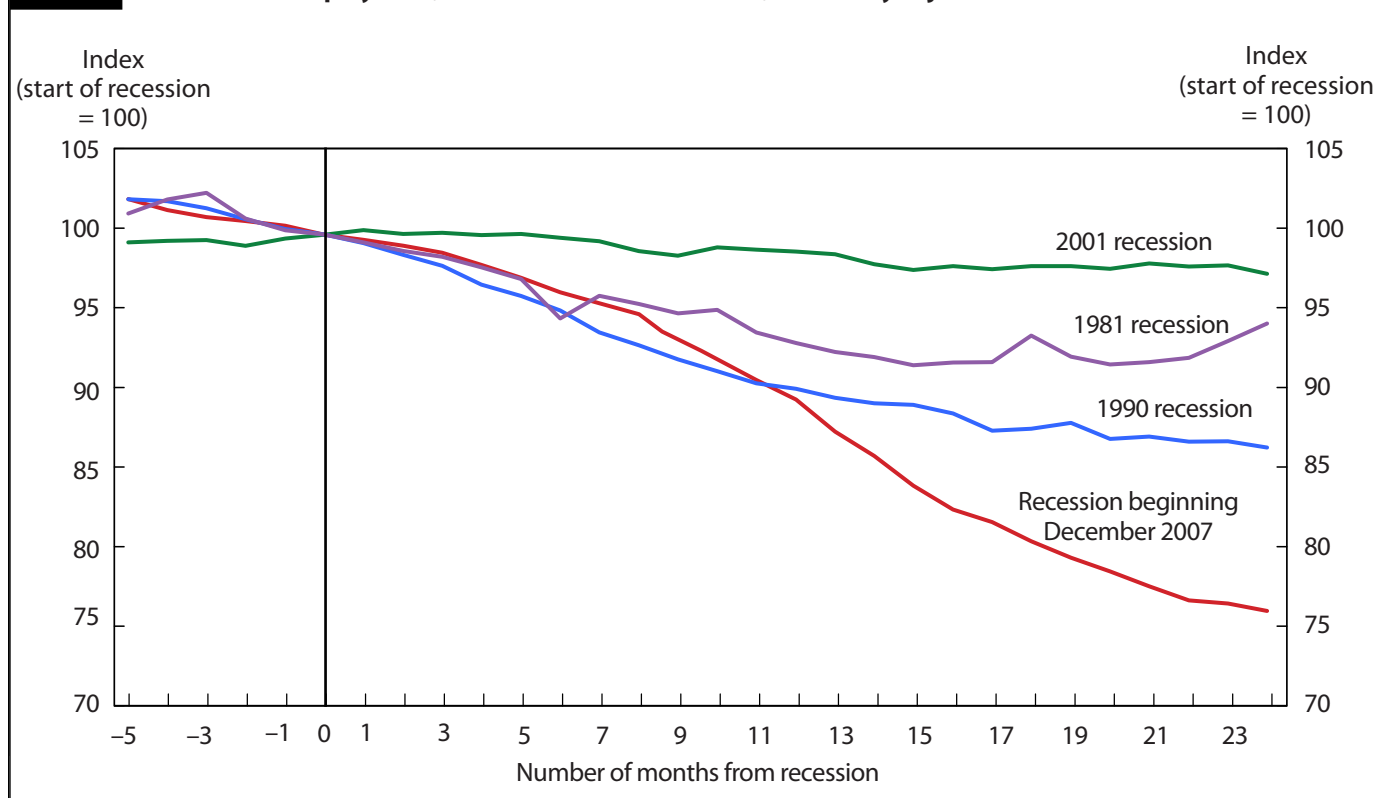


Chart 5. Construction employment, indexed to start of recession, seasonally adjusted

Construction employment fell by an average of 84,000 a month in 2009, compared with an average monthly job loss of 66,000 in 2008. The majority of job losses in 2009 occurred in the first 4 months of the year, during which monthly declines averaged 131,000. Job losses moderated in the next 8 months, and the average rate of monthly job loss slowed to less than half of its earlier pace.

The biggest gainers

In 2009, education and health services added 317,000 jobs, a 1.7-percent increase over the previous year's figure. On average, 26,000 jobs were added every month. The industry's growth was concentrated in health care. Historically, health care has exhibited growth in employment from year to year, and 2009 was no exception: the industry added 215,000 jobs; still, this relatively large growth amounted to just 67.4 percent of jobs added the previous year. The bulk of the growth in the industry was in ambulatory health care services, which added 12,000 employees, on average, every month of 2009, a figure similar to that of 2008. Nursing and residential care facilities added 51,000 employees in 2009, representing a growth

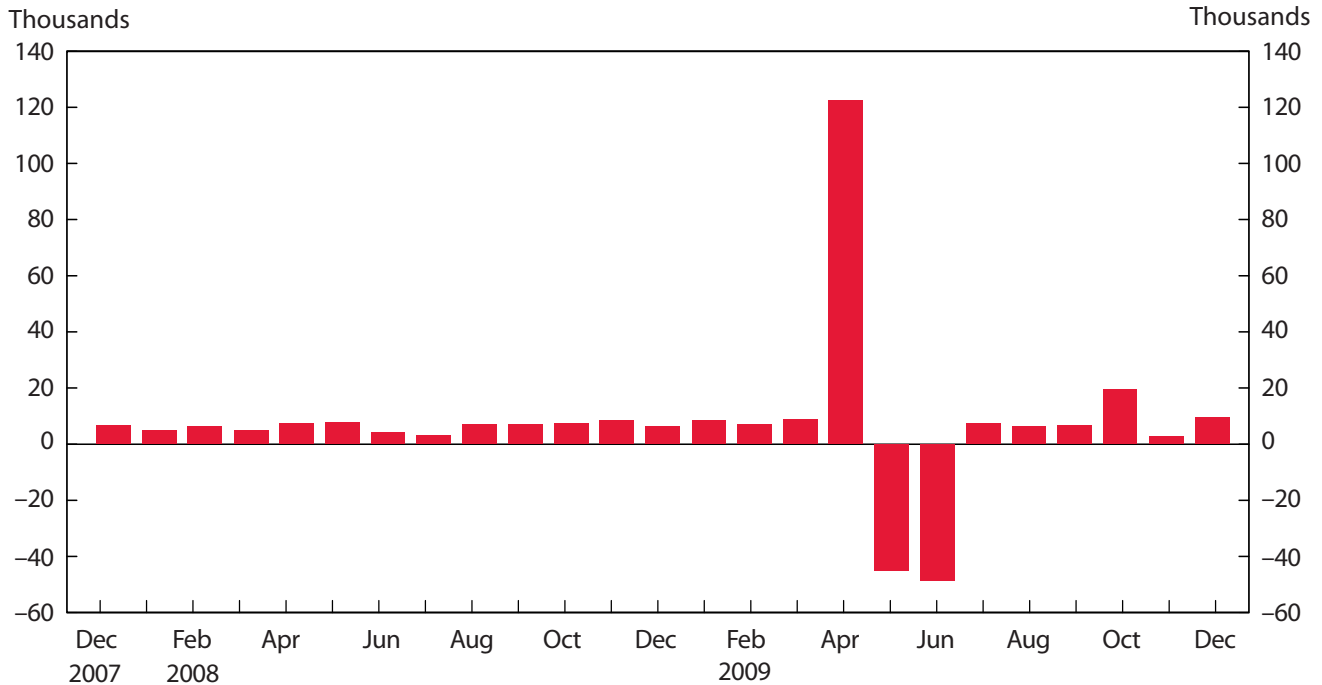
rate similar to that experienced by the industry in 2008. Hospitals showed subdued job growth, adding less than one-quarter of the jobs added in 2008.

Within government, the sector "Federal, except U.S. Postal Service" gradually added jobs in 2009, with gains totaling 108,000. (See chart 6.) This increase followed 78,000 jobs gained in 2008. In April 2009, employment increased by 125,000, a gain resulting largely from the U.S. Census Bureau's addition of temporary, intermittent workers hired for activities related to Census 2010. Over the next 2 months, 96,000 jobs were lost, chiefly from the Census Bureau's shedding most of the intermittent positions. Over the year, the Agency added a net 12,000 intermittent decennial census workers. Since the beginning of the recession, 186,000 nonpostal Federal jobs have been added.

When Wall Street meets Main Street

Employment in financial activities has declined since reaching a peak in December 2006. Job losses began to accelerate in the fourth quarter of 2008 as the financial crisis intensified.⁶ (See chart 7.) In October, the Federal Government implemented the Troubled Asset Relief

Chart 6. Federal Government, over-the-month change in employment, except U.S. Postal Service, seasonally adjusted, December 2007–December 2009



Program to bolster the U.S. financial system and forestall commercial and investment bank failures.⁷

In the first quarter of 2009, job losses in financial activities averaged 49,000 each month. Thereafter, employment declines continued, but decelerated in each of the last three quarters. Job losses averaged 9,000 during the last 3 months of the year. The industry shed 343,000 jobs over the year.

Credit intermediation and related activities accounted for nearly 30 percent of the jobs lost in the financial sector in 2009. Within financial activities, the combined subsectors “insurance carriers and related activities” and “rental and leasing services” shed 34.6 percent of employment in the sector.

Real estate also posted losses for the year (down 62,000), but the trend changed in the second half. (See table 3.) During the first two quarters, job losses averaged 10,000 per month. After June, employment changed little. Offsetting trends in the loan and real estate markets translated into moderation in real estate employment losses. Financial institutions tightened credit criteria for borrowers, while first-time home buyers received tax incentives to purchase homes.⁸ Average 30-year mortgage rates stayed consistently low throughout the year. Although the Mortgage Bankers Association’s refinance index showed

extensive drops, the number of mortgage applications for the purchase (as opposed to the refinancing) of a home stabilized after falling for 2 years. Sales of existing homes increased past 5 million in July and reached a high of 6.5 million in November.⁹ Sales had averaged 5 million for a year and a half, after surpassing 7 million in 2005 during the housing boom.

The evolving financial sector prompted a change in consumer behavior, resulting in a historically low consumer confidence index (25.3 in February 2009) and shrinking retail sales. The change in consumer behavior, combined with tighter credit, led to retailers shedding jobs in both 2008 and 2009. Retail trade lost 503,000 jobs in 2009, accounting for 41.7 percent of the jobs lost in the industry since employment peaked in December 2007. (See chart 8.) From that peak until the end of 2009, retail trade shed 1.2 million jobs, pulling employment down to its lowest level since May 1997.

In the last quarter of 2008, motor vehicle and parts dealers lost an average of 29,000 jobs each month. (See chart 9.) Losses began to moderate in 2009, when employment declined by 18,000, on average, between January and March. Losses continued to decelerate over the next 4 months, during which the Car Allowance Rebate System, or “Cash for Clunkers” program, as it was popu-

Chart 7. Financial activities over-the-quarter change, seasonally adjusted, Quarter I 2006–Quarter IV 2009

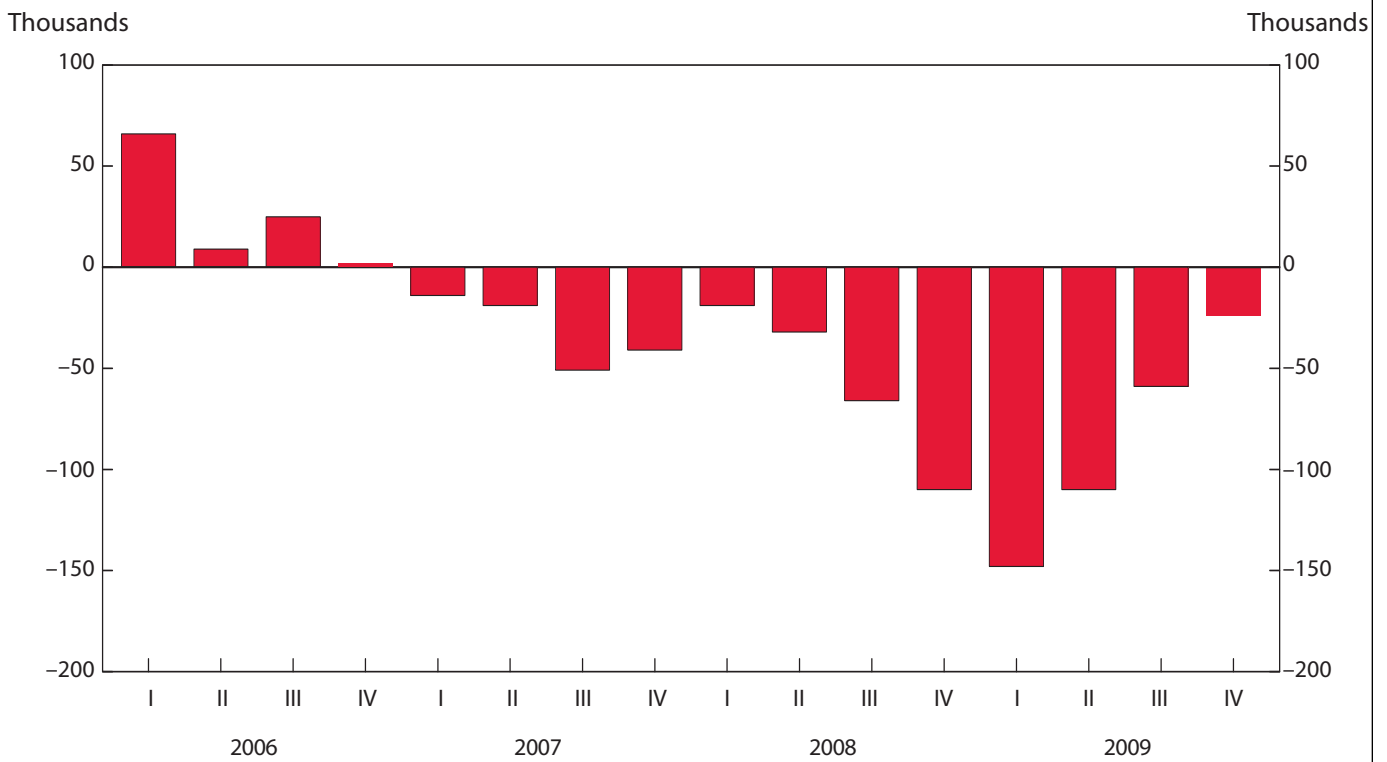
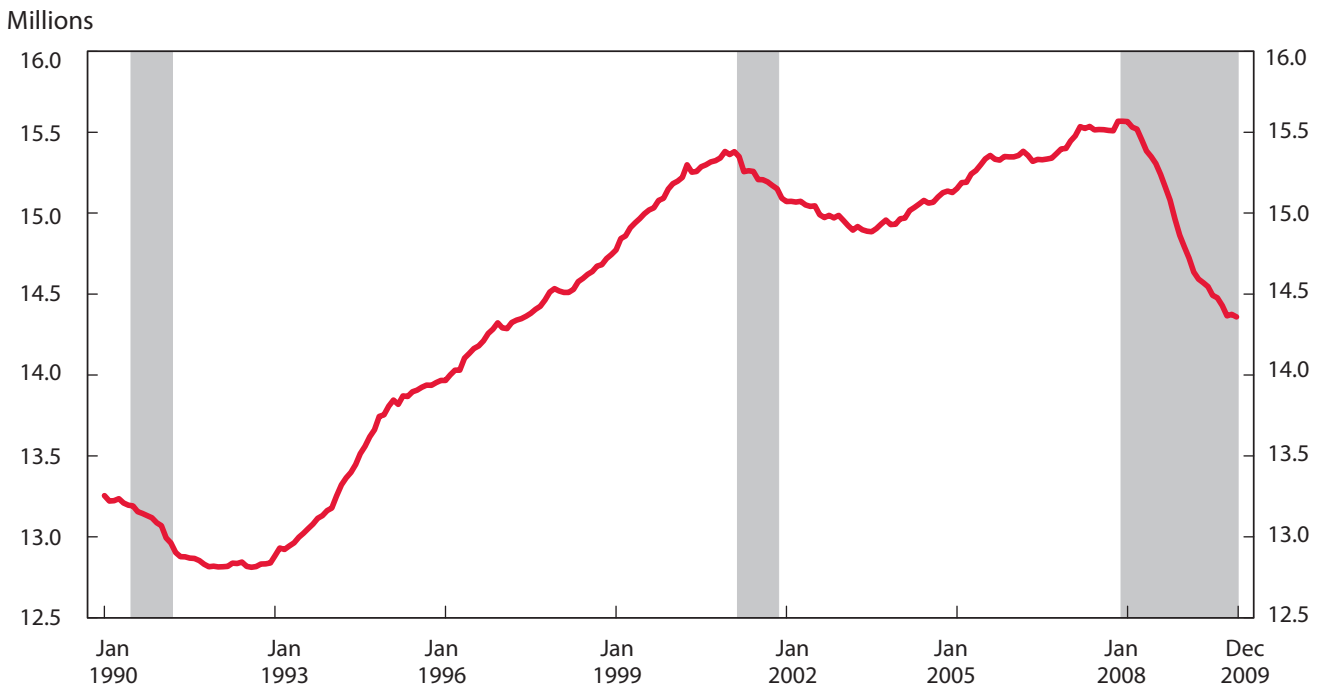


Chart 8. Retail trade employment, seasonally adjusted, January 1990–December 2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

Chart 9. Motor vehicle and parts dealers over-the-month change in employment, seasonally adjusted, January 2007–December 2009

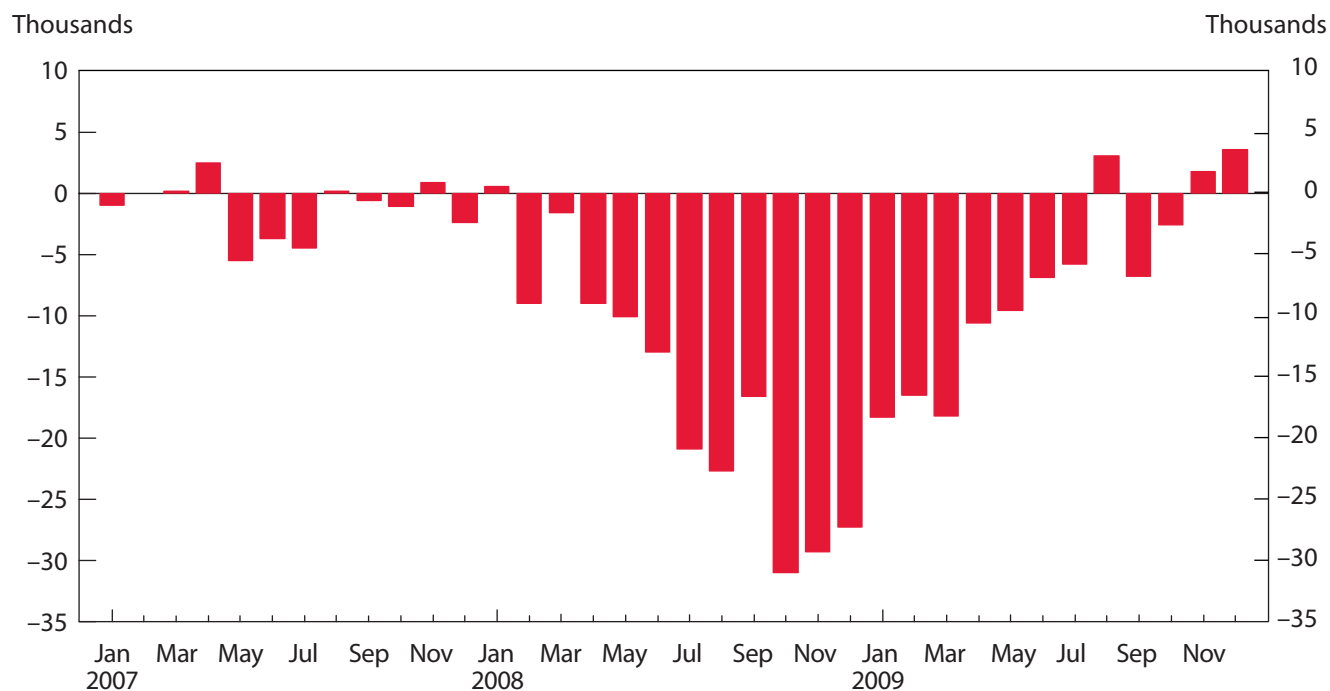


Chart 10. General merchandise stores over-the-month change in employment, seasonally adjusted, December 2007–December 2009

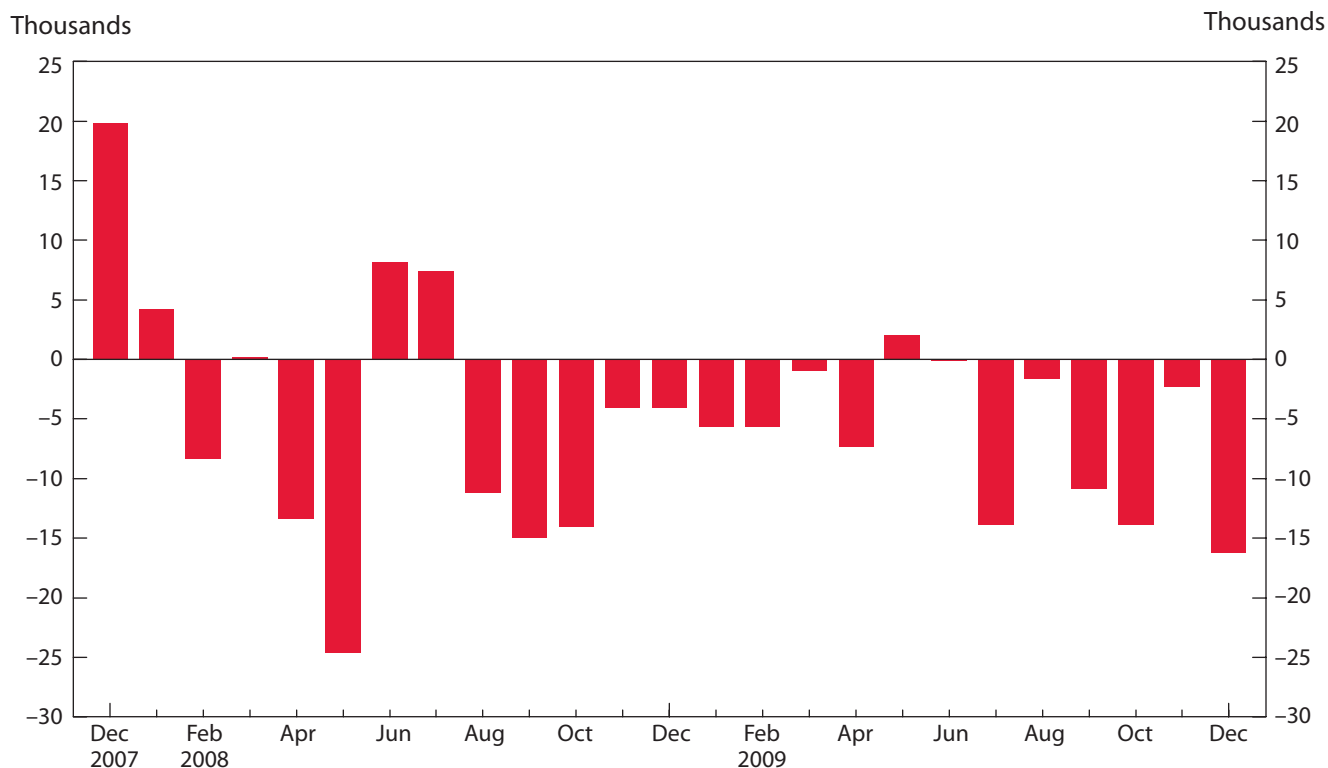
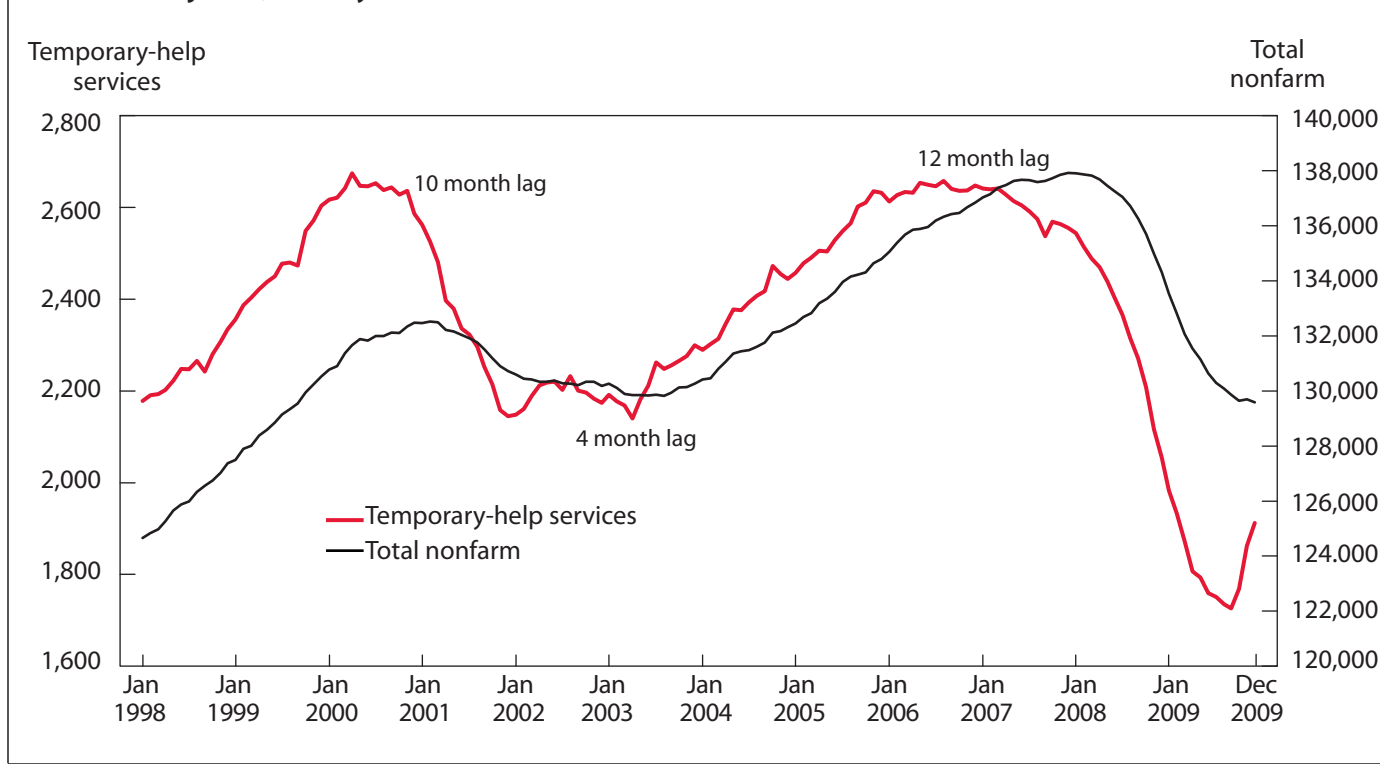


Chart 11. Temporary-help services employment and total nonfarm employment, in thousands, seasonally adjusted, January 1998–December 2009



larly known, got consumers into dealerships in July and August.¹⁰ During the months that the program was operational, car dealers' sales of U.S. light vehicles topped 2.3 million units, 500,000 more than in the 2 months prior to the program's availability.¹¹ Motor vehicles and parts dealers' employment notched up in August, followed by a decline in September, and then remained little changed during the final months of the year.

