

December 2009

 BLS
125 YEARS

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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



**Work-related activities
of single mothers before
and after welfare reform**

also in this issue:

**Household liability data in the
Consumer Expenditure Survey**

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 132, Number 12
December 2009

Work-related activities of single mothers before and after welfare reform 3

A look at how employment and participation in work-related activities of single mothers receiving TANF have changed since the enactment of 1996 welfare reform

Jeounghee Kim and Myungkook Joo

Household liability data in the Consumer Expenditure Survey 18

Analysis indicates that Consumer Expenditure Survey data may be used to examine household debt and its relation to household economic decisions

Kathleen W. Johnson and Geng Li

Regional Trends

Multiple jobholding in States in 2008 28

James Campbell

Departments

Labor month in review	2
Book reviews	30
Précis	32
Shiskin Award	33
Current labor statistics	34
Index to volume 132	110

The December Review

The severity of the most recent recession has led to widespread interest on how the downturn has affected different groups of people in the United States, particularly those often considered to be most vulnerable to hardship in economic downturns. The marked increase in the share of single-parent families over time also has been a phenomenon of study and commentary. In our lead article this month, Jeungh-hee Kim and Myungkook Joo, assistant professors in the School of Social Work at Rutgers University, return to a subject that was of major policy concern in the 1990s and has remained so since, namely, welfare reform. They attempt to provide consistent measures on paid employment and other work-related activities of single mothers receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Utilizing data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), they construct new measures of single mothers' participation in work-related activities in 1996—just before national welfare reform law was enacted—and in 2001 and 2004, with a focus on single mothers receiving TANF. By preparing calculations of work experience that incorporate various types of paid employment and other kinds of work-related activities, they suggest that rates of paid employment and work-related participation for single mothers receiving TANF are higher than those which have been reported in the official TANF data. They also examine how demographic characteristics of such mothers changed over the period, estimate how many single mothers received childcare and transportation assistance, try to determine how and why income levels changed, and suggest numerous potential questions for further research.

The subject of household debt also

has received wide coverage throughout the recent and ongoing period of economic hardship. According to Kathleen W. Johnson and Geng Li, economists with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) is the only survey of households that records both a wide variety of household expenditures and the households' balance sheets. They note that the CE has been used extensively by researchers to study household consumption and saving and distributions of personal income and wealth, among other topics.

In their article this month, Johnson and Li report that several studies have validated the quality of CE data, specifically in regard to expenditures. What has not been addressed is the validity of liability data produced by the survey. The authors attempt to bridge that gap by comparing household debt payments and balances measured in the CE with those measured in the Survey of Consumer Finances, a triennial survey conducted by the Federal Reserve. They also compare the trend in payments on household debt relative to household income, as measured in the CE, with the trend in an analogous aggregate statistic, the household debt service ratio, as measured by the Fed. On the basis of these comparisons, they find that, in each instance, the data from the CE hold up well, and that "this validation suggests that household debt payment data from the CE may be used to help examine the relationship between household debt and other household economic decisions."

BLS economist James Campbell notes in our Regional Trends department this month that, while the national multiple jobholding rate was unchanged in 2008 for the third consecutive year—at 5.2 percent—25 States saw increases in their rates from the prior year. Three northerly States—

North Dakota, Idaho, and Massachusetts—happened to record the largest over-the-year increases in multiple jobholding rates. The States showing the largest decreases were Missouri and Montana, followed by Kansas and then South Dakota and Washington.

As they have since 2005, the multiple jobholding rates for individual States varied considerably around the county in 2008. Nebraska and North Dakota registered the highest rates, at 9.8 percent each, while Nevada had the lowest rate, at less than 4 percent.

Data on people holding multiple jobs are collected in the Current Population Survey. Such people typically are either wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, or self-employed or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

New editions of some perennial favorites

This month the Bureau released the latest editions of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* and the *Career Guide to Industries*. These publications, updated every 2 years, are considered the Government's premier source of career information. They provide profiles of hundreds of occupations and dozens of industries that are comprehensive and up to date. These publications reflect the latest BLS employment projections (covering the 2008–18 period), which were featured in the last issue of *Monthly Labor Review*.

The *Handbook* highlights key characteristics of nearly 300 occupations, such as job prospects, work environment, and education requirements. The *Career Guide* analyzes employment change from an industry perspective, providing information on industries that account for three out of every four jobs in the economy. Online versions can be found at www.bls.gov/oco and www.bls.gov/oco/cg. □

Work-related activities of single mothers before and after welfare reform

When consistent measures are used to calculate data on paid employment and other work-related activities of single mothers on TANF, the resulting rates of employment and participation in work-related activities are higher than those initially reported

Jeounghee Kim and
Myungkook Joo

How much did single mothers on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) work after welfare reform? Has their work participation stopped increasing recently? Since the U.S. Federal Government established mandatory work requirements for most TANF recipients and minimum annual work participation rates for States in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, welfare recipients' participation in work-related activities became the central issue among both policymakers and researchers. Under the law, an adult TANF recipient generally is required to participate in "core"¹ and "supplementary"² work activities for at least 30 hours per week.³ In response to PRWORA's requirement that recipients participate in work-related activities, there was a dramatic increase in adult welfare recipients' work activities, and the share of adults on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or TANF who were engaged in work-related activities for at least 1 hour per week in a typical month rose from 22.4 percent in 1996 to 43.1 percent in 2001. Many supporters of welfare reform viewed this increase in work participation as strong

evidence of the success of PRWORA. In 2002, however, the weekly work participation rate decreased to 41.7 percent and then went to 41.2 percent in 2003 as the country's economy struggled to recover from the 2001 recession.⁴

This decline in work participation brought heavy criticism on the Federal Government's welfare reform effort as well as heated debates about how to raise work participation rates among people on welfare. Many argued that the Federal Government's minimum work participation rates were meaningless, especially because caseload reduction credits given to States and territories (except for Guam) effectively dropped their minimum participation rates to 10 percent or less.⁵ Many also complained that a majority of States were able to protect families in their "separate State programs" from the Federal work requirements. Because 32 States established separate State programs and moved many families on TANF (especially two-parent families) into these programs,⁶ PRWORA critics argued that the law in fact allowed for States not to have to increase the work participation rates of their welfare recipients.

Is it really true, as reported in the official TANF data, that nearly 60 percent of TANF recipients were not engaged in work-related activities even after the enactment of stringent

Jeounghee Kim and Myungkook Joo are assistant professors in the School of Social Work at Rutgers University. E-mail: jeoung@ssw.rutgers.edu or mkjoo@ssw.rutgers.edu

work requirements? This study focuses on that question and attempts to find evidence that the often-cited numbers for work participation may be inaccurate because of the ways in which work participation rates were calculated.⁷ First of all, the currently available participation rates do not include recipients in many of the 32 States with separate State programs, which very well might affect the overall participation rates. Second, because of the discretion given to States, the official participation rates were not calculated in a consistent way across the country. For instance, because States had the option of not including data on single-parent families with a child under age 1 in the calculation of work participation rates, it is not clear how many States actually disregarded those families in their calculations. This statistical issue is important because nearly all States exempted parents from work requirements for at least a couple of months following the birth of a baby and a substantial number of States exempted parents until their baby turned 1. Third, another example of inconsistency across States is whether they excluded families with disabled parents from their calculations. Although States were allowed to treat a two-parent family with a disabled parent as a single-parent family (thereby allowing the family to have a lower minimum work requirement), the Federal guideline on whether a disabled single parent should be included in the calculation was not clear.⁸

Lastly, what is most controversial is the fact that all States were allowed to develop their own definitions for the 12 core and supplemental work activities, thus creating a great level of State-by-State variation in the way the participation rates were calculated. Whereas one State might have reported a particular activity as one of the credible work activities, another State might not have done so. A recent study by the U.S. Government Accountability Office pointed out that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' guidance lacked specific criteria for determining the appropriate number of hours to report, and as a result of the vague guidelines States made their own decisions about what to measure. For example, 5 of the 10 States that the Government Accountability Office reviewed counted caring for a disabled household or family member toward the Federal work participation requirement while the remaining 5 States did not. Moreover, as some States made substantial changes to their definitions of the work categories over the years, year-to-year comparisons became less accurate.⁹ One of the central issues in the recent reauthorization of

PRWORA was making the measurements of work participation rates consistent across States.

This study has 3 major goals. The primary goal is to look at single mothers' participation in work-related activities, with a focus on single mothers receiving TANF. In order to examine how much of a difference State-by-State inconsistency has made in the calculation of participation rates, the rates were calculated for employment at paid jobs and for participation in all work-related activities. Both calculations were conducted for (a) all single mothers and (b) only those single mothers expected to work, that is, those with neither disabilities nor children under age 1. As in the calculations made by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, community service, school attendance, job training, and job search, as well as employment at paid jobs, are counted as work-related activities.¹⁰ Also counted is work done for a position at which one is not paid, such as an unpaid internship; doing this kind of work is referred to in this article as "work experience." The rate of work activities of nonpoor single mothers outside the TANF program was used as a reference for comparison with the rate of single mothers on TANF (henceforth often referred to as "single TANF mothers.")¹¹ In regard to the distinction between AFDC data and TANF data, the 1996 data from this article refer to people receiving AFDC, and the later data refer to people receiving TANF. However, for simplification purposes, in this article people receiving either AFDC or TANF generally are referred to simply as TANF recipients.

The second goal of this study reflects an effort to understand recent participation rates; the goal is to examine whether the demographic characteristics of single TANF mothers changed from 1996 to 2004 and to estimate how many single TANF mothers received childcare and transportation assistance during this timespan. Measuring assistance is important because the assistance may have enabled mothers to participate in work activities during this period. If more single TANF mothers experienced barriers to work or received fewer work support benefits such as childcare and transportation subsidies in 2004 than in 1996, meeting the Federal work participation requirement might have been more challenging than expected.

The last goal of the study is to determine whether it is the case that single TANF mothers' overall incomes have increased because of additional money they have made by working at paid jobs or it is the case that this additional money has been canceled out because the women have received lower levels of benefits from means-tested programs.¹² This analysis serves to find out how strong the work incentives for single TANF mothers were.

The study finds rates of paid employment and partici-

pation in work-related activities for single TANF mothers that are much higher than the official rates. The continuous increase in work participation occurred despite the fact that there were more single TANF mothers who had work barriers after welfare reform than before welfare reform and the fact that the expansion of Government aid programs meant to support work was not nearly large enough to provide assistance to the majority of them. Furthermore, on average, mothers who did paid work were not financially compensated by higher total incomes; this was due to reductions in incomes from welfare programs.

Data

The data for this study come from the first waves—each wave representing a period of 4 months—of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Because the data from the first wave of the 1996 panel are from December 1995 and the early months of 1996 before the welfare reform of 1996 was officially enacted, the 1996 panel represents a “pre-TANF period,” while the remaining two panels represent a “post-TANF period.” The SIPP is a longitudinal survey conducted by the Census Bureau; the survey collects demographic, labor force, income, and program participation data from a nationally representative sample of the civilian noninstitutional population.¹³ In each panel, the sample includes single mothers with at least one child under 18 years old. Since SIPP files offer monthly observations of respondents, and because there are 4 months of available data from each panel,¹⁴ the total number of person-month observations was 39,852 (13,156 in 1996, 11,980 in 2001, and 14,716 in 2004). The actual sample sizes were the following: 3,289 in 1996, 2,995 in 2001, and 3,679 in 2004. Of all the single mothers in the sample, 876 received AFDC in 1996, 317 received TANF in 2001, and 377 received TANF in 2004.¹⁵

Although a couple of previous studies relied on data from the Current Population Survey or the National Survey of America’s Families, the SIPP seems to be a more appropriate choice for a study whose purpose is to obtain monthly participation rates. Yearly activity data, such as those in the Current Population Survey, are likely to produce participation rates higher than the official numbers because they include all work-related activities done during the year despite the fact that many individuals participate in work-related activities for only part of the year. The decision to use only the first waves of each of the 3 years of the SIPP was made because the SIPP has important limitations—high attrition and high nonresponse

rates for certain questions—and, therefore, its data cannot be used to provide nationally representative *annual* statistics, as other longitudinal data can.¹⁶

This article’s analyses of work-related activities attempt to track, as closely as possible, the amount of time that people spent in the 12 work-related activities recognized by Federal law. However, the SIPP does not provide information on all 12 activities, nor does it have information on the number of hours during which survey respondents participated in each of the 12 work-related activities. Nonetheless, the SIPP has data on the four most important categories of work-related activities for this study: unsubsidized paid employment, job search, community service and work experience, and school attendance.¹⁷ Although it would have been ideal to be able to examine the actual number of hours that the mothers participated in the official work-related activities to more directly compare the results with the often-cited work participation rates reported by the Department of Health and Human Services, this information was not available in the SIPP data.

Throughout this study, the term “poor” refers to having a monthly income at or below the official poverty threshold—a cutoff that varies by family size and composition—and “nonpoor” refers to having an income above the threshold.¹⁸ According to the Census Bureau, for example, a family composed of two adults and two children under age 18 with an annual income of \$19,157 (that is, a monthly income of \$1,596) or less was considered poor in 2004.¹⁹

More work barriers

In all 3 years for which data were analyzed, compared with single mothers who were not on TANF, higher shares of single TANF mothers were young, were less educated, had never married, had a greater number of younger children, and suffered from chronic health conditions that prevented them from working or limited the amount or type of work they could do. Unlike the children of single mothers outside TANF system between 1996 and 2004, there was a substantial change in the ages of the children of single mothers receiving TANF during the 1996–2004 period; a smaller fraction of women on TANF had children between 3 and 6 years old in 2004 (18.6 percent) than in 1996 (26.2 percent), and a higher share of these women had children between 6 and 18 years old in 2004 (47.0 percent) than in 1996 (36.6 percent). See table 1 for detailed demographic information.

Most States considered each of the following as bar-

Table 1. Percent of single mothers in various demographic categories; 1996, 2001, and 2004

Characteristic	With AFDC/TANF			Without AFDC/TANF, poor ¹			Without AFDC/TANF, nonpoor ²		
	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004
Age:									
Younger than 20	3.5	3.4	4.5	2.9	3.4	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.7
20–23	15.9	20.8	18.3	12.2	12.0	13.8	3.9	6.1	5.0
24–34	48.2	44.2	38.9	43.3	42.5	42.5	33.3	33.1	31.4
35 or older	32.4	31.6	38.3	41.7	42.2	40.9	62.0	59.8	62.9
Race:									
White.....	35.9	36.6	30.7	47.2	44.7	43.6	62.8	58.8	55.4
Black.....	44.0	40.6	38.4	34.4	34.4	31.3	25.8	27.6	26.8
Hispanic	17.5	20.0	26.6	13.8	16.3	19.9	8.2	10.4	12.4
Other.....	2.6	2.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.3	3.2	3.2	5.3
Previous marital status:									
Previously married	44.0	35.6	35.4	58.8	49.4	46.9	75.3	66.6	64.7
Never married.....	56.0	64.4	64.6	41.2	50.6	53.1	24.7	33.4	35.3
Education:									
Less than high school	39.9	44.6	33.8	30.3	28.9	28.5	9.8	9.8	8.5
High school (or GED).....	34.5	32.5	28.6	42.6	37.1	28.2	30.9	32.6	23.8
Some college	24.3	21.8	35.9	24.5	29.6	39.1	43.1	39.0	49.9
College or more	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.6	4.5	4.2	16.2	18.6	17.8
Number of children:									
One	36.8	36.5	40.0	45.2	42.9	42.6	60.8	58.0	57.7
Two	32.9	32.9	30.7	30.2	33.3	31.6	31.2	30.0	31.2
Three or more	30.3	30.6	29.3	24.6	23.8	25.8	8.0	12.0	11.0
Age of youngest child:									
Less than 1 year.....	14.7	16.0	13.4	9.6	11.5	14.2	3.5	4.7	3.8
1–3	22.5	20.9	21.1	18.4	19.0	19.0	8.9	11.5	8.9
3–6	26.2	21.5	18.6	20.0	19.2	21.9	17.3	17.1	16.3
6–18.....	36.6	41.7	47.0	52.0	50.3	44.9	70.3	66.7	71.0
Health conditions:									
Work preventing	13.2	22.7	22.5	9.6	9.0	9.8	2.0	2.7	3.4
Work limiting.....	7.2	8.0	4.2	6.5	6.6	5.2	4.5	3.7	4.3
No health conditions	79.7	69.4	73.2	83.9	84.4	85.1	93.5	93.6	92.3
At least one work barrier ³	28.9	38.9	37.4	19.3	21.0	24.7	5.6	7.3	7.2

¹ Being “poor” refers to having a monthly income at or below the official poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

² Being “nonpoor” refers to having a monthly income above the official poverty threshold.

³ For this analysis, the circumstances that qualify as work barriers are

work-preventing health conditions, pregnancy, and having a child younger than age 1. (Having work-limiting health conditions or a family member with chronic health conditions does not qualify).

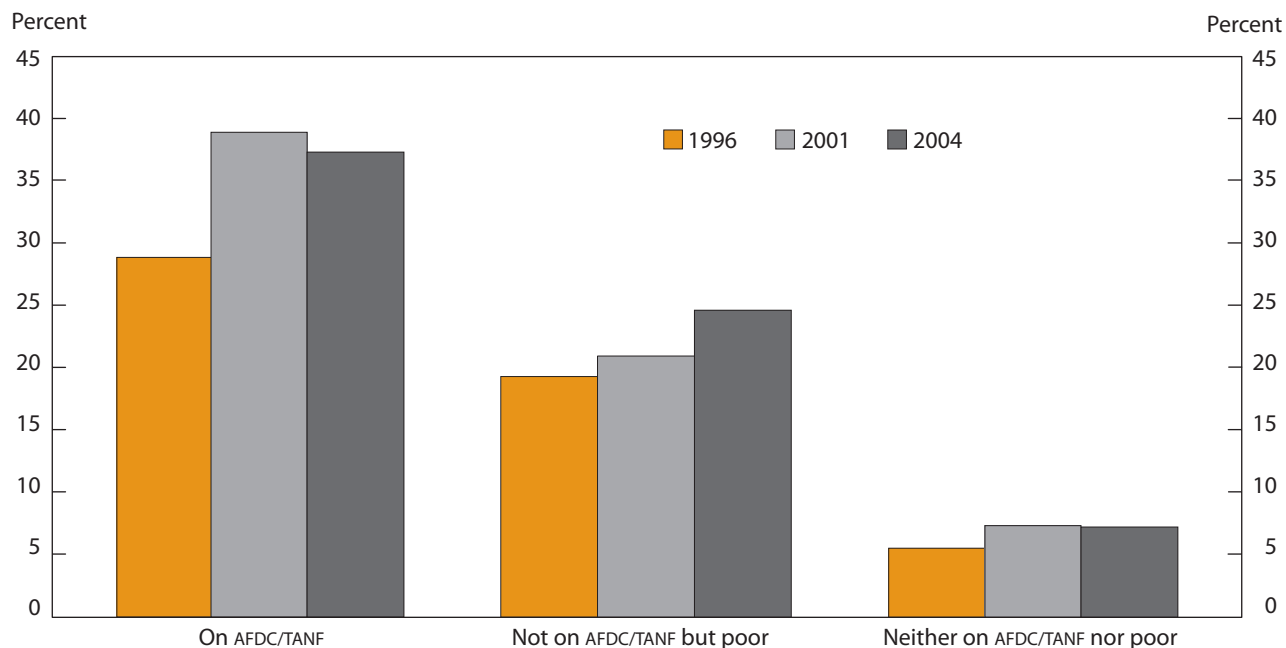
SOURCE: Authors’ calculations made by use of data from the first wave of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

riers to employment, also termed “work barriers”: having a work-preventing chronic health condition,²⁰ being pregnant, and having a child under age 1. Work barriers exempt single mothers from the TANF work requirement. As chart 1 shows, higher percentages of single mothers (regardless of whether they received TANF) had at least one barrier to employment in 2001 and 2004 than in 1996. The increase in the presence of work barriers is especially obvious for mothers on TANF. Whereas about 29 percent of single TANF mothers had at least one barrier to employment in 1996, the number was above 37 percent in 2001 and 2004.

Working at a paid job

As chart 2 reveals, the share of single TANF mothers working at paid jobs for at least 1 hour per month increased significantly from 30.5 percent in 1996 to 45.8 percent in 2001 and then fell to 39.3 percent in 2004.²¹ The increase and decline in the employment rate seems to have coincided with the rise and fall in the overall economy; this apparent concomitance appears particularly likely given the fact that these mothers’ jobs were more likely to be affected by the economic recession than those of their nonpoor counterparts.²² Despite its decline between 2001

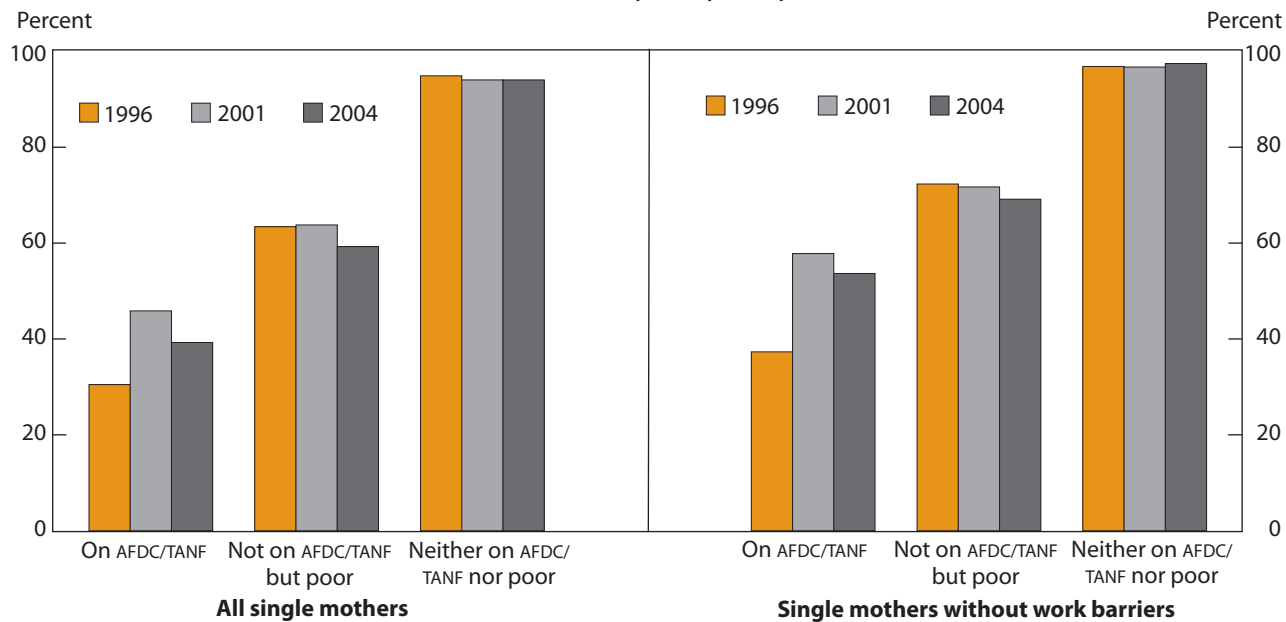
Chart 1. Percent of single mothers with at least one work barrier¹; 1996, 2001, and 2004



¹ For this analysis, the circumstances that qualify as work barriers are work-preventing health conditions, pregnancy, and having a child younger than age 1. (Having work-limiting health conditions or a family member with chronic health conditions does not qualify.)

SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first waves of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Chart 2. Percent of single mothers working at paid jobs for at least 1 hour per month; for all single mothers and for those without work barriers¹; 1996, 2001, and 2004



¹ For this analysis, the circumstances that qualify as work barriers are work-preventing health conditions, pregnancy, and having a child younger than age 1. (Having work-limiting health conditions or a family member with chronic health conditions does not qualify.)

SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first waves of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

and 2004, however, the employment rate of single mothers on TANF remained much higher than its 1996 level. The chart also shows that paid work among nonpoor single mothers outside TANF was almost universal and remained constant: in each of the 3 years studied, at least 94 percent of single non-TANF mothers worked, which indicates that these women's jobs were not substantially affected by the economic downturn in the early 2000s.²³ The share of single TANF mothers working at a paid job was less than half the nonpoor single mothers' employment rate. The percentage of poor single mothers not receiving TANF who were working in paid positions increased very little from 1996 to 2001 (from 63.4 percent to 63.8 percent), probably because these mothers were not affected by the welfare reform of 1996; the employment rate of these women fell to 59.3 percent in 2004, apparently because of the recession of the early 2000s.

When the analysis includes only single mothers without any work barriers, the employment pattern remains the same. The employment rate of single TANF mothers exceeded 50 percent both in 2001 and 2004, but again the rate was lower in 2004 (53.7 percent) than in 2001 (57.8 percent). Despite the drop in 2004, the rate for that year was still much higher than the 1996 rate of 37.3 percent. The employment rate of poor single mothers not receiving TANF was 72.3 percent in 1996, and this rate fell slightly from 1996 to 2001 and from 2001 to 2004. Unlike poor single mothers without any work barriers, nonpoor single

mothers without any work barriers had an employment rate around 97 percent in all 3 years, and there was no sign of decrease in the employment rate. Table 2 presents detailed statistics on single mothers' employment at paid jobs and their participation in other work-related activities as well.

Not working at a paid job

Chart 3 summarizes the two major reasons why some single mothers did not work at paid jobs in 1996, 2001, and 2004: health conditions (temporary injury or illness, chronic illness, or disability) and caretaking responsibilities (pregnancy or childbirth, and caring for children or other family members). Not surprisingly, much higher percents of single TANF mothers than single non-TANF mothers cited health conditions or caretaking responsibilities as their reason for not working. Although the shares of nonpoor single mothers identifying these two reasons remained relatively the same across the 3 years, there were interesting changes in the shares of single TANF mothers citing the aforementioned reasons for not working. The share of single TANF mothers identifying caretaking responsibilities as their reason for not working decreased from 40.9 percent in 1996 to 25.1 percent in 2004, probably because a smaller percentage of them had children younger than 6 years old in 2004 than in 1996 (as discussed earlier).²⁴ The share of single TANF mothers citing health reasons, how-

Table 2. Percent of single mothers engaged in employment and other work-related activities for at least 1 hour per month; by activity; 1996, 2001, and 2004

Work-related activity	With AFDC/TANF			Without AFDC/TANF, poor ¹			Without AFDC/TANF, nonpoor ²		
	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004
All single mothers									
Employment at paid jobs	30.5	45.8	39.3	63.4	63.8	59.3	94.9	94.0	94.1
Community service ³ .....	.0	.9	8.3	.0	.2	.3	.0	.1	.2
Attending school	17.5	15.5	21.3	11.7	9.9	12.5	8.3	9.6	12.0
Job training ⁴ .....	.0	10.0	25.6	.0	1.3	8.4	.0	.2	2.8
Looking for work	5.6	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.0	.1	.0	.3
At least one of the above	47.9	59.6	61.9	72.0	70.6	69.0	95.6	94.4	95.0
Without work barriers									
Employment at paid jobs	37.3	57.8	53.7	72.3	71.7	69.1	96.9	96.8	97.5
Community service ³ .....	.0	1.4	11.8	.0	.3	.4	.0	.1	.1
Attending school	20.5	20.1	28.3	12.4	11.0	14.0	8.5	9.7	11.9
Job training ⁴ .....	.0	11.5	31.6	.0	1.4	8.9	.0	.2	2.5
Looking for work	7.4	4.6	4.8	2.9	3.7	3.5	.1	.0	.2
At least one of the above	57.9	76.8	79.3	81.5	79.2	79.0	97.5	97.1	98.0

¹ Being "poor" refers to having a monthly income at or below the official poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

² Being "nonpoor" refers to having a monthly income above the official poverty threshold.

³ Community service includes work experience.

⁴ Variables measuring job training were different in the 1996 SIPP and 2001 SIPP.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first wave of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Table 3. Percent of single mothers in various employment-related categories; 1996, 2001, and 2004

Employment status and reason for part-time employment or unemployment	With AFDC/TANF			Without AFDC/TANF, poor ¹			Without AFDC/TANF, nonpoor ²		
	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004
Working at paid jobs	30.5	45.8	39.3	63.4	63.8	59.3	94.9	94.0	94.1
Full time	9.1	13.4	11.1	26.6	26.8	24.0	66.8	65.9	64.7
Part time	21.4	32.4	28.2	36.9	37.1	35.3	28.1	28.1	29.4
Reason for part-time work:									
Cannot find full-time work....	4.5	4.7	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.5	2.1	1.2	1.6
Wanted to work part time	1.8	4.0	3.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	2.9	3.1	3.2
Health conditions .....	.4	3.2	1.5	1.1	3.3	2.2	3.7	4.5	3.6
Caring for children/others	4.6	7.3	3.7	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.2
Full-time work is limited to 35 hours	2.0	4.3	4.6	6.2	5.8	5.7	2.9	3.3	3.3
Slack work (material shortage)	3.8	4.0	3.6	7.1	5.9	6.5	3.6	3.4	3.7
Attending school	1.2	2.3	3.2	1.2	2.6	2.7	.5	1.2	1.4
Other reasons	3.2	2.7	1.8	5.2	3.8	3.6	8.4	7.4	8.5
Number of jobs:									
Contingent worker	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	.3	.8	.8
One job	24.8	38.1	32.0	53.8	54.2	52.9	82.1	81.5	85.9
Two or more jobs	3.7	5.7	6.3	8.3	8.3	5.2	11.7	11.7	7.5
Number of weekly work hours									
Mean	32.6	32.5	29.7	36.6	36.2	32.8	42.4	42.2	40.5
Median	34.0	32.0	32.0	39.0	39.0	35.0	39.0	39.0	40.0
Not working at paid jobs	69.5	54.2	60.7	36.6	36.2	40.7	5.1	6.0	5.9
Reason for not working:									
Temporary injury or illness	2.2	4.9	3.1	2.8	1.5	2.3	.2	.7	.2
Chronic illness or disability	8.2	14.2	17.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	1.6	2.0	2.8
Pregnancy or childbirth	3.9	3.8	4.6	1.7	1.7	2.7	.2	.2	.1
Caring for children or others ...	37.0	22.9	20.5	15.6	17.5	19.4	1.9	2.0	1.2
Attending school	7.8	4.3	7.1	4.9	2.3	3.2	.5	.2	.2
Unable to find work	6.9	3.1	4.3	2.7	3.6	3.9	.1	.0	.4
On layoff .....	.9	0.0	1.0	.3	1.2	1.3	.1	.2	.5
Not interested in paid work .....	.7	0.0	.3	.6	.8	.2	.2	.3	.2
Other reasons	2.0	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	.3	.4	.2

¹ Being "poor" refers to having a monthly income at or below the official poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

² Being "nonpoor" refers to having a monthly income above the official poverty threshold.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first wave of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

ever, doubled from 10.4 percent in 1996 to 20.2 percent in 2004 as a higher percentage of them suffered from health conditions in 2004 than in 1996 (as indicated in table 1).

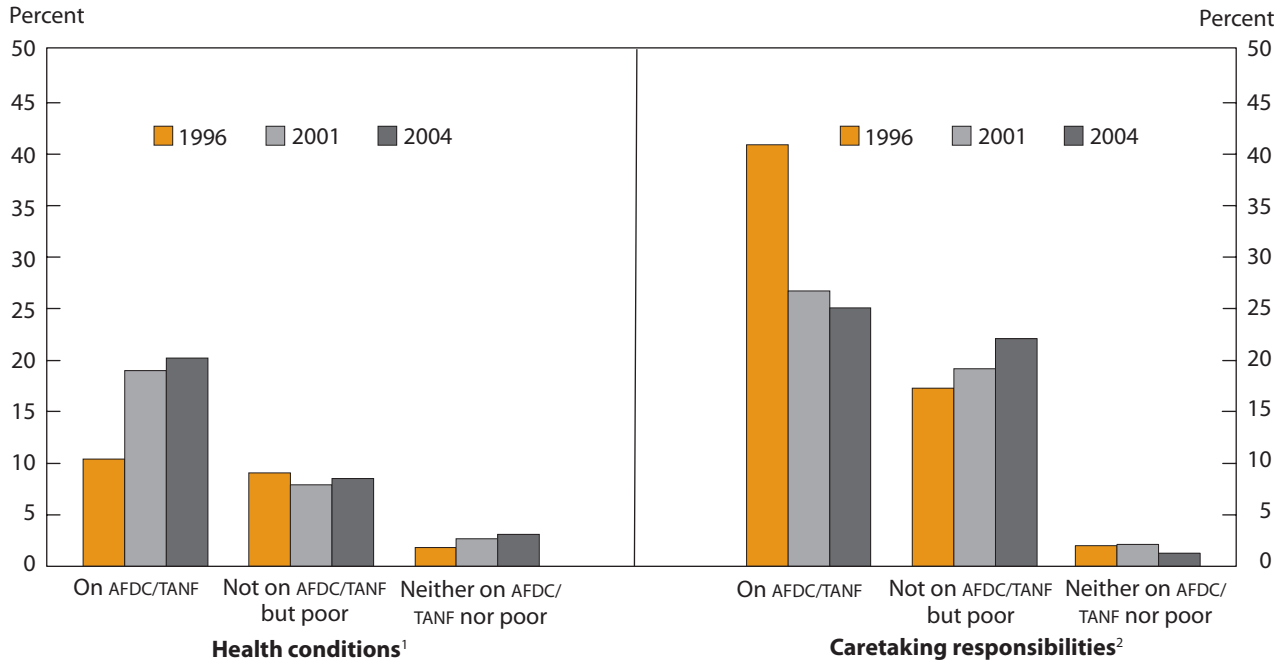
In addition, compared with non-TANF single mothers, much larger shares of TANF single mothers identified school attendance (7.1 percent) and the inability to find work (4.3 percent) as the reason for not working at a paid job. For more data on reasons for working part-time or not working at a paid job, please refer to table 3.

