

December 2010



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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a needle, with the needle pointing downwards towards the main title.

**The U.S. housing bubble and bust:
impacts on
employment**

also in this issue
**Bringing work home:
implications for
BLS productivity
measures**





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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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The December Review

Our initial article for the December 2010 *Monthly Labor Review* is a complex and detailed examination of the impacts on employment of the bursting of the housing bubble in the United States a few years ago. One of the primary culprits of the boom-and-bust cycle was the growth in nontraditional mortgage products, which may have allowed the dynamic growth of housing sales and prices in the first half of the 2000s to advance in a less restrained manner than would have been the case otherwise. BLS economist Kathryn J. Byun uses input-output data published by the BLS Employment Projections Program to estimate the number of residential-construction-related jobs that were attributable to “bubble-related demand” and to estimate the growth in the number of residential-construction-related jobs over the 1996–2005 decade. She tells the story of how that demand subsequently fell and provides various estimates of the deleterious effects on jobs and the economy that ensued.

Advances in information technology have created new opportunities for workers to perform their jobs away from their traditional places of work. The second article this month is by Bureau economists Lucy P. Eldridge and Sabrina Wulff Pabilonia, who examine the implications that the phenomenon of workers bringing work home may have for BLS productivity measures. They find that about 8 percent of nonfarm business employees bring some work home, mostly to finish or catch up on their work. Those who bring work home work more hours per week, on aver-

age, than those who work only at the workplace. They do not find evidence, however, that this difference leads to an overstatement in measures of productivity growth.

Our Regional Trends department this month contains a report by Sally L. Anderson examining the duration of unemployment among the U.S. States during the years 2007, 2008, and 2009. As the recession that began at the end of 2007 deepened across the country, it is not surprising—but is nonetheless disconcerting—to see the average duration of unemployment on a State-by-State basis shift so dramatically from shorter to longer spells. This trend is more stark testimony about the rapid deterioration in labor market conditions brought on by this steep downturn.

Women in the labor force

A report recently released by BLS underscores just how remarkable the changes in women’s labor force activities have been in the past several decades. *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook* contains myriad facts and figures illustrating trends towards greater attachment to the labor force. The subjects covered vary widely and include workforce participation, unemployment, educational attainment, job displacement, earnings, and other topics.

The 2010 edition, containing data through 2009, introduces three additional tables providing information on women by employee tenure, by employment status of veterans, and on persons with a disability.

The report can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/wlf-databook2010.htm>.

More about the 2007–09 recession

The unemployment rate and employment-population ratio are two of the most important measures of labor market health. BLS has released a report in its *Issues in Labor Statistics* series that compares changes in these measures during the recent recession with those in past downturns. The comparison is illuminating and sobering. As the report states, “The jobless rate increased more sharply and the employment-population ratio decreased more precipitously during the 2007–09 recession than in any of the other post-WWII recessions.” Using a series of charts and tables to illustrate his findings, Bureau economist James M. Borbely provides a succinct and readable analysis of the behavior of these crucial indicators during the last five recessions.

In coming months, watch the *Monthly Labor Review* for a number of articles regarding the labor market effects of what is commonly being referred to as the “Great Recession.”

The *Issues in Labor Statistics* report discussed here can be found online at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils88.pdf>. □

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The U.S. housing bubble and bust: impacts on employment

Employment Projections Program data are used to estimate employment impacts due to the recent housing market cycle, and alternative “nonbubble” demand scenarios indicate that at the peak of the bubble, in 2005, approximately 1.2 million to 1.7 million residential-construction-related jobs were attributable to “bubble-related demand”

Kathryn J. Byun

Several years ago, conditions in the U.S. economy—such as ease in the credit market—worked to create a prime situation for the first national bubble in U.S. home prices since that which preceded the Great Depression.¹ Generally, housing demand is restrained as prices rise in the market because buyers can no longer qualify for traditional loans. New “affordability” mortgage products considerably relaxed this restraint, thereby allowing the recent boom period to continue much longer than previous expansionary periods. Nontraditional loans were increasingly granted with fewer requirements for buyers to provide documentation to verify that their income could support the mortgage payment.² Moreover, these loans were often granted with little or no down payment. Mortgage-backed securities also contributed to the bubble by increasingly financing these high-risk loans throughout the bubble years.

By late 2005, the rapid growth of investment in residential structures had come to an end. Shortly thereafter, other indications of the oncoming bust became visible. First-time home buyers were in-

creasingly priced out of the market, mortgage rates rose by roughly 1 percent, affordability of homes decreased substantially, and speculators pulled out of the market. The market correction has been much more abrupt than the onset of the bubble. Roughly a decade of growth of investment in residential structures was eliminated over just 3 years—from 2005 to 2008. Home prices, as measured by Robert Shiller’s real price index, have fallen considerably from their peak in 2006 to levels more consistent with earlier data. Whether or not the bottom of the cycle has been reached is not yet clear, as recent housing data remain relatively mixed.

The recent dynamic housing market cycle has had a considerable impact on the U.S. job market. Input-output (I-O) data published by the BLS Employment Projections Program (EPP) can be used to estimate the number of jobs related to residential construction spending, employment that includes jobs in the construction sector and jobs in all the industries that supply intermediate products and services demanded by residential construction. On the basis of I-O calculations presented later in this article, EPP estimates that demand for residential construction grew from supporting 5.5 million jobs, or 4.2 percent of all U.S. employ-

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ment, in 1996, to 7.4 million jobs, or 5.1 percent of total employment, at the peak of the cycle in 2005. As the housing market crashed, residential-construction-related employment fell substantially; it was at 4.5 million in 2008, accounting for only 3.0 percent of total U.S. jobs.

Not all of the employment growth during the expansionary period is necessarily related to the bubble, as some increases would have been expected with an expanding population and normal economic growth. Given an alternative “nonbubble” demand scenario, I–O analysis allows one to estimate how much of the job growth was due to the bubble as opposed to “normal” economic growth. The estimated alternative demand is necessarily an approximation. The uncertainty of the start date of the recent housing cycle makes determining “nonbubble” demand an even more difficult exercise at this time.

In order to account for the uncertainty of the timing of the bubble’s onset, two possible start dates of the housing market bubble are evaluated, 1996 and 2002, allowing for a range of estimated impacts. Two models are considered to estimate nonbubble demand: Because BLS projections do not forecast business cycle activity and instead focus on long-run trends, previously published projections serve as one tool for approximating nonbubble demand, and a naïve constant growth model serves as the second tool. Depending on the start date, the bubble is estimated to have contributed somewhere between 1.2 million and 1.7 million jobs in 2005, accounting for 0.8 percent to 1.2 percent of total U.S. employment. The housing market correction has also had a considerable effect on the U.S. job market. Residential-construction-related jobs are estimated to have been 1.7 million to 2.2 million fewer in 2008 than they would have been had there not been a bubble. According to these estimates and the embedded assumptions, the bust pulled down 2008 U.S. employment by 1.1 percent to 1.5 percent.

In the sections that follow, the housing bubble is analyzed through demand and price data. Construction sector employment data are discussed as inputs into EPP’s employment requirements table and as a commonly cited measure of the employment impacts of the housing market. EPP’s methods are discussed, and estimates of “residential-construction-related employment” during the recent boom-and-bust cycle are presented. Finally, growth scenarios based on nonbubble demand are considered in order to estimate how the housing boom and bust have affected U.S. employment.

Bubble period

An economic bubble occurs when “trade is in high volumes at prices that are considerably at variance with intrinsic values.”³ The data discussed in this section show unusual growth and falloff in demand for housing and an unprecedented rise and decline in real home prices; behavior indicative of a bubble. Although the rise in demand in the U.S. housing market that occurred through 2005 is now widely referred to as a bubble, when this bubble began is not yet apparent. This is still the subject of much debate and may never be clear, but certainly not until the trough is long past. However, in order to discuss the behavior and impacts of the housing bubble and crash, it is first necessary to come to some decision on when the bubble occurred.

Relying upon input–output analysis, the research presented in this article utilizes the measure of investment in residential structures, as calculated with Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) final-demand data, as the metric of the relative size of growth and decline over the housing bubble and bust.⁴ The final-demand data show that the climax of the bubble was in 2005, so that year will serve as the endpoint in this analysis. It should be noted, however, that other housing market measures did not peak until 2006, including the price index and industry employment data, examined later.

In the demand data, the bubble’s starting point is much less apparent than its endpoint. The expansionary period started in 1991, but when this growth became a bubble is debatable. Many different start dates have been discussed, but years from the late 1990s and early 2000s are the most often suggested. Some people, including Thomas Lawler, an independent analyst who worked for Fannie Mae from 1984 to 2006, contend the bubble started in 2002. Lawler claims that, as the tech-stock bubble came to an end in 2000, investors focused on real estate as an alternative investment vehicle. The low interest rates set by the Federal Reserve over the following few years provided further incentive for home buying. He further asserts that relaxed lending standards helped demand continue when prices reached levels that most people could not otherwise have afforded.⁵

Others contend the bubble began much earlier. For example, Dean Baker, codirector of the Center for Economic and Policy Research, argues the bubble started in 1997. Baker holds that the runup in demand and prices for housing was in large part due to the increased trade deficit and financial market deregulation in the 1990s.⁶ Robert Shiller has pointed out that prices, as measured by the Case–Shiller 10-city home price index, rose from 1995 to 2006, and he therefore refers to this as the boom period.⁷ As explained earlier, for the purpose of this article, two potential start dates will be examined, al-

lowing for comparisons between a lengthier bubble and a shorter one: 1996, between the onset of the runup in prices and Baker’s asserted bubble start date, and 2002, as proposed by Lawler.

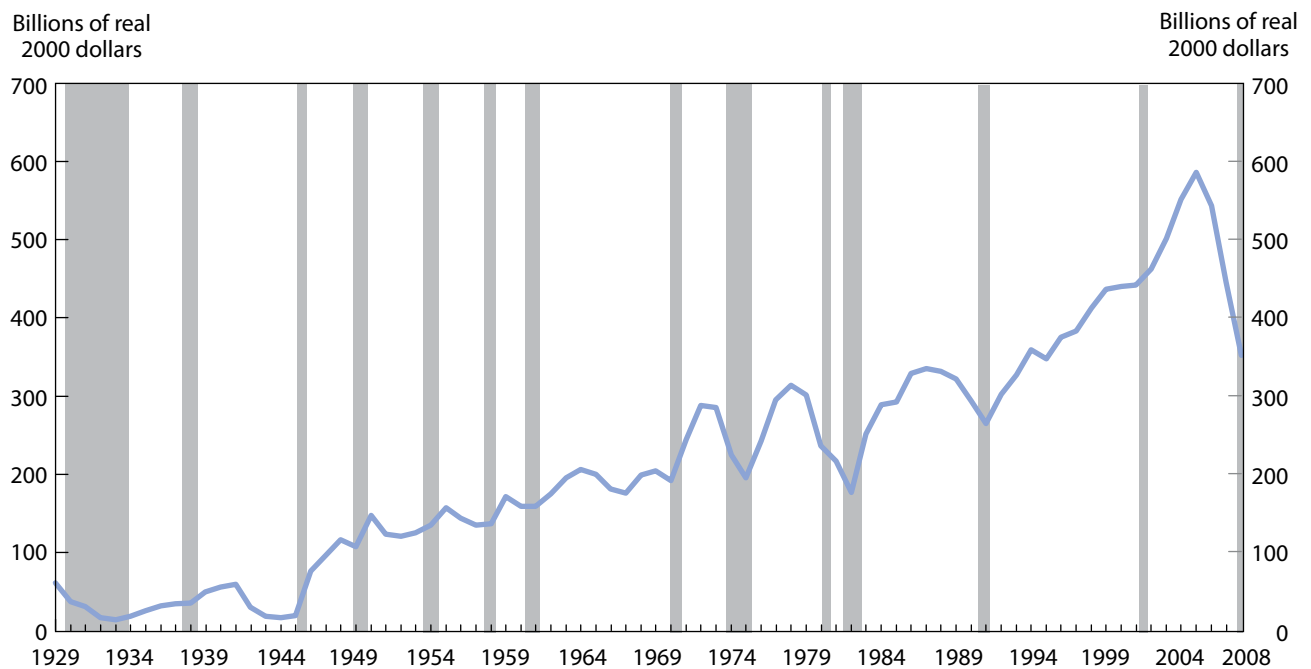
Measures of the bubble and bust

Several measures of the bubble and bust are presented here in order to compare data on the magnitude of growth and decline during the bubble and bust years. Although the price data offer important information regarding certain economic effects, residential-construction-related employment over the recent bubble and bust years has more closely tracked measurements related to the demand for homes than the prices paid for the homes. Regardless, I–O analysis dictates that final-demand data be used to gauge the magnitude of the bubble. Other demand-related estimates of housing market activity are presented here as comparative measures of the housing bubble and the bust. The alternative data sources offer measures of the relative size of the bubble and bust that are similar to those in the final-demand data. The similarity in data lends support to the use of final demand as an acceptable metric to gauge the impact of the housing

bubble and bust on U.S. employment.

Demand for residential structures. BEA’s measure of investment in residential structures comprises construction of single-family and multifamily homes and other residential structures. To calculate the estimate, BEA estimates the value of new construction and then makes adjustments such as adding the value of brokers’ commissions on the sale of new and used structures, the value of improvements to structures, and the value of investment in manufactured homes.⁸ Theory holds residential investment as a leading economic indicator, as is depicted in chart 1. The gray bars represent recessions as declared by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Residential investment tends to be procyclical, meaning that it generally peaks prior to the onset of recessions and reaches its trough before the end of recessionary periods. BEA estimates demand for residential structures as far back as 1929. In the early years, demand was affected considerably by the Great Depression, falling by nearly 80 percent from 60.0 billion dollars in 1929 to 12.6 billion in 1933.⁹ Demand recovered gradually until 1941 and then experienced another dip during World War II followed by a rapid recovery in the latter half of the 1940s.

Chart 1. Residential investment, 1929–2008



NOTE: The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions.
SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis (data published June 25, 2009).

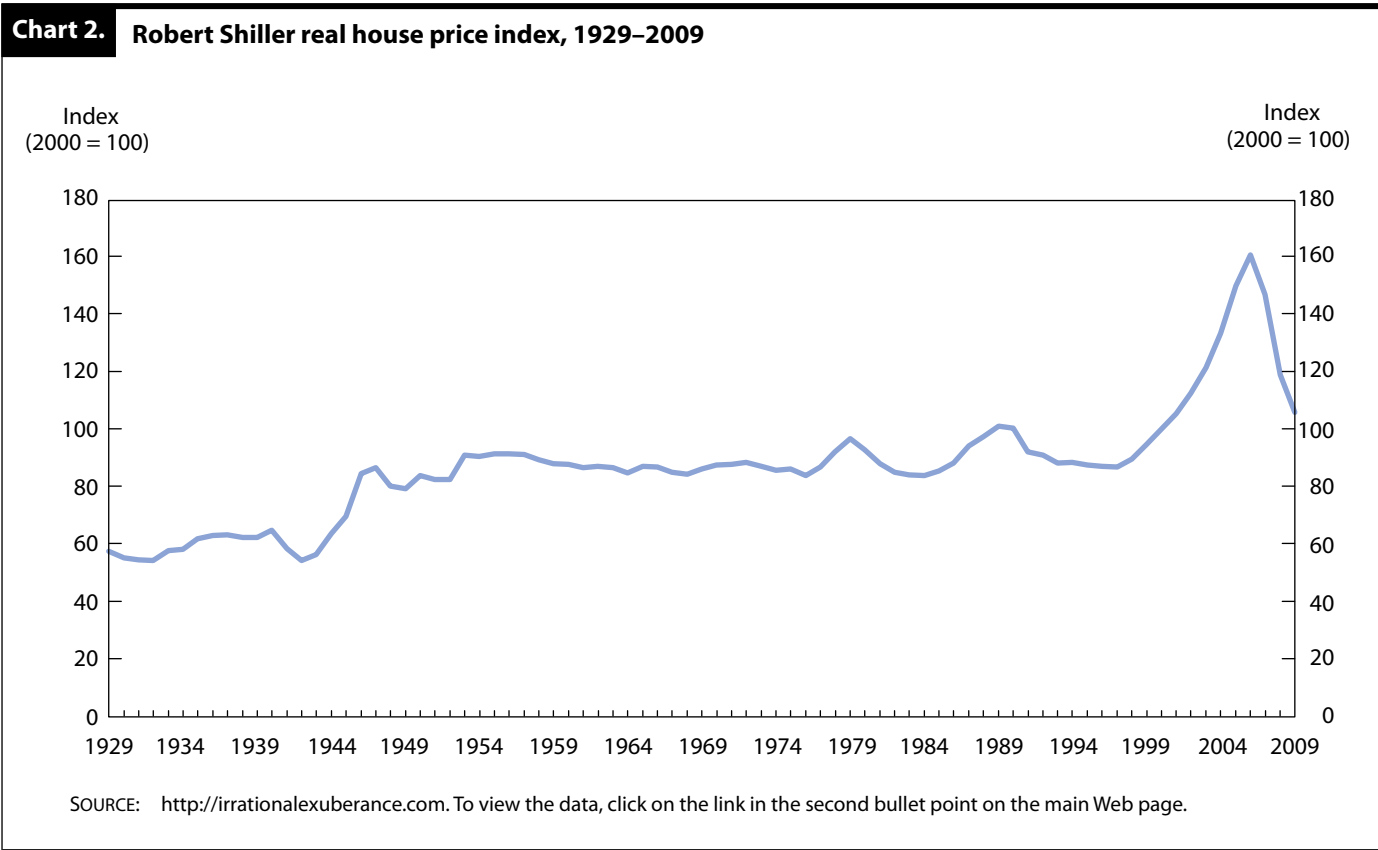
Growth was somewhat more stable in the 1950s and 1960s, with more moderate declines during economic downturns. Its behavior then became more dynamic starting in the 1970s. Demand experienced peaks followed by troughs around the time of the 1970s oil crises and the energy crisis in 1979. Investment in residential construction once again struggled during the “double-dip recessions” in 1980 and 1982 while buyers faced record-high mortgage rates. As the economy recuperated and interest rates declined, demand recovered until the onset of the savings and loan crisis in the late 1980s. Demand then continued to fall through the recession of 1990–91.

Residential construction then underwent an unprecedented expansionary period that consisted of 14 years of positive growth over 1991–2005, with the exception of a slight decline over 1994–95. Growth in demand over the 1991–2005 period was more than double that of any other expansionary period in the U.S. housing market since 1950. For the first time in the post-World War II era, an expansionary period continued throughout a recession. In fact, some argue that appreciation in home prices stimulated consumer spending and thereby helped to keep the 2001 recession relatively short and shallow.¹⁰ Annual growth rates of demand over this expansionary

period were moderate given historical behavior; however, by 2005, 14 years of growth had left demand far above what would be expected given the long-run trend.

Demand more than doubled from 1991 to 2005, from 264.0 billion real dollars to 586.0 billion. Some of this expansion was to be expected as a result of normal cyclical activity. From 1996 (one of the years considered as a starting point for the bubble) to 2005, demand increased by 210.9 billion dollars, with average annual growth of 5.1 percent. More than half of the growth, 123.8 billion, occurred between 2002 and 2005, when demand grew much faster—by 8.2 percent annually. After the bubble period came to an end, in just 3 years demand fell back to 351.3 billion (the 2008 figure), near the 1995 level.

Prices of residential structures. As defined earlier, a bubble arises when demand is high and prices “are considerably at variance with intrinsic values.” Therefore, it is not surprising to see that, during the recent housing cycle, prices were affected more than demand. Chart 2 depicts Robert Shiller’s real home price index, published in *Irrational Exuberance*,¹¹ updated with data through 2009. From 1929 through the mid-1940s, as the market suffered through the Great Depression and World War II, the



Shiller real home price index stayed close to 60. During the mid-1940s, prices exhibited rapid growth, and the index reached 86.6 in 1947. Prices then remained relatively stable through the late 1990s, with the exception of some cyclical activity in the late 1970s and late 1980s. Outside of the Great Depression and recent bubble period, home prices have closely followed changes to overall prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index. From 1996 to 2006, the Shiller real price index nearly doubled, from 87.0 to 160.6, with 65.7 percent of this growth occurring from 2002 to 2006. Prices quickly plunged thereafter, and the index was at 105.7 in 2009. This surge in growth followed by rapid decline is unprecedented in the history of U.S. real housing prices.

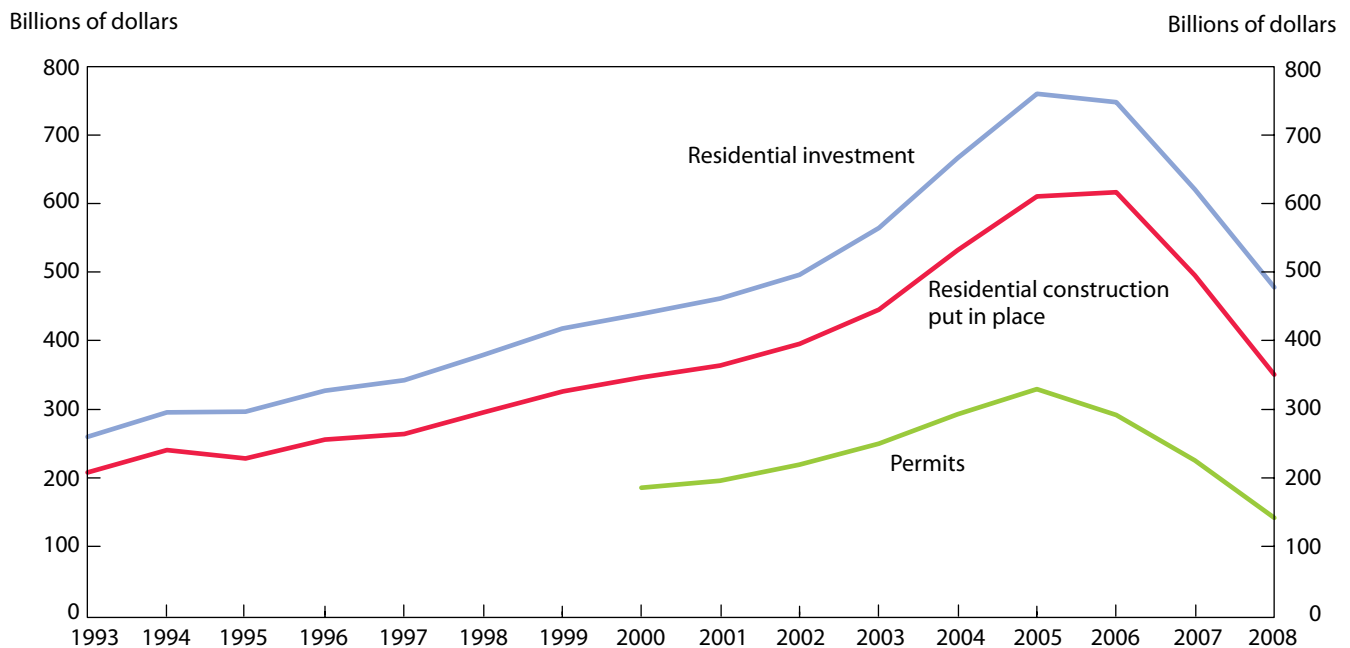
Other measures. There are several demand-related estimates available that could be used as an alternative to the final-demand estimate published by BEA. Data on the value of construction put in place (estimated by the Census Bureau), for example, show a nominal increase from 1996 to 2005, 138.1 percent, similar to that shown by the BEA nominal demand data, 132.1 percent.¹² (See chart 3.) If 2002 is used as the starting point, the two measures show nearly equivalent estimates of percentage growth.

The decline from the peak in 2005 to 2008 was only slightly steeper as measured by the value of construction put in place than as measured by nominal final demand (42.5 percent compared with 37.1 percent, respectively). Since the data on the value of construction put in place are a primary input into BEA's estimate of final demand, the similarity between the "construction put in place" estimates of growth and decline and the corresponding final demand estimates is to be expected.

Data on permits authorized for new privately owned housing units, also published by the Census Bureau, are another measure of housing market activity. Since data for permits are available starting from 2000, only the later bubble start date is examined here. From 2002 to 2005, the number of permits increased by 50.2 percent, similar to the increase in nominal final demand during the same period, which was 53.3 percent. In contrast, there was disparity between the two measures from 2005 to 2008: permits fell by 57.0 percent, and final demand declined by 37.1 percent.

The final measure used for comparison, private housing starts, shows the biggest discrepancy compared with final demand but still exhibits a similar pattern over the bubble-and-bust cycle, as shown in chart 4. Growth in

Chart 3. The nominal value of residential investment, of permits, and of residential construction put in place, 1993–2008



SOURCES: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Census Bureau.

housing starts was 41.1 percent between 1996 and 2005, compared with a 56.2-percent increase in final demand. From 2002 to 2005, the two measures show closer estimates of growth. Housing starts declined by 56.6 percent from 2005 to 2008 while demand declined by 40.1 percent.

The rate of growth during the housing boom is very similar across the four measures. The decline from 2005 to 2008 was slightly less dramatic in the demand data than in the other estimates. It may be that demand data lag the other data and would track more closely overall if the 2009 measures were available.¹³ Because of the nature of I-O models, the research presented later in this article necessarily relies on final-demand data to measure the impact of the housing bubble on U.S. employment. Analysis shows only relatively minor discrepancies in measurement of growth and decline between the final-demand data and the other demand-related measures.

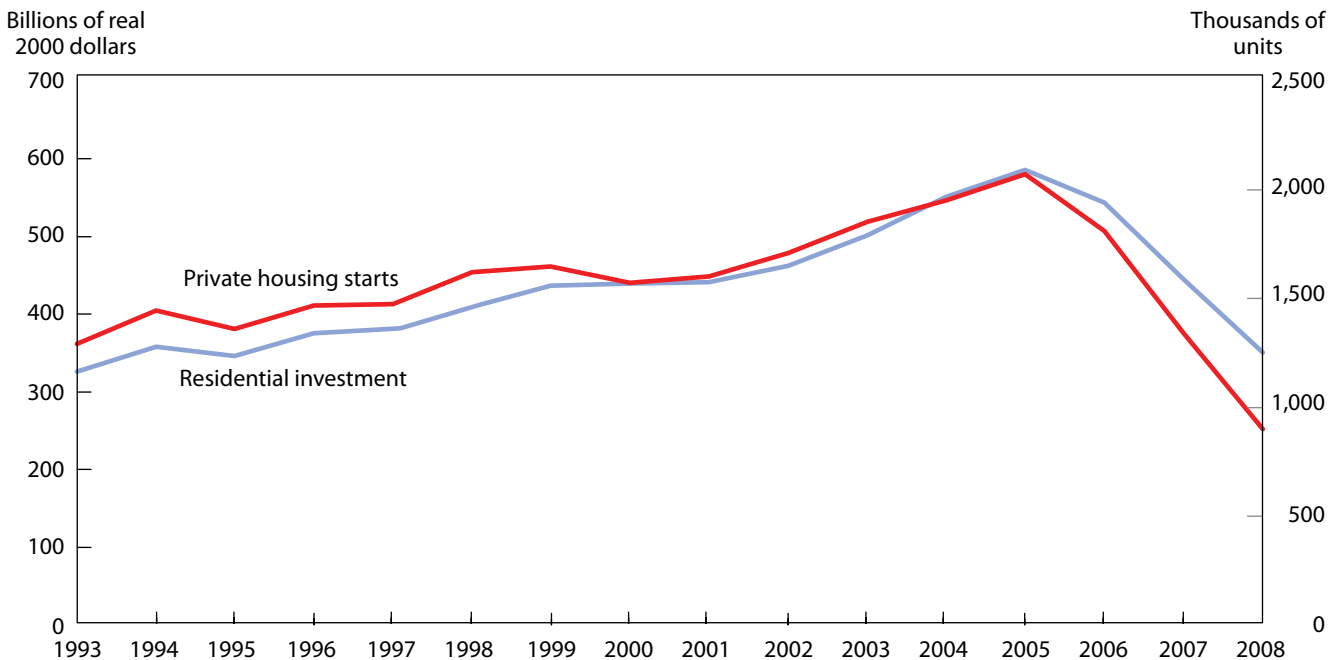
Employment trends in construction

To gauge the impact of the housing bubble on the job market, researchers often look to BLS estimates of employ-

ment within the construction sector. BLS publishes two such measures of employment, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimate and the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimate.¹⁴ The CES survey is an establishment, or payroll, survey that estimates only wage and salary employment, whereas the CPS is a household-based survey that also captures unpaid family workers and the self-employed. The CES survey counts jobs, while the CPS counts persons. In assembling its projections, the EPP is interested in a total jobs count, analyzing trends in wage and salary employment as well as the employment of unpaid family workers and the self-employed. EPP takes the slightly unconventional step of summing CES data for wage and salary workers with the CPS estimate of self-employed and unpaid family workers to arrive at an estimate of total jobs. In doing so, EPP implicitly assumes within its industry employment data that each self-employed or unpaid family worker counted by the CPS has only one job.¹⁵

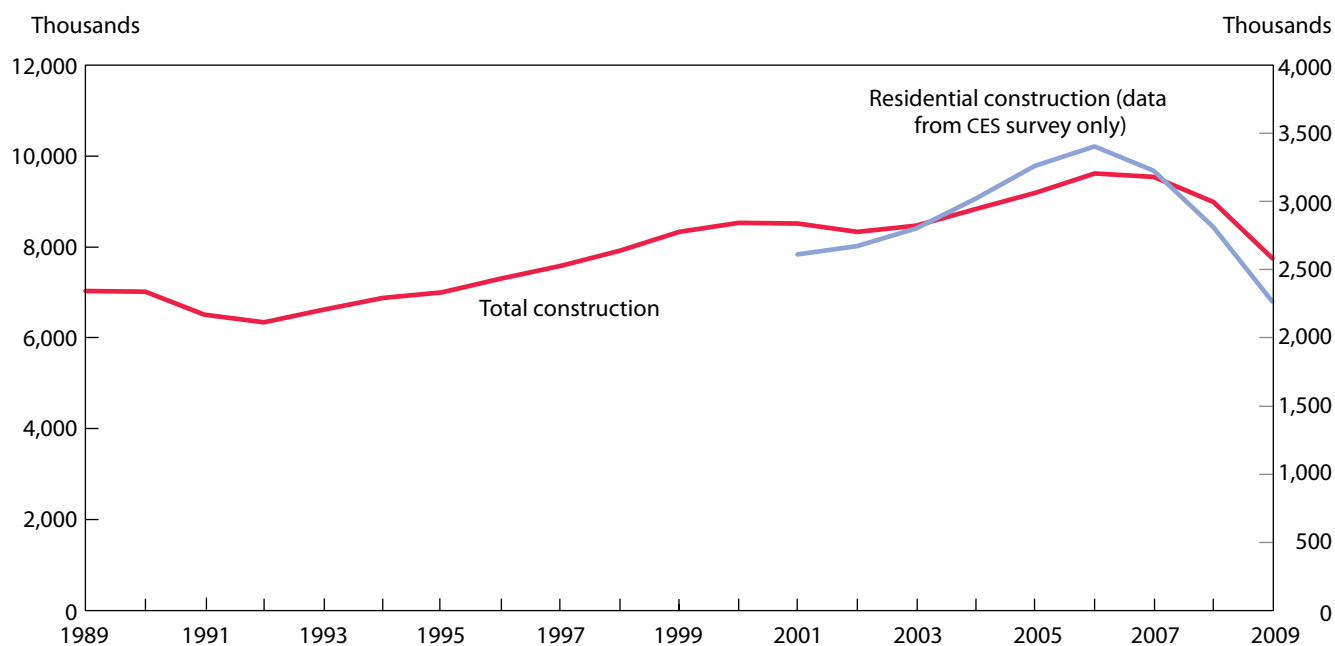
EPP estimates of total employment within the construction sector are presented in chart 5.¹⁶ The total employment measure is available only for the aggregate construction sector, which comprises residential building construction, nonresidential building construction, heavy and civil engi-

Chart 4. Annual residential investment (left axis) and annual private housing starts (right axis), 1993–2008



SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Chart 5. Total employment in the construction sector (left axis) and employment in residential construction (right axis), 1989–2009



SOURCES: Total construction employment is measured as the sum of wage and salary employment from the Current Employment Statistics survey and the number of self-employed workers and unpaid family workers from the Current Population Survey. The line showing employment in residential construction exhibits data from the Current Employment Statistics survey only.

neering construction, and specialty trade contractors. During the recent housing cycle, employment in the construction sector peaked in 2006, 1 year after the demand climax. Because employment data for the construction sector are available through 2009, they are included in this discussion even though data on final demand are available only through 2008. Also, since employment peaked 1 year later in the employment data than in the demand data, this allows for a comparison of 3 years of decline in each of the time series.

Employment in the construction sector grew notably, by 2.3 million jobs, or 31.6 percent, between 1996 and 2006. More than half of this growth, 1.3 million jobs, occurred from 2002 to 2006. From 2006 to 2009, employment fell by 1.9 million jobs, a decline of 19.4 percent. These data indicate that the housing bubble and bust had a considerable impact on U.S. construction employment, but it is important to bear in mind that they cover employment in the construction sector as a whole, not just in residential construction.

A measure of residential construction employment alone is of course preferable for isolating the impacts of the housing bubble and bust on residential construction. Un-

fortunately, with regard to data on unpaid family workers and the self-employed, the CPS does not break out the construction sector into more detailed components. The CES survey disaggregates construction employment into the following: construction of buildings (residential and nonresidential), heavy and civil engineering construction, and specialty trade contractors (residential and nonresidential). However, specialty trade contractors has been broken out only since 2001. Summing residential building construction and residential specialty trade contractors data results in what this article refers to as data on “residential construction.”¹⁸ Summing the CES data shows that residential construction employment made up between 37.6 percent and 44.5 percent all employment in the construction sector from 2001 to 2009. During the same period, nonresidential construction accounted for 42.6 percent to 48.4 percent of construction sector employment, and heavy and civil engineering construction supplied 12.8 percent to 14.0 percent.

Residential construction showed faster employment growth during the bubble and steeper decline over the bust period than the construction sector as a whole. From 2002 to 2006, employment in residential construction

increased by 26.6 percent, considerably faster than the 15.4-percent growth in the construction sector as a whole. Of the 1.3 million jobs added in construction, more than half—715,000—were in residential construction. From 2006 to 2009, wage and salary employment within residential construction industries declined by 1.1 million, or 33.4 percent, while the total number of construction jobs fell by 1.9 million, or 19.4 percent.

The effects of the housing bubble and bust were not limited to the construction sector. Record sales of existing and new homes during the housing boom propelled economic growth throughout the economy. Though the impact of the housing boom cannot directly be seen in every industry within CES data, some industries appear to rely heavily on demand for residential construction, including those shown in italics in table 1.¹⁷ Employment in cement and concrete product manufacturing and in construction machinery manufacturing grew by 5.1 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively, from 2001 to 2006 while overall

employment in manufacturing fell by 13.9 percent.¹⁸ Employment in the real estate credit industry and the mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers industry ballooned by 52.0 percent and 119.5 percent, respectively. The housing boom appears to have supported job growth not only in these industries, but also in the industry group of offices of real estate agents and brokers and that of activities related to real estate.

As the housing bubble deflated and the United States entered a recession, industries that heavily depend on demand from residential construction began to suffer considerable losses in employment, losses much greater in percentage terms than those sustained in the overall economy. Employment in real estate credit and in mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers fell back to 2001 levels or even lower by 2009. Wood product manufacturing and cement and concrete product manufacturing also suffered extensive losses in employment from 2006 to 2009, much greater than the average loss across all manufacturing sectors.

Table 1. Current Employment Statistics estimates of employment in select industries, in thousands, select years, 2001–09

Industry	2001	2006	2009	Numerical change		Percent change	
				2001–06	2006–09	2001–06	2006–09
Total nonfarm	131,826.0	136,086.0	130,920.0	4,260.0	-5,166.0	3.2	-3.8
Total private.....	110,708.0	114,113.0	108,371.0	3,405.0	-5,742.0	3.1	-5.0
Construction	6,826.0	7,691.0	6,037.0	865.0	-1,654.0	12.7	-21.5
Construction of buildings	1,588.9	1,804.9	1,365.6	216.0	-439.3	13.6	-24.3
<i>Residential buildings</i>	781.4	1,008.8	639.4	227.4	-369.4	29.1	-36.6
Nonresidential buildings	807.5	796.1	726.2	-11.4	-69.9	-1.4	-8.8
Heavy and civil engineering.....	953.0	985.1	846.9	32.1	-138.2	3.4	-14.0
Specialty trade.....	4,283.9	4,901.1	3,824.4	617.2	-1,076.7	14.4	-22.0
<i>Residential specialty trade contractors</i>	1,848.1	2,396.8	1,629.6	548.7	-767.2	29.7	-32.0
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,435.8	2,504.4	2,194.9	68.6	-309.5	2.8	-12.4
Manufacturing.....	16,441.0	14,155.0	11,883.0	-2,286.0	-2,272.0	-13.9	-16.1
<i>Wood products</i>	574.1	558.8	360.7	-15.3	-198.1	-2.7	-35.5
<i>Cement and concrete products</i>	236.2	248.3	187.7	12.1	-60.6	5.1	-24.4
<i>Architectural and structural metals</i>	421.8	411.6	348.3	-10.2	-63.3	-2.4	-15.4
<i>Construction machinery</i>	71.3	77.7	67.4	6.4	-10.3	9.0	-13.3
Wholesale trade	5,772.7	5,904.5	5,625.3	131.8	-279.2	2.3	-4.7
<i>Lumber and construction supply</i>	220.5	264.1	205.1	43.6	-59.0	19.8	-22.3
Retail trade.....	15,238.6	15,353.3	14,527.8	114.7	-825.5	0.8	-5.4
<i>Furniture stores</i>	281.8	298.9	224.3	17.1	-74.6	6.1	-25.0
<i>Building material and garden supply stores</i>	1,151.8	1,324.1	1,162.6	172.3	-161.5	15.0	-12.2
Financial activities.....	7,808.0	8,328.0	7,758.0	520.0	-570.0	6.7	-6.8
<i>Real estate credit</i>	231.2	351.4	196.9	120.2	-154.5	52.0	-44.0
<i>Mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers</i>	66.0	144.9	66.0	78.9	-78.9	119.5	-54.5
Real estate.....	1,343.4	1,499.0	1,416.7	155.6	-82.3	11.6	-5.5
<i>Offices of real estate agents and brokers</i>	291.1	374.6	305.2	83.5	-69.4	28.7	-18.5
<i>Activities related to real estate</i>	437.6	521.9	537.2	84.3	15.3	19.3	2.9

Residential-construction-related employment

By combining the total jobs estimate with other output measures, EPP assembles a time series of historical input-output tables.¹⁹ I-O tables provide detailed information on the flows of goods and services that make up the production processes of U.S. industries. The employment requirements table, one table within the National Income and Product Accounts, measures the number of jobs supported through the entire production process.²⁰ The table estimates the thousands of jobs required by each industry to satisfy a million dollars of final demand for a given good or service.