General merchandise stores, including department and discount stores, registered losses totaling 77,000 in 2009, about the same as a year earlier. (See chart 10.) Job losses continued in housing-related industries within both wholesale and retail trade. During 2009, building material and garden supply stores and wholesalers of lumber and construction supplies lost jobs at about the same rate as in 2008. Job losses decelerated in furniture and home furnishings stores and in the wholesale trade of furniture and furnishings.

Leading signals

Employment in temporary help services tends to lead trends in total nonfarm employment. In the recession of

2001, the peak and trough in temporary help services employment preceded the corresponding peak and trough in total nonfarm employment. (See chart 11.)

Temporary help services reached its highest employment level ever in April 2000, and total nonfarm employment peaked 10 months later. Temporary help employment reached a low point in April 2003, and total nonfarm employment followed 4 months later. During the current business cycle, employment in temporary help services peaked in August 2006 and total nonfarm employment peaked 16 months later. In 2009, temporary help services employment appeared to reach a trough in September 2009. When the demand for goods or services increases, employers often hire the services of a temporary help firm before they adjust their own payrolls. Total payroll employment had not begun to grow as 2009 drew to a close.

IN 2009, EMPLOYMENT LOSSES IN MOST INDUSTRIES accelerated into the first quarter, but then moderated over the course of the year. Average weekly hours leveled off for workers in the private sector, while manufacturers raised the workweek by 1.1 hours for production workers, after hours had reached a trough in March. □

Notes

¹ Recessions are identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which has not yet identified an end point for the recession that began in December 2007. (See details on the Internet at www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html (visited Mar. 12, 2010).) According to the NBER, the previous two recessions were from March 2001 to November 2001 and from July 1990 to March 1991.

² The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey is a monthly survey of about 150,000 nonfarm business and government agencies representing approximately 390,000 individual worksites. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see "Technical Notes to Establishment Survey Data Published in *Employment and Earnings*," in *Current Employment Statistics—CES (National)* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 17, 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/cestn2.htm (visited Mar. 23, 2010). CES data are presented in *Current Employment Statistics—CES (National)* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ces (visited Feb. 5, 2010). The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

³ Aggregate weekly hours are the product of employment and average weekly hours. The index is calculated by dividing this aggregate by annual-average aggregate hours for 2007.

⁴ Aggregate weekly payrolls are the product of aggregate weekly hours and average hourly earnings. The index is calculated by dividing by annual-average aggregate weekly payrolls for 2007.

⁵ Founded in 1915, the institute is the largest supply management association in the world. Its mission is to lead the supply management profession through the association's standards of excellence, research, promotional activities, and education. An index of 50 percent means that half of manufacturing establishments are growing, half shrinking. The higher the

index, the greater is the percentage of establishments that are growing. (For more information, visit the institute's Web site, on the Internet at www.ism.ws (visited Mar. 12, 2010).)

⁶ Michael Bordo, "An Historical Perspective on the Crisis of 2007–08: Remarks prepared for the Central Bank of Chile Twelfth Annual Conference on Financial Stability, Monetary Policy and Central Banking" (Rutgers University and NBER, no date), on the Internet at econometrics.nd.edu/directory/pries_michael/documents/An_Historical_perspective1.pdf (visited Dec. 22, 2009).

⁷ Judith Burns, "SEC Plans Close Scrutiny of Bank Reports," *The Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 21, 2008, on the Internet at online.wsj.com/article/SB122460971674154695.html (visited Jan. 29, 2010).

⁸ See Jeff Bater, "Home-Builder Index Edge Higher; First Rise in Five Months," *The Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 17, 2009, on the Internet at online.wsj.com/article/SB123489382498101527.html (visited Jan. 29, 2010); and Damian Paletta and David Enrich, "Banks Told: Lend More, Save More," *The Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 26, 2008, on the Internet at online.wsj.com/article/SB123024352610834057.html (visited Jan. 29, 2010).

⁹ Visit the National Association of Realtors' Web site, on the Internet at www.realtor.org (visited Mar. 12, 2010).

¹⁰ Jeff Bater, "Consumer Spending Rises Thanks to 'Cash for Clunkers' Boost," *The Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 29, 2009, on the Internet at online.wsj.com/article/SB125146105734166437.html (visited Jan. 29, 2010).

¹¹ "Auto and Truck Seasonal Adjustment" (Bureau of Economic Analysis, Mar. 3, 2010), table 6, on the Internet at www.bea.gov/national/xls/gap_hist.xls (visited Mar. 17, 2010).

New all-employee hours and earnings from the CES survey

Angie Clinton, John Coughlan, and Brian Dahlin

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, also known as the establishment survey, has long been regarded as a primary source of average hourly earnings and hours paid for private-sector workers in the United States. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) first produced estimates of hours and earnings for production workers in 1909. The early data focused on earnings in manufacturing industries, but hours and employment data also were produced.

By 1947, industry coverage for hours and earnings was expanded to include all goods-producing industries; however, it remained impossible to compute estimates for the entire private nonagricultural economy. In 1964, collection was expanded to include hours and earnings data for nonsupervisory workers in private service-providing industries; then, in 1967, BLS began publishing hours and earnings data for all nonagricultural industries in the private sector. While the scope of the data on production and nonsupervisory employees has grown to cover more industries, the data still represent only about 80 percent of workers in the private sector. (See table 1.)

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The BLS has now expanded payroll and hours measures derived from the Current Employment Statistics survey to cover all employees of private nonfarm establishments for the Nation, each State, and more than 400 metropolitan areas. National estimates of hours and earnings for all employees were first published as experimental series in March 2007, and these series became official CES estimates with the release of the *Employment Situation* on February 5, 2010.

In this report, the scope and methods of CES hours and earnings for all employees are compared and contrasted with those for production and nonsupervisory employees. Also addressed is the development of the series, along with some of the issues that arose during the implementation process. Finally, the report analyzes

and compares hours and earnings for all employees with hours and earnings data for production and nonsupervisory employees.

Expanding coverage to all employees

Hours and earnings data have been developed to provide more information on the pay and hours of all employees. The new data series cover all paid, private-sector employees (including production employees), thereby broadening coverage beyond that of the existing production–nonsupervisory employee concept.

Respondents report total hours for which all employees received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Total hours include regular work time, overtime, standby or reporting time, and hours not

Table 1. Production and nonsupervisory employees as a share of all employees, 2009 annual averages, employment levels in thousands

Industry	All employees	Production and nonsupervisory employees	
		Level	Percent
Total private	108,371	89,271	82.4
Production employees			
Goods-producing	18,620	13,447	72.2
Mining and logging	700	514	73.4
Construction	6,037	4,583	75.9
Manufacturing	11,883	8,350	70.3
Durable goods	7,309	5,008	68.5
Nondurable goods	4,574	3,341	73.0
Nonsupervisory employees			
Private service-providing	89,751	75,823	84.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,949	21,149	84.8
Wholesale trade	5,625	4,536	80.6
Retail trade	14,528	12,475	85.9
Transportation and warehousing	4,235	3,687	87.0
Utilities	561	451	80.3
Information	2,807	2,243	79.9
Financial activities	7,758	5,999	77.3
Professional and business services	16,580	13,525	81.6
Education and health services	19,191	16,839	87.7
Leisure and hospitality	13,102	11,583	88.4
Other services	5,364	4,486	83.6

worked, but for which employees received pay, such as holiday, vacation, or sick pay. Manufacturing firms also report total overtime hours for employees who receive overtime premiums for hours beyond their regular hours. Overtime hours are a subset of total hours.

Total gross pay earned during the entire pay period (before deductions) is also reported. Payrolls include regular wages and salaries, paid leave, incentive pay, bonuses paid each pay period, and severance paid over multiple pay periods. Commissions also are reported if they are paid at least monthly. Irregular and lump-sum payments are excluded.¹

Hours and payroll are defined the same for both production employees and all employees. Estimates are also made using the same formulas. The first monthly estimates begin with sample averages—average weekly hours per employee and average hourly earnings of all employees. Subsequent monthly estimates are calculated using the difference-link and taper formula.² The only difference in the data collected and the estimates produced from that data is who gets counted.

Prior to the release of the new data series, BLS published hours and earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees (production employees), who represent about 80 percent of all employees in the private sector. The definition for these employees differs across industries—production employees in goods-producing industries and nonsupervisory workers in private service-providing industries. By definition, establishments in one industry may exclude certain types of production employees in their hours and earnings data, while establishments in another industry may include data for the same types of workers. For example, administrative clerks may work in a factory office or in a bank. Hours and earnings are excluded from the

manufacturer's payroll data for clerical employees, but the bank includes hours and earnings for them.

Since production employees are defined differently depending on industry, it is not possible to derive an accurate "supervisory" hourly pay rate or average hours for all private-sector industries combined or for any goods-producing industry. One could calculate average weekly hours and earnings for all employees excluding production employees (production employees in goods-producing industries and nonsupervisory employees in private service-providing industries) by subtracting aggregate hours of production employees from aggregate hours for all employees and then dividing the difference by nonproduction employees. Average hourly earnings could be approximated in a similar manner by dividing the adjusted aggregate payroll by aggregate hours of nonproduction employees.

Data collection and cleanup

BLS started collecting pay and hours data for all employees in September 2005. Sample quality during the first several months of collection was rather poor, with low response rates compounded by large numbers of reporting errors among the participating sample. Significant efforts were made to educate respondents on the new data items and the importance of reporting each month. In addition, a comprehensive review of survey responses resulted in the development of screening tests to detect outliers. Based on improved reporting and response rates, experimental estimates for the United States were first produced for March 2006. Response rates for all employee pay and hours have improved and now surpass those for production employees by about 7 percentage points, as the following tabulation shows:

Collection rates for hours and earnings by employment type, 2009

<i>Employment type</i>	<i>Percent of reports with all employees reported</i>
All employees	43.6
Production and nonsupervisory employees	36.5

Seasonal adjustment

Many CES data users analyze seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes as a primary means of measuring overall national economic trends. Thus, accurate seasonal adjustment is an important component in the usefulness of these monthly data. The CES program employs concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to seasonally adjust the National estimates of employment, hours, and earnings. New seasonal factors are calculated each month and use all relevant data up to and including the current month.

The CES program uses X-12 ARIMA software developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to seasonally adjust the monthly estimates.³ X-12 ARIMA requires at least 3 years of data to perform seasonal adjustment. While it is technically possible to seasonally adjust the new hours and earnings data series with minimal history, satisfaction of the minimum series length requirement is not a sufficient condition to ensure a quality seasonal adjustment. At least 5 years of data are required to adjust for variation due to calendar effects.

The CES program's current implementation of seasonal adjustment controls for several calendar effects. Inconsistencies in the seasonally adjusted series occur as a result of variations of either 4 or 5 weeks between reference periods in any given pair of months. The number of working days in a pay period may distort CES

hours and earnings, especially when the industry is dominated by semi-monthly (10 or 11 days) and monthly (20–21 or 22–23 days) pay periods. Floating holidays, such as Easter and Labor Day, can also cause significant variation associated with the relative timing of the survey reference period and the holiday.

An alternative approach has been implemented to address the calendar effects until 5 years of history are available. The existing method for production employees' hours and earnings relies on a dummy-variable approach that implicitly treats each month; the alternate technique treats only the months for which calendar effects impact the data. Affected months are manually treated as outliers when defining parameters for X-12 ARIMA. This treatment dampens the calendar effects, but spikes from the 10/11 day effect are still present in the adjusted series. Furthermore, the series average for seasonally adjusted data is not preserved relative to the unadjusted average, because the adjustment is applied outside of X-12 ARIMA. A second step is required to preserve the average.

A correction factor forces the average of each series adjusted for calendar effects to the average of the corresponding unadjusted series. The factor is defined as follows:

$$\text{Correction Factor} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n X_t}{\sum_{t=1}^n \hat{X}_t}$$

X_t = Unadjusted value of series at month t

\hat{X}_t = Adjusted, calendar-effect-treated value of series at month t

The factor is applied multiplicatively to all observations in the seasonally adjusted series. Testing has shown that this method effectively reconciles level shifts introduced by the modified calen-

dar effects treatment procedure, thereby maintaining consistency between unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted levels of the series.⁴

Average weekly hours

Production and nonsupervisory employees represent approximately 80 percent of all employees; thus their respective hours and earnings reflect similar trends over time. Average weekly hours for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees (production employees) reached high points in 2007 and started to trend down in 2008. The workweek for all employees is, on average, 0.8 hour higher than average hours for production employees. (See table 2.)

Although the workweek of all employees is higher than produc-

tion and nonsupervisory employees for all private industries combined, this is not the case across industries. Hours for all employees are higher than those for production employees in most service-providing industries, while the workweek for production employees is higher than that for all employees in each major goods-producing industry. (See charts 1 and 2.)

In 2009, mining and logging had the longest average workweek for both all employees (42.1 hours) and for production employees (43.3 hours). Average weekly hours of production employees exceeded those for all employees by 1.2 hours in both mining and logging and utilities, which has the second longest workweek.

Leisure and hospitality had the shortest average weekly hours for all employees and for production employees in 2009. Hours for all employees ex-

Table 2. Average weekly hours, 2009 annual averages

Industry	All employees	Production and nonsupervisory employees	Difference
Average weekly hours			
Total private.....	33.9	33.1	0.8
Goods-producing.....	38.5	39.2	-.7
Mining and logging.....	42.1	43.3	-1.2
Construction.....	37.2	37.6	-.4
Manufacturing.....	39.0	39.8	-.8
Durable goods.....	39.1	39.9	-.8
Nondurable goods.....	38.8	39.8	-1.0
Private service-providing.....	32.9	32.1	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	34.1	32.9	1.2
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	37.6	.3
Retail trade.....	31.3	29.9	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	38.1	36.0	2.1
Utilities.....	40.9	42.1	-1.2
Information.....	36.5	36.6	-.1
Financial activities.....	36.6	36.1	.5
Professional and business services.....	35.0	34.7	.3
Education and health services.....	33.0	32.3	.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.6	24.8	.8
Other services.....	31.6	30.5	1.1
Average overtime hours			
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.9	-.6
Durable goods.....	2.1	2.7	-.6
Nondurable goods.....	2.6	3.2	-.6

Chart 1. Average weekly hours of all employees and production and nonsupervisory employees in the goods-producing industry, March 2006–February 2010, seasonally adjusted

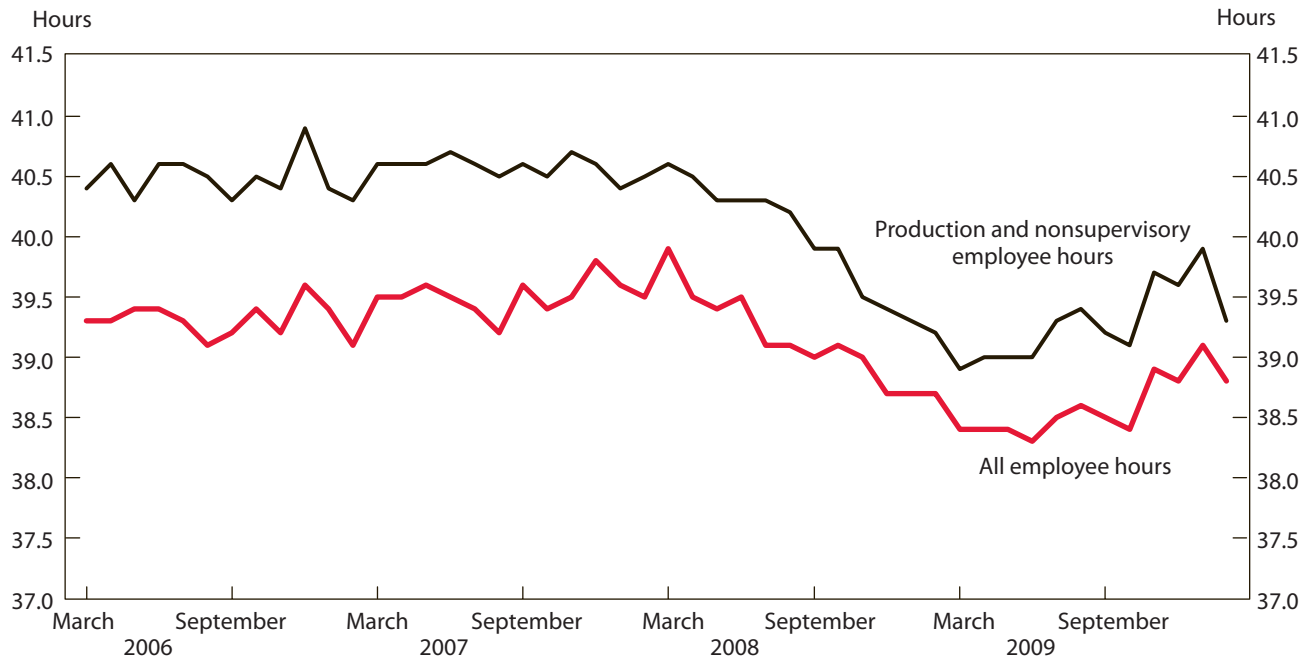
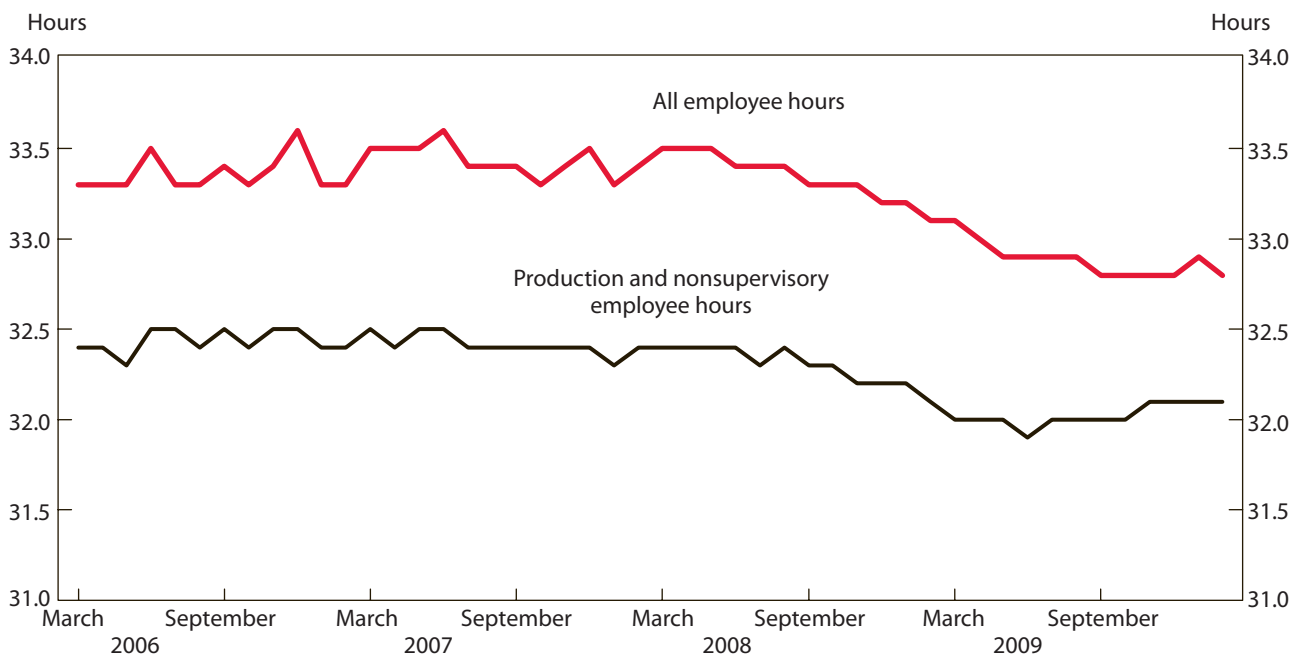


Chart 2. Average weekly hours of all employees and production and nonsupervisory employees in the private service-providing industry, March 2006–February 2010, seasonally adjusted



ceeded those for production employees by 0.8 hour. Transportation and warehousing had the largest positive difference in the workweeks between all employees and production employees, 1.4 hours. The percentage of employees who usually work part time in each industry helps explain the differences in average weekly hours between industries. According to 2009 data from the Current Population Survey, for example, only 3.2 percent of mining employees usually worked part time, while 40.4 percent of leisure and hospitality employees usually worked part time.⁵

Average hourly earnings

Average hourly earnings for all employees were 19.3 percent higher than earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees in 2009. (See table 3.) Given the overlap in employment, both earnings series also show similar trends. (See chart 3.) Since March 2006, the first month of the all employee earnings series, hourly earnings have grown by 11.9 percent, compared with 14.4

percent for hourly earnings of production employees.

Of the major industry sectors, utilities had the highest average hourly earnings levels for all employees, as well as for production and nonsupervisory employees, in 2009. Leisure and hospitality had the lowest hourly earnings, followed by retail trade. The largest spread between average hourly earnings for all employees and those for production and nonsupervisory employees occurred in financial activities. Hourly earnings for all employees in that industry were 27.1 percent higher than those for nonsupervisory employees; the difference (\$5.65) was also the largest in absolute terms. Transportation and warehousing had the smallest gap, with earnings for all employees just 8.9 percent (or \$1.67) higher than production employees.

Whether an industry is goods-producing or service-providing does not necessarily determine if it has above- or below-average hourly earnings. For example, mining and logging had the

fourth-highest earnings in 2009, while nondurable goods manufacturing had the fifth-lowest earnings. Similarly, information had the second-highest earnings, while leisure and hospitality had the lowest overall.

Derivative series

BLS derives several series from hours and earnings series. (See table 4.) Average weekly earnings are simply the product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. In 2009, weekly earnings for all employees were 22.0 percent greater than weekly earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees. Real hourly and weekly earnings for all employees are derived by deflating regular earnings by the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), base year 1982–84. The deflator for earnings of all employees differs from the deflator for production employees, which uses the consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W), base year 1982–84.

Because they cover all employees in private nonfarm businesses, the new hours and earnings data provide improved input for other major economic indicators, such as labor productivity and personal income. Aggregate weekly hours, the product of employment and average weekly hours, are used for calculating estimates of industrial production and output per hour.⁶ BLS indexes aggregate weekly hours to 2007 annual averages of aggregate hours. Aggregate weekly payrolls, the product of aggregate weekly hours and average hourly earnings, are inputs into estimates of personal income for the National Income and Product Accounts.⁷ BLS also indexes aggregate weekly payrolls to 2007 annual aver-

Table 3. Average hourly earnings, 2009 annual averages

Industry	All employees	Production and nonsupervisory employees	Percent difference
Total Private.....	\$22.21	\$18.62	19.3
Goods-producing.....	23.77	19.90	19.4
Mining and logging.....	27.30	23.29	17.2
Construction.....	24.84	22.67	9.6
Manufacturing.....	23.03	18.23	26.3
Durable goods.....	24.51	19.35	26.7
Nondurable goods.....	20.64	16.56	24.6
Private service-providing.....	21.83	18.35	19.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities..	19.34	16.50	17.2
Wholesale trade.....	25.42	20.85	21.9
Retail trade.....	15.40	13.02	18.3
Transportation and warehousing..	20.47	18.80	8.9
Utilities.....	32.95	29.56	11.5
Information.....	29.38	25.45	15.4
Financial activities.....	26.48	20.83	27.1
Professional and business services..	27.02	22.35	20.9
Education and health services.....	22.41	19.49	15.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	12.96	11.11	16.7
Other services.....	19.52	16.59	17.7

Chart 3. Average hourly earnings of all employees and production and nonsupervisory employees in the total private industry, March 2006–February 2010, seasonally adjusted

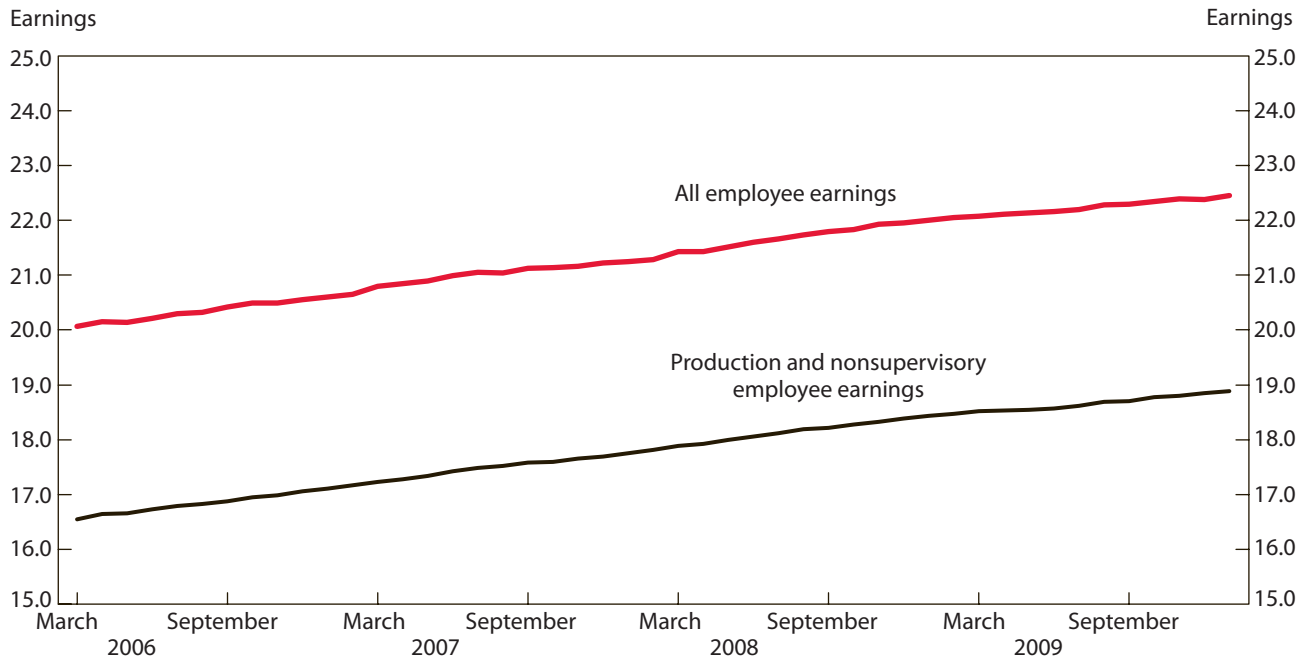


Table 4. Derivative series, 2009 annual averages

Industry	All employees	Production and nonsupervisory employees
Total private industry		
Average weekly earnings	\$753.02	\$617.11
Average hourly earnings, 1982–1984 dollars.....	\$10.59	\$8.88
Average weekly earnings, 1982–1984 dollars.....	\$359.21	\$294.38
Index of aggregate weekly hours	92.1	98.8
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls.....	97.5	123.0
Manufacturing		
Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime	\$22.37	\$17.58

ages. The aggregate hours and earnings for all employees are not strictly comparable to those for production and nonsupervisory employees, since the indexes for production employees are indexed to 2002 annual averages.

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime are produced for all

employees in manufacturing only. These are the only industries surveyed that report overtime. BLS assumes that overtime hours are paid at time and one half per hour; this assumption is the same as earnings measures for production employees in manufacturing. □

Notes

¹ For more details on data collected from respondents, see the definitions on CES collection forms, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ces/idcfcesforms.htm (visited March 5, 2010).

² The difference link is represented by the change in sampled average weekly hours (or average hourly earnings) with the prior month subtracted from the current month. The taper is a weighted average of the prior month's estimated average weekly hours (or average hourly earnings) and the prior month's sample average of the same data type. The current month's estimate is the sum of the difference link and the taper. For more information, see Chapter 2 in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch2_a.htm (visited March 30, 2010).