Work-related activities

Did the share of TANF single mothers engaged in work-related activities really decrease from 2001 to 2004 as of-

ficial TANF data indicate? According to chart 4, the share of single TANF mothers who were engaged in at least one work-related activity for at least 1 hour per month *increased* from 47.9 percent in 1996 to 59.6 percent in 2001 and to 61.9 percent in 2004. This increase contrasts with the slight *decline* in work-related activities among poor non-TANF mothers—from 72.0 percent in 1996 to 69.0 percent in 2004. The numbers presented in chart 4 are quite a bit higher than the comparable numbers reported by the U.S. House of Representatives, which relied on inconsistently measured administrative data. (Please see table 4 for the data from the House of Representatives). For example, it was reported that only around 43.1 percent of adult TANF recipients (all adult recipients, not just

Chart 3. Percent of single mothers identifying health conditions or caretaking responsibilities as their reason for not working at paid jobs; 1996, 2001, and 2004

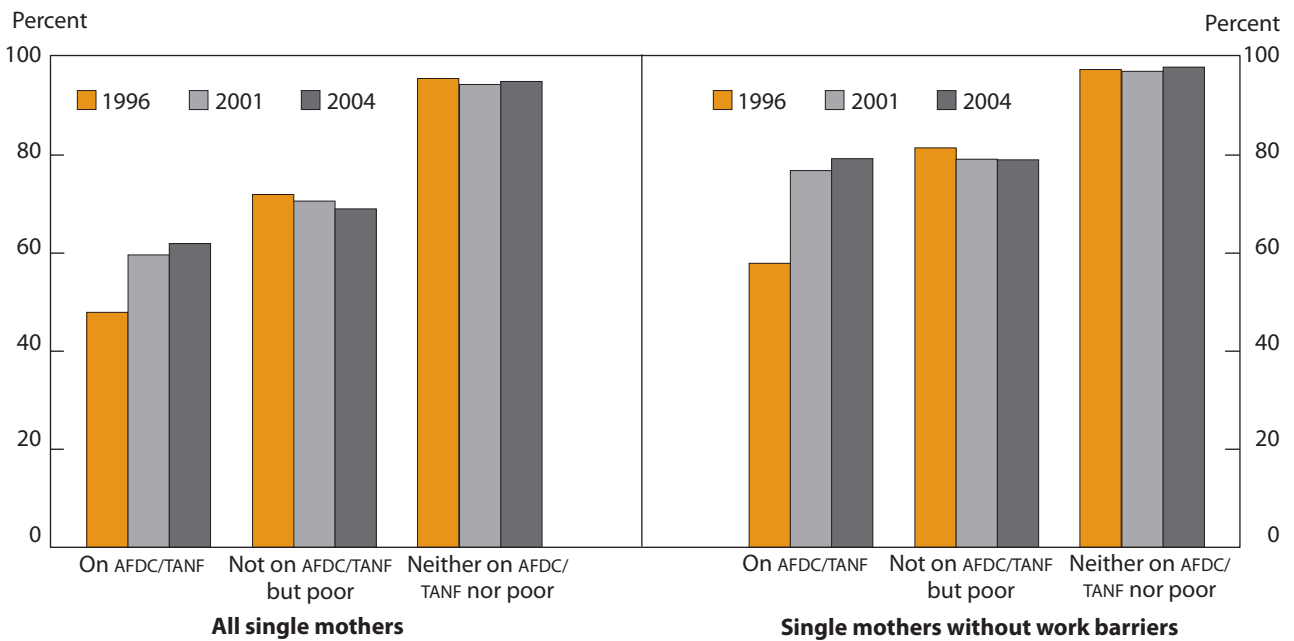


¹ Health conditions encompass temporary injury or illness, chronic illness, and disability.

² Caretaking responsibilities encompass pregnancy or childbirth, and caring for children or other family members.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations based on the first waves of 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Chart 4. Percent of single mothers engaged in at least one work-related activity for at least 1 hour per month, for all single mothers and those without work barriers¹; 1996, 2001, and 2004



¹ For this analysis, the circumstances that qualify as work barriers are work-preventing health conditions, pregnancy, and having a child younger than age 1. (Having work-limiting health conditions or a family member with chronic health conditions does not qualify.)

SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first waves of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Table 4. Percent of adults on AFDC/TANF engaged in work-related activities for at least 1 hour per week, 1996 and 2001

Activity	1996	2001
One or more activities	22.4	43.1
Employed at unsubsidized job	11.3	25.8
Subsidized work.....	1.7	4.3
Job search	4.7	6.1
Education (including job-related training)	3.5	7.8
Other activities	2.4	7.0

SOURCE: 2004 Green Book: Background material and data on the programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means (U.S. House of Representatives, March 2004), tables 7–27, pp. 7–81.

single mothers) were engaged in at least one work-related activity for at least 1 hour per week in 2001. Although many factors may be related to the increase in work-related activities among single TANF mothers,²⁵ this study mainly discusses one factor, that of the ages of the mothers' youngest children. As discussed earlier, since a higher percentage of single TANF mothers had children older than 6 years old in 2004 than in 1996, it may be that more of them found it easier to engage in work-related activities in 2004 than in 1996.

When the analysis includes only single mothers without any work barriers, the work participation rate among single TANF mothers reaches almost 80 percent in 2004, an increase from 76.8 percent in 2001 and a huge jump from 57.9 percent in 1996. Although there was a clear gap between the participation rates of single TANF mothers and poor, single non-TANF mothers in 1996 (57.9 percent versus 81.5 percent), the gap disappeared by 2004, when poor single mothers had almost identical participation rates regardless of TANF receipt. Nearly all nonpoor, non-TANF single mothers were engaged in at least one work-related activity in all 3 years, leaving little room for increase; the participation rate of this group was relatively constant across the years. Table 2 presents percentages of single mothers engaged in at least one work-related activity in the years that were studied.

Work-support benefits

Did single TANF mothers who increased their participation in work-related activities after the 1996 welfare reform receive more work-support benefits after than before the reform? Because there are no SIPP data on childcare and transportation subsidies for 1996, it is hard to answer this question completely. Nonetheless, chart 5 and table 5

both suggest that single TANF mothers engaged in work-related activities received more work-support benefits before than after the reform (from all sources, including Federal, State, and local governments, as well as charity organizations).

Not surprisingly, single TANF mothers participating in work-related activities received more work-support benefits than those not engaged in any work activities. More notable was that much higher percentages of single TANF mothers involved in at least one work-related activity received childcare and transportation subsidies in 2004 compared with 2001. For example, whereas 17.3 percent of single TANF mothers who were involved in at least one work-related activity benefited from a childcare subsidy and 7.3 percent benefited from a transportation subsidy in 2001, the numbers rose to 34.4 percent and 20.8 percent, respectively, in 2004. Despite the sign of increased work-support benefits, it still appears that there are many single TANF mothers who could have engaged in work-related activities had they received more financial assistance but ultimately did not do work-related activities, since only 23.2 percent of all single mothers received the childcare subsidy and 17.3 percent received the transportation subsidy in 2004. This might be especially true with regard to the childcare subsidy, because more than half of all TANF single mothers had children younger than 6 years old in 2004 (although some of them probably relied on informal childcare arrangements through relatives or friends²⁶).

Interestingly, many more single TANF mothers who were not engaged in any work-related activities received supplementary security income in 2001 and 2004 than in 1996. This suggests that supplemental security income might have gradually become a major source of cash benefits for single poor mothers, replacing TANF for those who were not able to meet the Federal work requirements.

Earnings and dependency ratios

As seen in chart 6, which shows the mean monthly earnings of single mothers working at paid jobs in 2004 dollars, working single TANF mothers had higher monthly earnings in 2004 (\$641) than in 1996 (\$570, followed by a decline to \$533 in 2001). Table 6 shows that this slight improvement in the earnings of working single TANF mothers was cancelled out by reduced incomes from means-tested programs in the early 2000s (these women received an average of \$334 per month in 2001 and \$260 in 2004, compared with \$411 in 1996), and, as a result, these mothers had somewhat lower total monthly individual incomes in 2001 (\$926) and 2004 (\$964) than in

Table 5. Percent of single mothers receiving aid from various sources; 1996, 2001, and 2004

Type of aid	With AFDC/TANF			Without AFDC/TANF, poor ¹			Without AFDC/TANF, nonpoor ²		
	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004
All single mothers									
Food stamps.....	89.4	85.3	87.1	37.7	33.2	46.9	5.0	5.5	8.3
WIC (women, infants, and children).....	31.9	28.1	29.1	17.5	17.7	20.9	3.6	6.4	5.8
Medicaid.....	93.8	94.8	91.7	31.5	36.1	46.5	6.3	9.3	13.2
Housing ³	42.1	47.5	50.4	24.0	26.7	26.5	7.4	8.4	8.1
Childcare ⁴.....	.0	11.8	23.2	.0	2.8	11.1	.0	3.0	5.5
Energy.....	21.2	27.8	24.6	11.2	15.2	17.6	3.0	5.1	4.7
Transportation.....	(⁵)	5.3	17.3	(⁵)	1.8	1.7	(⁵)	.6	1.0
GA (general assistance).....	.8	.7	1.3	6.3	1.1	1.2	.6	.1	.1
SSI (supplemental security income).....	6.0	9.6	12.5	3.1	3.9	3.8	1.2	1.7	1.9
Child support.....	19.0	15.2	17.3	24.9	27.7	32.1	41.5	41.6	45.4
Engaged in work-related activities									
Food stamps.....	88.1	83.8	85.4	35.8	31.5	47.9	4.4	4.5	7.6
WIC (women, infants, and children).....	25.4	25.4	26.3	15.5	16.0	20.7	3.4	6.1	6.0
Medicaid.....	91.5	93.3	89.6	26.2	31.2	43.8	5.2	7.6	11.8
Housing ³	42.8	51.4	50.5	23.2	26.3	27.8	7.2	7.9	7.9
Childcare ⁴.....	.0	17.3	34.4	.0	3.8	15.7	.0	3.2	5.8
Energy.....	23.7	26.4	25.3	10.8	15.4	17.1	2.9	4.8	4.4
Transportation.....	(⁵)	7.3	20.8	(⁵)	2.0	1.6	(⁵)	.6	.5
GA (general assistance).....	1.1	.6	1.4	3.6	.3	1.0	.3	.0	.1
SSI (supplemental security income).....	2.0	4.0	2.4	.3	.8	1.0	.6	.5	1.0
Child support.....	21.6	13.1	17.5	25.3	25.6	32.2	42.0	42.1	45.6
Not engaged in work-related activities									
Food stamps.....	90.6	87.6	90.0	42.6	37.2	44.7	17.8	21.9	21.6
WIC (women, infants, and children).....	37.9	32.2	33.6	22.5	22.0	21.4	7.1	10.2	3.1
Medicaid.....	95.9	97.1	95.1	45.3	47.9	52.5	30.7	37.1	40.0
Housing ³	41.5	41.9	50.1	26.1	27.6	23.5	12.5	17.2	12.0
Childcare ⁴.....	.0	3.7	5.0	.0	.3	1.0	.0	.0	.0
Energy.....	18.9	29.7	23.5	12.1	14.5	18.7	6.0	11.2	10.6
Transportation.....	(⁵)	2.3	11.6	(⁵)	1.2	2.0	(⁵)	.4	9.2
GA (general assistance).....	.6	1.0	1.2	13.2	2.9	1.7	7.3	1.8	.0
SSI (supplemental security income).....	9.6	17.9	28.7	10.1	11.3	10.2	15.2	23.2	19.2
Child support.....	16.6	18.3	16.9	23.8	32.9	32.1	31.6	33.5	40.2

¹ Being "poor" refers to having a monthly income at or below the official poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

² Being "nonpoor" refers to having a monthly income above the official poverty threshold.

³ The question on housing subsidy receipt was asked at the household level, whereas questions on the receipt of other assistance were asked at the individual level.

⁴ In the 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels, data on the receipt of childcare subsidies was only collected for those on public assistance, but in the 2004 panel the question was asked to all respondents.

⁵ The question on transportation subsidies was not asked in 1996.

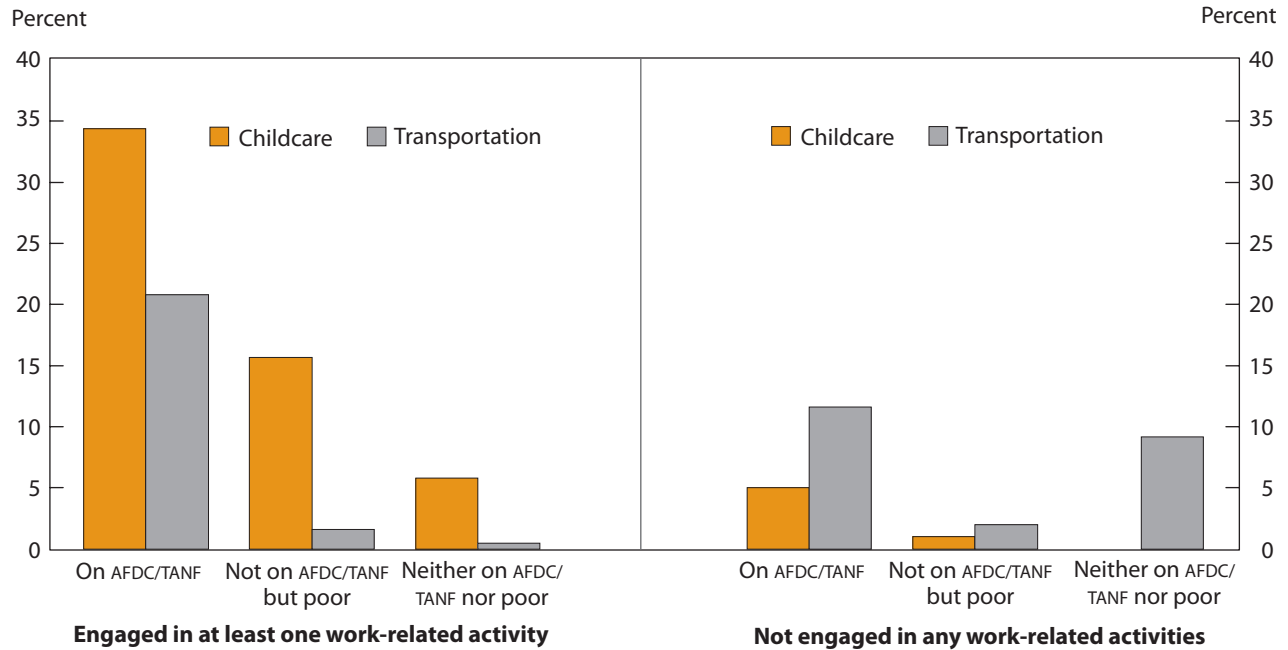
SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first wave of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

1996 (\$1,043).

When the individual dependency ratios—the ratio of individual means-tested incomes to total individual incomes—were calculated for these mothers, their welfare dependency was shown to gradually decline over the

years. (See chart 7.) Specifically, the dependency ratio of women employed at paid jobs decreased from 0.39 in 1996 to 0.36 in 2001 and decreased again to 0.27 in 2004. Although their increased work efforts were not compensated by higher overall incomes, these women were able

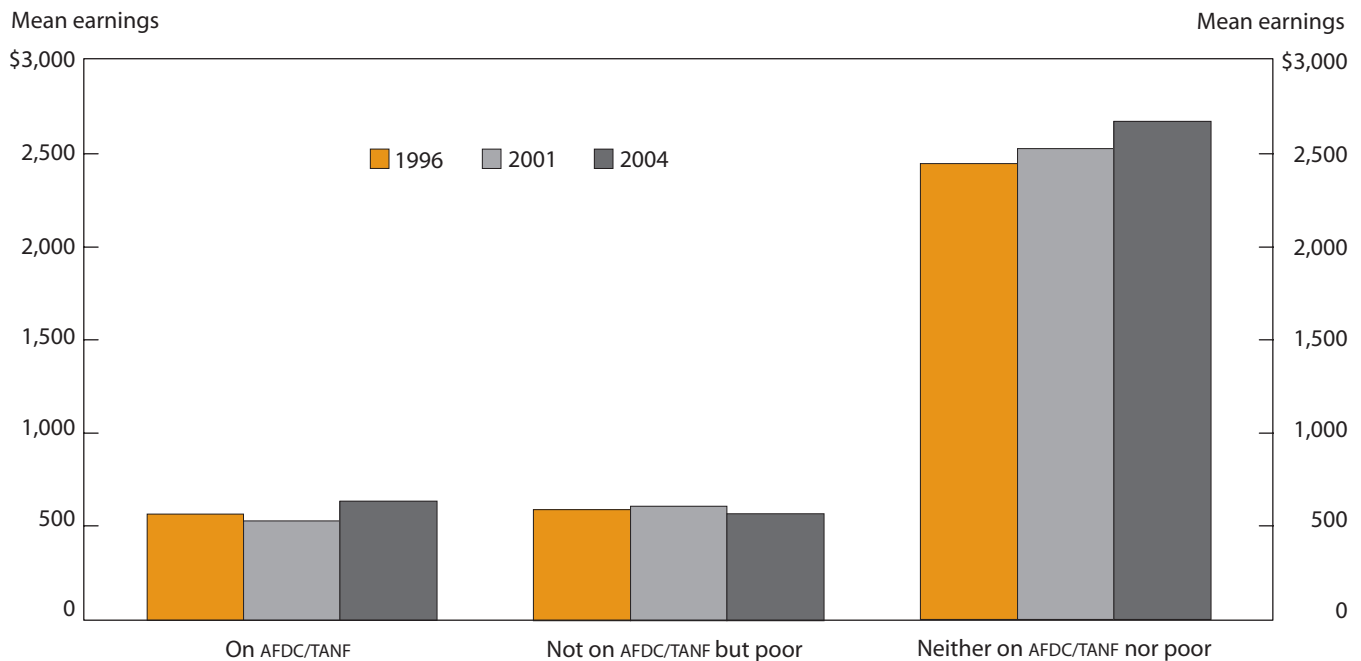
Chart 5. Percent of single mothers receiving childcare and transportation subsidies in 2004, for single mothers engaged in at least one work-related activity and those not engaged in any



NOTE: Among single mothers not engaged in work-related activities who were neither on TANF nor poor, there was none who received a childcare subsidy.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first wave of the 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Chart 6. Mean monthly earnings, in 2004 dollars, of single mothers working at paid jobs; 1996, 2001, and 2004



SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first waves of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Table 6. Mean monthly incomes of single mothers; in 2004 dollars; 1996, 2001, and 2004

Type of income or earnings	With AFDC/TANF			Without AFDC/TANF, poor ¹			Without AFDC/TANF, nonpoor ²		
	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004	1996	2001	2004
All single mothers									
Individual means-tested income	483	399	423	66	39	43	21	24	24
Individual earnings	174	244	252	377	393	340	2,326	2,377	2,518
Individual total income	731	714	753	612	587	570	2,772	2,817	2,942
Family total income	928	892	913	690	650	643	3,184	3,191	3,333
Individual dependency ratio ³...	.66	.56	.56	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Employed at paid job									
Individual means-tested income	411	334	260	22	15	16	12	13	17
Individual earnings	570	533	641	595	615	573	2,451	2,528	2,676
Individual total income	1,043	926	964	726	740	721	2,841	2,907	3,029
Family total income	1,264	1,077	1,081	784	788	774	3,219	3,229	3,373
Individual dependency ratio ³...	.39	.36	.27	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
In work-related activities									
Individual means-tested income	438	350	333	33	14	25	12	13	18
Individual earnings	363	409	407	524	556	492	2,432	2,516	2,649
Individual total income	858	816	811	688	689	672	2,830	2,902	3,010
Family total income	1,086	936	978	751	739	728	3,209	3,229	3,366
Individual dependency ratio ³...	.51	.43	.41	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Not in work-related activities									
Individual means-tested income	524	472	568	153	99	84	202	211	147
Individual earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Individual total income	613	564	660	417	342	344	1,492	1,368	1,628
Family total income	784	826	807	534	434	454	2,624	2,550	2,697
Individual dependency ratio ³...	.85	.84	.86	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Being "poor" refers to having a monthly income at or below the official poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

² Being "nonpoor" refers to having a monthly income above the official poverty threshold.

³ The dependency ratio was calculated by dividing individual means-tested income by individual total income.

⁴ The dependency ratio is not applicable to those who are not on TANF.

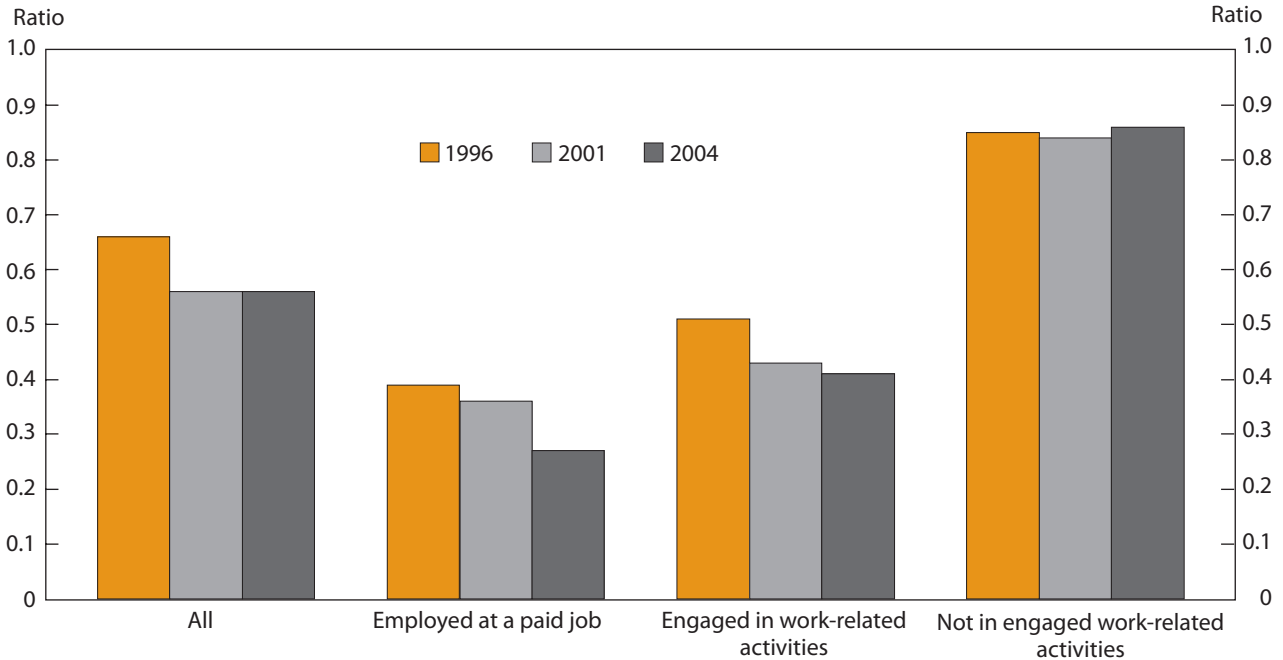
SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first wave of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

to achieve greater independence from means-tested programs in the 2000s. This is not what happened with single TANF mothers who were not engaged in work-related activities. Chart 7 shows that they were more or less equally dependent on means-tested programs in 2001 and 2004 compared with 1996. This information corresponds with the data documented in table 6, which shows that, after a slight decrease in their receipt of means-tested income from 1996 (\$524) to 2001 (\$472), TANF single mothers who were not involved in work-related activities had a higher average welfare income in 2004 (\$568).

The comparison between single TANF mothers working at paid jobs and those not doing so suggests a mixed story about the economic plight of and work incentives

for single mothers on TANF. Would the inclusion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) change these findings? Because the SIPP collects monthly data and does not have information on EITC receipt, the primary analyses in this article do not include the credit. When the authors estimated the amounts of EITC on the basis of these mothers' reported monthly earnings and the numbers of children they had (with an unrealistic assumption that they would have maintained the monthly earnings throughout the year), it appeared that working single TANF mothers would have received a little more than \$200 (monthly) in EITC in all 3 years.²⁷ Although the inclusion of the credit would have increased the monthly individual and family incomes to a substantial extent, this did not change the fact that

Chart 7. Dependency ratio¹ of single mothers on AFDC/TANF (1.0 being the maximum level of dependency), by participation in work-related activities; 1996, 2001, and 2004



¹ The dependency ratio was calculated by dividing individual means-tested income by individual total income.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations made by use of data from the first waves of the 1996, 2001, and 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

increased work efforts in the 2000s were not rewarded by greater total incomes compared with those of 1996. Chart 6 shows that poor single mothers outside TANF also did not have any gains in earnings, mainly because their employment rate did not increase over the years. In contrast, nonpoor single mothers gradually achieved earnings gains, which directly translated into increased total incomes at both the individual and family levels.

THIS ARTICLE'S ANALYSIS OF SIPP data revealed that more single mothers, especially those receiving TANF assistance, experienced barriers to employment after than before welfare reform. Health conditions and caretaking responsibilities were two major factors that inhibited paid employment for this population, and the share of poor single mothers who cited health reasons for not working rose from 1996 to 2004. The analyses also found that, contrary to the official TANF data, which purport that only around 30 percent of adult TANF recipients worked in 2001 and that the level of work activities declined from 2001 to 2004, in 2004 nearly 40 percent of all TANF single mothers engaged in paid employment and an average of 53.7 percent of single TANF mothers without any work barriers

were holding paid jobs (working at least an hour per month). When all work-related activities were counted, it was found that 61.9 percent of all TANF single mothers and 79.3 percent of single TANF mothers without any work barriers were engaged in at least one work-related activity (for at least an hour per month) in 2004. Both of these figures represent an increase from the respective 2001 figures of 59.6 percent and 76.8 percent, especially given the weak job market during the 2001–04 period. Overall, the results suggest that, when participation in work-related activities is measured consistently across States and across years, the resulting work participation rates are significantly higher than those which have been reported.

This article's findings also show that many more single TANF mothers received work support such as childcare and transportation subsidies in 2004 than in 2001. However, the rates of work support receipt do not seem to have been high enough for all single mothers who would have needed the assistance to be active in the labor market (given their relative lack of economic resources) to be covered. Although working TANF single mothers achieved increased participation in work-related activities and greater earnings in recent years, they were not rewarded

with higher overall incomes. Their increased work activity translated into lower levels of welfare dependency but failed to boost their total incomes because of reduced incomes from means-tested programs.

Several of the findings in this article seem to call for special attention and further investigation. It seems important to understand why the share of single TANF mothers whose health conditions prevented their employment was on the rise while the proportion of single TANF mothers whose caretaking responsibilities kept them from working was decreasing. Does this indicate that it was the welfare reform of 1996 that caused women with health problems to make up a larger proportion of the population of single

TANF mothers? Does this also suggest that the reform brought about changes in fertility and household structure among poor single mothers?²⁸ Or does it imply that the reform somehow pushed out of the TANF system a large number of single mothers who had young children and were not able to meet the stringent work requirements? Further studies are necessary to find out whether many single mothers with young children have become ineligible for TANF and, if so, whether this continues today. The answers to the questions that this article raises are likely to affect how much the Federal law can expect poor single mothers to work for pay or be engaged in work-related activities. □

Notes

¹ The core activities are unsubsidized employment, subsidized employment, work experience (that is, work done for a position at which one is not paid, such as an unpaid internship), on-the-job training, job search and readiness assistance, community service programs, childcare for community service participants, and vocational educational training for up to 12 months. See *2004 Green Book: Background material and data on the programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means* (U.S. House of Representatives, March 2004). (This publication is hereafter referred as the *2004 Green Book*.) Available online at www.gpoaccess.gov/wmprints/green/2004.html (visited Dec. 3, 2009).

² Supplementary activities are allowed to be counted provided that the TANF recipient has participated in at least 20 hours of core activities. The supplementary activities are job skills training directly related to employment, education directly related to work, and satisfactory attendance in high school or an equivalency program (for people at least 20 years old). See the *2004 Green Book*.

³ If an adult TANF recipient is the only parent or caretaker of a child under age 6, he or she needs to work only 20 hours per week. See the *2004 Green Book*.

⁴ See *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program: Annual Report to Congress* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), various years (referred as TANF Annual Report to Congress, hereafter), on the Internet at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/index.htm (visited Dec. 3, 2009).

⁵ According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, for each percentage point that a State's welfare caseload has declined from its 1995 level, the caseload reduction credit reduces the base percentage of TANF families that must be engaged in work in the State. Currently, the base percentage of the all-family participation rate is set at 50 percent, and the base percentage of the two-parent-family rate is set at 90 percent. As an example of the caseload reduction credit, if a State's welfare caseload has declined 40 percent since 1995, then the all-family work participation rate that it must meet would be 10 percent and the two-parent family work participation rate that it must meet would be 50 percent. Because of the substantial declines in welfare caseloads that have occurred in most States since 1995, in 33 of the 50 States the required all-family rate was 10 percent or less in fiscal year 2003. See *Welfare Reform: HHS Should Exercise Oversight to Help Ensure TANF Work Participation Is Measured Consistently across States*, GAO-05-821 (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2005), available on the Internet at

www.gao.gov/new.items/d05821.pdf (visited Dec. 3, 2009).

⁶ In fiscal year 2001, almost 85,000 families were enrolled in separate State programs in 25 jurisdictions. See *TANF 5th Annual Report to Congress*.

⁷ Higher employment rates among TANF recipients have resulted from the calculations of a number of studies based on survey data. Analyses of the National Survey of America's Families, for example, produced paid-employment rates of 31.1 percent in 1997, 43.8 percent in 1999, and 39.2 percent in 2002. See Sheila Zedlewski and Jennifer Holland, *Work Activities of Current Welfare Recipients*, No. 4 in the series "Snapshots of America's Families III" (Washington, Urban Institute, 2003), available on the Internet at www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310835_snapshots3_no4.pdf (visited Dec. 3, 2009).

⁸ See *TANF Annual Report to Congress*.

⁹ See *Welfare Reform: HHS Should Exercise Oversight*.

¹⁰ Although the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports include all 12 core and supplemental activities in the calculations, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) does not have data on all those activities. This limitation will be explained in more detail later in the paper.

¹¹ Studies have documented that, although the gains in mothers' (especially single mothers') employment rates were the main source of the increase in the overall employment rate in recent decades, the rates have decreased since 2002. Several studies provide detailed findings in this regard. See Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57; Sharon R. Cohany and Emy Sok, "Trends in labor force participation of married mothers of infants," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2007, pp. 9–16; Chinhui Juhn and Simon Potter, "Changes in Labor Force Participation in the United States," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, summer 2006, pp. 27–46; *Women in the labor force: A databook*, Report 1002 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007), available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cps/wlf-databook-2007.pdf (visited Dec. 3, 2009).

¹² Means-tested programs are assistance programs that target the poor by gauging people's financial means.

¹³ More detailed information on the SIPP can be found on its website, www.census.gov/sipp (visited Dec. 3, 2009).

¹⁴ For the descriptive analyses that follow, 4-month weighted

averages of data were calculated for each respondent in order to follow the calculations by the Department of Health and Human Services as closely as possible. Each quarter, States are required to report monthly data to the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families. The data are the number of hours that each adult TANF recipient spent in countable work activities. A State's annual work participation rate is based on the State's average monthly rate for the year. See *Welfare Reform: HHS Should Exercise Oversight*, p. 27, for more details.

¹⁵ The authors' analyses reveal that the weighted percentage of single mothers who received TANF out of all single mothers declined from 25.0 percent in 1996 to 10.0 percent in 2001 and again to 9.8 percent in 2004.

¹⁶ For more discussion of the limitations of the SIPP, see Richard Bavier, "Welfare reform impacts in the SIPP," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2002, pp. 23–38.

¹⁷ TANF adults' rates of participation in other work-related activities were so low that the exclusion of these activities is unlikely to change the results in any meaningful way. For instance, in fiscal year 2004, 0.3 percent of TANF recipients were engaged in subsidized employment, 0.1 percent participated in on-the-job training, and 0.0 percent participated in providing childcare for community service participants in an average month. See *TANF 6th Annual Report to Congress*.

¹⁸ To learn about how the Census Bureau measures poverty, please see the following Web site: www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/povdef.html (visited Dec. 11, 2009).

¹⁹ For more information on the 2004 official poverty thresholds, please see www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh04.html (visited Dec. 11, 2009).

²⁰ Neither the presence of a work-limiting chronic health condition nor the presence of a family member with a chronic health condition was counted as a barrier to employment. The inclusion of these two circumstances in the calculation results in more than 60 percent of single TANF mothers with at least one barrier to employment.

