

Table 606. Self-Employed Workers by Industry and Occupation: 2000 to 2010

[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 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Total self-employed	10,214	10,464	10,413	10,080	9,831	9,681
Industry:						
Agriculture and related industries	1,010	955	856	860	836	821
Mining	12	11	19	15	18	20
Construction	1,728	1,830	1,890	1,817	1,701	1,699
Manufacturing	334	327	348	308	324	304
Wholesale and retail trade	1,221	1,251	1,116	1,059	963	962
Transportation and utilities	348	442	405	405	402	360
Information	139	126	135	125	145	139
Financial activities ²	735	785	829	749	667	641
Professional and business services ²	1,927	1,957	2,009	1,980	1,996	1,999
Education and health services ²	1,107	1,071	1,102	1,071	1,102	1,100
Leisure and hospitality ²	660	674	679	693	636	610
Other services ³	993	1,036	1,026	997	1,039	1,028
Occupation:						
Management, professional, and related occupations ...	4,169	4,085	4,024	4,043	4,079	3,928
Service occupations	1,775	1,774	1,872	1,847	1,879	1,885
Sales and office occupations	1,982	1,986	1,936	1,771	1,663	1,586
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,591	1,864	1,860	1,707	1,535	1,635
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	698	756	721	712	674	647

¹ Data not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. See text, this section, and February 1994, March 1996, February 1997-99, and February 2003-11 issues of "Employment and Earnings."² For composition of industries, see Table 625.

³ Includes private households.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings Online," January 2011 issue, March 2011, <<http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm>> and <<http://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm>>.

Table 607. 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
FLEX TIME AND PLACE			
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
CHOICES IN MANAGING TIME			
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
REDUCED TIME			
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
CAREGIVING LEAVE			
Return to work gradually after childbirth or adoption	57	56	54
TIME OFF			
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
FLEX CAREERS			
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>>.