³ The X-12 ARIMA software is available on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site on the Internet at www.census.gov/srd/www/x12a/ (visited March 5, 2010).

⁴ For more information on seasonally adjusting CES data, see "Adjusting for Calendar Related Fluctuations in Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings Series" and "Seasonal Adjustment in the Current Employment Statistics Program" on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ces/cesseasadj.htm (visited March 5, 2010).

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⁵ The Current Population Survey (CPS), also known as the household survey, produces employment estimates by full- and part-time status. These data can be accessed on the

Internet at www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#fullpart (visited March 5, 2010).

⁶ Industrial production is estimated by the Federal Reserve Board, while labor productivity

is produced by BLS.

⁷ The Bureau of Economic Analysis produces data for the National Income and Product Accounts.

All-employee hours and earnings for States and metropolitan areas

Dante A. DeAntonio

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is a monthly survey of more than 400,000 business establishments.¹ The CES program provides estimates of employment, hours, and earnings, by industry detail, for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. CES data are widely considered one of the most timely and accurate economic indicators published by the Federal Government.

The BLS has published estimates of hours and earnings of production workers since 1909. Because these workers are about 80 percent of all employees (as measured by the CES survey), their hours and earnings data are by no means complete information about the total private economy. Accordingly, the BLS began publishing all-employee hours and earnings data on an experimental basis on March 11, 2008, in order to provide a more complete picture of employee hours and earnings than what is available with the production worker data. The all-employee payroll data provide comprehensive information suitable for analyzing economic trends.

Official publication of State and area CES all-employee payroll data began on March 10, 2010. States are required to publish, at a minimum, all-employee hours and earnings

data (1) for all statewide major industry sectors that have a sufficient sample and (2) at the total private-industry level for each metropolitan statistical area. Data on certain industries—for example, trade, transportation, and utilities; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality—are available for every State. Other highly reported industries include construction (for 49 States), manufacturing (46 States), and education and health services (48 States).

Production worker hours and earnings

Previously, the only series universally produced at the statewide level was production worker hours and earnings for manufacturing. Therefore, there is a basis, albeit limited, for comparison with the new all-employee hours and earnings. It is expected that, in most of the goods-producing industries in which companies depend on the output produced by these workers, the average weekly hours of production workers will be higher than the more comprehensive all-employee measure. Table 1 presents a State-by-State comparison of all-employee and production worker average weekly hours in manufacturing at two different points in time. The new all-employee hours and earnings data series began in January 2007, so that is where an initial comparison can be made.

In January 2007, out of 45 States that reported both all-employee and production worker average weekly hours in manufacturing, 34 showed the latter to be greater than the former. The largest differences occurred in Alaska (5.2 hours), South Dakota

(5.1 hours), and Idaho (4.5 hours). Also of note is that 15 out of the 45 States reported production worker hours to be greater than all-employee hours by at least 2 hours.

By October 2009, the gap between production worker and all-employee hours diminished somewhat. Out of 45 States reporting both, production worker hours were greater in 30. The largest differences also diminished, with the top three now being 3.8 hours, in Michigan; 3.4 hours, in Virginia; and 3.3 hours, in South Dakota. In October 2009, only 7 States showed a difference of at least 2 hours between production worker and all-employee hours. The national data, shown in italics, also suggest that the gap between the two kinds of hours lessened between January 2007 and October 2009: the difference at the national level fell from 1.2 hours to 0.9 hour over that period. Average weekly hours declined for both production workers and all employees, with the former showing a stronger drop, an indication that the recession, which began in December 2007, has affected production workers' average weekly hours more than it has all employees'.

A similar comparison can be made with the use of average hourly earnings data. Because supervisors' and executives' earnings are included in the calculation of all-employee average hourly earnings, it is expected that all-employee earnings will be greater than that of production workers. Table 2 gives a State-by-State comparison of all-employee and production worker average hourly earnings in the manufacturing sector, over the same timeframe as that in table 1. In January 2007, all 45 States that reported data for both production worker and all-employee average hourly earn-

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Table 1. Manufacturing, difference of average weekly hours, all employees and production workers, January 2007 and October 2009, ranked by State¹

January 2007					October 2009				
Rank	State	(1) All employees	(2) Production workers	Difference (2) - (1)	Rank	State	(1) All employees	(2) Production workers	Difference (2) - (1)
1	Alaska	34.8	40.0	5.2	1	Michigan	39.6	43.4	3.8
2	South Dakota	36.6	41.7	5.1	2	Virginia	40.2	43.6	3.4
3	Idaho	37.7	42.2	4.5	3	South Dakota	36.9	40.2	3.3
4	Kansas	39.5	43.1	3.6	4	Delaware	38.7	41.4	2.7
5	Arkansas	37.3	40.8	3.5	5	New Jersey	39.5	41.7	2.2
6	Louisiana	39.0	41.5	2.5	5	Alaska	44.1	46.3	2.2
6	Maine	39.4	41.9	2.5	7	California	37.8	39.9	2.1
6	Ohio	39.1	41.6	2.5	8	New York	38.5	40.3	1.8
9	Arizona	38.8	41.1	2.3	9	Wisconsin	38.2	39.9	1.7
9	Virginia	39.0	41.3	2.3	10	Utah	39.1	40.7	1.6
11	New Jersey	39.4	41.6	2.2	10	Connecticut	39.2	40.8	1.6
12	California	38.2	40.2	2.0	12	Missouri	38.5	39.9	1.4
12	Hawaii	34.7	36.7	2.0	13	Vermont	37.2	38.5	1.3
12	New York	39.1	41.1	2.0	14	Minnesota	38.4	39.6	1.2
12	Wisconsin	38.1	40.1	2.0	15	Louisiana	41.8	42.8	1.0
16	Pennsylvania	39.0	40.9	1.9	15	Ohio	38.8	39.8	1.0
17	Maryland	38.7	40.5	1.8	...	<i>National</i>	39.5	40.4	.9
18	Connecticut	40.4	42.1	1.7	17	Nebraska	40.0	40.9	.9
18	Vermont	38.4	40.1	1.7	18	Colorado	37.8	38.6	.8
20	Texas	39.8	41.2	1.4	18	Maine	40.3	41.1	.8
...	<i>National</i>	39.6	40.8	1.2	20	Georgia	38.4	39.1	.7
21	Missouri	38.2	39.2	1.0	20	Maryland	39.8	40.5	.7
22	Illinois	40.1	41.0	.9	20	Washington	41.8	42.5	.7
22	Oregon	38.1	39.0	.9	23	Arizona	38.1	38.7	.6
24	Rhode Island	38.5	39.3	.8	24	Indiana	39.4	39.9	.5
25	North Carolina	40.3	41.0	.7	24	Texas	39.6	40.1	.5
26	Colorado	37.7	38.3	.6	26	Arkansas	39.4	39.8	.4
27	Massachusetts	39.4	39.9	.5	27	Idaho	39.1	39.4	.3
27	Nebraska	41.9	42.4	.5	27	Pennsylvania	39.0	39.3	.3
27	South Carolina	41.1	41.6	.5	29	Iowa	40.4	40.6	.2
30	Minnesota	40.8	41.1	.3	29	New Hampshire	39.4	39.6	.2
31	New Hampshire	41.0	41.2	.2	31	Massachusetts	39.5	39.4	-.1
31	Utah	39.8	40.0	.2	32	North Carolina	39.3	39.1	-.2
31	Mississippi	39.7	39.9	.2	32	North Dakota	37.8	37.6	-.2
34	Indiana	40.7	40.8	.1	32	Illinois	40.0	39.8	-.2
35	Iowa	40.1	40.1	.0	35	West Virginia	39.7	39.4	-.3
35	Michigan	40.7	40.7	.0	36	Florida	37.4	37.0	-.4
37	West Virginia	41.1	41.0	-.1	36	Mississippi	40.3	39.9	-.4
38	North Dakota	39.6	39.4	-.2	36	Oklahoma	40.2	39.8	-.4
39	Tennessee	38.8	38.4	-.4	39	Oregon	38.6	38.1	-.5
40	Delaware	39.0	38.5	-.5	40	Rhode Island	38.5	37.7	-.8
41	Washington	40.7	39.8	-.9	40	Hawaii	34.1	33.3	-.8
42	Florida	42.9	41.9	-1.0	42	South Carolina	42.2	41.3	-.9
43	Alabama	41.8	40.1	-1.7	43	Tennessee	42.1	41.0	-1.1
44	Georgia	40.4	38.6	-1.8	44	Alabama	41.1	39.6	-1.5
45	Oklahoma	42.4	38.6	-3.8	45	Kansas	44.2	39.5	-4.7

¹ Excluding District of Columbia, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

ings had higher all-employee earnings. The largest differences were in Colorado (\$9.53), New Hampshire (\$9.33), and Massachusetts (\$8.90), the smallest difference in Michigan (\$1.04).

In October 2009, all-employee average hourly earnings remained higher than production worker average hourly earnings in all States reporting. (See table 2.) The largest differences occurred in California

(\$8.75), New Hampshire (\$8.10), and Rhode Island (\$7.97), the smallest difference in Alaska (\$0.49). Looking across all States' reported figures for the January 2007–October 2009 timeframe reveals a general

Table 2. Manufacturing, difference of average hourly earnings, all employees and production workers, January 2007 and October 2009, ranked by State¹

January 2007					October 2009				
Rank	State	(1) All employees	(2) Production workers	Difference (2) – (1)	Rank	State	(1) All employees	(2) Production workers	Difference (2) – (1)
1	Colorado	\$26.59	\$17.06	-\$9.53	1	California	\$26.76	\$18.01	-\$8.75
2	New Hampshire	26.23	16.90	-9.33	2	New Hampshire	25.53	17.43	-8.10
3	Massachusetts	27.58	18.68	-8.90	3	Rhode Island	22.28	14.31	-7.97
4	Texas	22.64	14.08	-8.56	4	Texas	23.51	15.61	-7.90
5	California	24.32	16.12	-8.20	5	Massachusetts	28.02	20.61	-7.41
6	New Jersey	24.95	16.82	-8.13	6	Tennessee	21.55	14.74	-6.81
7	Connecticut	28.02	20.26	-7.76	7	Washington	30.26	23.52	-6.74
8	Alaska	23.38	15.70	-7.68	8	Arizona	23.60	17.05	-6.55
9	Washington	27.98	20.52	-7.46	9	Connecticut	29.20	23.18	-6.02
10	Arizona	21.83	14.95	-6.88	10	New Jersey	23.67	17.91	-5.76
11	Rhode Island	20.14	13.46	-6.68	11	Colorado	27.29	21.54	-5.75
12	Illinois	22.54	16.29	-6.25	12	Vermont	22.11	16.46	-5.65
13	Tennessee	20.00	14.50	-5.50	13	Minnesota	24.57	19.02	-5.55
14	Maryland	23.07	17.78	-5.29	14	Missouri	24.11	18.71	-5.40
15	Florida	20.50	15.30	-5.20	15	Illinois	22.00	16.72	-5.28
16	Pennsylvania	20.52	15.46	-5.06	15	Pennsylvania	21.81	16.53	-5.28
17	Oklahoma	19.70	14.65	-5.05	17	Florida	24.99	20.03	-4.96
18	Georgia	20.19	15.20	-4.99	18	Alabama	20.38	15.45	-4.93
19	Alabama	20.54	15.79	-4.75	...	<i>National</i>	22.99	18.33	-4.66
20	Missouri	20.93	16.30	-4.63	19	New York	23.32	18.79	-4.53
21	Minnesota	22.24	17.69	-4.55	20	Idaho	23.99	19.83	-4.16
22	Kansas	22.48	18.12	-4.36	21	Georgia	19.95	15.80	-4.15
23	Oregon	20.39	16.05	-4.34	22	Maryland	23.81	19.68	-4.13
...	<i>National</i>	21.32	17.06	-4.26	23	Indiana	22.54	18.44	-4.10
24	Louisiana	22.67	18.53	-4.14	24	Nebraska	19.71	15.69	-4.02
25	Wisconsin	21.04	17.02	-4.02	25	Oklahoma	18.74	14.84	-3.90
26	Delaware	21.70	17.69	-4.01	26	Delaware	20.83	17.01	-3.82
27	Vermont	20.21	16.23	-3.98	27	Utah	22.31	18.56	-3.75
28	New York	22.30	18.33	-3.97	28	North Dakota	19.66	15.95	-3.71
29	South Dakota	17.95	14.15	-3.80	29	South Carolina	19.77	16.14	-3.63
30	North Carolina	18.54	14.91	-3.63	30	North Carolina	19.42	15.95	-3.47
31	Utah	19.73	16.12	-3.61	30	Louisiana	23.47	20.00	-3.47
32	North Dakota	17.36	14.08	-3.28	32	Oregon	20.90	17.48	-3.42
33	Indiana	22.05	18.81	-3.24	33	Iowa	20.07	16.76	-3.31
34	Idaho	21.68	18.55	-3.13	34	Wisconsin	21.08	18.04	-3.04
35	Ohio	22.33	19.26	-3.07	35	Michigan	24.48	21.69	-2.79
36	Virginia	20.15	17.09	-3.06	36	Mississippi	17.48	14.83	-2.65
37	West Virginia	21.27	18.47	-2.80	37	Hawaii	21.31	18.77	-2.54
38	Maine	21.65	19.03	-2.62	38	Ohio	21.17	18.68	-2.49
39	Nebraska	17.66	15.11	-2.55	39	Maine	22.31	19.85	-2.46
40	Iowa	18.84	16.41	-2.43	40	South Dakota	17.41	15.09	-2.32
41	Arkansas	16.08	13.77	-2.31	41	Arkansas	16.05	14.10	-1.95
42	Mississippi	15.99	13.99	-2.00	42	Virginia	20.35	18.47	-1.88
43	Hawaii	18.13	16.25	-1.88	43	West Virginia	20.09	18.40	-1.69
44	South Carolina	17.40	15.72	-1.68	44	Kansas	20.81	19.49	-1.32
45	Michigan	23.12	22.08	-1.04	45	Alaska	20.66	20.17	-.49

¹ Excluding District of Columbia, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

pattern of slight increases in both all-employee and production worker average hourly earnings, which worked to keep the gap between

them relatively stable. This same relationship is evident in the national numbers shown in the table: nationwide, both all-employee and produc-

tion worker average hourly earnings increased over the period, with the gap between them rising slightly (from \$4.26 to \$4.66).

Industry rankings

Tables 3–11 show all-employee average 2008 weekly hours and hourly earnings, by State (where available), for total private industry and for each major industry sector. In each table, States are ranked on both variables by 2008 averages (the most recent annual data available). The national numbers are included in each table for comparison.

At the total private level, all States and the District of Columbia reported all-employee hours and earnings data. (See table 3.) The lowest average weekly hours were 32.3, in Montana, the highest, 37.0, in Nevada. Twenty-five States had higher average weekly hours than the national average of 34.5 hours. The lowest earnings were in South Dakota, \$16.53 per hour, the highest in the District of Columbia, \$32.37. The national average for hourly earnings was \$21.62, with 16 States reporting greater earnings.

In construction, 49 States reported data. (See table 4.) The lowest average weekly hours were 34.4, in Idaho, the highest, 42.5, in Wyoming. Twenty-eight States had higher average weekly hours than the national average, 37.8 hours. The lowest earnings were \$17.65 per hour, in Idaho, the highest, \$34.03, in New Jersey. The national average for hourly earnings in the industry was \$23.96, with 20 States reporting greater earnings.

In manufacturing, 46 states reported data. (See table 5.) The lowest average weekly hours were 36.4, in Hawaii, the highest, 44.7, in Alaska. Twenty-three States had higher average weekly hours than the national average, 39.8 hours. The lowest earnings, \$16.34 per hour, were in South Dakota, the highest, \$29.08, in Connecticut. The national average for hourly earnings in the industry was \$22.16, with 20 States reporting

Table 3. Total private industry: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State

Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	Nevada	37.0	1	District of Columbia	\$32.37
2	Wyoming	36.7	2	Connecticut	27.71
3	Louisiana	36.5	3	Massachusetts	26.38
4	Texas	36.3	4	New York	25.48
5	Kentucky	36.2	5	New Jersey	25.32
6	Alabama	36.0	6	Washington	25.23
7	District of Columbia	35.8	7	Alaska	25.01
8	Mississippi	35.6	8	California	24.70
8	South Carolina	35.6	9	Maryland	24.56
10	Oklahoma	35.5	10	Colorado	23.80
11	New Mexico	35.4	11	Minnesota	23.23
12	Alaska	35.3	12	Delaware	22.73
12	Georgia	35.3	13	Illinois	22.67
14	Arkansas	35.2	14	New Hampshire	22.66
14	Florida	35.2	15	Rhode Island	22.50
14	Tennessee	35.2	16	Virginia	22.31
14	West Virginia	35.2	...	National	21.62
18	Indiana	35.0	17	Michigan	21.62
18	Virginia	35.0	18	Vermont	21.35
20	Arizona	34.8	19	Texas	21.30
20	Colorado	34.8	20	Utah	21.10
20	Kansas	34.8	21	Florida	21.00
23	Maryland	34.7	22	Oregon	20.93
24	Utah	34.6	23	Wyoming	20.83
24	Washington	34.6	24	Hawaii	20.80
...	National	34.5	25	Georgia	20.77
26	Missouri	34.5	26	Arizona	20.69
27	Vermont	34.4	27	Wisconsin	20.67
28	Illinois	34.3	28	Missouri	20.57
28	Maine	34.3	29	Pennsylvania	20.43
28	North Carolina	34.3	30	Indiana	20.30
31	California	34.2	31	Kansas	20.13
31	Michigan	34.2	32	Ohio	20.11
33	New York	34.1	33	North Carolina	19.90
33	Rhode Island	34.1	34	Nebraska	19.79
35	Connecticut	34.0	35	Nevada	19.75
36	Idaho	33.9	36	Alabama	19.56
36	Ohio	33.9	37	Tennessee	19.40
38	Delaware	33.8	38	Louisiana	19.22
38	Iowa	33.8	39	Maine	18.96
38	Oregon	33.8	40	South Carolina	18.80
41	Massachusetts	33.7	41	North Dakota	18.75
41	Nebraska	33.7	42	New Mexico	18.73
41	Pennsylvania	33.7	43	Montana	18.43
44	New Jersey	33.6	44	Iowa	18.35
45	Minnesota	33.5	45	Kentucky	18.07
46	Wisconsin	33.0	46	West Virginia	17.70
47	South Dakota	32.9	47	Idaho	17.53
48	New Hampshire	32.8	48	Oklahoma	17.43
49	Hawaii	32.6	49	Arkansas	17.21
50	North Dakota	32.4	50	Mississippi	16.89
51	Montana	32.3	51	South Dakota	16.53

greater earnings.

In trade, transportation, and utilities, all States and the District of Columbia reported data. (See table

6.) The lowest average weekly hours were 30.1, in Utah and New Hampshire, the highest 40.1, in Texas. Twenty-six States had higher average

Table 4. Construction: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State¹

Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	Wyoming	42.5	1	New Jersey	\$34.03
2	Texas	42.0	2	Hawaii ²	33.15
3	Louisiana	41.8	3	Alaska	33.00
4	Alabama	41.6	4	Illinois	31.32
5	Oklahoma	41.2	5	Massachusetts	30.72
6	Alaska	41.1	6	New York	30.14
7	New Mexico	40.5	7	Connecticut	28.91
8	Nebraska ²	40.2	8	Washington	28.65
8	South Dakota ²	40.2	9	Wisconsin	27.87
10	Maine	39.8	10	Rhode Island	27.09
11	Iowa	39.7	11	Minnesota	26.69
12	Maryland ²	39.5	12	California	26.37
12	Virginia	39.5	13	Michigan	26.31
14	Florida	39.3	14	Delaware ²	26.01
14	Mississippi	39.3	15	Missouri	25.86
16	Vermont	39.2	16	Nevada	25.80
17	North Dakota	39.0	17	Maryland ²	24.62
18	North Carolina	38.6	18	Ohio	24.61
19	Colorado	38.5	19	Colorado	24.46
19	Kentucky	38.5	20	Oregon	24.41
21	Pennsylvania	38.3	...	<i>National</i>	23.96
22	Minnesota	38.2	21	Pennsylvania	23.96
23	Michigan	38.1	22	Wyoming	23.94
23	West Virginia	38.1	23	Indiana	23.34
25	Indiana	38.0	24	Montana	23.15
25	Kansas	38.0	25	Utah	22.61
25	South Carolina	38.0	26	Arizona	21.76
28	Wisconsin	37.9	27	Vermont	21.47
...	<i>National</i>	37.8	28	West Virginia	21.44
29	Arkansas	37.8	29	Virginia	21.39
29	Georgia	37.8	30	Louisiana	21.29
29	Washington	37.8	31	Iowa	21.01
32	Connecticut	37.6	32	Kansas	20.79
32	Tennessee ²	37.6	33	Kentucky	20.62
34	Massachusetts	37.5	34	Florida	20.24
35	Nevada	37.4	35	Texas	19.69
36	Ohio	37.0	36	North Dakota	19.55
37	New Jersey	36.9	37	New Mexico	19.52
38	Missouri	36.7	38	North Carolina	19.43
38	Delaware ²	36.7	39	Georgia	19.42
40	Arizona	36.5	40	South Carolina	19.34
40	Oregon	36.5	41	Tennessee ²	19.30
40	Rhode Island	36.5	42	Nebraska ²	19.19
43	Illinois	36.3	43	Maine	19.11
44	Hawaii ²	36.2	44	South Dakota ²	18.76
44	New York	36.2	45	Oklahoma	18.67
46	California	35.3	46	Arkansas	18.17
47	Utah	35.2	47	Alabama	18.13
48	Montana	34.5	48	Mississippi	17.90
49	Idaho	34.4	49	Idaho	17.65

¹ Excluding District of Columbia and New Hampshire.

² Data combine construction with logging and mining.

weekly hours than the national average, 34.4 hours. The lowest earnings were \$15.09 per hour, in Mississippi, the highest, \$27.54, in Texas. The national average for hourly earnings

in the industry was \$18.93, with 18 States reporting greater earnings.

In financial activities, 41 states reported data. (See table 7.) The lowest average weekly hours were 34.8, in

Kansas, the highest, 38.8, in Delaware. Twenty States had higher average weekly hours than the national average, 36.5 hours. The lowest earnings were \$16.78 per hour, in West Virginia, the highest, \$42.44, in Connecticut. The national average for hourly earnings in the industry was \$26.16, with 11 States reporting greater earnings.

In professional and business services, all States and the District of Columbia reported data. (See table 8.) The lowest average weekly hours were 31.8, in Hawaii, the highest, 40.2, in South Carolina. Twenty-nine States had higher average weekly hours than the national average, 35.2 hours. The lowest earnings were \$18.32 per hour, in Mississippi, the highest, \$38.20, in the District of Columbia. The national average for hourly earnings in the industry was \$25.82, with 21 States reporting greater earnings.

In education and health services, 48 States reported data. (See table 9.) The lowest average weekly hours were 30.6, in New Jersey, the highest, 39.5, in Utah. Fifteen States had higher average weekly hours than the national average, 33.7 hours. The lowest earnings were \$16.17 per hour, in Arkansas, the highest, \$26.04, in Maryland. The national average for hourly earnings in the industry was \$22.12, with 13 States reporting greater earnings.

In leisure and hospitality, all States and the District of Columbia reported data. (See table 10.) The lowest average weekly hours were 21.3, in Nebraska, the highest, 34.3, in Nevada. Twenty-five States had higher average weekly hours than the national average, 25.9 hours. The lowest earnings were \$9.50 per hour, in Arkansas, the highest, \$17.62, in New York. The national average for hourly earnings in the industry was \$12.77, with 15 States reporting greater earnings.

In the catchall category titled “other

services,” data were compiled for 30 States and the District of Columbia. (See table 11.) The lowest average weekly hours were 24.6, in North Dakota, the highest, 35.5, in Tennessee. Six States had higher average weekly hours than the national average, 32.9 hours. The lowest earnings were \$13.04 per hour, in North Dakota, the highest, \$38.80, in the District of Columbia. The national average for hourly earnings in this compilation of industries was \$18.17, with 15 States reporting greater earnings.

An easy relationship to derive from the industry rankings of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings is the disparity among the variables. Table 12 shows that the highest overall earnings in any industry were in information, with workers in Washington having average hourly earnings of \$45.32. The lowest overall earnings were in leisure and hospitality, with workers in Arkansas making an average of \$9.50 per hour. (The leisure and hospitality industry also reported, by far, the lowest maximum earnings of any industry, with New York workers earning an industry-high \$17.62 per hour). A look at the differences between the highest and lowest reported hourly earnings in each industry reveals that three industries exhibited relatively large disparities: “other services,” with the largest difference, \$25.76; financial activities, \$25.66; and information, \$24.20. Interestingly, in none of the three industries did all 51 States report data, so the actual disparity may in fact be larger than the observed disparity, which is based on whatever subset of State data is available.

Table 13 shows the highest and lowest reported average weekly hours (by industry) and the disparities that result. The highest overall hours in any industry were in manufacturing, with

Table 5. Manufacturing: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State¹

Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	Alaska	44.7	1	Connecticut	\$29.08
2	South Carolina	42.6	2	Washington	28.62
3	Oklahoma	42.1	3	Colorado	27.47
3	Texas	42.1	4	Massachusetts	27.11
5	Kansas	41.9	5	California	25.28
6	Louisiana	41.8	6	Michigan	25.23
7	Alabama	41.6	7	New Hampshire	24.62
8	Washington	41.4	8	New Jersey	24.05
9	Michigan	41.3	9	Louisiana	23.55
10	Connecticut	41.1	10	Maryland	23.20
11	West Virginia	40.9	11	Missouri	23.11
12	Nebraska	40.5	12	Texas	23.06
13	Indiana	40.3	13	New York	22.84
13	Maine	40.3	14	Kansas	22.75
13	New Hampshire	40.3	15	Indiana	22.61
16	Mississippi	40.2	16	Arizona	22.56
16	Pennsylvania	40.2	17	Idaho	22.53
18	Iowa	40.1	18	Minnesota	22.44
18	New Jersey	40.1	19	Delaware	22.41
18	Ohio	40.1	20	Florida	22.19
21	Florida	39.9	...	<i>National</i>	22.16
21	Minnesota	39.9	21	Ohio	21.98
21	Virginia	39.9	22	Illinois	21.67
...	<i>National</i>	39.8	23	Maine	21.66
24	Illinois	39.8	24	Rhode Island	21.31
25	Tennessee	39.7	25	Wisconsin	21.29
26	Massachusetts	39.5	26	West Virginia	21.17
26	Missouri	39.5	27	Pennsylvania	21.14
26	North Carolina	39.5	28	Utah	21.13
29	Georgia	39.4	29	Vermont	20.75
29	Kentucky	39.4	30	Hawaii	20.71
29	Rhode Island	39.4	31	Alabama	20.49
32	Arkansas	39.0	32	Oregon	20.28
32	South Dakota	39.0	32	Tennessee	20.28
32	Utah	39.0	34	Virginia	20.03
35	Maryland	38.9	35	Kentucky	19.59
36	California	38.8	36	Alaska	19.24
36	Oregon	38.8	37	Oklahoma	19.08
38	Colorado	38.6	38	Georgia	19.04
39	Arizona	38.5	39	North Dakota	18.96
40	New York	38.4	39	South Carolina	18.96
40	Wisconsin	38.4	41	Nebraska	18.62
42	Vermont	38.2	42	North Carolina	18.61
43	Delaware	37.6	43	Iowa	18.24
43	North Dakota	37.6	44	Arkansas	16.88
45	Idaho	37.2	45	Mississippi	16.70
46	Hawaii	36.4	46	South Dakota	16.34

¹ Excluding District of Columbia, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

workers in Alaska averaging 44.7 hours per week. The lowest overall hours were in leisure and hospitality,

with workers in Nebraska averaging 21.3 hours per week. Three industries showed a range of average weekly

hours greater than or equal to 10: 34.3; lowest, 21.3); “other services,” leisure and hospitality, 13.0 (highest, 10.9 (highest, 35.5; lowest, 24.6); and

trade, transportation, and utilities, 10.0 (highest, 40.1; lowest, 30.1). □

Note

¹ This is the second of two reports in this issue of the *Review* that discusses all-employee hours and earnings from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. The first report, “Hours and earnings for all employees,” by Angie Clinton (pp. 34–40) provides additional background on these data and discusses them in the national context.