²¹ In this article, a woman who works for at least 1 hour during at least 1 month of a given 4-month period is counted as working during that 4-month period.

²² Rebecca M. Blank, ed.; Sheldon H. Danziger, ed.; and Robert F. Schoeni, ed.; *Working and Poor: How Economic and Policy Changes Are Affecting Low-Wage Workers* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2006).

²³ For more information on how the recession in the early 2000s affected single mothers, please see Robert I. Lerman, "How Did the 2001 Recession Affect Single Mothers?" *Single Parents' Earnings Monitor* (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute, January 2005).

²⁴ It is possible that more single TANF mothers lived with relatives or in extended families after welfare reform than before, and that the share of single TANF mothers identifying caretaking responsibilities as their reason for not working declined primarily for this reason. However, according to the literature, welfare reform did not significantly affect the composition of TANF mothers' households. Please refer to Caroline Ratcliffe, Signe-Mary McKernan, and Emily Rosenberg, *Welfare Reform, Living Arrangements, and Economic Well-Being: A Synthesis of Literature* (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute, June 2002).

²⁵ According to the literature, in addition to household composition, many other factors including the economy, the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) during the mid 1990s, and the welfare reform of 1996 contributed to the significant increase in work-related activities among single mothers that has occurred since the mid 1990s. Please see Jeffrey Grogger, "The Effects of Time Limits, the EITC, and Other Policy Changes on Welfare Use, Work, and Income among Female-Headed Families," *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, May 2003, pp. 394–408.

²⁶ To find information on childcare arrangements of poor families, please see Bruce Fuller, Sharon L. Kagan, Gretchen L. Caspary, and Christiane A. Gauthier, "Welfare Reform and Child Care Options for Low-Income Families," *The Future of Children*, winter/spring 2002, pp. 97–119.

²⁷ It is possible for eligible individuals to receive EITC on a monthly basis in advance. Yet, the majority of recipients receive the credits as a lump sum amount when they file their tax return, and less than 1 percent of recipients use the advance-payment option. So, it seems unrealistic to assume that most single mothers on TANF received EITC on a monthly basis. See John Karl Scholz, 1994, "The Earned Income Tax Credit: Participation, Compliance, and Antipoverty Effectiveness," *National Tax Journal*, March 1994, pp. 63–87.

²⁸ Recent empirical evidence suggests, in fact, that the effects of welfare reform on the fertility of single mothers and the composition of their households were small and/or nonsignificant. For more information, see the following four studies: John M. Fitzgerald and David Christopher Ribar, "Welfare Reform and Female Headship," *Demography*, May 2004, pp. 189–212; Deborah Roempke Graefe and Daniel T. Lichter, "Marriage patterns among unwed mothers: Before and after PRWORA," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, summer 2008, pp. 479–97; Melissa Schettini Kearney, "Is There an Effect of Incremental Welfare Benefits on Fertility Behavior? A Look at the Family Cap," *The Journal of Human Resources*, spring 2004, pp. 295–325; and Suzanne Ryan, Jennifer Manlove and Sandra Hofferth, "State-level welfare policies and nonmarital subsequent childbearing," *Population Research and Policy Review*, February 2006, pp. 103–26.

Household liability data in the Consumer Expenditure Survey

Liability data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE), the Survey of Consumer Finances, and an analogous aggregate measure show that the major types of household debt balances and payments are measured reasonably well in the CE; thus, CE data may be used to examine household debt and its relation to household economic decisions

Kathleen W. Johnson
and
Geng Li

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) is the only household survey that records both a wide variety of household expenditures and the household's balance sheet. Although its primary purpose is to provide weights for the market basket used to construct the Consumer Price Index (CPI) the CE has been used extensively by researchers to study household consumption and saving, distributions of personal income and wealth, the effect of income taxes, and issues related to the poor and the elderly.

Several studies have validated the quality of CE data. As the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) notes, "consumer expenditure surveys are specialized studies in which the primary emphasis is on collecting data related to family expenditures for goods and services used in day-to-day living."¹ With this description in mind, many studies seeking to validate CE data focus on the ability of the data to replicate aggregate expenditure measures, such as personal consumption expenditures (PCE) reported quarterly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In general, these studies conclude that annual aggregate expenditures reported in the CE are below those reported by the BEA.²

Although validation studies have been conducted on expenditure data in the CE, there does not appear to be any study that has validated CE liability data. This article seeks to bridge that gap by comparing household debt payments and balances measured in the

CE with those measured in the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). A triennial survey conducted by the Federal Reserve, the SCF collects high-quality data on household wealth and liabilities, as well as rich covariates such as household demographics and income data. The accuracy of the SCF has been established in several studies. For example, a year-2000 study showed that several balance sheet categories measured by the SCF lined up well with those in the Federal Reserve System's Flow of Funds Accounts,³ and another study compared estimates of income and wealth from the SCF with administrative tax data and found that the two sources compared favorably.⁴ On the basis of this research, and because of its focus on measuring the household balance sheet, the SCF data are presumed to be accurate in this article, which then goes on to compare SCF debt payment and balance information with the same information in the CE.

In general, the results of the comparison provide good evidence that balance and payments for the major types of household debt are measured reasonably well in the CE. The article also compares the trend in payments on household debt relative to household income, as measured in the CE, with the trend in an analogous aggregate statistic, the household debt service ratio, as measured by the Federal Reserve System. The trend in the CE debt payment-to-income ratio over the past 15 years is quite

Kathleen W. Johnson is a senior economist, and Geng Li is an economist, in the Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC. The opinions, analysis, and conclusions put forth in this article are solely the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or its staff. All errors are the authors'. E-mail: kathleen.w.johnson@frb.gov or geng.li@frb.gov

similar to that of the aggregate debt service ratio.

Measurement of debt in the CE

The BLS has conducted the CE consistently since the early 1980s to provide weights for the market basket the Agency uses to construct the CPI. The CE interviews a consumer unit five times, once every 3 months. The first interview is conducted to establish contact with, and collect data on, the interviewee; the subsequent four interviews are carried out to collect most of the expenditure data. After the fifth interview, the consumer unit leaves the sample and new units are added to the sample. As part of its expenditure data collection, the BLS asks households to report their payments on mortgages and vehicle loans, as well as credit card debt balances. From this information, the majority of household debt payments can be estimated. In this study, debt payments of the 1992 to 2007 waves of the CE were compared with debt payments measured in the SCF, which has been systematically collecting such data since 1992.⁵

Many of the types of debt covered by the CE have counterparts in the SCF. Both surveys report payments on first-lien mortgages, home equity loans, and lines of credit on the household's primary residence. However, for debt collateralized by other properties, the SCF reports only total payments, while the CE breaks these payments down by type of loan (first lien, home equity loan, and so forth). Both the CE and the SCF include payments on vehicle loans and the amount of credit card debt, which can be used to estimate the required monthly payment. Finally, the CE has only limited information on other types of consumer loans, such as the balance of credit extended by medical service providers and "other credit sources," whereas the SCF provides more detail, breaking payments down by type of loan (student loan, installment loan, personal loan, and other lines of credit). Because it is difficult to reconcile both the concept and measurement of the "other loans" category between the two surveys, only payments on loans secured by real estate and automobiles and payments on credit card loans are included in the comparison presented here. Still, these two types of loans account for about 85 percent of total debt payments measured in the SCF. Exhibit 1 lists the categories of debt from the SCF and the corresponding Universal Classification Codes (UCCs) in the CE used to construct total debt payments.

The first issue that arises in constructing comparable debt payments is the timing of each survey relative to the date the payment actually was made. In this article, debt payments in each survey are converted to an annual, calendar-year measure. Because the SCF debt payment questions refer to payments within the relevant SCF year, this conversion was

straightforward: the payments simply were converted from the frequency actually reported by the household to an annual payment. In the CE, however, converting debt payment to an annual, calendar-year frequency was challenging for a number of reasons. First, the CE is a rolling sample, so the 12 months to which the survey refers in interviews do not always match with a calendar year. Second, debt payments can have household-specific variations within a year. Third, the CE longitudinal sample is unbalanced, because not all consumer units participate in all five interviews. Fourth, the CE weights are assigned quarterly, so the same consumer unit gets a different weight in each interview in which it participates.

These challenges were dealt with in turn. First, the CE sample was restricted to consumer units that participated in all interviews and reported valid income data. Second, for mortgage and auto-related debt, the annual payment was calculated as the sum of payments reported in all four interviews. These payments were obtained with the use of the monthly UCC-level data in the detailed expenditure (MTAB) file. To approximate payments in a given calendar year, consumer units that had at least two quarters overlapping with the SCF calendar year were included in the sample. For example, to match with the SCF 2001 wave, consumer units that entered the CE survey from the second quarter of 2000 to the second quarter of 2001 were included in the sample.⁵ Consequently, the CE data presented here cover eight quarters bracketing

Exhibit 1. Summary of debt payment variables in the Survey of Consumer Finances and the Consumer Expenditure Survey

SCF debt payment categories	Corresponding Consumer Expenditure Survey Universal Classification Code (UCC)
Mortgages on primary residences	220311, 830201
Other real-estate-backed loans	
Home equity loans secured by primary residence	220313, 830203
Lines of credit secured by primary residence	880110, 880120
Mortgages, home equity loans, and lines of credit on vacation homes and other properties	220314, 790940, 830204, 220312, 790920, 830202, 880210, 880220, 880310, 880320
Vehicle loans	850100, 870103, 870203, 870803
Credit cards	Not computed from UCC-level data
Other consumer loans	Not comparable

the SCF year.⁶ Third, because the reported payments on credit card debt in the CE data include only interest payments, debt service on credit card debt was calculated by means of the concept employed by the Federal Reserve System in its aggregate debt service ratio measure.⁷ The calculation used the second-interview credit card debt balance.⁸ Fourth, the arithmetic average of weights in the four quarters was used to approximate the consumer unit's annual weight.

Total payments on household debt, defined as the sum of payments on mortgages for primary residences, mortgages on other property, auto loans, and credit cards, nearly doubled between the 1992 and 2007 waves of the CE, rising from about \$4,900 in 1992 to about \$9,500 in 2007. (See table 1.) This increase reflects, in part, an increase in the share of households with total debt payments greater than zero. The share reflects the fraction of consumers that made any debt payment in a year. In 1992, about 68 percent of CE respondents had total debt payments greater than zero. By 2007, the share had reached 73 percent. Among the major types of household debt, mortgage debt on a primary residence represents the largest share, accounting for 58 percent of total debt payments in 2007. Mortgages on other real estate accounted for 14 percent of the total debt payments in 2007, auto loan payments made up 21 percent, and required minimum payments on credit cards accounted for the remaining 8 percent.

Broadly speaking, the level of total household payments for these four types of debt calculated from the CE sample lines up reasonably well with that calculated from the SCF sample. (See table 1 and chart 1.) From 1992 through 2007, the mean of total household debt payments calculated from the CE sample was always a bit lower than that calculated from the SCF data, but the difference varies from year to year. The gap was smaller than 3 percent in 2001, but widened somewhat in 2004 and 2007. In addition, apart from 1995 and 2007, the mean of total debt payments in the CE data was not statistically different from that in the SCF data. However, debt payments in the CE vary less than those in the SCF, most likely because of the topcoding of such payments in the CE.⁹

Much of the difference in total payments between the two surveys reflects mortgage payments on primary residences, which account for more than one-half of total debt payments. This difference ranges between 8 and 15 percent, with the CE seemingly consistently underestimating mortgage payments relative to the SCF, and is typically statistically significant.¹⁰

The gap between loans for other real estate calculated from the CE and those calculated from the SCF is the second-largest source of the difference between the two estimates in terms of dollar amount. Although this gap suggests that the

CE estimates of payments on loans for other real estate are, on average, 25 percent lower than the SCF estimates, the variances of the estimates are quite high, so, except for 2007, the hypothesis that the gap is zero cannot be rejected. These underestimates of mortgage payments in the CE are somewhat offset by overestimates of payments on auto loans. The gap in payments on automobile loans between the two surveys is typically around 10 percent and is statistically insignificant in several years. In 2007, the auto loans payment in the SCF and the CE were essentially identical.

The required minimum payments on credit cards aligned very well in earlier waves. However, of late it appears that the CE underestimated credit card debt relative to the SCF, reversing the pattern observed in the 1995 and 1998 SCF. Overall, estimates of debt payments in the CE appear to be reasonably comparable to those in the SCF, with the difference varying somewhat over time and across categories.

Debt payments also display similar patterns across demographic groups in the two surveys. Many of these patterns mirror those of household income. Total debt payments in the CE rise with the age of the head of the household until around age 45 and then fall steadily, a pattern mimicked by other types of debt as well. (See table 2.) Households whose head is White had higher debt payments, on average, than those whose head is non-White. Debt payments also rise with education: households whose head had at least a college degree had more than 4 times the debt payments of those whose head had less than a high school diploma. Finally, married households had more than twice the debt payments of unmarried households. Each of these patterns in the CE sample is evident as well in debt payments in the SCF sample.

Average outstanding household debt in the CE increased by more than 160 percent between 1992 and 2007, mainly because of a rapid increase in mortgages on primary residences. (See table 3.) In general, the CE underestimates total household debt somewhat relative to the SCF. (See table 3 and chart 2.) On average, the CE estimate of total debt is within 10 percent of the SCF estimate; for two of the six waves examined, it is within 5 percent. The bulk of the underestimate stems from mortgages on primary residences, which account for more than 80 percent of total household debt. The CE estimate of other mortgage debt also differs significantly from the SCF estimate, but these mortgages account for only about 5 percent of total household debt.

In contrast to the CE estimates of mortgage debt, CE estimates of vehicle debt and credit card debt are exceedingly close to estimates from the SCF. Over the six waves, the gap between the two surveys' estimates of vehicle and credit card

Table 1. Household debt payments, by year and survey, 3-year intervals, 1992–2007

Measure	1992			1995			1998		
	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances
Total:									
Mean	\$4,974	\$4,888	0.98	\$5,456	\$4,913	0.90	\$6,791	\$6,345	0.93
Standard deviation	10,067	14,968	1.49	10,138	7,428	.73	21,788	8,486	.39
Share of positive payments .....	.66	.68	1.02	.68	.69	1.01	.69	.73	1.06
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	.22	...	...	2.11	...	...	1.14
Primary mortgage:									
Mean	2,888	2,657	.92	3,107	2,641	.85	3,830	3,358	.88
Standard deviation	5,957	4,713	.79	6,335	4,876	.77	6,665	5,404	.81
Share of positive payments .....	.38	.39	1.03	.39	.41	1.05	.41	.43	1.05
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	1.59	...	...	2.81	...	...	2.82
Other mortgage:									
Mean	747	794	1.06	712	518	.73	1,015	660	.65
Standard deviation	6,420	13,783	2.15	6,271	3,471	.55	19,733	3,658	.19
Share of positive payments .....	.13	.11	.82	.11	.09	.79	.14	.13	.89
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	.14	...	...	1.43	...	...	1.13
Vehicle :									
Mean	1,036	1,131	1.09	1,214	1,325	1.09	1,401	1,747	1.25
Standard deviation	1,981	2,147	1.08	2,191	2,466	1.13	3,375	3,187	.94
Share of positive payments .....	.29	.35	1.18	.32	.37	1.17	.31	.40	1.29
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	1.60	...	...	1.46	...	...	3.69
Credit card:									
Mean	303	306	1.01	424	429	1.01	545	579	1.06
Standard deviation	799	736	.92	1,099	1,077	.98	1,475	1,368	.93
Share of positive payments .....	.44	.45	1.04	.47	.48	1.02	.44	.50	1.13
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	.14	...	...	.15	...	...	.84
N.....	3,906	1,828	...	4,299	1,311	...	4,305	1,657	...
	2001			2004			2007		
Total:									
Mean	\$7,701	\$7,438	.97	\$8,975	\$7,952	.89	\$10,983	\$9,470	.86
Standard deviation	13,006	9,817	.75	44,575	9,752	.22	17,368	12,546	.72
Share of positive payments .....	.71	.75	1.05	.72	.73	1.01	.72	.73	1.01
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	.93	...	...	1.48	...	...	3.89
Primary mortgage:									
Mean	4,483	4,117	.92	5,085	4,593	.90	6,332	5,487	.87
Standard deviation	8,244	6,470	.78	7,963	6,914	.87	10,901	8,178	.75
Share of positive payments .....	.42	.45	1.06	.45	.49	1.09	.45	.49	1.09
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	1.99	...	...	2.65	...	...	3.39

Table 1. Continued—Household debt payments, by year and survey, 3-year intervals, 1992–2007

Measure	2001			2004			2007		
	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances
Other mortgage:									
Mean	\$967	\$844	0.87	\$1,284	\$606	0.47	\$1,691	\$1,308	0.77
Standard deviation	7,332	4,161	.57	43,131	2,990	.07	8,635	6,069	.70
Share of positive payments .....	.12	.13	1.03	.15	.11	.74	.16	.16	1.00
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	.87	...	...	1.05	...	...	2.01
Vehicle									
Mean	1,700	1,875	1.10	1,895	2,109	1.11	1,947	1,943	1.00
Standard deviation	3,278	3,455	1.05	3,704	3,682	.99	4,596	3,604	.78
Share of positive payments .....	.35	.38	1.11	.36	.42	1.18	.35	.38	1.09
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	1.99	...	...	2.28	...	...	...
Credit card:									
Mean	551	602	1.09	712	643	.90	1,013	731	.72
Standard deviation	1,718	1,539	.90	1,831	1,689	.92	2,773	1,754	.63
Share of positive payments .....	.44	.46	1.04	.46	.43	.93	.46	.42	.91
Difference-in-means test .....	...	...	1.23	...	...	1.56	...	...	4.87
N	4,442	2,255	...	4,519	2,347	...	4,418	1,904	...

Chart 1. Debt payments, ratio of Survey of Consumer Finance amounts to Consumer Expenditure Survey amounts, 3-year intervals, 1992–2007

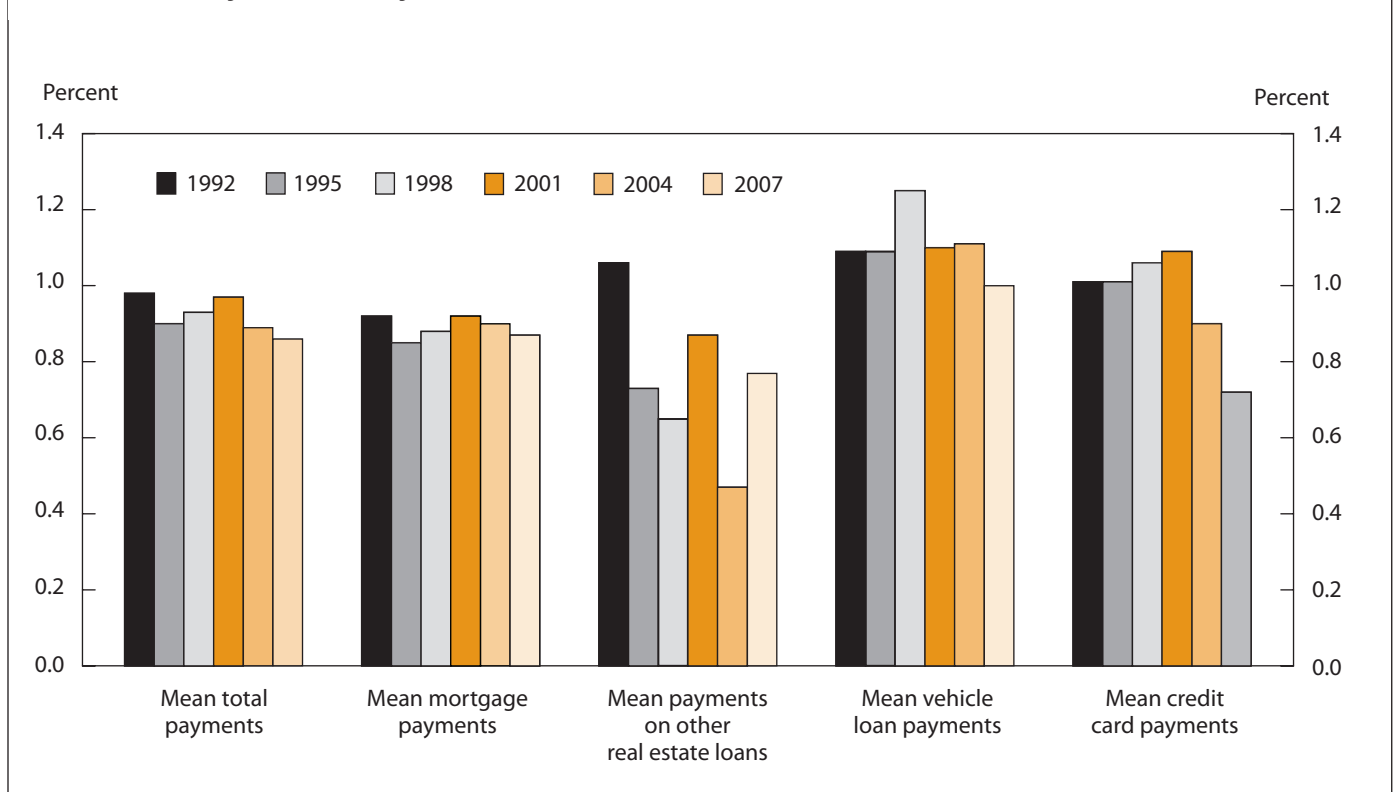


Table 2. Household debt payments by demographic characteristics and survey, 2004

Characteristic	Total debt payments		Mortgage		Other real estate		Vehicle		Credit card	
	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey
Age, years										
Under 35.....	\$6,808	\$7,333	\$3,918	\$3,953	\$414	\$269	\$1,949	\$2,407	\$527	\$705
35-45.....	11,849	10,830	7,262	6,950	1,291	703	2,376	2,429	920	748
45-55.....	12,799	10,871	7,641	6,290	1,925	698	2,224	2,963	1,010	920
55-65.....	10,291	8,819	5,263	4,841	2,126	1,089	2,185	2,208	717	681
65-75.....	4,809	3,615	2,154	1,801	944	382	1,198	1,120	512	311
75 and older.....	2,725	1,421	967	701	965	307	489	304	304	109
Race										
White.....	9,803	8,074	5,526	4,621	1,512	697	1,994	2,088	771	668
Non-White.....	6,823	7,309	3,937	4,449	691	126	1,638	2,221	556	513
Education										
Less than high school.....	3,239	3,209	1,576	1,703	316	81	1,026	1,166	321	259
High school.....	6,387	5,940	3,338	2,939	529	487	1,876	2,107	645	407
Some college.....	8,839	8,238	4,828	4,475	1,176	650	1,976	2,320	859	793
College and above.....	13,468	11,913	8,057	7,688	2,350	937	2,214	2,378	847	910
Marital status										
Married.....	12,132	10,298	6,914	5,972	1,782	819	2,579	2,748	857	759
Unmarried.....	4,622	4,763	2,563	2,720	597	316	952	1,241	510	486

Chart 2. Debt, ratio of Survey of Consumer Finances amounts to Consumer Expenditure Survey amounts, 3-year intervals, 1992-2007

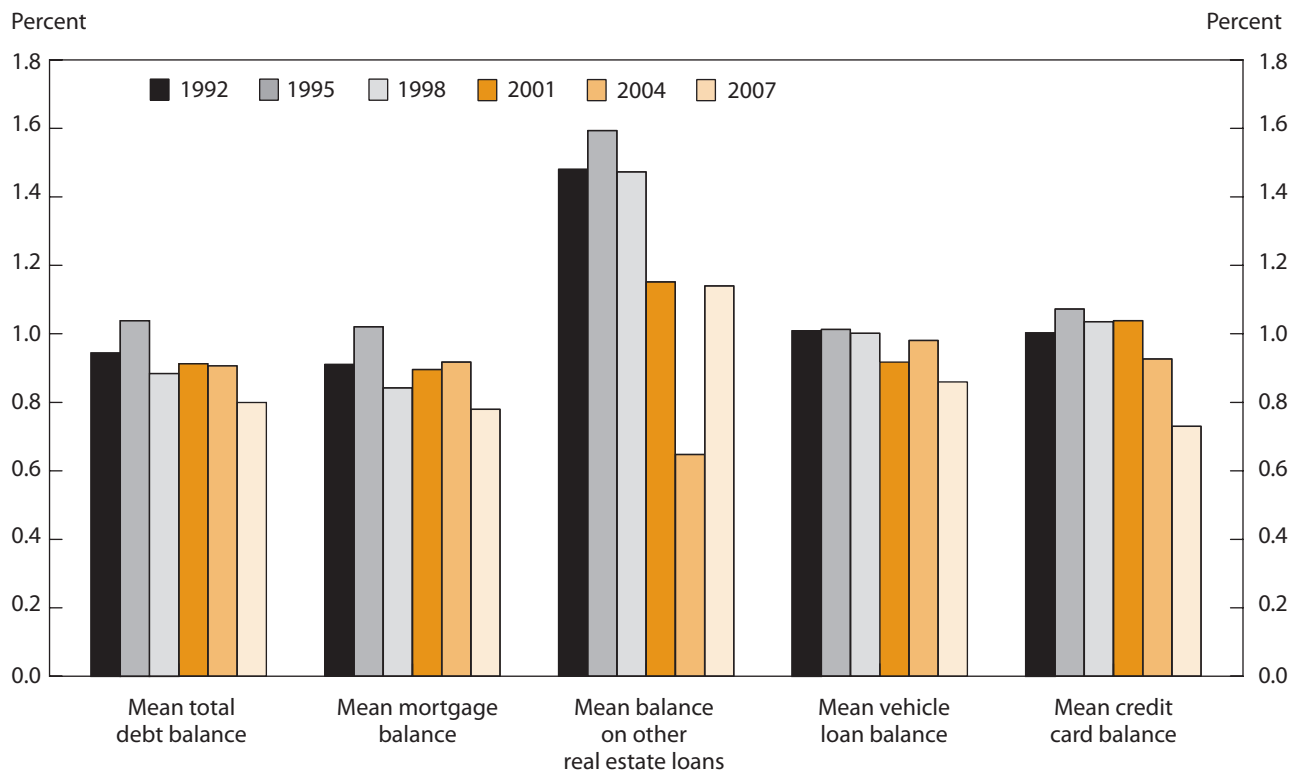
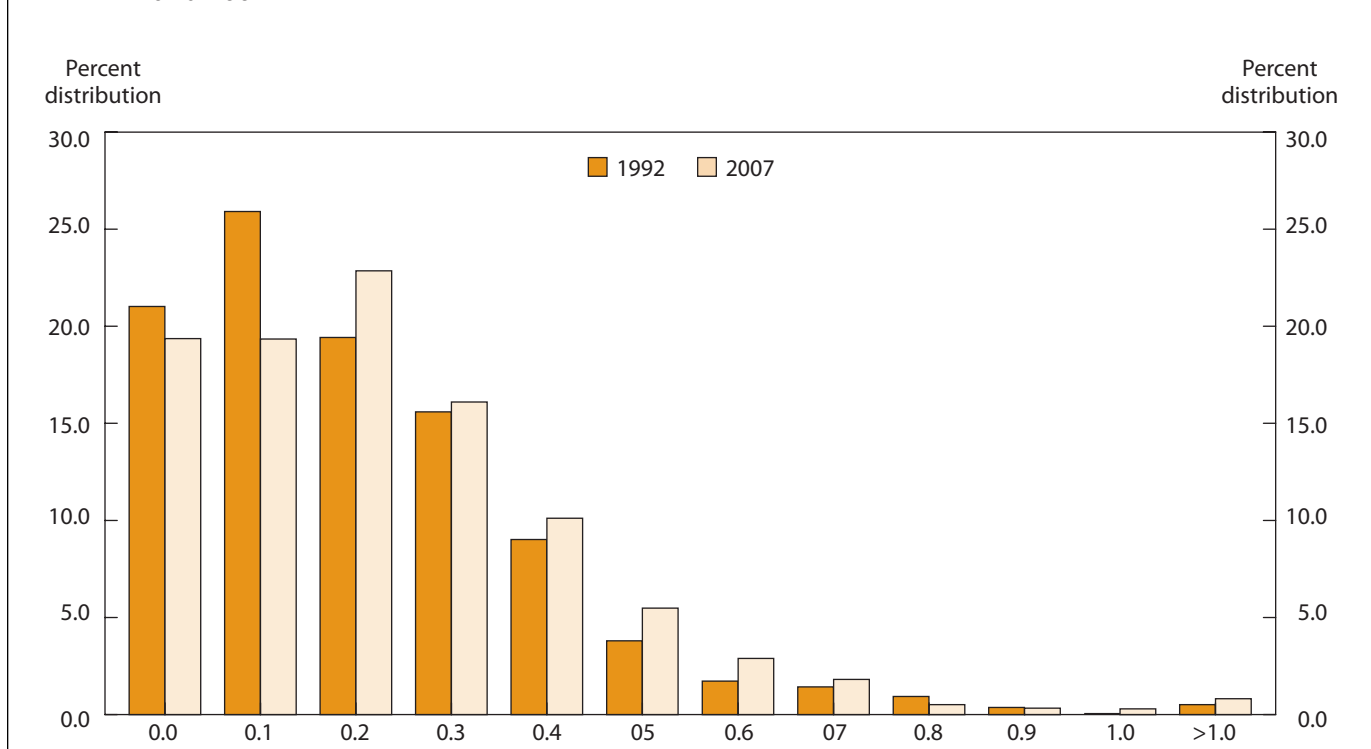


Table 3. Household debt, by year and survey, 1992–2007

Measure	1992			1995			1998		
	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances	Survey of Consumer Finances	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Ratio of Consumer Expenditure Survey to Survey of Consumer Finances
Total									
Mean.....	\$29,158	\$27,522	0.94	\$33,518	\$34,775	1.04	\$42,702	\$37,755	0.88
Standard Deviation.....	71,855	45,113	.63	75,630	52,857	.70	84,205	59,367	.71
Difference in means test.....	...	...	1.17	...	...	.76	...	...	2.89
Primary mortgage									
Mean.....	24,959	22,739	.91	28,637	29,244	1.02	36,153	30,491	.84
Standard Deviation.....	67,264	41,142	.61	72,879	49,576	.68	79,719	54,964	.69
Difference in means test.....	...	...	1.71	...	...	.39	...	...	3.53
Other mortgage									
Mean.....	1,170	1,733	1.48	863	1,376	1.59	1,360	2,003	1.47
Standard Deviation.....	12,836	10,013	.78	7,292	7,287	1.00	11,264	9,067	.80
Difference in means test.....	...	...	2.07	...	...	2.60	...	...	2.64
Vehicle									
Mean.....	2,018	2,036	1.01	2,605	2,640	1.01	3,371	3,379	1.00
Standard Deviation.....	5,036	4,572	.91	6,313	5,287	.84	12,121	7,068	.58
Difference in means test.....	...	...	.16	...	...	.23	...	...	.04
Credit card									
Mean.....	1,011	1,014	1.00	1,413	1,516	1.07	1,817	1,882	1.04
Standard Deviation.....	2,662	2,443	.92	3,662	3,677	1.00	4,917	4,461	.91
Difference in means test.....	...	...	.05	...	...	1.04	...	...	.57
N.....	3,906	3,172	...	4,299	1,996	...	4,305	2,768	...
Year	2001			2004			2007		
Total									
Mean.....	\$50,342	\$45,961	.91	\$74,045	\$67,156	.91	\$91,248	\$72,822	.80
Standard Deviation.....	94,062	72,436	.77	163,049	100,909	.62	175,462	110,421	.63
Difference in means test.....	...	...	2.42	...	...	2.31	...	...	5.08
Primary mortgage									
Mean.....	42,673	38,252	.90	62,600	57,479	.92	78,502	61,060	.78
Standard Deviation.....	87,227	68,138	.78	145,477	95,404	.66	162,416	100,724	.62
Difference in means test.....	...	...	2.61	...	...	1.89	...	...	5.23
Other mortgage									
Mean.....	1,904	2,194	1.15	4,270	2,768	.65	4,281	4,889	1.14
Standard Deviation.....	19,331	10,194	.53	46,757	13,675	.29	32,263	22,118	.69
Difference in means test.....	...	...	.88	...	...	2.05	...	...	.87
Vehicle									
Mean.....	3,928	3,606	.92	4,803	4,712	.98	5,088	4,395	.86
Standard Deviation.....	9,395	7,327	.78	22,300	9,412	.42	19,091	9,528	.50
Difference in means test.....	...	...	1.77	...	...	.25	...	...	1.93
Credit card									
Mean.....	1,837	1,908	1.04	2,372	2,198	.93	3,376	2,478	.73
Standard Deviation.....	5,725	5,230	.91	6,105	5,835	.96	9,242	6,101	0.66
Difference in means test.....	...	...	.60	...	...	1.29	...	...	4.59
N.....	4,442	4,050	...	4,519	3,381	...	4,418	1,964	...

Chart 3. Distribution of the household debt service ratio in the Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1992 and 2007



debt is within 5 percent, on average, and the differences are not statistically significantly different from one another for most waves.