The employment requirements table illustrates what is driving industry employment with respect to both final demand and to the production of intermediate goods and services, applying an input-output view to industry data. Exhibit 1 depicts the employment requirements table in a simplified three-industry economy: manufacturing, construction, and all other industries. The entries in each row show direct and indirect employment in each industry. Direct employment, shown in the upper left, middle, and bottom right of the table, measures the employment within the producing industry necessary to generate the primary good or service produced by the given industry. Indirect employment, represented by all cells in the matrix other than those along this diagonal, is the employment generated in all of the industries that support the producing industry with their inputs.²¹ For example, I_{mc} represents the indirect employment in the construction sector supported by demand for manufacturing goods.

As residential construction boomed, secondary effects spilled over into many industries generating indirect em-

ployment (since building new homes required purchases of intermediate goods and services). Employment in the manufacturing sector, for example, benefited because of purchases of intermediate goods such as carpet, toilets, countertops, and construction equipment that went into the construction of new homes or improvements on existing structures. Even seemingly unrelated industries, such as legal services, benefited indirectly from surging demand for residential construction. As the money spent on construction projects increased, construction companies probably required more legal support.

Multiplying a given row of the employment requirements table, say, construction, by the vector of total final demand calculates the number of jobs within the sector. In 2005, for example, the CES survey estimated 7.3 million wage and salary jobs in the construction sector and the CPS reported 1.8 million self-employed workers and unpaid family workers, resulting in an EPP estimate of 9.2 million total jobs in the construction sector. Multiplying the construction row of the employment requirements table by EPP's vector of total final demand shows that 8.2 million of the jobs within the construction sector were attributable to direct employment. That is, these jobs satisfied demand for goods classified in the construction sector. The remaining 1.0 million indirect jobs added to final demand for other goods and services by providing construction activity as an input. For example, when consumers paid their hospital bills, some of that money went to pay employees in the construction industry who did work for the hospitals. EPP estimates that 59,000 jobs in the construction sector supplied work that served as an intermediate input into the hospitals industry.

Rather than looking at a particular row within the em-

Exhibit 1. Analysis of a simplified employment requirements table

Employment requirements table				Vector of final demand		
	Manufacturing	Construction	Other			
Manufacturing	D_m	I_{cm}	I_{om}	×	FD_m	
Construction	I_{mc}	D_c	I_{oc}		FD_c	
Other	I_{mo}	I_{co}	D_o		FD_o	
Total employment = direct employment + indirect employment						
Direct employment =	Manufacturing	$D_m \times FD_m$		Indirect employment =	Manufacturing	$(I_{cm} \times FD_c) + (I_{om} \times FD_o)$
	Construction	$D_c \times FD_c$			Construction	$(I_{mc} \times FD_m) + (I_{oc} \times FD_o)$
	Other	$D_o \times FD_o$			Other	$(I_{mo} \times FD_m) + (I_{co} \times FD_c)$

NOTE: D = direct employment, I = indirect employment, FD = final demand, m = manufacturing, c = construction, and o = other

The 2008–18 employment projections

Although this article is focused on the recent impacts of the housing bubble and bust, EPP's 2008–18 projections are briefly discussed as they relate to the housing market. EPP expects that construction will be the only sector among goods-producing sectors to show employment growth over the projected period.¹ Construction was more heavily affected by the 2007–09 recession than other goods-producing sectors and is therefore expected to show higher growth in the recovery period.

EPP anticipates demand for residential construction to recover to 581.6 billion dollars in 2018, very near the peak level of 586.0 billion in 2005. The projected level of demand is expected to support 6.2 million residential-construction-related jobs in 2018, near the 2003 level but not as high as the level in 2004 or 2005. EPP expects that residential-construction-related employment will climb back to 3.8 percent of total employment in 2018, higher than the 3.0 percent level of 2008 but lower than the 5.1 percent level of 2005 and slightly lower than the 1993 level. Sixty percent of the residential-construction-related jobs lost between 2005 and 2008, or 1.7 million, are anticipated to be recovered over the projection period.

Note

¹ For more information on industry employment projections, see Rose Woods, "Industry output and employment projections to 2018," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2009, pp. 52–81.

employment requirements table to break out sector employment by what types of demand the industry in question is satisfying, one can analyze the table in its entirety to estimate how demand results in employment in all industries throughout the U.S. job market. Multiplying the employment requirements matrix in its entirety by the column vector of final demand for investment in residential construction yields an estimate of what this article refers to as "residential-construction-related employment." EPP's analysis of direct and indirect employment includes data only for the construction sector as a whole. Determining employment impacts related specifically to demand for residential construction requires the assumption that the relationship of jobs to demand is the same for residential as for aggregate construction.

Because investment in residential construction requires purchases of many intermediate goods and services from

a variety of industries, the effects of the housing bubble spread throughout the economy. Construction output attributable to residential construction spending grew from 695.3 billion dollars in 1996, to 827.0 billion in 2002, to slightly over 1.0 trillion dollars in 2005. The purchases of intermediate goods and services for residential structures accounted for nearly half of this output. During the bust period, output related to residential construction demand fell, and it was at 600.2 billion in 2008.²²

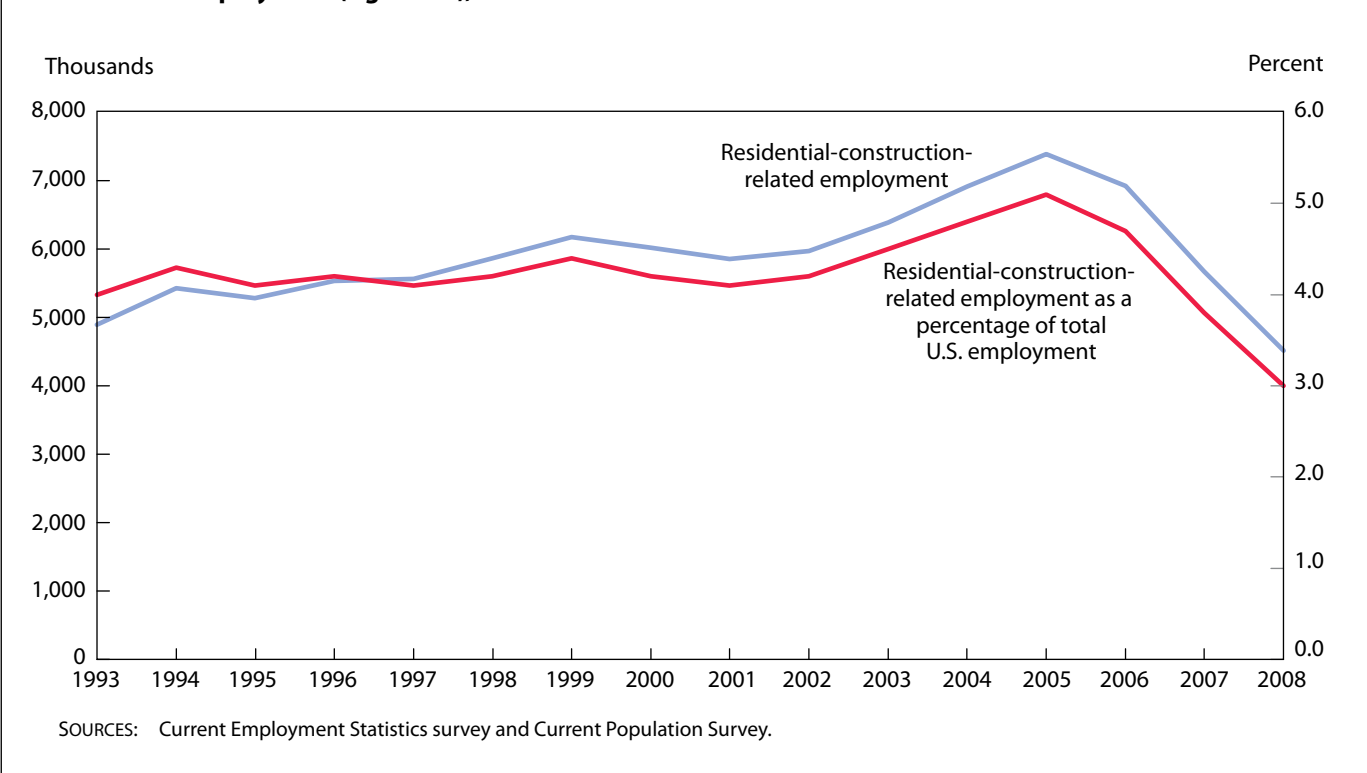
EPP estimates that output related to residential construction spending led to employment of 5.5 million in 1996. As the housing market expanded, related employment grew to 6.0 million jobs in 2002. By the peak of the housing market, in 2005, it had increased to 7.4 million. Employment expanded by 1.8 million jobs, or by 33.4 percent, between 1996 and 2005, with 1.4 million of this growth occurring between 2002 and 2005. As the bubble burst, residential-construction-related employment fell to 4.5 million in 2008, 385,000 fewer jobs than in 1993, the earliest year of available data.

Residential construction spending supported an estimated 4.0 percent to 4.4 percent of total employment within the United States from 1993 to 2000. By 2005, employment related to residential construction reached 5.1 percent of total U.S. employment; it then fell, reaching 3.0 percent in 2008. (See chart 6.) Since it makes up only a small portion of total employment, residential-construction-related employment usually has not had a considerable impact on overall employment change in the U.S. economy. It is interesting to note that, according to EPP's estimates, in 2008 the decline in residential-construction-related employment—1.2 million—was greater than the overall net loss in employment in the U.S. economy—804,000.

Employment growth attributable to the bubble

Not all of the residential-construction-related employment growth during the bubble period was generated from the housing bubble, given that some increases would have been expected for reasons including population growth and continued expansion in the economy. I–O tables allow researchers to conduct an in-depth analysis of the economy-wide effects that a change in final demand has on industry output as well as employment.²³ By estimating what demand would have been without a bubble, one can measure how many U.S. jobs there would have been under the alternative demand scenario. The difference between the actual number of jobs and the number approximated under the scenario of nonbubble demand

Chart 6. Residential-construction-related employment in thousands (left axis) and as a percentage of total U.S. employment (right axis), 1993–2008



serves as an estimate of the number of jobs due to the housing bubble.

This type of analysis is necessarily uncertain and relies upon a number of assumptions. The alternative demand scenarios are only approximations, as no one knows what would have happened without a housing bubble. The bubble had reverberating impacts throughout the economy that are impossible to isolate from other economic activity. Relying upon I–O tables for impact analysis also requires assumptions. For example, I–O accounts are defined such that each industry has a unique production function. It is assumed that there are no economies of scale in production. In addition, changes in final demand are assumed to be achieved instantaneously and without price changes.

Given that the 10-year projections of employment and macroeconomic activity that EPP publishes every 2 years are not a forecast, previous EPP projections provide one estimate of investment in residential construction without a bubble. Predicting shocks over 10 years is usually impossible. Moreover, in spite of economic shocks, the economy tends to revert to long-run trends. Therefore, BLS projections are not a forecast of business-cycle activity.²⁴

Accounting for both 1996 and 2002 as possible start

dates for the bubble, the 1996–2006 and 2002–12 projections serve in this article as one method of estimating nonbubble demand for residential structures. BLS publishes a point projection for a 10-year period, so it does not publish data for intervening years. Because of large-scale revisions, data published in previous projections are not comparable to more recently published data, but the projected growth rate usually is comparable. Therefore, the projected average annual growth rate is applied to actual demand data from the proposed start date of the bubble. A naïve model of constant growth is also considered, wherein the average annual growth rate from 1950 to 1996 or from 1950 to 2002 continues to hold throughout the bubble period.

Nonbubble demand scenarios. The 1996–2006 projections were prepared using the Standard & Poor’s DRI (Data Resources, Inc.) U.S. quarterly model.²⁵ At the time of that publication, BLS expected demographics to be the main factor changing the growth in demand for residential construction over the projected decade. An expected decline in the number of people in the age groups typically thought of as those of first-time home buyers was

anticipated to hold growth to 0.8 percent annually over the projection period, in comparison with the 2.1 percent exhibited on average annually between 1950 and 1996. If the bubble did start in 1996 and the projections accurately captured demand without the bubble, 86.0 percent of growth in demand for residential structures between 1996 and 2005, or 181.4 billion dollars, was attributable to the housing market bubble. In another scenario, if growth had continued at the 1950–96 average annual pace, the bubble contributed an estimated 134.9 billion dollars of investment, 64.0 percent of growth, over the 1996–2006 period. (See chart 7.)

The 2002–12 projections were prepared by use of the macroeconomic model developed by Macroeconomic Advisers, LLC.²⁶ EPP once again stated that demographics were expected to slow investment in residential structures. However, rapid growth during the late 1990s and early 2000s likely contributed to a projected annual growth rate of 2.1 percent from 2002 to 2012, higher than the rate projected for 1996–2006. The average annual growth rate from 1950 to 2002 was 2.2 percent, nearly equivalent to the 2002–12 projection. Because results based on the naïve constant growth model for 1950–2002 are nearly identical to those based on the 2002–12 projections, the constant growth model for 1950–2002 is not examined separately. If the bubble started in 2002, demand for residential construction in 2005 was 93.3 billion dollars higher than nonbubble demand as measured by the 2002–12 projections. According to this model, three quarters of the growth exhibited from 2002 to 2005 was attributable to the bubble.

From 2005 to 2008, demand for residential structures fell considerably as the market corrected for rapid growth during the boom years. In 2008, demand was only slightly higher than its 1995 level. All of the proposed models anticipated that demand for residential construction would be higher than it was in 2008. If the bubble began in 1996, on the basis of the 1996–2006 projections, demand would be expected to be 18.1 percent higher in 2008 than it actually was. On the basis of average annual growth from 1950 to 1996, growth would be expected to be 36.6 percent higher than it actually was. If the bubble started in 2002, demand would be projected to be 49.5 percent higher than it actually was.

Related nonbubble employment. The alternative demand estimates were combined with data from the employment requirements table to estimate the impacts of the bubble and bust throughout the U.S. job market. (See chart 8.) On the basis of the 2002–12 projections, the number of

residential-construction-related jobs was approximated to be 1.2 million over the theoretical nonbubble level at the peak of the housing market in 2005. According to this estimate, 82.7 percent of the job growth between 2002 and 2005 was a result of the housing bubble. Also, the bubble is estimated to have increased U.S. employment by 0.8 percent in 2005.

If, however, the bubble started in 1996, the constant growth model implies that employment was 1.7 million over nonbubble residential-construction-related employment and contributed 1.2 percent to the total number of U.S. jobs in 2005. According to the 1996–2006 projections, employment was to stay relatively flat between 1996 and 2008, with a slight dip in the between years. In this nonbubble scenario, residential-construction-related employment was expected to fall by 433,000 between 1996 and 2005.

The decline in nonbubble employment present in the 1996–2006 projections could be due to a number of factors. The assumptions underlying I–O analysis may be having some impact here. For example, the production function may not have been the same without a bubble. Perhaps output was higher in relation to employment in the construction industry during the bubble than it would have been without a bubble. Alternatively, the projections could have underestimated nonbubble demand. Regardless, because nonbubble residential-construction-related employment was expected to decline from 1996 to 2006, the results of this model are disregarded because they are considered to be too low.

By 2008, housing-related employment fell to 4.5 million and was accounting for only 3.0 percent of total U.S. jobs. If the bubble began in 1996, the naïve growth model expects that, if the market were not correcting for excess growth in the bubble years, residential-construction-related employment would have been 1.7 million higher in 2008. If the bubble did not begin until 2002, it is approximated that residential construction-related employment would have been 2.2 million higher in 2008. The bust in the housing market, according to these measures and the embedded assumptions, pulled down U.S. employment by 1.1 percent to 1.5 percent below where it would have been had there not been a bubble.

IN RECENT YEARS, THE HOUSING BOOM AND BUST have had a substantial impact on the U.S. job market. Because the date of the onset of the bubble is not clear, this article considers two possible starting points, 1996 and 2002. Whereas industry employment data offer analysis of employment within the entire construction sector, I–O

Chart 7. Nominal residential investment from 1950 to 2008 and hypothetical “nonbubble” demand estimated for 1996–2008 and for 2002–08

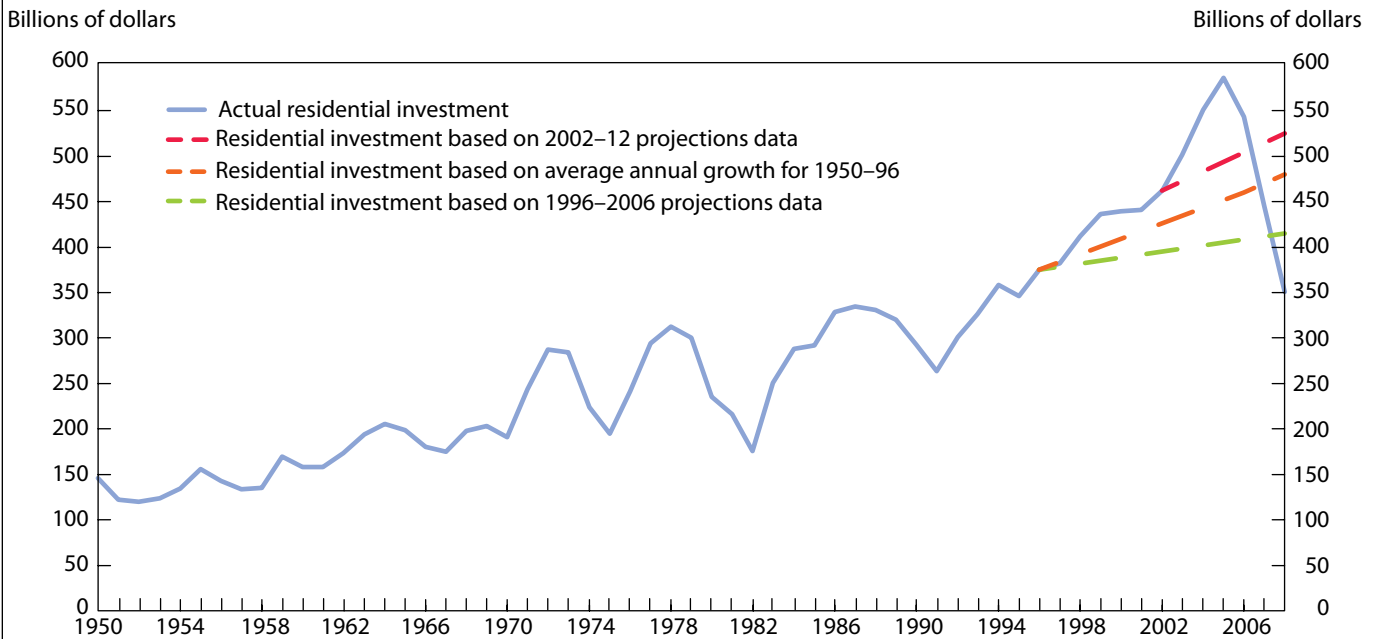
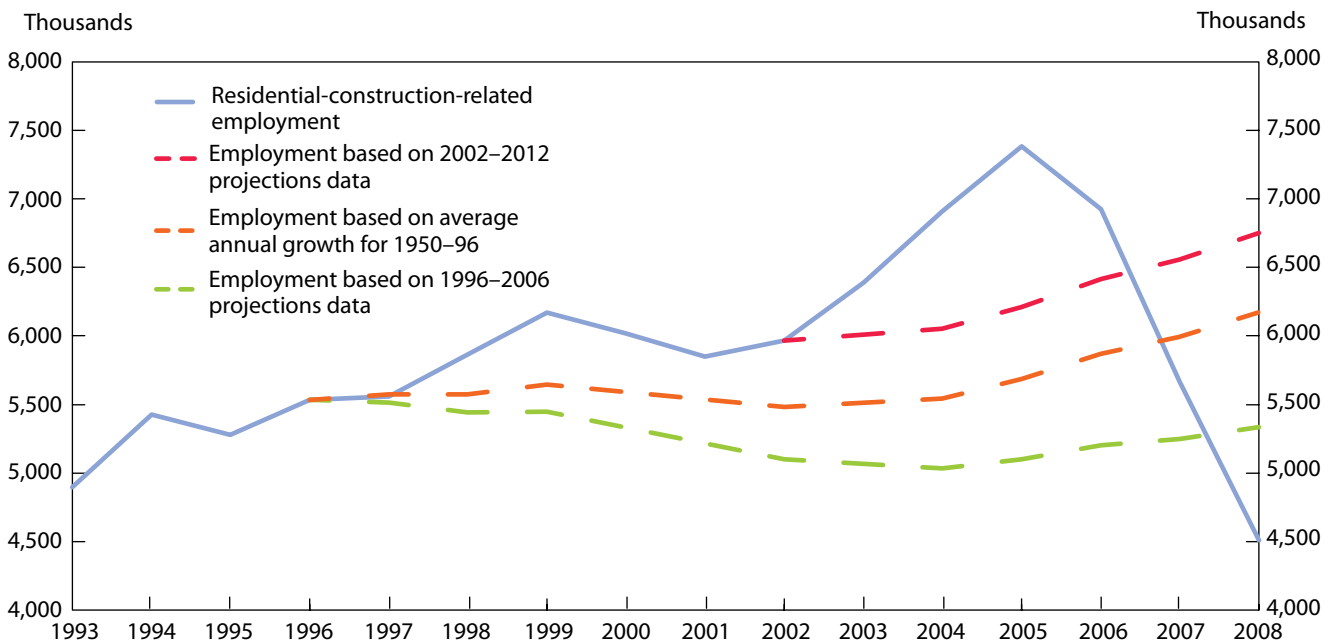


Chart 8. Residential-construction-related employment from 1993 to 2008 and hypothetical “nonbubble” employment estimated for 1996–2008 and 2002–08



data published by EPP can be used to estimate the level of employment related to a specific category of demand and related purchases of intermediate goods and services. In this article, residential-construction-related employment was analyzed. Stimulated by the bubble in the housing market, demand for residential construction grew by 56.2 percent from 1996 to 2005, with much of this growth occurring during the last 3 years. Given EPP's assumptions, its data imply that the growth in demand for residential construction accounted for an increase of 1.8 million jobs from 1996 to 2005, of which 1.4 million appeared from 2002 to 2005. Because of the burst of the bubble, residential-construction-related employment fell by 2.9 million from 2005 to 2008.

Some of the growth in employment related to residential construction was to be expected because of normal economic expansion, whereas some was propelled solely by the housing bubble. Two types of models—one a naïve constant growth model and the other based on previous BLS projections—were evaluated to estimate what the level of investment in residential structures would have been without the bubble stimulating growth. The 1996–2006 projections and the average annual growth model for 1950–1996 were compared to estimate the employment impacts of the bubble with the assumption that it started in 1996. The projections implied that, had there not been a bubble, residential-construction-related employment would have declined slightly over the bubble period; therefore, this estimate was considered too low. The constant growth model was thus considered the preferable measure for the earlier start date of the bubble. Because

the constant growth model for 1950–2002 and the 2002–to-2012 projections were nearly equivalent with regard to employment related to residential construction, only the projections were examined for the later start date.

The constant growth model projected only 153,000 of the 1.8 million rise in residential-construction-related employment from 1996 to 2005. The model indicates that, by 2005 (the peak of the bubble), the housing bubble supported 1.7 million jobs, or 1.2 percent of total U.S. employment. The BLS 2002–12 projections indicate that, if the bubble started in 2002, residential-construction-related employment would have grown by 244,000 from 2002 to 2005 without a bubble, as compared with the job growth of 1.4 million jobs that actually occurred. According to this model, residential-construction-related employment was 1.2 million jobs over the nonbubble level and accounted for 0.8 percent of U.S. employment in 2005.

The decline over 2005 to 2008 was much more abrupt than the growth that had recently occurred, and it nearly matched the growth exhibited over 1993 to 2005. EPP data show that residential-construction-related employment fell from 7.4 million jobs in 2005 to 4.5 million in 2008, which was 385,000 fewer than existed in 1993. Depending on the bubble start date, employment is estimated to have been between 1.7 million and 2.2 million below nonbubble employment in 2008. According to these estimates and the embedded assumptions, the bust in the housing market pulled down 2008 U.S. employment to 1.1 percent to 1.5 percent lower than where it would have been had there not been a bubble. □

Notes

¹ For more discussion on comparisons of the current bubble-and-bust cycle in home prices to that of the Great Depression, see David C. Wheelock, “The Federal Response to Home Mortgage Distress: Lessons from the Great Depression,” the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, May/June 2008, pp. 133–48, on the Internet at <http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/08/05/Wheelock.pdf> (visited July 14, 2010).

² See Shayna M. Olesiuk and Kathy R. Kalsner, “The Sand States: Anatomy of a Perfect Housing-Market Storm,” on the Internet at www.fdic.gov/bank/analytical/quarterly/2009_vol3_1/AnatomyPerfectHousing.html (visited Dec. 1, 2010).

³ Ronald R. King, Vernon L. Smith, Arlington W. Williams, and Mark V. van Boening, “The Robustness of Bubbles and Crashes in Experimental Stock Markets,” in Richard H. Day and Ping Chen, eds., *Nonlinear Dynamics and Evolutionary Economics* (New York, Oxford University Press).

⁴ “Residential investment” and “final demand for residential struc-

tures” are used interchangeably in this article.

⁵ See James R. Hagerty, “Who’s to Blame for the Housing Bubble?” *The Wall Street Journal*, WSJ Blogs, Nov. 16, 2009, on the Internet at <http://blogs.wsj.com/developments/2009/11/16/whos-to-blame-for-the-housing-bubble/> (visited Dec. 1, 2010).

⁶ See Dean Baker, “East Asia’s economic revenge,” *guardian.co.uk*, on the Internet at www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/cifamerica/2009/mar/09/usa-useconomy (visited Apr. 10, 2010).

⁷ See Robert J. Shiller, “Don’t Bet the Farm on the Housing Recovery,” *New York Times*, Apr. 10, 2010, on the Internet at www.nytimes.com/2010/04/11/business/economy/11view.html?emc=eta1 (visited Dec. 1, 2010).

⁸ For a more thorough discussion of BEA’s data on private structures, see Paul R. Lally, “How BEA Accounts for Investment in Private Structures,” *Survey of Current Business* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, February 2009), pp. 9–15, on

the Internet at www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/2009/02%20February/0209_briefing_structures.pdf.

⁹ All dollar figures in this article, unless otherwise noted, are real values in year-2000 dollars. All BEA data in this article are consistent with figures published as of July of 2009 and with EPP's 2008–18 projections presented in this article.

¹⁰ See Frank E. Nothaft, "The Contribution of Home Value Appreciation to US Economic Growth," *Urban Policy and Research*, March 2004, pp. 23–34, on the Internet at www.freddiemac.com/news/pdf/contribution_homevalue.pdf; and Kevin B. Moore and Michael G. Palumbo, *The Finances of American Households in the Past Three Recessions: Evidence from the Survey of Consumer Finances* (Washington, DC, Federal Reserve Board, Dec. 10, 2009), on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/feds/2010/201006/201006pap.pdf (visited Dec. 1, 2010).

¹¹ Several other price indices are often cited when referencing the housing market, including the Case–Shiller 10 and 20, the Case–Shiller national, and the Federal Housing Finance Agency house price index, but these indexes have historical data going back no further than 1987. Note that, for the years 1987–2009, the Shiller real index is based on the Case–Shiller national index adjusted by the Consumer Price Index measurement of inflation. Earlier years are based on other price measures. For further information on the Shiller real index, see Robert J. Shiller, *Irrational Exuberance*, second edition (Princeton University Press, 2005); see also <http://irrationalexuberance.com/> (visited Mar. 22, 2010).

¹² Data on construction put in place and data on permits are not adjusted for changes in prices and are therefore compared with the nominal final-demand data published by BEA.

¹³ BEA implemented a comprehensive revision to its National Income and Product Accounts in July of 2009. The estimates for 2009 are not comparable with earlier annual data as published by EPP because they were based upon BEA data as published before the comprehensive revision.

¹⁴ There are many differences between CPS and CES data, only a few of which are mentioned here. For a comparison between the two surveys, see www.bls.gov/bls/empstquickguide.htm (visited July 19, 2010).

¹⁵ That is, EPP assumes that the count of self-employed and unpaid family workers is the equivalent of a jobs count. CPS data are also used by EPP to estimate wage and salary employment in industries for which the CES survey does not provide estimates, including the agricultural and private household industries.

¹⁶ The CPS program estimated data for 1983–2002 on the basis of the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Data for 2000–09 are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). (For 2000–02, data were calculated both within the framework of NAICS and within that of the SIC system.) The 1983–99 data were adjusted to account for the coding change.

¹⁷ The industries in table 1 were selected on the basis of those included in Matthew Miller, "A visual essay: post-recessionary employment growth related to the housing market," *Monthly Labor Review*,

October 2006, pp. 23–34.

¹⁸ Wood product manufacturing and architectural and structural metals manufacturing did see slight declines in employment over 2001–06. However, these declines were minor in comparison with the loss of jobs in the overall manufacturing sector. Also, both showed much larger declines over 2006–09 than over 2001–06, suggesting that the housing bubble may have held onto jobs that otherwise would have been lost during this period.

¹⁹ BEA's benchmark I–O accounts provide the most comprehensive picture available of transactions within the U.S. economy, but are published only once every 5 years. The 2002 benchmark I–O data, released in 2007, were the latest data available for EPP's 2018 projections. On the basis of the 2002 benchmark I–O data, annual data from the National Income and Product Accounts, annual Census data, and data from a host of other sources, EPP estimates a historical time series of I–O data, currently 1993 to 2008. For detailed information regarding the 2002 benchmark I–O accounts, see Ricky L. Stewart, Jessica Brede Stone, and Mary L. Streitwieser, "U.S. Benchmark Input-Output Accounts, 2002," *Survey of Current Business* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, October 2007), pp. 19–48. For a more complete discussion of the methods used by EPP, see the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 13, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/pub/hom/homch13_a.htm (visited Apr. 5, 2010).

²⁰ The employment requirements table is "import adjusted"; that is, it is modified to account only for the sales of domestically produced goods and services to final users because imported goods generally do not generate domestic employment.

²¹ All employees, direct and indirect, earn income that will generally be spent on consumer goods and services, which, in turn, will generate a third type of employment called induced employment (also referred to as "income multiplier effects on employment"). The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not measure induced employment.

²² Estimating total output related to a specific category of final demand requires the assumption that the employment requirements table estimated for the economy as a whole also holds at the more detailed level.

²³ See Mary L. Streitwieser, "A Primer on BEA's Industry Accounts" (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, June 2009), on the Internet at www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/2009/06%20June/0609_indyaccts_primer_a.pdf (visited Dec. 6, 2010).

²⁴ The projections do, however, include in-house projections of the growth of the population, an important contributor to growth within the housing market. For more discussion on how BLS's assumptions affected the 1996 to 2006 projections, see Ian Wyatt, "Evaluating the 1996–2006 employment projections," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2010, pp. 33–69.

²⁵ For more information on the 1996–2006 projections, see Thomas Boustead, "The U.S. economy to 2006," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1997, pp. 6–22.

²⁶ For more information on the 2002–12 projections, see Betty W. Su, "The U.S. economy to 2012: signs of growth," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2004, pp. 23–36.

Bringing work home: implications for BLS productivity measures

About 8 percent of nonfarm business employees bring some work home, mostly to finish or catch up on their work; those who bring work home work more hours per week, on average, than those who work only at the workplace, but there is no evidence that this difference leads to an overstatement in measures of productivity growth

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Advances in information technology have created new opportunities for workers to perform their jobs away from their traditional workplaces. One implication of this change—and the subject of an ongoing debate surrounding U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) productivity data—is that official estimates of productivity growth may be overstated because estimates of hours worked may not include unpaid hours worked at home. To shed light on this debate, this article examines two recent sources of data on U.S. workers who bring work home from their primary workplace: the 2003–08 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and the 1997, 2001, and 2004 May Current Population Survey (CPS) Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement (CPS Supplement). The ATUS provides detailed information on time spent on work, work-related activities, and nonwork activities during a single day, as well as information on the locations of these activities. The CPS Supplement provides information on the number of hours worked at home each week, information on whether or not workers had a formal arrangement to be paid for work at home, and reasons for working at home.

Recent research on work at home has focused almost entirely on paid work done by

those who have a formal arrangement to work at home. However, two papers published within the last 10 years have examined unpaid work at home. Using the May 2001 CPS Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement, Younghwan Song examined the determinants of unpaid work at home for full-time wage and salary workers in the nonagricultural sector.¹ He found that unpaid work at home is positively related to education, the absence of overtime rates, being a team leader, efficiency wages, and greater earnings inequality within occupation groups. Song attributed workers' willingness to take on this additional unpaid work as an investment in their careers and future wage growth. In another study, Paul Callister and Sylvia Dixon used the 1999 New Zealand Time Use Survey and found that bringing work home was much more common than working exclusively from home.² The majority of work at home lasted for less than 2 hours per day, and a significant proportion was done in the evenings after work and on weekends.

Although hours worked at home under a formal arrangement are important economically, they almost certainly are included in official hours estimates; thus, their increased prevalence does not bias estimates of productivity growth. In contrast, when workers

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bring work home on an informal basis, it is more likely that the hours are worked off the clock and therefore are not included in these estimates. This study begins by explaining productivity measurement and discussing how unmeasured hours can affect estimates. Next, those who bring work home are defined and their characteristics and reasons for bringing work home evaluated. Then, the data are examined to determine the amount of work brought home and whether those who bring work home work longer hours or are simply shifting the location of some of their work. Finally, the study assesses whether BLS measures of hours and productivity capture the hours worked at home by those who bring work home from the workplace and, more importantly, whether unmeasured hours worked at home affect productivity trends.

Unmeasured hours and productivity growth

Labor productivity measures the difference between output growth and hours growth, and reflects many kinds of changes, including changes in the quantities of nonlabor inputs (that is, capital services, fuels, other intermediate materials, and purchased services) and changes in technology, economies of scale, management techniques, and the skills of the labor force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates labor productivity for the nonfarm business sector by combining real output from the National Income and Product Accounts produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis with BLS measures of hours worked for all persons. The primary source of data on hours is the average-weekly-hours-paid series for production workers in goods-producing industries and for nonsupervisory workers in service-providing industries.³ Data for these series are collected in the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, a monthly payroll survey of establishments that collects data on employment and hours paid for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month.⁴ Average weekly hours are adjusted to remove the hours of employees who work for nonprofit institutions and to convert the series to an hours-worked basis, using an hours-worked-to-hours-paid ratio estimated from the BLS National Compensation Survey.⁵ The hours-worked adjustment ensures that changes in vacation, holiday, and sick pay, which are viewed as changes in labor costs, do not affect growth in hours, but it does not adjust for hours worked off the clock.

Total hours worked by production and nonsupervisory employees are calculated as

$$(1) \quad H_p^M = (AWH_p^M)(N_p) \quad (52),$$

where AWH_p^M represents average weekly hours worked by production and nonsupervisory employees and N_p is the employment of nonfarm business production and nonsupervisory employees.

Average weekly hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees are estimated by applying a ratio adjustment from the CPS data to the production and nonsupervisory hours data. The adjustment is the ratio of the average weekly hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees to the average weekly hours worked by production and nonsupervisory employees.⁶ This ratio (subsequently referred to as the *CPS ratio*), combined with the hours-worked series for production and nonsupervisory employees and CES employment data, is used to calculate the total hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees as

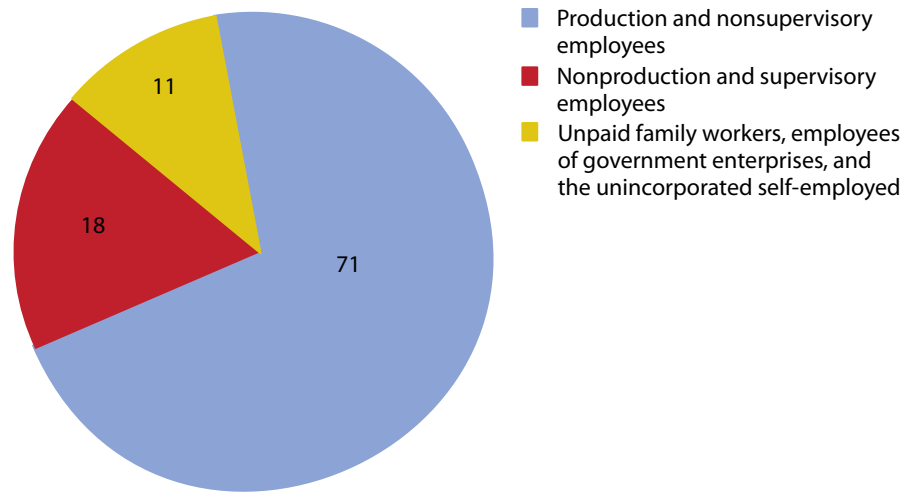
$$(2) \quad H_{NP}^M = (AWH_p^M) \left(\frac{AWH_{NP}^{CPS}}{AWH_p^{CPS}} \right) (N_{NP}) \quad (52),$$

where AWH_{NP}^{CPS} and AWH_p^{CPS} represent CPS measures of average weekly hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees and production and nonsupervisory employees, respectively, and N_{NP} denotes the employment of nonfarm business nonproduction and supervisory employees.

The Bureau constructs total hours worked by production and nonsupervisory employees and total hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees at the BLS-defined 14-sector level and then aggregates both measures to the level of all nonfarm business. Total hours worked by all persons in the nonfarm business sector are the sum of production and nonsupervisory employee hours, nonproduction and supervisory employee hours, and hours worked by unpaid family workers, employees of government enterprises, and the unincorporated self-employed.⁷ Chart 1 shows each group's share of nonfarm business sector hours worked in 2008. Production and nonsupervisory employees account for the majority of nonfarm business sector hours (71 percent), nonproduction and supervisory employee hours account for 18 percent, and the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family workers, and employees of government enterprises make up the smallest share (11 percent).

Some critics have suggested that innovations in information technology have allowed many more workers the flexibility to work outside the traditional workplace and that these hours are not properly captured in official BLS productivity measures—in particular, the quarterly labor productivity estimates for the nonfarm business sector.⁸

Chart 1. Percent of nonfarm business sector hours worked, by type of worker, 2008



Although, undoubtedly, unmeasured hours are a possible source of bias, it is important to keep in mind that an underestimation of hours worked will affect measures of productivity growth only if unmeasured hours grow at a rate different from that of measured hours.

Unpaid hours worked can affect the hours-worked calculations in two ways: through the CES estimates of average weekly hours and through the CPS ratio adjustment. As noted earlier, the CES survey measures hours paid, not hours worked, which means that any unpaid work brought home by production and nonsupervisory employees will not be counted. As regards the CPS ratio adjustment, if work at home is not accurately reported and if the percent of unreported hours worked at home differs between production and nonsupervisory employees, on the one hand, and nonproduction and supervisory employees, on the other, then the ratio could be biased. However, an examination of the bias in the CPS ratio adjustment is beyond the scope of this study, so the focus here will be on the extent to which unpaid hours worked at home are missing from the production and nonsupervisory employee hours series.

