

**Table 605. Self-Employed Workers by Industry and Occupation: 2000 to 2009**

[In thousands (10,214 represents 10,214,000). Civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Data represent the unincorporated self-employed; the incorporated self-employed are considered wage and salary workers. Based on the occupational and industrial classification derived from those used in the 2000 census. See text, this section. Based on the Current Population Survey; see text, Section 1 and Appendix III]

Item	2000	2005 <sup>1</sup>	2006 <sup>1</sup>	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total self-employed</b> .....	<b>10,214</b>	<b>10,464</b>	<b>10,586</b>	<b>10,413</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>9,831</b>
<b>Industry:</b>						
Agriculture and related industries .....	1,010	955	901	856	860	836
Mining .....	12	11	10	19	15	18
Construction .....	1,728	1,830	1,910	1,890	1,817	1,701
Manufacturing .....	334	327	326	348	308	324
Wholesale and retail trade .....	1,221	1,251	1,139	1,116	1,059	963
Transportation and utilities .....	348	442	428	405	405	402
Information .....	139	126	120	135	125	145
Financial activities <sup>2</sup> .....	735	785	841	829	749	667
Professional and business services <sup>2</sup> .....	1,927	1,957	1,992	2,009	1,980	1,996
Education and health services <sup>2</sup> .....	1,107	1,071	1,158	1,102	1,071	1,102
Leisure and hospitality <sup>2</sup> .....	660	674	685	679	693	636
Other services <sup>3</sup> .....	993	1,036	1,076	1,026	997	1,039
<b>Occupation:</b>						
Management, professional, and related occupations .....	4,169	4,085	4,069	4,024	4,043	4,079
Service occupations .....	1,775	1,774	1,905	1,872	1,847	1,879
Sales and office occupations .....	1,982	1,986	1,971	1,936	1,771	1,663
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations .....	1,591	1,864	1,879	1,860	1,707	1,535
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .....	698	756	763	721	712	674

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, Table 584. <sup>2</sup> For composition of industries, see Table 624. <sup>3</sup> Includes private households.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings Online," January 2010, <<http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm>> and <<http://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm>>.

**Table 606. Type of Work Flexibility Provided to Employees: 2008**

[In percent. The National Study of Employers does not ask employers to report on whether they have "written policies," but rather whether their organization "allows employees to" ... or "provides the following benefits or programs ..." The wording is used for two reasons. First, employers may have written policies, but not "allow" employees to use them. Second, smaller employers are less likely to have written policies than larger ones. For methodology, see source]

Type of work flexibility provided (to employee)	Employer allows all or most employees	Employer size	
		50 to 99 employees	1,000 or more employees
<b>FLEX TIME AND PLACE</b>			
Periodically change starting and quitting times within some range of hours .....	37	40	37
Change starting and quitting times on a daily basis .....	10	11	7
Compress workweek by working longer hours on fewer days for at least part of the year .....	8	10	5
Work some regular paid hours at home occasionally .....	3	3	2
Work some regular paid hours at home on regular basis .....	1	1	1
<b>CHOICES IN MANAGING TIME</b>			
Have control over when to take breaks .....	55	54	51
Have choices about and control over which shifts to work .....	16	16	16
Have control over paid and unpaid overtime hours .....	13	14	15
<b>REDUCED TIME</b>			
Move from full time to part time and back again while remaining in same position or level .....	13	12	12
Share jobs .....	8	9	5
Work part year (work reduced time on annual basis) .....	11	10	11
<b>CAREGIVING LEAVE</b>			
Return to work gradually after childbirth or adoption .....	57	56	54
<b>TIME OFF</b>			
Family or personal time off without loss of pay .....	45	46	47
Compensatory time off program .....	18	21	9
Do volunteer work during regular work hours .....	21	24	20
<b>FLEX CAREERS</b>			
Phase into retirement by working reduced hours overtime prior to full retirement .....	25	25	20
Take sabbaticals (paid or unpaid for six months or more) .....	21	24	14
Take paid or unpaid time off for education or job training skills .....	40	41	33
Take extended career breaks for caregiving or other personal or family reasons .....	47	48	44
Receive special consideration when returning to the organization after an extended career break .....	28	29	21

Source: Families and Work Institute, "2008 National Study of Employers" (copyright), <<http://familiesandwork.org/site/research/reports/main.html>>.