The time trend in CE debt payments

Consistent with the rise in the annual averages, the distribution of the debt service ratio across CE households shifted to the right between the early and late years of the CE sample examined. (See chart 3.) The share of households with no debt payments declined from 21.0 percent in 1992 to 19.4 percent in 2007. In addition, there is considerable heterogeneity across households.

The rightward shift is consistent with the rise in the aggregate household debt service ratio over the same period. As shown in chart 4, the aggregate ratio rose from about 11½ percent in 1993 to about 14½ percent in 2006, before falling back to about 14 percent in early 2009, a rate of increase of about 22 basis points per year. At the same time, the average debt service ratio in the CE trended upward a little more than 19 basis points per year. (See chart 5.)

The key issue is whether this rightward shift reflects a broad-based increase in debt service or whether it indicates a significant rise among those in a select group. For example,

the shift in the debt service ratio may have been related, in part, to a rise in homeownership and the associated rise in the share of households with mortgage payments. The CE data show that the share of households with mortgage payments increased from about 40 percent in the earlier years of the sample to about 50 percent in recent years. To take a closer look at the influence of the rise in homeownership, along with changes in other household characteristics, on the debt service ratio, the household debt service ratio from the CE is regressed on a linear time trend, homeownership and other household characteristics as control variables, as given by the formula

$$DSR_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 time + \alpha_2 x_i$$

where x is a vector that includes homeownership, age, education, marital status, and race.

The solid line in chart 5 shows the time trend in the household debt service ratio without controlling for household characteristics.¹¹ The uptrend is broadly similar to that of the aggregate ratio over the same period. After controlling for household characteristics (dashed line), the slope is substantially reduced, but still trends significantly upward. All told, the remaining significant upward trend suggests that some part of the rise in the aggregate debt service ratio over time

Chart 4. Aggregate household debt service ratio, 1993–2009

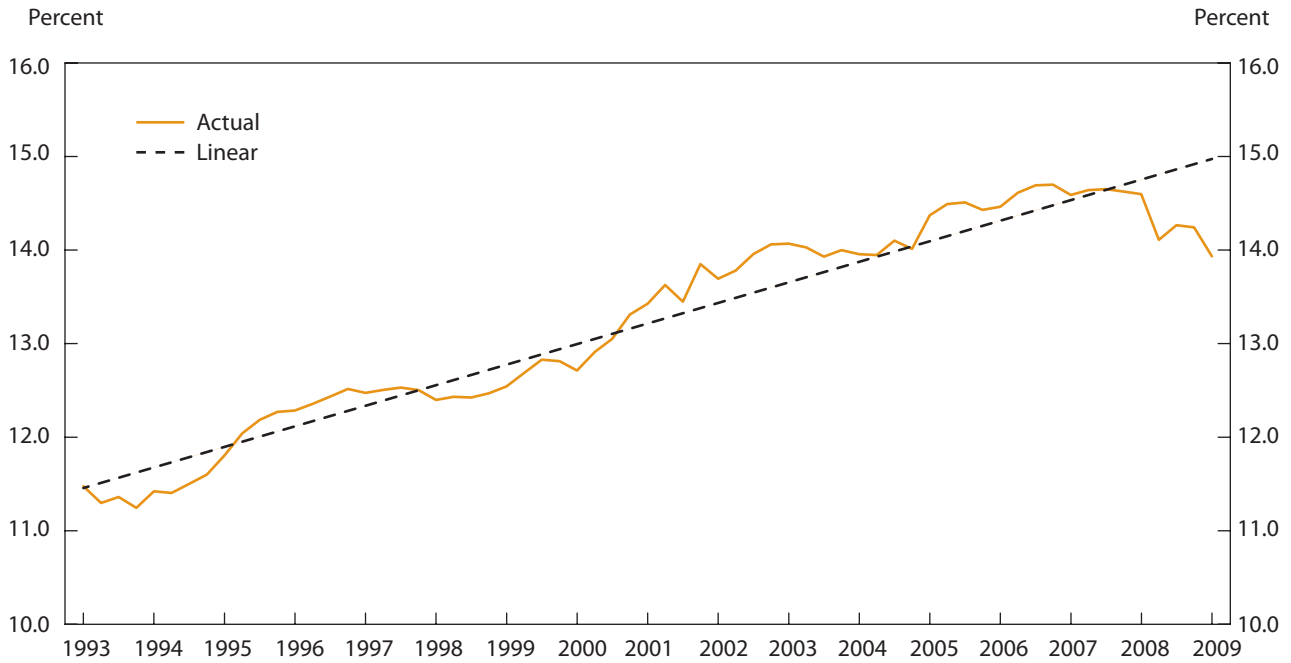
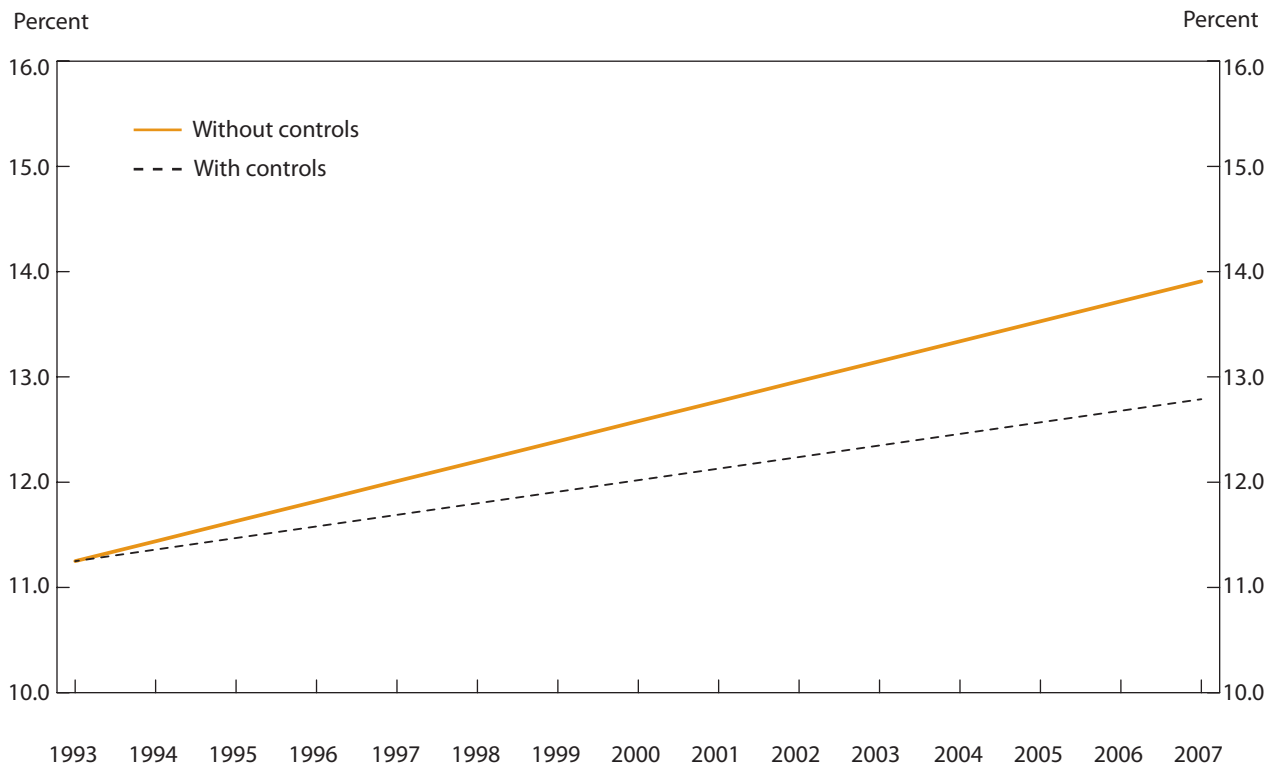


Chart 5. Time trend in household debt service ratio, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993–2007



reflects a broad trend toward higher debt service across all types of households.

A COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLD LIABILITY information in the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) and the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) indicates that household debt balances and payments are measured reasonably well in the CE. In addition, the share of household income devoted to required payments on existing household debt (a measure of the household debt service ratio) between 1992 and 2007, constructed from the CE sample, exhibits an upward trend that is broadly similar to a publicly available aggregate measure of household debt service. This validation suggests that household debt payment data from the CE may be used to help examine the relationship between household debt and other household economic

decisions.

In one example of such research, CE data are used to show that ex ante measures of a household's debt service ratio can help to identify liquidity-constrained households. In particular, the consumption growth of households with a ratio in the top two quintiles and a low liquid-asset ratio is significantly more sensitive to income fluctuations than the consumption growth of other households.

Although this article has validated some of the self-reported CE liability data relative to another household survey, namely, the SCF, it does not fully address whether households report their debt accurately in *any* household survey. This type of measurement error may bias the estimated effects of debt measures on economic outcomes, suggesting that the study of how accurately households self-report debt is an important avenue for further research. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors would like to thank Karen Dynan of the Brookings Institution; Masao Ogaki of The Ohio State University; and seminar participants at the Federal Reserve Board, the 2007 Midwest Macro Meetings, the 2007 Federal Reserve System Applied Microeconomics Conference, the 2007 NBER Summer Institute, the FDIC Center for Financial Research, and the Consumer Expenditure Survey Data Users' Workshop for helpful comments on an earlier draft of this article.

¹ "Consumer Expenditures and Income," *BLS Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006), chapter 16, p. 1, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ce/#publications (visited Dec. 16, 2009).

² See, for example, Raymond Gieseman, "The Consumer Expenditure Survey: quality control by comparative analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1987, pp. 8–14; and E. Raphael Branch, "The Consumer Expenditure Survey: a comparative analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1994, pp. 47–55.

³ Rochelle Antoniewicz, "A Comparison of the Household Sector from the Flow of Funds Accounts and the Survey of Consumer Finances," working paper (Federal Reserve Board of Governors, October 2000), on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2/papers/antoniewicz_paper.pdf (visited Dec. 16, 2009).

⁴ Barry Johnson and Kevin Moore, "Consider the Source: Differences in Estimates of Income and Wealth From Survey and Tax Data," working paper (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2005), on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2/papers/johnsmoore.pdf (visited Dec. 16, 2009).

[alreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2/papers/johnsmoore.pdf](http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2/papers/johnsmoore.pdf) (visited Dec. 16, 2009).

⁵ Keep in mind that the first interview does not collect expenditure and debt payment data.

⁶ The sole exception is 2007, for which only six quarters of the CE data are used, because data for the second quarter of 2008 are not yet available.

⁷ Households are assumed to be subject to a minimum monthly credit card payment of 2½ percent (or 30 percent per annum) of the outstanding credit card balance.

⁸ In the CE, credit card debt balance data are collected only in the second and fifth quarterly interviews. Accordingly, data recorded for the third and fourth interviews were carried forward from the second interview.

⁹ Topcoding does not affect the mean of the CE, because topcoded observations take a value equal to the mean of the reported values exceeding the topcode.

¹⁰ However, when other financial obligations related to mortgages are included, such as property taxes, the CE estimate of total mortgage obligations is larger, on average, than that of the SCF. Because the split between mortgage payments and property taxes is imputed for a substantial fraction of CE respondents, some of the difference may reflect the imputation method.

¹¹ The time trend was smoothed by regressing the year effects on time and plotting the resulting regression line.

APPENDIX: Definitions of variables

Debt payments

Debt payments are payments on mortgage, auto, and home equity loans from the MTAB file, plus payments on credit card loans. In the MTAB files, debt payments include principal and interest expenditures associated with the Universal Classification Codes (UCCs) for each type of secured debt. For example, debt payments on auto loans include the following UCCs:

850100	Reduction of principal on vehicle loan
870103	Finance charges on loans for new cars, trucks, or vans
870203	Finance charges on loans for used cars, trucks, or vans
870803	Interest, other vehicle, financed

Payments on credit card loans equal 2½ percent of the outstanding balance reported in the FN2 file, which is part of the CE microdata release.

Debt service ratio

The debt service ratio is the ratio of debt payments to expected income. Expected income equals income fitted from a regression of the average income from each household's second and fifth interviews on the age of the reference person, age squared, age cubed, and dummy variables for non-White reference persons, high school graduates, and college graduates.

Multiple Jobholding in States in 2008

Jim Campbell

In 2008, 25 States experienced increases in their multiple jobholding rates from 2007, 22 States and the District of Columbia recorded decreases, and 3 States had no change.¹ The national multiple jobholding rate remained unchanged in 2008, standing at 5.2 percent for the third consecutive year.

The largest over-the-year increases in multiple jobholding rates among the States were recorded in North Dakota (+1.1 percentage points), Idaho (+1.0 point), Massachusetts (+0.9 point),

and Delaware (+0.8 point). Missouri and Montana experienced the largest decreases (-0.9 percentage point each), followed by Kansas (-0.8 point) and South Dakota and Washington (-0.7 point each).

Although the U.S. multiple jobholding rate in 2008 was the same as in both 2006 and 2007, it was 1.0 percentage point lower than in both 1995 and 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.² Compared with 1996, 44 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2008, while 4 States had higher rates, and 2 States had the same rates. The largest declines over this period occurred in Missouri (-3.7 percentage points) and

Montana (-3.1 points). No State had an increase in its multiple jobholding rate greater than 0.4 percentage point over this 12-year span.

As in past years, the multiple jobholding rates for individual States varied considerably around the U.S. average in 2008. (See chart 1.) Overall, 27 States had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average, 20 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 3 States had the same rate. As in past years, northern States generally had higher rates than southern States.

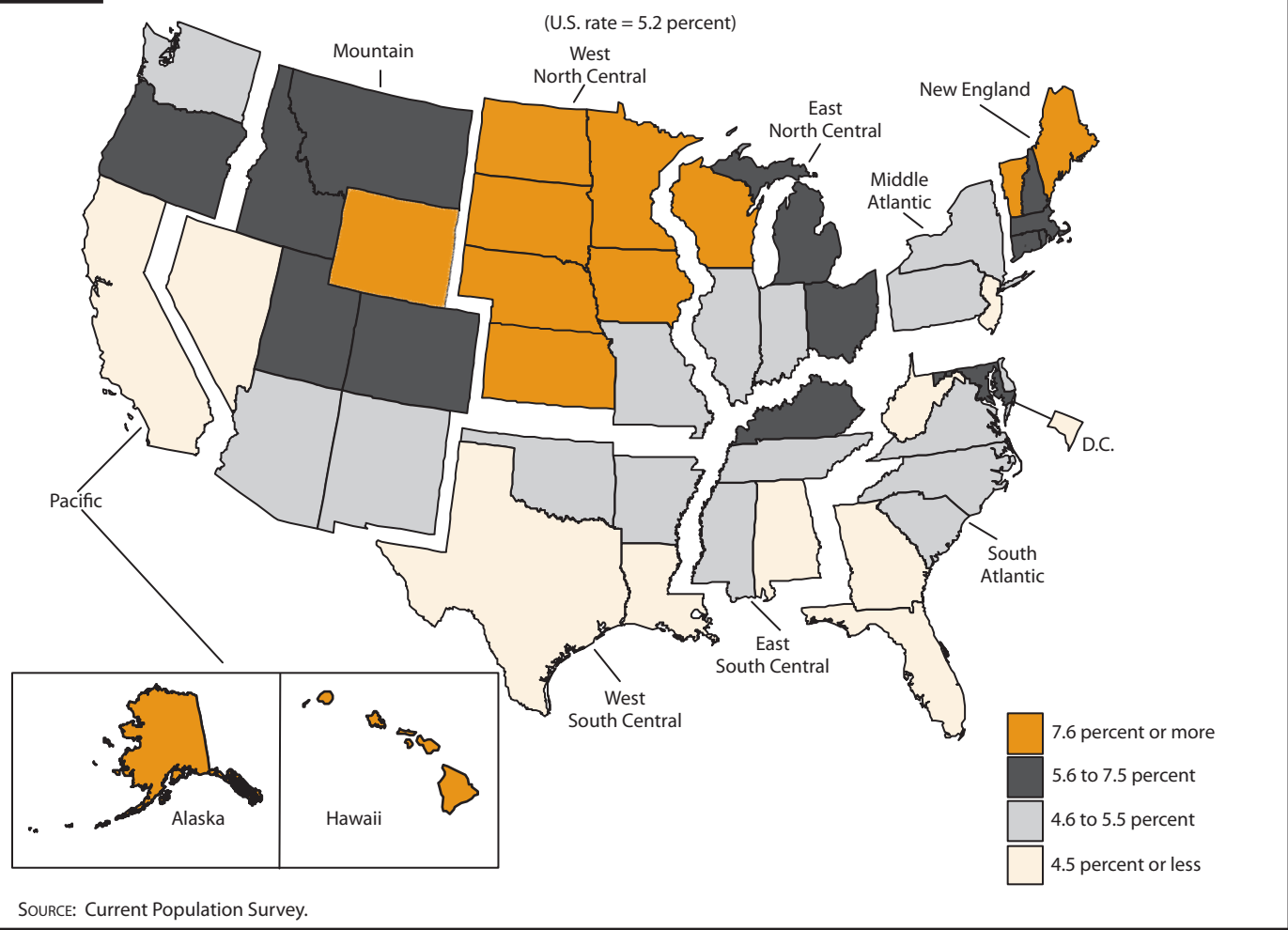
All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of

Jim Campbell is an economist in the Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: Campbell.Jim@bls.gov

Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by state, 2007 and 2008 annual averages

State/area	2007	2008	State/area	2007	2008
United States.....	5.2	5.2	Missouri	6.2	5.3
Alabama	4.7	4.2	Montana	8.0	7.1
Alaska	7.4	8.0	Nebraska	9.7	9.8
Arizona	4.5	4.6	Nevada	3.8	3.7
Arkansas	4.5	5.1	New Hampshire	6.9	6.6
California	4.4	4.5	New Jersey	4.6	4.1
Colorado	6.0	6.1	New Mexico	5.0	4.7
Connecticut	6.3	5.9	New York	4.2	4.6
Delaware	4.4	5.2	North Carolina	5.3	5.2
District of Columbia	4.6	4.5	North Dakota	8.7	9.8
Florida	3.9	4.2	Ohio	6.3	5.9
Georgia	4.1	4.5	Oklahoma	4.4	5.0
Hawaii	8.2	8.1	Oregon	5.7	5.9
Idaho	6.5	7.5	Pennsylvania	5.3	5.5
Illinois	5.2	4.7	Rhode Island	6.6	7.2
Indiana	4.7	4.7	South Carolina	4.9	4.7
Iowa	8.8	8.6	South Dakota	10.2	9.5
Kansas	8.9	8.1	Tennessee	4.5	5.0
Kentucky	6.4	5.9	Texas	4.5	4.2
Louisiana	4.4	4.1	Utah	6.9	6.9
Maine	8.1	8.3	Vermont	9.4	8.9
Maryland	5.9	6.3	Virginia	4.8	4.8
Massachusetts	5.2	6.1	Washington	5.9	5.2
Michigan	5.7	5.6	West Virginia	4.2	4.3
Minnesota	8.7	8.8	Wisconsin	7.5	7.7
Mississippi	4.7	4.9	Wyoming	8.0	8.4

Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2008 annual averages



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

the Nation. The northern States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. Nebraska and North Dakota recorded the highest rates, at 9.8 percent each, followed by South Dakota, at 9.5 percent. Many of the upper Plains States with high multiple jobholding rates also have high shares of agricultural and part-time employment. In addition, multiple jobholding generally seems to be highest in States that have low average commuting times.³ Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2008 have had

consistently high rates since estimates have been available.

In the South region, 14 of the 16 States, including the District of Columbia, had multiple jobholding rates equal to or below the U.S. figure.⁴ Among the 10 States with rates of 4.5 percent or lower, 6 States plus the District of Columbia were in the South. Nevada, in the West region, recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rate in 2008, 3.7 percent. □

Notes

¹ Data come from the Current Population

Survey, a survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years and older. The survey is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Multiple jobholders are those persons who report in the reference week that they are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

² Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) in 1994.

³ Average commute times from the 2000 Census were used for this comparison.

⁴ The South region is composed of the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions.

Poverty and discrimination

Poverty and Discrimination. By Kevin Lang, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2007, 408 pp., \$66.00/hardback.

How should the United States handle the problems of poverty and discrimination? There are many people who speak as if the answer to this question is easy to find, but often those who make the strongest assertions are those with the fewest quality economic data to corroborate their claims. In a refreshingly honest attempt to understand poverty and discrimination in this country, Kevin Lang tackles the topic in a book rife with graphs, tables, and rigorous economic and statistical analysis. He focuses not on furthering a political agenda but rather on providing the reader with the knowledge necessary to analyze poverty and discrimination. The first chapter of the book serves as an introduction, the next eight chapters analyze poverty, the following five chapters analyze discrimination, and the last chapter contains a few of the author's proposals for policies that he believes could reduce poverty and discrimination.

The introduction contains a definition of poverty: "An individual is poor if he or she lacks sufficient financial resources to obtain adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care and to participate in society." Lang explains that it can be very difficult to determine whether a person is poor; one of the many reasons for this difficulty is that it is often hard to ascertain whether a particular good or service is necessary to for an individual to participate in society. The author also shares the little-

known explanation of how the Federal Government first developed the poverty line, a threshold that it continues to update annually. Using the knowledge that many families spend around one-third of their income on food, one person from the Social Security Administration multiplied the cost of a nutritionally adequate diet by 3, adjusted it for household size, and labeled the result as the poverty line. The Government still follows this general formula today.

The primary cause of variation in the poverty rate, Lang writes, is the state of the economy. Yet, paradoxically, there has been little change in the poverty rate during the past 30 or so years despite strong growth in per-capita gross domestic product during the period. One of the factors that has prevented poverty from decreasing to any great extent is changes in family structure, such as an increase in the number of single parents. Lang points out, however, that "single motherhood and teen motherhood are as much symptoms of poverty as its cause." The author also mentions that welfare programs have had little effect on the official poverty rate because the programs have not lifted many people from below the poverty line to above it; rather, they typically have brought people from a level of income below the poverty line to a higher income level that is still below the poverty line. Lang says that it is too early to judge the impact of the welfare reform that occurred in the 1990s, but that it appears that it has been neither a disaster nor an unqualified success. The book also explains minimum-wage legislation and its effects. Minimum-wage laws can help poor people make more money, but they can also cause firms to hire few-

er people, thus depriving some poor people of jobs. Lang says that, among labor economists, there is a growing consensus that both the positive and negative effects of minimum-wage laws in the United States are small.

The author dedicates a considerable number of pages to evaluating training programs in which participants are taught jobs skills and other life skills, but he finds it difficult to measure the impacts of these programs. Nevertheless, he does determine that, on the whole, inexpensive training programs do not appear to be very effective and expensive programs produce returns that are similar to those of education. Because there are very few expensive training programs, however, it is unlikely that they have much effect on the poverty rate.

The section of the book on discrimination focuses primarily on race discrimination faced by Blacks but also has a chapter on sex discrimination faced by women. Lang differentiates among prejudice, discrimination, and segregation. If the labor market is competitive and works perfectly smoothly, prejudice can still lead to segregation but usually cannot lead to discrimination. For example, if employers are prejudiced against Blacks, they typically will hire them only if they can pay them less than they pay Whites. However, if Blacks make less money than Whites, then a firm can increase its profit margin simply by hiring more Blacks and fewer Whites. Ultimately, firms would be forced to stop discriminating in order to compete.

Unfortunately, because of asymmetric information and other problems, the labor market does not work perfectly smoothly. Lang explains that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a

major factor in decreasing discrimination against Blacks but that today there is still statistically significant evidence of discrimination against Blacks in the labor market, the housing market, and the justice system. The problem of self-fulfilling expectations appears to substantially exacerbate the effects of discrimination; for example, if Blacks believe that a particular firm discriminates, they are less likely to try to apply for a job at that company. Regarding affirmative action, the author cites arguments both for and against this controversial practice, recognizing the role that values play in choosing a side in this debate.

It is clear that women historically have faced discrimination in the labor market, Lang writes. However, legislation passed during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s has reduced sex discrimination in the United States. Lang cites both evidence for and evidence against sex discrimination in the labor market today. For example, orchestras have been shown to hire fewer women when there is no curtain or other barrier to hide the sex of the person auditioning compared with when there is a blind audition. By contrast, the wages of lesbian women are similar to those of men. Some of the difference in wages between men and women is due to the

types of occupations chosen by men and those chosen by women. Yet it can be hard to determine whether women tend to choose a particular occupation because they prefer it to other occupations, whether they were discriminated against when they tried to work in an occupation dominated by men, or whether they would like to try a different occupation but do not do so because of a belief that they would face discrimination. Another reason that the average wage of women is lower than that of men is that, overall, women have less experience in the labor market than men—mainly because there are more women than men who withdraw from the labor market to have children.

On the whole, Lang has written an excellent book that can serve as a useful tool for researchers, students, and policymakers. The author clearly is an expert in the field who has thoroughly researched his topic, and the first 14 chapters certainly accomplish the author's goal of providing a solid base of knowledge on poverty and discrimination. The last chapter, however, is a bit of a letdown. In the introductory chapter, Lang promises, "In the last chapter, I will drop my cloak of academic distance and outline my conclusions...about what policies we should pursue." Once the reader arrives at the last chapter, he

or she finds only 11 pages dedicated to policy discussion. The chapter provides only a few opinions on policy, and it generally does not preempt arguments that could be made against the policy suggestions.

The author does make some intriguing points in the chapter, however. For example, he proposes that, in order to obtain more data on young students' academic abilities, schools do more to track children's knowledge before third grade. There is evidence that the low quality of education in many of the elementary schools with a large percentage of black children has a strong negative effect on the achievement of Blacks as they get older, and more data are needed in order to better determine what elementary schools are doing wrong. It is very often in the book, in fact, that Lang concludes that there are not enough quality data currently available to evaluate accurately the effects of policies involving poverty or discrimination. Though it is frustrating to learn that the answer to many of the questions considered in the book is a resounding "I don't know," there is a need in society for researchers like Lang who confront difficult topics with academic integrity.

—Casey P. Homan
Office of Publications
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Book review interest?

Interested in reviewing a book for the *Monthly Labor Review*? We have a number of books by distinguished authors on economics, industrial relations, other social sciences, and related issues waiting to be reviewed. If you have good writing skills and/or experience, then please contact us via E-mail at mlr@bls.gov.

Parental job loss affects children's academic success

Losing a job is a traumatic experience, and the associated short-term consequences—the sudden loss of income and identity and the accompanying feelings of anger and fear—can send a whole family reeling. Much attention has been paid to the effects that job loss has on the person who loses his or her job, but what about the children of job losers? Motivated by a lack of research on the immediate effects of parental job loss on children, Ann Huff Stevens and Jessamyn Schaller investigate the relationship between involuntary job loss and the academic achievement of children in a recent National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) study entitled “Short Run Effects of Parental Job Loss on Children's Academic Achievement” (NBER Working Paper 15480, November 2009).

The authors examine data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to determine if a major economic shock in a family, such as a parent's involuntary job loss, has a direct effect on the probability that a child will repeat a grade. Stevens and

Huff use grade repetition as a major indicator of academic achievement because of a lack of other data, but also because it is “a meaningful short-run indicator of academic difficulties,” such as a low GPA, low scores on standardized tests, and disruptive classroom behavior. Working with a sample of approximately 54,000 children (all between the ages of 5 and 19), Stevens and Schaller follow each child in the sample for between 3 and 5 academic years, and link each child in the dataset to information on parents' job market outcomes, income, education, and demographic characteristics.

Their major finding: Parental job loss increases the likelihood that a child repeats a grade in school by nearly 1 percentage point—or a roughly 15 percent increase from the original probability. In addition, when a parent loses a job, boys have a greater probability of repeating a grade than girls (0.012 versus 0.004). The short-term effects of increased difficulties in school may lead to longer term difficulties in schooling, which in turn may translate into a negative outcome with regard to future earnings.

Certain families seem to be more susceptible than others to the effects

that job loss has on childhood educational achievement. Stevens and Schaller found that in families in which the head of the household has a high school degree or less, the effects on children's academic achievement are particularly significant; the probability of grade repetition increases by nearly 1 percentage point in such households. In contrast, in a household with a head who has at least some college education, a job loss affects the probability of grade repetition by a statistically insignificant 0.3 percentage point.

Stevens and Schaller suggest that their findings have the potential to play a vital role in educational policy. The authors reason that “areas with large concentrations of displaced workers, or relatively cyclical employment may face particular challenges in maintaining educational achievement standards during times of economic hardship.” With this knowledge, the authors contend, policymakers might consider the local economic environment when they evaluate the relative success of schools, and they would be better informed in developing assistance programs and policies to help those families which are likely to be affected by the economic situation. □

Nominations Sought for 2010 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The Award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions are recognized for statistical research, development of statistical tools, application of information technology techniques, use of economic statistical programs, management of statistical programs, or developing public understanding of measurement issues. The Award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). In 2009, Dr. Helen Stone Tice received the award for her innovative research in developing improved measures of the activities on nonprofit institutions throughout the world and for leadership in providing users with comprehensive documentation of the methodologies used for the U.S. economic accounts.

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

Nominations for the 2010 award are now being accepted. Individuals and groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of \$750 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA Website at www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html.

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

Completed nominations must be *received* by March 5, 2010.