Data sources

As noted earlier, this study uses data from the CPS and the ATUS. For consistency with the productivity measures, the analysis focuses on nonfarm business employees, defined as employees who are 15 years and older, work

outside of the farm sector, and work for private, for-profit entities. Although unpaid family workers and the self-employed are in the nonfarm business sector, these groups are excluded from the analysis because they may have the ability to shift freely between work and nonwork activities and may also lack a clear definition of a principal workplace; therefore, for such groups, the concept of bringing work home is not well defined and is beyond the scope of the study.

The American Time Use Survey. The ATUS, which began collecting data in 2003, is an ongoing survey of how people living in the United States spend their time. The ATUS sample consists of individuals living in households that recently have completed their final outgoing rotation interview for the CPS.⁹ Households are selected on the basis of demographic characteristics, and one person 15 years or older is selected at random to be interviewed. ATUS interviews occur 2 to 5 months following the respondent's final CPS interview. Unlike the CPS, the ATUS does not allow proxy respondents. ATUS respondents are interviewed by telephone about how they spent their time over a 24-hour period. The 24 hours represent a "diary day" of activities that the respondent recalls engaging in and reports sequentially beginning at 4 a.m. on the day prior to the interview.

Interviewers categorize the diary entries into more than 450 different primary activities. For each activity, the ATUS collects information on its duration (actually, beginning time and ending time), the location where the activ-

ity took place, and the people who were in the room with the respondent or who accompanied the respondent during the activity.¹⁰ Thus, it is possible to construct measures of hours worked that include time at work; time spent on work activities by location, such as at one's usual workplace, at home, or in a restaurant; and interruptions of 15 minutes or longer that took place during the workday.¹¹ Single-day diaries are thought to be more accurate than retrospective survey questions because time diaries have a shorter recall period and are less subject to aggregation bias (the sum of time spent in all activities must equal 1,440 minutes, and respondents do not have to add together individual work episodes themselves).¹² Also, time diary data should capture all work done by all persons, regardless of their usual work schedule.¹³ Finally, the ATUS updates the demographic and employment information that was collected in the CPS and asks respondents to report any activities during which children under 13 years were in their care. This request makes it possible to determine when parents are working and simultaneously caring for a child.

The ATUS sample covers every day of the year, except for the days before major holidays. In 2003, there were 20,720 ATUS interviews. Beginning in December of that year, the sample size was reduced by 35 percent, yielding 13,973 completed diaries in 2004. From 2005 to 2008, approximately 13,000 diaries were completed each year, with the exception of 2007, when only 12,248 diaries were completed.

Because the study presented here is concerned primarily with unmeasured hours of work at home, the analysis was restricted to work done for a respondent's main job. It is expected that those who are working at home on a second job are in fact being paid for those hours, and the hours would be captured in measured hours. Hours of work brought home from the primary job may be "extra hours," not explicitly paid for and thus unmeasured. The restriction to the main job also allows a comparison of results from the ATUS with those from the CPS Supplement, because the latter collects information about work at home only for the main job. This approach may slightly underestimate work done at home, and thus unmeasured hours, to the extent that people combine work at their workplace with work at home on their second jobs. However, most second jobs are part time and, therefore, more likely to pay hourly and be captured in standard measures.

To analyze hours of work, the minutes spent on activities coded as "work at main job" were aggregated by location for each ATUS respondent, in order to construct measures of worktime both at the workplace and at the home. Reported

breaks of 15 or fewer minutes occurring at the workplace, as well as work-related travel (not commuting) occurring between episodes of work at a workplace, are included as worktime.¹⁴ From a productivity standpoint, short breaks are considered productive time.¹⁵

For this study, "bringing work home" is defined as bringing extra work home when home is not the primary workplace. Respondents whose diary day was a nonholiday weekday are classified as those who bring work home if they report any minutes of work for their main job both at the workplace and at home on the same day. Respondents whose diary day was on a weekend day or a holiday are classified as those who bring work home if they report any minutes of work at home on their diary day. Unfortunately, it is not possible to distinguish whether those who worked exclusively at home on a weekend diary day were home-based workers, telecommuters, or traditional "nine-to-five" office workers who bring extra work home to do over the weekend. However, when the hours worked at home by this group are described later in the article, it will become clear that the group consists primarily of employees who bring work home, rather than home-based workers. Because those who bring work home are identified only according to work activities they engaged in on their diary day, the analysis using ATUS data is further restricted to nonfarm business employees who worked on their diary day. It is important to keep in mind that, because the ATUS covers only a single day, it is impossible to identify people who bring work home if they do not do so on their diary day.

The CPS Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement.

The Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement was collected as part of the May CPS in 1997, 2001, and 2004. Although changes in industry and occupational coding and changes in the sequence and wording of the questions on work at home limit the direct comparability of some data collected in 1997, data from all 3 years are included in the analyses, with limitations noted as they occur. As previously mentioned, the CPS supplement collected information only on whether respondents did any work at home as part of their main job. Wage and salary respondents who reported working at home were asked whether they had a formal agreement with their employer to be paid for work at home or whether they were just taking (unpaid) work home.

The analysis focuses on those who reported that they were just taking work home, because their hours at home are the hours most likely to be unmeasured. Unfortunately, the questionnaire did not allow for the possibility that an

employee had a formal arrangement to be paid for work at home and also took unpaid work home.¹⁶ Respondents were asked their reasons for working at home, how frequently they worked at home, and the number of hours per week they worked at home. In 1997, respondents were asked for actual hours worked at home, whereas they were asked for usual hours in 2001 and 2004. The 2001 and 2004 respondents also were given a choice of “it varies” as a response for hours worked at home; therefore, it is not possible to determine a numerical measure of work hours for all respondents in these years. The analysis focuses only on workers who have positive weekly hours worked during the reference week.

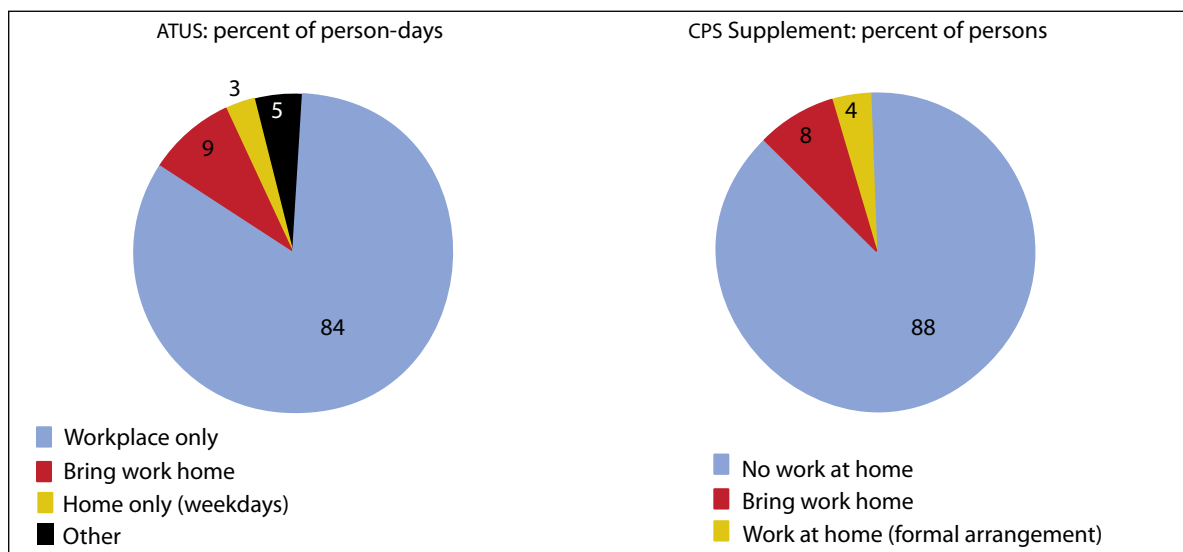
ATUS and CPS Supplement matched data. CPS Supplement respondents in 2004 who were in their 5th through 8th months in the May CPS were eligible for an ATUS interview from July 2004 through January 2005. It is possible to directly match 745 nonfarm business employees who (1) were in the same industry and occupation, (2) reported the same class of worker in both datasets, (3) did not change employers between their last month in the CPS and their ATUS interview, and (4) worked on their diary day. Of the 745 directly matched respondents, 93 reported in the CPS Supplement that they brought unpaid work home and 66 reported that they brought work home on their ATUS diary day. However, there are definitely limitations associated with the matched data. Some respondents to the Supplement questions answered that they did not do any work at home as part of their job, although their time diary clearly stated that they did some work at home. For example, of the 66 individuals who brought work home on their diary day, only 35 reported in the CPS Supplement that they had ever worked at home.¹⁷ This may be because the nature of their job changed between the time the CPS Supplement was conducted and the time the ATUS interviews took place, a period that could have been anywhere from 2 to 8 months. Alternatively, the CPS Supplement questions may have been misinterpreted by the respondents so that they answered affirmatively only if they brought work home on a regular basis, or answers may have been subject to proxy reporting bias; however, even self-respondents (as opposed to proxies) reported differently between surveys. The 2004 directly matched data indicate that 69 percent of those in the CPS Supplement who worked at home on their weekend or holiday diary day did not have a formal arrangement to be paid for such work. This finding provides additional evidence that most employees who worked at home on the weekend are not home-based or occasional telecommuters.

Who is bringing work home?

Many nonfarm business employees bring work home from the workplace. According to the 2004 ATUS diaries, 84 percent of nonfarm business employees who worked on their diary day worked exclusively in a workplace that day, 9 percent brought some of their work home, and 3 percent worked exclusively at home on weekdays.¹⁸ (See chart 2.) The 2004 CPS Supplement data show that approximately 12 percent of nonfarm business employees did some work at home. (See chart 2.) The CPS Supplement specifically asked those who responded that they did work at home whether they brought work home; 8 percent of employees reported bringing some work home in 2004, while 4 percent reported that they had a formal arrangement to be paid for work conducted at home. Because the ATUS captures only a person’s diary day, some employees who bring work home on some days, but not their diary day, may be categorized as working only at a workplace or working only at home. Therefore, the observed proportion of employees who bring work home is understated to some extent in the ATUS.¹⁹

Both datasets reveal that the characteristics of nonfarm business employees who bring work home from the workplace are different from the characteristics of those who work exclusively in the workplace.²⁰ Employees who bring work home from the workplace are more likely to be male, older, White, and married, to have a child and at least a bachelor’s degree, and to work in a management or professional occupation, compared with employees who work only in the workplace²¹ (see tables 1 and 2), and are less likely to be Black, Hispanic, part-time workers, or paid hourly.²² For example, according to the 2004 CPS Supplement, 63 percent of those who brought work home held at least a bachelor’s degree, whereas 19 percent of those who did no work at home held at least that same degree. Also, of those who brought work home, 15 percent reported being paid hourly, while 69 percent of nonfarm employees who did no work at home were paid hourly. Although 38 percent of those who brought work home worked in a management or professional occupation, not all work brought home is done by white-collar office workers. For instance, the 2004 CPS Supplement found that, among nonfarm business employees who brought work home, 3 percent worked in construction and maintenance occupations. The data indicate that women were less likely than men to have brought work home. Gender-related differences such as this may simply be capturing the fact that work may be less portable in traditionally female-dominated occupations and in-

Chart 2. Nonfarm business employees, by location of work, 2004



NOTE: ATUS respondents represent only those who worked on their diary day. The category labeled "Other" consists of those who worked at locations other than home or the workplace and those who combined other locations with the workplace. CPS Supplement respondents represent those who said yes to the question "As part of this job, do you do any of your work at home?"

dustries. This finding is consistent with the observation that, among those who bring work home, just 3 percent are in service occupations.

In addition to shedding light on who is bringing work home, the CPS Supplement asked respondents why they worked at home. The following tabulation lists the 2001 and 2004 percentages of nonfarm business employees who brought work home, by reason for working at home:²³

Reason	2001	2004
Finish or catch up on work.....	59	56
Nature of the job.....	24	29
Reason other than any of those listed..	7	6
Coordinate work schedule with personal or family needs.....	5	5
Business is conducted from home.....	4	4
Reduce commuting time or expense....	1	1
Participate in local transportation or pollution control program.....	0	0

As the tabulation shows, the main reason reported was to finish work not completed at the usual workplace. The second most frequently cited reason for bringing work home was that it was the nature of the job. Five percent of workers reported that they brought work home to coordinate their work schedule with personal or family needs. In

support of this reason, ATUS data show that 49 percent of parents who brought work home over the 2003–08 interval worked at home while simultaneously caring for their children under age 13.²⁴

Do those who bring work home work more hours?

Results from the ATUS. The following tabulation shows the percentages of nonfarm business employees who bring work home, by the day of the week, averaged over the 2003–08 period:²⁵

Day of week	Bring work home on—	
	All diary days	Weekdays
Sunday.....	18	...
Monday.....	13	17
Tuesday.....	14	21
Wednesday.....	16	25
Thursday.....	15	23
Friday.....	9	14
Saturday.....	15	...

According to the ATUS data, nonfarm business employees who brought work home on their diary day were more likely to work at home on a Sunday than on any other day of the week. Those who brought work home on a weekday were more likely to have brought it home during the

Table 1. Comparison of characteristics of nonfarm business employees who bring work home with characteristics of those who work exclusively in the workplace, 2003–08 (ATUS)

[In percent, except for age]

Characteristic	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Bring work home	Work-place only	Bring work home	Work-place only	Bring work home	Work-place only	Bring work home	Work-place only	Bring work home	Work-place only	Bring work home	Work-place only
Sex												
Men.....	59	60	67	57	68	56	67	56	61	57	64	56
Women.....	41	40	33	43	32	44	33	44	39	43	36	44
Mean age, years.....	42.00	38.09	41.82	38.39	41.88	38.38	40.99	38.06	41.97	37.68	40.67	38.65
Standard deviation of mean age	(15.30)	(15.91)	(14.86)	(15.89)	(20.38)	(17.00)	(17.79)	(18.77)	(16.66)	(18.38)	(17.15)	(18.17)
Race or ethnicity												
White.....	81	69	82	69	82	67	80	66	75	65	79	67
Black.....	5	11	7	10	5	11	6	11	8	10	6	10
Other race.....	9	5	6	5	8	5	9	6	11	6	8	5
Hispanic.....	5	16	6	16	5	17	5	18	6	19	6	18
Marital status¹												
Single.....	16	35	24	32	26	34	22	35	24	37	26	33
Married.....	69	54	66	56	64	53	68	53	64	52	66	54
Divorced.....	13	11	10	12	12	13	10	12	12	11	8	13
Pay status												
Part time.....	11	18	12	17	10	17	6	18	8	17	7	18
Paid hourly.....	26	67	33	67	25	67	23	67	24	67	25	68
Education												
No high school degree.....	4	17	4	15	4	15	3	15	2	16	2	15
High school degree.....	19	34	21	35	12	36	10	35	14	35	12	35
Some college.....	24	28	27	28	27	28	29	29	22	29	23	27
Bachelor's degree.....	34	16	29	15	39	15	36	16	41	16	34	18
Advanced degree.....	19	5	19	6	18	6	22	5	22	4	29	5
Youngest child in the home												
No children.....	55	63	54	63	75	74	55	63	54	63	60	63
Infant.....	8	7	8	7	6	9	9	8	11	8	10	8
Preschooler.....	14	11	12	11	11	11	12	9	10	10	11	10
Elementary school student.....	12	9	10	10	11	9	11	10	12	9	8	9
Adolescent.....	11	11	14	10	10	10	13	10	13	10	11	10
Occupation												
Management and professional..	58	26	49	27	53	26	64	25	64	24	59	26
Service.....	6	16	5	17	5	15	4	17	5	16	6	17
Sales and office	27	26	29	25	28	28	23	28	23	30	26	26
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction and maintenance...	5	12	8	12	9	12	5	10	5	12	4	12
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	4	20	9	18	4	19	4	19	4	18	5	18
Industry												
Mining.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Construction.....	5	8	5	8	7	9	6	8	5	8	4	9
Manufacturing.....	19	19	19	19	14	20	19	18	20	17	12	18
Wholesale and retail trade.....	16	20	16	20	17	20	9	21	15	22	14	18
Transportation and utilities.....	40	5	4	5	4	6	5	5	2	5	4	5
Information.....	7	3	7	3	6	3	5	3	8	3	6	2
Financial activities.....	10	8	10	8	14	8	18	9	13	10	17	8
Professional and business services.....	16	11	16	11	19	10	20	10	17	11	23	12
Educational and health services..	16	11	16	11	10	12	13	11	11	10	14	12
Leisure and hospitality.....	6	10	6	10	6	9	3	10	6	12	3	12
Other services.....	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	4	2	3	2	3
Number of observations.....	554	3,746	403	2,466	356	2,359	374	2,317	403	2,340	380	2,287

¹ Marital status is from outgoing rotation interview in CPS.

NOTE: Sampling weights are used to account for survey design.

Table 2. Comparison of characteristics of nonfarm business employees who bring work home with characteristics of those who work exclusively in the workplace, 2001 and 2004 (CPS Supplement)

[In percent, except for age]

Characteristic	2001		2004	
	Bring work home	Work-place only	Bring work home	Work-place only
Sex				
Men.....	62	55	62	55
Women.....	38	45	38	45
Mean age, years.....	40.98	37.44	42.45	37.98
Standard deviation of mean age	(12.02)	(15.08)	(14.61)	(17.17)
Race or ethnicity				
White.....	90	83	88	81
Black.....	6	12	5	12
Other race.....	5	5	7	7
Hispanic ¹	4	14	5	16
Marital status				
Single.....	18	34	19	35
Married.....	70	53	70	52
Divorced.....	12	13	11	13
Pay status				
Part time ²	6	18	6	19
Paid hourly ³	15	69	15	69
Education				
No high school degree.....	1	17	2	16
High school degree.....	15	36	12	35
Some college.....	23	29	23	30
Bachelor's degree.....	41	14	39	15
Advanced degree.....	20	4	24	4
Youngest child in the home				
No children.....	56	67	60	68
Infant.....	7	6	8	6
Preschooler.....	13	9	11	9
Elementary school student.....	11	9	9	8
Adolescent.....	13	9	12	9
Occupation				
Management and professional.	56	18	38	16
Service.....	11	6	3	19
Sales and office	13	5	25	29
Farming, fishing, and forestry....	5	1	0	0
Construction and maintenance	2	7	3	11
Production, transportation, and material moving	1	1	2	19
Industry				
Mining.....	1	1	0	1
Construction.....	1	1	5	8
Manufacturing.....	4	7	15	17
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11	13	16	20
Transportation and utilities.....	8	8	3	5
Information.....	3	5	5	3
Financial activities.....	3	2	16	8
Professional and business services.....	1	1	20	10

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Comparison of characteristics of nonfarm business employees who bring work home with characteristics of those who work exclusively in the workplace, 2001 and 2004 (CPS Supplement)

[In percent, except for age]

Characteristic	2001		2004	
	Bring work home	Work-place only	Bring work home	Work-place only
Educational and health services.....	8	5	14	12
Leisure and hospitality.....	10	23	3	12
Other services.....	16	7	1	4
Number of observations.....	2,851	29,280	3,080	33,941

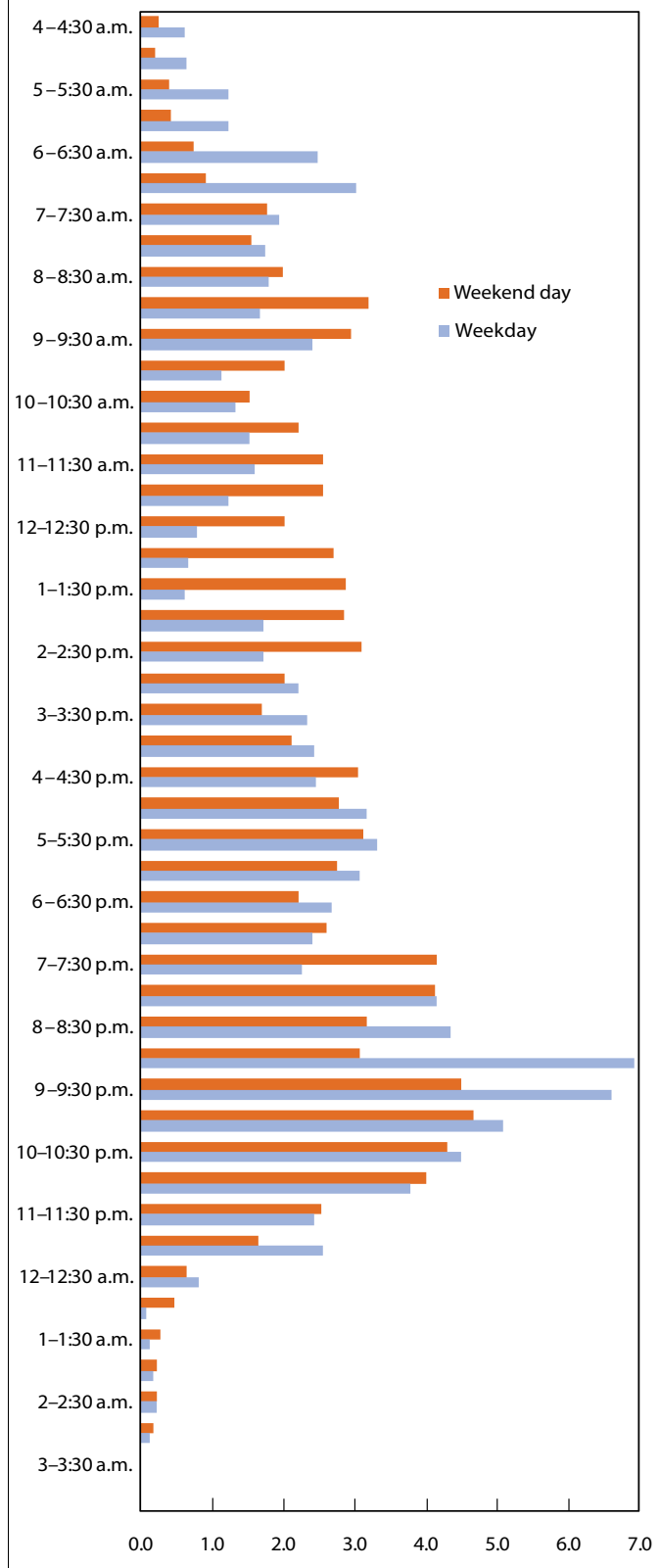
¹ Hispanic proportions for 2001 are based on 31,825 observations, with no missing values.
² Part-time proportions for 2001 are based on 29,892 observations on hours worked per week. There are no missing values.
³ Paid-hourly proportions are based on the outgoing rotation sample.
NOTE: Sampling weights are used to account for survey design. Estimates are based on those who reported working positive hours during the reference week of the survey.

middle of the week than on a Monday or a Friday. Chart 3 presents the distribution of minutes worked at home in 2008 by those who brought work home, by the time of day that the work was done. For weekday diaries, the majority (56 percent) of work at home was done after 5 p.m. whereas about 17 percent of work at home was done before 9 a.m. This work done outside traditional working hours suggests that workers are either bringing extra work home or shifting the timing of their work. For weekday diaries, there is also a distinct lull in work at home around lunchtime, as well as a small dip during the dinner hour. A different pattern of work at home is observed on weekend days, with work at home being more evenly distributed throughout the day on weekends than on weekdays.

Table 3 presents the percentage of nonfarm business employees who bring work home on their diary day by the number of minutes worked at home. The amount of work done at home is economically significant and, for the majority of employees who bring work home, definitely represents more substantive work than responding to an occasional e-mail or phone call. For example, in 2008, although 23 percent of those who brought work home reported working at home for less than 15 minutes on their diary day, 40 percent worked more than 1 hour at home and 22 percent worked at home for more than 2 hours.

The ATUS data for 2003–08 show that nonfarm business employees who brought work home on a weekday worked, on average, 9.1 hours per day, while those who

Chart 3. Percent of minutes worked at home by those who bring work home, by time of day (ATUS, 2008)



worked exclusively in the workplace worked an average of 8.2 hours per day. (See table 4.) However, those who brought work home on a weekday worked an average of only 7.6 hours per day at the workplace. In other words, those who brought work home on a weekday worked, on average, 12.6 percent more hours than those who worked exclusively in a workplace; but they also worked an average of 6 percent fewer daily hours at the workplace.²⁶ Thus, those who bring work home on a weekday are shifting some hours of work from their workplace to their home, as well as extending their workday; therefore, they work more hours, in total, on their diary day. Those who bring work home on a weekday tend to work approximately 15 percent of their daily hours at home on their diary day.

Nonfarm business employees who work any hours at home on a weekend day or a holiday worked, on average, 2.5 hours on their diary day, whereas those who work exclusively at the workplace worked 7.2 hours, on average, on their diary day. Although some of the respondents who bring work home on weekend days may actually be home-based workers, the 1.8 hours that they worked at home are not much different from the 1.4 hours worked at home by respondents who bring work home from the workplace on weekdays. In addition, those who bring work home on a weekend day or a holiday tend to work approximately 72 percent of their daily hours at home on their diary day. These findings suggest that the group of employees working at home on a weekend day or a holiday consists predominantly of employees who are catching up on office work not completed during the week.

In order to determine whether workers who bring work home on their diary day work more hours in general than do those who work exclusively in a workplace (and are not completely offsetting the hours they work at home on their diary day with fewer hours worked on a different day of the week), table 5 compares each ATUS group's average weekly hours worked, as reported in the CPS. The ATUS asks about usual hours worked, the CPS about actual hours worked. Comparisons, however, should be made on actual hours, because hours worked at home may vary and may not be included in reports of usual hours worked. Also, because the final month the respondent was in the CPS was 2 to 5 months before the ATUS was conducted, the sample for the comparison of average weekly hours was further restricted to those who had the same employer, occupation, and usual duties when completing the ATUS diary as they did when last interviewed for the CPS.²⁷

According to both weekday and weekend/holiday diary data, those who bring work home from their workplace on their diary day report significantly higher average

Table 3. Percent of nonfarm business employees who bring work home, by minutes worked at home, 2003–08 (ATUS)

Minutes per day	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Less than 15.....	17	20	23	21	20	23
16–30.....	17	18	18	17	18	16
31–60.....	24	24	22	18	21	20
61–120.....	21	18	13	19	16	18
121–180.....	9	9	11	12	7	9
181–240.....	4	6	5	5	9	5
241 or more.....	10	6	7	9	8	8
Number of observations.....	554	403	356	374	403	380

NOTE: Percentages are weighted to account for the sampling design and may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Table 4. Daily hours worked by nonfarm business employees, conditional on working on the diary day, 2003–08 (ATUS)

Year and type of daily hours	Weekday diaries		Weekend/holiday diaries	
	Workplace only	Bring work home	Workplace only	Bring work home
2003				
Daily hours.....	8.2	9.1	7.1	2.2
Daily workplace hours.....	8.2	7.3	7.1	.6
Daily hours at home.....	....	1.7	....	1.5
2004				
Daily hours.....	8.2	8.7	7.3	2.6
Daily workplace hours.....	8.2	7.3	7.3	.9
Daily hours at home.....	....	1.3	....	1.7
2005				
Daily hours.....	8.1	9.0	7.1	2.2
Daily workplace hours.....	8.1	7.5	7.1	.5
Daily hours at home.....	....	1.3	....	1.6
2006				
Daily hours.....	8.2	9.4	7.2	2.6
Daily workplace hours.....	8.2	8.0	7.2	.5
Daily hours at home.....	....	1.3	....	2.1
2007				
Daily hours.....	8.1	9.4	7.0	2.8
Daily workplace hours.....	8.1	7.9	7.0	.7
Daily hours at home.....	....	1.4	....	2.0
2008				
Daily hours.....	8.1	9.3	7.4	2.5
Daily workplace hours.....	8.1	7.9	7.4	.7
Daily hours at home.....	....	1.3	....	1.8
Average, 2003–08				
Daily hours.....	8.2	9.1	7.2	2.5
Daily workplace hours.....	8.2	7.6	7.2	.6
Daily hours at home.....	....	1.4	....	1.8

NOTE: The sum of daily workplace hours and daily hours at home may not equal daily hours because of rounding or work at other locations. Results of *F*-tests for differences in means are all significant at the 5-percent level.

weekly hours than those who work exclusively in a workplace. Because the latter employees may actually bring some work home on unobserved days and the group of employees who bring work home had higher average weekly hours than those who work only in the workplace, the average weekly hours of the two groups appear more similar than they actually were. From the weekday diaries, the average weekly hours for those who bring work home were 11 percent greater, on average, than the hours of those who work exclusively in the workplace on their diary day. From the weekend/holiday diaries, the average weekly hours of those who bring work home were 19 percent greater, on average, than the hours of those who work exclusively in the workplace on their diary day. Thus, the average number of weekly hours worked by those who bring work home, as reported in the weekend/holiday diaries, is close to that of respondents who bring work home on weekdays. The fact that the number of hours worked at home reported in the weekend diaries is similar to the number of hours worked at home reported in the weekday diaries, as are the average total weekly hours spent working, suggests that those who bring work home on weekend days are not working a typical workday on the weekend, but rather are bringing extra work home. Therefore, combining weekday and weekend/holiday diaries to calculate both the share of workers who bring work home on their diary day and the average weekly hours of those who bring work home is appropriate. Over all days, those who bring work home on their diary day worked, on average, 12 percent more hours than those who work exclusively in the workplace on their diary day.

Results from the CPS Supplement. The following tabulation lists the percentages of nonfarm business employees who brought work home, by the frequency with which they did so, in 2001 and 2004:²⁸

Frequency	2001	2004
At least once a week.....	71	73
At least every 2 weeks.....	13	12
At least once a month.....	10	10
Less than once a month....	6	5

The tabulation shows that, according to the 2004 CPS Supplement, among the 8 percent of nonfarm business employees who bring work home, 73 percent reported working at home at least once a week, about 12 percent worked from home at least every 2 weeks, 10 percent at least once a month, and 5 percent less than once a month. Estimates are similar for the 2001 CPS Supplement, as shown.

Table 5. Average weekly hours worked by nonfarm business employees, 2003–08 (ATUS)

Year	Weekday diaries		Weekend/holiday diaries		All diaries	
	Workplace only	Bring work home	Workplace only	Bring work home	Workplace only	Bring work home
2003						
Average weekly hours.....	38.2	41.6	36.5	41.9	38.1	41.7
Number of observations.....	2,335	201	679	249	3,014	450
2004						
Average weekly hours.....	38.0	41.7	37.0	43.0	37.9	42.2
Number of observations.....	1,591	151	447	194	2,038	345
2005						
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	43.5	36.2	43.6	38.2	43.5
Number of observations.....	1,523	131	393	169	1,916	300
2006						
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	42.5	35.3	43.5	38.1	42.8
Number of observations.....	1,469	134	432	185	1,901	319
2007						
Average weekly hours.....	37.8	43.3	36.6	43.7	37.6	43.4
Number of observations.....	1,495	149	463	207	1,958	356
2008						
Average weekly hours.....	38.2	42.3	34.9	42.9	37.9	42.5
Number of observations.....	1,448	133	437	191	1,885	324
Average weekly hours, 2003–08.....	38.2	42.5	36.1	43.1	38.0	42.7

NOTE: Results of *F*-tests for differences in means are all significant at the 5-percent level. Hours are restricted to those who had the same employer and duties in the ATUS as they had in the CPS.

The CPS Supplement data also indicate that employees who bring work home had statistically significantly higher average weekly hours (21 percent higher in 2004) than those who never work from home as part of their job. (See table 6.) On the basis of the available data, separate estimates are reported for those who worked at home at least once a week in 2001 and 2004, because they should include hours worked at home in CPS average-weekly-hour reports, whereas the hours of workers who work at home infrequently may be missed in those reports if the work at home did not occur during the CPS reference week. The subgroup of employees who bring work home at least once a week had a slightly higher number of average weekly hours than did all employees who ever bring work home. When nonfarm business employees were asked in the 2004 CPS Supplement to report the hours they worked at home per week, roughly 31 percent of those who brought work home did not report how many hours they worked at home, but reported instead that their hours at home varied. Among those who worked at home at least once a week and whose hours did not vary, about 15 percent of their hours were worked at home each week. (See table 6). The conclusion from the two data sources is that those who bring work home do, in fact, work longer hours, on average, per week.

Are hours of work at home measured?

As mentioned previously, the Bureau constructs hours estimates for its productivity measures separately for production and nonsupervisory employees, on the one hand, and nonproduction and supervisory employees, on the other. Therefore, it is important to evaluate these groups of workers separately in this article.

Production and nonsupervisory employees. According to the 2003–08 ATUS data, 85.9 percent of production and nonsupervisory employees who worked on their diary day worked exclusively in the workplace, while 7 percent brought work home from the workplace. (See table 7.) Those who brought work home from their workplace reported, on average, 10 percent higher average weekly hours than those who worked exclusively in a workplace; the former also worked 16.5 percent of their daily hours at home on the day that they brought work home. No large consistent increase was seen in either the percentage of production and nonsupervisory employees who brought work home from their workplace or the number of hours that they worked at home over the 6-year interval examined.

Because the ATUS does not obtain information on whether work brought home is paid or unpaid, several as-

Table 6. Average weekly hours worked by nonfarm business employees, and share worked at home, 1997, 2001, and 2004 (CPS Supplement)

Year, hours, and share	No work at home	Bring work home	Bring work home at least once a week
1997			
Average weekly hours.....	38	47.4	(¹)
Share worked at home.....	....	17.7	(¹)
Number of observations.....	31,336	2,664	(¹)
2001			
Average weekly hours.....	37.8	45.4	46
Share worked at home ².....	....	12.0	13.8
Number of observations.....	29,280	2,851	2,001
2004			
Average weekly hours.....	37.6	44.9	45.5
Share worked at home ².....	....	12.8	14.6
Number of observations.....	33,941	3,080	2,205
Average weekly hours, 1997–2004.....	37.8	45.9	45.8
Average share worked at home, 2001–04.....	....	14.2	14.2

¹ The CPS Supplement for 1997 had no question on bringing work home at least once a week.

² Estimates are based on those whose hours worked at home do not vary.
NOTE: Results of *F*-tests for differences in means between average weekly hours of those working at the workplace only and average weekly hours of those who bring work home or who bring work home at least once a week are all significant at the 5-percent level. Estimates are based on employees who reported working positive hours during the reference week of the survey.

sumptions must be made in order to assess whether such work is measured. First, hours worked *at the workplace* are assumed to be captured in the CES survey, through employers' reports of employee hours paid; thus, these hours are measured. Second, it is assumed that hourly paid workers are paid for all the hours that they work whereas salaried workers who bring work home are paid only for the portion of their hours that are worked in the workplace. This assumption seems justified, given that more than 81 percent of production and nonsupervisory workers who report bringing work home without a formal arrangement to be paid were not paid hourly, according to the CPS Supplement. However, assuming that all work brought home is unpaid may result in unmeasured hours in the ATUS being overstated, because some workers may be shifting work hours across locations, as suggested in table 4. Table 7 shows that, according to the ATUS, from 2003 through 2008 an average of 4.6 percent of production and nonsupervisory workers were paid a salary and brought work home. Among these employees, 16.4 percent of their weekday daily hours were worked at home on the day that

Table 7. Hours worked by production and nonsupervisory employees, 2003–08 (ATUS)

Year, percent, share, and hours	Workplace only	Bring work home	Bring work home (salaried employees)
2003			
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	86.5	6.2	4.1
Number of observations.....	3,032	326	210
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	20.1	19.1
Average weekly hours ²	37.2	38.6	39.6
Number of observations.....	2,413	264	179
2004			
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	85.5	7.8	4.5
Number of observations.....	1,942	261	168
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	15.9	16.7
Average weekly hours ²	36.7	39.9	41.4
Number of observations.....	1,565	220	152
2005			
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	85.6	7.4	4.9
Number of observations.....	1,847	217	153
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	16.9	15.4
Average weekly hours ²	37.2	42.1	43.4
Number of observations.....	1,497	182	131
2006			
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	85.5	6.3	4.4
Number of observations.....	1,893	224	160
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	15.0	13.7
Average weekly hours ²	37.4	40.0	42.0
Number of observations.....	1,544	188	136
2007			
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	87.3	6.2	3.7
Number of observations.....	1,908	223	148
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	15.6	18.3
Average weekly hours ²	36.9	41.4	43.8
Number of observations.....	1,573	193	136
2008			
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	84.8	8.1	5.7
Number of observations.....	1,865	223	160
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	15.7	15.1
Average weekly hours ²	36.8	41.9	44.0
Number of observations.....	1,503	189	139
Average, 2003–08			
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	85.9	7.0	4.6
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	16.5	16.4
Average weekly hours ²	37.0	40.7	42.4

¹ Weekday value used.

² Average weekly hours are restricted to those who had the same employer and duties in the ATUS as they had in the CPS.

NOTE: Results of *F*-tests for differences in means between average weekly hours of those working at the workplace only and those who bring work home (as either nonsalaried or salaried employees) are all significant at the 5-percent level for each year, except for 2003.

they brought work home and their average weekly hours were 14 percent greater than the average weekly hours of those workers who worked exclusively in a workplace.²⁹

Recall that the CPS Supplement specifically asked respondents whether they were paid to work at home or whether they took unpaid work home. Approximately 92 percent of production and nonsupervisory employees said that they did no work at home (see table 8), while about 3 percent reported some paid work done at home and roughly 5 percent said that they were bringing work home. Four percent indicated that they brought work home at least once a week. Thus, according to the CPS Supplement, in any given week between 4 percent and 5 percent of production and nonsupervisory employees bring unpaid work home. Those who bring work home have a statistically significant 20 percent higher average number of weekly hours worked than do those who do no work from home. About 15 percent of the average weekly hours worked by those who bring work home were worked at home.

Nonproduction and supervisory employees. Among nonproduction and supervisory employees who worked on their ATUS diary day, roughly 73 percent worked exclusively in

a workplace on that day over the 2003–08 interval while about 17 percent brought work home from the workplace that day.³⁰ (See table 9.) As with the results for production and nonsupervisory workers, those who brought work home from a workplace reported 10 percent higher average weekly hours than those who worked exclusively in a workplace. Also, those who brought work home worked more than 14 percent of their daily hours at home on the day that they brought work home. The ATUS data indicate that 14.5 percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees were salaried and brought work home. Average weekly hours of these workers were 12 percent greater than average weekly hours of those who worked exclusively in a workplace, and 14 percent of their daily hours were worked at home on the day they brought work home.

In the CPS Supplement, approximately 73 percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees reported that they did no work at home. (See table 10.) About 7 percent reported that they did some paid work at home, while roughly 20 percent reported that they bring work home. As in the ATUS, those who bring work home have significantly higher average weekly hours than those who do not do any work from home: 15 percent greater in 1997 and 2001 and 13 percent greater in 2004.