Table 6. Trade, transportation, and utilities: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State

Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	Texas	40.1	1	Texas	\$27.54
2	Nevada	37.7	2	New Jersey	24.40
3	District of Columbia	36.7	3	Massachusetts	23.39
3	Indiana	36.7	4	District of Columbia	22.60
5	Louisiana	36.6	5	Connecticut	22.37
6	Arizona	36.4	6	New York	21.49
7	Alabama	36.2	7	Wyoming	20.70
8	Arkansas	36.1	8	California	20.39
9	Wyoming	35.9	9	Washington	20.37
10	Mississippi	35.5	10	Minnesota	20.25
10	New Mexico	35.5	11	Rhode Island	20.24
12	Georgia	35.4	12	Georgia	19.81
13	California	35.2	13	Utah	19.79
14	Colorado	35.1	14	Illinois	19.47
14	Kentucky	35.1	15	Alaska	19.45
14	North Carolina	35.1	16	Colorado	19.34
17	Idaho	34.9	17	Arizona	19.30
17	Washington	34.9	18	North Dakota	19.03
19	Tennessee	34.8	...	<i>National</i>	18.93
20	Kansas	34.7	19	Michigan	18.82
20	Rhode Island	34.7	20	Florida	18.81
20	Virginia	34.7	21	Tennessee	18.77
23	Missouri	34.6	22	Wisconsin	18.76
23	West Virginia	34.6	23	North Carolina	18.63
25	Oregon	34.5	24	Virginia	18.60
25	South Carolina	34.5	25	Oregon	18.49
...	<i>National</i>	34.4	26	Maryland	18.39
27	Florida	34.4	27	Ohio	18.13
27	Illinois	34.4	28	Vermont	18.11
29	New York	34.3	29	Hawaii	17.97
30	Oklahoma	34.2	30	Pennsylvania	17.94
31	Delaware	34.1	31	Missouri	17.83
32	Maryland	34.0	32	Kansas	17.74
33	Connecticut	33.9	33	South Carolina	17.63
34	Vermont	33.7	34	New Hampshire	17.61
35	Pennsylvania	33.6	35	Nevada	17.57
36	Michigan	33.5	36	Indiana	17.56
36	Ohio	33.5	37	Delaware	17.30
38	New Jersey	33.3	38	Nebraska	17.22
38	North Dakota	33.3	39	Maine	17.18
38	Wisconsin	33.3	40	New Mexico	16.88
41	Hawaii	33.1	41	Alabama	16.76
42	Massachusetts	33.0	42	Oklahoma	16.64
43	Maine	32.6	43	Arkansas	16.44
43	Montana	32.6	44	Iowa	16.36
45	Alaska	32.5	45	Montana	16.08
46	Minnesota	32.4	46	Idaho	16.07
47	Nebraska	32.0	47	Kentucky	15.81
48	Iowa	31.7	48	Louisiana	15.48
49	South Dakota	31.5	49	South Dakota	15.16
50	New Hampshire	30.1	50	West Virginia	15.15
50	Utah	30.1	51	Mississippi	15.09

Table 7. Financial activities: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State¹

Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	Delaware	38.8	1	Connecticut	\$42.44
2	Arkansas	38.1	2	New York	34.91
3	Kentucky	38.0	3	California	30.87
3	Nevada	38.0	4	Massachusetts	29.42
5	Texas	37.6	5	Delaware	28.66
6	Alabama	37.4	6	New Jersey	28.36
6	Mississippi	37.4	7	Maryland	28.17
8	Massachusetts	37.1	8	Illinois	27.78
8	Tennessee	37.1	9	North Carolina	27.11
10	New Jersey	37.0	10	Minnesota	26.95
11	Missouri	36.9	11	Nebraska	26.40
11	New York	36.9	...	<i>National</i>	26.16
13	California	36.8	12	Pennsylvania	26.01
13	Florida	36.8	13	Texas	25.25
13	Indiana	36.8	14	Georgia	24.95
13	Montana	36.8	14	Iowa	24.95
13	Ohio	36.8	16	Washington	24.76
18	Arizona	36.7	17	Wisconsin	24.41
18	Idaho	36.7	18	Oregon	24.24
18	South Carolina	36.7	19	Ohio	24.15
...	<i>National</i>	36.5	20	Nevada	23.79
21	Nebraska	36.5	21	Michigan	23.51
21	North Dakota	36.5	22	Florida	23.47
21	Utah	36.5	23	Missouri	23.14
21	Washington	36.5	24	Utah	22.73
25	North Carolina	36.4	25	Colorado	22.51
25	Oregon	36.4	26	Arizona	22.45
27	Louisiana	36.3	27	South Carolina	22.11
27	Minnesota	36.3	28	Indiana	21.70
27	Oklahoma	36.3	29	Kansas	21.56
30	Illinois	36.2	30	Kentucky	21.47
30	Michigan	36.2	31	Arkansas	21.02
32	Maryland	36.1	32	Tennessee	20.92
33	Georgia	35.9	32	Virginia	20.92
33	Wisconsin	35.9	34	Alabama	20.28
35	Colorado	35.8	35	Idaho	20.00
35	Pennsylvania	35.8	36	Montana	19.68
37	Connecticut	35.6	37	Mississippi	19.46
37	Iowa	35.6	38	Louisiana	19.37
39	Virginia	35.5	39	Oklahoma	17.49
39	West Virginia	35.5	40	North Dakota	17.07
41	Kansas	34.8	41	West Virginia	16.78

¹ Excluding Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Table 8. Professional and business services: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State						Table 9. Education and health services: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State¹					
Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings	Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	South Carolina	40.2	1	District of Columbia	\$38.20	1	Utah	39.5	1	Maryland	\$26.04
2	District of Columbia	37.6	2	Utah	35.95	2	Georgia	37.0	2	Vermont	25.39
3	Florida	37.2	3	Virginia	33.17	3	Kentucky	36.4	3	New Jersey	25.34
3	Louisiana	37.2	4	Massachusetts	32.83	4	Alabama	35.6	4	California	25.21
5	Maryland	37.0	5	New York	32.51	5	New Mexico	35.5	5	Massachusetts	24.66
5	Nevada	37.0	6	Maryland	31.28	6	Michigan	34.9	6	Connecticut	24.61
5	Tennessee	37.0	7	Connecticut	31.09	6	Texas	34.9	7	Minnesota	24.56
8	Virginia	36.9	8	Alaska	30.89	8	Florida	34.8	8	Washington	24.04
9	Oklahoma	36.7	9	California	30.35	9	Colorado	34.7	9	Hawaii	23.31
10	Vermont	36.6	10	Colorado	29.87	10	West Virginia	34.6	10	Rhode Island	23.07
11	New Mexico	36.5	11	New Hampshire	29.68	11	Arizona	34.5	11	Arizona	22.99
12	Colorado	36.2	12	Washington	29.35	12	Tennessee	34.2	12	Florida	22.61
13	Mississippi	36.1	13	Delaware	28.95	13	Virginia	34.1	13	Texas	22.21
13	New Hampshire	36.1	14	New Jersey	28.80	14	Mississippi	33.9	...	<i>National</i>	22.12
13	Rhode Island	36.1	15	Rhode Island	28.65	15	Louisiana	33.8	14	Oregon	22.11
16	Illinois	36.0	16	Minnesota	27.80	...	<i>National</i>	33.7	15	Colorado	22.10
16	Maine	36.0	17	Illinois	27.69	16	Nebraska	33.4	16	New York	21.88
16	Massachusetts	36.0	18	Missouri	26.48	16	New York	33.4	17	Indiana	21.84
16	Minnesota	36.0	19	Georgia	26.21	16	Oklahoma	33.4	18	Illinois	21.70
16	Texas	36.0	20	Michigan	26.09	16	South Carolina	33.4	19	New Hampshire	21.46
21	Arizona	35.9	21	Nevada	25.95	20	Kansas	33.2	20	Delaware	21.14
22	Alaska	35.8	...	<i>National</i>	25.82	20	Maryland	33.2	21	Georgia	20.90
22	Kentucky	35.8	22	Texas	25.26	22	California	33.1	22	Nebraska	20.77
24	Missouri	35.8	23	Kansas	25.21	23	Vermont	32.9	23	Tennessee	20.50
25	California	35.7	24	Pennsylvania	25.03	24	Iowa	32.8	24	North Carolina	20.42
26	Alabama	35.6	24	South Dakota	25.03	24	South Dakota	32.8	25	Michigan	20.32
26	Ohio	35.6	25	North Carolina	24.62	26	Missouri	32.7	26	Wisconsin	20.05
26	Ohio	35.6	26	Oregon	24.59	26	Pennsylvania	32.7	27	Virginia	19.98
28	Arkansas	35.5	27	Arizona	24.40	26	Wyoming	32.7	28	Alabama	19.74
29	New York	35.4	28	New Mexico	24.31	29	Delaware	32.6	29	Missouri	19.68
...	<i>National</i>	35.2	29	Ohio	23.96	29	Hawaii	32.6	30	South Carolina	19.58
30	North Carolina	35.2	29	Vermont	23.96	29	Indiana	32.6	31	Kentucky	19.50
30	West Virginia	35.2	31	Louisiana	23.77	32	Ohio	32.5	32	Pennsylvania	19.41
32	Pennsylvania	35.0	32	Alabama	23.68	33	Montana	32.4	33	Ohio	19.23
33	Washington	34.9	33	Florida	23.58	34	Maine	32.3	34	Maine	19.19
34	Georgia	34.7	34	South Carolina	23.37	34	Rhode Island	32.3	35	North Dakota	18.99
34	Idaho	34.7	35	Nebraska	23.24	36	Illinois	32.2	36	Montana	18.90
34	Oregon	34.7	36	Tennessee	22.96	36	North Carolina	32.2	37	Mississippi	18.60
37	Connecticut	34.5	37	Wisconsin	22.89	38	Arkansas	32.1	38	Utah	18.35
38	Indiana	34.3	38	Wyoming	22.79	38	Minnesota	32.1	39	Wyoming	18.29
38	North Dakota	34.3	39	Idaho	22.55	38	Oregon	32.1	40	Kansas	18.11
38	Wisconsin	34.3	39	Maine	22.55	38	Washington	32.1	41	West Virginia	17.70
38	Wyoming	34.3	41	Hawaii	22.11	42	New Hampshire	31.2	42	New Mexico	17.34
42	Michigan	34.2	42	South Dakota	21.85	43	Massachusetts	31.0	43	Idaho	17.04
42	New Jersey	34.2	43	North Dakota	21.76	44	Idaho	30.9	44	Oklahoma	16.95
44	Montana	34.1	44	Iowa	21.23	44	Wisconsin	30.9	45	Iowa	16.94
44	Nebraska	34.1	45	West Virginia	20.46	46	Connecticut	30.8	46	South Dakota	16.39
46	Delaware	33.6	46	Arkansas	20.28	47	North Dakota	30.7	47	Louisiana	16.19
46	Kansas	33.6	47	Montana	19.73	48	New Jersey	30.6	48	Arkansas	16.17
48	Utah	33.5	48	Indiana	19.62	¹ Excluding Alaska, District of Columbia, and Nevada.					
49	Iowa	33.0	49	Oklahoma	19.49						
50	South Dakota	32.4	50	Kentucky	19.44						
51	Hawaii	31.8	51	Mississippi	18.32						

Table 10. Leisure and hospitality: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State

Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	Nevada	34.3	1	New York	\$17.62
2	District of Columbia	32.0	2	Hawaii	17.40
3	Hawaii	30.2	3	District of Columbia	17.25
4	Florida	28.5	4	New Jersey	16.10
5	New Jersey	28.2	5	Maryland	16.06
5	New York	28.2	6	Massachusetts	15.54
7	West Virginia	28.1	7	Connecticut	15.53
8	Louisiana	27.9	8	Vermont	15.10
9	Arizona	27.8	9	Washington	15.00
9	New Mexico	27.8	10	Nevada	14.92
11	Mississippi	27.7	11	Rhode Island	14.74
12	Alaska	27.6	12	California	14.18
12	Georgia	27.6	13	Florida	14.04
14	Massachusetts	27.2	14	Colorado	13.66
15	Kentucky	27.1	15	Alaska	13.48
16	Arkansas	26.9	...	<i>National</i>	12.77
17	Idaho	26.8	16	Pennsylvania	12.77
17	Maryland	26.8	17	Oregon	12.70
17	Texas	26.8	18	Arizona	12.68
20	Connecticut	26.7	18	Minnesota	12.68
20	Tennessee	26.7	20	Delaware	12.48
20	Wyoming	26.7	21	New Hampshire	12.44
23	Oklahoma	26.6	22	Illinois	12.37
24	California	26.4	23	Maine	12.22
25	Alabama	26.0	24	Missouri	12.18
...	<i>National</i>	25.9	25	Virginia	12.03
26	Missouri	25.7	26	Georgia	12.02
26	North Carolina	25.7	27	Montana	12.01
28	Virginia	25.6	28	Louisiana	11.85
29	South Carolina	25.5	29	Utah	11.72
29	Vermont	25.5	30	North Carolina	11.52
31	Washington	25.4	31	Tennessee	11.49
32	Delaware	25.1	32	Michigan	11.44
32	Illinois	25.1	33	Texas	11.41
34	Pennsylvania	24.9	34	Wisconsin	11.39
35	Indiana	24.7	35	Indiana	11.38
36	Oregon	24.6	36	Iowa	11.32
36	Rhode Island	24.6	37	Wyoming	11.28
38	Colorado	24.4	38	South Dakota	11.12
38	Montana	24.4	39	New Mexico	11.09
40	Iowa	24.3	40	Ohio	11.03
40	Maine	24.3	41	Mississippi	10.90
42	New Hampshire	24.2	42	Kansas	10.67
43	Kansas	23.9	43	South Carolina	10.65
43	Utah	23.9	44	Nebraska	10.56
45	Ohio	23.8	45	North Dakota	10.21
46	Michigan	23.4	46	Kentucky	10.08
47	South Dakota	23.3	47	Idaho	10.06
48	Minnesota	23.0	48	Oklahoma	10.05
49	North Dakota	21.9	49	Alabama	10.03
50	Wisconsin	21.8	50	West Virginia	9.75
51	Nebraska	21.3	51	Arkansas	9.50

Table 11. Other services: all-employee average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, 2008, ranked by State¹

Rank	State	Weekly hours	Rank	State	Hourly earnings
1	Tennessee	35.5	1	District of Columbia	\$38.80
2	District of Columbia	34.7	2	Connecticut	22.67
3	Florida	34.5	3	Virginia	21.73
4	South Carolina	34.1	4	New York	21.69
5	Colorado	33.6	5	Illinois	21.60
6	Kansas	33.4	6	Massachusetts	21.25
...	<i>National</i>	32.9	7	Florida	20.91
7	Texas	32.9	8	Colorado	20.79
8	Virginia	32.8	9	Maryland	20.30
9	New Jersey	32.6	10	Washington	19.83
10	Arizona	32.4	11	California	19.34
10	Illinois	32.4	12	Michigan	19.29
10	West Virginia	32.4	13	Wyoming	18.80
13	Georgia	32.1	14	New Jersey	18.79
14	Massachusetts	31.9	15	Kansas	18.75
15	Ohio	31.7	...	<i>National</i>	18.17
16	Washington	31.3	16	Pennsylvania	18.01
17	Michigan	31.1	17	Wisconsin	17.63
18	Alabama	31.0	18	Oregon	17.35
19	Pennsylvania	30.8	19	Tennessee	17.21
20	California	30.7	20	Indiana	16.88
20	Maryland	30.7	21	South Carolina	16.78
22	Connecticut	30.4	22	Alabama	16.44
22	New York	30.4	23	Arizona	16.29
24	Wyoming	30.1	24	Ohio	16.16
25	North Carolina	29.4	25	North Carolina	16.08
26	Indiana	29.2	26	Texas	16.00
27	Iowa	28.0	27	West Virginia	15.85
28	Oregon	27.7	28	Minnesota	15.68
29	Wisconsin	26.9	29	Georgia	15.45
30	Minnesota	26.2	30	Iowa	14.77
31	North Dakota	24.6	31	North Dakota	13.04

¹ Excluding Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont.

Table 12. Disparity in earnings, by industry, 2008

[In dollars per hour, based on annual averages]

Industry	Number of States reporting	Highest earnings	State	Lowest earnings	State	Difference
Total private industry.....	51	\$32.37	District of Columbia	\$16.53	South Dakota	\$15.84
Construction.....	49	34.03	New Jersey	17.65	Idaho	16.38
Manufacturing.....	46	29.08	Connecticut	16.34	South Dakota	12.74
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	51	27.54	Texas	15.09	Mississippi	12.45
Information.....	10	45.32	Washington	21.12	Tennessee	24.20
Financial activities.....	41	42.44	Connecticut	16.78	West Virginia	25.66
Professional and business services.....	51	38.20	District of Columbia	18.32	Mississippi	19.88
Education and health services.....	48	26.04	Maryland	16.17	Arkansas	9.87
Leisure and hospitality.....	51	17.62	New York	9.50	Arkansas	8.12
Other services.....	31	38.80	District of Columbia	13.04	North Dakota	25.76

Table 13. Disparity in hours paid, by industry, 2008

[Average weekly hours, based on annual averages]

Industry	Number of States reporting	Highest hours	State	Lowest hours	State	Difference
Total private industry.....	51	37.0	Nevada	32.3	Montana	4.7
Construction.....	49	42.5	Wyoming	34.4	Idaho	8.1
Manufacturing.....	46	44.7	Alaska	36.4	Hawaii	8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	51	40.1	Texas	30.1	Utah	10.0
Information.....	10	39.7	Washington	33.2	Pennsylvania	6.5
Financial activities.....	41	38.8	Delaware	34.8	Kansas	4.0
Professional and business services.....	51	40.2	South Carolina	31.8	Hawaii	8.4
Education and health services.....	48	39.5	Utah	30.6	New Jersey	8.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	51	34.3	Nevada	21.3	Nebraska	13.0
Other services.....	31	35.5	Tennessee	24.6	North Dakota	10.9

Women's progress towards equality in the labor market

Globally, the employment situation of women is becoming more equal to that of men, but disparities remain in job opportunities and the monetary and social gains of employment. The gap between men's and women's labor force participation rates dropped from 31.8 percentage points in 1980 to 26.0 points in 2008 as women's participation increased slightly and men's participation decreased. Although the narrowing gap shows movement towards equality in the world of work, lack of jobs available to women, harsh working conditions for women, and negative attitudes towards women's employment still impede progress in many regions of the world. In an International Labour Office (ILO) report entitled "Women in labour markets: Measuring progress and identifying challenges," Sara Elder uses data from the publications *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* and *Global Employment Trends for Women* to analyze how women fare in labor markets worldwide. The report discusses the relationship of women to work with respect to labor utilization and underutilization, underemployment, patterns in women's employment, and the latest economic recession.

In general, women still enter the workforce at much lower rates than men. In 2008, the global labor force participation rate for women was 51.7 percent, indicating that nearly half of all women were neither employed nor seeking work. In contrast, 77.7 percent of men participated in the labor force. These global averages, however,

mask wide variation at the country and regional levels. For example, East Asian women were economically active in a greater proportion than women in any other region, with a labor force participation rate of 64.0 percent, while women in the Middle East had the lowest participation rate, 21.6 percent. Many factors, both economic and social, influence women's decisions to enter the labor force. For example, some women who can afford not to work choose not to, and it appears that there also are women who would like to enter the labor market but have not done so because of cultural norms. Other considerations include religious values, access to education, the presence of children, and the strength of legal institutions.

The report also presents the concept of labor underutilization as a broad measure of unused productive capacity. Labor underutilization includes the unemployed as well as those who work part time but would like to work full time (the time-related underemployed), the employed with low earnings, the employed who work in jobs with skill requirements below their education level, discouraged workers, and other people not in the labor force who are available to work. The only measure of underemployment currently available for a large number of countries shows that women have made up the majority of the time-related underemployed in recent years, and the ILO expects that additional underemployment indicators would find that the majority of *all* underemployed are women.

In discussing where and how women work, the report makes a distinction between wage and salaried work and "vulnerable employment." The

latter includes unpaid family workers and the self-employed because these groups are less likely to have formal work arrangements and access to benefits and social safety nets, and thus are more exposed to economic contractions. In the world's poorest regions, the share of women in vulnerable employment was much higher than that of men, although women were only a slight majority worldwide. Nonetheless, women in wage and salaried work are often worse off than their male counterparts because they tend to be concentrated in sectors characterized by low pay, long hours, and informal working arrangements. Other lingering inequalities include the following: educated women are more likely to be unemployed than similarly educated men, women are less likely to hold positions in upper management, and wage gaps persist at all occupational and skill levels. The report cites employer discrimination and limited access to jobs in industries traditionally dominated by men as reasons for these inequalities.

Since women are more likely to have informal work arrangements, it might seem that a recession would hurt women disproportionately. However, the latest recession affected the unemployment of men and women almost equally at the global level: the women's unemployment rate increased from 6.0 percent in 2007 to 7.0 percent in 2009, and the men's rate rose from 5.5 percent to 6.3 percent during the same period.

The ILO hopes to encourage governments to make efforts to facilitate women's empowerment, address unequal remuneration between men and women, and strengthen women's participation in social dialogue. □

From correlation to causation

Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion. By Joshua D. Angrist and Jorn-Steffan Pischke, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2008, 392 pp., \$35.00/paperback.

“How do you do more than just find statistical relationships?” from the point of view of causality. People such as Steven D. Levitt, co-author of the best-selling books *Freakonomics* and *Superfreakonomics*, have made very nice careers out of this new econometrics, not just academically but also in the popular press. Another such book, *Mostly Harmless Econometrics* is written for people who use econometrics, and who would consider changing their research agenda from finding correlation to showing causation. More specifically, the book is designed for people in the social sciences who may have difficulty setting up their research with the experimental ideal of randomized trials; in other words, social scientists who want to be better empiricists. Before attempting this book, however, readers should be familiar with, among other things, the “core terms and concepts of statistical theory—moments, mathematical expectation, probability limits, and asymptotic distributions.” It is not meant for people brand new to statistics and econometrics.

Joshua D. Angrist is a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while Jorn-Steffen Pischke is professor of economics at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Both are labor economists who do applied microeconometrics, so don't expect techniques from other fields. *Mostly Harmless Econometrics* is shorter, chattier, and more humorous

than most other econometrics texts, although the humor unfortunately tends to come only at the beginning of the chapter rather than throughout.

Mostly Harmless Econometrics is not designed to replace econometric cookbooks such as those published by Stata Press. Nor is it a general reference such as *Econometric Analysis* by William Greene, or even an in-depth look at one area such as Wooldridge's *Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data* or Hamilton's *Time Series Analysis*. There also isn't any model building in either the statistical or economic sense, and big sections of econometrics such as time series analysis are missing. What *Mostly Harmless Econometrics* does do successfully is complement other works in the field of econometrics.

Angrist and Pischke illustrate a wide variety of techniques by referencing the 4-year Tennessee Student Teacher Achievement Ratio (STAR) program, which looked at the importance of class size for educational outcomes. The authors use this example to explain nonstandard error issues and to compare discontinuity design with traditional ordinary least squares. The examples are clear enough that even an inexperienced empirical social scientist or someone in a different field could still say, “Ah, OK I can take that idea and apply it to my own work.” The authors do such a good job of explaining fixed effects and panel data that you can't help but wish they would explain a few other topics as well. If there is a second edition, more examples such as STAR would be great.

Speaking of a second edition, there are a few other areas that could be improved. Sometimes the theorems are not presented as clearly as they could be. Angrist and Pischke explain how the theorems matter, but it would be

nice if they hinted at what to look for. The applied economist doesn't want to wade through a theorem when a sentence or two about which parts are especially important would make the point much clearer. This information could even be added in the form of chapter subtitles: something that lets the reader know what the proof is about in advance. Other theorems need better explanation and better integration with the rest of the text. Otherwise, it's unclear why so many mathematical proofs are in an applied book.

Further, some chapters are very clear while others are very dense. Chapter 8, on nonstandard standard error issues, is the clearest. The theorems in this chapter are explained with just a sentence or two and methods of dealing with nonstandard standard errors are clearly listed. Many STATA users (STATA is a metric program commonly used by academic economists) incorrectly assume that simply typing “, robust” or “cluster” after any regression will solve all problems by presenting robust standard errors. However, if the errors have problems beyond heteroskedasticity, simple solutions won't work. Angrist and Pischke present common standard-error problems that are not simply remedied with “, robust” and discuss ways to manage them.

Taken as a whole, this book is an excellent addition to the applied social scientist's library. *Mostly Harmless Econometrics* complements other books very well and provides much needed support in key areas. I hope for a second edition—not because the first edition is bad, but because it is so good that I want more.

—David Mitchell

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a

probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

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

lished as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by

industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the

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

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

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

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

lion establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

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

to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was pub-

lished beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

try Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during

the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It

is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

To preserve the comparability of the U.S.

measures with those of other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its quarterly news releases on U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 48 and 50 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a “sectoral output” basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

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

Hourly compensation is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, Singapore, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for subsidies.

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

Unit labor costs are defined as the cost of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output. Unit labor costs can also be computed by dividing hourly compensation by output per hour, that is, by labor productivity.

Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national ac-

counts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or

days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2008	2009	2007	2008					2009			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Employment data												
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹												
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	59.3	62.8	62.8	62.6	62.0	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	4.8	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	
Men.....	6.1	10.3	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	12.1	12.7	13.3	14.9	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	
Women.....	5.4	8.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	9.9	10.2	11.0	11.7	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹												
Total nonfarm.....	136,790	130,912	138,152	137,858	137,285	136,283	134,328	132,070	130,637	129,857	129,547	
Total private.....	114,281	108,369	115,783	115,419	114,775	113,715	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,067	
Goods-producing.....	21,334	18,620	22,043	21,815	21,511	21,092	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	13,777	13,654	13,528	13,270	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,529	
Service-providing.....	115,456	112,292	116,109	116,043	115,774	115,191	114,031	112,837	112,134	111,733	111,641	
Average hours:												
Total private.....	33.6	33.1	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	
Manufacturing.....	40.8	39.8	41.2	41.3	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.6	
Overtime.....	3.7	2.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	
Employment Cost Index^{1,2,3}												
Total compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.6	1.5	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	1.0	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	
Service-providing ⁵	2.5	1.3	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	
State and local government.....	3.0	2.4	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):												
Union.....	2.8	2.9	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	
Nonunion.....	2.4	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2008	2009	2007	2008				2009			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.7	1.5	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3
Private nonfarm.....	2.6	1.4	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.8	-.4	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	6.3	-2.5	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.1	-7.4	.2	3.1	-.5	1.6
Finished consumer goods.....	7.4	-3.8	1.9	3.4	5.2	-.4	-10.0	.3	4.3	-.6	1.9
Capital equipment.....	2.9	2.0	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.9	-.2	-.2	-.3	.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	10.3	-8.3	2.0	5.0	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.5	.8
Crude materials.....	21.6	-30.5	11.9	14.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.2	11.3
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	1.9	3.0	1.6	.2	3.1	.3	.8	.2	6.8	7.4	6.5
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.8	2.9	2.0	-.1	3.1	-.1	.8	.3	6.9	7.2	6.2
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.9	—	5.3	-2.7	6.9	3.2	-1.4	-7.3	8.4	6.3	—

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				
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	2.6	-4.7	6.7	5.9	1.6	2.5	0.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	2.9	-4.7	6.9	5.5	1.5	2.6	.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Private nonfarm.....	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	
Union.....	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Nonunion.....	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	2.4	1.8	1.2	.9	.9	
State and local government.....	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	
Union.....	.7	.6	.7	.5	.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	
Nonunion.....	.2	.4	.2	.4	.3	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	
State and local government.....	.3	.5	.5	.8	.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009												2010	
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
TOTAL																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	233,788	235,801	234,739	234,913	235,086	235,271	235,452	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	
Civilian labor force	154,287	154,142	154,140	154,401	154,164	154,718	154,956	154,759	154,351	154,426	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	
Participation rate	66.0	65.4	65.7	65.7	65.6	65.8	65.8	65.7	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	
Employed	145,362	139,877	142,221	141,687	140,854	140,902	140,438	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	
Employment-population ratio ²	62.2	59.3	60.6	60.3	59.9	59.9	59.6	59.4	59.3	59.1	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	
Unemployed	8,924	14,265	11,919	12,714	13,310	13,816	14,518	14,721	14,534	14,993	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.3	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	
Not in the labor force	79,501	81,659	80,599	80,512	80,922	80,554	80,496	80,895	81,519	81,661	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	
Men, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	104,453	105,493	104,902	104,999	105,095	105,196	105,299	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	
Civilian labor force	79,047	78,897	78,769	78,859	78,680	79,106	79,339	79,246	78,984	79,196	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	
Participation rate	75.7	74.8	75.1	75.1	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.2	74.8	75.0	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	
Employed	74,750	71,341	72,625	72,266	71,667	71,665	71,552	71,354	71,255	71,142	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	
Employment-population ratio ²	71.6	67.6	69.2	68.8	68.2	68.1	68.0	67.7	67.5	67.3	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	
Unemployed	4,297	7,555	6,144	6,593	7,013	7,441	7,787	7,892	7,728	8,055	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.6	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	
Not in the labor force	25,406	26,596	26,133	26,140	26,415	26,091	25,961	26,166	26,547	26,455	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	
Women, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	112,260	113,265	112,738	112,824	112,908	112,999	113,089	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	
Civilian labor force	68,382	68,856	68,793	68,914	68,972	69,105	69,060	68,984	68,910	68,847	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	
Participation rate	60.9	60.8	61.0	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.1	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	
Employed	65,039	63,699	64,391	64,238	64,110	64,147	63,847	63,741	63,685	63,552	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	
Employment-population ratio ²	57.9	56.2	57.1	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.5	56.3	56.2	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	
Unemployed	3,342	5,157	4,402	4,676	4,863	4,957	5,213	5,243	5,225	5,295	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	
Unemployment rate	4.9	7.5	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	
Not in the labor force	43,878	44,409	43,946	43,910	43,936	43,894	44,029	44,205	44,386	44,558	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	17,075	17,043	17,098	17,090	17,083	17,076	17,064	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	
Civilian labor force	6,858	6,390	6,578	6,628	6,512	6,507	6,557	6,529	6,457	6,383	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	
Participation rate	40.2	37.5	38.5	38.8	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.3	37.9	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	
Employed	5,573	4,837	5,205	5,183	5,077	5,089	5,039	4,943	4,877	4,740	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	
Employment-population ratio ²	32.6	28.4	30.4	30.3	29.7	29.8	29.5	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	
Unemployed	1,285	1,552	1,373	1,445	1,435	1,418	1,518	1,586	1,581	1,643	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	
Unemployment rate	18.7	24.3	20.9	21.8	22.0	21.8	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	
Not in the labor force	10,218	10,654	10,519	10,462	10,571	10,569	10,507	10,525	10,586	10,648	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	
White³																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	189,540	190,902	190,225	190,331	190,436	190,552	190,667	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	
Civilian labor force	125,635	125,644	125,524	125,835	125,659	126,108	126,326	126,088	125,911	126,038	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	
Participation rate	66.3	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	
Employed	119,126	114,996	116,709	116,427	115,663	115,896	115,451	115,102	114,984	114,784	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	
Employment-population ratio ²	62.8	60.2	61.4	61.2	60.7	60.8	60.6	60.3	60.2	60.1	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	
Unemployed	6,509	10,648	8,815	9,408	9,996	10,213	10,874	10,986	10,927	11,254	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	
Not in the labor force	63,905	65,258	64,701	64,496	64,777	64,443	64,342	64,713	65,033	65,048	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	
Black or African American³																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,843	28,241	28,052	28,085	28,118	28,153	28,184	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	
Civilian labor force	17,740	17,632	17,741	17,692	17,543	17,795	17,716	17,665	17,651	17,596	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	
Participation rate	63.7	62.4	63.2	63.0	62.4	63.2	62.9	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	
Employed	15,953	15,025	15,463	15,296	15,176	15,119	15,066	15,048	15,050	14,914	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	
Employment-population ratio ²	57.3	53.2	55.1	54.5	54.0	53.7	53.5	53.3	53.3	52.7	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	
Unemployed	1,788	2,606	2,278	2,396	2,367	2,676	2,650	2,617	2,600	2,682	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	
Unemployment rate	10.1	14.8	12.8	13.5	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	
Not in the labor force	10,103	10,609	10,311	10,393	10,575	10,358	10,467	10,552	10,601	10,694	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	

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		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,141	32,891	32,417	32,501	32,585	32,671	32,753	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251
Civilian labor force.....	22,024	22,352	22,004	22,120	22,236	22,403	22,459	22,348	22,540	22,320	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578
Participation rate.....	68.5	68.0	67.9	68.1	68.2	68.6	68.6	68.1	68.5	67.6	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9
Employed.....	20,346	19,647	19,817	19,687	19,664	19,855	19,599	19,609	19,748	19,411	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730
Employment-population ratio ²	63.3	59.7	61.1	60.6	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.7	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3
Unemployed.....	1,678	2,706	2,186	2,433	2,571	2,548	2,860	2,739	2,792	2,908	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	12.1	9.9	11.0	11.6	11.4	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6
Not in the labor force.....	10,116	10,539	10,414	10,382	10,350	10,268	10,294	10,491	10,386	10,697	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674

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		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	145,362	139,877	142,221	141,687	140,854	140,902	140,438	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333
Men.....	77,486	73,670	75,118	74,756	74,072	74,107	73,974	73,727	73,613	73,436	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516
Women.....	67,876	66,208	67,103	66,931	66,782	66,794	66,463	66,311	66,205	65,997	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817
Married men, spouse present.....	45,860	43,998	44,694	44,449	44,451	44,424	44,214	44,242	43,955	43,847	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126
Married women, spouse present.....	35,869	35,207	35,347	35,545	35,465	35,438	35,347	35,402	35,321	35,151	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,875	8,913	7,897	8,672	9,023	8,888	9,048	8,962	8,808	9,077	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,169	6,648	5,833	6,511	6,839	6,699	6,788	6,779	6,831	6,895	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873
Could only find part-time work.....	1,389	1,966	1,689	1,771	1,847	1,819	1,917	1,970	1,826	2,065	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,343	18,710	18,879	18,861	18,829	18,976	18,848	18,715	18,993	18,768	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,773	8,791	7,755	8,584	8,910	8,795	8,894	8,825	8,664	8,946	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,097	6,556	5,713	6,455	6,761	6,634	6,670	6,685	6,713	6,797	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792
Could only find part-time work.....	1,380	1,955	1,676	1,771	1,848	1,826	1,910	1,964	1,789	2,046	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,005	18,372	18,563	18,556	18,494	18,595	18,478	18,358	18,610	18,383	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	20.9	21.8	22.0	21.8	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.4	9.6	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	7.5	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9
White, total ¹	5.2	8.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.8	21.8	18.6	19.3	20.3	20.0	20.7	21.7	22.5	24.3	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	19.1	25.2	22.0	22.4	23.5	22.9	24.6	24.4	26.1	28.1	26.8	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	14.4	18.4	15.0	16.3	17.1	17.1	16.6	19.0	18.7	20.2	19.7	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.9	8.8	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	6.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8
Black or African American, total ¹	10.1	14.8	12.8	13.5	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.2	39.5	36.8	38.9	33.1	35.1	39.9	38.5	36.2	35.0	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.9	46.0	44.4	45.6	41.7	41.7	46.2	44.8	39.2	46.8	50.8	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	26.8	33.4	30.1	32.5	26.0	28.2	34.8	33.1	33.5	24.5	32.7	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.2	16.3	14.4	15.1	15.6	17.2	16.7	16.4	16.0	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.1	11.5	9.4	10.1	10.1	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.6	12.1	9.9	11.0	11.6	11.4	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6
Married men, spouse present.....	3.4	6.6	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6
Married women, spouse present.....	3.6	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8
Full-time workers.....	5.8	10.0	8.1	8.8	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4
Part-time workers.....	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	9.0	14.6	12.4	13.0	13.8	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2
High school graduates, no college ³	5.7	9.7	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1
Some college or associate degree.....	4.6	8.0	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.6	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	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		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,932	3,165	3,633	3,364	3,314	3,284	3,219	3,152	3,181	2,992	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,804	3,828	3,622	3,961	4,032	3,962	4,300	3,994	3,539	4,093	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362
15 weeks and over.....	3,188	7,272	4,762	5,369	5,815	6,296	7,013	7,844	7,819	7,849	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,427	2,775	2,073	2,405	2,574	2,571	2,983	3,404	2,847	2,825	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632
27 weeks and over.....	1,761	4,496	2,689	2,964	3,241	3,725	4,030	4,440	4,972	5,024	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313
Mean duration, in weeks.....	17.9	24.4	19.9	20.0	20.8	21.8	22.9	24.4	25.3	25.2	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.4	15.1	10.6	11.4	11.9	13.1	14.9	18.2	15.9	15.5	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers ¹	4,789	9,160	7,251	7,878	8,434	8,867	9,428	9,562	9,549	9,814	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323
On temporary layoff.....	1,176	1,630	1,468	1,519	1,581	1,638	1,842	1,741	1,670	1,704	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,614	7,530	5,784	6,359	6,853	7,229	7,586	7,821	7,880	8,110	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869
Job leavers.....	896	882	912	820	884	887	909	822	882	835	869	909	929	932	914
Reentrants.....	2,472	3,187	2,792	2,912	3,017	3,127	3,200	3,322	3,306	3,294	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585
New entrants.....	766	1,035	792	1,016	881	919	977	969	994	1,096	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	53.7	64.2	61.7	62.4	63.8	64.3	65.0	65.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	11.4	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.3	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7
Not on temporary layoff.....	40.5	52.8	49.2	50.4	51.9	52.4	52.3	53.3	53.5	53.9	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3
Job leavers.....	10.0	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
Reentrants.....	27.7	22.3	23.8	23.1	22.8	22.7	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8
New entrants.....	8.6	7.3	6.7	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	3.1	5.9	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
New entrants.....	.5	.7	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7
16 to 24 years.....	12.8	17.6	15.0	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9
16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	20.9	21.8	22.0	21.8	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4
16 to 17 years.....	22.1	25.9	21.5	23.1	23.9	23.4	23.8	25.5	26.0	26.5	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9
18 to 19 years.....	16.8	23.4	20.3	21.2	21.1	21.7	23.2	23.8	23.3	25.2	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4
20 to 24 years.....	10.2	14.7	12.4	13.2	14.0	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8
25 years and older.....	4.6	7.9	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	8.3	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6
55 years and older.....	3.8	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.1	10.3	8.5	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	17.3	17.9	19.2	19.6	20.3	19.9	20.3	20.8	20.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5
16 to 19 years.....	21.2	27.8	24.4	25.0	25.9	25.9	27.1	26.5	27.9	29.9	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6
16 to 17 years.....	25.2	28.7	26.3	26.6	28.2	26.4	26.5	26.5	28.5	29.6	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8
18 to 19 years.....	19.0	27.4	23.3	24.9	24.8	25.7	28.0	27.1	27.3	29.9	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3
20 to 24 years.....	11.4	17.0	14.4	14.9	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.0	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	9.2	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4
55 years and older.....	3.9	7.0	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	8.1	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	12.5	13.6	13.4	13.6	14.5	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0
16 to 19 years.....	16.2	20.7	17.3	18.6	18.2	17.6	19.1	22.1	20.9	21.4	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	23.1	16.5	19.9	19.7	20.4	21.2	24.6	23.6	23.3	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0
18 to 19 years.....	14.3	19.4	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	18.0	20.3	19.2	20.2	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	12.3	10.3	11.4	11.3	11.8	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	7.2	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7
55 years and older ¹	3.7	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Dec. 2008	Nov. 2009 ^P	Dec. 2009 ^P	State	Dec. 2008	Nov. 2009 ^P	Dec. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	7.4	10.9	10.9	Missouri.....	7.6	9.6	9.6
Alaska.....	6.9	8.5	8.6	Montana.....	5.4	6.6	6.7
Arizona.....	7.6	9.3	9.2	Nebraska.....	3.9	4.6	4.6
Arkansas.....	6.3	7.6	7.6	Nevada.....	9.1	12.9	13.0
California.....	9.2	12.3	12.3	New Hampshire.....	4.8	6.9	6.9
Colorado.....	6.2	7.4	7.3	New Jersey.....	7.0	9.9	10.0
Connecticut.....	6.7	8.7	8.8	New Mexico.....	5.7	8.1	8.2
Delaware.....	6.6	8.6	8.8	New York.....	6.7	8.9	8.9
District of Columbia.....	8.1	11.6	11.9	North Carolina.....	8.5	10.9	10.9
Florida.....	8.2	11.6	11.7	North Dakota.....	3.8	4.3	4.3
Georgia.....	8.0	10.2	10.3	Ohio.....	8.1	10.8	10.8
Hawaii.....	5.6	6.9	6.8	Oklahoma.....	4.6	6.8	6.8
Idaho.....	6.4	9.0	9.1	Oregon.....	9.1	10.7	10.6
Illinois.....	7.6	10.9	11.0	Pennsylvania.....	6.5	8.7	8.8
Indiana.....	8.1	9.8	9.7	Rhode Island.....	9.3	12.5	12.7
Iowa.....	5.0	6.5	6.5	South Carolina.....	9.4	12.3	12.4
Kansas.....	5.3	6.7	6.5	South Dakota.....	3.9	4.7	4.7
Kentucky.....	8.5	10.7	10.6	Tennessee.....	8.5	10.7	10.7
Louisiana.....	5.5	7.3	7.3	Texas.....	6.1	8.2	8.2
Maine.....	6.8	8.1	8.1	Utah.....	5.1	6.6	6.6
Maryland.....	5.8	7.3	7.4	Vermont.....	5.7	6.7	6.7
Massachusetts.....	6.7	9.2	9.3	Virginia.....	5.2	6.8	6.8
Michigan.....	10.6	14.4	14.5	Washington.....	6.9	9.2	9.2
Minnesota.....	6.7	7.6	7.4	West Virginia.....	5.3	8.9	9.0
Mississippi.....	7.9	10.4	10.5	Wisconsin.....	6.4	8.6	8.5
				Wyoming.....	4.0	7.5	7.5

^P = preliminary

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

State	Dec. 2008	Nov. 2009 ^P	Dec. 2009 ^P	State	Dec. 2008	Nov. 2009 ^P	Dec. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	2,145,538	2,067,052	2,057,716	Missouri.....	3,051,435	3,008,542	3,001,419
Alaska.....	358,843	362,146	362,270	Montana.....	506,971	496,686	495,845
Arizona.....	3,151,631	3,137,679	3,135,546	Nebraska.....	991,622	980,896	980,702
Arkansas.....	1,375,779	1,374,140	1,375,874	Nevada.....	1,363,097	1,374,414	1,374,139
California.....	18,360,850	18,125,514	18,101,557	New Hampshire.....	742,914	741,546	741,443
Colorado.....	2,728,725	2,652,673	2,644,550	New Jersey.....	4,520,458	4,529,947	4,527,795
Connecticut.....	1,880,815	1,890,854	1,890,282	New Mexico.....	964,044	958,583	959,469
Delaware.....	441,110	428,939	428,462	New York.....	9,715,820	9,651,037	9,639,438
District of Columbia.....	333,023	332,565	332,938	North Carolina.....	4,581,034	4,520,288	4,523,283
Florida.....	9,215,695	9,206,073	9,212,292	North Dakota.....	365,428	363,961	363,824
Georgia.....	4,834,398	4,708,922	4,699,032	Ohio.....	5,988,662	5,915,134	5,905,107
Hawaii.....	643,201	634,245	633,579	Oklahoma.....	1,760,486	1,776,000	1,776,164
Idaho.....	754,419	750,851	751,184	Oregon.....	1,971,632	1,939,251	1,935,774
Illinois.....	6,610,041	6,593,593	6,591,334	Pennsylvania.....	6,466,825	6,393,613	6,393,381
Indiana.....	3,243,780	3,117,091	3,105,942	Rhode Island.....	565,614	572,976	574,064
Iowa.....	1,677,973	1,676,475	1,677,426	South Carolina.....	2,171,337	2,172,352	2,171,648
Kansas.....	1,504,775	1,517,229	1,515,426	South Dakota.....	447,956	445,409	445,209
Kentucky.....	2,066,586	2,070,661	2,067,913	Tennessee.....	3,050,869	2,994,988	2,991,808
Louisiana.....	2,079,507	2,066,714	2,067,997	Texas.....	11,773,112	12,028,204	12,046,336
Maine.....	705,779	704,117	704,488	Utah.....	1,373,118	1,347,167	1,344,294
Maryland.....	3,018,327	2,960,028	2,955,767	Vermont.....	360,196	358,362	358,518
Massachusetts.....	3,478,799	3,470,435	3,469,072	Virginia.....	4,164,925	4,146,418	4,141,793
Michigan.....	4,940,397	4,844,674	4,836,079	Washington.....	3,519,847	3,514,431	3,511,095
Minnesota.....	2,961,406	2,962,237	2,962,237	West Virginia.....	802,630	788,315	786,063
Mississippi.....	1,294,178	1,289,935	1,291,183	Wisconsin.....	3,093,131	3,035,017	3,026,400
				Wyoming.....	293,921	293,017	292,514

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	136,790	130,920	133,549	132,823	132,070	131,542	131,155	130,640	130,294	130,082	129,857	129,633	129,697	129,588	129,562
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	114,281	108,371	110,961	110,254	109,510	108,861	108,527	108,075	107,778	107,563	107,377	107,115	107,190	107,107	107,074
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	21,334	18,620	19,855	19,559	19,233	18,956	18,731	18,503	18,375	18,245	18,124	17,993	17,960	17,906	17,853
Natural resources and															
mining.....	767	700	761	747	728	714	700	692	687	678	676	669	676	676	680
Logging.....	56.6	49.8	54.0	53.4	50.3	50.1	49.5	49.3	49.1	49.4	50.1	48.5	47.2	46.9	46.8
Mining.....	709.8	650.0	706.7	693.4	677.9	664.0	650.7	642.7	637.4	628.6	625.5	620.8	628.4	629.4	632.9
Oil and gas extraction.....	160.5	161.6	164.7	163.9	162.8	162.2	162.0	161.6	161.0	160.4	160.4	160.4	160.2	159.8	159.8
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	226.0	211.6	222.7	220.3	217.3	214.8	212.2	210.0	208.6	207.4	206.8	204.3	207.2	207.7	208.7
Coal mining.....	81.2	82.2	86.3	85.9	85.3	84.2	83.0	82.0	80.9	81.0	80.6	79.3	79.3	79.2	79.7
Support activities for mining.....	323.4	276.7	319.3	309.2	297.8	287.0	276.5	271.1	267.8	261.1	258.3	256.1	261.0	261.9	264.4
Construction.....	7,162	6,037	6,551	6,435	6,293	6,179	6,120	6,029	5,949	5,885	5,814	5,747	5,732	5,696	5,619
Construction of buildings.....	1,641.7	1,365.6	1,485.5	1,456.9	1,422.5	1,400.4	1,386.9	1,362.8	1,344.1	1,332.2	1,313.0	1,300.0	1,295.9	1,282.5	1,262.6
Heavy and civil engineering.....	964.5	846.9	908.5	900.8	887.8	866.7	856.8	841.3	834.6	830.5	817.8	804.6	808.7	797.9	796.8
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,555.8	3,824.4	4,156.5	4,077.7	3,982.8	3,911.9	3,876.5	3,824.9	3,770.7	3,722.3	3,682.9	3,642.8	3,627.6	3,615.1	3,559.7
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	12,543	12,377	12,212	12,063	11,911	11,782	11,739	11,682	11,634	11,577	11,552	11,534	11,554
Production workers.....	9,629	8,350	8,882	8,734	8,593	8,478	8,349	8,244	8,230	8,192	8,166	8,124	8,108	8,089	8,109
Durable goods.....	8,463	7,309	7,820	7,702	7,580	7,450	7,326	7,222	7,197	7,151	7,112	7,070	7,047	7,036	7,055
Production workers.....	5,975	5,008	5,422	5,312	5,211	5,108	5,005	4,921	4,920	4,886	4,865	4,833	4,816	4,801	4,821
Wood products.....	456.0	360.7	393.6	373.6	375.4	370.5	361.9	355.1	352.4	350.2	349.2	348.4	348.6	348.9	348.5
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	465.0	397.7	425.5	416.3	407.1	405.1	399.7	394.1	393.5	391.6	389.5	382.2	382.6	383.9	382.1
Primary metals.....	442.0	364.7	404.0	391.0	381.9	371.7	363.4	355.2	353.8	353.9	351.3	350.1	350.8	351.8	353.4
Fabricated metal products.....	1,527.5	1,317.5	1,417.1	1,395.5	1,367.3	1,339.9	1,323.2	1,305.0	1,291.4	1,284.2	1,276.9	1,272.1	1,268.0	1,266.8	1,266.6
Machinery.....	1,187.6	1,029.3	1,128.9	1,105.0	1,079.3	1,057.5	1,038.7	1,022.7	1,008.6	1,002.9	993.8	983.8	975.9	973.2	973.4
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,244.2	1,136.3	1,201.4	1,184.9	1,175.0	1,160.2	1,144.0	1,131.0	1,122.8	1,113.3	1,107.5	1,101.5	1,097.9	1,093.3	1,089.1
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	183.2	166.0	180.7	176.1	174.8	169.1	164.9	163.7	163.2	161.2	160.8	159.6	159.5	158.3	158.0
Communications equipment.....	127.3	121.4	124.7	123.9	123.0	122.5	121.7	121.0	120.8	120.1	120.4	119.3	118.3	119.0	118.2
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	431.8	377.0	407.7	400.7	394.8	387.5	381.0	374.2	369.2	365.8	363.3	361.1	360.8	359.7	358.6
Electronic instruments.....	441.0	421.3	432.5	430.0	429.2	428.9	425.0	421.8	419.9	417.4	414.9	413.5	411.4	408.9	407.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	424.3	376.7	403.6	397.5	387.7	379.3	376.0	374.4	370.9	369.8	369.0	365.6	363.4	361.8	362.4
Transportation equipment.....	1,608.0	1,353.0	1,415.3	1,426.7	1,408.3	1,376.3	1,338.9	1,313.0	1,341.6	1,331.1	1,328.0	1,326.3	1,318.0	1,316.6	1,342.9
Furniture and related products.....	479.6	385.7	424.2	412.8	403.6	395.7	389.1	382.6	377.5	372.8	368.5	364.6	365.8	363.9	360.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	628.9	587.0	606.0	598.4	594.5	593.6	591.3	588.4	584.5	581.5	578.2	575.6	576.1	575.6	575.5
Nondurable goods.....	4,943	4,574	4,723	4,675	4,632	4,613	4,585	4,560	4,542	4,531	4,522	4,507	4,505	4,498	4,499
Production workers.....	3,653	3,341	3,460	3,422	3,382	3,370	3,344	3,323	3,310	3,306	3,301	3,291	3,292	3,288	3,288
Food manufacturing.....	1,480.9	1,459.0	1,460.8	1,455.1	1,451.1	1,462.6	1,459.5	1,459.9	1,460.3	1,463.3	1,463.6	1,462.0	1,457.4	1,455.6	1,450.7
Beverages and tobacco products.....	198.4	187.7	192.2	189.1	189.6	188.6	188.2	187.6	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.8	185.3	183.6	182.5
Textile mills.....	151.2	125.6	133.8	130.7	128.6	127.7	126.3	124.6	122.8	122.1	120.9	119.9	122.5	124.2	121.4
Textile product mills.....	147.2	126.6	136.7	133.4	128.4	126.4	126.0	125.8	124.9	124.6	124.9	123.6	122.8	122.1	121.8
Apparel.....	199.0	169.6	180.0	178.4	175.5	171.8	171.6	165.6	168.2	166.8	165.2	163.5	164.0	166.0	169.1
Leather and allied products.....	33.1	29.4	31.3	30.4	30.0	30.2	29.8	29.4	29.0	29.1	28.6	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.5
Paper and paper products.....	444.9	407.4	424.6	419.2	415.6	412.1	407.5	406.2	403.9	402.7	402.2	399.3	398.5	397.6	398.0
Printing and related support activities.....	594.1	523.8	557.6	549.7	541.0	534.6	529.9	522.6	517.9	513.4	510.6	506.7	501.4	501.0	499.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	117.4	115.3	115.9	115.6	115.7	115.9	116.1	115.8	115.6	115.4	115.6	115.3	115.2	112.3	113.3
Chemicals.....	847.1	802.8	824.3	819.6	813.7	809.3	805.3	801.5	797.3	793.2	791.3	790.5	794.7	791.2	790.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	729.4	627.4	665.9	654.2	643.2	633.9	625.2	620.7	615.3	613.5	611.7	610.7	614.8	616.4	622.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	115,456	112,300	113,694	113,264	112,837	112,586	112,424	112,137	111,919	111,837	111,733	111,640	111,737	111,682	111,709
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	92,947	89,751	91,106	90,695	90,277	89,905	89,796	89,572	89,403	89,318	89,253	89,122	89,230	89,201	89,221
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,293	24,949	25,475	25,330	25,174	25,052	24,997	24,943	24,845	24,819	24,754	24,670	24,678	24,653	24,637
Wholesale trade.....	5,942.7	5,625.3	5,759.7	5,710.3	5,671.9	5,641.7	5,625.9	5,612.7	5,596.9	5,588.2	5,579.9	5,574.5	5,568.3	5,564.0	5,547.6
Durable goods.....	3,052.0	2,827.0	2,934.9	2,897.8	2,868.1	2,845.6	2,831.8	2,819.6	2,808.0	2,799.3	2,792.1	2,787.0	2,775.0	2,766.7	2,761.4
Nondurable goods.....	2,047.7	1,980.0	1,998.7	1,992.2	1,986.2	1,981.0	1,979.5	1,977.3	1,975.6	1,972.8	1,969.9	1,968.7	1,975.4	1,974.3	1,970.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	842.9	818.4	826.1	820.3	817.6	815.1	814.6	815.8	813.3	816.1	817.9	818.8	817.9	823.0	816.0
Retail trade.....	15,283.1	14,527.8	14,792.4	14,722.6	14,635.2	14,592.4	14,570.2	14,545.8	14,492.3	14,477.0	14,428.7	14,365.7	14,374.5	14,360.0	14,401.8
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,831.2	1,640.0	1,692.5	1,676.0	1,657.8	1,647.2	1,637.6	1,630.7	1,624.9	1,628.0	1,621.2	1,618.6	1,620.4	1,624.0	1,622.2
Automobile dealers.....	1,176.7	1,021.8	1,061.6	1,049.9	1,036.6	1,027.0	1,019.4	1,013.1	1,008.9	1,012.6	1,007.3	1,005.7	1,007.8	1,014.0	1,013.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	531.1	450.0	475.7	465.4	461.6	455.0	449.0	447.1	445.9	441.2	439.6	437.3	438.6	439.0	439.2
Electronics and appliance stores.....	540.5	487.1	509.4	511.2	489.6	488.0	486.8	484.5	482.0	482.4	481.5	475.3	477.2	477.2	480.7

See notes at end of table.