Notes on current labor statistics 35

Comparative indicators

- 1. Labor market indicators..... 47
- 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 48
- 3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 48

Labor force data

- 4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 49
- 5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 50
- 6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.... 51
- 7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 51
- 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 52
- 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 52
- 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 53
- 11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted..... 53
- 12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 54
- 13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 57
- 14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 58
- 15. Average hourly earnings by industry..... 59
- 16. Average weekly earnings by industry 60
- 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 61
- 18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 62
- 19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 62
- 20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 63
- 21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 63
- 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 64
- 23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State.. 66
- 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 67
- 25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector..... 68
- 26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 69
- 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population..... 74
- 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 74
- 29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry..... 75

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

- 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 76
- 31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 78
- 32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 80
- 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 81
- 34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 82
- 35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 85
- 36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 87
- 37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 87

Price data

- 38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 88
- 39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 91
- 40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 92
- 41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 93
- 42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 94
- 43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing..... 95
- 44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 95
- 45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 96
- 46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 96

Productivity data

- 47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 97
- 48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 98
- 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 99
- 50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 100

International comparisons data

- 51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 104
- 52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 105
- 53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 16 economies..... 106

Injury and illness data

- 54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 107
- 55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 109

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Hires are the total number of additions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Days of idleness as a percent of esti-

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

lishes in its quarterly news releases on U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 48 and 50 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a “sectoral output” basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, go to <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm> or contact the Divi-

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

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

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

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

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

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

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	231,867	233,788	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739	234,913	235,086	235,271	235,452	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550
Civilian labor force	153,124	154,287	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716	154,214	154,048	154,731	155,081	154,926	154,504	154,577	154,006	153,975
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.8	65.9	65.7	65.5	65.5	65.2	65.1
Employed	146,047	145,362	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864	138,275
Employment-population ratio ²	63.0	62.2	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.3	59.9	59.9	59.7	59.5	59.4	59.2	58.8	58.5
Unemployed	7,078	8,924	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616	12,467	13,161	13,724	14,511	14,729	14,462	14,928	15,142	15,700
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2
Not in the labor force	78,743	79,501	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023	80,699	81,038	80,541	80,371	80,729	81,366	81,509	82,316	82,575
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	103,555	104,453	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902	104,999	105,095	105,196	105,299	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906
Civilian labor force	78,596	79,047	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585	78,687	78,578	79,081	79,395	79,291	79,045	79,231	79,018	79,108
Participation rate	75.9	75.7	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9	74.9	74.8	75.2	75.4	75.2	74.9	75.0	74.7	74.7
Employed	75,337	74,750	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293	71,655	71,678	71,593	71,387	71,319	71,204	70,887	70,671
Employment-population ratio ²	72.8	71.6	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2	68.9	68.2	68.1	68.0	67.7	67.6	67.4	67.0	66.7
Unemployed	3,259	4,297	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972	6,394	6,923	7,403	7,802	7,904	7,726	8,027	8,131	8,437
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.4	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7
Not in the labor force	24,959	25,406	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318	26,312	26,516	26,115	25,904	26,121	26,485	26,420	26,762	26,798
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	111,330	112,260	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738	112,824	112,908	112,999	113,089	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636
Civilian labor force	67,516	68,382	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584	68,917	68,977	69,148	69,112	69,060	68,985	68,923	68,703	68,714
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.5	60.5
Employed	64,799	65,039	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271	64,148	64,226	63,895	63,810	63,789	63,662	63,318	63,152
Employment-population ratio ²	58.2	57.9	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.8	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.1	55.8	55.6
Unemployed	2,718	3,342	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286	4,646	4,828	4,922	5,217	5,249	5,196	5,261	5,385	5,562
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1
Not in the labor force	43,814	43,878	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154	43,907	43,931	43,850	43,976	44,130	44,311	44,481	44,819	44,922
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,982	17,075	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098	17,090	17,083	17,076	17,064	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,858	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547	6,610	6,493	6,501	6,573	6,575	6,474	6,423	6,285	6,152
Participation rate	41.3	40.2	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.0	37.7	36.9	36.2
Employed	5,911	5,573	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184	5,083	5,103	5,082	4,999	4,933	4,783	4,659	4,452
Employment-population ratio ²	34.8	32.6	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.3	28.9	28.1	27.4	26.2
Unemployed	1,101	1,285	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359	1,427	1,410	1,398	1,491	1,576	1,541	1,640	1,626	1,700
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.7	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.6
Not in the labor force	9,970	10,218	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551	10,480	10,590	10,575	10,491	10,478	10,570	10,608	10,735	10,856
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	188,253	189,540	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225	190,331	190,436	190,552	190,667	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394
Civilian labor force	124,935	125,635	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312	125,703	125,599	126,110	126,423	126,199	125,997	126,118	125,599	125,694
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.7	65.7
Employed	119,792	119,126	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692	116,481	115,693	115,977	115,561	115,202	115,123	114,922	114,251	113,803
Employment-population ratio ²	63.6	62.8	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.9	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.1	59.7	59.5
Unemployed	5,143	6,509	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621	9,222	9,906	10,133	10,862	10,997	10,874	11,197	11,349	11,891
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.5
Not in the labor force	63,319	63,905	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913	64,628	64,837	64,441	64,244	64,601	64,947	64,968	65,645	65,700
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,485	27,843	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052	28,085	28,118	28,153	28,184	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369
Civilian labor force	17,496	17,740	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791	17,703	17,542	17,816	17,737	17,700	17,684	17,584	17,442	17,509
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.0	62.4	63.3	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.2	61.6	61.7
Employed	16,051	15,953	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546	15,336	15,212	15,142	15,095	15,103	15,111	14,929	14,755	14,760
Employment-population ratio ²	58.4	57.3	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.6	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5	52.8	52.1	52.0
Unemployed	1,445	1,788	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245	2,368	2,330	2,673	2,642	2,597	2,573	2,655	2,687	2,749
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.7
Not in the labor force	9,989	10,103	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261	10,382	10,576	10,337	10,446	10,517	10,568	10,706	10,888	10,860

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	31,383	32,141	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501	32,585	32,671	32,753	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202
Civilian labor force.....	21,602	22,024	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100	22,175	22,376	22,438	22,347	22,526	22,341	22,469	22,497
Participation rate.....	68.8	68.5	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0	68.1	68.5	68.5	68.1	68.4	67.7	67.9	67.8
Employed.....	20,382	20,346	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684	19,640	19,854	19,595	19,623	19,745	19,433	19,625	19,555
Employment-population ratio ²	64.9	63.3	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.8	60.0	58.9	59.3	58.9
Unemployed.....	1,220	1,678	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416	2,536	2,521	2,843	2,724	2,781	2,908	2,844	2,942
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	7.6	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.7	13.1
Not in the labor force.....	9,781	10,116	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401	10,410	10,295	10,315	10,491	10,400	10,675	10,641	10,705

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	146,047	145,362	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864	138,275
Men.....	78,254	77,486	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777	74,053	74,116	74,033	73,777	73,703	73,519	73,180	72,857
Women.....	67,792	67,876	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970	66,834	66,890	66,537	66,419	66,339	66,131	65,684	65,418
Married men, spouse present.....	46,314	45,860	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502	44,470	44,469	44,255	44,294	43,992	43,943	43,716	43,388
Married women, spouse present.....	35,832	35,869	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563	35,481	35,444	35,391	35,464	35,377	35,199	34,857	34,754
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,401	5,875	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626	9,049	8,910	9,084	8,989	8,798	9,076	9,179	9,284
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,877	4,169	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443	6,857	6,699	6,794	6,783	6,849	6,941	6,960	7,013
Could only find part-time work.....	1,210	1,389	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764	1,839	1,810	1,922	1,980	1,835	2,044	2,025	2,042
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,756	19,343	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855	18,833	19,065	18,872	18,718	19,018	18,814	18,621	18,714
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,317	5,773	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543	8,942	8,826	8,928	8,845	8,647	8,945	9,004	9,194
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,827	4,097	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390	6,773	6,650	6,681	6,699	6,733	6,844	6,734	6,907
Could only find part-time work.....	1,199	1,380	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760	1,850	1,802	1,909	1,969	1,776	2,020	2,021	2,022
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,419	19,005	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562	18,493	18,661	18,502	18,358	18,621	18,436	18,285	18,393

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.1	5.4	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1
White, total ¹	4.1	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	16.8	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.0	19.7	20.3	21.4	22.2	24.1	23.2	25.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	19.1	22.6	21.4	21.4	21.8	22.2	23.3	22.5	24.4	23.9	25.8	27.9	26.6	29.0
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.1	14.4	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.8	16.0	16.7	16.9	16.0	18.9	18.5	20.1	19.6	21.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.7	4.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.4
Black or African American, total ¹	8.3	10.1	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.4	31.2	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8	32.5	34.7	39.4	37.9	35.7	34.7	40.8	41.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	33.8	35.9	37.2	42.0	35.2	44.0	45.6	41.2	42.1	46.1	44.4	39.2	46.0	50.4	42.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.3	26.8	27.8	23.2	32.2	29.8	32.1	25.2	27.2	34.0	32.4	32.5	24.7	31.5	40.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.9	10.2	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9	15.4	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.8	17.0	16.5	17.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.7	8.1	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	9.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.5	12.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.6	7.6	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.7	13.1
Married men, spouse present.....	2.5	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6
Married women, spouse present.....	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9
Full-time workers.....	4.6	5.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1
Part-time workers.....	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.1	9.0	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.0	15.5
High school graduates, no college ³	4.4	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.8	11.2
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,542	2,932	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404	3,371	3,346	3,275	3,204	3,233	3,026	2,966	3,147
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,232	2,804	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969	4,041	3,982	4,321	4,066	3,557	4,120	3,910	3,717
15 weeks and over.....	2,303	3,188	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264	5,715	6,211	7,002	7,833	7,880	7,816	8,380	8,834
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,061	1,427	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347	2,534	2,531	3,054	3,452	2,916	2,828	2,942	3,240
27 weeks and over.....	1,243	1,761	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917	3,182	3,680	3,948	4,381	4,965	4,988	5,438	5,594
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	17.9	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	21.4	22.5	24.5	25.1	24.9	26.2	26.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.5	9.4	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.2	12.5	14.9	17.9	15.7	15.4	17.3	18.7

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Job losers ¹	3,515	4,789	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696	8,243	8,814	9,546	9,649	9,560	9,818	10,421	10,550
On temporary layoff.....	976	1,176	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488	1,557	1,625	1,832	1,762	1,680	1,718	1,916	1,737
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,539	3,614	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208	6,686	7,189	7,714	7,886	7,880	8,100	8,506	8,812
Job leavers.....	793	896	946	940	1,007	917	820	887	890	910	822	885	829	864	906
Reentrants.....	2,142	2,472	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834	2,974	3,087	3,180	3,335	3,312	3,307	3,255	3,433
New entrants.....	627	766	825	760	829	780	1,005	868	900	956	947	967	1,085	1,112	1,090
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	49.7	53.7	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3	63.5	64.4	65.4	65.4	64.9	65.3	66.6	66.0
On temporary layoff.....	13.8	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.4	11.4	12.2	10.9
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.9	40.5	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2	51.5	52.5	52.9	53.5	53.5	53.9	54.3	55.1
Job leavers.....	11.2	10.0	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
Reentrants.....	30.3	27.7	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9	22.9	22.5	21.8	22.6	22.5	22.0	20.8	21.5
New entrants.....	8.9	8.6	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.3	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.9
Job leavers.....	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
New entrants.....	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	12.8	13.8	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.2	18.1	19.1
16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.6
16 to 17 years.....	17.5	22.1	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9	23.7	23.0	23.4	25.1	25.4	26.4	27.6	30.0
18 to 19 years.....	14.5	16.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0	20.9	21.3	22.9	23.7	23.0	25.0	24.2	25.6
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	10.2	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.1	14.9	15.6
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.7
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.2
55 years and older.....	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.7	6.1	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.4
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.6	19.3	19.8	20.2	19.8	20.0	20.7	20.6	22.2
16 to 19 years.....	17.6	21.2	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9	25.7	25.6	26.7	26.2	27.0	29.8	29.5	31.0
16 to 17 years.....	19.4	25.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5	28.2	26.3	26.1	25.8	27.7	29.8	30.6	33.5
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	19.0	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.3	27.8	26.9	27.0	29.8	28.3	28.8
20 to 24 years.....	8.9	11.4	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.9	18.6
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.7
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	5.0	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.3
55 years and older.....	3.2	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.5	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.8
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.1	13.3	14.2	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.8
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	16.2	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3	17.8	17.4	18.6	21.8	20.5	21.1	22.0	24.1
16 to 17 years.....	15.7	19.1	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8	19.4	19.9	20.7	24.4	23.2	22.9	24.5	26.4
18 to 19 years.....	12.5	14.3	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.5	20.4	18.8	19.9	20.0	22.3
20 to 24 years.....	7.3	8.8	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.3
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.6
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.9
55 years and older ¹	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	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	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009 ^P	Sept. 2009 ^P	State	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009 ^P	Sept. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	5.4	10.3	10.7	Missouri.....	6.3	9.5	9.5
Alaska.....	6.7	8.1	8.3	Montana.....	4.7	6.6	6.7
Arizona.....	6.0	9.1	9.1	Nebraska.....	3.4	5.0	4.9
Arkansas.....	5.2	7.1	7.1	Nevada.....	7.3	13.2	13.3
California.....	7.8	12.3	12.3	New Hampshire.....	3.9	7.0	7.2
Colorado.....	5.0	7.3	7.0	New Jersey.....	5.8	9.6	9.8
Connecticut.....	6.0	8.1	8.4	New Mexico.....	4.4	7.4	7.7
Delaware.....	5.2	8.0	8.3	New York.....	5.8	8.9	8.9
District of Columbia.....	7.4	11.1	11.4	North Carolina.....	6.8	10.8	10.8
Florida.....	6.7	10.8	11.1	North Dakota.....	3.3	4.3	4.1
Georgia.....	6.6	10.1	10.1	Ohio.....	6.8	10.8	10.1
Hawaii.....	4.4	7.1	7.2	Oklahoma.....	4.0	6.8	6.8
Idaho.....	5.4	8.9	8.8	Oregon.....	6.8	12.0	11.3
Illinois.....	6.7	10.0	10.5	Pennsylvania.....	5.6	8.7	8.8
Indiana.....	6.1	9.9	9.7	Rhode Island.....	8.5	12.8	13.0
Iowa.....	4.2	6.7	6.6	South Carolina.....	7.5	11.4	11.7
Kansas.....	4.6	7.2	6.9	South Dakota.....	3.2	4.9	4.8
Kentucky.....	6.9	11.2	10.9	Tennessee.....	6.9	10.7	10.5
Louisiana.....	5.6	7.8	7.4	Texas.....	5.1	8.0	8.2
Maine.....	5.6	8.6	8.5	Utah.....	3.4	6.0	6.2
Maryland.....	4.6	7.1	7.2	Vermont.....	4.8	6.8	6.7
Massachusetts.....	5.6	9.1	9.3	Virginia.....	4.1	6.6	6.6
Michigan.....	8.9	15.2	15.3	Washington.....	5.5	9.0	9.1
Minnesota.....	5.4	8.0	7.4	West Virginia.....	4.3	8.9	8.9
Mississippi.....	7.4	9.7	9.3	Wisconsin.....	4.7	8.8	8.4
				Wyoming.....	3.2	6.6	6.8

^P = preliminary

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

State	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009 ^P	Sept. 2009 ^P	State	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009 ^P	Sept. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	2,156,451	2,093,726	2,086,988	Missouri.....	3,008,507	3,009,349	3,017,740
Alaska.....	358,231	357,637	357,945	Montana.....	507,350	498,858	499,911
Arizona.....	3,166,594	3,169,717	3,153,304	Nebraska.....	997,024	977,653	982,358
Arkansas.....	1,373,048	1,357,318	1,366,246	Nevada.....	1,387,047	1,403,330	1,401,612
California.....	18,481,404	18,402,507	18,391,536	New Hampshire.....	738,462	738,452	737,721
Colorado.....	2,732,730	2,683,084	2,671,352	New Jersey.....	4,502,508	4,541,283	4,536,920
Connecticut.....	1,881,923	1,883,842	1,885,856	New Mexico.....	964,253	957,552	958,551
Delaware.....	443,937	432,824	431,321	New York.....	9,712,435	9,744,018	9,734,029
District of Columbia.....	334,168	324,387	327,883	North Carolina.....	4,570,956	4,521,510	4,532,856
Florida.....	9,277,652	9,204,357	9,199,905	North Dakota.....	370,916	363,352	363,539
Georgia.....	4,852,086	4,740,225	4,733,468	Ohio.....	5,968,586	5,912,514	5,883,144
Hawaii.....	656,014	643,035	646,671	Oklahoma.....	1,754,445	1,783,861	1,785,978
Idaho.....	757,597	753,291	752,703	Oregon.....	1,967,027	1,962,197	1,958,007
Illinois.....	6,671,152	6,589,548	6,620,920	Pennsylvania.....	6,423,074	6,359,014	6,367,314
Indiana.....	3,228,958	3,138,631	3,142,168	Rhode Island.....	567,641	573,581	570,444
Iowa.....	1,677,484	1,685,674	1,691,822	South Carolina.....	2,164,160	2,173,458	2,171,582
Kansas.....	1,501,221	1,521,973	1,530,716	South Dakota.....	446,024	446,310	446,668
Kentucky.....	2,049,254	2,067,752	2,067,713	Tennessee.....	3,046,978	3,013,827	3,002,696
Louisiana.....	2,101,964	2,064,966	2,058,467	Texas.....	11,761,903	12,026,503	12,061,992
Maine.....	707,358	701,356	701,755	Utah.....	1,385,423	1,369,658	1,365,495
Maryland.....	2,998,282	2,950,738	2,947,528	Vermont.....	356,354	358,768	357,100
Massachusetts.....	3,426,740	3,443,579	3,442,524	Virginia.....	4,134,469	4,135,815	4,139,165
Michigan.....	4,913,854	4,844,686	4,833,022	Washington.....	3,501,686	3,563,291	3,566,451
Minnesota.....	2,942,133	2,958,149	2,955,872	West Virginia.....	804,803	787,997	791,596
Mississippi.....	1,316,830	1,283,920	1,280,251	Wisconsin.....	3,080,032	3,075,356	3,066,471
				Wyoming.....	293,579	291,279	292,277

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		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	137,598	137,066	136,352	135,755	135,074	134,333	133,652	133,000	132,481	132,178	131,715	131,411	131,257	131,038	130,848
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	115,380	114,566	113,813	113,212	112,542	111,793	111,105	110,457	109,865	109,573	109,182	108,936	108,770	108,591	108,401
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	22,233	21,419	21,063	20,814	20,532	20,127	19,832	19,520	19,253	19,041	18,829	18,713	18,583	18,469	18,340
Natural resources and															
mining.....	724	774	794	793	789	781	771	754	740	731	721	715	706	705	699
Logging.....	60.1	57.0	56.6	56.6	55.7	55.2	54.5	51.9	51.4	51.3	51.4	51.1	51.2	51.4	50.3
Mining.....	663.8	717.0	737.7	736.8	733.3	725.3	716.4	701.9	689.0	679.6	669.3	663.8	655.1	653.5	648.2
Oil and gas extraction.....	146.2	161.6	166.5	167.4	169.4	167.7	167.8	166.9	167.0	168.1	166.9	165.5	165.2	165.9	164.9
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	223.4	227.7	230.5	230.7	229.2	227.9	225.7	222.8	220.4	219.4	217.4	215.6	214.3	214.1	210.9
Coal mining.....	77.2	80.6	83.1	84.3	84.5	84.9	84.1	83.3	82.4	81.4	80.3	79.0	78.9	78.6	76.9
Support activities for mining.....	294.3	327.7	340.7	338.7	334.7	329.7	322.9	312.2	301.6	292.1	285.0	282.7	275.6	273.5	272.4
Construction.....	7,630	7,215	7,066	6,939	6,841	6,706	6,593	6,470	6,367	6,310	6,231	6,162	6,096	6,028	5,966
Construction of buildings.....	1,774.2	1,659.3	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,572.9	1,536.9	1,509.5	1,481.5	1,461.7	1,451.2	1,433.4	1,415.1	1,406.1	1,387.5	1,378.7
Heavy and civil engineering.....	1,005.4	970.2	952.6	942.5	933.2	926.6	919.0	907.2	885.5	876.1	862.1	854.4	849.2	836.9	823.2
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,850.2	4,585.3	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,335.2	4,242.2	4,164.4	4,081.4	4,019.6	3,983.1	3,935.9	3,892.4	3,840.2	3,803.6	3,764.0
Manufacturing.....	13,879	13,431	13,203	13,082	12,902	12,640	12,468	12,296	12,146	12,000	11,877	11,836	11,781	11,736	11,675
Production workers.....	9,975	9,649	9,425	9,322	9,174	8,946	8,804	8,654	8,532	8,409	8,316	8,301	8,265	8,240	8,193
Durable goods.....	8,808	8,476	8,300	8,216	8,085	7,881	7,753	7,620	7,490	7,372	7,271	7,248	7,204	7,165	7,121
Production workers.....	6,250	5,986	5,805	5,741	5,633	5,458	5,352	5,239	5,130	5,034	4,957	4,947	4,924	4,903	4,866
Wood products.....	515.3	459.6	438.8	429.8	416.2	403.9	390.4	388.4	382.4	373.5	367.1	364.3	362.2	361.4	359.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	500.5	468.1	458.2	450.1	441.2	434.3	425.8	417.0	415.5	410.7	406.1	405.5	402.6	400.8	392.8
Primary metals.....	455.8	443.3	438.6	429.8	419.6	409.3	395.2	386.4	376.2	367.8	360.3	358.8	359.3	357.2	356.5
Fabricated metal products.....	1,562.8	1,528.3	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.5	1,425.3	1,399.0	1,370.3	1,344.1	1,325.9	1,308.8	1,295.1	1,288.3	1,280.8	1,275.9
Machinery.....	1,187.1	1,185.6	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,150.2	1,126.0	1,100.8	1,070.5	1,051.4	1,032.0	1,016.3	1,003.2	997.5	988.4	978.0
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,272.5	1,247.6	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,223.7	1,212.9	1,196.9	1,187.1	1,171.1	1,156.1	1,142.4	1,134.5	1,125.6	1,120.0	1,113.7
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	186.2	182.8	182.4	181.8	180.0	180.3	175.5	173.5	167.8	164.2	162.7	162.4	160.5	160.3	158.5
Communications equipment.....	128.1	129.0	128.6	129.5	129.1	129.6	129.0	128.5	127.8	127.4	126.5	126.3	125.7	126.1	125.0
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	447.5	432.4	428.4	423.2	417.4	410.5	403.3	397.6	389.2	382.8	375.6	371.0	367.6	364.8	362.3
Electronic instruments.....	443.2	441.6	440.2	438.8	437.5	433.8	431.9	430.9	431.1	427.2	424.4	422.2	420.0	417.5	416.3
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	429.4	424.9	421.3	417.5	412.0	406.1	399.1	389.7	382.0	378.4	377.0	374.0	372.3	371.9	369.0
Transportation equipment.....	1,711.9	1,606.5	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,501.8	1,423.5	1,423.7	1,400.4	1,365.9	1,335.3	1,309.6	1,339.0	1,330.0	1,325.8	1,324.2
Furniture and related products.....	531.1	481.0	458.8	449.6	440.6	428.6	417.4	408.8	401.0	394.4	388.1	382.7	378.2	373.8	369.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	641.7	630.8	628.5	624.2	618.4	611.0	604.5	601.1	600.4	597.4	595.1	590.9	587.7	585.0	581.6
Nondurable goods.....	5,071	4,955	4,903	4,866	4,817	4,759	4,715	4,676	4,656	4,628	4,606	4,588	4,577	4,571	4,554
Production workers.....	3,725	3,663	3,620	3,581	3,541	3,488	3,452	3,415	3,402	3,375	3,359	3,344	3,341	3,337	3,327
Food manufacturing.....	1,484.1	1,484.8	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,477.6	1,470.7	1,467.2	1,464.4	1,474.9	1,471.7	1,473.8	1,473.9	1,476.4	1,476.8	1,474.0
Beverages and tobacco products.....	198.2	199.0	197.2	196.4	195.8	194.2	191.3	191.6	190.9	190.5	190.0	189.4	189.8	189.9	190.3
Textile mills.....	169.7	151.0	145.6	140.6	136.8	133.6	130.0	128.2	127.3	126.1	124.5	122.5	122.3	121.3	120.0
Textile product mills.....	157.7	147.5	144.5	143.5	141.2	137.4	134.2	129.3	127.5	127.0	126.7	125.9	125.5	126.0	124.7
Apparel.....	214.6	198.4	192.8	187.1	183.5	178.9	176.3	173.8	169.9	170.2	165.8	166.7	165.4	164.3	163.7
Leather and allied products.....	33.8	33.6	33.9	32.6	32.6	32.4	31.9	31.7	31.7	31.5	30.8	31.3	30.6	30.2	30.2
Paper and paper products.....	458.2	445.8	439.7	437.1	433.4	427.3	422.5	418.3	415.1	410.5	409.1	407.2	405.7	404.9	402.0
Printing and related support activities.....	622.1	594.1	582.3	574.1	567.0	558.1	549.2	541.5	534.4	529.6	522.8	518.4	513.7	511.1	505.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	114.5	117.1	117.8	117.2	116.9	114.2	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.5	114.5	114.3	114.0	114.3	113.8
Chemicals.....	860.9	849.8	843.4	842.6	837.1	832.7	828.2	823.4	818.9	814.9	811.0	807.4	803.4	802.3	801.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	757.2	734.2	721.1	705.9	694.9	679.7	669.3	659.0	651.1	641.4	637.1	631.3	630.4	629.6	628.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	115,366	115,646	115,289	114,941	114,542	114,206	113,820	113,480	113,228	113,137	112,886	112,698	112,674	112,569	112,508
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	93,147	93,146	92,750	92,398	92,010	91,666	91,273	90,937	90,612	90,532	90,353	90,223	90,187	90,122	90,061
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,630	26,385	26,157	26,005	25,843	25,735	25,605	25,479	25,371	25,308	25,258	25,174	25,146	25,080	25,014
Wholesale trade.....	6,015.2	5,963.7	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,850.7	5,819.3	5,773.7	5,741.3	5,710.8	5,695.7	5,680.3	5,666.8	5,661.0	5,656.4	5,648.0
Durable goods.....	3,121.5	3,060.7	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,978.6	2,959.6	2,926.2	2,899.4	2,875.5	2,861.8	2,848.1	2,836.8	2,828.3	2,822.1	2,814.7
Nondurable goods.....	2,062.2	2,053.0	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.1	2,013.9	2,006.6	2,002.5	1,997.7	1,996.6	1,994.0	1,992.2	1,991.6	1,989.8	1,988.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	831.5	850.1	853.5	851.8	847.0	845.8	840.9	839.4	837.6	837.3	838.2	837.8	841.1	844.5	844.7
Retail trade.....	15,520.0	15,356.3	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,037.9	14,991.5	14,934.3	14,872.4	14,839.7	14,811.6	14,791.5	14,747.0	14,726.1	14,681.9	14,642.1
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,908.3	1,844.5	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.6	1,730.1	1,716.8	1,701.8	1,690.2	1,681.6	1,673.9	1,669.9	1,674.7	1,667.6	1,665.9
Automobile dealers.....	1,242.2	1,186.0	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,099.9	1,088.6	1,078.7	1,067.7	1,057.1	1,050.2	1,042.6	1,040.4	1,045.6	1,040.3	1,039.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	574.6	542.8	532.4	522.6	514.2	508.3	499.7	497.7	492.4	486.3	484.7	483.9	479.6	478.6	479.1
Electronics and appliance stores.....	549.4	549.6	545.1	541.5	538.6	535.5	533.7	518.6	518.0	517.0	515.7	513.1	513.0	511.1	505.9

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,309.3	1,253.1	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,227.8	1,214.9	1,207.1	1,193.5	1,189.3	1,186.3	1,181.1	1,175.3	1,169.7	1,166.3	1,160.5
Food and beverage stores.....	2,843.6	2,858.4	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,835.1	2,835.3	2,826.0	2,827.6	2,828.9	2,828.0	2,828.8	2,823.5	2,821.4	2,814.0	2,812.3
Health and personal care stores.....	993.1	1,002.4	995.9	989.4	991.2	985.7	986.9	985.0	984.2	984.7	984.3	984.1	982.2	976.8	978.9
Gasoline stations.....	861.5	843.4	836.1	836.9	834.4	833.0	832.1	830.4	831.1	829.0	829.9	830.3	834.4	830.8	831.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,500.0	1,484.2	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,445.0	1,443.8	1,433.4	1,432.7	1,426.8	1,420.1	1,414.4	1,410.9	1,413.2	1,415.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	656.3	646.7	641.2	633.1	624.3	620.8	613.6	610.0	608.8	607.0	605.1	605.4	601.8	602.7	586.9
General merchandise stores ¹	3,020.6	3,047.1	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,029.2	3,040.7	3,040.7	3,045.5	3,041.2	3,041.8	3,045.1	3,032.8	3,025.7	3,016.2	3,002.9
Department stores.....	1,591.5	1,557.0	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,521.2	1,529.1	1,532.6	1,530.9	1,524.0	1,526.0	1,528.6	1,523.3	1,524.2	1,521.0	1,509.9
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	865.4	847.8	845.0	838.3	825.0	819.5	815.1	810.4	805.3	805.8	804.8	797.6	797.5	790.8	790.4
Nonstore retailers.....	437.9	436.3	433.6	427.7	424.0	422.7	418.8	418.5	417.6	417.3	418.0	416.7	415.2	413.8	411.6
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,540.9	4,505.0	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,389.9	4,354.4	4,327.0	4,295.5	4,251.7	4,233.5	4,218.4	4,193.9	4,192.3	4,174.6	4,156.2
Air transportation.....	491.8	492.6	482.1	481.6	477.8	476.8	474.8	474.0	466.8	466.7	463.9	462.9	463.5	462.2	460.9
Rail transportation.....	233.7	229.5	229.5	229.0	226.8	227.1	224.1	220.7	217.9	214.6	212.2	212.2	213.0	211.3	209.9
Water transportation.....	65.5	65.2	63.9	62.6	60.3	59.7	60.9	59.6	58.1	57.2	56.5	55.7	56.3	56.6	56.0
Truck transportation.....	1,439.2	1,391.1	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,340.8	1,323.3	1,313.9	1,300.3	1,283.2	1,277.4	1,269.5	1,264.6	1,261.2	1,257.3	1,249.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	412.1	418.1	413.8	411.7	410.1	408.1	406.4	406.2	401.8	405.4	413.0	407.0	405.4	400.5	400.2
Pipeline transportation.....	39.9	42.0	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.0	42.5	42.3	41.8	42.4	43.2	43.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.6	28.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.2	28.5	27.7	28.7	28.1	28.7	27.8
Support activities for transportation.....	584.2	589.9	588.0	582.2	579.5	569.3	561.0	554.6	550.3	545.6	537.8	532.5	533.0	532.2	529.7
Couriers and messengers.....	580.7	575.9	570.5	565.7	564.6	563.2	563.7	558.5	556.0	550.5	551.5	547.8	549.0	545.8	546.8
Warehousing and storage.....	665.2	672.8	668.4	663.2	659.5	656.9	652.1	651.6	647.4	645.1	644.0	640.7	640.4	636.8	631.8
Utilities.....	553.4	559.5	562.8	564.0	564.6	569.3	570.0	570.1	568.5	567.5	567.8	566.1	566.5	567.4	567.8
Information.....	3,032	2,997	2,982	2,965	2,940	2,924	2,918	2,905	2,884	2,858	2,845	2,834	2,829	2,832	2,831
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	901.2	882.6	872.6	863.6	857.8	846.3	836.3	827.8	820.1	808.6	801.8	795.6	788.5	787.1	780.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	380.6	381.6	388.7	385.0	377.2	376.7	389.8	393.7	389.5	381.3	379.3	380.3	384.3	386.6	391.0
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	325.2	315.9	312.9	313.1	308.1	306.5	302.5	299.0	296.3	294.2	291.9	290.2	288.7	289.2	289.3
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,030.6	1,021.4	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	1,001.6	999.5	996.7	989.3	986.4	981.6	978.2	976.7	976.8	977.1
Telecommunications.....	1,030.6	1,021.4	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	1,001.6	999.5	996.7	989.3	986.4	981.6	978.2	976.7	976.8	977.1
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	267.8	261.6	258.9	257.5	256.4	257.0	254.6	253.9	255.5	253.8	254.4	254.8	256.9	256.1	255.2
Other information services.....	126.3	133.6	134.1	135.1	136.5	135.7	134.8	134.1	133.7	133.2	135.5	135.3	134.3	135.8	138.0
Financial activities.....	8,301	8,146	8,088	8,043	8,010	7,954	7,898	7,857	7,811	7,784	7,751	7,737	7,714	7,705	7,697
Finance and insurance.....	6,132.0	6,015.2	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,924.0	5,890.4	5,853.9	5,829.5	5,799.6	5,781.6	5,760.5	5,748.0	5,729.8	5,722.8	5,716.6
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.6	22.2	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.8
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,866.3	2,735.8	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,680.8	2,665.3	2,648.8	2,635.4	2,619.8	2,613.5	2,604.0	2,602.1	2,594.4	2,589.0	2,585.0
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,823.5	1,819.5	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,804.9	1,798.1	1,790.9	1,783.4	1,778.0	1,774.4	1,772.7	1,770.0	1,767.4	1,765.1	1,763.5
Commercial banking.....	1,351.4	1,359.9	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,351.8	1,346.6	1,340.5	1,334.2	1,329.4	1,327.9	1,324.2	1,323.5	1,320.8	1,319.3	1,318.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	848.6	858.1	847.8	842.1	839.9	826.5	814.9	805.8	797.0	791.7	786.4	782.3	780.5	779.4	779.9
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,306.8	2,308.8	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,292.0	2,287.4	2,281.1	2,279.4	2,274.3	2,268.3	2,261.9	2,256.5	2,247.6	2,247.3	2,243.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.7	90.3	91.4	91.4	90.0	90.2	88.2	88.1	88.0	87.8	87.9	86.9	87.0	86.7	87.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,169.1	2,130.2	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,085.8	2,063.2	2,043.8	2,027.0	2,011.7	2,002.7	1,990.6	1,988.6	1,984.3	1,982.5	1,980.3
Real estate.....	1,500.4	1,481.1	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,458.2	1,444.9	1,432.4	1,421.9	1,411.9	1,405.1	1,396.3	1,396.4	1,394.9	1,398.5	1,398.7
Rental and leasing services.....	640.3	620.9	609.7	603.8	599.3	589.9	583.2	576.6	571.5	569.2	566.5	564.6	562.1	556.6	554.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.4	28.2	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.4	27.5
Professional and business services.....	17,942	17,778	17,612	17,488	17,356	17,205	17,029	16,910	16,783	16,756	16,655	16,624	16,618	16,621	16,639
Professional and technical services ¹	7,659.5	7,829.7	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,797.2	7,765.5	7,729.2	7,697.9	7,670.7	7,652.4	7,615.6	7,598.9	7,587.8	7,589.0	7,578.0
Legal services.....	1,175.4	1,163.7	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,156.8	1,154.1	1,148.7	1,144.9	1,139.4	1,136.9	1,131.7	1,128.2	1,127.2	1,125.2	1,119.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	935.9	950.1	946.4	941.0	933.7	927.5	924.4	929.5	929.3	938.0	936.8	934.8	938.0	933.9	937.7
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,432.2	1,444.8	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,419.4	1,411.1	1,394.2	1,377.9	1,364.1	1,350.3	1,335.9	1,324.5	1,320.9	1,321.0	1,313.3