Table 8. Hours worked by production and nonsupervisory employees, 1997, 2001, and 2004 (CPS Supplement)

Year, percent, share, and hours	No work at home	Work at home		
		Paid	Bring work home	Bring work home at least once a week
1997				
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	92.3	2.5	5.0	(¹)
Average weekly hours.....	37.3	40.2	45.6	(¹)
Share worked at home.....	...	38.2	18.0	(¹)
Number of observations.....	26,221	733	1,412	(¹)
2001				
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	91.1	2.9	5.7	4.1
Average weekly hours.....	37.1	39.5	43.5	43.7
Share worked at home ².....	...	41.5	12.6	14.7
Number of observations.....	24,327	768	1,535	1,096
2004				
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	91.6	2.8	5.3	3.9
Average weekly hours.....	36.8	38.7	43.2	43.7
Share worked at home ².....	...	44.6	13.9	16.0
Number of observations.....	28,710	914	1,711	1,249
Average, 1997–2004				
Percent of production and nonsupervisory employees.....	91.7	2.7	5.3	4.0
Average weekly hours.....	37.1	39.5	44.1	43.7
Share worked at home.....	...	41.4	14.8	15.4

¹ The CPS supplement for 1997 had no question on bringing work home at least once a week.

² Estimates are based on those whose hours worked at home do not vary.

NOTE: Results of *F*-tests for differences in means are all significant at the 5-percent level. Estimates are based on employees who reported working positive hours during the reference week.

Table 9. Hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees, 2003–08 (ATUS)

Year, percent, share, and hours	Work-place only	Bring work home	Bring work home (salaried employees)
2003			
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	73.6	16.3	13.9
Number of observations.....	714	228	188
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	13.6	14.2
Average weekly hours ²	41.8	45.9	47.3
Number of observations.....	601	186	158
2004			
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	76.7	12.8	11.0
Number of observations.....	524	142	126
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	15.0	15.8
Average weekly hours ²	42.0	46.6	47.4
Number of observations.....	473	125	112
2005			
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	71.8	15.4	13.5
Number of observations.....	482	139	120
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	13.7	11.5
Average weekly hours ²	42.2	45.9	46.8
Number of observations.....	419	118)	104
2006			
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	71.9	19.7	17.0
Number of observations.....	424	150	134
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	13.5	14.5
Average weekly hours ²	41.0	46.2	47.1
Number of observations.....	357	131	118
2007			
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	69.0	19.9	18.6
Number of observations.....	432	180	165
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	14.7	14.2
Average weekly hours ²	40.8	45.7	45.5
Number of observations.....	385	163	151
2008			
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	72.3	15.8	13.2
Number of observations.....	422	157	139
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	12.7	14.4
Average weekly hours ²	41.9	43.4	44.5
Number of observations.....	382	135	121
Average, 2003–08			
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	72.6	16.6	14.5
Share of daily hours worked at home ¹.....	...	13.9	14.1
Average weekly hours ²	41.6	45.6	46.4

¹ Weekday value used.

² Average weekly hours are restricted to those who had the same employer and duties in the ATUS as they had in the CPS.

NOTE: Results of *F*-tests for differences in means between average weekly hours of those working at the workplace only and average weekly hours of those who bring work home (as either nonsalaried or salaried employees) are all significant at the 5-percent level for each year, except for 2008.

Unmeasured hours. As mentioned earlier, the Bureau constructs annual hours worked by starting with CES survey data on hours paid for production and nonsupervisory employees. If hours for these employees are understated, it is only to the extent that hours worked at home are not captured in reported hours paid. The preceding findings indicate that there are likely to be unmeasured hours for production and nonsupervisory employees who work outside the workplace.

These unmeasured hours—hours worked at home by those who bring work home—are estimated for all survey respondents. For the ATUS, daily hours worked at home by those who bring work home and who are not paid hourly are summed over all diary days in a given year. For the CPS Supplement, estimated weekly hours worked at home by those who bring unpaid work home are summed across all survey respondents.³¹ The following tabulation

Table 10. Hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees (CPS Supplement)

Year, percent, share, and hours	No work at home	Work at home		
		Paid	Bring work home	Bring work home at least once a week
1997				
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	74.4	6.6	18.9	(¹)
Average weekly hours.....	41.8	43.2	49.4	(¹)
Share worked at home.....	...	36.0	17.0	(¹)
Number of observations.....	5,115	437	1,252	(¹)
2001				
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	72.7	7.1	19.8	13.8
Average weekly hours.....	41.6	40.8	47.5	48.6
Share worked at home ².....	...	38.0	11.3	13.0
Number of observations.....	4,953	495	1,316	905
2004				
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	72.7	7.2	19.8	14.1
Average weekly hours.....	41.8	40.6	46.9	47.8
Share worked at home.....	...	40.0	11.5	13.1
Number of observations.....	5,231	539	1,369	956
Average, 1997–2004				
Percent of nonproduction and supervisory employees.....	73.3	7.0	19.5	14.0
Average weekly hours.....	41.7	41.5	47.9	48.2
Share worked at home.....	...	38.0	13.3	13.1

¹ The CPS Supplement for 1997 had no question on bringing work home at least once a week.

² Estimates are based on employees who worked positive hours.

NOTE: Results of *F*-tests for differences in means are all significant at the 5-percent level, except for the difference in means between those who do no work at home and those paid for work done at home.

Measuring Productivity

shows unmeasured hours as a percent of measured hours worked by nonfarm business production and nonsupervisory employees:³²

Survey and year	Percent
ATUS:	
2003.....	0.98
2004.....	.81
2005.....	.93
2006.....	.79
2007.....	.79
2008.....	.98
2003–08.....	.88
CPS Supplement:	
1997.....	1.04
2001.....	.81
2004.....	.83
1997–2004.....	.89
CPS Supplement (those bringing home work at least once a week):	
2001.....	.68
2004.....	.70
2001–04.....	.69

As the tabulation indicates, according to ATUS data approximately 0.88 percent of the measure of average weekly hours worked by nonfarm business production and nonsupervisory employees is unmeasured because work brought home over the 2003–08 interval was not reported.³³ According to the CPS Supplement, the percentage of unmeasured hours is 0.89 percent. Further, if the focus is on those who bring work home at least once a week, then approximately 0.69 percent of the average weekly hours worked by nonfarm business production and nonsupervisory employees goes unmeasured because work brought home was not reported.

Although the finding in this section suggests that nonproduction and supervisory employees who bring work home also work some unpaid hours at home, it does not imply that these unpaid hours are not measured, because BLS hours for nonproduction and supervisory employees are not constructed from a series of hours paid for nonproduction and supervisory employees, but rather incorporate self-reported CPS hours worked.³⁴

From equation (2), average weekly hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees are measured as

$$(3) \quad AWH_{NP}^M = \left(AWH_P^M \right) \left(\frac{AWH_{NP}^{CPS}}{AWH_P^{CPS}} \right),$$

where AWH_{NP}^M denotes the average weekly hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees, AWH_P^M

designates the average weekly hours worked by production and nonsupervisory employees, and AWH_{NP}^{CPS} and AWH_P^{CPS} represent CPS measures of average weekly hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees and production and nonsupervisory employees, respectively. Assuming that production and nonsupervisory employees and nonproduction and supervisory employees accurately report their average weekly hours worked to the CPS, then, by construction, the percentage of unmeasured hours for nonproduction and supervisory employees will be the same as that for production and nonsupervisory employees.

Using the preceding estimate of the percentage of unmeasured hours yields an hours series for all employees in the nonfarm business sector. In order to evaluate the BLS measure of hours worked by all persons, the hours worked by unpaid family workers, employees of government enterprises, and the unincorporated self-employed are added to the estimate of employee hours. The ATUS and the CPS Supplement both suggest that unmeasured hours of nonfarm business employees range between 0.6 percent and 0.9 percent of measured hours, meaning that unmeasured hours of all persons in the nonfarm business sector range between 0.6 percent and 0.8 percent of measured hours. However, from a productivity growth standpoint, it is important to examine whether unmeasured hours for all persons in the nonfarm business sector are increasing over time.

Growth of unmeasured hours. The analysis presented here finds that hours adjusted for work brought home from the workplace grew at about the same rate as the official hours series used to construct the BLS productivity measures for the nonfarm business sector over the 1997–2008 interval. (See table 11.) Year-to-year fluctuations are more volatile and will affect the official measures if the trends in hours differ by at least one-half of 1 percent, because the Bureau publishes productivity measures to the first decimal place. According to the ATUS results, adjusted hours grew annually by 0.01 percent to 0.1 percent faster than the official hours from 2004 to 2005 and from 2006 to 2007, but grew 0.1 percent to 0.2 percent more slowly from 2003 to 2004 and from 2005 to 2006. From 2007 to 2008, adjusted hours declined 0.16 percent more slowly than the measured series. According to the CPS Supplement results, adjusted hours grew 0.05 percent more slowly from 1997 to 2001 and fell at approximately the same rate as the measured series from 2001 to 2004.

The potential bias in hours levels resulting from unmeasured hours worked at home does not lead to any conclusive finding that the growth in hours is biased.³⁵ Instead, as table 11 shows, over most periods hours

growth is only slightly understated, although in some periods growth is slightly overstated. Over the longer period from 2003 to 2008, measured hours and adjusted hours grew at virtually identical rates, leading to no change in measured productivity growth. Therefore, recent productivity estimates are not overstated through any misreporting in hours because they are worked at home rather than in the office.³⁶

THIS ARTICLE ANALYZED DATA FROM TWO SOURCES—the ATUS and the May CPS Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement—to determine whether hours worked by nonfarm business employees were understated and increased between 1997 and 2008 because of a growth in off-the-clock hours worked at home. The main advantage of using data from the CPS Supplement is that respondents report whether work done at home is paid—an indicator of whether hours at home are likely to be reported to the CES survey. The main advantages of using the ATUS data are that (1) the time of day when work is being performed at home is reported and (2) it is possible to get a more accurate measure of the number of hours worked at home across a diary day than over a week, the timeframe used in the CPS.

According to the 2003–08 ATUS data and the 1997–2004 CPS Supplement data, 8–9 percent of nonfarm business employees brought some of their work home from their primary workplace. A majority of CPS Supplement respondents indicated that they did work at home in order to finish or catch up on their work. The evidence also suggests that some parents brought work home at least in part to better balance work and family responsibilities.

Both datasets reveal that those who bring work home have higher average weekly hours than those who work exclusively in a workplace. According to the ATUS data, total daily hours worked at the workplace are lower for those who bring work home than for those who work exclusively in the workplace. Thus, it does appear that those who bring work home shift some work from their workplace to their home, yet work more hours in total.

Overall, there may exist a 0.7-percent to 0.9-percent downward bias in the official level of hours worked for nonfarm business sector employees due to the prevalence of unpaid work at home. However, when the official indexes of hours for all persons are augmented to include these

Table 11. Annual average growth of hours for all persons in the nonfarm business sector, various subperiods from 1997 to 2008

Survey and year	BLS series	Adjusted series	Difference
ATUS:			
2003–04.....	1.25	1.10	–0.15
2004–05.....	1.67	1.78	.11
2005–06.....	2.15	2.02	–.13
2006–07.....	.48	.49	.01
2007–08.....	–1.93	–1.76	.16
Average, 2003–08.....	.72	.72	.00
CPS:			
1997–2001.....	.82	.77	–.05
2001–04.....	–.65	–.64	.00
Average, 1997–2004.....	.19	.16	–.03
CPS Supplement (at least once a week), 2001–04....			
	–.65	–.64	.01

NOTE: Entries in Difference column may not equal difference of adjusted series and BLS series because of rounding.

unmeasured hours for employees, little change is seen in the growth of hours over the 6-year period from 2003 to 2008. There is no conclusive evidence that productivity trends are significantly overstated for the 1997–2008 period because of work brought home from the workplace.

The analysis revealed that nonproduction and supervisory employees are more likely to bring work home and, on average, work longer average weekly hours than production or nonsupervisory employees. Some previous research has found that those who work longer hours tend to overreport hours worked, compared with those who work “normal” hours.³⁷ If average weekly hours are not reported accurately to the CPS and the reporting bias differs between the nonproduction and supervisory employees and the production and nonsupervisory employees, then the percentage of unmeasured hours will differ between the two groups.³⁸

Because it is generally accepted that survey respondents are able to recall events of the previous day more accurately than they are able to recall those of the previous week, the ATUS data could be used to assess the reporting accuracy of responses of nonproduction and supervisory employees in the CPS. Such a task, however, is beyond the scope of this article, but there are plans to examine the issue in future research. □

Notes

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¹ Younghwan Song, “Unpaid Work at Home,” *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society*, October 2009, pp. 578–88.

² Paul Callister and Sylvia Dixon, “New Zealanders’ Working Time and Home Work Patterns: Evidence from the Time Use Survey,” New Zealand Department of Labour Occasional Paper No. 5, Aug. 1, 2001.

³ Production workers include working supervisors or group leaders who may be “in charge” of some employees, but whose supervisory functions are only incidental to their regular work. Nonsupervisory workers include every employee *except* those whose major responsibility is to supervise, plan, or direct the work of others.

⁴ Another source of data on hours is the BLS CPS. However, the CES survey is preferred for productivity measurement because it samples 400,000 nonfarm establishments, more than 6 times the 60,000 households sampled in the CPS. In addition, the CES survey is benchmarked annually to levels based on administrative records of employees covered by State unemployment insurance tax records. There is no direct benchmark for CPS employment data. Adjustments to the survey’s underlying population base are made annually with intercensal estimates and every 10 years with the use of the decennial census. Also, hours data from establishments are more consistent with the measures of output used to produce productivity measures; output data are based on data collected from establishments. In addition, establishment data provide reliable reporting and coding on industries and thus are well suited for producing industry-level measures. Industry measures based on household reports tend to produce estimates with considerable variance, even in a survey as large as the CPS. Hence, the Bureau’s official measures by industry come from establishment surveys whenever possible. The CES survey began collecting data on earnings and hours for all employees in September 2005. An experimental series that includes these new data is available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ces/cesaep.htm. The Bureau is currently evaluating whether to start using this new series in its productivity statistics.

⁵ Prior to 2000, the annual Hours at Work Survey was used.

⁶ The Bureau introduced this new method of constructing estimates of hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers in August 2004. (See Lucy P. Eldridge, Marilyn E. Manser, and Phyllis Flohr Otto, “Alternative measures of supervisory employee hours and productivity growth,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 9–28.)

⁷ Average weekly hours for unpaid family workers, employees of government enterprises, and the unincorporated self-employed are obtained directly from the CPS. Employment counts for employees in agricultural services, forestry, and fishing come from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (formerly the ES-202 program), based on administrative records from the unemployment insurance system. The number of employees of government enterprises comes from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

⁸ In this regard, Steven Roach argued that, as a result of the new portable technologies of the information age—laptops, cellular telephones, home fax machines, and pagers—many white-collar workers are working longer workdays than the official U.S. data show. (See Stephen Roach, *The Boom for Whom: Revisiting America’s Technology Paradox*, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Special Economic

Study, Jan. 9, 1998.)

⁹ The CPS collects information on the demographic characteristics of all individuals in a household from a sample of about 60,000 households on a monthly basis. In addition, the CPS provides information on employment and hours worked by household members 15 years and older. Households are in the survey for 4 months, out for 8 months, and back in for another 4 months.

¹⁰ The ATUS does not report with whom a respondent spent time sleeping, grooming, on private activities, working, or taking a class; also excluded are activities the respondent refuses to classify by type and activities the respondent was unable to remember.

¹¹ A workplace is the place where a person usually works. For example, a waitress probably would work in a restaurant, a teacher would work in a school, and an accountant might work in an office building. ATUS interviewers are trained to ask a respondent about work breaks of 15 minutes or longer any time the respondent reports that he or she worked. Beginning in January 2004, an automated question was introduced into the survey instrument. If a respondent reports working for more than 4 hours at one time, the interviewer automatically is prompted to ask, “Did you take any breaks of 15 minutes or longer?” If the respondent reports taking a break, the interviewer records the beginning and ending times and what was done on the break; if the respondent reports that he or she did not take any breaks, a solid work episode is recorded.

¹² Suzanne M. Bianchi, John P. Robinson, and Melissa A. Milkie, *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life* (New York, Russell Sage, 2006).

¹³ Rachel Krantz-Kent, “Where People Worked, 2003 to 2007,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 09–07 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009).

¹⁴ Statistical testing excluding breaks and work-related travel yielded essentially the same results as the tests that included those activities.

¹⁵ See Edwin R. Dean and Michael J. Harper, “The BLS Productivity Measurement Program,” paper presented at the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth: New Directions in Productivity Research, Silver Spring, MD, March 20–21, 1998.

¹⁶ The 1997 CPS Supplement included a probing question later in the survey asking for the existence of additional unpaid hours; however, it is unclear how the information collected through this question may be appropriately analyzed.

¹⁷ These figures include those who were bringing a little work home on the weekend, as well as those who worked all day at home on their weekend diary day.

¹⁸ The distributions of work locations for other years are not statistically different from the 2004 results.

¹⁹ Throughout this article, all ATUS estimates are weighted with the ATUS respondent final weight. The sample of nonfarm business employees also is reweighted so that each day of the week is weighted the same in each of the analyses. All CPS Supplement estimates are weighted with the work schedules supplement weights.

²⁰ Lucy Eldridge and Sabrina Wulff Pabilonia (see Eldridge and Pabilonia, “Are Those Who Bring Work Home?”) used the ATUS sample and a multinomial logit model to estimate the effect of demographic and job characteristics on the probability of bringing work home, compared with working exclusively in the workplace. Then they used the CPS Supplement to perform a similar analysis.

²¹ From this point forward, results are presented for combined weekday and weekend diaries. Separate analyses conducted for weekday diaries and weekend diaries yielded similar results.

²² ATUS results may incorrectly categorize those who bring work home as working at the workplace only if they were not observed to bring work home on their diary day. As a result, the workplace-only cohort may be slightly “contaminated,” leading the two groups to appear more similar than they actually are. The finding that these groups have different characteristics remains.

²³ Note that the percentages shown are weighted to account for the sampling design. The reasons for working at home cited in the 1997 CPS Supplement are not comparable and, therefore, not reported here.

²⁴ The 49-percent figure is calculated from secondary childcare measures and does not imply that the child was in the same room while the parent was working. That is to say, the child may have been elsewhere in the home, but the parent was available if the child needed assistance.

²⁵ The percentages are weighted to account for the sampling design.

²⁶ Those who worked for 2 or more hours at home on a weekday worked, on average, 7.1 hours in the office on the same day, while their total hours were 9.9.

²⁷ A comparison of usual hours reported in the ATUS and in the CPS reveals that the difference in hours reported was smaller for those who held similar jobs from the one survey to the other than for those who changed jobs between the two surveys.

²⁸ The percentages are weighted to account for the sampling design.

²⁹ Those who brought work home on a weekend or holiday diary day worked more than 70 percent of their hours at home.

³⁰ Numbers do not sum to 100 because workers could work in other locations or exclusively at home.

³¹ Weekly hours worked at home are estimated by multiplying average weekly hours by the share of hours worked at home. Shares of average weekly hours worked at home were calculated from data for those who reported actual hours worked at home; these shares were applied to the average weekly hours for all respondents who brought work home, yielding estimates of total hours worked at home for those who reported that their hours varied.

³² Measured hours are constructed as the sum of all hours worked, less unmeasured hours.

³³ However, the quality of these additional hours worked at home may not be the same as the quality of those worked in the workplace,

especially if the workers are engaged in secondary childcare while working at home.

³⁴ See equation (2).

³⁵ In a similar analysis, Eldridge found that a hypothetical hours series constructed by combining CPS average weekly hours with CES employment data produced slightly higher levels of hours, but hours showed a comparable trend from 2000 to 2003. (See Lucy P. Eldridge, “Hours Measures for Productivity Measurement and National Accounting,” paper presented to Paris Group on Measuring Hours of Work, Lisbon, September 29–October 1, 2004.

³⁶ The results presented in this article are somewhat different from those arrived at in an earlier version, for two reasons. First, an improved method was used to adjust the weights in the ATUS data to account more accurately for differences in group selections. In addition, there was a major revision to the major sector productivity data on September 2, 2009, that significantly changed the employment and hours series for 2003–06.

³⁷ See, for example, John P. Robinson, Jonathan Gershuny, Kimberly Fisher, and Steven Martin, “Workweek Estimate: Diary Differences and Regression to the Mean,” presented at the International Association for Time Use Research Annual Conference, Washington, DC, October 17–19, 2007; Steffen Otterbach and Alfonso Sousa-Poza, “How accurate are German work time data? A comparison between time-diary reports and stylized estimates,” *Social Indicators Research*, June 2009, pp. 325–29; and Jens Bonke, “Paid work and unpaid work: Diary information versus questionnaire information,” *Social Indicators Research*, February 2005, pp. 349–68.

³⁸ Using the 2003–06 ATUS sample, Harley Frazis and Jay Stewart found that the CPS understates production and nonsupervisory workers’ hours worked on the main job by 1.2 hours per week. However, Frazis and Stewart also found that the CPS *overstates* production and nonsupervisory workers’ hours worked on *all* jobs by 0.2 hour per week, because of overreporting on second jobs, but that this small difference is not statistically significant. (See Harley Frazis and Jay Stewart, “Why Do BLS Hours Series Tell Different Stories about Trends in Hours Worked?” in Katharine G. Abraham, James R. Spletzer, and Michael J. Harper, eds., *Labor in the New Economy*, National Bureau of Economic Research Book Studies in Income and Wealth, vol. 71 (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2010), pp. 343–72.)

Duration of unemployment in States, 2007–09

Sally L. Anderson

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes statistics on the duration of unemployment at the national level, derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), on a monthly basis. Unemployed persons at the State level also can be classified by duration. In this article, which utilizes CPS data at the State level, those jobless for a period of less than 5 weeks are referred to as short-term unemployed, while those jobless for 15 weeks or more are referred to as long-term unemployed.¹

Duration of unemployment measures are affected by economic cycles. In a strong economy, the largest share of the unemployed is generally found in the short-term category. The unemployed then would consist largely of the frictionally unemployed—those who are jobless for short periods as they are changing jobs. Increases in the number of short-term unemployed can indicate a weakening economy. If the economy continues to deteriorate over an extended period of time, and people continue to struggle to find jobs, the distribution of unemployment by duration will begin to shift from short term to medium term and then finally to the long-term category.²

Recently, CPS annual average estimates for 2007–09 were tabulated for all States and the District of Columbia for the same unemployment duration categories that are published at the national level. The estimation procedure used for the subnational sample-based

CPS data allows for the development of statistics on economic characteristics of the labor force, such as duration of unemployment, based on specific responses to the survey questionnaire.³ In contrast, the official statewide unemployment estimates from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program are model-based measures and are designed to produce reliable *total* employment and unemployment estimates. Further breakdowns of LAUS data by economic or demographic characteristics are not available.

When comparing duration across States, it is more revealing to look at the percent distributions within the different unemployment duration categories than the actual levels. This is due to the substantial differences across States in the size of their population, labor force, and unemployed. This article focuses on percent distributions.

Duration in 2007

In 2007, the greatest proportion of unemployed, 35.9 percent of the total at the national level, was in the less-than-5-weeks range. Thirty-six States also recorded the largest percentages of their unemployed in the short-term category. Wyoming reported the highest share, 53.0 percent, followed closely by Utah, 52.2 percent. These two States were among those with the lowest unemployment rates for 2007. New Jersey and the District of Columbia registered the lowest proportions of their unemployment in the short-term category, 29.3 percent each.

Individuals unemployed for 15 weeks or longer accounted for 32.5 percent of unemployed persons in the United States in 2007. Nine States and the District of Columbia registered the largest percentages of their unemployed in the long-term category. Michigan, which recorded the highest unemployment rate for 2007, also had the highest share of its unemployment in the 15-weeks-or-longer category, 42.0 percent, followed by New York and the District of Columbia, 39.3 percent each. Wyoming, at 16.1 percent, reported the lowest proportion of long-term unemployment. Two other Mountain division States also had shares below 20 percent—Idaho, 18.8 percent, and Utah, 18.9 percent.⁴

The BLS also produces estimates on the mean and median length of unemployment at both the national and State levels. The national mean duration of unemployment was 16.8 weeks in 2007. Among the States, Michigan recorded the highest mean, 20.7 weeks. Three other States had average unemployment durations above 20 weeks: New York, 20.5 weeks, and Louisiana and Wisconsin, 20.1 weeks each. Wyoming recorded the lowest mean, 8.7 weeks.

The median unemployment duration, which is the middle value within a distribution, can be a more representative measure that is not influenced by a relatively small number of the very long-term unemployed (as the mean can be). The median length of time that a person was unemployed in the United States in 2007 was 8.5 weeks. Michigan and the District of Columbia recorded the highest me-

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Table 1. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, 2007–09 annual averages

State	Percentage distribution of unemployment									Weeks					
	Less than 5 weeks			5 to 14 weeks			15 weeks and over			Mean			Median		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
United States	35.9	32.8	22.2	31.5	31.4	26.8	32.5	35.7	51.0	16.8	17.9	24.4	8.5	9.4	15.1
Alabama	34.5	32.2	20.9	30.3	26.3	26.6	35.2	41.5	52.5	17.1	18.8	23.8	9.2	10.3	15.9
Alaska.....	45.5	41.9	33.5	32.8	31.7	29.9	21.5	26.5	36.5	11.5	14.0	17.2	5.4	6.6	9.4
Arizona.....	48.8	40.7	21.0	26.2	32.1	28.0	25.1	27.2	51.0	13.0	13.6	23.3	4.9	7.1	15.0
Arkansas.....	39.2	35.9	28.5	35.7	35.3	30.5	25.1	28.7	41.1	13.6	13.8	20.0	7.0	8.2	11.1
California	36.3	31.5	20.8	32.0	29.6	25.1	31.6	39.0	54.1	16.4	18.8	26.5	8.3	10.3	17.1
Colorado	41.5	34.7	26.4	32.8	34.4	28.2	25.6	31.0	45.4	14.0	15.7	22.0	7.2	9.0	12.8
Connecticut	34.4	30.1	21.9	31.8	32.0	24.7	33.8	37.9	53.3	18.0	19.1	26.0	8.8	10.0	16.9
Delaware.....	36.8	28.9	23.4	31.0	33.4	26.7	32.3	37.5	49.9	16.2	18.3	24.4	8.2	10.0	14.5
District of Columbia	29.3	25.6	18.9	31.1	31.1	26.1	39.3	43.3	54.8	18.1	20.7	26.2	10.9	12.2	17.1
Florida.....	36.7	28.7	18.1	32.7	32.0	24.4	30.5	39.3	57.5	15.5	19.3	27.5	8.5	10.8	18.8
Georgia	35.9	28.5	20.3	30.8	33.5	24.5	33.3	38.1	55.3	16.7	17.9	26.0	8.6	10.5	17.7
Hawaii.....	43.3	36.0	22.2	29.0	37.0	30.4	27.7	27.1	47.4	15.4	13.6	23.0	6.4	8.3	13.5
Idaho	47.6	44.5	29.7	33.5	29.1	26.6	18.8	26.6	43.7	11.5	12.1	20.9	5.2	6.4	11.7
Illinois	32.4	27.6	20.2	30.6	33.3	26.2	37.0	39.0	53.6	19.3	20.4	25.8	9.7	10.5	16.7
Indiana	32.0	30.5	22.9	34.8	33.5	27.7	33.2	36.0	49.3	17.5	17.7	22.7	9.0	9.6	14.2
Iowa	36.0	42.6	30.3	34.3	32.5	31.0	29.7	25.0	38.8	13.9	12.6	17.0	8.0	6.1	10.2
Kansas	40.8	41.6	28.3	31.9	33.3	28.6	27.3	25.1	43.1	14.6	13.6	19.0	6.9	6.5	11.9
Kentucky	35.3	34.2	23.0	35.5	32.6	28.6	29.3	33.2	48.4	13.9	18.1	22.8	8.6	8.6	13.9
Louisiana.....	38.0	35.2	28.1	27.2	28.6	34.4	34.9	36.2	37.4	20.1	19.1	18.1	8.7	9.6	11.0
Maine	38.5	36.0	23.3	32.4	33.4	27.8	29.0	30.7	48.9	15.1	14.7	22.3	8.0	8.3	14.1
Maryland	36.0	32.5	20.4	31.1	34.7	28.3	32.9	32.8	51.3	17.1	16.6	22.7	8.5	9.2	15.2
Massachusetts	31.3	29.9	22.2	33.7	30.6	28.2	34.9	39.5	49.6	17.8	18.3	23.9	9.4	10.5	14.4
Michigan	31.3	28.8	19.6	26.7	28.3	23.1	42.0	42.9	57.3	20.7	22.9	30.2	10.9	11.1	19.7
Minnesota	36.4	31.6	24.0	33.8	30.1	30.8	29.7	38.2	45.1	13.8	19.1	21.3	7.9	9.9	12.9
Mississippi	37.1	35.5	22.3	31.1	30.1	28.0	31.9	34.4	49.6	18.4	19.5	24.3	8.3	8.8	14.3
Missouri	33.9	32.4	24.5	29.2	33.3	27.9	36.8	34.3	47.6	19.5	19.7	22.3	9.5	9.3	13.6
Montana	46.2	46.1	27.3	28.6	30.1	31.9	25.0	23.6	40.9	12.8	12.5	17.7	5.4	5.5	11.3
Nebraska.....	41.9	40.8	28.8	31.9	33.4	29.9	26.1	25.8	41.3	13.0	13.4	20.0	6.9	6.7	10.6
Nevada	37.0	28.2	20.9	34.1	34.7	26.9	29.0	37.1	52.2	14.2	16.6	23.9	8.5	10.7	15.8
New Hampshire	41.2	35.1	21.7	34.1	33.1	28.6	24.6	31.9	49.7	12.9	15.4	23.9	6.9	8.6	14.4
New Jersey	29.3	29.0	18.5	32.6	30.8	26.2	38.2	40.3	55.3	19.1	19.4	28.1	9.9	10.6	17.8
New Mexico	43.5	43.8	29.2	28.5	34.0	27.4	28.0	22.2	43.4	14.7	13.5	19.2	6.7	5.9	11.8
New York	31.8	30.7	19.8	28.9	31.1	26.4	39.3	38.2	53.9	20.5	20.1	26.5	10.0	10.2	16.8
North Carolina	34.3	29.7	18.6	30.3	29.8	24.2	35.4	40.5	57.2	16.3	19.2	26.3	9.2	10.3	18.5
North Dakota	43.3	43.9	39.9	32.8	32.7	31.0	23.5	23.6	29.1	12.2	12.6	14.1	6.2	5.9	7.8
Ohio.....	33.7	33.1	21.6	33.1	33.3	28.3	33.1	33.6	50.1	18.3	16.8	24.2	8.8	9.2	14.5
Oklahoma	39.0	34.9	29.7	32.4	29.9	28.2	28.6	35.3	42.2	15.7	19.0	19.7	7.4	8.7	11.2
Oregon	39.4	37.3	23.9	34.4	33.9	29.0	26.1	28.8	47.0	12.9	15.2	21.1	7.2	8.2	13.2
Pennsylvania	32.8	34.0	23.6	33.8	32.1	30.1	33.4	33.8	46.3	16.1	15.5	22.8	9.0	8.8	13.1
Rhode Island	30.4	27.2	19.5	35.8	31.5	25.1	34.0	41.2	55.4	16.6	19.4	26.1	9.7	11.6	18.1
South Carolina	31.3	25.7	18.4	34.4	31.3	24.2	34.4	43.0	57.4	17.5	19.2	27.1	9.4	11.8	19.6
South Dakota	44.4	49.3	32.4	32.7	31.3	32.9	23.1	19.6	34.7	16.0	11.6	15.3	5.9	4.7	9.5
Tennessee	35.6	33.5	21.3	33.2	32.7	25.5	31.2	33.8	53.2	18.0	17.3	25.1	8.6	9.0	16.2

Table 1. Continued—Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, 2007–09 annual averages

State	Percentage distribution of unemployment									Weeks					
	Less than 5 weeks			5 to 14 weeks			15 weeks and over			Mean			Median		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Texas.....	41.4	40.8	28.6	30.0	31.4	29.0	28.6	27.8	42.4	15.0	14.3	19.9	7.2	7.3	11.8
Utah	52.2	47.4	32.3	28.8	30.6	27.9	18.9	22.1	39.7	11.5	11.2	16.3	4.3	5.3	10.5
Vermont.....	38.9	36.0	28.1	30.3	34.4	27.7	31.0	29.5	44.2	15.9	15.9	21.7	7.4	8.1	12.0
Virginia	38.2	38.4	22.9	34.7	32.0	30.5	27.1	29.6	46.6	14.7	16.3	22.2	7.8	7.9	13.2
Washington	42.9	42.2	25.3	32.5	29.7	29.4	24.6	28.1	45.3	13.3	13.6	21.2	6.3	6.8	12.7
West Virginia.....	37.5	31.0	26.1	33.2	34.8	27.2	29.3	34.1	46.7	14.6	17.4	22.7	7.6	9.4	13.2
Wisconsin	34.3	36.2	25.0	29.3	30.3	26.1	36.3	33.5	48.9	20.1	18.3	21.7	9.7	8.2	14.0
Wyoming.....	53.0	57.6	33.0	31.3	27.4	32.6	16.1	15.3	34.1	8.7	9.0	15.6	4.2	3.8	9.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

dians, 10.9 weeks, followed by New York, 10.0 weeks. Wyoming had the lowest median, 4.2 weeks.

Duration in 2008

In 2008, as the national labor market experienced a 1.8-million person increase in the annual average unemployment level and an unemployment rate increase of 1.2 percentage points, the distribution between short-term and long-term unemployment shifted. Those who were unemployed for 15 weeks or longer made up the largest share of the total, 35.7 percent, while the short-term category decreased by 3.1 percentage points to 32.8 percent.

Exactly half the States had the largest percentages of their unemployed in the short-term range in 2008, a decline from 36 States a year earlier. As in 2007, Wyoming had the largest share, 57.6 percent. South Dakota had the next highest proportion in 2008, 49.3 percent, followed by Utah, 47.4 percent. These three States were among the six States with the lowest overall jobless rates in 2008.

Long-term unemployment among States increased between 2007 and 2008. Twenty-two States and the

District of Columbia reported the largest percentages of their unemployment in the 15-weeks-or-longer category, up from nine States and the District of Columbia in the previous year. The District of Columbia had the highest share, 43.3 percent, followed by South Carolina, 43.0 percent, and Michigan, 42.9 percent. Michigan again had the highest State unemployment rate in 2008. Both South Carolina and the District of Columbia had among the highest unemployment rates in the Nation.

Between 2007 and 2008, the national mean duration of unemployment increased by 1.1 weeks to 17.9 weeks. Thirty-three States and the District of Columbia recorded over-the-year increases in their mean durations of unemployment, 16 States registered decreases, and 1 State had no change. Minnesota had the largest increase, +5.3 weeks, while South Dakota reported the largest decrease, -4.4 weeks. Michigan continued to record the highest mean, 22.9 weeks in 2008, followed by the District of Columbia, 20.7 weeks, Illinois, 20.4 weeks, and New York, 20.1 weeks. Wyoming again registered the lowest average unemployment duration, 9.0 weeks.

The median duration of unemployment increased by 0.9 weeks to 9.4 weeks in 2008 for the United States as a whole. Thirty-nine States and the District of Columbia had increases in their median durations of unemployment between 2007 and 2008, while 10 States had decreases, and 1 State recorded no change. South Carolina and Florida, with over-the-year increases of 2.4 and 2.3 weeks, respectively, experienced the largest increases in their median durations. Florida's increase in median duration coincided with a large increase in its jobless rate. Iowa showed the greatest decline in median duration, -1.9 weeks. The District of Columbia continued to record the highest median, 12.2 weeks, followed by South Carolina, 11.8 weeks. Wyoming again posted the lowest median, 3.8 weeks.

Duration in 2009

In 2009, the national labor market deteriorated at a faster pace, resulting in an annual average unemployment level increase of 5.3 million persons and an unemployment rate increase of 3.5 percentage points. As the number of unemployed increased throughout 2009, the share of those who were

without a job for 15 weeks or longer jumped 15.3 percentage points from 2008. Those considered long-term unemployed constituted 51.0 percent of the total, while the short-term category decreased by 10.6 percentage points to 22.2 percent.

Only one State, North Dakota, had the largest proportion of its unemployed in the short-term range in 2009, a drastic decline from 25 States a year earlier. In North Dakota, 39.9 percent of the unemployed were jobless for 5 weeks or less. This State also posted the lowest 2009 annual average unemployment rate in the Nation, 4.3 percent.

Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia reported the largest shares of their unemployed in the 15-weeks-or-longer category in 2009. Fifteen of those States and the District of Columbia recorded higher proportions than that of the Nation, 51.0 percent. Florida recorded the highest share among the States, 57.5 percent, followed closely by South Carolina, 57.4 percent, Michigan, 57.3 percent, and North Carolina, 57.2 percent. These States experienced some of the highest annual average unemployment rates in 2009, with Michigan recording the highest rate, 13.6 percent.

In 2009, the United States experienced a substantial increase in the

national mean duration of joblessness, which rose 6.5 weeks over the year to 24.4 weeks. Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year increases in their mean durations of unemployment, with Arizona recording the largest increase, +9.7 weeks, followed closely by Hawaii, +9.4 weeks. Only one State, Louisiana, had a small decline, -1.0 week. As nearly all States registered increases in their average durations of joblessness, 39 States and the District of Columbia posted increases of 5.0 weeks or more between 2008 and 2009. Michigan, once again, recorded the highest mean, 30.2 weeks, while North Dakota recorded the lowest, 14.1 weeks.

The median length of time a person was jobless at the national level in 2009 was 15.1 weeks, up from 9.4 weeks a year earlier. All 50 States and the District of Columbia had increases in their median durations of unemployment between 2008 and 2009 of at least 1.4 weeks. Michigan had the largest increase, +8.6 weeks, followed by two other States with increases of at least 8.0 weeks: North Carolina, +8.2 weeks, and Florida, +8.0 weeks. Michigan and Florida also recorded the highest and the third highest medians in the Nation, 19.7 weeks and 18.8 weeks, respectively. Three other States reported median dura-

tions above 18.0 weeks: South Carolina, 19.6 weeks, North Carolina, 18.5 weeks, and Rhode Island, 18.1 weeks. In contrast, North Dakota, at 7.8 weeks, was the only State to post a median duration of joblessness below 9.2 weeks in 2009. □

Notes

¹ Many data users consider long-term unemployment to be 27 weeks or more, while some data users consider 15 weeks or more to be long term. For the purposes of this article, short-term unemployment is defined as less than 5 weeks, medium term as 5 to 14 weeks, and long-term joblessness as 15 weeks or more. This article focuses on short-term and long-term unemployment.

² The duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current reference week) that individuals classified as unemployed have been looking for work and refers to job searches in continuous progress rather than the duration of a completed spell.