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

Industry	Annual average		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,248.0	1,162.6	1,201.3	1,192.0	1,176.8	1,171.2	1,168.3	1,163.3	1,155.0	1,149.6	1,146.3	1,138.9	1,142.9	1,150.0	1,151.7
Food and beverage stores.....	2,862.0	2,829.0	2,846.7	2,838.7	2,839.6	2,839.0	2,838.4	2,839.8	2,834.4	2,832.3	2,825.4	2,823.5	2,808.5	2,799.8	2,812.5
Health and personal care stores.....	1,002.8	984.2	987.9	988.3	987.4	985.8	986.3	986.1	984.6	983.6	977.5	978.8	979.1	978.7	980.4
Gasoline stations.....	842.4	827.0	830.3	828.8	827.1	827.6	826.1	825.9	826.8	830.3	827.1	827.5	823.5	822.5	822.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,468.0	1,368.9	1,401.1	1,393.6	1,379.6	1,377.9	1,374.0	1,369.7	1,361.1	1,354.4	1,354.3	1,351.8	1,363.1	1,360.9	1,369.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	651.0	616.4	631.5	625.5	623.7	622.3	621.0	619.1	619.4	619.6	620.3	596.3	604.7	606.9	611.8
General merchandise stores ¹	3,025.6	2,956.1	2,982.8	2,977.1	2,976.1	2,968.8	2,970.9	2,970.8	2,956.9	2,955.2	2,944.3	2,930.4	2,928.1	2,911.8	2,927.2
Department stores.....	1,540.5	1,471.2	1,485.5	1,484.7	1,479.1	1,471.0	1,475.5	1,473.3	1,467.8	1,471.7	1,467.7	1,457.0	1,464.3	1,458.7	1,470.2
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	842.5	784.6	805.5	800.5	791.6	786.7	788.8	786.1	780.3	780.3	772.6	770.6	773.3	769.4	770.3
Nonstore retailers.....	438.0	421.8	427.7	425.5	424.3	422.9	423.0	422.7	421.0	420.1	418.6	416.7	415.1	419.8	414.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,508.3	4,235.3	4,359.4	4,333.0	4,303.6	4,255.8	4,239.9	4,223.2	4,195.9	4,194.8	4,184.4	4,168.6	4,175.8	4,171.8	4,140.7
Air transportation.....	490.7	459.7	470.6	468.7	466.8	458.0	459.9	457.8	457.0	457.6	456.8	457.1	454.7	453.8	454.9
Rail transportation.....	231.0	219.4	229.8	227.4	225.0	222.6	219.2	217.3	217.0	217.7	215.7	214.1	213.2	213.7	213.2
Water transportation.....	67.1	63.7	64.6	66.5	65.6	64.3	63.6	62.6	61.8	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.6
Truck transportation.....	1,389.0	1,265.9	1,317.0	1,307.6	1,293.4	1,274.2	1,267.9	1,260.0	1,254.5	1,251.0	1,249.6	1,240.8	1,243.3	1,231.3	1,231.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	423.3	419.3	421.8	421.9	422.1	416.6	420.9	427.8	418.7	417.6	416.2	416.7	417.5	414.6	416.2
Pipeline transportation.....	41.7	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.9	42.0	41.6	41.3	40.9	41.4	42.2	42.3	41.6	40.7	41.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.0	27.8	27.4	27.2	27.0	27.7	28.3	27.9	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.3	27.7	28.1	26.8
Support activities for transportation.....	592.0	549.0	574.6	565.4	560.7	556.8	552.1	543.3	538.7	539.8	540.5	537.8	539.0	538.5	537.8
Couriers and messengers.....	573.4	547.1	556.3	555.9	551.2	548.1	542.8	543.1	539.6	540.6	537.1	538.6	542.7	553.6	524.1
Warehousing and storage.....	672.1	641.6	655.1	650.4	649.9	645.5	643.6	642.1	639.4	638.6	635.6	631.1	633.1	634.2	632.9
Utilities.....	558.9	561.1	563.3	563.6	563.3	562.1	560.9	561.2	559.8	559.3	560.6	561.0	559.8	557.2	547.0
Information.....	2,984	2,807	2,888	2,873	2,861	2,837	2,812	2,797	2,785	2,776	2,777	2,774	2,762	2,748	2,744
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	880.4	796.4	840.2	829.2	820.4	812.9	801.6	794.5	788.1	781.1	779.8	772.5	770.7	769.3	770.7
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	371.3	350.4	349.6	354.9	359.3	355.3	347.3	345.7	345.6	347.6	349.6	353.8	350.6	341.7	339.2
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	318.7	301.0	313.3	310.1	307.4	304.8	302.7	300.4	298.2	296.3	296.2	296.0	295.5	294.3	294.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,019.4	974.8	995.6	993.3	989.4	979.9	977.3	972.4	968.9	966.8	966.7	967.0	961.4	956.9	952.8
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	260.3	250.0	253.3	251.0	250.2	251.0	249.3	249.5	249.3	251.1	250.1	248.8	248.3	250.2	250.4
Other information services.....	133.5	134.5	135.6	134.7	133.9	133.1	133.4	134.9	134.4	133.0	134.3	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.7
Financial activities.....	8,145	7,758	7,945	7,894	7,852	7,805	7,773	7,742	7,719	7,695	7,683	7,664	7,666	7,657	7,644
Finance and insurance.....	6,014.9	5,762.7	5,885.3	5,852.9	5,827.9	5,796.1	5,776.3	5,756.8	5,738.1	5,718.9	5,707.5	5,694.8	5,699.6	5,693.7	5,683.0
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	22.4	21.1	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,732.7	2,597.3	2,654.1	2,640.1	2,625.0	2,608.8	2,600.8	2,592.0	2,587.3	2,578.6	2,571.3	2,565.6	2,573.1	2,570.9	2,568.3
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,815.2	1,760.5	1,785.5	1,777.9	1,769.6	1,764.3	1,760.2	1,758.0	1,755.6	1,752.5	1,749.3	1,747.4	1,750.9	1,750.3	1,750.4
Commercial banking.....	1,357.5	1,318.8	1,338.5	1,332.5	1,326.0	1,321.9	1,319.8	1,316.3	1,315.3	1,311.9	1,309.5	1,308.4	1,311.4	1,310.8	1,310.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	864.2	809.7	840.8	831.9	825.7	816.3	811.3	805.4	800.6	798.6	796.3	795.5	795.1	795.9	793.3
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,305.2	2,246.7	2,278.3	2,270.7	2,267.3	2,261.5	2,255.1	2,250.1	2,241.9	2,233.4	2,231.9	2,225.4	2,223.7	2,219.6	2,214.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	90.5	87.8	90.5	88.6	88.4	88.3	88.1	88.4	87.4	87.3	86.9	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,129.6	1,995.3	2,059.7	2,041.2	2,024.2	2,008.7	1,996.5	1,984.8	1,980.8	1,975.8	1,975.8	1,969.1	1,966.8	1,963.3	1,961.4
Real estate.....	1,485.0	1,416.7	1,453.3	1,442.0	1,432.3	1,422.0	1,414.0	1,406.2	1,404.7	1,402.8	1,407.5	1,403.8	1,405.6	1,403.5	1,402.7
Rental and leasing services.....	616.9	552.4	579.4	572.4	565.0	560.0	555.7	552.3	550.1	547.2	542.5	539.4	535.7	534.2	533.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	27.7	26.3	27.0	26.8	26.9	26.7	26.8	26.3	26.0	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.2
Professional and business services.....	17,735	16,580	17,091	16,920	16,774	16,636	16,585	16,453	16,405	16,371	16,349	16,360	16,466	16,488	16,518
Professional and technical services ¹	7,799.4	7,508.5	7,673.1	7,628.6	7,583.7	7,557.8	7,526.0	7,481.6	7,464.9	7,450.6	7,444.6	7,434.1	7,433.3	7,431.5	7,418.5
Legal services.....	1,161.5	1,122.4	1,147.3	1,140.9	1,136.5	1,131.1	1,127.7	1,121.8	1,117.5	1,116.5	1,113.5	1,107.4	1,106.2	1,104.5	1,103.9
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	951.0	920.4	927.6	925.2	925.7	925.0	924.8	918.8	921.0	921.3	916.6	919.4	918.4	915.8	920.4
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,439.4	1,324.6	1,392.0	1,374.9	1,358.6	1,344.6	1,332.1	1,318.9	1,305.7	1,301.6	1,299.9	1,292.3	1,289.6	1,291.7	1,283.7

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009													2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,439.6	1,426.3	1,433.4	1,431.6	1,423.0	1,425.8	1,419.7	1,417.7	1,423.6	1,421.4	1,425.5	1,429.9	1,431.3	1,428.3	1,435.5	
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,002.0	992.5	1,005.6	999.4	991.5	991.6	991.6	988.5	988.0	987.8	987.5	995.1	990.6	993.3	984.2	
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,904.5	1,856.0	1,897.2	1,892.0	1,885.5	1,873.9	1,864.3	1,854.5	1,849.0	1,845.1	1,837.4	1,830.0	1,824.9	1,819.8	1,816.2	
Administrative and waste services.....	8,031.5	7,214.9	7,520.8	7,399.8	7,304.4	7,204.0	7,194.2	7,116.5	7,091.3	7,075.6	7,066.6	7,096.2	7,207.3	7,236.4	7,283.1	
Administrative and support services ¹	7,674.7	6,864.3	7,166.1	7,049.0	6,955.7	6,854.7	6,844.4	6,767.3	6,741.0	6,725.1	6,714.2	6,744.0	6,856.5	6,888.7	6,937.2	
Employment services ¹	3,133.0	2,497.6	2,708.5	2,636.1	2,554.5	2,477.8	2,460.8	2,421.7	2,398.7	2,381.7	2,375.0	2,408.6	2,515.8	2,575.0	2,632.0	
Temporary help services.....	2,348.4	1,827.7	1,982.0	1,932.5	1,871.2	1,805.3	1,792.4	1,758.1	1,749.3	1,733.6	1,724.4	1,766.6	1,861.3	1,911.0	1,961.2	
Business support services.....	832.3	816.8	838.8	829.6	826.4	820.2	815.6	808.7	809.4	809.1	810.8	811.2	813.4	805.3	801.6	
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,839.8	1,748.5	1,792.4	1,775.1	1,763.9	1,755.6	1,766.8	1,743.3	1,738.6	1,735.0	1,730.4	1,727.1	1,726.8	1,725.9	1,719.7	
Waste management and remediation services.....	356.8	350.7	354.7	350.8	348.7	349.3	349.8	349.2	350.3	350.5	352.4	352.2	350.8	347.7	345.9	
Educational and health services.....	18,838	19,191	19,069	19,085	19,095	19,099	19,137	19,165	19,186	19,221	19,247	19,282	19,313	19,350	19,373	
Educational services.....	3,039.7	3,089.9	3,093.5	3,090.6	3,084.8	3,079.0	3,081.5	3,091.7	3,085.8	3,088.7	3,080.4	3,087.7	3,092.7	3,107.3	3,114.6	
Health care and social assistance.....	15,798.3	16,100.8	15,975.8	15,993.9	16,010.4	16,019.5	16,055.5	16,073.4	16,100.6	16,132.6	16,166.3	16,194.6	16,220.7	16,242.5	16,258.3	
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,646.6	5,777.3	5,716.7	5,726.8	5,731.7	5,741.2	5,757.1	5,769.9	5,779.3	5,789.0	5,804.9	5,813.8	5,830.3	5,847.2	5,857.2	
Offices of physicians.....	2,252.6	2,279.8	2,265.5	2,266.1	2,266.2	2,266.4	2,268.7	2,273.5	2,280.0	2,283.8	2,287.9	2,287.6	2,298.1	2,306.5	2,312.3	
Outpatient care centers.....	533.3	543.0	539.6	540.1	539.7	540.3	541.2	545.0	543.0	544.2	544.6	548.4	544.4	546.2	545.3	
Home health care services.....	961.4	1,023.9	991.8	1,000.5	1,005.6	1,012.9	1,020.1	1,023.8	1,025.7	1,028.1	1,035.1	1,040.7	1,046.1	1,051.0	1,050.3	
Hospitals.....	4,627.3	4,677.1	4,670.4	4,670.7	4,670.0	4,669.0	4,670.5	4,672.1	4,675.2	4,675.4	4,680.8	4,688.6	4,690.4	4,694.4	4,702.1	
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,016.1	3,081.2	3,050.4	3,057.8	3,066.7	3,066.5	3,072.3	3,077.8	3,086.3	3,094.2	3,096.1	3,103.2	3,102.2	3,099.0	3,094.1	
Nursing care facilities.....	1,618.7	1,643.9	1,630.0	1,632.8	1,637.4	1,639.7	1,642.6	1,644.4	1,645.4	1,649.4	1,650.8	1,652.9	1,649.7	1,648.2	1,642.8	
Social assistance ¹	2,508.4	2,565.2	2,538.3	2,538.6	2,542.0	2,542.8	2,555.6	2,553.6	2,559.8	2,574.0	2,584.5	2,589.0	2,597.8	2,601.9	2,604.9	
Child day care services.....	859.4	857.0	862.8	861.2	857.7	854.9	860.6	851.3	849.4	855.7	857.4	855.0	859.6	858.9	858.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,436	13,102	13,209	13,183	13,137	13,103	13,126	13,105	13,101	13,083	13,099	13,045	13,024	12,991	12,991	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,970.1	1,914.5	1,942.1	1,939.4	1,931.8	1,908.8	1,910.9	1,896.4	1,905.9	1,901.9	1,938.7	1,904.7	1,895.7	1,886.5	1,884.2	
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	405.7	397.2	403.0	397.6	398.2	394.2	397.7	396.1	401.9	398.6	401.3	400.0	393.2	391.8	390.2	
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	131.6	129.9	129.8	130.3	129.5	129.4	130.1	130.1	129.8	129.9	130.5	130.5	129.1	129.0	128.7	
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,432.8	1,387.4	1,409.3	1,411.5	1,404.1	1,385.2	1,383.1	1,370.2	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,406.9	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,365.7	1,365.3	
Accommodations and food services.....	11,466.3	11,187.5	11,266.6	11,243.7	11,205.5	11,194.2	11,215.0	11,208.7	11,195.4	11,180.9	11,160.4	11,140.3	11,128.2	11,104.5	11,106.8	
Accommodations.....	1,868.7	1,759.7	1,796.4	1,790.2	1,771.4	1,762.1	1,764.3	1,759.0	1,755.4	1,754.0	1,748.4	1,741.3	1,735.0	1,733.1	1,725.8	
Food services and drinking places.....	9,597.5	9,427.8	9,470.2	9,453.5	9,434.1	9,432.1	9,450.7	9,449.7	9,440.0	9,426.9	9,412.0	9,399.0	9,393.2	9,371.4	9,381.0	
Other services.....	5,515	5,364	5,429	5,410	5,384	5,373	5,366	5,367	5,362	5,353	5,344	5,327	5,321	5,314	5,314	
Repair and maintenance.....	1,227.0	1,153.7	1,181.5	1,172.9	1,162.6	1,158.7	1,153.0	1,150.4	1,149.1	1,148.0	1,141.2	1,138.2	1,141.3	1,139.8	1,137.1	
Personal and laundry services.....	1,322.6	1,282.3	1,302.6	1,299.7	1,290.7	1,283.2	1,277.9	1,282.3	1,280.2	1,278.5	1,274.5	1,269.7	1,270.8	1,269.6	1,267.4	
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,965.7	2,927.6	2,944.9	2,937.3	2,930.8	2,931.1	2,935.3	2,934.5	2,932.2	2,926.6	2,927.8	2,918.8	2,908.7	2,904.4	2,909.5	
Government.....	22,509	22,549	22,588	22,569	22,560	22,681	22,628	22,565	22,516	22,519	22,480	22,518	22,507	22,481	22,488	
Federal.....	2,762	2,828	2,803	2,792	2,797	2,919	2,865	2,810	2,816	2,815	2,818	2,836	2,833	2,824	2,851	
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,014.4	2,124.2	2,060.8	2,068.0	2,077.0	2,201.9	2,156.0	2,106.3	2,113.9	2,120.4	2,127.3	2,147.4	2,150.4	2,160.1	2,174.8	
U.S. Postal Service.....	747.4	703.2	742.3	724.3	719.5	716.6	708.8	703.9	701.7	694.4	690.5	688.6	682.8	663.7	676.0	
State.....	5,177	5,180	5,197	5,188	5,183	5,184	5,189	5,177	5,154	5,172	5,173	5,182	5,172	5,178	5,173	
Education.....	2,354.4	2,370.5	2,375.6	2,368.7	2,365.3	2,367.9	2,372.8	2,366.1	2,351.5	2,367.4	2,365.5	2,378.5	2,378.0	2,383.7	2,384.0	
Other State government.....	2,822.5	2,809.2	2,821.1	2,819.2	2,817.6	2,816.2	2,816.6	2,810.7	2,802.0	2,804.7	2,807.0	2,803.4	2,793.6	2,794.5	2,788.9	
Local.....	14,571	14,542	14,588	14,589	14,580	14,578	14,574	14,578	14,546	14,532	14,489	14,500	14,502	14,479	14,464	
Education.....	8,083.9	8,062.1	8,086.7	8,091.1	8,092.4	8,093.9	8,086.9	8,094.1	8,048.9	8,034.0	8,013.0	8,041.0	8,054.1	8,040.0	8,036.2	
Other local government.....	6,486.5	6,479.8	6,501.0	6,497.4	6,487.3	6,484.4	6,486.9	6,483.6	6,497.5	6,497.9	6,476.1	6,459.0	6,448.0	6,438.9	6,428.2	

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.6	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	40.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	39.9
Natural resources and mining.....	45.1	43.3	44.2	44.0	43.4	43.1	43.3	43.2	42.9	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.3
Construction.....	38.5	37.6	37.9	38.0	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.8	38.0	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.8
Manufacturing.....	40.8	39.8	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.7
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5
Durable goods.....	41.1	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.3	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.8
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Wood products.....	38.6	37.4	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.1	40.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.0
Primary metals.....	42.2	40.7	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.1	40.1	39.8	40.2	40.8	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.8
Fabricated metal products.....	41.3	39.4	39.8	39.5	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.3
Machinery.....	42.3	40.1	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2
Computer and electronic products.....	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.5	39.9	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.9	39.3	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.6	39.4	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.9
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	41.2	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.8	40.0	40.4	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.4
Furniture and related products.....	38.1	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8
Nondurable goods.....	40.4	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.7
Overtime hours.....	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7
Food manufacturing.....	40.5	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.7	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.8
Beverage and tobacco products.....	38.8	35.7	36.9	36.9	36.0	35.8	36.6	35.3	35.1	35.4	35.8	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.2
Textile mills.....	38.7	37.7	37.0	36.4	36.4	36.9	36.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.1
Textile product mills.....	38.6	37.9	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.6	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.6
Apparel.....	36.4	36.0	36.1	35.7	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.7	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7
Leather and allied products.....	37.6	33.6	34.0	33.2	32.9	32.5	31.9	32.0	33.6	33.8	33.7	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.0
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.8
Printing and related support activities.....	38.3	38.0	37.8	37.3	37.6	37.7	37.6	38.1	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.6	43.4	44.8	43.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.3	43.1	44.1	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4
Chemicals.....	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.0	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.5	39.9	39.8	39.8	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.3
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.0
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	37.6	38.1	37.9	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7
Retail trade.....	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.4	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.5
Utilities.....	42.7	42.1	42.6	43.1	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.3
Information.....	36.7	36.6	37.1	36.8	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6
Financial activities.....	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1
Professional and business services.....	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.8	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9
Education and health services.....	32.5	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8
Other services.....	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7

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		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.43	\$18.47	\$18.52	\$18.53	\$18.55	\$18.57	\$18.62	\$18.69	\$18.71	\$18.78	\$18.80	\$18.85	\$18.90
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.57	8.88	8.92	8.90	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.33	19.90	19.72	19.78	19.85	19.83	19.85	19.86	19.92	19.95	19.92	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.11
Natural resources and mining.....	22.50	23.29	23.18	23.15	23.27	23.34	23.33	23.33	23.31	23.27	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.30
Construction.....	21.87	22.67	22.43	22.46	22.61	22.58	22.63	22.62	22.69	22.70	22.54	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.09
Manufacturing.....	17.75	18.23	18.01	18.09	18.14	18.15	18.15	18.17	18.26	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.44
Excluding overtime.....	16.97	17.58	17.40	17.49	17.56	17.53	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.65	17.72	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.68
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.02	19.12	19.22	19.24	19.27	19.27	19.40	19.45	19.53	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.64
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.43	16.48	16.47	16.49	16.47	16.55	16.56	16.63	16.70	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.67
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.77	18.35	18.13	18.17	18.22	18.25	18.27	18.29	18.34	18.42	18.46	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.65
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.16	16.50	16.36	16.38	16.40	16.42	16.45	16.41	16.44	16.54	16.56	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.77
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	20.39	20.50	20.57	20.70	20.86	20.78	20.86	20.98	21.03	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.48
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	12.95	12.94	12.95	12.95	12.96	12.96	12.96	13.04	13.07	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.17
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.72	18.70	18.82	18.77	18.77	18.67	18.75	18.82	18.77	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.17	29.64	29.25	29.31	29.42	29.38	29.45	29.71	29.64	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.83
Information.....	24.78	25.45	24.99	25.13	25.33	25.30	25.45	25.48	25.48	25.67	25.54	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.63
Financial activities.....	20.28	20.83	20.56	20.59	20.66	20.66	20.79	20.83	20.79	20.90	20.94	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.34
Professional and business services.....	21.18	22.35	21.99	22.11	22.21	22.24	22.23	22.30	22.39	22.45	22.53	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.63
Education and health services.....	18.87	19.49	19.18	19.25	19.28	19.39	19.40	19.45	19.51	19.55	19.61	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.77
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.84	11.11	10.98	10.99	11.00	11.01	11.01	11.07	11.12	11.16	11.24	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.26
Other services.....	16.09	16.59	16.36	16.39	16.43	16.45	16.50	16.51	16.57	16.65	16.71	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.87

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		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.48	\$18.56	\$18.60	\$18.55	\$18.50	\$18.45	\$18.51	\$18.63	\$18.73	\$18.76	\$18.88	\$18.85	\$18.97
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	18.43	18.47	18.52	18.53	18.55	18.57	18.62	18.69	18.71	18.78	18.80	18.85	18.90
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	19.65	19.65	19.75	19.79	19.84	19.84	19.98	20.01	20.04	20.08	20.06	20.08	20.02
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.43	23.22	23.45	23.45	23.15	22.99	23.15	23.13	23.26	23.29	23.27	23.73	23.42
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.35	22.29	22.49	22.48	22.59	22.52	22.74	22.79	22.74	23.07	22.94	23.03	23.00
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.05	18.10	18.12	18.16	18.12	18.15	18.21	18.26	18.43	18.33	18.39	18.46	18.47
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.02	19.12	19.21	19.24	19.24	19.25	19.36	19.43	19.60	19.51	19.56	19.67	19.64
Wood products.....	14.19	14.93	14.68	14.76	14.65	14.70	14.89	14.83	15.02	15.09	15.08	15.09	15.18	15.16	14.96
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.90	17.28	16.81	17.01	17.18	17.36	17.24	17.38	17.42	17.43	17.46	17.34	17.45	17.25	17.33
Primary metals.....	20.19	20.08	19.82	19.77	19.72	20.01	19.83	19.94	20.23	20.28	20.57	20.42	20.29	20.19	20.11
Fabricated metal products.....	16.99	17.49	17.25	17.30	17.30	17.42	17.40	17.45	17.48	17.52	17.65	17.61	17.66	17.87	17.81
Machinery.....	17.97	18.38	18.16	18.16	18.25	18.20	18.35	18.24	18.36	18.36	18.62	18.55	18.70	18.76	18.81
Computer and electronic products.....	21.04	21.88	21.47	21.43	21.73	21.74	21.71	21.67	21.86	22.08	22.00	22.05	22.40	22.42	22.49
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.78	16.27	15.81	15.93	15.95	15.99	16.15	16.23	16.39	16.58	16.61	16.48	16.55	16.65	16.74
Transportation equipment.....	23.85	24.93	24.74	24.78	24.89	24.85	24.94	25.05	25.10	24.92	25.18	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.87
Furniture and related products.....	14.54	15.04	14.94	14.84	15.00	14.97	15.00	15.09	15.20	15.12	15.28	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.02
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	15.20	16.13	15.67	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.21	16.10	16.21	16.20	16.21	16.23	16.27	16.30	16.26
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.51	16.49	16.44	16.52	16.45	16.52	16.52	16.54	16.74	16.60	16.67	16.67	16.73
Food manufacturing.....	14.01	14.40	14.35	14.31	14.25	14.29	14.27	14.35	14.35	14.44	14.66	14.51	14.49	14.46	14.40
Beverages and tobacco products.....	19.35	20.49	20.07	20.25	20.40	20.25	20.38	20.20	20.15	20.27	20.29	20.60	21.34	21.71	22.12
Textile mills.....	13.58	13.71	13.91	13.76	13.88	13.79	13.64	13.63	13.50	13.78	13.77	13.62	13.62	13.64	13.58
Textile product mills.....	11.73	11.44	11.59	11.52	11.34	11.34	11.35	11.56	11.18	11.34	11.29	11.41	11.61	11.72	11.95
Apparel.....	11.40	11.37	11.46	11.40	11.25	11.44	11.28	11.38	11.30	11.53	11.15	11.35	11.55	11.28	
Leather and allied products.....	12.96	13.90	14.10	14.19	14.21	14.34	13.85	14.06	13.69	13.59	13.46	13.83	13.93	13.49	13.56
Paper and paper products.....	18.89	19.28	19.30	19.02	18.93	19.32	19.12	19.32	19.48	19.12	19.53	19.21	19.43	19.55	19.55
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.75	16.79	16.79	16.69	16.76	16.61	16.56	16.54	16.76	16.87	16.79	16.88	16.93	17.03
Petroleum and coal products.....	27.41	29.63	28.98	29.40	29.62	29.06	28.99	29.23	29.48	29.41	29.72	30.35	30.61	30.81	31.53
Chemicals.....	19.50	20.30	19.91	19.98	19.96	20.05	20.19	20.21	20.38	20.41	20.61	20.60	20.61	20.68	20.66
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.85	16.01	16.24	16.21	16.20	16.19	16.09	16.05	15.82	15.90	16.05	15.78	15.83	15.72	15.91
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.22	18.33	18.35	18.28	18.21	18.14	18.19	18.32	18.44	18.48	18.63	18.59	18.75
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.37	16.47	16.48	16.45	16.42	16.37	16.42	16.58	16.62	16.59	16.63	16.57	16.81
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	20.42	20.63	20.62	20.67	20.75	20.64	20.81	21.00	21.01	21.05	21.25	21.40	21.54
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	12.95	12.97	13.00	12.99	12.97	12.94	12.97	13.10	13.20	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.19
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.68	18.74	18.79	18.73	18.69	18.69	18.80	18.89	18.77	18.89	18.97	18.98	19.14
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.24	29.67	29.38	29.45	29.45	29.23	29.29	29.47	29.71	29.79	29.97	30.09	29.85
Information	24.78	25.45	25.05	25.15	25.43	25.29	25.45	25.31	25.35	25.73	25.65	25.77	25.76	25.50	25.61
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.52	20.72	20.72	20.69	20.76	20.71	20.69	20.92	20.94	21.01	21.19	21.08	21.31
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.12	22.47	22.48	22.25	22.11	22.08	22.22	22.37	22.40	22.33	22.69	22.63	22.75
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.24	19.23	19.31	19.41	19.37	19.39	19.54	19.49	19.65	19.67	19.72	19.79	19.82
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.05	11.08	11.02	11.01	11.00	10.99	10.98	11.04	11.23	11.24	11.34	11.41	11.31
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.36	16.36	16.61	16.55	16.57	16.45	16.45	16.59	16.72	16.73	16.80	16.85	16.85