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,372.1	1,450.3	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,466.8	1,462.4	1,463.7	1,459.2	1,460.4	1,457.0	1,456.0	1,462.6	1,461.3	1,464.7	1,469.2
Management and technical consulting services.....	952.7	1,008.9	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,020.5	1,025.7	1,021.6	1,016.0	1,016.7	1,017.9	1,015.7	1,014.9	1,015.3	1,015.7	1,023.0
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.4	1,894.6	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,871.7	1,862.1	1,852.6	1,840.2	1,829.9	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,816.4	1,809.8	1,803.3
Administrative and waste services.....	8,416.3	8,053.7	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,686.3	7,567.5	7,437.8	7,359.4	7,272.3	7,274.0	7,215.2	7,205.8	7,214.1	7,222.1	7,257.3
Administrative and support services ¹	8,061.3	7,693.5	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,324.4	7,203.1	7,076.5	6,999.2	6,911.7	6,912.7	6,854.3	6,843.7	6,851.6	6,857.6	6,893.0
Employment services ¹	3,545.9	3,144.4	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,829.5	2,720.5	2,638.7	2,567.0	2,506.4	2,501.9	2,470.3	2,459.5	2,465.6	2,475.7	2,511.7
Temporary help services.....	2,597.4	2,342.6	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,055.6	1,965.7	1,892.7	1,835.4	1,781.5	1,780.6	1,750.9	1,745.2	1,748.4	1,755.6	1,789.3
Business support services.....	817.4	823.2	820.8	823.7	816.0	817.6	805.0	799.1	792.9	790.5	783.8	783.9	784.5	786.0	786.0
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,849.5	1,847.0	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,818.1	1,812.5	1,796.8	1,791.5	1,778.7	1,786.1	1,771.2	1,769.8	1,765.3	1,761.4	1,760.6
Waste management and remediation services.....	355.0	360.2	362.8	364.1	361.9	364.4	361.3	360.2	360.6	361.3	360.9	362.1	362.5	364.5	364.3
Educational and health services	18,322	18,855	18,981	19,044	19,080	19,119	19,138	19,158	19,175	19,215	19,248	19,262	19,312	19,329	19,374
Educational services.....	2,941.4	3,036.6	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,063.1	3,088.4	3,083.1	3,077.9	3,077.4	3,077.6	3,082.0	3,072.2	3,077.7	3,061.1	3,071.8
Health care and social assistance.....	15,380.2	15,818.5	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,017.0	16,030.3	16,054.7	16,080.1	16,097.8	16,137.7	16,166.1	16,190.2	16,233.8	16,267.5	16,301.9
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,473.5	5,660.7	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,742.6	5,753.3	5,770.1	5,779.8	5,794.1	5,812.9	5,830.6	5,842.0	5,855.8	5,874.8	5,887.3
Offices of physicians.....	2,201.6	2,265.7	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.5	2,300.4	2,304.4	2,308.0	2,310.5	2,314.6	2,321.9	2,329.8	2,335.3	2,341.1	2,345.9
Outpatient care centers.....	512.0	532.5	536.6	536.9	536.7	538.0	538.5	537.7	538.7	539.3	543.5	542.0	543.8	545.1	549.2
Home health care services.....	913.8	958.0	968.6	975.6	980.7	981.4	991.0	996.7	1,004.5	1,013.3	1,016.7	1,018.2	1,022.6	1,029.3	1,034.4
Hospitals.....	4,515.0	4,641.1	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,703.7	4,707.5	4,711.3	4,715.1	4,716.7	4,719.1	4,718.9	4,722.4	4,723.9	4,731.2	4,741.2
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,958.3	3,008.1	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,029.6	3,029.4	3,033.6	3,041.0	3,042.8	3,049.1	3,056.3	3,064.7	3,073.6	3,075.0	3,081.0
Nursing care facilities.....	1,602.6	1,613.7	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,617.3	1,616.6	1,617.9	1,621.8	1,624.5	1,626.8	1,628.9	1,631.4	1,634.9	1,635.4	1,636.9
Social assistance ¹	2,434.3	2,508.7	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,541.1	2,540.1	2,539.7	2,544.2	2,544.2	2,556.6	2,560.3	2,561.1	2,580.5	2,586.5	2,592.4
Child day care services.....	850.4	859.2	862.3	863.2	864.3	862.7	860.4	858.2	853.9	860.3	854.3	845.9	856.3	856.5	853.4
Leisure and hospitality	13,427	13,459	13,395	13,344	13,304	13,268	13,236	13,202	13,168	13,195	13,176	13,177	13,163	13,161	13,124
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,969.2	1,969.3	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.1	1,943.8	1,936.2	1,928.7	1,900.6	1,901.8	1,885.5	1,897.8	1,893.2	1,910.9	1,889.0
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	405.0	406.3	402.5	398.8	401.4	405.7	398.6	400.5	392.9	396.8	393.8	400.0	395.2	397.4	393.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	130.3	131.8	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.3	130.9	130.6	130.5	130.9	130.8	130.5	131.0	131.6	131.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,433.9	1,431.2	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,414.9	1,407.8	1,406.7	1,397.6	1,377.2	1,374.1	1,360.9	1,367.3	1,367.0	1,381.9	1,364.4
Accommodations and food services.....	11,457.4	11,489.3	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,356.5	11,323.7	11,299.7	11,273.2	11,267.0	11,293.6	11,290.0	11,278.8	11,269.5	11,249.7	11,234.7
Accommodations.....	1,866.9	1,857.3	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,794.3	1,768.4	1,754.7	1,732.7	1,723.6	1,728.7	1,721.0	1,715.5	1,714.4	1,703.2	1,694.6
Food services and drinking places.....	9,590.4	9,632.0	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,562.2	9,555.3	9,545.0	9,540.5	9,543.4	9,564.9	9,569.0	9,563.3	9,555.1	9,546.5	9,540.1
Other services	5,494	5,528	5,535	5,509	5,477	5,461	5,449	5,426	5,420	5,416	5,420	5,415	5,405	5,394	5,382
Repair and maintenance.....	1,253.4	1,228.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,189.9	1,184.7	1,177.3	1,166.3	1,163.7	1,158.4	1,157.8	1,155.1	1,154.3	1,149.1	1,147.4
Personal and laundry services.....	1,309.7	1,326.6	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,320.9	1,313.6	1,312.5	1,302.4	1,297.3	1,293.3	1,298.4	1,296.1	1,293.4	1,290.9	1,287.4
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,931.1	2,973.3	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.7	2,963.1	2,958.7	2,956.8	2,958.6	2,964.3	2,963.9	2,963.4	2,956.8	2,954.4	2,947.1
Government	22,218	22,500	22,539	22,543	22,532	22,540	22,547	22,543	22,616	22,605	22,533	22,475	22,487	22,447	22,447
Federal.....	2,734	2,764	2,775	2,783	2,778	2,793	2,796	2,808	2,876	2,860	2,817	2,826	2,825	2,827	2,843
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,964.7	2,016.8	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,057.3	2,065.8	2,071.0	2,086.0	2,154.6	2,150.2	2,111.1	2,120.9	2,129.3	2,136.3	2,154.5
U.S. Postal Service.....	769.1	747.5	731.9	730.1	720.9	726.9	724.9	721.7	721.0	709.5	705.9	705.4	695.8	690.5	688.2
State.....	5,122	5,178	5,194	5,197	5,196	5,192	5,192	5,186	5,189	5,189	5,174	5,149	5,172	5,168	5,168
Education.....	2,317.5	2,359.0	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,381.3	2,380.2	2,382.3	2,379.9	2,385.5	2,386.2	2,377.9	2,357.2	2,377.3	2,370.1	2,375.3
Other State government.....	2,804.3	2,818.9	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.8	2,811.6	2,809.4	2,805.9	2,803.5	2,802.5	2,796.3	2,791.4	2,794.3	2,798.0	2,792.6
Local.....	14,362	14,557	14,570	14,563	14,558	14,555	14,559	14,549	14,551	14,556	14,542	14,500	14,490	14,452	14,436
Education.....	7,966.8	8,075.6	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,060.5	8,070.7	8,076.7	8,078.7	8,081.4	8,078.0	8,070.2	8,015.6	8,007.8	7,993.6	7,998.8
Other local government.....	6,375.5	6,481.8	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,497.7	6,484.7	6,482.5	6,469.8	6,469.2	6,478.3	6,471.3	6,484.6	6,481.7	6,458.7	6,437.5

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.0
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.6	40.2	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.1
Natural resources and mining	45.9	45.1	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.2	43.9	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.0
Construction	39.0	38.5	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.7	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.9	37.4	36.9
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2
Durable goods.....	41.5	41.1	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.1
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Wood products.....	39.4	38.6	38.1	37.6	36.8	36.9	37.1	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.1	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8
Primary metals.....	42.9	42.2	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.7	40.4	40.3
Fabricated metal products.....	41.6	41.3	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5
Machinery.....	42.6	42.3	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.6	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.6	41.0	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.9	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.2	40.9	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.6	39.3	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.4
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	42.0	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.0	40.4	41.9	41.6	42.0	42.2
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.1	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.4	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.5	37.9	37.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.6
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.9
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.6	40.1	39.8	39.9
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.7	38.8	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.0	37.0	36.2	35.8	36.5	35.3	35.0	35.4	35.8	36.5
Textile mills.....	40.3	38.7	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.3	36.9	36.8	37.8	37.6	37.9	37.9	38.8
Textile product mills.....	39.7	38.6	37.9	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.5	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.1	38.3	38.0
Apparel.....	37.2	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.6	36.1	36.1	36.1	35.6	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.2
Leather and allied products.....	38.2	37.5	36.9	34.4	34.7	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.4	32.0	32.0	33.3	33.7	33.6	34.4
Paper and paper products.....	43.1	42.9	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2
Printing and related support activities.....	39.1	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.6	38.1	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.1	44.6	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.1	43.8	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.4	43.2	44.1	43.2	42.7
Chemicals.....	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.3	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.6
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.0	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.3	36.1	36.5	36.5
Utilities.....	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.6	43.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7
Information	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.7	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.4
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.0
Professional and business services	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.5
Other services	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$18.28	\$18.34	\$18.40	\$18.43	\$18.46	\$18.50	\$18.50	\$18.53	\$18.54	\$18.59	\$18.66	\$18.67	\$18.72
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.33	8.30	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	8.61	8.64	8.65	8.65	8.57	8.59	8.58	8.57	8.56
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18.67	19.33	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78	19.85	19.82	19.84	19.85	19.92	19.92	19.90	20.00
Natural resources and mining.....	20.97	22.50	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.14	23.33	23.38	23.26	23.28	23.23	23.21	23.21	23.34
Construction.....	20.95	21.87	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.43	22.42	22.59	22.55	22.59	22.58	22.60	22.63	22.48	22.82
Manufacturing.....	17.26	17.74	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.07	18.10	18.11	18.11	18.13	18.27	18.27	18.35	18.35
Excluding overtime.....	16.43	16.97	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.36	17.47	17.52	17.51	17.49	17.51	17.63	17.61	17.69	17.64
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.18	19.23	19.22	19.44	19.41	19.48	19.53
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43	16.49	16.46	16.49	16.45	16.54	16.54	16.60	16.69	16.62
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.11	17.77	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17	18.20	18.21	18.24	18.25	18.30	18.39	18.41	18.45
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.78	16.16	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.42	16.38	16.41	16.54	16.53	16.56
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.14	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.41	20.52	20.59	20.70	20.87	20.79	20.86	20.99	21.03	21.09
Retail trade.....	12.75	12.87	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.98	13.10	13.09	13.07
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.72	18.41	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.72	18.67	18.68	18.62	18.63	18.54	18.58	18.67	18.64	18.74
Utilities.....	27.88	28.84	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.22	29.67	29.31	29.29	29.45	29.44	29.48	29.79	29.70	29.77
Information.....	23.96	24.77	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.98	25.09	25.31	25.28	25.41	25.45	25.42	25.61	25.45	25.64
Financial activities.....	19.64	20.27	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.53	20.55	20.62	20.64	20.75	20.78	20.75	20.85	20.89	20.97
Professional and business services.....	20.15	21.19	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.04	22.17	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.32	22.42	22.48	22.55	22.53
Education and health services.....	18.11	18.88	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.18	19.24	19.24	19.33	19.34	19.39	19.45	19.49	19.54	19.60
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.41	10.84	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.97	10.97	10.98	10.97	10.99	11.05	11.07	11.12	11.12	11.13
Other services.....	15.42	16.08	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.30	16.25	16.23	16.22	16.24	16.24	16.29	16.37	16.40	16.46

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$18.27	\$18.40	\$18.40	\$18.49	\$18.57	\$18.57	\$18.52	\$18.47	\$18.42	\$18.49	\$18.60	\$18.68	\$18.72
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	18.28	18.34	18.40	18.43	18.46	18.50	18.50	18.53	18.54	18.59	18.66	18.67	18.72
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.33	19.61	19.65	19.75	19.64	19.64	19.74	19.78	19.83	19.83	19.97	20.00	20.01	20.06
Natural resources and mining	20.97	22.50	22.98	23.31	23.53	23.41	23.19	23.40	23.40	23.10	22.94	23.08	23.07	23.17	23.19
Construction	20.95	21.87	22.28	22.32	22.52	22.32	22.25	22.45	22.44	22.54	22.47	22.68	22.73	22.67	22.98
Manufacturing	17.26	17.74	17.86	17.94	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.09	18.13	18.09	18.12	18.18	18.23	18.40	18.30
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.81	18.92	19.06	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.20	19.20	19.22	19.33	19.39	19.54	19.49
Wood products.....	13.68	14.20	14.44	14.58	14.66	14.69	14.77	14.67	14.72	14.91	14.84	15.03	15.11	15.11	15.20
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.93	16.90	16.92	16.85	16.73	16.82	17.03	17.19	17.37	17.25	17.39	17.44	17.45	17.48	17.38
Primary metals.....	19.66	20.18	20.01	19.98	20.05	19.80	19.75	19.69	19.98	19.80	19.90	20.18	20.24	20.51	20.55
Fabricated metal products.....	16.53	16.99	17.18	17.21	17.36	17.24	17.30	17.29	17.41	17.38	17.43	17.47	17.50	17.60	17.54
Machinery.....	17.72	17.97	18.11	18.18	18.15	18.16	18.17	18.26	18.20	18.36	18.25	18.37	18.37	18.63	18.61
Computer and electronic products.....	19.94	21.03	21.42	21.37	21.44	21.46	21.42	21.71	21.73	21.70	21.67	21.85	22.07	22.00	22.02
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.93	15.78	15.83	15.74	15.88	15.81	15.93	15.95	15.99	16.15	16.23	16.39	16.58	16.62	16.43
Transportation equipment.....	23.04	23.83	24.10	24.37	24.58	24.66	24.69	24.80	24.76	24.85	24.95	25.01	24.83	25.07	24.88
Furniture and related products.....	14.32	14.54	14.55	14.77	14.92	14.95	14.85	15.02	15.00	15.02	15.11	15.22	15.13	15.25	15.18
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.66	15.19	15.33	15.42	15.60	15.66	15.97	16.02	16.07	16.18	16.08	16.18	16.18	16.12	16.08
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	16.32	16.35	16.43	16.51	16.48	16.43	16.51	16.43	16.50	16.51	16.53	16.72	16.57
Food manufacturing.....	13.55	14.00	14.10	14.17	14.26	14.34	14.30	14.24	14.27	14.26	14.34	14.34	14.43	14.65	14.47
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.54	19.35	19.41	19.98	19.95	20.07	20.25	20.40	20.25	20.38	20.20	20.15	20.27	20.27	20.41
Textile mills.....	13.00	13.57	13.71	13.69	13.80	13.90	13.76	13.88	13.79	13.63	13.62	13.49	13.77	13.76	13.63
Textile product mills.....	11.78	11.73	11.62	11.59	11.72	11.59	11.53	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.56	11.18	11.34	11.29	11.45
Apparel.....	11.05	11.40	11.38	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.40	11.26	11.44	11.28	11.38	11.38	11.30	11.49	11.22
Leather and allied products.....	12.04	12.96	13.14	13.61	13.47	14.10	14.19	14.21	14.34	13.85	14.06	13.69	13.59	13.44	13.82
Paper and paper products.....	18.44	18.88	19.11	18.89	19.11	19.27	18.99	18.90	19.29	19.09	19.29	19.45	19.09	19.48	19.32
Printing and related support activities.....	16.15	16.75	16.99	16.86	17.01	16.79	16.79	16.69	16.76	16.61	16.56	16.54	16.76	16.88	16.70
Petroleum and coal products.....	25.21	27.46	28.69	28.28	28.17	29.13	29.57	29.80	29.26	29.18	29.42	29.69	29.60	29.92	30.59
Chemicals.....	19.55	19.49	19.67	19.77	19.72	19.89	19.96	19.93	20.02	20.16	20.18	20.35	20.37	20.57	20.45
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.39	15.85	16.03	16.13	16.24	16.24	16.22	16.20	16.19	16.09	16.06	15.83	15.90	16.05	15.76
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.11	17.77	17.94	18.10	18.09	18.23	18.33	18.31	18.24	18.18	18.11	18.16	18.29	18.39	18.43
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.78	16.16	16.24	16.26	16.14	16.37	16.47	16.45	16.42	16.40	16.35	16.39	16.55	16.59	16.56
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.14	20.21	20.41	20.36	20.44	20.65	20.64	20.69	20.78	20.66	20.83	21.02	21.01	21.05
Retail trade.....	12.75	12.87	12.89	12.85	12.74	12.96	12.99	13.02	13.01	12.99	12.96	12.99	13.12	13.21	13.07
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.72	18.41	18.55	18.69	18.62	18.68	18.73	18.64	18.58	18.54	18.54	18.64	18.73	18.64	18.72
Utilities.....	27.88	28.84	29.00	28.96	29.28	29.27	29.70	29.42	29.50	29.50	29.27	29.33	29.51	29.78	29.87
Information	23.96	24.77	25.06	25.03	24.86	25.03	25.12	25.40	25.24	25.41	25.26	25.30	25.68	25.54	25.73
Financial activities	19.64	20.27	20.41	20.54	20.50	20.48	20.68	20.67	20.65	20.72	20.66	20.65	20.87	20.89	20.96
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	21.45	21.97	22.01	22.16	22.52	22.52	22.28	22.15	22.11	22.25	22.41	22.40	22.34
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	19.04	19.10	19.23	19.26	19.26	19.23	19.33	19.29	19.32	19.47	19.43	19.59	19.57
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.84	10.93	10.93	11.05	11.03	11.06	11.00	10.99	10.99	10.97	10.96	11.02	11.10	11.14
Other services	15.42	16.08	16.17	16.24	16.27	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.27	16.29	16.16	16.17	16.31	16.43	16.43

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$590.04	\$607.99	\$613.87	\$620.08	\$610.88	\$608.32	\$616.52	\$614.67	\$607.46	\$609.51	\$609.70	\$613.87	\$624.96	\$614.57	\$619.63
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	612.38	612.56	612.72	613.72	614.72	612.35	612.35	613.34	611.82	615.33	617.65	616.11	617.76
GOODS-PRODUCING	757.34	776.60	788.32	782.07	778.15	762.03	758.10	763.94	759.55	773.37	779.32	788.82	798.00	778.39	790.36
Natural resources and mining	962.64	1,013.78	1,038.70	1,072.26	1,040.03	1,020.68	1,008.77	1,003.86	994.50	990.99	1,000.18	987.82	1,015.08	998.63	1,008.77
CONSTRUCTION	816.66	842.36	866.69	845.93	840.00	828.07	823.25	837.39	830.28	856.52	858.35	879.98	884.20	829.72	857.15
Manufacturing	711.56	724.23	726.90	726.57	727.82	712.19	708.34	709.13	705.26	710.94	719.36	719.93	732.85	736.00	739.32
Durable goods.....	754.77	767.56	767.45	766.26	771.93	750.11	748.33	751.46	746.88	752.64	763.03	765.47	779.48	781.60	789.35
Wood products.....	539.34	547.81	551.61	549.67	538.02	524.43	531.72	531.05	534.34	553.16	571.34	577.15	583.25	575.69	579.12
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	716.78	711.30	719.10	692.54	677.57	654.30	657.36	673.85	694.80	700.35	721.69	742.94	745.12	735.91	724.75
Primary metals.....	843.26	850.84	832.42	817.18	818.04	797.94	786.05	793.51	783.22	788.04	796.00	801.15	831.86	832.71	832.28
Fabricated metal products.....	687.20	701.47	707.82	707.33	706.55	680.98	678.16	670.85	668.54	677.82	685.00	683.08	694.75	691.68	701.60
Machinery.....	754.19	759.92	760.62	758.11	755.04	740.93	735.89	730.40	720.72	727.06	724.53	723.78	727.45	732.16	753.71
Computer and electronic products.....	808.80	861.43	876.08	891.13	883.33	866.98	863.23	864.06	860.51	863.66	873.30	869.63	889.42	884.40	900.62
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	656.46	645.60	645.86	642.19	646.32	621.33	613.31	615.67	615.62	633.08	631.35	631.02	646.62	653.17	655.56
Transportation equipment.....	986.79	999.94	1,002.56	994.30	1,022.53	993.80	990.07	992.00	985.45	991.52	1,015.47	1,017.91	1,042.86	1,057.95	1,064.86
Furniture and related products.....	560.84	554.20	542.72	546.49	563.98	559.13	547.97	563.25	552.00	566.25	578.71	579.88	576.45	571.88	572.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	569.99	591.73	593.27	593.67	600.60	599.78	603.67	613.57	610.66	614.84	612.65	618.08	634.26	619.01	622.30
Nondurable goods.....	639.99	652.20	659.33	658.91	657.20	650.49	644.37	644.06	642.24	647.34	656.70	655.45	661.20	668.80	666.11
Food manufacturing.....	551.32	566.91	575.28	572.47	573.25	569.30	561.99	563.90	555.10	570.40	573.60	569.30	581.53	587.47	584.59
Beverages and tobacco products.....	755.22	750.18	729.82	767.23	726.18	728.54	741.15	730.32	706.73	754.06	719.12	705.25	725.67	729.72	742.92
Textile mills.....	524.40	524.93	525.09	520.22	514.74	510.13	493.98	502.46	496.44	497.50	520.28	507.22	524.64	521.50	535.66
Textile product mills.....	467.77	453.12	438.07	441.58	441.84	423.04	426.61	419.58	417.31	432.05	448.53	429.31	435.46	434.67	431.67
Apparel.....	411.39	415.17	411.96	414.28	410.82	407.98	403.56	407.61	409.55	408.34	407.40	414.23	403.41	404.45	408.41
Leather and allied products.....	459.50	486.49	484.87	462.74	476.84	470.94	465.43	470.35	457.45	445.97	451.33	451.77	462.06	438.14	490.61
Paper and paper products.....	795.58	809.21	812.18	802.83	814.09	797.78	780.49	769.23	792.82	780.78	806.32	816.90	799.87	833.74	819.17
Printing and related support activities.....	632.02	642.50	659.21	652.48	654.89	627.95	622.91	627.54	625.15	617.89	625.97	628.52	646.94	649.88	647.96
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,112.73	1,224.26	1,322.61	1,275.43	1,256.38	1,307.94	1,286.30	1,290.34	1,258.18	1,254.74	1,285.65	1,309.33	1,308.32	1,298.53	1,330.67
Chemicals.....	819.54	808.80	814.34	822.43	814.44	811.51	820.36	815.14	816.82	820.51	835.45	844.53	843.32	855.71	844.59
Plastics and rubber products.....	635.63	649.04	652.42	658.10	657.72	647.98	639.07	636.66	633.03	635.56	644.01	633.20	642.36	653.24	643.01
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	554.89	574.31	577.67	588.25	578.88	579.71	592.06	587.75	580.03	579.94	577.71	582.94	594.43	586.64	587.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	526.07	535.79	535.92	536.58	531.01	530.39	538.57	537.92	535.29	537.92	536.28	542.51	551.12	547.47	544.82
Wholesale trade.....	748.94	769.91	772.02	787.83	767.57	770.59	784.70	782.26	775.88	779.25	776.82	776.96	796.66	779.47	787.27
Retail trade.....	385.11	386.39	384.12	381.65	380.93	378.43	384.50	384.09	385.10	388.40	387.50	393.60	397.54	397.62	389.49
Transportation and warehousing.....	654.95	670.33	671.51	680.32	679.63	663.14	663.04	665.45	655.87	661.88	663.73	678.50	689.26	680.36	685.15
Utilities.....	1,182.65	1,231.19	1,238.30	1,236.59	1,256.11	1,243.98	1,286.01	1,241.52	1,250.80	1,241.95	1,226.41	1,223.06	1,236.47	1,241.83	1,248.57
Information	874.65	908.44	924.71	936.12	917.33	921.10	931.95	934.72	911.16	914.76	911.89	920.92	947.59	929.66	936.57
Financial activities	705.13	726.37	728.64	753.82	731.85	735.23	761.02	754.46	739.27	739.70	737.56	737.21	765.93	743.68	748.27
Professional and business services	700.82	738.25	750.75	775.54	761.55	762.30	785.95	785.95	766.43	766.39	767.22	767.63	791.07	768.32	775.20
Education and health services	590.09	614.30	616.90	624.57	621.13	622.10	624.02	623.05	620.49	619.21	620.17	628.88	631.48	630.80	630.15
Leisure and hospitality	265.52	273.27	273.25	273.25	270.73	264.72	275.39	272.80	270.35	271.45	274.25	277.29	282.11	270.84	271.82
Other services	477.06	494.99	496.42	501.82	496.24	498.37	501.64	498.07	494.61	495.22	489.65	493.19	503.98	499.47	501.12

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2005.....	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006.....	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007.....	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008.....	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009.....	22.1	20.8	19.6	21.8	29.3	25.8	30.3	36.7	39.3	32.5		
Over 3-month span:												
2005.....	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006.....	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007.....	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008.....	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009.....	18.6	14.2	15.1	15.3	20.3	22.0	22.0	24.5	31.9	33.4		
Over 6-month span:												
2005.....	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006.....	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007.....	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008.....	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009.....	21.6	17.2	15.1	15.3	15.9	16.6	15.9	20.7	24.0	23.2		
Over 12-month span:												
2005.....	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006.....	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007.....	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008.....	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009.....	24.0	22.0	19.9	18.1	17.5	17.2	16.2	15.3	16.4	14.8		
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2005.....	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006.....	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007.....	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008.....	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009.....	6.0	9.6	10.8	16.3	11.4	12.0	24.1	25.9	27.1	18.7		
Over 3-month span:												
2005.....	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006.....	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007.....	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008.....	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009.....	6.0	3.6	3.6	7.8	8.4	12.0	8.4	13.9	19.9	20.5		
Over 6-month span:												
2005.....	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006.....	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007.....	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008.....	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009.....	9.0	4.8	4.8	6.0	4.8	4.8	7.2	7.8	7.8	8.4		
Over 12-month span:												
2005.....	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006.....	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007.....	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008.....	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009.....	8.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.6	4.8	4.8	3.6		

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	
Total ²	2,513	2,523	2,513	2,408	2,423	2,586	2,506	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,042	2,191	2,163	2,090	2,128	2,298	2,186	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	
Construction.....	29	39	56	47	65	70	57	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	
Manufacturing.....	95	105	113	110	122	132	135	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	332	466	469	393	422	407	398	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Professional and business services.....	461	451	445	431	438	501	464	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	
Education and health services.....	515	530	531	553	520	546	532	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	322	265	276	256	238	311	275	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	
Government.....	461	310	322	314	300	296	327	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	520	554	609	508	513	539	496	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	
South.....	942	888	882	870	911	930	898	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Midwest.....	512	512	496	509	476	556	515	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	
West.....	570	544	561	517	533	575	599	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	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							2009							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	
Total ²	4,117	3,942	3,919	4,228	4,040	4,061	3,966	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,822	3,739	3,654	3,930	3,779	3,800	3,684	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	
Construction.....	341	365	277	355	297	349	342	5.4	5.8	4.5	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.7	
Manufacturing.....	236	206	225	272	243	270	251	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	888	842	744	819	818	842	781	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	
Professional and business services.....	733	721	644	686	715	724	709	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	
Education and health services.....	475	473	530	522	538	526	512	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	691	695	695	716	695	656	646	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9	
Government.....	340	273	262	282	261	266	278	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	729	712	735	714	720	693	746	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	
South.....	1,619	1,423	1,428	1,544	1,493	1,502	1,425	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	
Midwest.....	901	867	839	885	947	911	889	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	
West.....	949	995	917	1,042	884	939	909	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009							2009						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Total ²	4,641	4,356	4,306	4,430	4,284	4,325	4,203	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Industry														
Total private ²	4,362	4,066	3,939	4,147	3,976	4,038	3,919	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Construction.....	437	411	355	444	342	421	402	6.9	6.5	5.7	7.2	5.6	7.0	6.7
Manufacturing.....	390	367	352	329	313	314	311	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	982	951	816	874	850	870	834	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
Professional and business services.....	839	771	698	738	728	740	722	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
Education and health services.....	462	419	489	500	509	502	460	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	716	684	696	713	704	697	699	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Government.....	255	288	340	298	293	279	282	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Region³														
Northeast.....	700	774	799	716	759	744	723	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,682	1,565	1,535	1,602	1,490	1,521	1,529	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Midwest.....	1,065	1,016	958	958	951	985	936	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
West.....	1,188	980	1,053	1,181	1,086	1,036	1,013	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009							2009						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Total ²	1,777	1,788	1,787	1,778	1,779	1,804	1,754	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Industry														
Total private ²	1,678	1,682	1,680	1,673	1,680	1,713	1,655	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Construction.....	74	84	70	68	67	90	72	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2
Manufacturing.....	80	86	93	82	85	94	80	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	385	398	391	415	407	445	372	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5
Professional and business services.....	272	281	257	265	269	276	282	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Education and health services.....	228	249	264	235	249	269	267	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	430	396	429	411	413	351	372	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8
Government.....	99	107	111	107	106	98	103	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	263	303	279	234	270	297	290	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
South.....	691	718	693	724	687	701	691	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Midwest.....	410	397	403	435	374	405	385	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
West.....	453	398	434	404	460	414	391	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3

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 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	-1.1
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	-3.3
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.