³ Statewide estimates on the economic characteristics of the unemployed (e.g., duration of unemployment) are based on annual averages of monthly data obtained from the CPS and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. For more information on using and interpreting CPS subnational data, see "Notes on Using Current Population Survey (CPS) Subnational Data," on the Internet at www.bls.gov/gps/notescps.htm. For additional information and sampling error tables, see the appendices of the *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment* publications, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/gp/laugp.htm.

⁴ The Mountain division, located in the West region, is composed of eight States: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Assimilating activities of immigrants

Many studies have been conducted focusing on the results of assimilation by immigrants into a native culture; however, few have examined the activities involved in the process of assimilation. Daniel S. Hamermesh and Stephen J. Trejo use data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) to explore the process of assimilation by U.S. immigrants in their working paper titled “How Do Immigrants Spend Time?: The Process of Assimilation” (NBER Working Paper 16430, October 2010).

The researchers began by constructing a model in which they classified certain activities as assimilating activities and others as nonassimilating activities. Assimilating activities are defined as those which advance immigrants’ familiarity with and absorption into their new country’s culture: for example, learning English and working and shopping outside of one’s ethnic community. The researchers classified the ATUS categories of purchasing, education, and market work as assimilating activities. Care for others, eating/drinking, household activities (household production), personal care, other leisure, socializing/television watching, and organizational/civic/religious activities were classified as nonassimilating activities. The researchers viewed performing activities that entail overcoming language barriers and cultural obstacles as fixed costs that lead to an increased level of utility in the future.

Plugging the ATUS data into Hamermesh and Trejo’s model generates some interesting results.

Natives’ rate of participation in assimilating activities was 1.5 percent higher than that of immigrants, primarily driven by a disparity in participation levels in purchasing activities. However, contingent upon his or her participation in an assimilating activity, an immigrant tends to spend more time performing that activity. Specifically, in comparison with their native counterparts, those immigrants who engaged in purchasing activities spent 10.9 percent more time on these activities, and those immigrants who engaged in market work spent 4.0 percent time doing it. On average, conditional on immigrants’ participation in an activity, they spent 5.7 percent more time than natives on assimilating activities and 1.2 percent less time on non-assimilating activities.

Interestingly, very similar results were observed when applying the model to data from the Australian Time Use Survey, after accounting for methodological differences between the surveys.

Ultimately, Hamermesh and Trejo postulate that there are high costs to assimilating: they involve leaving the familiarity of one’s own cultural and economic mindset and adopting the customs of a new country. These high costs are a barrier to assimilation, causing some immigrants to choose not to assimilate. But those who do take part in assimilating activities tend to spend more time on them than natives.

Optimism leads to improved labor market outcomes

Is the glass half full or half empty?

This common question is a litmus test that categorizes a person as one of two personality types: optimist or pessimist. Economists Ron Kaniel, Cade Massey, and David T. Robinson believe that the answer to this question tells a lot about a person—including how he or she may fare in the labor market.

In their recent National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) study entitled “The Importance of Being An Optimist: Evidence from Labor Markets” (NBER Working Paper 16328, September 2010) the authors explore how optimism shapes the economic behavior and labor market outcomes of a panel of MBA students at a major U.S. university. Specifically, the authors focus on dispositional optimism, a personality trait associated with people who believe that good things tend to happen to them more often than bad things. The authors focus on dispositional optimism because uncertainty is central to economic choice; when making a decision that may yield an uncertain future, an optimist places more weight on positive outcomes than a pessimist does.

The authors calculated dispositional optimism by measuring generalized expectations of the future, observing job search behavior during the MBA program, analyzing admissions records and data on classroom performance, and administering surveys designed to capture the perceptions of other students. In addition, the authors followed up with alumni two years after they graduated to learn about their post-MBA job-market experience.

With their study, the authors find strong evidence to suggest that optimists outperform their peers in the job market. They found that

optimists place less importance on the job search process. Of the MBA students surveyed, 38 percent said getting a job after graduation was more important than making friends or earning good grades in the program. Optimists were significantly less likely to place the greatest importance on getting a job.

Optimists are generally more efficient in their job searches. The authors found a strong negative correlation between optimism and the

number of jobs applied for through on-campus recruiting, regardless of controls for various demographic and other characteristics.

Optimists have higher search yields and receive job offers more quickly. The median student gets one offer for every six bids, but on average, optimism leads to a 10-percent greater search efficiency. Moreover, optimism has a strong positive effect on getting a promotion; optimism translates to a 5- to 10-percent

increase in the probability of being promoted.

The authors hypothesize that optimism has a large effect on circumstance because it affects many interactions and decisions throughout the day, every day. They also note that dispositional optimists are more resilient when receiving negative feedback and have an easier time maintaining the complex balance between abandoning a goal and staying the course. □

Where are you publishing your research?

The *Monthly Labor Review* welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical, in tone. For guidelines on how to submit papers, go to www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/guidelines.htm. Potential articles, as well as comments on material published in the *Review*, should be submitted to:

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A race to the bottom

NAFTA and Labor in North America. By Norman Caulfield, Champaign, IL, University of Illinois Press, 2010, 264 pp., \$70/cloth; \$25/paperback.

With a recession having just ended in March 1991 and its effects still fresh in the minds of the voters, the state of the economy became the primary focus of the United States presidential election of 1992. One particularly contentious issue was whether the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) would prove to be beneficial or detrimental to the working class citizens of the United States. In what must be considered the single most famous quote associated with the NAFTA debate, Ross Perot warned that, if NAFTA were ratified, “there will be a giant sucking sound going south” as U.S. industries head across the Mexican border in search of cheap labor. Nearly 20 years later, the question naturally arises: Did Perot’s prediction turn out to be true?

While it is not the purpose of Norman Caulfield’s book to answer this specific question, *NAFTA and Labor in North American* nevertheless sheds light on this issue in the course of articulating a broader narrative. Two other qualifications deserve mention. In reference to the book’s title, the scope of the work encompasses economic forces that are more general than those associated with NAFTA alone. Furthermore, the book is largely concerned with only a subset of the total labor force rather than its entirety. The content of the book is, therefore, more accurately described as a characterization of the effects of globalization upon

organized labor in North America. And as Caulfield argues, these effects have been negative.

The book begins with a historical overview of the rise of organized labor in North America from 1850 to 1970. Out of tumultuous beginnings, the first few decades of the 20th century saw unions grow rapidly and win important political and legal victories. Notwithstanding the occasional setbacks unions suffered throughout the 1920s and 1930s, the decades immediately following World War II would represent a “golden age” for organized labor and the economies of North America as well. By the mid-1950s, union density in Canada and the U.S. would climb to one-third of non-agricultural employment. Unions in Mexico also experienced gains in terms of greater representation in political and economic matters during this period.

According to Caulfield, this period of prosperity was made possible because international trade was insignificant, implying that production and economic policies were directed predominantly toward the domestic economy. Under the conditions of limited foreign competition and strong economic growth, unions were in an advantageous position to bargain for higher wages and benefits and better working conditions. The recessions, declining profits, and increased foreign competition of the 1970s would transform the political and economic landscape to the detriment of unions. In the 1980s, the three North American countries elected conservative, market-oriented political leaders all of whom sought to expand international trade, reduce social spending, and deregulate or privatize industry.

Within this neoliberal framework, organized labor would suffer declines in compensation, working conditions, and workers’ rights.

NAFTA is characterized as the logical next step in the expansion of global capitalism. Of greater importance to the present discussion is the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC). As a side agreement to NAFTA, the NAALC was designed to monitor violations against each country’s labor laws and settle labor disputes. Caulfield reports an extensive list of violations filed with the NAALC that includes dangerous working conditions, gender discrimination, preventing the organization of labor, and paying illegally low wages, to name a few. The NAALC has been mostly ineffective, according to Caulfield, because it has no coercive power. Ironically, the NAALC has had an effect exactly the opposite of its intended purpose. Tasked with monitoring violations and ensuring that the letter of the law was observed, an unintended incentive was created to reduce the legal rights of workers for the purpose of reducing labor costs, attracting investment, and avoiding NAALC censure in what Caulfield describes as a “race to the bottom.”

The response to globalization by unions has been to align their interests with firms and accept concessionary bargaining. Caulfield accuses union leaders across many industries of partnering with management to help rollback the gains previously won by unions. Under the threat of plant closures, declining union membership, and a shrinking base of union dues, labor leaders appear to have placed their own self-interest above the collective interests of the rank and file. Within some

industries, union leaders were given official corporate positions and stewardship over union funds, which placed them in the debt of firms. Moreover, the shifting of health care costs from firms to unions through Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Associations (VEBAs) has made some unions large shareholders of the same corporations in which they are organized, thereby creating an interest in reducing labor costs to maximize the value of the VEBA. Accordingly, Caulfield finds the response by union leaders to be completely ineffective, if not wholly contemptible.

In the concluding chapter, several prescriptions are offered for the future direction of organized labor. Caulfield advocates that workers organize internationally, but independently of the established trade unions. Labor is urged to promote equal rights for all migrant workers. Lastly, workers are encouraged to seek not only economic gains, but greater political influence as well.

Acknowledging Caulfield's intended purpose, this reviewer believes it is fair to raise a few broader issues of relevance to the general arguments presented in the book. The first issue concerns the interpretation of trends in manufacturing employment. Caulfield's discussion is framed squarely in terms of the impact of globalization on unions specifically within manufacturing industries, which makes logical sense because the manufacturing industries are at greatest risk of crossing international borders. Is globalization to blame for the loss of U.S. manufacturing jobs? Current Employment Statistics data for the

U.S. reveals that manufacturing as a share of total non-farm employment has exhibited a continuous, uninterrupted decline from 35 percent in 1945 to 9 percent in 2009. Even during the prosperous years between 1945 and 1970, manufacturing's share of total employment decreased by 10 percent. At the same time, U.S. manufacturing output steadily increased. While this reviewer does not dispute the fact that U.S. manufacturing jobs have moved abroad, Caulfield seems to suggest that technology is the greater long-run threat to manufacturing employment, both here and abroad. If productivity continues to increase through technological advances, it is conceivable that only 2 percent of total employment will be needed to manufacture everything society needs in the future. In this scenario, it would be neither possible nor desirable to prevent the secular decline of manufacturing employment in this reviewer's opinion.

A second issue of relevance concerns the organizational strategy of unions. If globalization is prompting firms to move abroad, maybe labor unions should give up attempting to preserve jobs in those industries that are subject to intense competitive pressures and relatively easy to relocate. As long as goods, services, and financial capital are free to cross international borders, pressing for higher wages in some industries (e.g. manufacturing) will likely not be successful. Unions might find greater success in organizing industries that produce goods or services that are prohibitively expensive to trade internationally. The service sector has weathered the general

decline in union density far better than manufacturing and this can be explained in part by the cost of importing services.

These issues aside, Caulfield's book can be praised as a detailed, well-researched historical portrayal of the effects of globalization on labor unions in North America. Moreover, as the former director of research for the Secretariat of the Commission for Labor Cooperation, he presents an authoritative account of the labor law violations occurring since the inception of NAFTA and of the Commission for Labor Cooperation's inefficacy in resolving these violations. Overall, the presentation is accurate and balanced.

NAFTA and Labor in North America will likely find its greatest appreciation within academia, primarily as a supplemental text in economics courses. It would be useful in labor economics courses that emphasize the study of organized labor. The book is equally well-suited for courses in international economics as it can provide a counterbalance to the welfare arguments made in favor of free trade agreements that too often ignore the impacts on losers from these arrangements. This is not to say, however, that the book will not appeal to the general public. Interested readers will find it accessible and readable. Members of labor unions who are interested in the future of organized labor should perhaps regard this book as required reading. □

—John Kenneth Krantz
Economist
Utah Department of Workforce
Services
Salt Lake City, UT

Nominations Sought for 2011 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). The 2010 award recipient was Dr. Dale W. Jorgenson for his contributions to the measurement of productivity, innovation, capital, human capital, poverty, and for his leadership in the integration of the U.S. National 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 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and 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 2011 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 \$1000 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 15, 2011.

Errata

In the article “Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active,” which appeared on pages 30–51 in the November 2009 issue, incorrect data were shown in table 7: the

data in the first column is for 1975; 16 to 64 years group for 1988 and 2018; and total population for 1998. The changes to these tables are shown in bold font.

Table 7. Economic dependency ratio, by age, 1975–2008 and projected 2018

Group	1975	1988	1998	2008	2018
Total population.....	126.3	99.1	96.3	96.4	103.3
Under 16 years.....	61.4	45.2	43.3	43.1	43.5
16 to 64 years.....	44.2	31.8	30.8	31.0	34.7
65 years and older.....	20.7	22.1	22.2	22.3	25.1

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

Foreign-country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits and 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 Introduction and Appendix B. Country Notes in *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries, 1997–2009*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm, and the Notes for Table 1 in the monthly report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted, 2008–2010*,

on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm.

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 19 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 the United States, the output measure is a chain-weighted index of real value added produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. BLS uses this series here to preserve international comparability. However, for its domestic industry measures, shown in tables 47–50 in this section, BLS uses a different output measures called “sectoral output,” which is gross output less intra-sector 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 Czech Republic, Finland, and the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced in certain years 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.

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 more in-depth information on sources and methods, see <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm>.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international comparisons, contact the Division of International Labor Comparisons: (202) 691-5654 or ilchelp@bls.gov.

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 ac-

counts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2008	2009	2008		2009				2010		
			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	65.4	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	65.0	64.7
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	59.3	62.0	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.7	58.5
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.6
Men.....	6.1	10.3	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	14.9	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.7	21.0	20.8
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0
Women.....	5.4	8.1	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	11.7	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.1	15.4
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	136,790	130,920	136,283	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,849	130,419	130,311
Total private.....	114,281	108,371	113,715	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,343	107,696	108,063
Goods-producing.....	21,334	18,620	21,092	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,905	17,994	18,049
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	13,270	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,591	11,672	11,669
Service-providing.....	115,456	112,300	115,191	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,944	112,425	112,413
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.6	33.1	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.6
Manufacturing.....	40.8	39.8	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.2
Overtime.....	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.6	1.5	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6	.4	.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.1	.5	.6
Service-providing ⁵	2.5	1.3	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.5	.4
State and local government.....	3.0	2.4	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3	.9
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.8	2.9	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8
Nonunion.....	2.4	.9	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2008	2009	2008		2009				2010		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.7	1.5	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	2.6	1.4	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....											
	3.8	-4	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	6.3	-2.5	-1	-7.4	.2	3.1	-6	1.6	1.8	.0	.6
Finished consumer goods.....	7.4	-3.8	-4	-10.0	.3	4.3	-7	1.9	2.4	.0	.8
Capital equipment.....	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.9	-2	-2	-4	.8	.0	-1	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	10.3	-8.3	.7	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.4	.4
Crude materials.....	21.6	-30.5	-15.6	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.5
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	1.1	3.5	-1.1	-3	3.5	8.3	7.2	6.1	3.5	-1.8	2.2
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.0	3.5	-1.3	-1	3.4	8.4	7.0	6.0	3.9	-1.8	1.9
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	2.7	1.6	5.9	.4	-5.2	3.4	5.3	12.5	8.6	-1.6	—

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—				
	2009		2010			2009		2010		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	3.8	1.5	-1.1	-0.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.4
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	3.4	1.5	-9	-6	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.2	.8	.5
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³ :										
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.3	.6	.4	.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Union.....	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0
Nonunion.....	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7
State and local government.....	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.9	.9	1.4	1.6	1.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²	1.0	.3	.3	.3	.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7
Civilian nonfarm ³ :										
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Union.....	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Nonunion.....	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
State and local government.....	.4	.3	.5	.4	.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
State and local government.....	.8	.2	.3	.2	.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1

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		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	233,788	235,801	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690	237,890	238,099	238,322	238,530
Civilian labor force	154,287	154,142	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910	154,715	154,393	153,741	153,560	154,110	154,158	153,904
Participation rate	66.0	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.7	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5
Employed	145,362	139,877	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960	139,250	139,391	139,061
Employment-population ratio ²	62.2	59.3	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.3
Unemployed	8,924	14,265	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005	15,260	14,973	14,623	14,599	14,860	14,767	14,843
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.3	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Not in the labor force	79,501	81,659	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249	82,614	83,107	83,949	84,330	83,989	84,164	84,626
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	104,453	105,493	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522	106,641	106,761	106,887	107,007
Civilian labor force	79,047	78,897	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796	79,356	79,237	79,110	78,971	79,332	79,307	78,989
Participation rate	75.7	74.8	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.7	74.5	74.3	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.8
Employed	74,750	71,341	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358	71,477	71,316	71,332	71,521	71,545	71,363
Employment-population ratio ²	71.6	67.6	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.7
Unemployed	4,297	7,555	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882	7,998	7,760	7,793	7,638	7,811	7,762	7,626
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.6	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7
Not in the labor force	25,406	26,596	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403	26,945	27,170	27,412	27,671	27,429	27,581	28,018
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	112,260	113,265	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264	114,372	114,481	114,596	114,704
Civilian labor force	68,382	68,856	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027	69,265	69,128	68,859	68,747	68,844	69,091	69,003
Participation rate	60.9	60.8	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.1	60.1	60.3	60.2
Employed	65,039	63,699	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552	63,505	63,516	63,314	63,356	63,586	63,386
Employment-population ratio ²	57.9	56.2	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.3	55.5	55.3
Unemployed	3,342	5,157	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532	5,712	5,623	5,343	5,433	5,488	5,505	5,617
Unemployment rate	4.9	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Not in the labor force	43,878	44,409	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947	44,801	45,032	45,405	45,625	45,637	45,505	45,701
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	17,075	17,043	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904	16,877	16,857	16,839	16,819
Civilian labor force	6,858	6,390	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	5,972	6,087	6,094	6,028	5,772	5,843	5,934	5,760	5,912
Participation rate	40.2	37.5	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.6	34.1	34.6	35.2	34.2	35.2
Employed	5,573	4,837	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544	4,438	4,286	4,315	4,373	4,261	4,312
Employment-population ratio ²	32.6	28.4	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.2	25.4	25.6	25.9	25.3	25.6
Unemployed	1,285	1,552	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591	1,550	1,590	1,486	1,528	1,561	1,500	1,600
Unemployment rate	18.7	24.3	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.0	27.1
Not in the labor force	10,218	10,654	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899	10,867	10,905	11,132	11,034	10,923	11,079	10,907
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	189,540	190,902	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979	192,109	192,245	192,391	192,527
Civilian labor force	125,635	125,644	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054	125,779	125,429	124,959	125,060	125,362	125,404	124,907
Participation rate	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.4	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.2	64.9
Employed	119,126	114,996	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108	114,484	114,359	114,163	114,300	114,470	114,500	113,974
Employment-population ratio ²	62.8	60.2	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.2
Unemployed	6,509	10,648	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945	11,295	11,070	10,797	10,760	10,893	10,904	10,933
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8
Not in the labor force	63,905	65,258	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594	65,970	66,427	67,019	67,049	66,883	66,987	67,620
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,843	28,241	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624	28,653	28,685	28,718	28,755	28,794	28,831
Civilian labor force	17,740	17,632	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871	17,951	17,983	17,768	17,651	17,879	17,754	17,936
Participation rate	63.7	62.4	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.2	61.7	62.2
Employed	15,953	15,025	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920	14,985	15,189	15,036	14,896	14,967	14,895	15,122
Employment-population ratio ²	57.3	53.2	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.4	53.0	52.4	51.9	52.0	51.7	52.4
Unemployed	1,788	2,606	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951	2,966	2,794	2,732	2,755	2,911	2,860	2,814
Unemployment rate	10.1	14.8	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.1	15.7
Not in the labor force	10,103	10,609	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720	10,673	10,670	10,917	11,067	10,877	11,040	10,895

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,141	32,891	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747	33,836	33,927	34,014
Civilian labor force.....	22,024	22,352	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707	22,684	22,789	22,674	22,738	22,729	22,910	22,803
Participation rate.....	68.5	68.0	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.0	67.7	67.9	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.0
Employed.....	20,346	19,647	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848	19,850	19,953	19,854	19,987	20,002	20,070	19,939
Employment-population ratio ²	63.3	59.7	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.2	58.6
Unemployed.....	1,678	2,706	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859	2,834	2,836	2,820	2,751	2,726	2,840	2,865
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	12.1	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.4	12.6
Not in the labor force.....	10,116	10,539	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706	10,814	10,789	10,989	11,009	11,107	11,017	11,211

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.
² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
³ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	145,362	139,877	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960	139,250	139,391	139,061
Men.....	77,486	73,670	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548	73,639	73,375	73,454	73,608	73,581	73,454
Women.....	67,876	66,208	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907	65,781	65,743	65,506	65,642	65,811	65,607
Married men, spouse present.....	45,860	43,998	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083	43,205	43,322	43,333	43,369	43,433	43,723	43,349
Married women, spouse present.....	35,869	35,207	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887	34,643	34,238	34,332	34,304	34,213	34,449	34,555
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,875	8,913	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054	9,152	8,809	8,627	8,529	8,860	9,472	9,154
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,169	6,648	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177	6,268	6,143	6,165	6,119	6,380	6,733	6,232
Could only find part-time work.....	1,389	1,966	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388	2,489	2,326	2,101	2,246	2,347	2,456	2,572
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,343	18,710	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379	18,140	17,929	17,870	18,157	18,558	18,234	18,211
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,773	8,791	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946	9,049	8,661	8,472	8,386	8,730	9,336	9,047
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,097	6,556	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099	6,213	6,041	6,074	6,018	6,304	6,640	6,161
Could only find part-time work.....	1,380	1,955	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406	2,486	2,306	2,086	2,192	2,320	2,431	2,523
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,005	18,372	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066	17,798	17,627	17,580	17,774	18,161	17,891	17,784

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009			2010										
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
Characteristic																
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.0	27.1	
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.4	9.6	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	
White, total ¹	5.2	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.8	21.8	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.5	24.4	23.2	23.5	23.8	23.4	23.6		
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	19.1	25.2	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	25.0	27.0	27.3	26.6	27.1	26.4	27.2	26.9	26.3	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	14.4	18.4	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	22.2	19.3	20.5	20.5	20.0	20.9	
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.9	8.8	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	
Black or African American, total ¹	10.1	14.8	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.1	15.7	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.2	39.5	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	37.3	38.0	39.9	40.6	45.4	49.0	48.0	
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.9	46.0	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3	44.9	47.4	35.2	35.4	43.2	43.7	51.7	48.4	51.6	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	26.8	33.4	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4	39.1	34.7	39.4	40.1	36.5	37.1	38.1	49.6	44.3	
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.2	16.3	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	18.0	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.3	17.6	16.3	
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.1	11.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.7	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.2	12.6	12.7	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.6	12.1	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.4	12.6	
Married men, spouse present.....	3.4	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	
Married women, spouse present.....	3.6	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7	
Full-time workers.....	5.8	10.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	
Part-time workers.....	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.3	
Educational attainment²																
Less than a high school diploma.....	9.0	14.6	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	13.8	14.0	15.4	15.3	
High school graduates, no college ³	5.7	9.7	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.1	10.3	10.0	10.1	
Some college or associate degree.....	4.6	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.5	
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	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		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,932	3,165	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646	2,682	2,752	2,769	2,839	2,760	2,891	2,657
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,804	3,828	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228	2,991	3,019	3,121	3,060	3,635	3,350	3,458
15 weeks and over.....	3,188	7,272	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983	8,969	8,924	8,959	8,722	8,484	8,458	8,725
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,427	2,775	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436	2,253	2,161	2,208	2,151	2,235	2,336	2,519
27 weeks and over.....	1,761	4,496	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547	6,716	6,763	6,751	6,572	6,249	6,123	6,206
Mean duration, in weeks.....	17.9	24.4	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2	33.0	34.4	35.2	34.2	33.6	33.3	33.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.4	15.1	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0	21.6	23.2	25.5	22.2	19.9	20.4	21.2

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Job losers ¹	4,789	9,160	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354	9,246	9,223	9,114	9,125	9,305	9,401	9,108
On temporary layoff.....	1,176	1,630	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595	1,359	1,478	1,424	1,268	1,480	1,349	1,278
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,614	7,530	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758	7,887	7,746	7,690	7,857	7,825	8,051	7,829
Job leavers.....	896	882	909	929	932	914	866	894	938	969	900	900	874	807	854
Reentrants.....	2,472	3,187	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544	3,739	3,453	3,308	3,393	3,411	3,436	3,512
New entrants.....	766	1,035	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197	1,231	1,206	1,140	1,188	1,259	1,187	1,273
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	53.7	64.2	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4	61.0	62.1	63.0	62.5	62.7	63.4	61.8
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	11.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	9.0	9.9	9.8	8.7	10.0	9.1	8.7
Not on temporary layoff.....	40.5	52.8	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8	52.0	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.7	54.3	53.1
Job leavers.....	10.0	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.8
Reentrants.....	27.7	22.3	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.7	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.0	23.2	23.8
New entrants.....	8.6	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.6
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	3.1	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
New entrants.....	.5	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.8	17.6	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8	19.6	18.1	18.2	18.6	18.1	17.9	18.6
16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.0	27.1
16 to 17 years.....	22.1	25.9	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.2	30.4	31.4	30.3	30.7
18 to 19 years.....	16.8	23.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.0	23.6	23.9	23.1	24.7
20 to 24 years.....	10.2	14.7	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8	17.2	14.7	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.8	15.2
25 years and older.....	4.6	7.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	8.3	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5
55 years and older.....	3.8	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.3
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.1	10.3	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.4
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.6	22.5	19.5	20.9	21.2	20.7	20.3	20.2
16 to 19 years.....	21.2	27.8	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.2	29.0	29.7	29.3	29.8
16 to 17 years.....	25.2	28.7	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	32.2	32.4	32.8	32.5	33.0	33.5	34.3
18 to 19 years.....	19.0	27.4	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1	27.8	26.3	27.4	26.7	28.1	26.2	26.9
20 to 24 years.....	11.4	17.0	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9	16.1	17.8	18.3	17.3	17.1	16.6
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.9
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	9.2	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.1
55 years and older.....	3.9	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.9	8.3
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	8.1	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.6	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.3	16.8
16 to 19 years.....	16.2	20.7	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.4	24.6	22.3	23.1	22.9	22.8	24.3
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	23.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3	26.2	27.4	25.8	28.2	30.0	27.1	27.4
18 to 19 years.....	14.3	19.4	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.2	22.9	20.3	20.5	19.5	20.1	22.4
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	12.3	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0	14.3	13.2	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.8
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	7.2	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9
55 years and older ¹	3.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9

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. 2009	Aug. 2010 ^P	Sept. 2010 ^P	State	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010 ^P	Sept. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	10.7	9.2	8.9	Missouri.....	9.7	9.3	9.3
Alaska.....	8.3	7.7	7.7	Montana.....	6.5	7.4	7.4
Arizona.....	9.4	9.7	9.7	Nebraska.....	4.8	4.6	4.6
Arkansas.....	7.5	7.5	7.7	Nevada.....	12.7	14.4	14.4
California.....	12.1	12.4	12.4	New Hampshire.....	6.7	5.7	5.5
Colorado.....	7.7	8.1	8.2	New Jersey.....	9.8	9.6	9.4
Connecticut.....	8.6	9.1	9.1	New Mexico.....	7.8	8.3	8.2
Delaware.....	8.4	8.4	8.3	New York.....	8.8	8.3	8.3
District of Columbia.....	11.1	9.9	9.8	North Carolina.....	10.9	9.7	9.7
Florida.....	11.2	11.8	11.9	North Dakota.....	4.3	3.7	3.7
Georgia.....	10.1	10.0	9.9	Ohio.....	10.7	10.1	10.0
Hawaii.....	7.0	6.4	6.4	Oklahoma.....	6.9	7.0	6.9
Idaho.....	8.7	8.9	9.0	Oregon.....	11.0	10.6	10.5
Illinois.....	10.8	10.1	9.9	Pennsylvania.....	8.6	9.2	9.0
Indiana.....	10.1	10.2	10.1	Rhode Island.....	12.0	11.8	11.5
Iowa.....	6.4	6.8	6.7	South Carolina.....	12.2	11.1	11.0
Kansas.....	7.0	6.5	6.6	South Dakota.....	4.7	4.5	4.4
Kentucky.....	10.8	10.0	10.1	Tennessee.....	10.8	9.6	9.4
Louisiana.....	7.3	7.6	7.8	Texas.....	8.1	8.3	8.1
Maine.....	8.1	8.0	7.7	Utah.....	6.7	7.4	7.5
Maryland.....	7.3	7.3	7.4	Vermont.....	6.8	6.0	5.8
Massachusetts.....	9.0	8.8	8.4	Virginia.....	6.8	6.9	6.8
Michigan.....	14.4	13.1	13.0	Washington.....	9.2	9.0	9.1
Minnesota.....	7.9	7.0	7.0	West Virginia.....	8.7	8.8	9.1
Mississippi.....	10.0	10.0	9.8	Wisconsin.....	8.8	7.9	7.8
				Wyoming.....	7.3	6.8	6.8

^P = preliminary

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

State	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010 ^P	Sept. 2010 ^P	State	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010 ^P	Sept. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	2,090,657	2,102,719	2,116,041	Missouri.....	3,025,653	2,979,390	2,986,013
Alaska.....	361,782	362,940	362,839	Montana.....	498,168	497,080	496,753
Arizona.....	3,141,228	3,174,778	3,184,833	Nebraska.....	981,446	975,704	973,852
Arkansas.....	1,370,170	1,340,954	1,340,139	Nevada.....	1,374,355	1,351,703	1,345,677
California.....	18,186,700	18,228,402	18,243,523	New Hampshire.....	741,805	739,556	743,334
Colorado.....	2,675,921	2,656,425	2,661,096	New Jersey.....	4,535,232	4,510,012	4,501,934
Connecticut.....	1,891,862	1,878,770	1,887,678	New Mexico.....	956,361	954,601	955,485
Delaware.....	431,145	422,019	422,234	New York.....	9,681,483	9,659,324	9,668,201
District of Columbia.....	331,777	331,846	331,038	North Carolina.....	4,521,728	4,491,689	4,480,643
Florida.....	9,197,435	9,231,401	9,244,061	North Dakota.....	364,261	367,817	368,133
Georgia.....	4,738,422	4,667,647	4,665,021	Ohio.....	5,943,505	5,926,232	5,920,082
Hawaii.....	635,921	634,911	634,592	Oklahoma.....	1,776,947	1,756,990	1,756,867
Idaho.....	749,904	755,998	756,377	Oregon.....	1,950,054	1,963,843	1,969,403
Illinois.....	6,600,891	6,624,550	6,636,991	Pennsylvania.....	6,393,308	6,363,778	6,364,974
Indiana.....	3,145,379	3,120,208	3,120,354	Rhode Island.....	570,062	572,105	570,985
Iowa.....	1,674,621	1,671,904	1,674,347	South Carolina.....	2,175,832	2,148,303	2,152,822
Kansas.....	1,522,030	1,490,391	1,492,225	South Dakota.....	445,787	442,919	443,117
Kentucky.....	2,078,142	2,067,873	2,077,480	Tennessee.....	3,004,527	3,037,440	3,047,916
Louisiana.....	2,066,717	2,098,960	2,109,275	Texas.....	11,990,835	12,128,738	12,139,139
Maine.....	703,495	693,879	693,954	Utah.....	1,355,259	1,351,894	1,353,756
Maryland.....	2,972,191	2,947,668	2,954,805	Vermont.....	358,431	355,824	356,075
Massachusetts.....	3,473,310	3,475,329	3,477,026	Virginia.....	4,161,458	4,168,751	4,170,705
Michigan.....	4,866,356	4,831,009	4,826,432	Washington.....	3,523,760	3,536,807	3,540,211
Minnesota.....	2,963,834	2,956,479	2,957,148	West Virginia.....	794,159	773,780	775,906
Mississippi.....	1,288,977	1,296,590	1,302,666	Wisconsin.....	3,058,942	3,029,737	3,031,807
				Wyoming.....	294,053	290,923	291,675

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM	136,790	130,920	129,633	129,697	129,588	129,602	129,641	129,849	130,162	130,594	130,419	130,353	130,352	130,328	130,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	114,281	108,371	107,115	107,190	107,107	107,123	107,185	107,343	107,584	107,635	107,696	107,813	107,956	108,068	108,228
GOODS-PRODUCING	21,334	18,620	17,993	17,960	17,906	17,876	17,848	17,905	17,972	17,993	17,994	18,031	18,048	18,038	18,041
Natural resources and mining	767	700	669	676	676	684	691	702	709	720	726	733	742	749	760
Logging.....	56.6	49.8	48.5	47.2	46.9	47.0	47.2	48.3	48.9	48.7	48.2	48.3	48.2	47.2	46.9
Mining.....	709.8	650.0	620.8	628.4	629.4	637.2	644.1	653.4	659.8	671.1	677.7	684.6	694.1	701.8	712.7
Oil and gas extraction.....	160.5	161.6	160.4	160.2	159.8	160.9	161.5	163.0	164.1	165.3	164.7	165.0	167.2	167.8	169.8
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	226.0	211.6	204.3	207.2	207.7	209.3	211.2	212.8	212.4	213.3	214.1	214.5	216.0	217.3	218.8
Coal mining.....	81.2	82.2	79.3	79.3	79.2	79.6	80.7	81.3	81.5	82.8	82.9	83.2	83.5	84.1	84.8
Support activities for mining.....	323.4	276.7	256.1	261.0	261.9	267.0	271.4	277.6	283.3	292.5	298.9	305.1	310.9	316.7	324.1
Construction	7,162	6,037	5,747	5,732	5,696	5,636	5,585	5,612	5,634	5,605	5,596	5,594	5,628	5,617	5,620
Construction of buildings.....	1,641.7	1,365.6	1,300.0	1,295.9	1,282.5	1,266.3	1,255.4	1,268.5	1,278.3	1,271.2	1,264.9	1,260.3	1,260.7	1,262.3	1,256.8
Heavy and civil engineering.....	964.5	846.9	804.6	808.7	797.9	800.8	793.4	800.8	810.8	802.8	807.9	809.9	824.3	827.2	831.2
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,555.8	3,824.4	3,642.8	3,627.6	3,615.1	3,568.4	3,535.7	3,542.5	3,544.4	3,530.8	3,523.5	3,524.1	3,543.1	3,527.9	3,532.3
Manufacturing	13,406	11,883	11,577	11,552	11,534	11,556	11,572	11,591	11,629	11,668	11,672	11,704	11,678	11,672	11,661
Production workers.....	9,629	8,350	8,124	8,108	8,089	8,113	8,118	8,129	8,159	8,188	8,196	8,214	8,187	8,180	8,166
Durable goods	8,463	7,309	7,070	7,047	7,036	7,062	7,071	7,095	7,123	7,159	7,166	7,201	7,180	7,185	7,181
Production workers.....	5,975	5,008	4,833	4,816	4,801	4,828	4,850	4,872	4,901	4,914	4,938	4,916	4,920	4,913	
Wood products.....	456.0	360.7	348.4	348.6	348.9	348.3	348.9	350.2	352.9	353.3	354.2	349.2	346.5	344.8	343.7
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	465.0	397.7	382.2	382.6	383.9	382.2	383.1	382.5	383.4	386.0	384.5	383.3	382.6	383.8	383.2
Primary metals.....	442.0	364.7	350.1	350.8	351.8	353.5	358.9	362.8	366.7	370.0	372.7	374.0	373.9	374.8	374.4
Fabricated metal products.....	1,527.5	1,317.5	1,272.1	1,268.0	1,266.8	1,268.4	1,273.3	1,282.7	1,290.1	1,300.2	1,306.1	1,316.1	1,317.1	1,321.0	1,320.7
Machinery.....	1,187.6	1,029.3	983.8	975.9	973.2	975.6	979.8	984.9	991.0	996.3	999.3	1,000.5	1,000.0	1,000.8	1,001.9
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,244.2	1,136.3	1,101.5	1,097.9	1,093.3	1,091.6	1,091.9	1,093.2	1,093.1	1,096.0	1,098.0	1,100.4	1,102.6	1,103.4	1,102.2
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	183.2	166.0	159.6	159.5	158.3	158.2	158.2	158.0	158.1	158.9	159.2	160.1	161.2	161.3	162.0
Communications equipment.....	127.3	121.4	119.3	118.3	119.0	118.1	118.7	119.7	119.5	120.5	121.5	121.4	122.4	122.6	123.3
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	431.8	377.0	361.1	360.8	359.7	360.0	361.6	362.3	364.1	365.1	366.4	368.0	369.8	368.6	368.1
Electronic instruments.....	441.0	421.3	413.5	411.4	408.9	408.2	406.9	405.9	404.6	404.7	404.6	405.0	404.1	406.0	403.8
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	424.3	376.7	365.6	363.4	361.8	362.5	364.5	365.9	368.2	369.7	369.5	372.4	372.4	373.7	374.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,608.0	1,353.0	1,326.3	1,318.0	1,316.6	1,343.6	1,333.6	1,337.2	1,342.4	1,351.7	1,345.8	1,371.2	1,351.1	1,349.1	1,348.6
Furniture and related products.....	479.6	385.7	364.6	365.8	363.9	361.0	361.2	359.9	360.5	360.1	361.6	358.6	358.4	357.3	355.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	628.9	587.0	575.6	576.1	575.6	575.1	575.5	575.3	575.1	575.6	574.0	575.1	575.0	576.2	575.9
Nondurable goods	4,943	4,574	4,507	4,505	4,498	4,494	4,501	4,496	4,506	4,509	4,506	4,503	4,498	4,487	4,480
Production workers.....	3,653	3,341	3,291	3,292	3,288	3,285	3,288	3,279	3,287	3,287	3,282	3,276	3,271	3,260	3,253
Food manufacturing.....	1,480.9	1,459.0	1,462.0	1,457.4	1,455.6	1,450.6	1,455.0	1,456.0	1,459.7	1,460.9	1,461.8	1,461.9	1,458.7	1,454.2	1,448.5
Beverages and tobacco products.....	198.4	187.7	187.8	185.3	183.6	182.3	184.1	184.9	183.9	183.2	182.4	180.6	182.0	182.9	184.7
Textile mills.....	151.2	125.6	119.9	122.5	124.2	121.1	123.5	123.1	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.9	122.7	122.8	123.2
Textile product mills.....	147.2	126.6	123.6	122.8	122.1	121.6	122.0	121.8	122.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.0	121.5	120.0
Apparel.....	199.0	169.6	163.5	164.0	166.0	168.9	167.9	165.9	165.8	164.9	163.9	163.8	163.9	163.2	164.0
Leather and allied products.....	33.1	29.4	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.5	27.7	28.3	28.8	28.4	29.3	29.2	29.7
Paper and paper products.....	444.9	407.4	399.3	398.5	397.6	397.2	398.8	397.2	399.0	399.0	398.7	397.4	398.0	397.8	397.5
Printing and related support activities.....	594.1	523.8	506.7	501.4	501.0	499.6	499.9	496.0	497.2	497.3	495.5	495.6	492.6	490.0	488.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	117.4	115.3	115.3	115.2	112.3	113.3	113.6	113.4	114.8	113.8	113.9	113.5	113.6	113.4	114.7
Chemicals.....	847.1	802.8	790.5	794.7	791.2	788.7	785.0	782.5	781.7	782.1	779.6	778.7	778.4	777.7	775.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	729.4	627.4	610.7	614.8	616.4	622.4	622.4	626.5	630.4	632.6	634.3	636.4	636.3	634.3	633.1
SERVICE-PROVIDING	115,456	112,300	111,640	111,737	111,682	111,726	111,793	111,944	112,190	112,601	112,425	112,322	112,304	112,290	112,459
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	92,947	89,751	89,122	89,230	89,201	89,247	89,337	89,438	89,612	89,642	89,702	89,782	89,908	90,030	90,187
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,293	24,949	24,670	24,678	24,653	24,666	24,667	24,714	24,741	24,742	24,741	24,771	24,779	24,795	24,819
Wholesale trade	5,942.7	5,625.3	5,574.5	5,568.3	5,564.0	5,556.3	5,559.5	5,570.8	5,576.2	5,575.2	5,579.9	5,587.1	5,589.4	5,593.9	5,603.9
Durable goods.....	3,052.0	2,827.0	2,787.0	2,775.0	2,766.7	2,761.9	2,764.3	2,765.4	2,768.1	2,772.2	2,767.6	2,776.6	2,776.6	2,781.3	2,785.7
Nondurable goods.....	2,047.7	1,980.0	1,968.7	1,975.4	1,974.3	1,975.1	1,971.8	1,978.2	1,978.8	1,971.5	1,973.9	1,972.6	1,974.5	1,973.2	1,976.3
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	842.9	818.4	818.8	817.9	823.0	819.3	823.4	827.2	829.3	831.5	838.4	837.9	838.3	839.4	841.9
Retail trade	15,283.1	14,527.8	14,365.7	14,374.5	14,360.0	14,409.1	14,416.2	14,438.9	14,453.3	14,447.5	14,431.3	14,442.4	14,448.8	14,444.9	14,457.9
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,831.2	1,640.0	1,618.6	1,620.4	1,624.0	1,622.5	1,622.7	1,626.4	1,631.0	1,633.3	1,631.7	1,628.2	1,636.1	1,640.4	1,647.6
Automobile dealers.....	1,176.7	1,021.8	1,005.7	1,007.8	1,014.0	1,013.6	1,014.0	1,015.3	1,016.9	1,014.5	1,016.5	1,015.2	1,019.4	1,021.7	1,027.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	531.1	450.0	437.3	438.6	439.0	439.8	440.6	442.9	441.4	441.2	441.3	439.9	437.8	440.3	443.4
Electronics and appliance stores.....	540.5	487.1	475.3	477.2	477.2	481.0	481.5	482.0	479.5	480.3	479.6	480.2	483.7	486.5	491.1