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		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$607.95	\$617.11	\$607.99	\$616.19	\$615.66	\$608.44	\$610.50	\$610.70	\$614.53	\$625.97	\$618.09	\$620.96	\$632.48	\$623.94	\$624.11
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	613.72	613.20	613.01	613.34	614.01	612.81	616.32	618.64	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	762.42	758.49	764.33	759.94	773.76	781.70	789.21	798.40	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79
Natural resources and mining	1,014.69	1,007.85	1,023.89	1,010.07	1,006.01	998.97	993.14	1,002.36	990.82	1,020.03	1,002.51	1,003.80	1,014.57	1,027.51	1,028.14
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	829.19	824.73	836.63	831.76	858.42	860.26	882.31	888.81	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	712.98	709.52	710.30	706.42	712.12	720.56	721.12	734.05	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88
Durable goods.....	767.95	771.03	751.29	751.42	753.03	748.44	756.13	764.23	766.66	781.09	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35
Wood products.....	547.53	559.05	524.08	531.36	530.33	533.61	552.42	572.44	576.77	582.47	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.47
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	711.11	706.16	655.59	656.59	673.46	696.14	699.94	721.27	742.09	744.26	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.47
Primary metals.....	851.29	816.93	798.75	786.85	794.72	784.39	789.23	797.60	803.13	833.51	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	864.73
Fabricated metal products.....	701.57	689.35	681.38	678.16	671.24	668.93	678.60	685.79	683.47	695.54	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	715.96
Machinery.....	759.94	737.88	740.93	735.48	730.00	720.72	726.66	724.13	723.38	727.06	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	778.73
Computer and electronic products.....	861.58	883.07	867.39	863.63	864.85	860.90	864.06	873.30	870.03	889.82	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	919.84
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	645.60	639.50	621.33	613.31	615.67	615.62	633.08	631.35	631.02	646.62	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	688.01
Transportation equipment.....	1,000.67	1,026.61	997.02	993.68	995.60	991.52	995.11	1,019.54	1,024.08	1,046.64	1,062.60	1,059.15	1,054.85	1,085.76	1,054.49
Furniture and related products.....	553.93	566.48	558.76	547.60	562.50	550.90	565.50	576.44	579.12	576.07	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	555.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	591.95	620.78	601.73	604.42	614.33	611.42	615.98	613.41	619.22	635.04	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	630.89
Nondurable goods.....	652.22	658.36	650.49	644.76	644.45	640.98	648.13	657.50	655.84	661.60	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.57
Food manufacturing.....	566.91	575.89	569.70	562.38	562.88	555.88	570.80	574.00	569.70	581.93	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	584.64
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.25	731.37	728.54	741.15	730.32	706.73	754.06	719.12	705.25	725.67	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	771.99
Textile mills.....	525.00	517.15	510.50	493.98	502.46	496.44	497.86	520.67	507.60	525.02	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.56
Textile product mills.....	453.10	433.13	423.04	426.24	420.71	417.31	432.44	448.53	429.31	435.46	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	468.44
Apparel.....	415.14	408.92	407.98	403.56	407.25	409.55	408.34	407.40	414.23	403.41	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59
Leather and allied products.....	486.58	466.73	470.94	465.43	470.35	457.45	445.97	451.33	451.77	462.06	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99
Paper and paper products.....	809.57	805.86	799.02	781.72	770.45	794.05	782.01	807.58	818.16	801.13	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	834.79
Printing and related support activities.....	642.50	635.72	627.95	622.91	627.54	625.15	617.89	625.97	628.52	646.94	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	645.44
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,222.07	1,285.64	1,301.20	1,278.90	1,282.55	1,249.58	1,246.57	1,280.27	1,300.07	1,299.92	1,289.85	1,302.02	1,291.74	1,303.26	1,330.57
Chemicals.....	809.29	841.33	812.33	821.18	816.36	818.04	821.73	836.69	845.77	847.02	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.12
Plastics and rubber products.....	648.98	643.81	647.98	638.67	636.66	633.03	635.56	643.61	632.80	643.95	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.67
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	579.40	592.06	589.04	581.30	580.90	578.67	583.90	595.40	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.25
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	530.39	540.22	538.90	536.27	538.58	536.94	543.50	552.11	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	546.33
Wholesale trade.....	769.62	784.75	769.83	786.00	781.50	775.13	778.13	776.06	776.21	795.90	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.60
Retail trade.....	386.21	388.72	378.14	383.91	383.50	384.50	387.80	386.91	392.99	396.93	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.11
Transportation and warehousing.....	670.37	677.44	663.14	665.27	670.80	661.17	665.36	667.23	682.44	695.15	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04
Utilities.....	1,230.69	1,243.76	1,242.70	1,284.71	1,239.84	1,248.68	1,239.85	1,224.74	1,221.39	1,234.79	1,238.91	1,245.22	1,258.74	1,245.73	1,226.84
Information	908.99	931.93	921.84	933.07	938.37	915.50	918.75	916.22	925.28	952.01	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	932.20
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	736.67	764.57	756.28	740.70	741.13	739.35	738.63	767.76	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	765.03
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	760.93	784.20	784.55	765.40	765.01	766.18	766.59	789.66	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	784.88
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	621.45	623.05	625.64	623.06	621.78	622.42	631.14	631.48	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.20
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	265.20	277.00	273.30	270.85	272.80	274.75	277.79	283.73	277.38	275.38	282.37	278.40	271.44
Other services	495.57	506.28	498.98	502.25	506.61	503.12	503.73	500.08	501.73	512.63	508.29	510.27	515.76	512.24	513.93

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

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007.....	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008.....	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009.....	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010.....	44.2											
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007.....	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008.....	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009.....	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010.....	41.1											
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007.....	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008.....	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009.....	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010.....	31.0											
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007.....	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008.....	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009.....	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010.....	13.0											
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007.....	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008.....	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009.....	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010.....	40.9											
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007.....	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008.....	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009.....	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010.....	39.6											
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007.....	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008.....	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009.....	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010.....	25.0											
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007.....	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008.....	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009.....	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010.....	6.1											

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						2010	2009						2010
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Total ²	2,338	2,411	2,624	2,546	2,456	2,531	2,724	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
Industry														
Total private ²	2,046	2,098	2,333	2,164	2,113	2,130	2,327	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Construction.....	45	66	73	65	71	67	60	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Manufacturing.....	109	134	139	141	155	171	153	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	337	425	415	363	334	378	385	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Professional and business services.....	431	404	446	436	425	404	432	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Education and health services.....	550	531	573	529	537	545	617	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	262	241	305	268	236	227	252	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9
Government.....	292	313	292	382	343	401	397	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
Region³														
Northeast.....	467	504	532	532	482	547	468	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9
South.....	825	883	952	915	859	943	953	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
Midwest.....	477	478	565	566	553	495	552	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
West.....	468	535	566	605	586	603	586	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0

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

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

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

West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
NOTE: The 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						2010	2009						2010
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Total ²	4,065	3,975	4,091	4,001	4,160	3,997	4,080	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Industry														
Total private ²	3,805	3,696	3,833	3,689	3,878	3,715	3,802	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
Construction.....	338	278	349	325	329	335	326	5.7	4.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8
Manufacturing.....	263	254	271	243	259	244	252	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	788	798	854	772	847	849	844	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
Professional and business services.....	687	680	698	709	808	652	741	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.0	4.5
Education and health services.....	530	531	532	522	512	496	488	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	717	711	693	663	693	657	711	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.5
Government.....	260	279	258	312	282	282	278	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Region³														
Northeast.....	674	676	731	805	758	746	811	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3
South.....	1,487	1,436	1,518	1,420	1,555	1,463	1,485	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.2
Midwest.....	847	915	926	949	896	900	927	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
West.....	981	838	954	933	970	879	936	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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						2010	2009						2010	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	4,424	4,166	4,274	4,171	4,130	4,195	4,122	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,102	3,883	3,990	3,901	3,846	3,884	3,843	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	417	335	415	381	347	382	409	7.0	5.7	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.7	7.3	
Manufacturing.....	309	297	313	293	285	273	250	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	880	826	916	844	853	901	854	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	744	711	705	717	706	649	703	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.3	
Education and health services.....	507	501	503	473	486	486	461	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	715	718	677	707	716	688	711	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	
Government.....	322	283	284	269	284	311	279	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	695	698	744	727	728	817	760	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	
South.....	1,555	1,419	1,598	1,544	1,531	1,499	1,550	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	
Midwest.....	911	913	948	920	752	1,016	973	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.3	
West.....	1,124	992	1,037	939	894	1,061	1,050	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.1	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						2010	2009						2010	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	1,822	1,779	1,716	1,723	1,837	1,753	1,781	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,709	1,669	1,616	1,620	1,731	1,639	1,669	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	
Construction.....	70	68	77	62	92	76	105	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	86	82	90	80	75	75	75	.7	.7	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	411	408	387	382	413	392	367	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	
Professional and business services.....	282	263	265	277	264	248	263	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	
Education and health services.....	242	247	270	267	262	271	253	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	407	410	345	356	397	375	409	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2	
Government.....	113	110	100	102	106	114	112	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	239	275	245	300	276	280	283	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	
South.....	720	696	659	677	757	722	754	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	
Midwest.....	420	383	359	382	377	391	372	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
West.....	391	454	371	388	446	382	393	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	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
Altoona, PA	31,988	32,986	3.1
Amarillo, TX	35,574	38,215	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	37,262	2.9
Gainesville, GA	36,994	37,929	2.5
Glens Falls, NY	33,564	34,531	2.9
Goldsboro, 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	42,832	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	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801
Civilian labor force.....	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Employed.....	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Employment-population ratio.....	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Unemployed.....	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Not in the labor force.....	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2009											
Civilian workers²	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	0.3	1.5	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.7	.2	1.2	
Management, business, and financial.....	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	.2	.5	
Professional and related.....	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.4	.2	1.5	
Sales and office.....	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	109.7	.3	1.3	
Sales and related.....	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	.4	.3	
Office and administrative support.....	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	.3	1.9	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.6	.4	1.6	
Construction and extraction.....	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	.3	1.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	.4	1.7	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.7	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	109.3	.2	2.0	
Production.....	104.1	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	108.4	.3	2.1	
Transportation and material moving.....	105.6	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	110.4	.2	1.8	
Service occupations.....	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	113.0	.4	2.2	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7	.2	1.1	
Manufacturing.....	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	.2	1.0	
Service-providing.....	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.5	.2	1.5	
Education and health services.....	107.9	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.4	.2	2.1	
Health care and social assistance.....	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	.4	2.2	
Hospitals.....	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.4	.4	2.3	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.5	.2	1.7	
Education services.....	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	.1	2.1	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	114.0	.1	2.3	
Public administration ³	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	.5	2.8	
Private industry workers	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	.2	1.2	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	.1	.7	
Management, business, and financial.....	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	.2	.4	
Professional and related.....	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	.0	1.0	
Sales and office.....	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	.4	1.2	
Sales and related.....	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	.5	.3	
Office and administrative support.....	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	.3	1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.2	.3	1.5	
Construction and extraction.....	107.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	.4	1.4	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	105.8	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	.4	1.6	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	.3	1.9	
Production.....	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.3	.3	2.1	
Transportation and material moving.....	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	.1	1.7	
Service occupations.....	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	.1	1.8	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	.2	1.0	
Management, professional, and related.....	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	-.1	-.2	
Sales and office.....	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	.3	.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	.4	1.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	.2	1.7	
Construction.....	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	.2	.7	
Manufacturing.....	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	.2	1.0	
Management, professional, and related.....	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	.1	.1	
Sales and office.....	104.3	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	.3	.5	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	.3	1.6	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	103.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.8	.3	1.9	
Service-providing industries.....	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	.3	1.3	
Management, professional, and related.....	107.3	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	.2	.9	
Sales and office.....	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	.4	1.3	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.2	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	.3	1.8	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	.2	1.9	
Service occupations.....	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	.2	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	.2	1.2	

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2009											
Wholesale trade.....	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	0.2	0.2	
Retail trade.....	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	.3	1.8	
Transportation and warehousing.....	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	-.1	1.2	
Utilities.....	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.6	110.9	111.2	.7	2.8	
Information.....	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	.3	.8	
Financial activities.....	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	.3	1.4	
Finance and insurance.....	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	.2	1.5	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	.3	1.0	
Professional and business services.....	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	112.4	.3	.7	
Education and health services.....	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	.2	2.0	
Education services.....	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	.0	1.7	
Health care and social assistance.....	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	.3	2.1	
Hospitals.....	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	.5	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	.0	1.2	
Accommodation and food services.....	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	.1	1.2	
Other services, except public administration.....	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	-.3	1.5	
State and local government workers.....	108.4	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	114.3	.3	2.4	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	113.9	.2	2.1	
Professional and related.....	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	.3	2.3	
Sales and office.....	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	114.7	.3	3.1	
Office and administrative support.....	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	115.0	.3	2.9	
Service occupations.....	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	115.6	.6	2.8	
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	.3	2.2	
Education services.....	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	.2	2.2	
Schools.....	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	.2	2.2	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	.1	2.4	
Health care and social assistance.....	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	115.8	.4	2.3	
Hospitals.....	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.5	.4	2.9	
Public administration ³	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	.5	2.8	

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007		2008				2009				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2009											
Civilian workers¹	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	111.2		0.3	1.5
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	111.8		.3	1.2
Management, business, and financial.....	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9		.3	.7
Professional and related.....	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2		.1	1.4
Sales and office.....	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.7		.5	1.5
Sales and related.....	105.5	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2		.5	.6
Office and administrative support.....	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	111.9		.3	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1		.4	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	112.7		.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5		.4	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.9		.3	1.8
Production.....	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.4		.2	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.4		.2	1.8
Service occupations.....	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	112.7		.3	2.2
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1		.3	1.0
Manufacturing.....	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9		.3	1.1
Service-providing.....	106.8	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4		.3	1.5
Education and health services.....	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.6		.3	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2		.4	2.1
Hospitals.....	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.7		.4	2.2
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.7		.3	1.8
Education services.....	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0		.2	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	106.6	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1		.1	1.8
Public administration ²	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3		.4	2.6
Private industry workers	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.9		.3	1.4
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5		.2	.9
Management, business, and financial.....	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8		.4	.7
Professional and related.....	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1		.0	1.1
Sales and office.....	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4		.4	1.3
Sales and related.....	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2		.5	.5
Office and administrative support.....	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8		.4	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0		.4	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7		.4	1.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2		.5	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6		.2	1.7
Production.....	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3		.3	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	105.4	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1		.2	1.7
Service occupations.....	107.1	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3		.2	2.0
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0		.2	.9
Management, professional, and related.....	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4		.0	.6
Sales and office.....	105.5	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.8		.4	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.6	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3		.4	.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1		.2	1.4
Construction.....	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9		.2	.7
Manufacturing.....	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9		.3	1.1
Management, professional, and related.....	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7		.1	.8
Sales and office.....	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.7		.4	.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9		.2	.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9		.3	1.5
Service-providing industries.....	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1		.3	1.4
Management, professional, and related.....	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9		.2	1.0
Sales and office.....	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5		.5	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.3	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6		.4	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2		.2	1.9
Service occupations.....	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3		.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9		.2	1.4

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007	2008				2009				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2009										
Wholesale trade.....	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	0.2	0.0
Retail trade.....	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	.4	2.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	.0	1.3
Utilities.....	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	1.0	3.4
Information.....	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	.4	1.5
Financial activities.....	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	.4	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	.4	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	.5	1.0
Professional and business services.....	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	.4	.7
Education and health services.....	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	.3	2.0
Education services.....	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	.4	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	.3	2.0
Hospitals.....	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	.4	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	.1	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	.1	1.3
Other services, except public administration.....	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	-.4	1.5
State and local government workers.....	107.1	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.6	.2	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.3	.2	1.7
Professional and related.....	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.3	.2	1.8
Sales and office.....	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	112.4	.3	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	112.9	.3	2.5
Service occupations.....	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.8	.4	2.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	112.3	.2	1.6
Education services.....	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	.2	1.6
Schools.....	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	.2	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	.3	1.9
Hospitals.....	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	114.9	.4	2.5
Public administration ²	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	.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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Dec. 2009
Civilian workers	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.7	0.1	1.5
Private industry workers	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	.1	1.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	-.1	.3
Sales and office.....	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	.2	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	109.5	.2	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	.3	2.2
Service occupations.....	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	.1	1.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	.1	1.1
Manufacturing.....	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	.2	1.1
Service-providing.....	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	.0	.9
State and local government workers	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	117.9	.3	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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2009											
COMPENSATION												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	0.5	2.9	
Goods-producing.....	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	.5	2.9	
Manufacturing.....	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8	.4	2.9	
Service-providing.....	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	.5	2.8	
Nonunion.....	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	.2	.9	
Goods-producing.....	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	.2	.5	
Manufacturing.....	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	.2	.7	
Service-providing.....	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	.2	1.1	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	.3	1.4	
South.....	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	.1	1.3	
Midwest.....	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	.2	.9	
West.....	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	.4	1.2	
WAGES AND SALARIES												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	.6	2.6	
Goods-producing.....	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	.3	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	.3	1.7	
Service-providing.....	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	.7	3.0	
Nonunion.....	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	.3	1.2	
Goods-producing.....	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	.2	.7	
Manufacturing.....	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	.2	1.0	
Service-providing.....	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	.2	1.2	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	.3	1.4	
South.....	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	.2	1.4	
Midwest.....	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	.3	1.1	
West.....	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	.4	1.4	

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		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
In effect during period.....	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	72.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	136.8	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1954.1	124.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	43.5	5.7	15.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.00	0	0	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 sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2009					2010	2009					2010
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U.S. city average.....	M	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	211.156	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	230.883	231.200	231.304	231.708	231.462	232.294	227.598	228.158	228.193	229.048	228.794	229.744
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	233.314	233.695	233.415	233.785	233.475	234.109	228.472	229.067	228.720	229.541	229.180	229.919
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	136.598	136.691	137.348	137.646	137.597	138.416	137.109	137.400	137.959	138.527	138.522	139.364
Midwest urban ⁴	M	205.632	205.601	205.706	206.247	205.613	206.564	200.723	200.658	200.781	201.553	200.999	202.180
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	206.591	206.459	206.625	207.277	206.399	207.325	200.710	200.566	200.730	201.626	200.820	201.957
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.748	131.812	131.724	131.952	131.742	132.417	131.481	131.497	131.420	131.823	131.639	132.502
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	201.823	201.918	202.499	203.047	202.738	203.490	199.404	199.416	200.053	200.748	200.471	201.414
South urban.....	M	209.000	208.912	209.292	209.738	209.476	210.056	205.867	205.726	206.121	206.859	206.716	207.405
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	211.436	211.212	211.152	211.424	210.971	211.762	208.995	208.677	208.577	209.161	208.788	209.619
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	132.729	132.722	133.035	133.342	133.252	133.517	131.302	131.284	131.621	132.129	132.136	132.508
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	210.899	210.911	212.423	213.372	213.159	213.873	211.088	210.922	212.368	213.396	213.184	213.984
West urban.....	M	219.884	220.294	220.447	219.728	219.307	219.989	213.988	214.490	214.718	214.228	213.919	214.664
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.072	224.412	224.372	223.489	223.058	223.852	216.539	217.000	217.002	216.286	215.988	216.905
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	132.756	133.128	133.618	133.335	133.132	133.366	132.407	132.773	133.244	133.149	132.983	133.238
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	197.614	197.724	197.670	197.697	197.246	197.948	195.796	195.957	195.895	196.187	195.779	196.606
B/C ³	M	133.069	133.165	133.489	133.663	133.535	133.954	132.341	132.450	132.764	133.139	133.072	133.589
D.....	M	208.369	208.503	209.139	209.567	209.192	209.984	206.271	206.341	207.120	207.739	207.417	208.297
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	211.441	211.345	211.708	212.206	211.185	212.104	204.246	204.278	204.511	205.136	204.196	205.529
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	224.507	225.226	225.264	224.317	223.643	224.610	216.628	217.302	217.474	216.618	216.233	217.290
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	238.282	238.568	238.380	238.777	238.427	238.970	232.841	233.502	233.084	233.893	233.448	234.067
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	236.596	-	236.589	-	237.266	-	235.744	-	236.859	-	237.999
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	201.836	-	201.471	-	203.037	-	192.800	-	192.871	-	194.529
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	-	201.802	-	201.958	-	202.106	-	204.298	-	205.297	-	205.456
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	-	140.945	-	140.718	-	141.124	-	140.701	-	140.608	-	141.155
Atlanta, GA.....	2	203.351	-	201.068	-	200.456	-	202.276	-	199.736	-	199.331	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	204.673	-	205.079	-	203.880	-	200.169	-	200.324	-	199.614	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	191.687	-	191.608	-	190.932	-	189.503	-	189.304	-	188.842	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	221.306	-	222.416	-	222.943	-	219.000	-	220.358	-	221.067	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	226.039	-	224.787	-	224.800	-	225.481	-	224.573	-	224.732	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	225.801	-	226.051	-	224.239	-	221.279	-	221.708	-	220.121	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	227.138	-	226.277	-	225.596	-	221.873	-	221.339	-	220.905	-

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009												2010
	2008	2009	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Finished goods.....	177.1	172.6	170.4	169.9	169.1	170.3	171.1	174.3	172.4	174.2	173.2	173.8	176.2	176.2	178.3
Finished consumer goods.....	186.3	179.2	175.8	175.2	174.2	176.0	177.3	181.7	179.2	181.6	180.4	180.8	183.9	184.1	187.0
Finished consumer foods.....	178.3	175.5	177.7	175.0	173.8	175.9	174.0	176.1	173.5	173.9	173.9	175.6	176.8	179.7	180.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	189.1	179.6	174.4	174.5	173.5	175.2	177.5	182.7	180.2	183.3	181.6	181.6	185.3	184.6	188.2
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.5	194.3	186.5	186.6	185.2	187.7	191.2	198.7	195.7	200.1	198.1	197.1	202.2	201.4	206.6
Durable goods.....	141.2	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.1	144.4	144.2	144.7	143.3	143.8	142.9	144.8	145.6	144.9	145.4
Capital equipment.....	153.8	156.8	157.4	157.2	156.9	156.8	156.3	156.6	155.9	156.4	155.9	157.0	157.6	157.2	157.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	188.3	172.6	171.4	169.7	168.0	168.6	170.2	172.7	172.3	174.8	174.7	174.5	176.3	176.7	179.3
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	177.2	162.8	162.7	161.0	159.5	158.9	160.1	160.9	161.6	163.8	164.9	165.2	166.4	167.4	169.1
Materials for food manufacturing.....	180.4	165.1	167.3	164.3	163.2	164.2	166.2	166.0	163.7	164.1	164.3	164.0	165.5	168.1	168.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	214.3	191.9	186.8	185.6	182.3	182.6	187.4	190.1	192.0	196.6	197.1	196.7	200.8	202.7	206.6
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	203.3	169.0	172.8	168.2	165.8	163.2	162.1	162.7	164.5	168.9	173.2	174.6	175.0	176.4	178.8
Components for manufacturing.....	140.3	141.0	141.7	141.5	141.3	140.8	140.8	140.7	140.7	140.8	140.9	141.1	141.0	141.0	141.2
Materials and components for construction.....	205.4	202.9	207.0	204.8	204.2	203.2	202.8	202.0	201.9	201.5	202.0	201.9	201.4	202.2	202.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	206.2	162.3	153.4	150.7	146.5	151.4	156.5	167.0	164.1	172.2	169.0	167.9	173.8	172.1	180.8
Containers.....	191.8	195.8	200.8	199.5	198.4	197.6	196.1	195.4	194.3	193.5	193.7	193.3	193.1	193.0	193.4
Supplies.....	173.8	172.2	172.9	172.3	171.9	172.0	172.3	172.8	172.2	171.9	172.0	171.7	171.8	172.5	172.9
Crude materials for further processing.....	251.8	175.0	170.2	160.7	160.1	163.9	171.5	179.8	172.9	178.4	173.5	184.0	192.0	193.8	213.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	163.4	134.4	136.1	133.3	131.0	136.5	140.5	141.0	133.2	130.2	127.6	132.0	133.7	138.6	142.9
Crude nonfood materials.....	313.9	197.1	186.5	171.5	172.6	174.6	184.7	199.8	194.5	207.5	201.0	216.2	229.6	228.3	260.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	176.6	171.2	168.0	168.0	167.2	168.3	169.7	173.1	171.3	173.4	172.2	172.6	175.2	174.6	177.0
Finished energy goods.....	178.7	147.2	136.4	136.3	133.2	137.2	142.9	154.4	149.6	156.1	152.8	151.2	158.4	156.8	163.9
Finished goods less energy.....	169.8	172.3	172.7	172.1	171.9	172.4	171.7	172.4	171.4	171.8	171.5	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	176.9	179.2	179.4	178.6	178.5	179.2	178.5	179.4	178.2	178.6	178.4	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3
Finished goods less food and energy.....	167.2	171.5	171.3	171.3	171.4	171.4	171.1	171.4	170.8	171.2	170.8	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	176.4	181.6	180.7	181.0	181.4	181.5	181.3	181.7	181.1	181.5	181.2	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	206.8	214.3	212.4	212.9	214.0	213.8	213.7	213.9	214.4	214.5	214.9	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.4
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	188.7	173.1	171.8	170.1	168.4	168.9	170.4	172.9	172.7	175.5	175.4	175.3	177.2	177.3	180.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	181.6	165.9	165.8	164.6	163.5	164.5	167.3	169.3	166.5	166.1	165.8	164.5	165.5	167.8	168.5
Intermediate energy goods.....	208.1	162.8	152.2	149.3	144.1	149.5	157.2	167.8	165.3	174.5	171.0	169.8	176.4	174.5	183.7
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.9	172.8	174.0	172.7	171.9	171.2	171.3	171.8	171.9	172.7	173.5	173.6	174.1	175.0	175.9
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.9	173.4	174.6	173.4	172.6	171.8	171.6	171.9	172.3	173.3	174.2	174.4	174.9	175.7	176.6
Crude energy materials.....	309.4	176.3	173.0	152.1	153.3	155.0	164.2	181.2	173.0	184.1	173.5	193.1	211.4	205.2	241.1
Crude materials less energy.....	205.4	164.8	161.2	158.8	156.4	161.2	166.9	168.9	163.4	164.5	163.3	167.6	168.9	175.9	183.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	324.4	248.6	225.2	224.9	222.9	224.4	234.9	242.6	247.1	263.6	267.9	270.9	270.4	284.2	304.4