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	15,000	1,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000	\$1,000

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	37,282	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	34,570	35,834	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	39,305	38,902	-1.0
Logan, UT-ID	27,810	29,392	5.7
Longview, TX	36,956	38,902	5.3
Longview, WA	37,101	37,806	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	50,480	51,520	2.1
Louisville, KY-IN	40,125	40,596	1.2
Lubbock, TX	32,761	33,867	3.4
Lynchburg, VA	34,412	35,207	2.3
Macon, GA	34,243	34,823	1.7
Madera, CA	33,266	34,405	3.4
Madison, WI	41,201	42,623	3.5
Manchester-Nashua, NH	49,235	50,629	2.8
Mansfield, OH	33,109	33,946	2.5
Mayaguez, PR	21,326	22,394	5.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	27,651	28,498	3.1
Medford, OR	32,877	33,402	1.6
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	42,339	43,124	1.9
Merced, CA	32,351	33,903	4.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	43,428	44,199	1.8
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	32,570	33,507	2.9
Midland, TX	45,574	50,116	10.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	43,261	44,462	2.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	49,542	51,044	3.0
Missoula, MT	32,233	33,414	3.7
Mobile, AL	36,890	38,180	3.5
Modesto, CA	36,739	37,867	3.1
Monroe, LA	31,992	32,796	2.5
Monroe, MI	41,636	41,849	0.5
Montgomery, AL	36,223	37,552	3.7
Morgantown, WV	35,241	37,082	5.2
Morristown, TN	32,806	32,858	0.2
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	34,620	36,230	4.7
Muncie, IN	31,326	32,420	3.5
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	34,982	36,033	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,576	28,450	-0.4
Napa, CA	44,171	45,061	2.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	41,300	40,178	-2.7
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	42,728	43,964	2.9
New Haven-Milford, CT	47,039	48,239	2.6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	43,255	45,108	4.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	65,685	66,548	1.3
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,140	38,814	1.8
Norwich-New London, CT	45,463	46,727	2.8
Ocala, FL	31,623	32,579	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group
 [December 2005 = 100]

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

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

38. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	207.342	215.303	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143	212.193	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177
All items (1967 = 100).....	621.106	644.951	648.758	636.332	629.751	632.491	635.637	637.182	638.771	640.616	646.121	645.096	646.544	646.948	647.570
Food and beverages.....	203.300	214.225	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957
Food.....	202.916	214.106	218.738	218.749	218.805	219.675	219.205	218.600	218.162	217.826	217.740	217.257	217.350	217.218	217.526
Food at home.....	201.245	214.125	219.660	219.086	218.683	219.744	218.389	217.110	215.783	215.088	214.824	213.815	213.722	213.227	213.605
Cereals and bakery products.....	222.107	244.853	252.832	252.723	253.063	254.445	254.187	253.698	252.709	252.714	253.008	253.391	252.382	251.231	251.421
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	195.616	204.653	210.706	209.602	208.890	208.616	207.963	206.348	205.699	203.789	204.031	201.743	202.911	201.755	200.597
Dairy and related products ¹	194.770	210.396	212.733	213.102	210.838	209.632	204.537	199.687	197.124	196.055	194.197	193.118	192.381	193.353	195.360
Fruits and vegetables.....	262.628	278.932	285.484	283.677	281.706	282.601	278.721	274.759	274.297	274.006	272.608	270.940	267.309	267.609	269.467
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	153.432	160.045	163.727	163.015	162.750	164.882	164.213	165.656	162.889	162.803	162.571	162.069	162.953	162.911	162.885
Other foods at home.....	173.275	184.166	189.348	189.301	190.203	192.492	192.404	192.234	191.352	191.144	191.328	190.967	191.317	190.571	191.266
Sugar and sweets.....	176.772	186.577	190.515	191.756	193.312	197.429	196.676	197.137	197.301	196.403	197.009	195.126	195.430	196.998	196.747
Fats and oils.....	172.921	196.751	208.300	205.806	206.710	206.886	205.359	204.776	200.464	200.679	201.127	201.031	200.578	200.009	199.916
Other foods.....	188.244	198.103	202.993	203.058	203.902	206.343	206.621	206.367	205.734	205.587	205.654	206.064	204.728	205.814	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	115.105	119.924	122.699	123.543	123.791	124.012	122.580	122.402	122.883	122.838	122.224	121.990	121.892	122.099	122.112
Food away from home ¹	206.659	215.769	219.290	220.043	220.684	221.319	221.968	222.216	222.905	223.023	223.163	223.345	223.675	224.003	224.224
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	144.068	150.640	153.544	153.978	154.062	153.402	154.726	154.414	155.099	155.099	155.841	156.570	156.697	157.302	157.056
Alcoholic beverages.....	207.026	214.484	216.972	217.492	217.975	219.113	219.682	219.999	219.671	220.005	220.477	220.850	220.946	221.474	222.232
Housing.....	209.586	216.264	217.383	216.467	216.073	216.928	217.180	217.374	217.126	216.971	218.071	218.085	217.827	217.178	216.612
Shelter.....	240.611	246.666	247.844	247.463	247.085	248.292	248.878	249.597	249.855	249.779	250.243	250.310	250.248	249.501	249.474
Rent of primary residence.....	234.679	243.271	245.855	246.681	247.278	247.974	248.305	248.639	248.899	249.069	249.092	248.994	249.029	248.965	248.888
Lodging away from home.....	142.813	143.664	141.140	133.555	129.157	133.559	135.809	137.715	137.700	135.680	138.318	139.424	137.454	133.706	133.485
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	246.235	252.426	253.902	254.669	254.875	255.500	255.779	256.321	256.622	256.875	256.981	256.872	257.155	256.865	256.890
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	117.004	118.843	119.916	120.232	120.019	120.402	120.683	120.737	120.675	120.728	121.083	121.298	121.830	122.170	122.184
Fuels and utilities.....	200.632	220.018	221.199	216.218	215.184	215.232	213.520	210.501	207.175	206.358	212.677	212.961	212.661	211.618	207.937
Fuels.....	181.744	200.808	201.176	195.599	194.335	194.149	192.168	188.736	184.903	183.783	190.634	190.534	189.735	188.509	184.146
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	251.453	334.405	318.667	281.869	256.209	247.163	242.264	230.837	228.107	225.164	232.638	230.192	237.521	236.616	243.936
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	186.262	202.212	203.503	199.435	199.487	199.791	197.886	194.752	190.686	189.619	196.754	196.767	195.475	194.176	188.963
Household furnishings and operations.....	126.875	127.800	128.789	128.554	128.535	128.761	129.170	129.669	129.654	129.644	129.623	129.267	128.304	128.201	127.740
Apparel.....	118.998	118.907	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998
Men's and boys' apparel.....	112.368	113.032	115.067	114.239	110.767	110.797	115.202	117.748	117.195	117.146	118.749	109.744	110.835	112.933	114.818
Women's and girls' apparel.....	110.296	107.460	111.833	110.588	105.456	100.638	105.777	111.079	111.871	109.460	106.455	101.688	103.991	112.535	113.838
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.948	113.762	116.158	116.010	112.568	112.321	113.544	115.548	117.084	114.142	113.915	111.022	113.673	116.309	117.300
Footwear.....	122.374	124.157	126.442	126.788	126.093	122.363	124.301	126.707	128.057	127.519	125.515	124.401	125.292	128.670	130.333
Transportation.....	184.682	195.549	192.709	173.644	164.628	166.738	169.542	169.647	171.987	175.997	183.735	182.798	184.386	183.932	185.362
Private transportation.....	180.778	191.039	187.976	168.527	159.411	161.788	164.871	165.023	167.516	171.757	179.649	178.330	179.987	179.466	180.896
New and used motor vehicles ²	94.303	93.291	92.071	91.618	91.408	91.831	92.224	92.109	92.381	92.701	93.020	93.413	93.126	93.440	95.131
New vehicles.....	136.254	134.194	132.264	132.359	132.308	133.273	134.186	134.611	134.863	135.162	135.719	136.055	134.080	134.576	137.268
Used cars and trucks ¹	135.747	133.951	129.733	126.869	125.883	124.863	122.837	121.061	121.213	122.650	124.323	125.061	128.028	129.369	132.689
Motor fuel.....	239.070	279.652	268.537	187.189	149.132	156.604	167.395	168.404	177.272	193.609	225.021	217.860	225.089	220.690	219.015
Gasoline (all types).....	237.959	277.457	266.382	184.235	146.102	154.488	166.118	167.826	176.704	193.727	225.526	217.945	225.179	220.542	218.683
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	121.583	128.747	131.917	132.947	133.077	133.414	134.108	134.484	134.640	134.347	134.270	133.729	133.531	133.406	133.650
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	222.963	233.859	238.227	239.048	239.356	241.076	241.689	242.118	242.649	242.488	242.683	243.031	243.494	244.493	245.393
Public transportation.....	230.002	250.549	252.323	243.385	237.638	234.394	231.529	230.735	229.827	228.878	232.540	238.932	238.997	239.855	241.060
Medical care.....	351.054	364.065	365.746	366.613	367.133	369.830	372.405	373.189	374.170	375.026	375.093	375.739	376.537	377.727	378.552
Medical care commodities.....	289.999	296.045	295.791	297.317	298.361	299.998	302.184	302.908	303.979	304.697	304.683	304.229	305.797	307.671	308.379
Medical care services.....	369.302	384.943	387.440	387.992	388.267	391.365	394.047	394.837	395.753	396.648	396.754	397.868	398.303	399.160	400.015
Professional services.....	300.792	310.968	312.914	313.328	313.886	315.603	316.992	317.460	317.661	319.333	319.652	320.076	320.252	320.756	321.381
Hospital and related services.....	498.922	533.953	540.853	543.183	543.585	551.305	558.373	560.995	564.785	564.112	564.406	568.315	570.150	572.991	575.540
Recreation ²	111.443	113.254	114.169	114.078	113.674	113.822	114.461	114.625	114.261	114.264	114.643	114.619	114.755	114.629	114.157
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.949	102.632	102.193	101.831	101.629	101.347	101.704	102.000	102.300	101.947	101.871	101.614	101.474	100.801	100.178
Education and communication ²	119.577	123.631	125.686	125.758	125.921	126.151	126.190	126.187	126.273	126.467	126.519	126.914	128.128	129.035	129.128
Education ²	171.388	181.277	186.669	186.733	186.916	187.175	187.256	187.298	187.416	187.853	188.179	189.184	193.161	195.595	195.849
Educational books and supplies.....	420.418	450.187	463.825	462.694	464.544	468.432	469.996	472.185	472.507	472.588	476.974	481.768	490.102	493.636	494.435
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	494.079	522.098	537.606	537.906	538.309	538.765	538.878	538.813	539.149	540.498	541.119	543.810	555.402	562.635	563.352
Communication ^{1,2}	83.367	84.185	84.535	84.601											

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	324.984	338.921	343.131	340.174	339.698	340.608	341.188	341.570	342.641	343.051	344.232	344.367	345.137	345.515	347.834
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	167.509	174.764	175.257	167.673	163.582	164.360	165.891	166.645	167.816	169.060	171.593	170.483	171.081	171.559	172.252
Food and beverages.....	203.300	214.225	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.515	153.034	151.874	141.397	135.720	136.427	138.702	139.962	141.753	143.587	147.099	145.742	146.528	147.222	148.037
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	182.526	196.192	195.127	173.346	161.681	162.938	167.560	170.200	173.855	177.480	184.581	181.755	184.366	185.544	185.759
Apparel.....	118.998	118.907	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	226.224	248.809	244.935	209.569	192.948	196.490	201.554	203.557	209.177	216.090	229.692	227.038	230.396	228.954	228.344
Durables.....	112.473	110.877	109.677	109.191	108.811	109.025	109.221	109.264	109.404	109.650	109.983	109.924	109.129	109.387	110.684
Services.....	246.848	255.498	257.559	256.967	256.731	257.780	258.328	258.597	258.466	258.433	259.544	259.992	260.355	260.136	259.844
Rent of shelter ³	250.813	257.152	258.368	257.961	257.567	258.830	259.440	260.197	260.469	260.388	260.869	260.935	260.858	260.064	260.035
Transportation services.....	233.731	244.074	247.762	247.030	246.287	247.006	248.114	247.912	248.696	248.628	249.194	251.184	252.234	253.001	254.449
Other services.....	285.559	295.780	299.923	299.996	300.067	300.614	301.471	302.024	301.668	302.132	303.000	303.761	305.890	307.161	307.011
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	208.098	215.528	216.250	211.421	208.855	209.777	211.076	211.775	212.464	213.236	215.389	215.069	215.617	215.795	215.986
All items less shelter.....	196.639	205.453	206.776	201.075	198.127	198.936	200.184	200.626	201.271	202.171	204.578	204.069	204.776	205.263	205.567
All items less medical care.....	200.080	207.777	209.021	204.721	202.442	203.281	204.265	204.766	205.275	205.876	207.764	207.388	207.855	207.949	208.131
Commodities less food.....	149.720	155.310	154.250	144.055	138.536	139.258	141.491	142.728	144.464	146.261	149.697	148.386	149.155	149.846	150.663
Nondurables less food.....	184.012	197.297	196.442	175.979	165.032	166.282	170.665	173.167	176.587	180.017	186.726	184.090	186.552	187.691	187.939
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	223.411	244.443	241.183	209.344	194.403	197.704	202.323	204.159	209.195	215.459	227.768	225.410	228.446	227.195	226.717
Nondurables.....	193.468	205.901	207.435	195.773	189.557	190.649	192.943	194.105	195.864	197.673	201.461	199.746	201.191	201.783	202.058
Services less rent of shelter ³	260.764	273.000	276.297	275.425	275.370	276.227	276.739	276.407	275.752	275.777	277.777	278.747	279.697	280.194	279.545
Services less medical care services.....	236.847	244.987	246.997	246.351	246.090	247.013	247.439	247.675	247.490	247.406	248.557	248.963	249.316	249.043	248.692
Energy.....	207.723	236.666	231.561	189.938	171.158	174.622	178.741	177.454	179.704	186.909	205.408	201.938	204.971	202.243	199.198
All items less energy.....	208.925	214.751	216.695	216.417	215.930	216.586	217.325	218.033	218.388	218.323	218.440	218.421	218.642	219.076	219.624
All items less food and energy.....	210.729	215.572	217.023	216.690	216.100	216.719	217.685	218.639	219.143	219.128	219.283	219.350	219.596	220.137	220.731
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.053	140.246	140.659	140.236	139.228	139.111	140.270	141.662	142.489	142.360	141.990	141.632	141.310	142.729	143.857
Energy commodities.....	241.018	284.352	272.921	193.395	155.745	162.395	172.428	172.787	181.102	196.528	226.881	219.922	227.204	222.961	221.749
Services less energy.....	253.058	261.017	263.156	262.901	262.636	263.759	264.547	265.147	265.399	265.466	265.993	266.484	267.008	266.894	267.081
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	202.767	211.053	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700	206.708	207.218	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156	211.322	211.549
All items (1967 = 100).....	603.982	628.661	632.025	617.472	610.075	612.719	615.719	617.239	619.344	621.875	628.422	627.093	628.970	629.462	630.140
Food and beverages.....	202.531	213.546	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123
Food.....	202.134	213.376	218.120	218.114	218.155	218.998	218.449	217.855	217.376	216.975	216.890	216.384	216.539	216.313	216.654
Food at home.....	200.273	213.017	218.600	217.956	217.498	218.485	217.111	215.922	214.654	213.876	213.657	212.628	212.623	212.010	212.396
Cereals and bakery products.....	222.409	245.472	253.561	253.498	253.759	255.055	254.775	254.395	253.556	253.430	253.701	253.969	252.932	251.754	252.049
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	195.193	204.255	210.314	209.297	208.639	208.161	207.656	206.094	205.527	203.409	203.503	201.261	202.483	201.087	200.210
Dairy and related products ¹	194.474	209.773	211.808	212.184	209.922	208.530	203.023	198.048	195.714	194.694	192.898	191.783	191.048	192.048	194.120
Fruits and vegetables.....	260.484	276.759	283.549	281.279	278.835	279.906	275.884	271.727	271.771	271.530	270.653	269.316	265.730	265.810	267.084
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	152.786	159.324	163.265	162.472	162.280	164.514	163.821	165.437	162.464	162.468	162.167	161.650	162.433	162.396	162.456
Other foods at home.....	172.630	183.637	188.806	188.685	189.527	191.782	191.620	191.594	190.650	190.401	190.657	190.235	190.704	189.892	190.630
Sugar and sweets.....	175.323	185.494	189.574	190.501	192.120	195.867	195.395	196.015	195.858	194.928	195.773	194.005	194.511	196.027	195.752
Fats and oils.....	173.640	197.512	208.973	206.870	207.439	207.400	206.185	205.693	201.474	201.470	202.004	201.666	201.199	200.621	200.759
Other foods.....	188.405	198.303	203.138	203.126	203.937	206.490	206.547	206.468	205.820	205.641	205.759	205.549	206.210	204.823	205.929
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	115.356	120.348	123.026	123.837	124.144	124.477	122.994	122.837	123.112	123.126	122.537	122.119	122.217	122.496	122.676
Food away from home ¹	206.412	215.613	219.219	220.107	220.847	221.497	222.101	222.336	222.957	223.082	223.186	223.408	223.789	224.102	224.382
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	143.462	149.731	152.910	153.464	153.646	153.397	154.520	154.054	154.414	154.409	155.091	156.904	156.769	157.132	156.909
Alcoholic beverages.....	207.097	214.579	216.953	217.626	218.445	219.458	220.029	220.500	220.243	220.729	221.179	221.517	221.618	221.454	222.555
Housing.....	204.795	211.839	213.156	212.591	212.452	213.078	213.192	213.213	212.885	212.881	214.034	214.029	213.824	213.391	212.734
Shelter.....	232.998	239.128	240.517	240.740	240.752	241.651	242.051	242.605	242.857	242.941	243.238	243.248	243.279	242.816	242.804
Rent of primary residence.....	233.806	242.196	244.624	245.425	246.026	246.696	246.991	247.285	247.517	247.710	247.691	247.573	247.601	247.500	247.422
Lodging away from home ²	142.339	143.164	140.763	133.747	129.982	134.235	136.255	138.008	138.008	136.113	139.246	140.873	138.543	134.803	134.586
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	223.175	228.758	230.028	230.743	230.926	231.503	231.746	232.235	232.503	232.739	232.837	232.723	232.977	232.731	232.761
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	117.366	119.136	120.258	120.589	120.360	120.715	120.960	121.099	121.084	121.160	121.529	121.765	122.254	122.644	122.761
Fuels and utilities.....	198.863	217.883	219.325	214.700	213.861	213.882	212.353	209.400	205.840	205.270	211.929	212.276	211.808	210.796	206.732
Fuels.....	179.031	197.537	198.191	193.000	192.050	191.852	190.110	186.809	182.795	181.977	189.108	189.082	188.125	186.967	182.227
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	251.121	331.784	317.012	283.747	260.185	251.976	246.781	236.237	232.068	229.019	235.869	233.018	239.435	238.006	246.153
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	184.357	200.265													

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group
 [1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New vehicles.....	137.415	135.338	133.351	133.380	133.317	134.490	135.248	135.744	135.911	136.113	136.800	137.082	135.130	135.672	138.422
Used cars and trucks ¹	136.586	134.731	130.444	127.540	126.526	125.485	123.443	121.669	121.850	123.339	125.056	125.817	128.781	130.122	133.458
Motor fuel.....	239.900	280.817	269.639	187.770	149.650	157.265	168.028	169.060	177.982	194.339	225.876	218.560	225.797	221.241	219.733
Gasoline (all types).....	238.879	278.728	267.580	184.855	146.644	155.204	166.831	168.574	177.510	194.569	226.515	218.757	226.007	221.197	219.509
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	121.356	128.776	132.088	133.125	133.295	133.645	134.264	134.485	134.614	134.439	134.273	133.787	133.587	133.504	133.764
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	225.535	236.353	240.688	241.509	241.855	243.594	244.219	244.650	245.180	245.036	245.129	245.421	245.871	246.850	247.811
Public transportation.....	228.531	247.865	249.168	240.496	235.199	232.422	229.404	229.034	228.525	227.522	230.926	236.963	237.029	238.225	239.729
Medical care.....	350.882	364.208	366.000	366.800	367.301	370.001	372.630	373.541	374.599	375.420	375.479	376.161	377.007	378.263	379.072
Medical care commodities.....	282.558	287.970	287.725	289.046	290.080	291.710	293.917	294.728	295.699	296.431	296.369	295.871	297.379	299.098	299.742
Medical care services.....	370.111	386.317	388.947	389.493	389.744	392.831	395.563	396.489	397.553	398.387	398.497	399.677	400.204	401.217	402.075
Professional services.....	303.169	313.446	315.458	315.825	316.435	318.110	319.663	320.231	320.407	322.043	322.346	322.759	322.964	323.577	324.284
Hospital and related services.....	493.740	530.193	537.382	539.864	540.101	547.655	554.390	557.167	561.516	560.906	561.337	565.448	567.545	570.697	573.069
Recreation ²	108.572	110.143	110.947	110.826	110.487	110.630	111.257	111.436	111.182	111.152	111.471	111.416	111.453	111.205	110.724
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.559	102.654	102.267	101.974	101.810	101.488	101.857	102.153	102.516	102.214	102.193	101.982	101.867	101.228	100.639
Education and communication ²	116.301	119.827	121.569	121.636	121.819	122.025	122.092	122.087	122.152	122.293	122.333	122.699	123.579	124.322	124.362
Education ²	169.280	178.892	184.091	184.115	184.352	184.642	184.765	184.824	184.892	185.291	185.626	186.596	190.222	192.552	192.774
Educational books and supplies.....	423.730	452.880	466.885	465.576	467.179	471.061	473.012	474.880	475.213	480.024	485.218	493.615	496.691	497.534	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	477.589	504.163	518.726	518.938	519.500	519.987	520.159	520.146	520.348	521.550	522.076	524.523	534.825	541.688	542.284
Communication ^{1,2}	85.782	86.807	87.226	87.300	87.444	87.599	87.640	87.615	87.671	87.712	87.652	87.780	87.667	87.810	87.786
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	83.928	84.828	85.214	85.292	85.454	85.581	85.624	85.595	85.655	85.624	85.524	85.653	85.532	85.676	85.651
Telephone services ^{1,2}	98.373	100.502	101.436	101.564	101.720	101.876	101.890	101.977	102.048	102.231	102.153	102.587	102.613	102.896	102.818
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	11.062	10.567	10.375	10.367	10.406	10.418	10.442	10.378	10.385	10.271	10.238	10.113	10.012	9.975	9.995
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	108.164	94.863	89.690	88.631	88.176	88.178	87.622	86.004	85.406	84.017	83.278	80.736	78.480	77.835	77.939
Other goods and services.....	344.004	357.906	362.354	362.550	362.986	364.333	365.522	380.208	394.902	394.061	395.052	398.448	398.228	400.245	401.390
Tobacco and smoking products.....	555.502	591.100	602.533	602.881	605.662	610.503	615.012	682.115	747.906	746.009	752.078	768.005	768.483	776.198	778.650
Personal care ¹	193.590	199.170	200.930	201.036	200.918	201.209	201.426	202.099	203.010	202.631	202.406	202.490	202.221	202.576	203.115
Personal care products ¹	158.268	159.410	159.914	160.994	161.295	162.683	162.543	162.516	163.911	163.119	162.165	162.767	162.415	162.312	162.242
Personal care services ¹	216.823	223.978	225.800	226.433	226.578	225.951	226.088	228.201	228.119	227.829	227.800	227.512	227.751	228.480	228.683
Miscellaneous personal services.....	326.100	340.533	344.622	342.853	342.530	343.022	343.443	344.021	345.016	345.326	346.411	346.525	347.402	347.658	349.283
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	169.554	177.618	177.906	168.926	164.233	165.151	166.673	167.514	169.005	170.532	173.662	172.493	173.379	173.777	174.550
Food and beverages.....	202.531	213.546	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123
Commodities less food and beverages.....	150.865	157.481	155.982	143.544	137.015	137.932	140.235	141.615	143.871	146.125	150.477	149.046	150.209	150.851	151.760
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	189.507	205.279	203.762	178.209	164.879	166.694	171.698	174.838	179.415	183.813	192.478	189.436	192.365	193.225	193.394
Apparel.....	118.518	118.735	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969	118.766	122.162	122.709	121.364	118.547	115.516	117.095	122.176	123.642
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	237.858	263.756	259.204	217.500	198.108	202.400	208.255	211.287	218.502	226.621	242.726	239.626	243.461	241.657	241.005
Durables.....	112.640	111.217	109.782	109.038	108.576	108.689	108.592	108.413	108.596	108.933	109.430	109.432	109.039	109.470	110.988
Services.....	241.696	250.272	252.369	252.144	252.176	253.033	253.456	253.591	253.403	253.482	254.624	255.003	255.342	255.244	254.847
Rent of shelter ³	224.617	230.555	231.885	232.096	232.112	232.981	233.365	233.903	234.148	234.229	234.511	234.515	234.537	234.079	234.064
Transportation services.....	233.420	242.563	246.003	246.126	245.881	246.931	248.029	247.862	248.809	248.795	249.312	250.811	251.880	252.805	254.408
Other services.....	275.218	284.319	287.898	288.082	288.227	288.627	289.432	290.043	289.738	290.116	290.845	291.573	293.266	294.190	293.938
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	202.698	210.452	210.949	205.214	202.292	203.186	204.465	205.167	206.081	207.148	209.744	209.308	210.021	210.255	210.462
All items less shelter.....	193.940	203.102	204.149	197.342	193.918	194.811	196.052	196.551	197.432	198.571	201.488	200.871	201.726	202.123	202.441
All items less medical care.....	196.564	204.626	205.726	200.707	198.153	198.978	199.928	200.421	201.112	201.955	204.200	203.723	204.341	204.472	204.680
Commodities less food.....	152.875	159.538	158.132	145.985	139.620	140.543	142.809	144.172	146.371	148.589	152.856	151.466	152.606	153.229	154.147
Nondurables less food.....	190.698	206.047	204.734	180.533	167.933	169.708	174.484	177.487	181.815	186.012	194.254	191.387	194.170	194.978	195.196
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	234.201	258.423	254.473	216.516	198.909	202.906	208.291	211.094	217.649	225.091	239.808	237.011	240.515	238.857	238.355
Nondurables.....	196.772	210.333	211.680	198.009	190.910	192.284	194.740	196.174	198.408	200.601	205.219	203.377	205.017	205.374	205.647
Services less rent of shelter ³	230.876	241.567	244.331	243.599	243.646	244.376	244.791	244.413	243.718	243.784	245.833	246.622	247.308	247.664	246.851
Services less medical care services.....	232.195	240.275	242.316	242.058	242.079	242.819	243.128	243.223	242.980	243.022	244.196	244.531	244.857	244.707	244.258
Energy.....	208.066	237.414	232.106	188.375	168.726	172.463	177.033	175.947	178.485	186.321	205.662	201.967	205.144	202.287	199.223
All items less energy.....	203.002	208.719	210.649	210.541	210.168	210.707	211.279	211.989	212.472	212.462	212.552	212.505	212.823	213.363	213.998
All items less food and energy.....	203.554	208.147	209.511	209.383	208.925	209.404	210.203	211.178	211.857	211.926	212.051	212.097	212.449	213.144	213.840
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.612	141.084	141.375	140.793	139.731	139.614	140.554	142.077	143.237	143.170	142.943	142.526	142.634	144.148	145.439
Energy commodities.....	241.257	284.270	272.894	192.494	154.744	161.781	171.978	172.563	181.021	196.706	227.444	220.264	227.506	223.048	221.910
Services less energy.....	247.888	255.598	257.774	258.008	258.039	258.976	259.643	260.158	260.439	260.615	261.014	261.425	261.960		

39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2009						2009					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average.....	M	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156	211.322	211.549
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	228.136	229.930	230.154	230.883	231.200	231.304	224.748	226.695	226.714	227.598	228.158	228.193
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	230.611	232.058	232.416	233.314	233.695	233.415	225.657	227.337	227.550	228.472	229.067	228.720
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.857	136.488	136.417	136.598	136.691	137.348	135.329	136.888	136.626	137.109	137.400	137.959
Midwest urban ⁴	M	203.195	205.350	204.814	205.632	205.601	205.706	197.971	200.487	199.824	200.723	200.658	200.781
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	204.443	206.308	205.656	206.591	206.459	206.625	198.271	200.356	199.611	200.710	200.566	200.730
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	129.967	131.640	131.366	131.748	131.812	131.724	129.524	131.554	131.096	131.481	131.497	131.420
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	198.911	201.157	200.908	201.823	201.918	202.499	196.047	198.674	198.455	199.404	199.416	200.053
South urban.....	M	207.265	209.343	208.819	209.000	208.912	209.292	203.500	205.968	205.415	205.867	205.726	206.121
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	209.235	211.390	211.034	211.436	211.212	211.152	206.271	208.909	208.492	208.995	208.677	208.577
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.777	133.056	132.736	132.729	132.722	133.035	129.885	131.382	131.063	131.302	131.284	131.621
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	209.563	211.815	210.491	210.899	210.911	212.423	208.989	211.721	210.341	211.088	210.922	212.368
West urban.....	M	218.567	219.865	219.484	219.884	220.294	220.447	212.263	213.973	213.541	213.988	214.490	214.718
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	222.659	223.908	223.498	224.072	224.412	224.372	214.734	216.395	215.955	216.539	217.000	217.002
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.990	132.952	132.774	132.756	133.128	133.618	131.389	132.517	132.314	132.407	132.773	133.244
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	195.745	197.214	196.987	197.614	197.724	197.670	193.597	195.414	195.096	195.796	195.957	195.895
B/C ³	M	131.876	133.220	132.975	133.069	133.165	133.489	130.847	132.384	132.069	132.341	132.450	132.764
D.....	M	206.717	208.543	207.784	208.369	208.503	209.139	203.883	206.327	205.504	206.271	206.341	207.120
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	209.809	211.010	210.906	211.441	211.345	211.708	202.464	203.691	203.554	204.246	204.278	204.511
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	222.522	223.906	224.010	224.507	225.226	225.264	214.446	216.145	216.128	216.628	217.302	217.474
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	235.975	237.172	237.600	238.282	238.568	238.380	230.307	231.916	232.177	232.841	233.502	233.084
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	231.891	—	233.018	—	236.596	—	231.420	—	232.535	—	235.744	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	200.196	—	200.558	—	201.836	—	191.297	—	191.494	—	192.800	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	199.311	—	200.663	—	201.802	—	200.955	—	203.075	—	204.298	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	139.311	—	140.810	—	140.945	—	138.510	—	140.434	—	140.701	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	203.585	—	203.351	—	201.068	—	202.632	—	202.276	—	199.736
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	204.537	—	204.673	—	205.079	—	199.977	—	200.169	—	200.324
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	192.325	—	191.687	—	191.608	—	189.979	—	189.503	—	189.304
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	221.485	—	221.306	—	222.416	—	219.091	—	219.000	—	220.358
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	223.810	—	226.039	—	224.787	—	223.361	—	225.481	—	224.573
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	225.692	—	225.801	—	226.051	—	220.996	—	221.279	—	221.708
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	227.257	—	227.138	—	226.277	—	221.993	—	221.873	—	221.339

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

M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2008			2009									
	2007	2008	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
Finished goods	166.6	177.1	177.4	172.0	168.8	170.4	169.9	169.1	170.3	171.1	174.3	172.4	174.3	173.4	174.1
Finished consumer goods.....	173.5	186.3	185.5	178.2	173.7	175.8	175.2	174.2	176.0	177.3	181.7	179.2	181.8	180.6	181.2
Finished consumer foods.....	167.0	178.3	180.7	179.8	177.7	177.7	175.0	173.8	175.9	174.0	176.1	173.5	173.9	173.9	175.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	175.6	189.1	187.0	177.0	171.5	174.4	174.5	173.5	175.2	177.5	182.7	180.2	183.5	181.9	182.0
Nondurable goods less food.....	191.7	210.5	205.4	190.6	182.1	186.5	186.6	185.2	187.7	191.2	198.7	195.7	200.6	198.4	197.6
Durable goods.....	138.3	141.2	144.8	144.2	144.4	144.3	144.3	144.1	144.4	144.2	144.7	143.3	143.7	143.1	145.0
Capital equipment.....	149.5	153.8	157.0	156.9	157.2	157.4	157.2	156.9	156.8	156.3	156.6	155.9	156.4	156.1	157.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	170.7	188.3	189.0	179.2	171.6	171.4	169.7	168.0	168.6	170.2	172.7	172.3	174.9	175.3	174.8
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.4	177.2	180.3	171.1	163.7	162.7	161.0	159.5	158.9	160.1	160.9	161.6	163.7	165.6	165.1
Materials for food manufacturing.....	161.4	180.4	179.4	175.5	170.8	167.3	164.3	163.2	164.2	166.2	166.0	163.7	164.0	164.4	164.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	184.0	214.3	222.4	200.6	185.0	186.8	185.6	182.3	182.6	187.4	190.1	192.0	195.7	199.3	196.4
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	189.8	203.3	202.2	190.0	178.6	172.8	168.2	165.8	163.2	162.1	162.7	164.5	169.0	173.7	174.8
Components for manufacturing.....	136.3	140.3	142.5	142.3	141.9	141.7	141.5	141.3	140.8	140.8	140.7	140.7	140.9	141.0	141.1
Materials and components for construction.....	192.5	205.4	212.2	210.2	207.9	207.0	204.8	204.2	203.2	202.8	202.0	201.9	201.6	201.8	201.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	173.9	206.2	193.9	168.7	151.2	153.4	150.7	146.5	151.4	156.5	167.0	164.1	172.6	170.0	169.3
Containers.....	180.3	191.8	199.1	199.0	198.1	200.8	199.5	198.4	197.6	196.1	195.4	194.3	193.3	193.5	193.8
Supplies.....	161.7	173.8	177.0	175.3	173.4	172.9	172.3	171.9	172.0	172.3	172.8	172.2	172.1	172.1	171.7
Crude materials for further processing	207.1	251.8	212.0	183.3	172.6	170.2	160.7	160.1	163.9	171.5	179.8	172.9	178.0	174.1	182.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	146.7	163.4	147.9	144.2	135.5	136.1	133.3	131.0	136.5	140.5	141.0	133.2	129.8	127.3	131.6
Crude nonfood materials.....	246.3	313.9	253.9	203.2	191.6	186.5	171.5	172.6	174.6	184.7	199.8	194.5	207.2	202.3	213.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	166.2	176.6	176.3	169.6	166.1	168.0	168.0	167.2	168.3	169.7	173.1	171.3	173.6	172.5	172.9
Finished energy goods.....	156.3	178.7	167.8	144.1	130.6	136.4	136.3	133.2	137.2	142.9	154.4	149.6	156.6	153.5	152.0
Finished goods less energy.....	162.8	169.8	173.1	172.7	172.3	172.7	172.1	171.9	172.4	171.7	172.4	171.4	171.8	171.5	172.9
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	168.7	176.9	180.2	179.7	179.0	179.4	178.6	178.5	179.2	178.5	179.4	178.2	178.6	178.3	179.8
Finished goods less food and energy.....	161.7	167.2	170.8	170.6	170.8	171.3	171.3	171.4	171.4	171.1	171.4	170.8	171.2	170.9	172.0
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	170.0	176.4	180.2	180.0	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.4	181.5	181.3	181.7	181.1	181.5	181.1	182.3
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	197.0	206.8	210.7	210.9	211.0	212.4	212.9	214.0	213.8	213.7	213.9	214.4	214.7	214.6	214.9
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	171.5	188.7	189.5	179.4	171.8	171.8	170.1	168.4	168.9	170.4	172.9	172.7	175.5	176.1	175.6
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	154.4	181.6	179.9	174.7	167.9	165.8	164.6	163.5	164.5	167.3	169.3	166.5	166.8	165.7	164.8
Intermediate energy goods.....	174.6	208.1	197.4	167.3	147.7	152.2	149.3	144.1	149.5	157.2	167.8	165.3	174.9	172.0	171.1
Intermediate goods less energy.....	167.6	180.9	184.5	179.8	175.3	174.0	172.7	171.9	171.2	171.3	171.8	171.9	172.6	173.9	173.6
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	168.4	180.9	184.8	180.2	175.9	174.6	173.4	172.6	171.8	171.6	171.9	172.3	173.2	174.7	174.5
Crude energy materials.....	232.8	309.4	244.4	194.9	181.1	173.0	152.1	153.3	155.0	164.2	181.2	173.0	184.2	174.3	188.5
Crude materials less energy.....	182.6	205.4	182.0	167.6	159.8	161.2	158.8	156.4	161.2	166.9	168.9	163.4	163.8	163.7	167.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	282.6	324.4	276.7	224.8	221.3	225.2	224.9	222.9	224.4	234.9	242.6	247.1	262.0	271.1	272.3