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,248.0	1,162.6	1,138.9	1,142.9	1,150.0	1,154.6	1,162.2	1,173.8	1,173.4	1,163.3	1,145.7	1,144.4	1,143.7	1,141.1	1,136.5
Food and beverage stores.....	2,862.0	2,829.0	2,823.5	2,808.5	2,799.8	2,813.3	2,804.7	2,804.2	2,809.8	2,807.2	2,803.3	2,805.6	2,808.1	2,808.9	2,808.1
Health and personal care stores.....	1,002.8	984.2	978.8	979.1	978.7	980.9	977.1	974.5	974.7	976.2	974.5	972.7	971.4	971.4	972.4
Gasoline stations.....	842.4	827.0	827.5	823.5	822.5	820.9	819.7	819.7	821.3	822.8	820.4	824.3	820.9	820.6	818.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,468.0	1,368.9	1,351.8	1,363.1	1,360.9	1,371.6	1,375.4	1,383.4	1,393.0	1,390.1	1,391.0	1,391.8	1,392.1	1,393.8	1,398.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	651.0	616.4	596.3	604.7	606.9	608.8	612.4	610.8	611.5	609.0	609.8	609.0	609.4	604.4	600.5
General merchandise stores ¹	3,025.6	2,956.1	2,930.4	2,928.1	2,911.8	2,927.8	2,930.3	2,929.4	2,925.9	2,933.6	2,941.8	2,954.9	2,954.6	2,949.9	2,949.9
Department stores.....	1,540.5	1,471.2	1,457.0	1,464.3	1,458.7	1,471.0	1,477.4	1,477.3	1,479.3	1,482.0	1,488.7	1,492.9	1,494.0	1,488.9	1,487.9
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	842.5	784.6	770.6	773.3	769.4	772.6	772.7	772.6	770.9	769.5	768.3	769.4	768.6	766.7	770.4
Nonstore retailers.....	438.0	421.8	416.7	415.1	419.8	415.3	416.9	419.2	420.9	421.0	423.9	422.0	422.4	420.9	421.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,508.3	4,235.3	4,168.6	4,175.8	4,171.8	4,142.5	4,133.5	4,146.2	4,153.6	4,162.3	4,174.4	4,188.9	4,187.8	4,204.3	4,205.0
Air transportation.....	490.7	459.7	457.1	454.7	453.8	454.1	454.5	454.0	453.3	452.9	453.8	453.6	453.5	453.9	453.8
Rail transportation.....	231.0	219.4	214.1	213.2	213.7	213.2	213.6	215.3	215.6	216.4	218.9	219.6	220.8	221.3	222.1
Water transportation.....	67.1	63.7	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.9	62.3	63.6	62.9	63.7	64.1	63.7	63.7	63.8	64.7
Truck transportation.....	1,389.0	1,265.9	1,240.8	1,243.3	1,231.3	1,232.1	1,227.9	1,227.2	1,231.3	1,234.5	1,234.5	1,240.8	1,242.3	1,242.1	1,243.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	423.3	419.3	416.7	417.5	414.6	414.8	410.7	415.7	414.8	414.6	418.1	431.2	426.1	435.6	436.9
Pipeline transportation.....	41.7	41.7	42.3	41.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.2	38.9	39.3	38.8	38.8
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	28.4	27.8	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.4	28.5	28.8	29.1
Support activities for transportation.....	592.0	549.0	537.8	539.0	538.5	538.2	535.2	538.7	540.7	545.2	546.5	548.4	547.2	546.2	546.6
Couriers and messengers.....	573.4	547.1	538.6	542.7	553.6	523.8	521.7	520.8	522.3	521.3	523.1	520.7	522.1	527.4	523.2
Warehousing and storage.....	672.1	641.6	631.1	633.1	634.2	634.9	638.4	643.4	644.2	645.5	647.4	643.6	644.3	646.4	646.7
Utilities.....	558.9	561.1	561.0	559.8	557.2	558.5	558.2	557.8	557.7	556.6	555.0	552.9	553.1	551.6	552.6
Information.....	2,984	2,807	2,774	2,762	2,748	2,745	2,739	2,728	2,727	2,725	2,711	2,717	2,724	2,717	2,716
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	880.4	796.4	772.5	770.7	769.3	770.8	763.9	763.0	762.9	762.5	760.9	761.3	761.7	760.3	759.7
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	371.3	350.4	353.8	350.6	341.7	341.9	347.4	343.8	349.2	354.8	345.1	351.5	358.6	355.5	351.6
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	318.7	301.0	296.0	295.5	294.3	295.2	296.0	295.9	295.9	294.9	294.8	296.4	297.3	297.8	298.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....															
Telecommunications.....	1,019.4	974.8	967.0	961.4	956.9	951.9	945.4	941.1	933.9	927.5	925.5	921.0	920.5	916.7	919.5
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	260.3	250.0	248.8	248.3	250.2	249.7	249.8	248.0	247.4	246.6	245.5	245.5	244.7	245.1	245.1
Other information services.....	133.5	134.5	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.5	137.3	138.9	139.3	140.8	141.1	141.7	141.8
Financial activities.....	8,145	7,758	7,664	7,666	7,657	7,635	7,628	7,609	7,611	7,602	7,591	7,581	7,578	7,582	7,582
Finance and insurance.....	6,014.9	5,762.7	5,694.8	5,699.6	5,693.7	5,677.0	5,670.6	5,659.3	5,656.6	5,653.4	5,649.9	5,645.6	5,643.7	5,649.0	5,649.2
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	22.4	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.4
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,732.7	2,597.3	2,565.6	2,573.1	2,570.9	2,565.5	2,567.9	2,566.9	2,563.2	2,562.7	2,562.3	2,562.3	2,564.8	2,570.3	2,575.1
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,815.2	1,760.5	1,747.4	1,750.9	1,750.3	1,748.5	1,750.0	1,751.6	1,752.4	1,752.2	1,753.8	1,755.6	1,757.6	1,760.1	1,765.8
Commercial banking.....	1,357.5	1,318.8	1,308.4	1,311.4	1,310.8	1,310.1	1,311.4	1,311.9	1,312.4	1,312.3	1,313.0	1,315.7	1,317.8	1,319.0	1,323.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	864.2	809.7	795.5	795.1	795.9	792.6	793.0	790.5	797.1	797.4	797.9	798.0	795.7	800.8	796.5
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,305.2	2,246.7	2,225.4	2,223.7	2,219.6	2,212.1	2,203.5	2,196.0	2,190.0	2,186.9	2,183.4	2,178.6	2,176.9	2,171.6	2,171.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	90.5	87.8	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.6	85.0	84.7	85.1	85.2	85.1	85.5	85.1	84.9	85.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,129.6	1,995.3	1,969.1	1,966.8	1,963.3	1,958.3	1,956.9	1,950.1	1,954.4	1,948.4	1,941.2	1,935.0	1,934.1	1,933.3	1,932.4
Real estate.....	1,485.0	1,416.7	1,403.8	1,405.6	1,403.5	1,399.4	1,397.9	1,388.9	1,393.5	1,387.8	1,379.8	1,375.9	1,378.0	1,379.7	1,378.8
Rental and leasing services.....	616.9	552.4	539.4	535.7	534.2	533.7	534.1	536.4	536.5	536.3	537.4	535.2	532.2	529.7	529.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	27.7	26.3	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.4
Professional and business services.....	17,735	16,580	16,360	16,466	16,488	16,511	16,567	16,568	16,638	16,664	16,697	16,692	16,730	16,758	16,808
Professional and technical services ¹	7,799.4	7,508.5	7,434.1	7,433.3	7,431.5	7,417.7	7,416.7	7,404.0	7,418.8	7,405.5	7,407.5	7,416.0	7,433.8	7,420.4	7,429.8
Legal services.....	1,161.5	1,122.4	1,107.4	1,106.2	1,104.5	1,105.0	1,105.2	1,105.9	1,104.1	1,104.3	1,101.1	1,102.9	1,105.5	1,107.6	1,107.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	951.0	920.4	919.4	918.4	915.8	919.0	917.4	909.3	908.8	898.1	894.5	893.1	896.5	882.9	877.8
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,439.4	1,324.6	1,292.3	1,289.6	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,279.9	1,279.7	1,280.0	1,278.2	1,277.0	1,278.3	1,279.0	1,276.9	1,275.6

See notes at end of table

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

Industry	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,439.6	1,426.3	1,429.9	1,431.3	1,428.3	1,433.4	1,439.4	1,436.1	1,443.7	1,446.5	1,447.2	1,454.8	1,460.7	1,463.1	1,472.4
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,002.0	992.5	995.1	990.6	993.3	986.3	983.3	983.6	984.4	979.3	987.6	988.9	989.3	992.6	996.3
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,904.5	1,856.0	1,830.0	1,824.9	1,819.8	1,819.2	1,822.6	1,822.9	1,824.0	1,825.5	1,825.5	1,828.0	1,830.3	1,835.5	1,833.3
Administrative and waste services.....	8,031.5	7,214.9	7,096.2	7,207.3	7,236.4	7,273.6	7,327.2	7,340.8	7,395.2	7,432.7	7,463.6	7,447.7	7,465.9	7,501.9	7,544.5
Administrative and support services ¹	7,674.7	6,864.3	6,744.0	6,856.5	6,888.7	6,927.0	6,980.2	6,992.5	7,046.1	7,078.9	7,108.9	7,090.0	7,108.1	7,145.5	7,189.2
Employment services ¹	3,133.0	2,497.6	2,408.6	2,515.8	2,575.0	2,629.3	2,666.1	2,701.9	2,730.6	2,764.1	2,791.8	2,769.6	2,776.4	2,821.5	2,851.6
Temporary help services.....	2,348.4	1,827.7	1,766.6	1,861.3	1,911.0	1,960.2	1,996.1	2,028.4	2,051.7	2,082.1	2,100.7	2,094.0	2,116.5	2,143.8	2,178.5
Business support services.....	832.3	816.8	811.2	813.4	805.3	801.5	798.3	794.1	794.7	793.2	793.7	797.2	799.7	798.2	800.9
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,839.8	1,748.5	1,727.1	1,726.8	1,725.9	1,710.9	1,725.8	1,706.6	1,726.5	1,730.3	1,728.8	1,731.5	1,734.1	1,732.0	1,730.8
Waste management and remediation services.....	356.8	350.7	352.2	350.8	347.7	346.6	347.0	348.3	349.1	353.8	354.7	357.7	357.8	356.4	355.3
Educational and health services.....	18,838	19,191	19,282	19,313	19,350	19,370	19,400	19,449	19,477	19,502	19,532	19,558	19,599	19,625	19,689
Educational services.....	3,039.7	3,089.9	3,087.7	3,092.7	3,107.3	3,111.5	3,121.2	3,130.5	3,133.6	3,138.9	3,146.4	3,144.8	3,154.5	3,146.6	3,170.9
Health care and social assistance.....	15,798.3	16,100.8	16,194.6	16,220.7	16,242.5	16,258.2	16,279.2	16,318.4	16,343.8	16,362.6	16,385.2	16,413.0	16,444.3	16,478.5	16,518.4
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,646.6	5,777.3	5,813.8	5,830.3	5,847.2	5,855.0	5,864.1	5,885.3	5,892.8	5,905.4	5,911.8	5,930.1	5,945.1	5,962.0	5,979.4
Offices of physicians.....	2,252.6	2,279.8	2,287.6	2,298.1	2,306.5	2,309.7	2,310.8	2,312.9	2,312.5	2,314.4	2,315.4	2,317.7	2,322.6	2,326.0	2,329.2
Outpatient care centers.....	533.3	543.0	548.4	544.4	546.2	544.7	545.9	548.6	551.2	550.5	551.9	554.1	556.7	557.0	559.9
Home health care services.....	961.4	1,023.9	1,040.7	1,046.1	1,051.0	1,050.9	1,051.9	1,058.2	1,063.4	1,064.5	1,064.8	1,070.8	1,073.2	1,079.8	1,083.8
Hospitals.....	4,627.3	4,677.1	4,688.6	4,690.4	4,694.4	4,702.5	4,704.3	4,705.6	4,710.3	4,708.9	4,714.6	4,712.7	4,717.4	4,722.9	4,728.6
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,016.1	3,081.2	3,103.2	3,102.2	3,099.0	3,096.5	3,099.6	3,108.5	3,113.5	3,117.3	3,121.7	3,129.5	3,134.4	3,137.3	3,143.1
Nursing care facilities.....	1,618.7	1,643.9	1,652.9	1,649.7	1,648.2	1,644.9	1,646.7	1,650.8	1,653.0	1,654.3	1,655.3	1,658.9	1,659.1	1,661.3	1,663.7
Social assistance ¹	2,508.4	2,565.2	2,589.0	2,597.8	2,601.9	2,604.2	2,611.2	2,619.0	2,627.2	2,631.0	2,637.1	2,640.7	2,647.4	2,656.3	2,667.3
Child day care services.....	859.4	857.0	855.0	859.6	858.9	859.8	861.7	862.8	867.6	863.9	864.3	861.5	865.3	868.0	870.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,436	13,102	13,045	13,024	12,991	13,003	13,026	13,049	13,085	13,070	13,100	13,111	13,135	13,173	13,163
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,970.1	1,914.5	1,904.7	1,895.7	1,886.5	1,884.8	1,893.1	1,888.2	1,905.0	1,889.4	1,907.1	1,913.0	1,904.6	1,917.4	1,894.7
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	405.7	397.2	400.0	393.2	391.8	390.1	396.0	396.8	404.6	408.3	407.8	415.5	415.3	423.6	407.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	131.6	129.9	130.5	129.1	129.0	128.2	128.9	129.8	129.2	128.9	129.4	129.6	128.3	128.4	127.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,432.8	1,387.4	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,365.7	1,366.5	1,368.2	1,361.6	1,371.2	1,352.2	1,369.9	1,367.9	1,361.0	1,365.4	1,359.4
Accommodations and food services.....	11,466.3	11,187.5	11,140.3	11,128.2	11,104.5	11,117.7	11,133.3	11,160.8	11,180.0	11,180.1	11,193.3	11,198.2	11,230.2	11,255.9	11,268.7
Accommodations.....	1,868.7	1,759.7	1,741.3	1,735.0	1,733.1	1,726.1	1,728.4	1,733.4	1,740.3	1,749.2	1,762.2	1,768.6	1,774.3	1,761.6	1,752.0
Food services and drinking places.....	9,597.5	9,427.8	9,399.0	9,393.2	9,371.4	9,391.6	9,404.9	9,427.4	9,439.7	9,430.9	9,431.1	9,429.6	9,455.9	9,494.3	9,516.7
Other services.....	5,515	5,364	5,327	5,321	5,314	5,317	5,310	5,321	5,333	5,337	5,330	5,352	5,363	5,380	5,410
Repair and maintenance.....	1,227.0	1,153.7	1,138.2	1,141.3	1,139.8	1,138.5	1,136.1	1,142.3	1,146.1	1,150.2	1,145.2	1,147.7	1,151.8	1,152.7	1,157.2
Personal and laundry services.....	1,322.6	1,282.3	1,269.7	1,270.8	1,269.6	1,268.4	1,271.5	1,273.0	1,273.1	1,273.5	1,269.3	1,268.4	1,267.8	1,271.8	1,281.6
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,965.7	2,927.6	2,918.8	2,908.7	2,904.4	2,910.5	2,902.1	2,905.7	2,914.1	2,913.1	2,915.8	2,935.6	2,943.0	2,955.1	2,970.8
Government.....	22,509	22,549	22,518	22,507	22,481	22,479	22,456	22,506	22,578	22,959	22,723	22,540	22,396	22,260	22,272
Federal.....	2,762	2,828	2,836	2,833	2,824	2,857	2,860	2,910	2,988	3,396	3,173	3,030	2,919	2,843	2,835
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,014.4	2,124.2	2,147.4	2,150.4	2,160.1	2,181.4	2,192.9	2,246.3	2,326.8	2,738.2	2,518.0	2,378.4	2,268.6	2,194.2	2,190.1
U.S. Postal Service.....	747.4	703.2	688.6	682.8	663.7	675.9	666.6	663.9	661.1	657.9	655.3	651.5	650.6	648.4	644.9
State.....	5,177	5,180	5,182	5,172	5,178	5,169	5,175	5,174	5,169	5,157	5,159	5,175	5,158	5,170	5,182
Education.....	2,354.4	2,370.5	2,378.5	2,378.0	2,383.7	2,383.2	2,392.5	2,391.9	2,392.0	2,387.2	2,394.5	2,415.2	2,403.2	2,415.4	2,427.8
Other State government.....	2,822.5	2,809.2	2,803.4	2,793.6	2,794.5	2,785.8	2,782.7	2,782.0	2,777.3	2,769.3	2,764.8	2,759.8	2,754.8	2,754.9	2,754.1
Local.....	14,571	14,542	14,500	14,502	14,479	14,453	14,421	14,422	14,421	14,406	14,391	14,335	14,319	14,247	14,255
Education.....	8,083.9	8,062.1	8,041.0	8,054.1	8,040.0	8,025.1	8,000.7	8,007.4	8,009.2	8,007.5	8,005.6	7,972.7	7,945.8	7,893.4	7,914.6
Other local government.....	6,486.5	6,479.8	6,459.0	6,448.0	6,438.9	6,427.9	6,419.8	6,414.5	6,411.7	6,398.1	6,385.6	6,362.6	6,373.2	6,353.4	6,340.5

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		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.6	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	40.2	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.6
Natural resources and mining.....	45.1	43.3	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.2	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.4	44.8	44.8	45.5	44.6	44.3
Construction.....	38.5	37.6	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.6	39.0	38.8
Manufacturing.....	40.8	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.2
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Durable goods.....	41.1	39.9	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.5
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Wood products.....	38.6	37.4	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.2	38.3	39.4	39.7	40.0	38.8	38.4	38.5	39.3	39.3
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.1	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.4	40.0	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.1
Primary metals.....	42.2	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.8	44.0
Fabricated metal products.....	41.3	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.4
Machinery.....	42.3	40.1	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.5
Computer and electronic products.....	41.0	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.9
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.9	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	39.7	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.7	41.0	41.6
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	41.2	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.7	43.0
Furniture and related products.....	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.5	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.5	38.3
Nondurable goods.....	40.4	39.8	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Food manufacturing.....	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	38.8	35.7	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.0	36.0	35.5	38.2	36.4	38.0	39.0	38.4	40.5
Textile mills.....	38.7	37.7	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.5	39.7	41.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.5	40.3
Textile product mills.....	38.6	37.9	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.2	39.1	37.8	38.3	38.0	39.0	39.3
Apparel.....	36.4	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.4	35.9	36.3	35.9	36.9	36.4	37.1
Leather and allied products.....	37.6	33.6	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.2
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	41.8	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.5	42.8	42.9	43.0	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.3	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.6	43.4	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.1	43.9	43.5	42.5	42.5	43.3	43.3	44.4
Chemicals.....	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.1	42.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.0	40.2	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.6
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	32.3	32.1	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.2	32.9	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1
Retail trade.....	30.0	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.4	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.5	37.6	37.7
Utilities.....	42.7	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.2	43.0
Information.....	36.7	36.6	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4
Financial activities.....	35.8	36.1	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.3
Professional and business services.....	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.3
Education and health services.....	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.2	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.9
Other services.....	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.78	\$18.80	\$18.85	\$18.90	\$18.92	\$18.90	\$18.95	\$19.00	\$19.02	\$19.04	\$19.09	\$19.11	\$19.19
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.57	8.88	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.95	8.93	8.92	8.92	8.93
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.33	19.90	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.16	20.17	20.21	20.22	20.25	20.31	20.34	20.41
Natural resources and mining.....	22.50	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.29	23.71	23.87	23.83	23.81	23.91	23.98	23.86	24.11	23.81
Construction.....	21.87	22.67	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.08	23.13	23.12	23.09	23.12	23.17	23.21	23.28	23.24	23.41
Manufacturing.....	17.75	18.23	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.42	18.47	18.47	18.48	18.56	18.54	18.57	18.59	18.64	18.68
Excluding overtime.....	16.97	17.58	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.67	17.67	17.73	17.70	17.75	17.77	17.80	17.84
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.65	19.66	19.73	19.70	19.71	19.73	19.81	19.84
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.72	16.80	16.78	16.82	16.87	16.86	16.90
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.77	18.35	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.64	18.66	18.64	18.69	18.74	18.76	18.79	18.83	18.84	18.93
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.16	16.50	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.78	16.78	16.77	16.83	16.87	16.85	16.85	16.88	16.96	17.05
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.49	21.42	21.37	21.48	21.49	21.51	21.56	21.56	21.66	21.86
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.18	13.20	13.18	13.22	13.22	13.23	13.24	13.26	13.32	13.38
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.16	19.18	19.31	19.15	19.15	19.20	19.19	19.23
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.93	30.04	30.42	30.31	30.42	30.50	30.63	30.79
Information.....	24.78	25.45	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.58	25.63	25.65	25.62	25.77	25.75	26.03	25.89	26.00	26.13
Financial activities.....	20.28	20.83	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.37	21.27	21.34	21.36	21.36	21.39	21.45	21.48	21.40	21.62
Professional and business services.....	21.18	22.35	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.62	22.66	22.63	22.67	22.77	22.79	22.85	22.92	22.93	22.99
Education and health services.....	18.87	19.49	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.76	19.83	19.80	19.88	19.92	19.97	20.02	20.08	20.09	20.17
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.84	11.11	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.31	11.31	11.34	11.34	11.31	11.34	11.26	11.29
Other services.....	16.09	16.59	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.79	16.81	16.81	16.89	16.84	16.82	16.86	16.91

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.76	\$18.88	\$18.85	\$18.98	\$18.98	\$18.91	\$18.97	\$19.02	\$18.89	\$18.94	\$19.03	\$19.11	\$19.21
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	18.78	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.92	18.90	18.95	19.00	19.02	19.04	19.09	19.11	19.19
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	20.08	20.06	20.08	20.02	20.00	20.05	20.13	20.18	20.19	20.32	20.38	20.44	20.51
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.29	23.27	23.73	23.43	23.74	24.10	23.96	23.63	23.59	23.80	23.72	24.08	23.76
Construction	21.87	22.67	23.07	22.94	23.03	23.00	23.03	23.04	22.99	23.05	23.03	23.26	23.39	23.36	23.56
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.33	18.39	18.46	18.47	18.47	18.44	18.49	18.54	18.51	18.53	18.54	18.71	18.68
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.51	19.56	19.67	19.64	19.70	19.63	19.65	19.70	19.65	19.68	19.69	19.89	19.85
Wood products	14.19	14.93	15.09	15.18	15.16	14.97	14.79	14.80	14.89	14.91	14.83	14.86	14.86	14.93	14.79
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.90	17.28	17.34	17.45	17.25	17.28	17.21	17.30	17.53	17.49	17.56	17.53	17.54	17.55	17.48
Primary metals	20.19	20.08	20.42	20.29	20.19	20.06	20.08	20.11	20.11	20.03	19.92	20.09	19.78	20.14	20.03
Fabricated metal products	16.99	17.49	17.61	17.66	17.87	17.79	17.84	17.92	17.95	17.89	17.91	17.92	17.91	17.99	18.04
Machinery	17.97	18.38	18.55	18.70	18.76	18.81	18.71	18.56	18.78	18.86	19.02	19.05	19.00	19.02	19.08
Computer and electronic products	21.04	21.88	22.05	22.40	22.42	22.52	22.87	22.45	22.59	22.91	22.56	22.78	22.95	22.89	22.74
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.78	16.27	16.48	16.55	16.65	16.76	16.69	16.72	16.60	16.63	16.69	16.81	16.78	16.93	17.20
Transportation equipment	23.85	24.93	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.89	24.85	24.94	24.90	24.94	24.91	24.96	24.87	25.48	25.27
Furniture and related products	14.54	15.04	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	14.95	14.89	14.96	15.07	14.98	14.96	15.07	15.25	15.23
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.20	16.13	16.23	16.27	16.30	16.22	16.45	16.38	16.40	16.43	16.46	16.48	16.60	16.62	16.78
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.60	16.67	16.67	16.72	16.63	16.65	16.72	16.79	16.76	16.78	16.81	16.93	16.90
Food manufacturing	14.01	14.40	14.51	14.49	14.46	14.41	14.30	14.35	14.38	14.41	14.45	14.42	14.35	14.44	14.45
Beverages and tobacco products	19.35	20.49	20.60	21.34	21.71	22.12	21.99	22.13	22.29	22.45	22.20	21.41	21.85	21.69	21.61
Textile mills	13.58	13.71	13.62	13.62	13.64	13.50	13.57	13.50	13.42	13.34	13.48	13.65	13.69	13.79	13.47
Textile product mills	11.73	11.44	11.41	11.61	11.72	11.95	11.67	11.61	11.77	11.93	11.66	11.83	11.71	11.76	11.77
Apparel	11.40	11.37	11.15	11.35	11.55	11.28	11.36	11.32	11.30	11.30	11.42	11.46	11.37	11.61	11.55
Leather and allied products	12.96	13.90	13.83	13.93	13.49	13.56	13.37	13.19	13.24	12.90	13.12	12.74	12.58	12.69	12.84
Paper and paper products	18.89	19.28	19.21	19.43	19.55	19.60	19.55	19.78	20.26	20.22	20.16	20.22	20.03	20.28	20.02
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.75	16.79	16.88	16.93	17.01	17.08	17.04	16.76	16.86	16.71	16.69	16.76	17.07	17.06
Petroleum and coal products	27.41	29.63	30.35	30.61	30.81	31.49	31.30	31.56	31.49	31.45	30.65	30.68	31.51	31.53	31.44
Chemicals	19.50	20.30	20.60	20.61	20.68	20.62	20.61	20.55	20.72	20.93	21.05	21.05	21.70	21.81	21.55
Plastics and rubber products	15.85	16.01	15.78	15.83	15.72	15.90	15.68	15.65	15.60	15.64	15.60	15.80	15.59	15.67	15.70
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.48	18.63	18.59	18.76	18.78	18.68	18.73	18.77	18.60	18.64	18.73	18.82	18.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.59	16.63	16.57	16.83	16.85	16.76	16.87	16.89	16.79	16.80	16.88	17.00	17.05
Wholesale trade	20.13	20.85	21.05	21.25	21.40	21.55	21.46	21.26	21.47	21.47	21.35	21.49	21.50	21.60	21.81
Retail trade	12.87	13.02	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.20	13.23	13.18	13.27	13.25	13.21	13.23	13.27	13.41	13.38
Transportation and warehousing	18.41	18.80	18.89	18.97	18.98	19.14	19.15	19.13	19.15	19.26	19.13	19.16	19.27	19.19	19.25
Utilities	28.83	29.56	29.79	29.97	30.09	29.80	29.91	30.02	30.15	30.47	30.16	30.19	30.30	30.70	30.88
Information	24.78	25.45	25.77	25.76	25.50	25.60	25.59	25.52	25.55	25.93	25.56	25.97	25.95	26.10	26.29
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	21.01	21.19	21.08	21.35	21.27	21.35	21.39	21.51	21.26	21.35	21.53	21.38	21.60
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.33	22.69	22.63	22.76	22.87	22.66	22.68	22.91	22.55	22.68	22.90	22.78	22.83
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.67	19.72	19.79	19.83	19.83	19.80	19.90	19.87	19.90	20.07	20.03	20.13	20.21
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.24	11.34	11.41	11.34	11.39	11.33	11.31	11.33	11.25	11.19	11.22	11.25	11.32
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.73	16.80	16.85	16.86	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.89	16.83	16.70	16.73	16.86	16.87

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$607.95	\$617.11	\$620.96	\$632.48	\$623.94	\$626.34	\$622.54	\$625.92	\$631.70	\$640.97	\$630.93	\$636.38	\$647.02	\$638.27	\$645.46
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	636.50	635.27	635.94	639.52	640.19	644.78
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	819.31	819.71	820.93	835.58	827.82	840.91
Natural resources and mining	1014.69	1007.85	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.08	1066.27	1059.10	1100.61	1064.34	1066.82
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	887.43	895.87	911.79	928.58	899.36	932.98
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56	760.76	756.02	765.70	772.72	775.22
Durable goods.....	767.95	771.03	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52	815.48	808.85	817.14	821.46	827.75
Wood products.....	547.53	559.05	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	602.36	590.23	576.57	582.51	582.27	584.21
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	711.11	706.16	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	731.08	739.28	750.28	755.97	745.88	753.39
Primary metals.....	851.29	816.93	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	881.32	874.49	861.86	858.45	874.08	879.32
Fabricated metal products.....	701.57	689.35	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	744.22	741.47	740.10	750.43	746.59	752.27
Machinery.....	759.94	737.88	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.12	800.74	792.48	796.10	798.84	814.72
Computer and electronic products.....	861.58	883.07	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	941.60	922.70	927.15	938.66	929.33	932.34
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	645.60	639.50	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	685.16	699.31	687.53	696.37	685.67	720.68
Transportation equipment.....	1000.67	1026.61	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1077.41	1071.13	1050.82	1066.92	1093.09	1094.19
Furniture and related products.....	553.93	566.48	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	584.72	578.23	575.96	581.70	581.03	581.79
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	591.95	620.78	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70	637.00	637.78	640.76	636.55	646.03
Nondurable goods.....	652.22	658.36	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	690.07	680.46	677.91	689.21	699.21	694.59
Food manufacturing.....	566.91	575.89	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	589.37	585.23	584.01	588.35	603.59	593.90
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.25	731.37	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	814.74	815.72	871.82	852.42	877.37
Textile mills.....	525.00	517.15	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.95	556.72	565.11	577.72	576.42	541.49
Textile product mills.....	453.10	433.13	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	466.46	448.91	451.91	444.98	458.64	459.03
Apparel.....	415.14	408.92	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93	415.69	410.27	419.55	413.32	430.82
Leather and allied products.....	486.58	466.73	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	493.04	503.20	497.45	505.90
Paper and paper products.....	809.57	805.86	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	869.46	854.78	865.42	859.29	882.18	860.86
Printing and related support activities.....	642.50	635.72	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	650.80	638.32	630.88	650.29	660.61	656.81
Petroleum and coal products.....	1222.07	1285.64	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93	1314.89	1328.44	1373.84	1374.71	1399.08
Chemicals.....	809.29	841.33	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	879.06	875.68	875.68	913.57	920.38	911.57
Plastics and rubber products.....	648.98	643.81	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	667.83	659.88	650.96	650.10	653.44	653.12
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03	598.92	603.94	614.34	606.00	611.12
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.82	560.79	567.84	572.23	569.50	571.18
Wholesale trade.....	769.62	784.75	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.45	809.17	812.32	827.75	820.80	830.96
Retail trade.....	386.21	388.72	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48	398.94	408.81	408.72	406.32	404.08
Transportation and warehousing.....	670.37	677.44	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	716.47	715.46	722.33	736.11	721.54	725.73
Utilities.....	1230.69	1243.76	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1288.88	1275.77	1271.00	1281.69	1301.68	1337.10
Information	908.99	931.93	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.22	930.38	942.71	960.15	944.82	954.33
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	793.72	767.49	764.33	798.76	769.68	777.60
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60	789.25	793.80	817.53	795.02	808.18
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80	638.79	646.25	648.97	648.19	650.76
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	275.38	282.37	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.85	279.36	284.38	281.25	284.23	288.35	276.75	280.74
Other services	495.57	506.28	510.27	515.76	512.24	514.23	513.76	516.22	516.68	523.59	516.68	517.70	523.65	520.97	521.28

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007.....	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008.....	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009.....	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010.....	48.9	57.4	60.4	68.0	56.1	53.7	57.2	58.7	54.5	58.0		
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007.....	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008.....	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009.....	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010.....	42.4	40.9	57.6	63.4	63.2	61.2	55.6	58.0	59.5	60.4		
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007.....	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008.....	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009.....	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010.....	31.6	31.8	41.8	52.4	55.4	61.9	62.1	63.9	64.3	60.2		
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007.....	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008.....	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009.....	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010.....	14.5	16.5	23.4	27.3	35.5	40.0	46.3	49.6	53.2	58.0		
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007.....	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008.....	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009.....	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010.....	42.7	67.1	60.4	67.1	65.9	48.8	52.4	46.3	52.4	43.9		
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007.....	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008.....	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009.....	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010.....	37.2	42.7	55.5	62.8	67.1	64.6	55.5	50.6	53.0	47.6		
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007.....	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008.....	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009.....	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010.....	24.4	26.2	33.5	50.6	56.7	57.3	61.0	62.8	59.1	48.2		
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007.....	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008.....	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009.....	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010.....	6.1	6.1	7.3	12.8	25.0	34.8	41.5	43.9	48.2	53.7		

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						
	2010							2010						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Total ²	3,302	2,939	2,864	3,141	3,092	3,011	3,362	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
Industry														
Total private ²	2,675	2,597	2,537	2,821	2,752	2,658	3,027	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Construction.....	88	79	53	101	65	71	56	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing.....	195	205	226	238	190	203	205	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	456	452	449	485	449	472	488	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Professional and business services.....	550	601	514	564	590	559	744	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.2
Education and health services.....	561	512	487	515	487	529	632	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	274	288	317	365	381	307	339	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.5
Government.....	627	342	327	320	341	354	335	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	678	657	631	639	666	565	676	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.7
South.....	1,080	1,078	982	1,100	1,159	1,101	1,293	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7
Midwest.....	664	568	604	617	647	552	642	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1
West.....	821	689	632	696	730	665	833	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8

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						
	2010							2010						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Total ²	4,292	4,581	4,250	4,275	4,156	4,208	4,196	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Industry														
Total private ²	3,935	3,846	3,946	3,985	3,891	3,953	3,929	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6
Construction.....	349	321	289	361	357	336	370	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.6
Manufacturing.....	305	266	267	297	274	260	269	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	856	819	876	864	798	863	849	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4
Professional and business services.....	780	805	825	810	831	818	778	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6
Education and health services.....	496	479	523	515	492	514	482	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	711	678	691	712	688	714	688	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2
Government.....	357	735	304	289	264	254	267	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Region³														
Northeast.....	695	844	718	731	702	787	753	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0
South.....	1,585	1,681	1,505	1,531	1,541	1,562	1,550	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Midwest.....	1,012	1,090	1,013	1,011	946	924	973	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3
West.....	870	1,014	923	923	870	950	931	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2

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						
	2010							2010						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Total ²	4,013	4,146	4,436	4,390	4,210	4,139	4,047	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
Industry														
Total private ²	3,726	3,816	3,884	3,940	3,796	3,761	3,768	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Construction.....	345	340	314	361	321	334	346	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.2
Manufacturing.....	249	238	260	271	279	261	271	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	803	800	874	855	814	813	806	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2
Professional and business services.....	733	806	777	830	808	774	770	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6
Education and health services.....	475	446	493	491	454	487	434	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	684	707	668	701	663	675	693	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3
Government.....	287	331	552	450	414	378	279	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3
Region³														
Northeast.....	690	734	748	775	731	707	738	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
South.....	1,427	1,521	1,606	1,533	1,602	1,553	1,442	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Midwest.....	948	988	981	1,018	930	984	900	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0
West.....	944	920	928	929	889	910	864	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0

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 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						
	2010							2010						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Total ²	1,972	1,929	1,951	1,974	1,998	1,983	1,997	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Industry														
Total private ²	1,871	1,828	1,819	1,855	1,881	1,860	1,887	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction.....	67	64	67	72	81	85	82	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	99	96	105	97	107	95	106	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	442	438	443	451	425	452	430	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Professional and business services.....	323	330	325	357	385	350	385	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3
Education and health services.....	299	254	268	258	249	245	249	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	419	428	373	401	407	394	416	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
Government.....	101	101	131	119	117	124	110	.4	.4	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	332	286	341	318	333	271	284	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
South.....	744	736	796	749	791	804	768	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Midwest.....	442	496	438	475	452	410	484	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
West.....	429	433	437	404	425	411	425	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5