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Finished goods											
Total.....	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.6
Foods.....	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5
Energy.....	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	147.2
Other.....	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.6
Foods.....	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1
Energy.....	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.8
Other.....	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.0
Foods.....	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.4
Energy.....	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.3
Other.....	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009												2010
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	116.6	116.3	115.5	116.1	116.6	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.9	117.9	118.9	119.7	120.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	165.4	162.1	156.7	162.8	167.3	174.8	164.9	164.5	158.2	156.5	162.0	165.0	167.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	167.6	164.1	158.3	165.0	170.3	178.6	167.6	167.3	160.7	159.0	164.6	167.9	170.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	147.9	145.7	144.4	145.3	141.4	141.5	142.2	140.8	137.3	135.0	139.9	140.4	140.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	139.0	137.9	136.5	136.9	137.7	140.4	140.6	143.6	143.9	144.9	147.5	150.1	152.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	125.6	126.2	122.9	123.6	130.2	131.0	134.9	138.0	142.2	143.9	151.8	152.5	152.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	165.8	156.2	146.9	156.9	160.2	175.2	166.0	181.6	171.9	175.5	184.6	189.6	200.3
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	138.2	138.2	138.2	137.1	137.3	138.5	139.8	141.1	142.7	143.3	144.8	147.3	148.4
Selected building materials.....	115.5	115.3	114.0	113.5	112.5	113.0	112.8	113.7	114.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	115.1
Capital goods.....	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.8	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.2	103.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.8	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.3	107.4	107.9	108.9	109.3	109.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.7	94.0	93.8	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.4	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	109.2	109.3	108.5	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.8	109.0	107.1	107.2	107.8	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.4	109.3	109.8	110.0	111.0
Durables, manufactured.....	109.7	109.8	109.9	107.6	107.9	108.1	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.2	108.4
Agricultural commodities.....	159.7	157.0	151.6	157.2	162.8	169.7	161.3	161.6	156.9	155.8	161.8	164.7	166.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	113.5	113.3	112.9	113.1	113.4	114.1	114.2	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.8	116.4	117.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009												2010
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	113.0	113.0	113.6	114.8	116.8	120.0	119.3	121.1	121.3	122.3	124.1	124.4	126.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	142.3	137.8	137.0	138.9	139.2	139.8	138.2	140.0	140.6	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	159.0	153.0	151.3	154.3	155.0	155.5	153.2	155.7	156.8	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.5	103.4	104.8	104.1	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.1	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	143.7	144.9	149.3	154.3	163.0	177.3	174.4	182.4	183.0	187.2	195.0	196.3	203.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	146.6	150.5	162.3	174.4	191.5	222.1	216.3	231.4	228.5	235.3	250.1	249.7	262.0
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	143.8	151.6	168.5	185.5	206.1	241.5	235.8	253.7	252.2	258.3	272.2	269.3	281.2
Paper and paper base stocks.....	110.3	108.8	106.6	104.6	103.3	101.8	99.1	98.4	99.1	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	138.8	137.1	136.7	135.3	139.2	137.5	132.3	133.3	134.8	137.7	139.4	140.8	142.9
Selected building materials.....	117.2	116.5	116.2	115.2	114.5	116.0	118.0	119.2	118.9	118.6	118.5	120.8	122.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	176.5	175.9	171.6	171.1	172.8	178.3	184.8	190.6	204.0	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.7
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	107.1	106.2	105.2	104.3	103.4	103.0	102.8	103.5	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.4	105.9
Capital goods.....	92.7	92.3	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.2	110.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.5	87.2	86.6	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.0	107.9	107.7	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.4	104.4	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.9	108.9	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.7
Durables, manufactured.....	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.7	104.4	101.2	102.7	101.3	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2007	2008				2009			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight.....	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9
Export air freight.....	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2006	2007				2008				2009			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	138.7	139.0	140.2	142.1	142.6	142.7	143.8	143.9	144.2	144.3	146.7	149.3	151.7
Compensation per hour.....	173.3	175.2	176.5	177.8	179.6	180.3	181.0	183.0	184.2	182.0	184.9	187.6	188.3
Real compensation per hour.....	122.5	122.7	122.4	122.6	122.1	121.2	120.4	119.9	123.3	122.6	124.1	124.8	124.2
Unit labor costs.....	124.9	126.0	125.9	125.1	125.9	126.3	125.9	127.2	127.7	126.1	126.1	125.6	124.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	135.1	136.7	139.4	141.9	141.9	141.7	143.8	145.4	143.6	148.1	147.9	148.8	151.8
Implicit price deflator.....	128.7	130.0	130.9	131.4	131.9	132.1	132.5	134.0	133.6	134.3	134.2	134.3	134.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	137.8	138.2	139.2	141.1	141.8	141.7	142.8	142.8	143.1	143.2	145.6	148.2	150.4
Compensation per hour.....	172.3	174.2	175.1	176.3	178.5	179.2	179.8	181.8	183.1	180.9	183.9	186.4	187.1
Real compensation per hour.....	121.8	122.1	121.4	121.5	121.3	120.5	119.6	119.1	122.6	121.9	123.5	124.1	123.5
Unit labor costs.....	125.0	126.0	125.8	125.0	125.9	126.4	125.9	127.3	128.0	126.3	126.3	125.8	124.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	136.9	138.2	140.9	143.3	143.0	142.5	144.9	146.6	145.3	150.5	150.2	151.4	153.8
Implicit price deflator.....	129.3	130.5	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.3	132.9	134.4	134.3	135.2	135.1	135.2	135.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	143.6	143.5	144.5	144.1	145.9	145.0	147.4	148.6	148.0	145.3	148.2	150.5	–
Compensation per hour.....	162.5	164.2	165.2	166.2	168.3	168.6	169.7	171.8	173.7	171.6	173.5	175.8	–
Real compensation per hour.....	114.9	115.0	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.4	112.9	112.5	116.3	115.6	116.5	117.0	–
Total unit costs.....	115.3	116.8	117.2	118.6	118.7	119.8	118.9	119.4	121.8	123.8	122.7	121.6	–
Unit labor costs.....	113.2	114.4	114.4	115.3	115.3	116.3	115.1	115.6	117.3	118.1	117.1	116.8	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	120.9	123.1	124.9	127.4	127.9	129.1	129.2	129.8	134.1	139.1	138.0	134.6	–
Unit profits.....	175.8	171.2	171.8	155.6	149.9	133.0	134.7	145.3	129.5	127.5	133.8	138.9	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	135.9	136.2	137.7	135.1	133.9	130.2	130.7	134.0	132.8	135.9	136.8	135.8	–
Implicit price deflator.....	120.8	121.8	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.0	120.4	121.8	122.5	124.1	123.7	123.2	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	175.3	176.9	178.2	180.1	181.6	182.8	181.6	180.3	178.1	177.0	179.9	186.1	189.6
Compensation per hour.....	169.5	172.9	172.9	172.9	175.6	175.7	176.9	178.8	183.9	183.7	186.6	189.5	189.5
Real compensation per hour.....	119.9	121.1	119.9	119.2	119.4	118.1	117.6	117.1	123.1	123.7	125.3	126.1	125.0
Unit labor costs.....	96.7	97.7	97.0	96.0	96.7	96.1	97.4	99.2	103.2	103.8	103.7	101.9	99.9

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	1964	1974	1984	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	57.0	72.5	85.5	101.4	120.7	126.2	131.0	134.9	137.1	138.5	141.0	143.6	147.9
Compensation per hour.....	16.2	31.8	68.9	103.8	140.9	145.3	152.3	157.6	163.8	170.1	177.3	182.1	185.7
Real compensation per hour.....	68.4	84.1	90.5	99.2	114.0	115.6	118.6	119.5	120.2	120.8	122.4	121.1	123.9
Unit labor costs.....	28.5	43.8	80.6	102.3	116.7	115.1	116.2	116.9	119.5	122.8	125.7	126.8	125.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	27.2	39.7	80.4	106.1	111.0	116.1	118.7	125.8	131.9	135.9	140.0	143.6	149.2
Implicit price deflator.....	28.0	42.3	80.5	103.7	114.6	115.5	117.1	120.2	124.1	127.7	131.0	133.0	134.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	59.8	74.5	86.4	101.6	120.2	125.7	130.3	134.0	136.2	137.5	140.1	142.6	146.8
Compensation per hour.....	16.6	31.9	69.2	103.8	140.1	144.5	151.4	156.6	162.8	169.0	176.0	181.0	184.6
Real compensation per hour.....	70.0	84.6	90.9	99.2	113.3	115.0	117.9	118.7	119.4	120.0	121.6	120.4	123.2
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	42.9	80.1	102.2	116.5	115.0	116.2	116.8	119.5	122.9	125.7	126.9	125.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	27.1	37.9	79.5	106.6	112.6	118.1	120.1	126.7	133.6	138.0	141.4	144.8	151.5
Implicit price deflator.....	27.5	41.0	79.9	103.8	115.1	116.1	117.6	120.4	124.7	128.5	131.5	133.5	135.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	62.6	73.0	87.4	102.3	123.5	127.9	133.0	137.5	141.0	143.0	144.5	147.2	—
Compensation per hour.....	18.2	34.0	71.6	103.6	137.3	140.9	147.3	150.9	155.7	160.2	166.0	170.9	—
Real compensation per hour.....	76.9	90.0	94.0	99.0	111.0	112.2	114.7	114.4	114.2	113.8	114.6	113.7	—
Total unit costs.....	27.7	45.1	81.8	100.9	111.5	110.9	111.3	110.1	111.8	113.8	117.8	120.0	—
Unit labor costs.....	29.2	46.5	82.0	101.3	111.2	110.2	110.8	109.7	110.4	112.0	114.9	116.1	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.9	41.3	81.4	99.6	112.3	112.9	112.7	111.3	115.4	118.9	125.8	130.5	—
Unit profits.....	58.6	47.5	106.4	134.0	84.0	96.6	107.3	142.7	161.1	179.9	162.1	135.7	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	33.3	42.9	88.2	109.0	104.6	108.5	111.2	119.8	127.8	135.5	135.7	131.9	—
Implicit price deflator.....	30.6	45.3	84.1	103.9	109.0	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	121.4	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	106.2	141.2	151.0	160.4	164.0	171.9	173.7	179.2	180.7	183.1
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	104.8	137.5	145.1	156.7	157.9	163.2	166.4	173.6	178.7	187.3
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.1	111.2	115.5	122.0	119.7	119.7	118.2	119.9	118.9	125.0
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	98.7	97.4	96.1	97.7	96.3	94.9	95.8	96.9	98.9	102.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	102.8	102.1	101.2	103.3	111.3	122.5	128.0	—	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mining													
21	Mining.....	75.1	83.7	88.1	97.8	96.1	100.0	102.2	94.1	84.6	76.9	71.9	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.7	65.9	80.8	96.5	98.2	100.0	105.1	90.2	87.1	81.0	78.3	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.7	65.9	80.8	96.5	98.2	100.0	105.1	90.2	87.1	81.0	78.3	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.6	78.4	90.3	96.0	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	103.1	100.3	95.0	-
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	67.2	89.5	103.7	102.3	100.0	101.5	101.5	96.5	89.3	90.4	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	51.4	66.0	72.4	87.9	95.7	100.0	102.9	99.2	94.0	89.1	75.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	85.0	93.1	96.5	92.8	95.9	100.0	104.5	110.4	114.3	115.8	106.0	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.7	87.6	96.6	97.5	106.7	100.0	131.7	164.5	140.1	142.1	151.5	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.7	87.6	96.6	97.5	106.7	100.0	131.7	164.5	140.1	142.1	151.5	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	72.4	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	66.0	86.6	98.1	95.3	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.8	103.2	103.7	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	80.9	85.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.6	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.4	-
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	63.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	109.4	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	74.2	81.4	92.3	97.6	100.0	100.7	105.1	106.6	102.3	104.1	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	81.9	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	72.3	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	104.5	-
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	89.1	94.6	89.6	92.1	100.0	104.2	102.0	101.9	100.7	99.4	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	94.4	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	105.8	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	69.4	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	109.2	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	86.2	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.3	-
3119	Other food products.....	86.8	86.9	89.1	100.4	94.2	100.0	105.0	106.1	102.6	102.6	94.7	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.9	111.0	121.4	107.3	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.6	120.8	113.0	109.5	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.8	95.7	100.8	91.6	93.2	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	112.7	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	116.0	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.3	-
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	66.6	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	124.1	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	60.2	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	115.7	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	67.2	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	141.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	69.9	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	98.5	-
314	Textile product mills.....	82.2	82.0	91.4	101.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	115.0	121.1	110.9	98.5	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	86.1	87.4	94.4	100.5	98.0	100.0	105.6	115.1	118.8	107.7	99.9	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	78.7	79.1	93.1	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.0	116.4	128.3	120.9	103.2	-
315	Apparel.....	73.1	77.8	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	60.4	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	86.9	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.6	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.4	73.1	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	58.2	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	129.8	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	71.6	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	84.7	95.2	121.1	133.4	138.0	100.0	105.7	130.3	130.6	135.8	128.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	131.6	153.7	136.7	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.2	127.8	166.5	-
3162	Footwear.....	78.5	86.0	102.5	122.2	131.5	100.0	107.7	112.6	118.6	126.7	101.6	-
3169	Other leather products.....	117.2	127.9	135.3	143.2	140.8	100.0	109.7	165.5	160.7	183.1	178.6	-
321	Wood products.....	83.1	86.8	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.2	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	74.1	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	107.7	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	103.4	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.4	-
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.8	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.4	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.4	79.7	87.7	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.3	108.0	108.6	109.8	113.8	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.7	66.4	75.4	88.0	90.4	100.0	106.0	110.3	110.2	110.8	114.0	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	89.2	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.7	110.3	115.4	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.7	91.1	88.9	95.0	95.1	100.0	100.4	103.8	109.2	111.8	115.4	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.7	91.1	88.9	95.0	95.1	100.0	100.4	103.8	109.2	111.8	115.4	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	105.8	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	105.8	-
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	75.9	87.3	92.9	92.0	100.0	101.2	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.7	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	72.4	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	154.9	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	65.4	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.6	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	82.5	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	142.8	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	89.9	102.7	98.2	102.2	100.0	102.8	103.7	107.3	107.6	105.1	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	104.4	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	67.8	68.5	80.0	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.7	102.6	109.7	111.3	134.3	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	70.7	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	105.7	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	73.8	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	108.1	-
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	73.2	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	-
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	79.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	119.5	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	86.4	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	111.5	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	92.7	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	115.2	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3272	Glass and glass products.....	75.6	77.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	118.6	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	90.5	93.3	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	105.4	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	89.3	90.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	113.9	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.4	85.6	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	109.7	-
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	76.7	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	103.4	116.7	119.8	119.7	129.3	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	59.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.2	138.1	142.3	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	92.5	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.8	82.6	77.7	70.0	68.6	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	76.9	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.3	123.1	132.0	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.3	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	109.6	110.3	106.1	95.2	115.7	-
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	73.7	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	115.3	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	82.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	103.4	102.9	106.5	109.2	111.1	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	74.2	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	107.3	113.8	118.5	121.4	128.4	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	76.8	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	109.1	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	87.3	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.7	99.2	104.3	107.6	107.2	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	96.2	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.4	101.1	104.4	-
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	75.8	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.5	106.8	107.2	91.6	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	72.2	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.3	110.9	110.5	108.4	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	73.4	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.0	102.1	104.5	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	73.8	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.3	106.1	118.0	115.6	118.6	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.5	84.9	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.6	111.1	111.8	-
333	Machinery.....	70.0	74.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	108.1	109.4	115.9	119.5	119.7	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	74.7	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	120.9	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	67.3	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	119.0	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.5	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	114.6	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	76.8	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.1	116.1	113.0	108.8	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	79.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.7	117.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.5	61.9	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.3	96.4	100.6	96.4	96.1	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	72.0	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.1	107.4	117.4	121.8	124.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.1	23.0	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.2	127.9	134.9	146.2	157.9	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	7.2	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	285.0	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	47.5	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	139.5	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	63.1	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	106.9	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	11.3	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	159.2	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.3	72.7	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	138.2	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	77.0	81.3	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	128.2	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	72.5	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	117.6	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	83.4	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.7	-
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	62.4	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	125.9	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	77.5	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.3	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	71.8	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	105.9	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.5	70.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	122.1	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	72.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	136.8	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	83.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	110.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	63.1	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	111.9	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.5	81.3	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	109.0	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	55.9	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.4	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.3	76.1	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	99.5	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	59.3	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	148.8	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.9	78.4	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	106.2	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	77.3	81.4	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	105.7	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	104.3	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	78.0	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	119.5	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	71.1	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	114.4	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	68.5	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	113.7	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	74.5	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	113.5	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.5	70.3	81.2	94.5	95.5	100.0	103.5	109.0	109.4	110.9	110.8	110.5
423	Durable goods.....	44.5	53.9	71.5	89.2	92.0	100.0	104.6	115.1	118.9	122.9	121.9	122.3
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	55.9	63.1	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.2	107.6	110.0	119.5	114.1	105.3
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	69.5	82.4	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	106.9	112.2	109.6	113.0	105.2	88.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.0	89.1	80.7	86.9	94.1	100.0	107.4	112.4	113.0	108.9	103.4	102.2
4234	Commercial equipment.....	10.6	17.8	37.8	68.7	82.3	100.0	112.9	133.2	151.1	167.1	180.4	197.0
4235	Metals and minerals.....	105.6	112.3	103.9	97.5	98.0	100.0	101.2	110.4	107.5	103.0	95.1	87.1
4236	Electric goods.....	26.8	35.1	62.7	95.8	92.5	100.0	103.9	121.7	127.3	137.3	144.2	148.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	80.2	91.9	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	101.3	104.5	101.0	101.4	96.5	89.5
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.0	80.5	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.1	112.0	117.0	119.8	115.5	123.0

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	72.0	87.0	80.2	91.7	93.8	100.0	96.0	107.7	107.0	96.7	93.8	96.5
424	Nondurable goods.....	86.1	96.3	94.6	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.4	107.4	107.7	105.8	105.0	104.5
4241	Paper and paper products.....	73.5	82.8	85.9	86.6	89.7	100.0	102.7	112.2	121.5	117.2	124.4	113.8
4242	Druggists' goods.....	78.8	98.7	111.5	95.7	94.6	100.0	111.6	117.9	124.8	121.7	113.3	121.2
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	70.3	78.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	114.8	115.0	113.5	118.8
4244	Grocery and related products.....	89.3	106.1	101.5	103.9	103.3	100.0	106.4	105.6	104.7	104.5	107.3	103.5
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	83.1	84.8	101.8	107.2	104.1	100.0	100.1	111.3	113.4	120.4	119.9	122.0
4246	Chemicals.....	101.5	118.1	112.3	98.7	95.8	100.0	103.5	102.4	97.5	93.0	92.6	93.4
4247	Petroleum.....	54.9	73.9	65.1	89.9	91.5	100.0	98.4	106.2	98.6	95.8	92.0	93.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	92.9	97.5	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	96.6	97.4	100.7	100.8	96.6
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	104.9	92.5	94.3	108.1	105.3	100.0	103.5	113.5	116.4	113.4	109.0	101.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	58.6	77.0	91.1	109.4	100.9	100.0	95.3	89.4	79.6	84.2	91.4	89.0
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	58.6	77.0	91.1	109.4	100.9	100.0	95.3	89.4	79.6	84.2	91.4	89.0
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	63.1	67.9	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.8	109.8	112.5	116.8	120.0	117.9
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	65.4	73.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.6	106.2	105.6	107.5	109.0	99.3
4411	Automobile dealers.....	67.6	76.4	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	101.9	106.4	105.4	106.9	109.2	99.1
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	55.4	63.5	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	100.1	107.2	100.8	106.9	108.3	110.1
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	66.7	76.9	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.9	102.3	107.3	108.2	105.6	101.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	58.1	66.8	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	104.1	113.5	116.4	121.1	128.1	128.5
4421	Furniture stores.....	61.8	72.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.9	111.2	113.7	119.8	123.2	121.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	53.0	59.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.7	116.3	119.5	123.0	133.9	136.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	24.1	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.3	143.1	158.1	177.3	201.1	232.9
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	24.1	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.3	143.1	158.1	177.3	201.1	232.9
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	62.8	67.5	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.2	111.3	111.4	113.9	116.8	117.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	64.0	68.3	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.0	110.4	111.3	113.5	114.5	112.1
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	56.5	63.5	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	106.3	118.4	111.8	116.7	136.1	164.4
445	Food and beverage stores.....	105.9	101.8	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	102.3	107.8	112.6	115.2	118.2	116.0
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.1	102.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.9	107.1	111.5	112.9	115.1	113.5
4452	Specialty food stores.....	131.5	106.1	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	106.5	114.3	118.8	131.2	140.1	128.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	85.0	85.8	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.3	116.0	127.0	132.5	141.1	134.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	73.1	81.3	91.3	94.5	100.0	105.3	109.2	108.8	113.0	112.1	112.5
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	73.1	81.3	91.3	94.5	100.0	105.3	109.2	108.8	113.0	112.1	112.5
447	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	70.2	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	95.8	97.7	99.4	98.9	101.4	100.8
4471	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	70.2	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	95.8	97.7	99.4	98.9	101.4	100.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	50.5	57.6	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.8	106.0	112.4	122.8	132.4	136.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	49.4	58.0	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.4	123.4	135.0	144.3
4482	Shoe stores.....	52.2	59.9	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.8	99.7	105.5	116.2	113.7	112.3
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	54.4	53.2	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	111.9	121.6	117.0	124.2	134.2	122.0
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	58.7	67.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.1	118.4	128.2	133.3	131.2	135.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	53.8	63.4	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.7	122.0	132.0	140.1	137.0	141.7
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	70.7	77.5	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.8	110.7	120.1	118.5	118.7	121.7
452	General merchandise stores.....	56.9	64.3	77.5	93.1	96.7	100.0	106.0	109.0	112.4	116.1	116.7	115.8
4521	Department stores.....	85.7	89.6	97.9	103.8	101.5	100.0	104.3	107.5	108.9	111.3	104.2	97.3
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	30.5	38.9	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	105.8	107.1	110.7	113.9	120.3	123.2
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	54.7	61.9	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.9	109.8	116.7	128.4	133.8	136.8
4531	Florists.....	68.2	73.6	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	95.7	90.9	108.5	125.5	118.2	140.6
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	43.4	52.6	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.8	122.1	128.9	143.1	151.8	147.4
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	45.4	57.6	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	105.4	107.4	110.4	117.6	131.9	148.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	72.4	75.5	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	105.8	102.7	107.4	119.0	123.1	121.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	27.9	33.5	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	107.4	118.4	121.3	140.4	152.4	154.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	18.5	23.6	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	114.5	128.3	136.4	160.6	176.6	170.5
4542	Vending machine operators.....	104.6	101.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.1	121.1	125.7	139.7	142.3	160.9
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	52.4	58.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	94.1	96.5	88.9	95.8	99.9	99.4
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	76.7	80.0	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	143.0	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	44.7	62.3	75.8	86.6	92.4	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	80.1	91.4	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	103.5	103.4	105.9	105.9	107.8	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	137.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	105.7	108.6	108.5	109.0	114.3	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	108.8	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.2	96.7	95.3	98.0	92.5	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	102.2	100.3	101.1	97.8	94.5	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	102.2	100.3	101.1	97.8	94.5	-
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	44.9	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	102.1	96.2	97.0	95.6	91.3	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	106.7	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	105.8	114.0	101.8	92.2	97.7	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	62.5	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	107.8	111.6	116.6	123.1	128.1	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	91.7	95.6	102.9	101.0	100.0	104.7	101.9	103.1	107.2	109.1	-
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	35.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	142.1	146.3	151.2	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	104.2	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	100.6	103.8	102.5	107.5	110.8	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	99.0	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.8	108.2	111.7	118.4	127.7	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	109.7	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	99.5	101.6	104.1	112.4	116.6	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.3	74.2	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.5	122.3	126.1	129.5	148.3	-
5171*	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	45.8	58.1	80.6	98.8	94.1	100.0	105.1	106.3	111.4	114.7	114.6	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	34.1	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.3	134.2	175.2	198.0	209.5	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	68.8	78.5	93.6	98.0	95.8	100.0	104.5	110.2	111.6	114.8	115.8	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	91.4	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.7	103.2	95.8	97.2	113.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	58.7	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	102.0	120.8	129.0	148.2	152.4	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	78.5	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	113.9	118.5	110.6	135.2	171.1	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	78.5	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	98.7	89.7	93.1	92.7	105.4	-
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	93.5	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	104.6	109.9	111.3	110.5	115.7	-
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	96.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	100.0	107.3	111.8	112.5	109.5	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	99.7	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	107.1	118.0	117.6	118.6	123.0	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	98.7	102.4	111.6	104.7	100.0	106.7	95.4	95.9	101.2	107.0	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	98.7	102.5	99.3	106.0	113.7	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	72.4	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	115.4	131.0	140.5	143.8	149.4	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	87.2	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	112.5	110.4	114.3	110.0	115.9	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	102.3	102.3	100.1	101.5	98.9	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.2	103.4	105.6	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	98.0	94.0	94.4	96.0	85.1	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.1	89.9	93.9	99.5	87.3	100.0	106.3	95.2	103.2	91.7	96.9	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	108.5	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	106.3	112.0	110.5	106.4	127.4	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	93.2	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	101.5	103.2	102.8	102.9	102.1	-
721	Accommodation.....	76.7	81.0	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	101.0	106.4	102.1	99.0	97.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	80.4	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	100.9	106.5	102.5	98.9	97.1	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	91.9	96.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.5	104.1	103.3
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	93.5	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.4	100.8	101.1	99.7	100.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	100.2	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.6	106.3	106.4	103.1
7223	Special food services.....	78.2	87.7	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	102.3	102.7	103.7	102.6	104.0	106.0
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	115.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	115.3	109.1	117.2	130.4	133.7	139.2
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	86.9	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	100.4	107.9	108.1	107.4	106.4	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	105.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.4	98.0	103.7	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	78.4	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.4	113.3	117.7	117.6	121.9	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	112.2	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.2	98.3	98.4	105.2	102.6	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	85.1	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.3	98.4	107.6	106.5	101.9	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	111.2	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	99.9	101.5	111.8	110.7	109.6	-

NOTE: Indexes for Wired telecommunications carriers are on a NAICS 2002 basis. 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/ilc/flscompare.htm>).

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	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/iif/lscompare.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/iif/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

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

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.

Current Labor Statistics: Injury and Illness Data

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 fishing ⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays.....	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases.....	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays.....	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays.....	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays.....	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays.....	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays.....	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays.....	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays.....	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays.....	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays.....	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays.....	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays.....	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays.....	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays.....	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases.....	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays.....	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays.....	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

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