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2008			2009									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	223.3	184.9	174.8	173.4	159.0	159.1	160.5	166.0	180.2	173.0	187.0	180.7	191.8
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	259.4	199.5	184.1	180.3	154.1	154.1	157.0	168.6	192.2	179.9	201.7	190.8	208.5
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	184.1	174.7	173.0	178.4	184.7	186.1	187.9	185.0	185.9	186.2	188.5	191.3	192.6
213	Mining support activities.....	179.3	179.9	177.0	174.0	172.0	168.7	162.9	156.2	154.3	156.1	154.9	152.3	151.9
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	176.8	169.4	164.1	164.7	163.9	162.9	164.2	165.8	168.4	167.1	169.4	168.6	168.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.4	173.4	171.1	170.1	168.7	167.6	168.6	170.5	171.4	169.7	169.8	169.7	168.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	116.1	116.0	116.3	117.6	119.2	120.3	119.6	119.2	119.4	119.4	119.9	119.6	120.5
313	Textile mills.....	114.9	114.7	113.5	113.4	113.0	112.3	112.1	111.8	112.1	111.9	112.0	112.2	112.2
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.3	103.3	103.2	103.6	103.3	103.5
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	154.6	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.7	154.7	153.9	153.9	153.6	153.2	154.3	153.8	153.4
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.6	106.7	106.2	105.0	104.0	103.2	102.8	102.4	102.3	103.2	103.5	103.7	103.1
322	Paper manufacturing.....	127.3	127.2	127.0	126.7	126.0	125.5	124.5	123.1	122.5	121.8	121.4	121.6	121.5
323	Printing and related support activities.....	110.3	110.2	110.3	110.2	109.6	109.6	109.4	109.2	109.0	109.0	108.1	108.9	109.2
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	300.0	221.4	167.0	178.6	176.4	168.0	186.2	206.5	238.1	225.9	250.4	240.7	240.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	239.3	234.5	229.7	226.7	225.1	224.6	223.6	222.8	222.4	224.1	223.9	226.2	225.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	167.8	166.9	165.0	163.4	161.6	161.2	160.9	160.6	160.3	160.3	160.8	161.4	161.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	214.9	199.9	185.6	177.6	173.3	169.5	164.7	162.8	163.8	165.4	173.2	178.5	180.5
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	179.6	179.3	178.5	178.9	177.7	177.0	175.5	175.0	174.4	173.9	173.5	173.4	173.7
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	119.4	119.9	120.0	120.5	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.3	120.4	120.5	120.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.4	92.4	92.3	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.4	92.1	91.8
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	129.4	127.3	126.9	126.8	126.8	127.3	127.9	128.5	128.3	128.5	129.4	129.7	129.9
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	110.4	110.0	110.1	110.0	109.9	109.4	109.3	108.9	109.5	108.5	109.0	108.7	110.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	175.1	175.3	175.7	176.1	177.0	176.8	176.7	176.9	176.8	177.0	177.0	177.0	177.3
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	110.6	110.4	110.8	111.4	111.4	111.6	111.7	111.3	111.4	111.2	111.6	111.4	111.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	116.8	118.5	117.1	116.9	118.4	118.0	119.0	118.1	118.4	118.8	118.1	119.0	121.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.8	121.0	120.8	121.4	123.0	122.6	121.5	119.5	120.2	121.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	108.9	108.1	107.8	107.8	103.7	105.4	104.9	104.2	104.8	105.7	105.2	102.6	110.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	134.6	136.4	136.4	136.0	136.0	136.3	138.7	138.1	137.2	138.6	138.0	139.7	138.5
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	76.8	76.3	77.7	68.9	71.0	63.1	59.7	59.4	69.5	75.9	62.9	64.6	60.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	148.7	154.1	155.2	150.9	153.9	156.1	148.0	142.2	143.6	152.4	145.6	150.9	145.2
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	209.3	203.8	198.5	198.4	190.5	187.6	187.2	179.5	182.2	185.5	188.1	183.7	187.9
483	Water transportation.....	135.0	130.6	128.0	122.4	118.5	117.7	115.2	111.3	111.9	113.3	113.4	114.5	115.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	181.6	181.6	181.6	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	136.0	133.4	133.1	133.9	132.9	130.4	128.1	128.0	129.0	130.9	131.8	130.6	129.1
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	124.0	124.3	124.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.9	127.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	107.7	107.7	107.8	108.3	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.8	108.9	108.6	108.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	127.3	127.3	127.4	127.2	127.6	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.5	127.9	127.7	128.2	128.1
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	164.9	164.9	165.3	166.5	166.8	167.0	166.9	167.2	167.3	167.5	167.5	167.9	169.6
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	120.6	120.6	120.7	122.0	122.2	122.3	122.6	122.7	122.7	123.8	123.9	123.9	123.8
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	119.1	119.2	119.2	120.3	120.3	120.5	121.4	122.3	122.4	122.3	121.6	124.1	125.4
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	110.9	111.1	110.7	111.9	111.9	111.6	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.4	111.3	111.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	112.0	111.5	109.3	107.9	108.1	107.5	105.5	107.4	106.4	102.5	101.2	102.3	101.7
517	Telecommunications.....	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.2	101.1	101.1	100.8	101.1	101.1	101.2	101.8	101.2	101.0
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	117.7	115.8	115.2	113.5	111.7	109.2	109.1	109.2	108.8	111.3	110.0	111.5	115.3
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	111.5	111.7	112.8	111.0	109.0	109.5	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.4	110.0	110.4	109.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	103.1	103.0	102.8	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.9	102.1	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
5313	Real estate support activities.....	109.2	108.2	109.8	109.9	108.6	109.9	109.2	109.7	107.3	107.6	108.7	109.1	108.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	128.2	126.9	123.7	128.3	133.0	133.1	135.1	134.0	137.6	141.1	142.5	140.6	135.9
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	163.2	163.2	163.2	164.8	165.5	166.0	166.2	166.3	166.3	166.4	166.4	166.5	166.5
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	115.6	115.0	115.7	115.3	115.2	115.3	115.3	115.3	114.3	114.5	115.2	115.0	113.7
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	141.8	141.8	141.9	142.9	142.9	142.8	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	142.9	142.9	142.8
54181	Advertising agencies.....	106.3	106.3	106.3	105.6	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.2	104.9
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.6	124.1	124.2	123.8	124.0	123.6	123.9	123.5	123.6	123.7	123.4	123.2	123.1
56151	Travel agencies.....	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.8	102.2	100.2	100.2	98.6	98.9	100.5	100.4	98.5
56172	Janitorial services.....	109.4	109.4	109.1	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.7	110.1	110.2	111.1	110.4
5621	Waste collection.....	113.0	113.3	111.3	112.2	113.3	114.9	115.0	115.6	114.9	116.3	116.8	117.1	116.1
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	145.6	144.3	141.6	140.6	139.9	141.3	141.5	141.0	143.7	146.0	148.3	138.0	140.9

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008			2009									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	122.3	118.4	115.8	116.6	116.3	115.5	116.1	116.6	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.9	118.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	175.0	164.8	155.1	165.4	162.1	156.7	162.8	167.3	174.8	164.9	164.5	158.3	156.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	178.3	166.9	156.6	167.6	164.1	158.3	165.0	170.3	178.6	167.6	167.3	160.7	159.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	147.8	148.3	143.5	147.9	145.7	144.4	145.3	141.4	141.5	142.2	140.8	137.4	134.6
Industrial supplies and materials.....	161.8	148.2	139.6	139.0	137.9	136.5	136.9	137.7	140.4	140.6	143.6	143.9	144.7
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	148.5	134.2	126.1	125.6	126.2	122.9	123.6	130.2	131.0	134.9	138.0	142.2	143.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	239.2	193.4	166.8	165.8	156.2	146.9	156.9	160.2	175.2	166.0	181.6	171.9	174.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	155.5	145.6	138.8	138.2	138.2	138.2	137.1	137.3	138.5	139.8	141.1	142.7	143.2
Selected building materials.....	116.6	115.6	115.1	115.5	115.3	114.0	113.5	112.5	113.0	112.8	113.7	114.0	112.6
Capital goods.....	101.7	101.6	101.5	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.8	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.7	109.2	109.0	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.8	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.3	107.5	108.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.6	93.5	93.3	93.7	94.0	93.8	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	94.9	95.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	109.9	109.1	109.0	109.2	109.3	108.5	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.9	107.4	107.2	108.8	109.0	107.1	107.2	107.8	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.4	109.2
Durables, manufactured.....	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	107.6	107.9	108.1	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.6
Agricultural commodities.....	172.5	160.6	150.8	159.7	157.0	151.6	157.2	162.8	169.7	161.3	161.6	156.9	155.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	118.7	115.4	113.2	113.5	113.3	112.9	113.1	113.4	114.1	114.2	115.0	115.1	115.3

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008			2009									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	129.6	120.0	114.5	113.0	113.0	113.6	114.8	116.8	120.0	119.3	121.1	121.3	122.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	146.0	139.5	142.3	142.3	137.8	137.0	138.9	139.2	139.8	138.2	140.0	140.7	141.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	162.8	154.4	159.4	159.0	153.0	151.3	154.3	155.0	155.5	153.2	155.7	156.8	157.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	108.0	105.8	103.8	104.5	103.4	104.8	104.1	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.1	104.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	213.5	174.6	150.4	143.7	144.9	149.3	154.3	163.0	177.3	174.4	182.4	183.0	187.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	274.1	197.8	153.9	146.6	150.5	162.3	174.4	191.5	222.1	216.3	231.4	228.4	234.2
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	288.9	201.6	150.8	143.8	151.6	168.5	185.5	206.1	241.5	235.8	253.7	252.1	257.1
Paper and paper base stocks.....	116.4	115.1	113.2	110.3	108.8	106.6	104.6	103.3	101.8	99.1	98.4	98.9	100.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	160.2	155.0	148.5	138.8	137.1	136.7	135.3	139.2	137.5	132.3	133.3	135.2	138.6
Selected building materials.....	120.4	118.8	118.1	117.2	116.5	116.2	115.2	114.5	116.0	118.0	119.2	118.9	118.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	236.7	209.3	185.7	176.5	175.9	171.6	171.1	172.8	178.3	184.8	190.6	204.5	209.3
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	110.9	110.4	109.0	107.1	106.2	105.2	104.3	103.4	103.0	102.8	103.5	104.3	104.9
Capital goods.....	93.3	92.9	92.7	92.7	92.3	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	92.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.2	110.3	110.3	110.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.5	87.2	86.6	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.3	107.9	107.8	108.0	107.9	107.7	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	108.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	105.1	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.4	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.9	108.9	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8
Durables, manufactured.....	101.8	101.1	100.7	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	105.9	103.2	103.6	102.7	104.4	101.2	102.7	101.3	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.2	101.6

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

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

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

[1992 = 100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[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	108.8	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/lic/flscompareif.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/lic/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

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

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

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

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1993 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1993 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by 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.

Monthly Labor Review

Index to Volume 132

JANUARY–DECEMBER 2009



Index to Volume 132

January 2009 to December 2009

Agriculture

Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 July 60–66.

American Time Use Survey

Measuring time spent in unpaid household work: results from the ATUS. 2009 July 46–59.

The parenting of infants: a time-use study. 2009 Oct. 33–43.

Australia

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

Baby-boom generation

Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active. 2009 Nov. 30–51.

Belgium

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Benefits

Changes in State unemployment insurance legislation in 2008. 2009 Jan. 28–37.

Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination. 2009 Feb. 28–34.

Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS. 2009 Oct. 44–53.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

BLS at 125: using historic principles to track the 21st-century economy. 2009 June 3–25.

Fifty years of BLS surveys on Federal employees' pay. 2009 Sept. 36–46.

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series

Business employment dynamics: annual tabulations. 2009 May 45–56.

Business employment dynamics: tabulations by size of employment change. 2009 Apr. 19–29.

Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–32.

Canada

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31

Census Bureau

Using internal CPS data to reevaluate trends in labor-earnings gap. 2009 Aug. 3–18.

Child care

The parenting of infants: a time-use study. 2009 Oct. 33–43.

China

China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06. 2009 Apr. 30–38.

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

Compensation

Measuring the impact of income imputation in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Aug. 25–42.

Fifty years of BLS surveys on Federal employees' pay. 2009 Sept. 36–46.

Compensation costs

China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06. 2009 Apr. 30–38.

Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination. 2009 Feb. 28–34.

Construction

New wherever-provided services and construction indexes for PPI. 2009 Aug. 19–24.

Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries. 2009 Mar. 20–33.

Consumer Expenditure Survey

Household liability data in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Dec. 18–27.

Measuring the impact of income imputation in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Aug. 25–42.

Consumer expenditures

Household liability data in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Dec. 18–27.

Measuring the impact of income imputation in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Aug. 25–42.

Current Employment Statistics

Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries. 2009 Mar. 20–33.

Current Population Survey (CPS)

Measuring the impact of income imputation in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Aug. 25–42.

Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earners. 2009 Oct. 3–15.

Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions. 2009 Apr. 3–18.

Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS. 2009 Oct. 44–53.

U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession. 2009 Mar. 3–19.

Using internal CPS data to reevaluate trends in labor-earnings gap. 2009 Aug. 3–18.

Denmark

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Earnings and wages

How shifting occupational composition has affected the real average wage. 2009 June 26–38.

Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earners. 2009 Oct. 3–15.

State labor legislation enacted in 2008. 2009 Jan. 3–27.

U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession. 2009 Mar. 3–19

Using internal CPS data to reevaluate trends in labor-earnings gap. 2009 Aug. 3–18.

What do OES data have to say about increasing wage inequality? 2009 June 39–49.

Economic development and growth

Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area. 2009 Sept. 21–35.

Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–32.

Occupational employment projection to 2018. 2009 Nov. 82–123.

Productivity trends in business cycles: a visual essay. 2009 June 50–63.

The U.S. economy to 2018: from recession to recovery. 2009 Nov. 11–29.

Education and training

The prominence of Boston area colleges and universities. 2009 June 64–68.

Employment (See also Labor force, Labor market, and Unemployment.)

Business employment dynamics: tabulations by size of employment change. 2009 Apr. 19–29.

China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06. 2009 Apr. 30–38.

Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area. 2009 Sept. 21–35.

Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–32.

Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 July 60–66.

Occupational employment projection to 2018. 2009 Nov. 82–123.

The employment projections for 2008–18. 2009 Nov. 3–10.

Energy

Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 July 22–45.

Equal Employment Opportunity

State labor legislation enacted in 2008. 2009 Jan. 3–27.

European Union

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

Expenditures

Measuring the impact of income imputation in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Aug. 25–42.

Exports

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

Family issues

Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earners. 2009 Oct. 3–15.

The changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation. 2009 Feb. 3–14.

The parenting of infants: a time-use study. 2009 Oct. 33–43.

Federal Government

Fifty years of BLS surveys on Federal employees' pay. 2009 Sept. 36–46.

Foreign trade

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

France

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Germany

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Hours of work

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Measuring time spent in unpaid household work: results from the ATUS. 2009 July 46–59.

Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earners. 2009 Oct. 3–15.

Productivity trends in business cycles: a visual essay. 2009 June 50–63.

Imports

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27. India

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27. Industry studies

Health care industries and the New York City labor market. 2009 Sept. 3–20.

Industry output and employment projections to 2018. 2009 Nov. 52–81.

India

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

Industry studies

Health care industries and the New York City labor market. 2009 Sept. 3–20.

Industry output and employment projections to 2018. 2009 Nov. 52–81.

Inflation

Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 July 22–45.

International comparisons

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06. 2009 Apr. 30–38.

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Ireland

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Italy

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

Japan

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Job creation

Industry output and employment projections to 2018. 2009 Nov. 52–81.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)

Job openings and hires decline in 2008. 2009 May 32–44.

Labor and economic history

BLS at 125: using historic principles to track the 21st-century economy. 2009 June 3–25.

Labor force

How shifting occupational composition has affected the real average wage. 2009 June 26–38.

Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active. 2009 Nov. 30–51.

The changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation. 2009 Feb. 3–14.

The employment projections for 2008–18. 2009 Nov. 3–10.

Labor history

BLS at 125: using historic principles to track the 21st-century economy. 2009 June 3–25.

Fifty years of BLS surveys on Federal employees' pay. 2009 Sept. 36–46.

Labor law

Changes in State unemployment insurance legislation in 2008. 2009 Jan. 28–37.

State labor legislation enacted in 2008. 2009 Jan. 3–27.

Labor market (See also employment and unemployment.)

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

Business employment dynamics: annual tabulations. 2009 May 45–56.

Health care industries and the New York City labor market. 2009 Sept. 3–20.

Job openings and hires decline in 2008. 2009 May 32–44.

Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earners. 2009 Oct. 3–15.

U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession. 2009 Mar. 3–19.

What do OES data have to say about increasing wage inequality? 2009 June 39–49.

Manufacturing

China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06. 2009 Apr. 30–38.

Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries. 2009 Mar. 20–33.

Mexico

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

Minorities

Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active. 2009 Nov. 30–51.

Using internal CPS data to reevaluate trends in labor-earnings gap. 2009 Aug. 3–18.

Multiple jobholders

Multiple jobholding in States in 2008. 2009 Dec. 28–29.

National Compensation Survey

Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination. 2009 Feb. 28–34.

Netherlands

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

New York City

Health care industries and the New York City labor market. 2009 Sept. 3–20.

Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–32.

Norway

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey

How shifting occupational composition has affected the real average wage. 2009 June 26–38.

What do OES data have to say about increasing wage inequality? 2009 June 39–49.

Occupations

How shifting occupational composition has affected the real average wage. 2009 June 26–38.

Older workers

Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active. 2009 Nov. 30–51.

Prices

New wherever-provided services and construction indexes for PPI. 2009 Aug. 19–24.

Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 July 22–45.

Producer Price Index

New wherever-provided services and construction indexes for PPI. 2009 Aug. 19–24.

Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 July 22–45.

Productivity

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Productivity trends in business cycles: a visual essay. 2009 June 50–63.

The employment projections for 2008–18. 2009 Nov. 3–10.

The U.S. economy to 2018: from recession to recovery. 2009 Nov. 11–29.

Projections

Industry output and employment projections to 2018. 2009 Nov. 52–81.

Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active. 2009 Nov. 30–51.

Occupational employment projection to 2018. 2009 Nov. 82–123.

The employment projections for 2008–18. 2009 Nov. 3–10.

The U.S. economy to 2018: from recession to recovery. 2009 Nov. 11–29.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Business employment dynamics: annual tabulations. 2009 May 45–56.

Recessions

Job openings and hires decline in 2008. 2009 May 32–44.

Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries. 2009 Mar. 20–33.

The U.S. economy to 2018: from recession to recovery. 2009 Nov. 11–29.

Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions. 2009 Apr. 3–18.

U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession. 2009 Mar. 3–19.

Regional comparisons

Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area. 2009 Sept. 21–35.

The prominence of Boston area colleges and universities. 2009 June 64–68.

Regional economics

Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area. 2009 Sept. 21–35.

Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–32.

The prominence of Boston area colleges and universities. 2009 June 64–68.

Russian Federation

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

Services

New wherever-provided services and construction indexes for PPI. 2009 Aug. 19–24.

South Korea

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Spain

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

State Government

Changes in State unemployment insurance legislation in 2008. 2009 Jan. 28–37.

State labor legislation enacted in 2008. 2009 Jan. 3–27.

Survey Methods

Comparing Workers' Compensation claims with establishments' responses to the SOII. 2009 May 57–64.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

Comparing Workers' Compensation claims with establishments' responses to the SOII. 2009 May 57–64.

Sweden

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Technological change

What do OES data have to say about increasing wage inequality? 2009 June 39–49.

Time use

Measuring time spent in unpaid household work: results from the ATUS. 2009 July 46–59.

The parenting of infants: a time-use study. 2009 Oct. 33–43.

Unemployment (See also Employment, Labor force, and Labor market.)

Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries. 2009 Mar. 20–33.

Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions. 2009 Apr. 3–18.

Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS. 2009 Oct. 44–53.

U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession. 2009 Mar. 3–19

Unemployment insurance

Changes in State unemployment insurance legislation in 2008. 2009 Jan. 28–37.

Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS. 2009 Oct. 44–53.

United Kingdom

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

United States

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.

Women

Measuring time spent in unpaid household work: results from the ATUS. 2009 July 46–59.

The changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation. 2009 Feb. 3–14.

Using internal CPS data to reevaluate trends in labor-earnings gap. 2009 Aug. 3–18.

Work-related activities of single mothers before and after welfare reform. 2009 Dec. 3–17.

Work at home

Measuring time spent in unpaid household work: results from the ATUS. 2009 July 46–59.

Work injuries and illnesses

Comparing Workers' Compensation claims with establishments' responses to the SOII. 2009 May 57–64.

Workers' compensation

Comparing Workers' Compensation claims with establishments' responses to the SOII. 2009 May 57–64.

Youth

A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries, 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.

Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 July 60–66.

DEPARTMENTS

Book reviews. Each issue.

Current Labor Statistics. Each issue.

Labor month in review. Each issue.

Précis. Each issue except Feb.

Regional trends. June and Dec. issues.

Research summary. July issue.

Time-use study. Oct. issue.

Visual Essay. June issue.

BOOK REVIEWS (Listed by author of book)

Asafay, Sisay, ed. *The Economics of Sustainable Development*. 2009 May 65.
Binstock, Robert H. and James H. Schulz. *Aging Nation: The Economics and Politics of Growing Older in America*. 2009 Feb. 35–36.

Butler, Richard J. and Yong-Seung Park. *Safety Practices, Firm Culture, and Workplace Injuries*. 2009 Apr. 39.

Downey, Kirstin. *The Woman Behind the New Deal: The Life of Frances Perkins, FDR's Secretary of Labor and His Moral Conscience*. 2009 June 69–70.

Ghilarducci, Teresa and Christian E. Weller, eds. *Employee Pensions: Policies, Problems and Possibilities*. 2009 Sept. 47.

Gill, Andrew M. and Duane E. Leigh. *Do Community Colleges Respond to Local Needs? Evidence from California*. 2009 Nov. 124–125.

Goldin, Claudia and Lawrence F. Katz. *The Race Between Education and Technology*. 2009 Aug. 43–44.

Green, Francis. *Demanding work: The Paradox of Job Quality in the Affluent Economy*. 2009 Jan. 38–39.

Katz, Lawrence F. and Claudia Goldin. *The Race Between Education and Technology*. 2009 Aug. 43–44.

Lang, Kevin. *Poverty and Discrimination*. 2009 Dec. 30–31

Leigh, Duane E. and Andrew M. Gill. *Do Community Colleges Respond to Local Needs? Evidence from California*. 2009 Nov. 124–125.

Park, Yong-Seung and Richard J. Butler. *Safety Practices, Firm Culture, and Workplace Injuries*. 2009 Apr. 39.

Schulz, James H. and Robert H. Binstock. *Aging Nation: The Economics and Politics of Growing Older in America*. 2009 Feb. 35–36.

Steensland, Brian. *The Failed Welfare Revolution: America's Struggle over Guaranteed Income Policy*. 2009 Jul. 67–68.

Vermeij, Geerat J. *Nature: An Economic History*. 2009 Mar. 34–35.

Victor, Peter A. *Managing Without Growth: Slower by Design, Not Disaster*. 2009 Oct. 54–55.

Weller, Christian E. and Teresa Ghilarducci, eds. *Employee Pensions: Policies, Problems and Possibilities*. 2009 Sept. 47.

AUTHORS

Bahandari, Prem, John C. Becker, James Hilton, Dennis K. Murphy, Andrea Ryan, Anastasia Snyder, and Fern K. Willits. Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 Jul. 60–66.

Baldwin, Stephen E. Book review. 2009 Nov. 124–125.

Banister, Judith and Erin Lett. China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06. 2009 Apr. 30–38.

Bartsch, Kristina J. The employment projections for 2008–18. 2009 Nov. 3–10.

- Becker, John C., Prem Bahandari, Fern K. Willits, Anastasia Snyder, Dennis K. Murphy, James Hilton, and Andrea Ryan. Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 Jul. 60–66.
- Bergman, Bruce J. Book review. 2009 Jan. 38–39.
- Michael L. Dolfman, and Solidelle F. Wasser. Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–33.
- Borbely, James Marschall. U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession. 2009 Mar. 3–19.
- Borgie, Lana, Joseph Kowal, Antonio Lombardozzi, and William Snyders. Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 Jul. 22–45.
- Brand, Horst. Book review. 2009 Aug. 43–44.
- Buckley, John E. Fifty years of BLS surveys on Federal employees' pay. 2009 Sep. 36–46.
- Burkhauser, Richard V. and Jeff Larrimore. Using internal CPS data to reevaluated trends in labor-earnings gaps. 2009 Aug. 3–18.
- Butler, Amy. Book review. 2009 Sept. 47.
- Byun, Katherine and Ian D. Wyatt. The U.S. economy to 2018: from recession to recovery. 2009 Nov. 11–29.
- Campbell, James. Multiple jobholding in States in 2008. 2009 Dec. 28–29.
- Casey, William H. and Myron D. Murray. Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.
- Chernousov, Michael, Susan E. Fleck, and John Glaser. Productivity trends in business cycles: a visual essay. 2009 Jun. 50–63.
- Coyle, Eugene P. Book review. 2009 Oct. 54–55.
- Diaz, Iris S. and Richard Wallick. Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination. 2009 Feb. 28–34.
- Dolfman, Michael L., Bruce J. Bergman, and Solidelle F. Wasser. Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–33.
- Drago, Robert. The parenting of infants: a time-use study. 2009 Oct. 33–43.
- Dutton, Bridget, John J. Fitzpatrick, and James L. Perine. State labor legislation enacted in 2008. 2009 Jan. 3–27.
- Fitzpatrick, John J., Bridget Dutton, and James L. Perine. State labor legislation enacted in 2008. 2009 Jan. 3–27.
- Fleck, Susan E. International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics. 2009 May 3–31.
- Fleck, Susan E., Michael Chernousov, and John Glaser. Productivity trends in business cycles: a visual essay. 2009 Jun. 50–63.
- Frazis, Harley and Randy Ilg. Trends in labor force flows in recent recessions. 2009 Apr. 3–18.
- Glaser, John, Michael Chernousov, and Susan E. Fleck. Productivity trends in business cycles: a visual essay. 2009 Jun. 50–63.
- Hertwig, Ralf. Book review. 2009 July 67–68.
- Hilton, James, John C. Becker, Prem Bahandari, Dennis K. Murphy, Andrea Ryan, Anastasia Snyder, and Fern K. Willits. Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 Jul. 60–66.
- Hoffman, Saul. The changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation. 2009 Feb. 3–14.
- Homan, Casey P. Book review. 2009 Dec. 30–31.
- Ilg, Randy and Harley Frazis. Trends in labor force flows in recent recessions. 2009 Apr. 3–18.
- Johnson, Kathleen W. and Geng Li. Household liability data in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Dec. 18–27.
- Jones, John I. What do OES data have to say about increasing wage inequality? 2009 Jun. 39–49.
- Joo, Myungkook and Jeounghee Kim. Work-related activities of single mothers before and after welfare reform. 2009 Dec. 3–17.
- Keller, Rebecca. How shifting occupational composition has affected the real average wage. 2009 Jun. 26–38.
- Kelter, Laura A. Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries. 2009 Mar. 20–33.
- Klemmer, Katherine. Job openings and hires decline in 2008. 2009 May 32–44.
- Kim, Jeounghee and Myungkook Joo. Work-related activities of single mothers before and after welfare reform. 2009 Dec. 3–17.
- Kohli, Martin. Health care industries and the New York City labor market. 2009 September 3–20.
- Konigsberg, Sheryl L., James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan. Business employment dynamics: tabulations by size of employment change. 2009 Apr. 19–29.
- Kowal, Joseph, Lana Borgie, Antonio Lombardozzi, and William Snyders. Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 Jul. 22–45.
- Krantz-Kent, Rachel. Measuring time spent in unpaid housework: results from the ATUS. 2009 Jul. 46–59.
- Lacey, T. Alan and Benjamin Wright. Occupational employment projections to 2018. 2009 Nov. 82–123.
- Lancaster, Loryn. Changes in State unemployment insurance legislation in 2008. 2009 Jan. 28–37.
- Larrimore, Jeff and Richard V. Burkhauser. Using internal CPS data to reevaluate trends in labor-earnings gaps. 2009 Aug. 3–18.
- Lett, Erin and Judith Banister. China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06. 2009 Apr. 30–38.
- Li, Geng and Kathleen W. Johnson. Household liability data in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Dec. 18–27.
- Lombardozzi, Antonio, Lana Borgie, Joseph Kowal, and William Snyders. Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 July 22–45.
- Marshall, Walter J. and Denis M. McSweeney. The prominence of Boston area colleges and universities. 2009 Jun. 64–68.
- Martin, Gary. A portrait of the youth labor market in 13 countries: 1980–2007. 2009 July 3–21.
- McSweeney, Denis M. and Walter J. Marshall. The prominence of Boston area colleges and universities. 2009 Jun. 64–68.
- Michael-Midkiff, Jacqueline, Linda Nickisch, and Cassandra Yocum. Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area. 2009 Sep. 21–35.
- Murphy, Bonnie H. and Jonathan C. Weinlagen. New wherever-provided services and construction indexes for PPI. 2009 Aug. 19–24.
- Murphy, Dennis K., Prem Bahandari, John C. Becker, James Hilton, Andrea Ryan, Anastasia Snyder, and Fern K. Willits. Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 Jul. 60–66.
- Murray, Myron D. and William H. Casey. Import and export price trends, 2007. 2009 Feb. 15–27.
- Nestoriak, Nicole and Brooks Pierce. Comparing Workers' Compensation claims with establishments' responses to the SOII. 2009 May 57–64.
- Nickisch, Linda, Jacqueline Michael-Midkiff, and Cassandra Yocum. Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area. 2009 Sep. 21–35.
- Passero, Bill. The impact of income imputation in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. 2009 Aug. 25–42.
- Peláez, Marvin. Book review. 2009 Feb. 35–36.
- Penn, David A. Book review. 2009 May 65.
- Perine, James L., Bridget Dutton, and John J. Fitzpatrick. State labor

- legislation enacted in 2008. 2009 Jan. 3–27.
- Pierce, Brooks and Nicole Nestoriak. Comparing Workers' Compensation claims with establishments' responses to the SOII. 2009 May 57–64.
- Reardon, Jack. Book review. 2009 Apr. 39.
- Ryan, Andrea, Prem Bahandari, John C. Becker, James Hilton, Dennis K. Murphy, Anastasia Snyder, and Fern K. Willits. Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 Jul. 60–66.
- Sadeghi, Akbar, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan. Business employment dynamics: annual tabulations. 2009 May 45–56.
- Shaefer, H. Luke. Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earners. 2009 Oct. 3–15.
- Snyder, Anastasia, Prem Bahandari, John C. Becker, James Hilton, Dennis K. Murphy, Andrea Ryan, and Fern K. Willits. Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 Jul. 60–66.
- Snyders, William, Lana Borgie, Joseph Kowal, and Antonio Lombardozzi. Producer prices reverse course in 2008. 2009 July 22–45.
- Spletzer, James R., Akbar Sadeghi, and David M. Talan. Business employment dynamics: annual tabulations. 2009 May 45–56.
- Spletzer, James R., Sheryl L. Konigsberg, and David M. Talan. Business employment dynamics: tabulations by size of employment change. 2009 Apr. 19–29.
- Talan, David M., Adbar Sadeghi, and James R. Spletzer. Business employment dynamics: annual tabulations. 2009 May 45–56.
- Talan, David M., Sheryl L. Konigsberg, and James R. Spletzer. Business employment dynamics: tabulations by size of employment change. 2009 Apr. 19–29.
- Toossi, Mitra. Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active. 2009 Nov. 30–51.
- Vroman, Wayne. Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS. 2009 Oct. 44–53.
- Wallick, Richard and Iris S. Diaz. Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination. 2009 Feb. 28–34.
- Wasser, Solidelle. Book review. 2009 Mar. 34–35.
- Book review. 2009 June 69–70.
- Bruce J. Bergman, and Michael L. Dolfman. Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic. 2009 Oct. 16–33.
- Weinhagen, Jonathan C. and Bonnie H. Murphy. New wherever-provided services and construction indexes for PPI. 2009 Aug. 19–24.
- Wiatrowski, William J. BLS at 125: using historic principles to track the 21st-century economy. 2009 Jun. 3–25.
- Willits, Fern K., Prem Bahandari, John C. Becker, James Hilton, Dennis K. Murphy, Andrea Ryan, and Anastasia Snyder. Nonfamily youth temporarily employed in agriculture: a research summary. 2009 Jul. 60–66.
- Woods, Rose A. Industry output and employment projections to 2018. 2009 Nov. 52–81.
- Wright, Benjamin and T. Alan Lacey. Occupational employment projections to 2018. 2009 Nov. 82–123.
- Wyatt, Ian D. and Kathryn J. Byun. The U.S. economy to 2018: from recession to recovery. 2009 Nov. 11–29.
- Yocum, Cassandra, Jacqueline Michael-Midkiff, and Linda Nickisch. Employment growth in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area. 2009 Sep. 21–35.

Do you know TED?

“What’s *TED*?”

We’re glad you asked. *TED* is *The Editor’s Desk*, part of the BLS Website. *TED* is a daily source of fascinating facts and interesting information from BLS.

Each business day, *The Editor’s Desk*:

- brings you fresh information from all over BLS
- highlights intriguing BLS data that you might otherwise miss
- focuses on one or two specific points, rather than presenting a general summary
- provides links to further analysis
- gives you a way to send us your feedback

We think that if you give *The Editor’s Desk* a few minutes a day, within a week you’ll sound pretty clever about economics, within a month you will be extremely well-informed about the economy, and within a year you will be broadly educated in economic statistics and labor economics.

Get to know *TED* by visiting *The Editor’s Desk* Webpage:

www.bls.gov/opub/ted/

or click on *The Editor’s Desk* link, under “Publications,” on the BLS homepage: www.bls.gov