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 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 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 ²	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 ²
United States ³	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	\$889	0.8
Private industry	8,746.4	104,193.4	-2.5	890	1.0
Natural resources and mining	125.9	1,615.4	-3.3	1,019	2.7
Construction	806.6	5,192.5	-12.4	894	-1.3
Manufacturing	345.6	11,343.0	-6.2	1,081	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,875.7	23,997.7	-2.4	727	-1.7
Information	144.0	2,707.0	-5.2	1,468	2.1
Financial activities	824.9	7,380.6	-3.4	1,711	7.2
Professional and business services	1,528.2	16,314.2	-1.2	1,153	2.0
Education and health services	880.9	18,587.8	1.7	770	-1.8
Leisure and hospitality	740.1	12,534.9	-1.5	353	.6
Other services	1,267.8	4,296.4	-1.5	540	-1.4
Government	297.2	22,088.3	-1	883	-2
Los Angeles, CA	431.4	3,863.3	-3.4	978	1.0
Private industry	425.9	3,280.3	-3.4	958	1.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.1	-5.0	1,635	10.3
Construction	13.1	104.6	-16.0	966	-1.5
Manufacturing	13.6	373.5	-6.6	1,080	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	51.6	720.9	-2.8	764	-1.0
Information	8.4	190.6	-2.9	1,805	2.0
Financial activities	22.5	208.0	-4.3	1,736	9.4
Professional and business services	41.2	524.0	-3.6	1,178	1.1
Education and health services	28.4	510.9	.7	859	-1.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.7	374.8	-2.9	520	.6
Other services	205.5	248.6	-4.0	421	-1.7
Government	5.5	583.0	-3.1	1,093	.3
Cook, IL	142.9	2,311.0	-2.9	1,083	-1.1
Private industry	141.5	2,002.3	-3.1	1,088	-1.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	.8	-7.1	840	5.7
Construction	12.1	58.6	-15.8	1,289	-1.1
Manufacturing	6.7	192.0	-6.4	1,028	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	420.1	-3.5	777	-2.0
Information	2.6	51.1	-5.4	1,676	2.5
Financial activities	15.4	189.0	-4.5	2,465	2.2
Professional and business services	29.7	389.6	-2.8	1,417	.9
Education and health services	14.6	389.0	.6	815	-2.7
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	215.0	-1.3	402	-1.5
Other services	15.2	92.3	-3.7	720	-1.5
Government	1.4	308.7	-1.3	1,045	2.2
New York, NY	118.3	2,255.5	-1.7	2,404	11.9
Private industry	118.0	1,806.6	-1.9	2,743	13.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-15.7	2,233	-1.7
Construction	2.2	30.2	-13.2	1,532	3.7
Manufacturing	2.6	26.4	-10.5	1,503	9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	225.6	-2.2	1,175	3.8
Information	4.3	127.6	-4.5	2,504	2.4
Financial activities	18.7	341.6	-3.7	7,709	22.7
Professional and business services	24.7	446.9	-3.2	2,422	10.9
Education and health services	8.9	300.2	2.1	1,013	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	215.6	1.9	707	-1.9
Other services	18.2	85.6	-3.2	1,174	18.1
Government .....	.3	448.9	-1.3	1,045	2.8
Harris, TX	99.5	1,970.8	-2.5	1,168	2.2
Private industry	98.9	1,704.4	-3.1	1,204	2.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	71.7	-3.6	3,911	12.9
Construction	6.5	133.4	-10.4	1,039	-1.1
Manufacturing	4.5	167.1	-7.4	1,490	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	410.7	-2.9	1,084	1.4
Information	1.3	28.7	-6.3	1,284	-2.1
Financial activities	10.5	112.0	-3.5	1,645	7.7
Professional and business services	19.8	310.1	-4.0	1,333	.2
Education and health services	10.9	233.9	4.4	841	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	176.6	-1.6	381	1.9
Other services	13.0	59.0	.2	617	-2.5
Government .....	.5	266.3	2.0	937	.9
Maricopa, AZ	95.1	1,606.6	-3.8	848	-1.8
Private industry	94.4	1,386.6	-4.0	854	.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	7.6	-11.6	971	13.7
Construction	9.1	80.2	-20.7	866	-1.8
Manufacturing	3.3	105.6	-9.1	1,272	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.8	331.0	-3.0	796	.0
Information	1.5	27.0	-2.3	1,156	-2.4
Financial activities	11.4	133.2	-3.1	1,176	2.5
Professional and business services	21.6	258.1	-4.4	893	.0
Education and health services	10.2	224.7	3.7	862	-1.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	172.1	-3.6	403	1.3
Other services	6.8	46.1	-1.8	549	-2.3
Government .....	.7	219.9	-2.7	811	-6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 ²	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 ²
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,392.8	-1.9	\$1,093	0.7
Private industry	67.2	1,223.5	-2.3	1,113	.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	7.8	.6	3,466	14.2
Construction	4.2	66.6	-12.6	955	1.0
Manufacturing	3.0	113.2	-8.2	1,271	(⁴)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	276.3	-2.7	954	.1
Information	1.6	45.1	-3.9	1,852	1.2
Financial activities	8.5	135.6	(⁴)	1,729	(⁴)
Professional and business services	14.8	253.2	-.6	1,228	-.5
Education and health services	6.9	161.5	4.4	919	-.4
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	125.3	-.8	487	-2.2
Other services	7.0	38.0	.1	607	-2.7
Government .....	.5	169.3	.8	952	.1
Orange, CA	101.6	1,342.8	-4.2	1,001	1.2
Private industry	100.2	1,194.0	-4.2	976	1.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	5.0	-2.3	524	-6.9
Construction	6.5	66.4	-15.2	1,038	-3.3
Manufacturing	5.0	149.3	-7.3	1,209	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.3	239.9	-3.7	896	-.7
Information	1.3	25.1	-10.4	1,814	15.2
Financial activities	9.9	103.3	(⁴)	1,579	5.5
Professional and business services	18.5	235.4	(⁴)	1,132	.5
Education and health services	10.1	154.5	1.2	852	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	162.4	-2.9	391	3.2
Other services	20.5	47.5	-1.2	502	-2.3
Government	1.4	148.8	-3.8	1,197	.8
San Diego, CA	98.5	1,229.8	-2.8	930	-.6
Private industry	97.2	1,004.0	-3.3	912	-.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	9.8	-2.5	530	-2.6
Construction	6.5	55.1	-14.3	982	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	92.6	-6.2	1,354	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	192.9	-2.9	740	(⁴)
Information	1.2	25.3	-5.9	1,423	1.9
Financial activities	8.7	67.1	-4.0	1,233	-2.1
Professional and business services	15.9	204.0	-4.0	1,260	.2
Education and health services	8.3	146.2	1.5	844	-.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	149.7	-1.6	381	-2.8
Other services	27.9	57.0	-1.2	479	.4
Government	1.3	225.8	-.6	1,010	-.7
King, WA	79.0	1,098.9	-3.1	1,120	-.6
Private industry	78.5	941.8	-3.7	1,129	-.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.8	2.9	1,491	-5.0
Construction	5.8	45.7	-19.4	1,112	-1.8
Manufacturing	2.3	96.9	-6.8	1,383	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	199.1	-3.2	961	-.4
Information	1.7	78.4	-3.2	2,136	.2
Financial activities	6.5	64.6	-7.5	1,542	-2.3
Professional and business services	13.5	170.1	-3.5	1,350	2.4
Education and health services	6.7	130.2	-.2	857	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	104.0	-1.4	434	2.6
Other services	21.0	50.0	8.3	574	-4.5
Government .....	.5	157.1	.6	1,066	-.8
Miami-Dade, FL	84.8	947.4	-2.0	845	-1.3
Private industry	84.4	801.0	-1.9	819	.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.7	-5.7	379	-5.3
Construction	5.5	31.7	-17.1	831	-2.7
Manufacturing	2.6	34.6	-10.8	827	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.6	234.6	-1.3	763	-.3
Information	1.5	17.7	-4.7	1,370	3.3
Financial activities	9.2	60.6	-4.0	1,439	6.2
Professional and business services	17.7	122.9	-1.8	988	.3
Education and health services	9.6	148.2	2.1	792	-.9
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	105.5	1.3	466	-1.7
Other services	7.6	34.8	-1.4	519	-1.9
Government .....	.4	146.4	-2.8	988	-7.9

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, first quarter 2010.

State	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10
United States ²	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	\$889	0.8
Alabama	117.0	1,803.7	-2.1	737	.0
Alaska	21.2	304.4	.2	878	-.9
Arizona	148.9	2,373.3	-3.5	800	-.9
Arkansas	86.0	1,133.6	-1.0	674	-2.9
California	1,367.1	14,280.4	-3.0	1,003	.9
Colorado	171.7	2,151.3	-2.7	912	-.1
Connecticut	111.6	1,566.7	-3.2	1,206	1.3
Delaware	28.5	388.4	-2.9	971	-.5
District of Columbia	34.3	685.2	1.2	1,505	2.8
Florida	595.5	7,162.0	-2.6	766	-.5
Georgia	269.0	3,728.2	-2.6	837	.6
Hawaii	39.3	585.6	-2.4	767	-.9
Idaho	55.3	591.8	-1.6	634	-.6
Illinois	376.9	5,406.6	-2.6	946	-.4
Indiana	160.2	2,666.1	-1.3	739	.0
Iowa	94.0	1,410.0	-1.6	707	-.1
Kansas	87.8	1,286.4	-2.9	718	-.1
Kentucky	109.2	1,690.8	-1.1	712	.0
Louisiana	128.6	1,827.6	-2.1	762	-1.4
Maine	48.9	557.7	-.9	691	.4
Maryland	162.1	2,414.4	-1.6	977	1.5
Massachusetts	216.7	3,071.0	-1.2	1,098	-.2
Michigan	250.9	3,677.2	-2.3	815	-1.2
Minnesota	168.8	2,493.9	-1.8	883	.2
Mississippi	69.9	1,068.6	-1.8	633	.0
Missouri	173.1	2,554.7	-2.4	762	-.9
Montana	42.2	411.0	-.6	634	1.0
Nebraska	59.4	880.4	-1.7	694	-.7
Nevada	73.9	1,097.8	-4.6	780	-3.7
New Hampshire	47.7	589.9	-1.7	833	-.6
New Jersey	269.6	3,710.7	-1.5	1,121	1.8
New Mexico	54.2	777.3	-2.0	716	-.8
New York	586.1	8,239.4	-1.1	1,281	6.1
North Carolina	250.8	3,752.2	-2.5	791	3.1
North Dakota	25.8	347.2	1.5	684	2.5
Ohio	285.3	4,806.4	-2.7	783	-.8
Oklahoma	102.7	1,474.2	-3.0	705	-.4
Oregon	130.3	1,570.1	-1.9	776	.5
Pennsylvania	341.3	5,376.6	-1.3	858	-.3
Rhode Island	35.1	437.1	-1.1	836	.7
South Carolina	111.9	1,742.0	-1.9	692	-.1
South Dakota	30.8	377.2	-1.4	634	.6
Tennessee	139.9	2,535.5	-1.7	764	1.6
Texas	569.5	10,101.3	-1.3	893	.8
Utah	82.7	1,135.8	-2.2	729	.3
Vermont	24.3	288.6	-1.0	716	-.4
Virginia	231.6	3,489.1	-1.3	932	1.3
Washington	226.0	2,752.4	-2.2	899	-.4
West Virginia	48.5	682.3	-1.1	693	-1.6
Wisconsin	156.8	2,565.5	-2.1	741	-.8
Wyoming	25.0	262.2	-3.8	775	-.4
Puerto Rico	49.2	943.4	-2.6	497	.0
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.9	.5	720	5.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
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
2009	9,003,197	128,607,842	5,859,232,422	45,559	876
UI covered					
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
2009	8,937,616	125,781,130	5,667,704,722	45,060	867
Private industry covered					
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
2009	8,709,115	106,947,104	4,829,211,805	45,155	868
State government covered					
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
2009	67,075	4,639,715	226,148,903	48,742	937
Local government covered					
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
2009	161,427	14,194,311	612,344,014	43,140	830
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
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
2009	65,581	2,826,713	191,527,700	67,756	1,303

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 2009

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	8,673,470	5,396,379	1,372,066	917,124	619,710	208,342	116,230	28,460	10,018	5,141
Employment, March	106,811,928	7,655,167	9,090,916	12,402,665	18,661,722	14,311,905	17,267,316	9,739,523	6,812,850	10,869,864
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,678	71,920	23,395	14,867	9,674	3,218	1,798	557	189	60
Employment, March	1,671,238	114,506	154,613	200,225	290,721	219,346	272,879	190,717	127,225	101,006
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	841,895	593,637	117,797	69,486	42,421	12,009	5,208	1,004	254	79
Employment, March	5,927,257	750,065	771,369	934,164	1,265,441	817,103	768,721	335,349	170,276	114,769
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	353,643	145,720	59,845	52,049	48,545	22,752	16,627	5,187	1,972	946
Employment, March	12,092,961	244,232	401,010	715,491	1,510,229	1,588,920	2,528,984	1,779,448	1,333,297	1,991,350
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,894,905	1,033,036	375,292	246,643	148,518	49,772	32,487	7,193	1,500	464
Employment, March	24,586,392	1,677,443	2,499,579	3,315,288	4,451,666	3,466,697	4,754,309	2,475,362	986,198	959,850
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	146,483	86,433	20,709	15,824	13,049	5,437	3,310	1,046	458	217
Employment, March	2,855,390	116,231	137,955	215,809	401,856	374,575	498,814	363,892	311,123	435,135
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	841,782	557,483	151,027	76,069	37,169	11,153	5,768	1,759	907	447
Employment, March	7,643,521	858,488	993,689	1,001,354	1,107,323	763,190	864,862	608,781	630,533	815,301
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,517,365	1,055,297	196,348	124,698	83,581	30,884	18,369	5,326	2,047	815
Employment, March	16,516,273	1,410,994	1,290,519	1,682,005	2,542,519	2,131,798	2,769,134	1,819,751	1,394,329	1,475,224
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	858,136	417,186	184,310	120,602	78,973	28,774	20,050	4,427	1,976	1,838
Employment, March	18,268,572	733,986	1,225,826	1,623,193	2,380,692	2,002,526	3,016,357	1,503,953	1,376,575	4,405,464
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	733,354	283,960	124,005	140,576	133,542	38,935	9,942	1,532	603	259
Employment, March	12,723,443	448,520	837,732	1,973,561	4,006,199	2,578,345	1,402,865	518,812	411,444	545,965
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,193,934	988,947	116,718	55,617	24,052	5,381	2,663	428	112	16
Employment, March	4,361,271	1,168,997	762,081	732,752	699,997	367,591	389,163	143,040	71,850	25,800

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,714	21,887	5.7
Akron, OH	40,376	40,447	0.2
Albany, GA	34,314	35,160	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	43,912	44,859	2.2
Albuquerque, NM	39,342	40,301	2.4
Alexandria, LA	34,783	35,446	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	42,500	42,577	0.2
Altoona, PA	32,986	33,827	2.5
Amarillo, TX	36,215	37,938	-0.7
Ames, IA	38,558	39,301	1.9
Anchorage, AK	46,935	48,345	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,326	31,363	0.1
Anderson, SC	32,322	32,599	0.9
Ann Arbor, MI	48,967	48,925	-0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL	36,227	36,773	1.5
Appleton, WI	37,522	37,219	-0.8
Asheville, NC	34,070	34,259	0.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA	35,503	35,948	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,064	48,156	0.2
Atlantic City, NJ	40,337	39,810	-1.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL	32,651	33,367	2.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	38,068	38,778	1.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47,355	47,183	-0.4
Bakersfield, CA	39,476	40,046	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	48,438	49,214	1.6
Bangor, ME	33,829	34,620	2.3
Barnstable Town, MA	38,839	38,970	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA	41,961	42,677	1.7
Battle Creek, MI	42,782	43,555	1.8
Bay City, MI	36,489	36,940	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	43,302	43,224	-0.2
Bellingham, WA	35,864	36,757	2.5
Bend, OR	35,044	35,336	0.8
Billings, MT	36,155	36,660	1.4
Binghamton, NY	37,731	38,200	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	43,651	43,783	0.3
Bismarck, ND	35,389	36,082	2.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,272	35,344	0.2
Bloomington, IN	33,220	33,828	1.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	43,918	44,925	2.3
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,315	37,410	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	61,128	60,549	-0.9
Boulder, CO	53,455	52,433	-1.9
Bowling Green, KY	34,861	34,824	-0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	40,421	42,128	4.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	80,018	77,076	-3.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	28,342	28,855	1.8
Brunswick, GA	34,458	34,852	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,984	39,218	0.6
Burlington, NC	34,283	33,094	-3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	43,559	44,101	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,897	34,726	-0.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,866	37,641	-0.6
Carson City, NV	43,858	44,532	1.5
Casper, WY	43,851	42,385	-3.3
Cedar Rapids, IA	42,356	41,874	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	37,408	38,478	2.9
Charleston, WV	40,442	41,436	2.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	38,035	38,766	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	47,332	46,291	-2.2
Charlottesville, VA	41,777	42,688	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	37,258	37,839	1.6
Cheyenne, WY	37,452	38,378	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	51,775	51,048	-1.4
Chico, CA	34,310	35,179	2.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	43,801	44,012	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,991	33,282	0.9
Cleveland, TN	35,010	35,029	0.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	43,467	43,256	-0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,353	31,513	0.5
College Station-Bryan, TX	33,967	34,332	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO	40,973	41,885	2.2
Columbia, MO	34,331	35,431	3.2
Columbia, SC	37,514	38,314	2.1
Columbus, GA-AL	35,067	35,614	1.6
Columbus, IN	42,610	41,540	-2.5
Columbus, OH	43,533	43,877	0.8
Corpus Christi, TX	38,771	38,090	-1.8
Corvallis, OR	42,343	42,700	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$32,583	\$33,409	2.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	50,331	49,965	-0.7
Dalton, GA	34,403	35,024	1.8
Danville, IL	35,602	35,552	-0.1
Danville, VA	30,580	30,778	0.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	40,425	40,790	0.9
Dayton, OH	40,824	40,972	0.4
Decatur, AL	36,855	37,145	0.8
Decatur, IL	42,012	41,741	-0.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,938	33,021	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	51,270	51,733	0.9
Des Moines, IA	43,918	44,073	0.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	50,081	48,821	-2.5
Dothan, AL	32,965	33,888	2.8
Dover, DE	36,375	37,039	1.8
Dubuque, IA	35,656	35,665	0.0
Duluth, MN-WI	36,307	36,045	-0.7
Durham, NC	53,700	54,857	2.2
Eau Claire, WI	33,549	34,186	1.9
El Centro, CA	33,239	34,220	3.0
Elizabethtown, KY	33,728	34,970	3.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,858	35,823	-0.1
Elmira, NY	36,984	36,995	0.0
El Paso, TX	31,837	32,665	2.6
Erie, PA	35,992	35,995	0.0
Eugene-Springfield, OR	35,380	35,497	0.3
Evansville, IN-KY	38,304	38,219	-0.2
Fairbanks, AK	44,225	45,328	2.5
Fajardo, PR	22,984	23,467	2.1
Fargo, ND-MN	36,745	37,309	1.5
Farmington, NM	41,155	40,437	-1.7
Fayetteville, NC	34,619	35,755	3.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	39,025	40,265	3.2
Flagstaff, AZ	35,353	36,050	2.0
Flint, MI	39,206	38,682	-1.3
Florence, SC	34,841	35,509	1.9
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	32,088	32,471	1.2
Fond du Lac, WI	36,166	35,667	-1.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	40,154	40,251	0.2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	32,130	32,004	-0.4
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	36,454	37,823	3.8
Fort Wayne, IN	36,806	37,038	0.6
Fresno, CA	36,038	36,427	1.1
Gadsden, AL	31,718	32,652	2.9
Gainesville, FL	37,282	38,863	4.2
Gainesville, GA	37,929	37,924	0.0
Glens Falls, NY	34,531	35,215	2.0
Goldsboro, NC	30,607	30,941	1.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	32,207	33,455	3.9
Grand Junction, CO	39,246	38,450	-2.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	39,868	40,341	1.2
Great Falls, MT	31,962	32,737	2.4
Greeley, CO	38,700	37,656	-2.7
Green Bay, WI	39,247	39,387	0.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,919	38,020	0.3
Greenville, NC	34,672	35,542	2.5
Greenville, SC	37,592	37,921	0.9
Guayama, PR	27,189	28,415	4.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	35,700	36,251	1.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	36,472	36,459	0.0
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	35,374	35,402	0.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	42,330	43,152	1.9
Harrisonburg, VA	34,197	34,814	1.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,446	54,534	0.2
Hattiesburg, MS	31,629	32,320	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,810	32,429	-1.2
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,854	35,032	3.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,953	37,080	-2.3
Honolulu, HI	42,090	42,814	1.7
Hot Springs, AR	29,042	29,414	1.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	44,345	44,264	-0.2
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	55,407	54,779	-1.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	35,717	36,835	3.1
Huntsville, AL	47,427	49,240	3.8
Idaho Falls, ID	30,485	30,875	1.3
Indianapolis, IN	43,128	43,078	-0.1
Iowa City, IA	39,070	39,703	1.6
Ithaca, NY	41,689	42,779	2.6
Jackson, MI	38,672	38,635	-0.1
Jackson, MS	36,730	37,118	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	41,524	41,804	0.7
Jacksonville, NC	27,893	29,006	4.0
Janesville, WI	36,906	36,652	-0.7
Jefferson City, MO	33,766	34,474	2.1
Johnson City, TN	32,759	33,949	3.6
Johnstown, PA	32,464	33,238	2.4
Jonesboro, AR	31,532	31,793	0.8
Joplin, MO	32,156	32,741	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	34,451	34,539	0.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	44,155	44,331	0.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	41,878	43,705	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	34,299	35,674	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	37,260	37,234	-0.1
Kingston, NY	35,883	36,325	1.2
Knoxville, TN	38,912	39,353	1.1
Kokomo, IN	44,117	42,248	-4.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	34,078	34,836	2.2
Lafayette, IN	37,832	38,313	1.3
Lafayette, LA	42,748	42,050	-1.6
Lake Charles, LA	39,982	39,263	-1.8
Lakeland, FL	35,195	35,485	0.8
Lancaster, PA	38,127	38,328	0.5
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	42,339	42,764	1.0
Laredo, TX	29,572	29,952	1.3
Las Cruces, NM	32,894	34,264	4.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	43,120	42,674	-1.0
Lawrence, KS	32,313	32,863	1.7
Lawton, OK	32,258	33,206	2.9
Lebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	32,783	32,850	0.2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	34,396	34,678	0.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	40,034	40,446	1.0
Lima, OH	35,381	36,224	2.4
Lincoln, NE	35,834	36,281	1.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	38,902	40,331	3.7
Logan, UT-ID	29,392	29,608	0.7
Longview, TX	38,902	38,215	-1.8
Longview, WA	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	51,520	51,344	-0.3
Louisville, KY-IN	40,596	41,101	1.2
Lubbock, TX	33,867	34,318	1.3
Lynchburg, VA	35,207	35,503	0.8
Macon, GA	34,823	35,718	2.6
Madera, CA	34,405	34,726	0.9
Madison, WI	42,623	42,861	0.6
Manchester-Nashua, NH	50,629	49,899	-1.4
Mansfield, OH	33,946	33,256	-2.0
Mayaguez, PR	22,394	23,634	5.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	28,498	29,197	2.5
Medford, OR	33,402	34,047	1.9
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	43,124	43,318	0.4
Merced, CA	33,903	34,284	1.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	44,199	44,514	0.7
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	33,507	33,288	-0.7
Midland, TX	50,116	47,557	-5.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	44,462	44,446	0.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	51,044	50,107	-1.8
Missoula, MT	33,414	33,869	1.4
Mobile, AL	38,180	39,295	2.9
Modesto, CA	37,867	38,657	2.1
Monroe, LA	32,796	33,765	3.0
Monroe, MI	41,849	41,055	-1.9
Montgomery, AL	37,552	38,441	2.4
Morgantown, WV	37,082	38,637	4.2
Morristown, TN	32,858	32,903	0.1
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	36,230	37,098	2.4
Muncie, IN	32,420	32,822	1.2
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	36,033	35,654	-1.1
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,450	28,132	-1.1
Napa, CA	45,061	45,174	0.3
Naples-Marco Island, FL	40,178	39,808	-0.9
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	43,964	43,811	-0.3
New Haven-Milford, CT	48,239	48,681	0.9
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	45,108	45,121	0.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	66,548	63,773	-4.2
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,814	39,097	0.7
Norwich-New London, CT	46,727	47,245	1.1
Ocala, FL	32,579	32,724	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ	\$33,529	\$33,477	-0.2
Odessa, TX	44,316	42,295	-4.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	34,778	35,562	2.3
Oklahoma City, OK	39,363	39,525	0.4
Olympia, WA	40,714	41,921	3.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	40,097	40,555	1.1
Orlando, FL	39,322	39,225	-0.2
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	41,781	41,300	-1.2
Owensboro, KY	34,956	35,264	0.9
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	46,490	47,066	1.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	42,089	43,111	2.4
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	34,361	34,857	1.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	35,102	35,650	1.6
Pascagoula, MS	42,734	43,509	1.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	34,829	35,683	2.5
Peoria, IL	44,562	44,747	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	51,814	52,237	0.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	44,482	44,838	0.8
Pine Bluff, AR	34,106	34,588	1.4
Pittsburgh, PA	44,124	44,234	0.2
Pittsfield, MA	38,957	38,690	-0.7
Pocatello, ID	30,608	30,690	0.3
Ponce, PR	21,818	22,556	3.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	39,711	40,012	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	45,326	45,544	0.5
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	36,174	36,130	-0.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	42,148	43,054	2.1
Prescott, AZ	33,004	32,927	-0.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	42,141	42,428	0.7
Provo-Orem, UT	35,516	35,695	0.5
Pueblo, CO	34,055	34,889	2.4
Punta Gorda, FL	32,927	32,563	-1.1
Racine, WI	41,232	40,623	-1.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC	43,912	44,016	0.2
Rapid City, SD	32,227	32,821	1.8
Reading, PA	40,691	41,083	1.0
Redding, CA	35,655	35,912	0.7
Reno-Sparks, NV	42,167	42,232	0.2
Richmond, VA	45,244	44,960	-0.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	38,617	38,729	0.3
Roanoke, VA	36,475	37,153	1.9
Rochester, MN	46,196	46,999	1.7
Rochester, NY	41,728	41,761	0.1
Rockford, IL	39,210	38,843	-0.9
Rocky Mount, NC	33,110	33,613	1.5
Rome, GA	35,229	35,913	1.9
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	47,924	48,204	0.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	37,549	38,009	1.2
St. Cloud, MN	35,069	35,883	2.3
St. George, UT	29,291	29,608	1.1
St. Joseph, MO-KS	32,651	33,555	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	45,419	44,080	-2.9
Salem, OR	34,891	35,691	2.3
Salinas, CA	40,235	40,258	0.1
Salisbury, MD	35,901	36,396	1.4
Salt Lake City, UT	41,628	42,613	2.4
San Angelo, TX	32,852	33,043	0.6
San Antonio, TX	38,876	39,596	1.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	49,079	49,240	0.3
Sandusky, OH	33,760	33,117	-1.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	65,100	65,367	0.4
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	19,875	20,452	2.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	80,063	79,609	-0.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	26,839	27,620	2.9
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	38,134	38,913	2.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	42,617	43,257	1.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	41,471	40,880	-1.4
Santa Fe, NM	38,646	39,536	2.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	43,757	43,274	-1.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	36,781	36,856	0.2
Savannah, GA	37,846	38,343	1.3
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	34,902	35,404	1.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	53,667	54,650	1.8
Sheboygan, WI	37,834	38,114	0.7
Sherman-Denison, TX	36,081	36,151	0.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	36,308	36,706	1.1
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	34,326	34,087	-0.7
Sioux Falls, SD	36,982	37,562	1.6
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	37,654	37,811	0.4
Spartanburg, SC	39,313	39,104	-0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA	39,075	39,274	0.5
Sumter, SC	30,842	31,074	0.8
Syracuse, NY	40,554	41,141	1.4
Tallahassee, FL	37,433	38,083	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ	31,351	32,474	3.6

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801
Civilian labor force.....	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Employed.....	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Employment-population ratio.....	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Unemployed.....	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Not in the labor force.....	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Sept. 2010
Civilian workers²	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	0.5	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.5	112.8	113.4	.5	1.7
Management, business, and financial.....	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.7	112.1	112.3	.2	1.9
Professional and related.....	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.4	112.9	113.2	114.0	.7	1.6
Sales and office.....	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	.4	2.0
Sales and related.....	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	-.1	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.5	114.1	.5	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	.4	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.2	113.7	114.4	.6	2.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	.2	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	109.3	110.3	110.9	111.7	.7	2.4
Production.....	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	108.4	109.6	110.1	110.8	.6	2.5
Transportation and material moving.....	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.9	.9	2.5
Service occupations.....	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.8	114.6	.7	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7	109.8	110.3	111.0	.6	2.3
Manufacturing.....	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	.7	2.9
Service-providing.....	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.5	112.2	112.7	113.3	.5	1.8
Education and health services.....	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	.8	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.6	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	.4	2.0
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	.4	1.3
Education services.....	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	1.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	114.0	114.1	114.2	115.5	1.1	1.4
Public administration ³	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	116.6	.6	1.8
Private industry workers	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	.4	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	.4	1.9
Management, business, and financial.....	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	.3	2.1
Professional and related.....	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	.6	1.7
Sales and office.....	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	.3	2.1
Sales and related.....	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	-.1	2.0
Office and administrative support.....	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	.5	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	.4	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	.6	2.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.5	.0	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	.7	2.5
Production.....	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.3	109.5	110.0	110.7	.7	2.5
Transportation and material moving.....	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.2	.9	2.4
Service occupations.....	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	.5	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	.6	2.4
Management, professional, and related.....	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	.6	2.5
Sales and office.....	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.9	109.7	.7	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	.7	2.6
Construction.....	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	.4	1.2
Manufacturing.....	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	.7	2.9
Management, professional, and related.....	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	.7	3.2
Sales and office.....	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	108.2	109.0	110.3	1.2	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.8	109.1	109.6	110.4	.7	2.7
Service-providing industries.....	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.2	112.6	.4	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	.4	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	.0	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.2	.8	2.3
Service occupations.....	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	.2	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Sept. 2010
Wholesale trade.....	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	-0.2	1.8
Retail trade.....	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	.1	2.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	.8	2.4
Utilities.....	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.4	117.0	117.8	.7	5.9
Information.....	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	.4	2.0
Financial activities.....	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	.1	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	.0	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	.4	1.3
Professional and business services.....	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	.5	1.7
Education and health services.....	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	.5	1.5
Education services.....	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	1.2	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.8	114.2	.4	1.5
Hospitals.....	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	.4	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.5	113.4	113.9	.4	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	.4	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.2	112.7	113.3	.5	1.3
State and local government workers.....	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	114.3	114.6	114.9	115.9	.9	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	113.9	114.1	114.3	115.3	.9	1.4
Professional and related.....	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.0	114.2	115.3	1.0	1.4
Sales and office.....	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.4	.8	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.6	115.9	116.8	.8	1.8
Service occupations.....	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.4	117.6	1.0	2.3
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.1	114.2	115.4	1.1	1.5
Education services.....	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	1.1	1.4
Schools.....	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	1.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	1.1	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.1	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.2	115.8	116.1	.3	1.8
Public administration ³	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	116.6	.6	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2010										
Civilian workers¹	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.7	112.2	112.6	0.4	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.4	.5	1.7
Management, business, and financial.....	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	.2	2.0
Professional and related.....	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.0	113.7	.6	1.4
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.8	111.1	.3	1.7
Sales and related.....	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	-.3	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	.5	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	.3	1.3
Construction and extraction.....	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.3	113.8	.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	.1	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.3	.6	1.6
Production.....	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	.5	1.3
Transportation and material moving.....	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.2	112.1	.8	1.7
Service occupations.....	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.2	113.7	.4	1.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	.5	1.8
Service-providing.....	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	.4	1.6
Education and health services.....	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.0	113.7	.6	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.3	.3	1.3
Hospitals.....	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.7	114.0	114.6	114.9	.3	1.5
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.6	.3	1.1
Education services.....	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	.8	1.3
Elementary and secondary schools.....	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	.8	1.2
Public administration ²	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	113.8	-.1	.9
Private industry workers	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	.4	1.9
Management, business, and financial.....	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	.2	2.2
Professional and related.....	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	.6	1.6
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	.2	1.7
Sales and related.....	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	-.2	2.0
Office and administrative support.....	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	.6	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	.3	1.3
Construction and extraction.....	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	.5	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	.0	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	.7	1.6
Production.....	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	.5	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	.9	1.7
Service occupations.....	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	.5	1.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.5	.5	1.9
Sales and office.....	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.4	108.9	109.9	.9	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	.5	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	.5	1.4
Construction.....	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.7	.4	.9
Manufacturing.....	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	.5	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	.5	2.4
Sales and office.....	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.3	109.1	110.4	1.2	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	.5	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	.5	1.4
Service-providing industries.....	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	.4	1.7
Management, professional, and related.....	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	.4	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	.1	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	-.1	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	.9	1.7
Service occupations.....	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	.4	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	.1	1.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	-0.4	1.4
Retail trade.....	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	1.0	2.1
Utilities.....	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	.6	2.9
Information.....	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	.5	1.9
Financial activities.....	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	.1	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	.1	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	107.9	107.2	107.5	.3	1.1
Professional and business services.....	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	.6	1.8
Education and health services.....	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	.5	1.4
Education services.....	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	1.4	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	.4	1.4
Hospitals.....	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	.4	1.0
Accommodation and food services.....	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	.4	.8
Other services, except public administration.....	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	.6	.8
State and local government workers.....	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.6	.4	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	113.3	.5	1.1
Professional and related.....	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.3	.6	1.1
Sales and office.....	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	112.4	112.9	112.9	113.0	.1	.8
Office and administrative support.....	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	112.9	113.3	113.4	113.5	.1	.8
Service occupations.....	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.3	114.5	114.9	.3	1.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	.7	1.2
Education services.....	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	.7	1.2
Schools.....	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	.7	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	.8	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.2	116.2	.0	.9
Hospitals.....	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	.0	1.1
Public administration ²	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	113.8	-1	.9

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	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2010										
Civilian workers	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	0.8	2.7
Private industry workers	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	110.4	111.1	111.7	.5	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	.5	1.9
Sales and office.....	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	.5	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	109.5	111.6	112.4	113.0	.5	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	.9	4.4
Service occupations.....	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	.6	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	.9	4.1
Manufacturing.....	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.5	108.7	1.1	5.1
Service-providing.....	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	.4	2.2
State and local government workers	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.8	120.7	1.6	2.7

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	2008		2009				2010			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Sept. 2010
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	0.8	3.7
Goods-producing.....	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	112.0	112.7	113.8	1.0	3.9
Manufacturing.....	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	1.3	4.8
Service-providing.....	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.5	114.5	115.2	.6	3.5
Nonunion.....	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	.4	1.7
Goods-producing.....	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	.5	1.9
Manufacturing.....	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	.6	2.4
Service-providing.....	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	.4	1.7
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	.4	2.2
South.....	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	.4	1.7
Midwest.....	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	.5	2.4
West.....	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.8	112.2	.4	1.7
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	.5	2.3
Goods-producing.....	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	.4	1.5
Manufacturing.....	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	.4	1.5
Service-providing.....	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	.6	2.7
Nonunion.....	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	1.6
Goods-producing.....	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	.5	1.8
Service-providing.....	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	.4	1.6
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	.3	1.9
South.....	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	.4	1.4
Midwest.....	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	.5	1.8
West.....	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	112.9	.4	1.5

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.

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		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	215.303	214.537	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711
All items (1967 = 100).....	644.951	642.658	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926	653.066	653.966	654.346	655.162
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005
Food.....	214.106	217.955	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218	219.121	219.491	220.216	220.616
Food at home.....	214.125	215.124	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361	215.256	215.382	216.161	216.698
Cereals and bakery products.....	244.853	252.567	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260	250.172	249.736	250.085	249.890
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.653	203.805	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171	208.989	208.854	211.280	212.170
Dairy and related products ¹	210.396	197.013	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947	198.991	198.712	199.042	201.291
Fruits and vegetables.....	278.932	272.945	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907	265.967	265.914	268.832	270.200
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	160.045	163.034	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361	161.121	161.764	161.771	161.313
Other foods at home.....	184.166	191.220	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001	191.529	192.026	191.289	191.311
Sugar and sweets.....	186.577	196.933	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737	201.180	200.335	202.469	202.962

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		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	215.303	214.537	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711
All items (1967 = 100).....	644.951	642.658	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926	653.066	653.966	654.346	655.162
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005
Food.....	214.106	217.955	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218	219.121	219.491	220.216	220.616
Food at home.....	214.125	215.124	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361	215.256	215.382	216.161	216.698
Cereals and bakery products.....	244.853	252.567	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260	250.172	249.736	250.085	249.890
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.653	203.805	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171	208.989	208.854	211.280	212.170
Dairy and related products ¹	210.396	197.013	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.814	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947	198.991	198.712	199.042	201.291
Fruits and vegetables.....	278.932	272.945	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907	265.967	265.914	268.832	270.200
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	160.045	163.034	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361	161.121	161.764	161.771	161.313
Other foods at home.....	184.166	191.220	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001	191.529	192.026	191.289	191.311
Sugar and sweets.....	186.577	196.933	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737	201.180	200.335	202.469	202.962
Fats and oils.....	196.751	201.224	199.916	196.473	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375	200.506	201.764	201.971	203.614
Other foods.....	198.103	205.497	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874	205.166	205.857	204.322	203.990
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	119.924	122.393	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551	122.052	121.787	122.106	121.698
Food away from home ¹	215.769	223.272	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797	225.710	226.422	227.075	227.287
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	150.640	155.852	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271	159.338	159.517	160.072	160.036
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.484	220.751	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680	223.639	223.536	224.043	224.705
Housing.....	216.264	217.057	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778	217.076	216.976	216.602	216.100
Shelter.....	246.666	249.354	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470	248.677	248.595	248.522	248.646
Rent of primary residence.....	243.271	248.812	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999	249.126	249.024	249.368	249.618
Lodging away from home.....	143.664	134.243	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476	143.358	139.999	135.800	133.580
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	252.426	256.610	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352	256.395	256.509	256.590	256.823
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	118.843	121.487	122.184	122.243	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289	125.865	126.463	126.627	127.111
Fuels and utilities.....	220.018	210.696	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820	219.614	219.602	217.695	213.031
Fuels.....	200.808	188.113	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678	195.268	194.865	192.635	187.271
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	334.405	239.778	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	272.606	265.521	261.257	263.196	265.812	276.551
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	202.212	193.563	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207	200.177	199.632	197.049	190.603
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.800	128.701	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.029	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589	125.239	125.005	124.535	124.524
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.032	113.628	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446	109.670	110.229	112.201	114.090
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.460	108.091	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746	100.659	102.702	109.217	110.723
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.762	114.489	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.412	112.930	112.882	113.245	114.413	114.663
Footwear.....	124.157	126.854	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738	127.196	125.212	125.656	129.303	130.896
Transportation.....	195.549	179.252	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651	193.038	193.454	192.412	194.283
Private transportation.....	191.039	174.762	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593	188.028	188.616	187.646	189.674
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.291	93.486	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.176	97.620	97.891	97.502	97.203
New vehicles.....	134.194	135.623	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600	138.174	137.750	137.503	137.323	137.119	137.365	137.849
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.951	126.973	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399	146.379	147.909	146.065	144.040
Motor fuel.....	279.652	201.978	219.015	228.050	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868	234.642	235.690	232.518	240.303
Gasoline (all types).....	277.457	201.555	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.214	234.091	235.110	231.819	239.527
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.747	134.050	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686	137.236	137.646	137.802	138.289
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	233.859	243.337	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635	247.536	248.390	249.231	249.824
Public transportation.....	250.549	236.348	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	244.967	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825	257.337	254.717	252.525	251.435
Medical care.....	364.065	375.613	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199	387.898	388.467	390.616	391.240
Medical care commodities.....	296.045	305.108	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888	314.113	314.881	315.804	316.082
Medical care services.....	384.943	397.299	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802	410.710	411.182	413.807	414.564
Professional services.....	310.968	319.372	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938	328.899	329.318	330.149	330.057
Hospital and related services.....	533.953	567.879	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378	604.291	605.859	614.667	618.936
Recreation ²	113.254	114.272	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802	113.689	113.521	113.120	112.984
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.632	101.276	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814	99.244	98.852	98.638	98.503
Education and communication ²	123.631	127.393	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.263	129.586	130.599	131.154	130.959
Education ²	181.277	190.857	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284	198.206	201.476	203.353	203.071
Educational books and supplies.....	450.187	482.072	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870	504.856	504.635	508.892	510.335
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	522.098	548.971	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.910	569.750	579.833	585.271	584.286
Communication ^{1,2}	84.185	84.954	85.055	84.768	84.809	84.974	84.905	84.940	84.947	84.809	84.657	84.703	84		

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		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	338.921	344.469	347.834	348.792	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522	353.941	354.533	355.429	355.964	356.508
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	174.764	169.698	172.252	173.061	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333	173.899	173.503	173.925	174.282	175.225
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005
Commodities less food and beverages.....	153.034	144.395	148.037	149.245	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559	149.648	149.116	149.558	149.761	150.882
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	196.192	178.959	185.759	187.776	185.689	187.844	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201	188.237	187.006	187.890	188.770	191.332
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	248.809	219.592	228.344	232.649	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876	236.028	235.935	236.498	235.211	238.530
Durables.....	110.877	109.859	110.684	111.159	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454	111.443	111.555	111.587	111.174	110.966
Services.....	255.498	259.154	259.844	259.323	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756	261.756	262.241	262.421	262.320	261.927
Rent of shelter ³	257.152	259.924	260.035	258.704	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489	258.457	258.525	258.910	259.115	259.015	258.934	259.054
Transportation services.....	244.074	251.031	254.449	255.935	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.325	260.525	261.054	260.944	260.577	261.625
Other services.....	295.780	303.992	307.011	306.740	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870	309.349	310.033	311.443	311.802	311.375
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	215.528	214.008	215.986	216.207	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010	217.788	217.857	218.147	218.179	218.431
All items less shelter.....	205.453	203.301	205.567	206.286	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932	208.486	208.469	208.925	209.133	209.467
All items less medical care.....	207.777	206.555	208.131	208.250	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841	209.605	209.664	209.952	210.001	210.257
Commodities less food.....	155.310	147.071	150.663	151.847	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106	152.247	151.754	152.182	152.395	153.508
Nondurables less food.....	197.297	181.453	187.939	189.852	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041	190.306	189.196	190.025	190.885	193.344
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	244.443	218.687	226.717	230.622	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090	233.711	233.710	234.212	233.089	236.158
Nondurables.....	205.901	198.548	202.058	203.035	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391	204.157	203.471	204.111	204.920	206.518
Services less rent of shelter ³	273.000	278.064	279.545	280.014	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541	285.371	286.238	286.775	286.640	285.588
Services less medical care services.....	244.987	248.122	248.692	248.075	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087	250.094	250.605	250.766	250.516	250.066
Energy.....	236.666	193.126	199.198	204.026	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363	211.660	212.372	212.663	210.003	210.947
All items less energy.....	214.751	218.433	219.624	219.291	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298	220.316	220.619	221.030	221.236	221.236
All items less food and energy.....	215.572	219.235	220.731	220.384	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193	221.265	221.258	221.551	221.907	222.079
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.246	142.041	143.857	143.871	143.383	143.125	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888	143.376	142.864	143.206	143.866	144.028
Energy commodities.....	284.352	205.281	221.749	231.226	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.680	238.032	237.602	238.702	235.797	243.784
Services less energy.....	261.017	265.875	267.081	266.488	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829	268.308	268.655	268.903	269.034	269.208
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	211.053	209.630	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623
All items (1967 = 100).....	628.661	624.423	630.140	631.491	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809	636.962	637.138	638.052	638.353	639.296
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199
Food.....	213.376	217.118	216.654	216.305	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427	218.291	218.276	218.696	219.376	219.736
Food at home.....	213.017	213.908	212.396	211.488	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501	214.143	214.212	214.392	215.058	215.511
Cereals and bakery products.....	245.472	253.214	252.049	251.376	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920	250.742	250.670	250.327	250.654	250.429
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.255	203.394	200.210	200.709	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228	207.883	208.784	208.676	211.109	211.978
Dairy and related products ¹	209.773	195.679	194.120	192.695	193.546	197.863	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490	196.663	197.782	197.651	197.812	199.890
Fruits and vegetables.....	276.759	270.562	267.084	267.409	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080	269.400	263.715	263.946	266.461	267.466
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	159.324	162.598	162.456	160.619	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694	159.938	160.862	161.353	161.210	160.678
Other foods at home.....	183.637	190.519	190.630	188.868	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643	190.164	190.675	191.226	190.318	190.351
Sugar and sweets.....	185.494	195.702	195.752	197.031	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979	198.560	199.857	198.872	200.971	201.469
Fats and oils.....	197.512	202.003	200.759	197.400	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054	199.676	200.656	201.786	202.118	203.670
Other foods.....	198.303	205.573	205.929	203.664	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031	204.877	205.206	206.021	204.234	203.935
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	120.348	122.753	122.676	121.647	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869	121.830	122.217	121.804	122.164	121.806
Food away from home ¹	215.613	223.383	224.382	224.815	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657	225.846	225.707	226.481	227.188	227.412
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	149.731	155.607	156.909	156.853	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901	159.601	159.725	159.866	160.755	160.988
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.579	221.325	222.555	223.445	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515	223.718	224.772	224.749	224.828	225.531
Housing.....	211.839	213.144	212.734	212.327	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518	213.469	213.743	213.603	213.294	212.681
Shelter.....	239.128	242.637	242.804	242.159	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964	242.253	242.396	242.295	242.338	242.513
Rent of primary residence.....	242.196	247.401	247.422	247.361	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352	247.389	247.442	247.250	247.589	247.823
Lodging away from home ²	143.164	135.163	134.586	127.061	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067	142.529	145.768	140.967	136.488	134.787
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	228.758	232.499	232.761	232.635	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068	232.235	232.271	232.373	232.472	232.680
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	119.136	121.935	122.761	122.830	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051	126.345	126.950	127.526	127.718	128.130
Fuels and utilities.....	217.883	209.595	206.732	207.530	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426	217.007	218.770	218.703	216.787	211.649
Fuels.....	197.537	186.229	182.227	182.994	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946	192.105	193.671	193.259	191.066	185.262
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	331.784	243.003	246.153	262.340	265.130	284.061	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630	267.671	263.269	264.904	267.283	278.516
Gas (pipel) and electricity.....	200.265	191.981	187.473	187.572	187.1										

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		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New vehicles.....	135.338	136.711	138.422	139.952	139.962	139.857	139.905	139.653	139.192	138.794	138.639	138.387	138.152	138.353	138.806
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.731	127.687	133.458	134.977	138.242	140.023	141.079	141.657	142.173	143.396	145.257	147.247	148.782	146.959	144.952
Motor fuel.....	280.817	202.695	219.733	228.871	225.584	235.083	228.569	238.769	245.949	247.688	235.670	235.399	236.436	233.370	241.218
Gasoline (all types).....	278.728	202.375	219.509	228.598	225.223	234.825	228.207	238.583	245.626	247.224	235.124	234.959	235.966	232.783	240.558
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.776	134.133	133.764	134.346	134.892	135.383	135.694	135.573	135.914	136.182	136.719	137.218	137.612	137.728	138.153
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	236.353	245.795	247.811	247.972	247.812	247.975	248.479	249.127	249.873	249.841	250.142	250.143	251.084	251.938	252.546
Public transportation.....	247.865	234.661	239.729	242.698	243.453	239.739	240.418	242.942	246.535	250.119	254.023	253.625	251.634	249.816	249.169
Medical care.....	364.208	376.064	379.072	380.295	380.302	383.443	386.919	388.330	389.050	389.029	389.513	389.335	389.905	392.028	392.749
Medical care commodities.....	287.970	296.724	299.742	299.972	299.777	301.890	304.320	305.532	306.117	306.458	306.440	305.764	308.541	307.322	307.539
Medical care services.....	386.317	399.165	402.075	403.695	403.791	407.286	411.114	412.568	413.325	413.145	413.834	413.883	414.344	416.993	417.913
Professional services.....	313.446	322.127	324.284	324.382	324.763	327.439	329.020	329.294	330.228	330.396	331.323	332.219	332.656	333.547	333.450
Hospital and related services.....	530.193	565.029	573.069	580.048	580.567	587.101	598.149	604.070	605.497	605.593	606.700	605.634	607.181	615.785	620.670
Recreation ²	110.143	111.015	110.724	110.401	109.851	109.964	110.076	110.073	110.342	110.195	110.339	110.076	109.967	109.626	109.449
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.654	101.602	100.639	100.681	100.400	100.473	100.084	100.547	100.568	99.977	100.239	99.660	99.385	99.199	99.054
Education and communication ²	119.827	123.017	124.362	124.100	124.156	124.293	124.334	124.455	124.559	124.459	124.430	124.687	125.425	125.818	125.617
Education ²	178.892	188.143	192.774	192.776	192.760	193.049	193.641	193.965	194.275	194.332	194.746	195.550	198.537	200.329	200.129
Educational books and supplies.....	452.880	485.025	497.534	498.627	499.478	503.416	505.356	505.642	504.436	504.925	507.168	506.799	508.150	512.303	512.956
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	504.163	529.316	542.284	542.174	542.036	542.531	544.155	545.120	546.192	546.319	547.366	549.874	558.909	563.998	563.319
Communication ^{1,2}	86.807	87.662	87.786	87.468	87.541	87.617	87.501	87.548	87.581	87.453	87.306	87.376	87.391	87.343	87.170
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.828	85.571	85.651	85.331	85.404	85.433	85.314	85.362	85.394	85.263	85.115	85.186	85.201	85.154	84.978
Telephone services ^{1,2}	100.502	102.341	102.818	102.413	102.585	102.504	102.038	102.048	102.132	102.101	102.021	102.185	102.239	102.325	102.135
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.567	10.178	9.995	9.969	9.935	9.978	10.077	10.099	10.087	10.028	9.976	9.957	9.947	9.891	9.864
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	94.863	82.104	77.939	77.926	77.821	78.278	77.939	78.474	78.420	76.736	75.631	75.929	75.848	75.356	74.970
Other goods and services.....	357.906	391.628	401.390	403.178	403.970	404.632	404.722	405.641	405.786	406.973	408.610	411.793	412.453	412.690	411.655
Tobacco and smoking products.....	591.100	735.056	778.650	786.541	789.173	791.959	790.710	792.452	793.243	803.019	811.325	824.198	827.609	828.794	826.468
Personal care ¹	199.170	202.490	203.115	203.245	203.454	203.575	203.824	204.294	204.294	203.828	203.922	204.575	204.604	204.620	204.142
Personal care products ¹	159.410	162.557	162.242	161.784	162.231	161.689	162.073	162.417	161.604	160.289	159.900	161.416	161.376	161.132	160.174
Personal care services ¹	223.978	227.804	228.683	228.614	228.614	228.793	228.169	228.500	229.857	230.263	230.472	230.769	230.625	230.624	229.635
Miscellaneous personal services.....	340.533	346.500	349.283	350.046	349.851	351.329	352.366	353.667	354.593	354.725	355.101	355.667	356.582	357.423	357.784
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	177.618	171.452	174.550	175.563	175.127	176.413	176.118	177.591	178.269	178.359	176.848	176.554	177.003	177.267	178.283
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199
Commodities less food and beverages.....	157.481	147.327	151.760	153.273	152.532	153.834	153.444	155.417	156.268	156.345	154.282	153.847	154.309	154.406	155.663
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	205.279	185.579	193.394	195.926	193.667	195.981	195.059	199.133	201.091	201.141	196.614	195.484	196.297	197.015	199.991
Apparel.....	118.735	119.847	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267	117.630	114.464	115.600	119.942	121.587
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	263.756	230.503	241.005	246.085	244.413	249.801	246.914	251.912	255.140	255.839	250.039	250.103	250.745	249.301	253.167
Durables.....	111.217	109.610	110.988	111.575	112.165	112.511	112.618	112.618	112.432	112.533	112.781	112.995	113.125	112.646	112.294
Services.....	250.272	254.267	254.847	254.663	254.519	254.918	255.199	255.634	255.796	256.048	257.138	257.595	257.745	257.663	257.198
Rent of shelter ³	230.555	233.917	234.064	233.436	233.241	233.252	233.234	233.250	233.210	233.184	233.460	233.588	233.478	233.516	233.679
Transportation services.....	242.563	250.960	254.408	255.871	256.007	255.577	256.809	257.728	258.501	259.113	260.032	260.674	260.904	260.813	262.219
Other services.....	284.319	291.572	293.938	293.624	293.470	293.972	294.230	294.564	295.327	295.551	296.070	296.475	297.576	297.815	297.397
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	210.452	208.128	210.462	211.055	210.639	211.440	211.423	212.535	213.000	213.175	212.865	212.937	213.224	213.223	213.532
All items less shelter.....	203.102	199.860	202.441	203.301	202.951	204.128	204.101	205.441	206.048	206.283	205.788	205.817	206.276	206.399	206.770
All items less medical care.....	204.626	202.810	204.680	205.106	204.800	205.589	205.461	206.420	206.841	207.010	206.706	206.771	207.068	207.107	207.409
Commodities less food.....	159.538	149.780	154.147	155.650	154.918	156.200	155.820	157.742	158.569	158.650	156.641	156.245	156.695	156.792	158.038
Nondurables less food.....	206.047	187.718	195.196	197.644	195.487	197.701	196.831	200.682	202.529	202.587	198.309	197.295	198.064	198.749	201.606
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	258.423	228.679	238.355	243.061	241.513	246.455	243.829	248.369	251.298	251.953	246.685	246.832	247.415	246.106	249.688
Nondurables.....	210.333	201.628	205.647	206.876	205.823	207.611	207.092	209.370	210.526	210.607	208.127	207.547	208.167	208.853	210.627
Services less rent of shelter ³	241.567	245.814	246.851	247.237	247.174	247.985	248.586	249.464	249.847	250.398	252.319	253.109	253.551	253.335	252.181
Services less medical care services.....	240.275	243.796	244.258	243.991	243.838	244.090	244.205	244.586	244.719	244.987	246.079	246.547	246.681	246.476	245.955
Energy.....	237.414	192.594	199.223	204.196	202.398	208.222	204.494	210.425	213.728	215.104	212.049	212.674	212.996	210.386	211.514
All items less energy.....	208.719	212.652	213.998	213.895	213.780	214.048	214.472	214.857	214.945	214.964	215.015	215.005	215.312	215.742	215.961
All items less food and energy.....	208.147	212.126	213.840	213.787	213.572	213.647	214.172	214.589	214.643	214.645	214.733	214.724	215.009	215.388	215.580
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.084	143.099	145.439	145.595	145.253	145.065	145.722	146.319	146.094	145.941	145.603	145.205	145.557	146.170	146.268
Energy commodities.....	284.270	205.325	221.910	231.371	228.303	238.217	231.808	241.599	248.594	250.038	238.151	237.720	238.785	235.913	243.933
Services less energy.....	255.598	261.022	262.196	261.979	261.871	262.146	262.559	262.830	263.097	263.218	263.				

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010						2010					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average.....	M	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	234.130	233.834	233.885	234.150	234.027	234.671	231.661	231.308	231.380	231.694	231.566	232.396
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	236.054	235.769	235.770	236.089	235.995	236.560	231.851	231.552	231.615	231.995	231.881	232.672
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.362	139.163	139.274	139.348	139.229	139.746	140.510	140.227	140.283	140.390	140.295	140.848
Midwest urban ⁴	M	207.987	207.886	208.211	208.639	208.788	208.689	203.674	203.524	203.877	204.273	204.442	204.329
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.489	208.289	208.556	208.912	209.253	209.182	203.330	203.063	203.363	203.593	203.946	203.906
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.772	133.845	134.130	134.375	134.275	134.074	133.797	133.845	134.136	134.426	134.361	134.093
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	204.026	203.749	203.992	204.985	205.100	205.565	201.974	201.654	201.950	202.896	203.086	203.548
South urban.....	M	211.423	211.232	210.988	211.308	211.775	212.026	208.920	208.640	208.440	208.740	209.155	209.376
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	213.101	213.121	212.696	212.947	213.493	213.589	211.065	210.985	210.592	210.831	211.393	211.409
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.500	134.173	134.130	134.335	134.658	134.890	133.621	133.227	133.227	133.420	133.680	133.923
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	214.336	215.216	214.639	215.266	215.172	215.390	214.679	215.416	214.840	215.354	215.346	215.451
West urban.....	M	221.417	221.147	221.331	221.523	221.384	221.708	216.044	215.681	215.824	216.048	215.804	216.273
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	225.571	225.291	225.574	225.790	225.726	226.058	218.605	218.238	218.499	218.784	218.524	219.017
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.889	133.635	133.685	133.704	133.544	133.745	133.764	133.448	133.471	133.480	133.346	133.622
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	199.358	199.183	199.224	199.477	199.617	199.842	198.087	197.852	197.908	198.168	198.278	198.576
B/C ³	M	134.909	134.692	134.753	134.908	134.987	135.174	134.624	134.349	134.420	134.581	134.644	134.840
D.....	M	210.739	211.094	210.882	211.606	211.524	211.831	209.097	209.374	209.161	209.863	209.864	210.160
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.984	212.186	212.535	212.784	213.339	213.332	206.774	205.834	206.307	206.338	206.897	206.894
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	226.438	225.877	225.991	226.373	226.048	226.794	218.787	218.222	218.367	218.752	218.427	219.339
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	241.075	240.817	241.147	241.569	241.485	241.981	236.144	235.916	236.330	236.820	236.725	237.483
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	238.083	—	236.132	—	236.474	—	238.863	—	236.657	—	236.844	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	204.024	—	203.989	—	205.492	—	195.574	—	195.477	—	196.787	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	202.108	—	200.227	—	201.882	—	205.263	—	203.537	—	205.602	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	142.025	—	141.966	—	142.738	—	142.064	—	141.926	—	142.755	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	204.725	—	204.511	—	202.913	—	204.084	—	203.745	—	201.887
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	204.891	—	205.412	—	205.824	—	200.703	—	201.359	—	201.864
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	194.734	—	195.165	—	195.094	—	192.696	—	193.276	—	193.110
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	222.390	—	222.803	—	223.631	—	220.384	—	220.790	—	221.497
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD....	2	—	228.074	—	228.500	—	228.543	—	228.175	—	228.523	—	228.676
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	228.110	—	227.954	—	228.107	—	224.185	—	224.195	—	224.352
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	226.118	—	227.645	—	227.251	—	221.857	—	223.444	—	223.112

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.

Current Labor Statistics: Price Data

02-04 = 100, unless otherwise indicated

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010						2010					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average.....	M	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623
Region and area size²													
theast urban.....	M	234.130	233.834	233.885	234.150	234.027	234.671	231.661	231.308	231.380	231.694	231.566	232.396
ize A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	236.054	235.769	235.770	236.089	235.995	236.560	231.851	231.552	231.615	231.995	231.881	232.672
ize B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.362	139.163	139.274	139.348	139.229	139.746	140.510	140.227	140.283	140.390	140.295	140.848
west urban ⁴	M	207.987	207.886	208.211	208.639	208.788	208.689	203.674	203.524	203.877	204.273	204.442	204.329
ize A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.489	208.289	208.556	208.912	209.253	209.182	203.330	203.063	203.363	203.593	203.946	203.906
ize B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.772	133.845	134.130	134.375	134.275	134.074	133.797	133.845	134.136	134.426	134.361	134.093
ize D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	204.026	203.749	203.992	204.985	205.100	205.565	201.974	201.654	201.950	202.896	203.086	203.548
uth urban.....	M	211.423	211.232	210.988	211.308	211.775	212.026	208.920	208.640	208.440	208.740	209.155	209.376
ize A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	213.101	213.121	212.696	212.947	213.493	213.589	211.065	210.985	210.592	210.831	211.393	211.409
ize B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.500	134.173	134.130	134.335	134.658	134.890	133.621	133.227	133.227	133.420	133.680	133.923
ize D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	214.336	215.216	214.639	215.266	215.172	215.390	214.679	215.416	214.840	215.354	215.346	215.451
ast urban.....	M	221.417	221.147	221.331	221.523	221.384	221.708	216.044	215.681	215.824	216.048	215.804	216.273
ize A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	225.571	225.291	225.574	225.790	225.726	226.058	218.605	218.238	218.499	218.784	218.524	219.017
ize B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.889	133.635	133.685	133.704	133.544	133.745	133.764	133.448	133.471	133.480	133.346	133.622
ge classes:													
ve ⁵	M	199.358	199.183	199.224	199.477	199.617	199.842	198.087	197.852	197.908	198.168	198.278	198.576
ly/C ³	M	134.909	134.692	134.753	134.908	134.987	135.174	134.624	134.349	134.420	134.581	134.644	134.840
.....	M	210.739	211.094	210.882	211.606	211.524	211.831	209.097	209.374	209.161	209.863	209.864	210.160
Selected local areas⁶													
icago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.984	212.186	212.535	212.784	213.339	213.332	206.774	205.834	206.307	206.338	206.897	206.894
Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	226.438	225.877	225.991	226.373	226.048	226.794	218.787	218.222	218.367	218.752	218.427	219.339

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009			2010									
	2008	2009	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Finished goods.....	177.1	172.5	173.8	175.7	176.0	178.0	177.0	179.1	179.5	179.8	179.0	179.7	179.6	180.2	181.2
Finished consumer goods.....	186.3	179.1	180.8	183.3	183.8	186.5	185.1	188.3	188.8	189.2	188.2	189.2	189.0	189.9	191.0
Finished consumer goods.....	178.3	175.5	175.6	176.9	179.8	180.1	180.9	185.6	184.2	184.1	179.5	181.2	180.5	182.8	182.0
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	189.1	179.4	181.6	184.6	184.2	187.7	185.6	188.2	189.4	190.0	190.1	190.9	190.9	191.3	193.0
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.5	194.1	197.1	201.2	200.9	205.9	202.8	206.8	208.7	209.6	210.1	211.3	211.4	211.9	213.8
Durable goods.....	141.2	144.3	144.8	145.4	144.9	145.4	145.2	145.0	144.8	145.0	144.3	144.3	144.1	144.3	145.5
Capital equipment.....	153.8	156.7	157.0	157.5	157.1	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	188.3	172.5	174.5	176.0	176.6	179.4	179.2	181.2	183.2	184.3	183.3	183.4	183.5	184.4	185.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	177.2	162.7	165.2	166.1	167.5	169.4	171.0	172.6	175.0	175.4	173.6	172.9	173.2	174.1	175.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	180.4	165.1	164.0	165.7	168.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	172.7	175.1	173.2	174.0	175.2	179.0	178.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	214.3	191.6	196.7	199.8	202.9	207.3	211.7	214.8	217.7	216.9	212.7	211.8	213.0	214.4	217.4
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	203.3	168.9	174.6	174.6	176.5	179.4	180.6	183.5	189.3	190.8	188.3	185.6	184.3	185.9	189.3
Components for manufacturing.....	140.3	141.0	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.6	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.8	142.7	142.7
Materials and components for construction.....	205.4	202.9	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.3	203.5	204.6	206.1	207.4	206.6	206.3	206.0	205.7	205.8
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	206.2	161.9	167.9	172.6	171.4	180.2	174.9	180.0	183.1	185.9	185.2	186.7	186.3	188.2	190.2
Containers.....	191.8	195.8	193.3	193.2	193.2	194.2	196.1	198.8	200.1	201.6	204.1	204.4	205.3	206.2	206.1
Supplies.....	173.8	172.2	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.1	173.3	173.8	174.7	174.5	174.9	175.2	175.6	176.4
Crude materials for further processing.....	251.8	175.2	184.0	192.1	195.5	212.8	208.5	212.7	211.0	208.3	203.7	208.4	211.1	208.7	215.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	163.4	134.5	132.0	134.0	138.9	142.0	142.3	146.9	148.6	153.0	146.3	150.7	152.5	157.9	160.6
Crude nonfood materials.....	313.9	197.5	216.2	229.4	231.2	260.3	252.2	255.5	250.7	241.5	239.3	243.8	247.2	237.5	246.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	176.6	171.1	172.6	174.7	174.3	176.7	175.3	176.9	177.6	178.1	178.1	178.6	178.6	178.8	180.2
Finished energy goods.....	178.7	146.9	151.2	156.8	156.0	162.7	157.7	163.3	165.9	166.7	166.8	168.1	168.2	168.8	171.1
Finished goods less energy.....	169.8	172.3	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.5	175.7	174.6	175.1	175.0	175.5	176.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	176.9	179.2	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3	182.6	184.4	184.0	184.2	182.6	183.4	183.2	184.1	184.5
Finished goods less food and energy.....	167.2	171.5	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.3	173.2	173.4	173.4	173.5	174.5
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	176.4	181.6	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.9	184.0	184.2	184.2	184.6	184.7	185.0	185.0	185.2	186.3
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	206.8	214.3	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.6	218.1	218.8	219.1	219.7	220.7	221.5	221.6	221.8	222.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	188.7	173.0	175.3	176.8	177.2	180.2	180.1	182.3	184.4	185.4	184.4	184.4	184.4	185.2	186.5
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	181.6	166.0	164.5	165.7	168.0	168.7	168.3	167.7	168.5	170.8	169.7	170.9	171.8	174.5	175.5
Intermediate energy goods.....	208.1	162.5	169.8	175.2	173.8	183.2	177.4	182.9	185.8	188.5	187.3	188.7	188.8	190.5	192.8
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.9	172.8	173.6	174.0	175.0	176.2	177.5	178.5	180.3	181.0	180.0	179.7	179.8	180.5	181.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.9	173.4	174.4	174.8	175.7	176.8	178.3	179.6	181.5	181.9	181.0	180.5	180.6	181.1	182.0
Crude energy materials.....	309.4	176.8	193.1	211.0	208.6	241.5	229.8	226.8	216.0	205.9	207.7	217.0	217.6	198.4	209.0
Crude materials less energy.....	205.4	164.8	167.6	169.2	176.3	183.0	183.7	191.5	195.2	197.6	189.4	191.2	195.0	202.9	206.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	324.4	248.4	270.9	270.9	285.3	304.0	306.0	324.6	335.3	330.0	317.1	308.9	319.4	335.5	340.8

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2009			2010									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	192.3	206.7	208.4	231.3	222.3	219.8	213.4	204.9	204.8	210.1	212.0	203.6	214.3
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	210.8	233.5	235.5	271.6	257.3	250.9	240.0	226.8	226.7	235.4	238.0	222.2	238.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas	189.7	191.6	194.2	196.9	195.8	200.5	201.3	200.1	199.0	198.8	199.7	204.8	208.0
213	Mining support activities.....	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	100.0	100.4	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.5	101.6	102.7	104.8
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	168.9	170.7	170.8	173.1	172.2	173.9	175.2	176.1	174.8	174.8	175.2	175.5	177.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	168.3	169.1	171.2	172.2	172.4	172.6	173.6	175.8	174.6	175.5	175.8	178.2	178.1
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	120.6	121.3	121.3	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.1	123.5	123.9	123.5	123.6	123.5	124.9
313	Textile mills.....	112.1	112.4	112.4	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.6	115.3	115.7	116.0	116.4	116.6	117.0
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.3	103.5	103.2	103.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	153.3	152.9	152.8	153.1	153.6	154.0	155.3	155.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	157.4	158.5
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	102.7	103.0	103.5	103.6	105.6	107.3	110.0	112.5	109.3	109.7	108.0	107.2	106.8
322	Paper manufacturing.....	121.7	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.8	124.2	125.1	126.7	128.0	128.7	129.3	130.0	129.7
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.8	110.0	109.7	109.9	110.3
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	240.8	258.4	254.3	275.6	261.0	278.2	287.8	292.0	280.4	278.6	282.8	282.0	295.5
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	225.0	225.4	227.3	228.7	231.3	232.0	234.1	233.4	232.6	233.8	234.1	234.5	236.6
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	161.5	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.1	164.3	165.6	166.2	167.1	166.7	166.5	166.7	166.7
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	180.7	179.9	182.2	186.5	188.1	191.8	198.7	200.5	198.8	194.3	192.7	196.2	200.7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	174.1	174.1	174.2	174.4	175.0	175.6	176.3	177.0	177.1	177.3	177.6	177.3	177.2
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.5	120.7	120.8	120.9
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.5	91.6	91.4	91.3	91.1	91.1	91.1	90.8	90.2
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.7	131.1	131.1	131.7	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.7	131.2	132.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.7	110.3	110.3	110.3	109.9	109.8	109.8	109.8	110.7
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.2	176.0	176.4	176.9	176.7	177.3	178.1	177.7	177.5	177.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	112.6	112.7	113.2	113.1	113.1	113.3
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	122.1	122.4	121.5	123.9	123.8	123.9	124.4	123.9	123.9	123.6	124.6	125.4	125.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	121.8	121.5	121.1	120.0	120.9	120.3	121.7	121.7	120.5	120.7	122.5	120.9	120.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	106.0	109.0	92.3	103.2	105.8	101.0	105.4	104.1	105.3	108.1	106.7	104.4	101.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	138.7	140.0	139.0	138.7	141.0	141.8	142.1	142.5	143.1	142.2	127.6	128.7	128.2
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	61.9	77.8	82.9	74.1	75.3	64.3	74.1	82.8	67.6	73.9	76.2	69.8	69.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	144.1	143.4	145.0	142.9	154.7	144.5	142.8	142.7	138.7	141.4	136.3	140.8	139.9
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	188.5	193.3	194.7	199.6	199.5	203.2	205.8	202.9	208.0	209.3	208.5	195.6	201.9
483	Water transportation.....	116.8	118.3	118.3	120.0	121.5	119.8	121.0	123.1	124.1	129.9	129.9	128.4	128.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	186.8	186.8	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	128.8	128.9	129.4	132.2	133.0	132.2	131.0	131.3	134.5	136.9	139.1	135.9	132.1
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	127.4	127.5	127.6	128.5	128.6	128.9	129.0	129.0	129.7	129.6	129.9	130.0	130.6
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.6
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.5	129.6	129.9
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.7	172.9	173.0	172.8	172.9	173.4	173.7	173.4	173.9
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	123.8	124.1	124.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.0	126.0	125.9	125.8	126.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	125.6	125.6	127.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.7	128.7	129.5	128.6	130.1	129.9	131.3
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.4	109.8	109.7	110.3	110.2	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.2	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	103.5	104.9	104.6	105.0	104.0	106.3	108.7	109.5	113.5	109.1	109.1	108.4	112.2
517	Telecommunications.....	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.2	100.8	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.3	101.5
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.7	101.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	116.4	116.0	116.5	117.2	115.7	116.1	117.6	121.2	119.7	116.1	117.4	119.7	122.0
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.5	109.3	109.9	109.5	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.6	109.5	109.4	109.7	109.4	109.7
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.3	100.1	99.6	99.8	99.1	99.1
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.4	107.3	109.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.4	106.9	106.9	107.0	106.6	107.0	107.3
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	135.8	132.3	129.8	130.2	134.3	132.2	133.1	128.9	134.2	144.6	136.2	135.4	134.7
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	166.6	166.6	166.8	169.6	170.0	170.0	171.5	171.5	171.5	171.9	172.2	172.2	172.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	114.7	115.4	114.0	113.6	114.3	113.6	113.7	112.9	112.7	113.3	113.0	114.0	113.6
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	142.8	142.8	143.0	142.9	142.7	143.1	143.1	143.2	143.6	143.7	143.6	143.6	143.9
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.0
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.2	122.8	122.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.5	124.9	125.2	125.5	125.8	125.8	126.0
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.5
56172	Janitorial services.....	110.3	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.6	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.1
5621	Waste collection.....	116.9	117.1	116.1	116.0	115.5	117.1	117.9	118.7	118.6	118.5	118.8	119.1	119.1
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	141.8	139.8	137.2	139.3	140.6	140.3	140.5	140.8	141.2	143.7	142.1	140.1	142.0

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Finished goods											
Total.....	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5
Foods.....	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5
Energy.....	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9
Other.....	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5
Foods.....	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1
Energy.....	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5
Other.....	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2
Foods.....	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5
Energy.....	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8
Other.....	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009			2010									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	117.9	118.9	119.7	120.7	120.3	121.2	122.5	123.1	122.2	122.0	123.0	123.7	124.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	156.5	162.0	165.1	167.6	160.8	163.4	162.6	165.1	164.5	164.0	171.1	174.6	178.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	159.0	164.6	167.9	170.6	162.9	165.7	164.6	167.4	166.7	166.1	173.9	177.6	181.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	135.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	144.8	145.9	147.8	147.3	147.2	147.7	147.2	149.4	149.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	144.9	147.5	150.1	152.8	152.6	155.1	160.0	162.2	159.8	158.8	161.2	162.6	165.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	143.9	151.8	152.5	152.1	150.4	155.7	157.1	159.1	162.5	163.9	166.6	172.0	177.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	175.5	184.6	189.6	200.0	190.4	197.0	209.2	215.2	208.0	203.7	214.7	212.7	218.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	143.3	144.8	147.3	148.9	150.5	152.2	156.2	157.8	155.8	155.2	156.3	158.2	160.6
Selected building materials.....	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.8	115.8	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.7	117.9	117.3	117.2	116.8
Capital goods.....	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	107.9	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.0	109.8	108.8	109.1	109.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	109.2
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.2	93.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.7	112.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.9	111.9	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4
Durables, manufactured.....	109.6	109.4	109.2	107.8	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.1	108.2	109.9	111.4
Agricultural commodities.....	155.8	161.8	164.7	166.8	160.2	163.3	162.7	165.3	165.3	165.0	171.9	175.9	180.3
Nonagricultural commodities.....	115.2	115.8	116.5	117.3	117.4	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.1	118.9	119.5	119.9	120.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009			2010									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	122.3	124.1	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	126.7	125.2	125.2	125.7	125.6	126.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.1	148.7	149.2	152.4	153.4	155.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.8	167.4	169.8	166.1	166.3	170.4	171.3	173.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.3	108.7	109.2	110.6	111.8	113.0	112.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	187.2	195.0	196.2	202.7	202.8	205.0	210.7	205.6	199.5	199.7	201.0	199.8	204.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	235.3	250.1	249.7	260.6	258.8	262.4	269.3	255.6	245.8	248.2	250.7	246.4	253.8
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	258.3	272.2	269.3	279.6	277.4	284.2	294.5	278.9	267.4	269.6	273.4	269.2	278.0
Paper and paper base stocks.....	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.5	117.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	137.7	139.4	140.6	142.6	142.9	144.6	147.8	148.4	146.2	146.0	146.6	147.7	150.5
Selected building materials.....	118.6	118.5	120.9	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.1	133.7	131.9	126.3	125.0	124.8	125.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.4	246.5	253.8	244.6	238.8	239.2	244.4	252.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.7	108.1
Capital goods.....	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.7	91.8	91.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.3	112.5	112.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.0	85.8	86.0	86.2	86.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.9	110.0	109.4
Durables, manufactured.....	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7	98.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.4	101.9	103.1	103.0	103.6

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008		2009				2010		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Import air freight.....	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2
Export air freight.....	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.9

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2007		2008				2009				2010		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.0	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.6	103.5	104.4	106.5	108.4	110.0	111.0	110.4	111.1
Compensation per hour.....	108.3	109.8	111.0	111.0	112.0	112.2	111.2	113.6	114.6	115.1	114.7	115.5	116.2
Real compensation per hour.....	101.7	101.9	101.8	100.6	99.9	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.9	103.6	102.9	103.8	104.1
Unit labor costs.....	105.1	105.7	107.1	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.6	105.8	104.6	103.4	104.6	104.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.5	106.5	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.3	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	116.0	115.9	117.6
Implicit price deflator.....	106.1	106.1	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.1	109.8
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.0	103.9	103.5	103.8	103.5	103.5	104.3	106.5	108.3	109.9	110.9	110.4	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	108.0	109.7	111.0	110.9	111.9	112.2	111.1	113.6	114.5	115.0	114.7	115.5	116.2
Real compensation per hour.....	101.4	101.8	101.8	100.5	99.8	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.8	103.5	102.9	103.8	104.0
Unit labor costs.....	104.9	105.6	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.4	104.7	104.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.4	106.1	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	116.2	116.1	117.6
Implicit price deflator.....	105.8	105.8	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.2	109.7
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	101.0	103.6	103.6	104.1	105.6	105.7	104.3	105.2	106.5	109.7	112.0	112.0	–
Compensation per hour.....	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.4	110.6	111.5	110.5	112.3	113.5	113.9	113.7	114.2	–
Real compensation per hour.....	99.9	100.4	99.9	99.1	98.7	101.9	101.5	102.8	102.9	102.5	102.0	102.7	–
Total unit costs.....	106.9	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.0	108.4	109.4	109.8	109.0	106.3	104.0	104.1	–
Unit labor costs.....	105.4	104.4	105.1	105.2	104.8	105.5	105.9	106.8	106.6	103.8	101.5	102.0	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	110.8	110.1	110.9	112.2	112.9	115.9	118.4	117.6	115.3	112.8	110.4	109.5	–
Unit profits.....	94.4	92.1	82.7	80.7	94.4	84.2	83.3	78.5	82.3	89.3	101.1	105.8	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.2	103.9	101.2	101.4	106.5	105.0	106.4	104.2	104.0	104.8	107.2	108.2	–
Implicit price deflator.....	105.3	104.2	103.7	103.8	105.4	105.3	106.1	105.9	105.6	104.2	103.6	104.3	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.5	106.5	106.3	104.6	104.2	103.5	103.1	104.6	108.8	110.9	111.4	112.9	113.1
Compensation per hour.....	104.8	107.0	107.6	108.5	110.1	112.0	113.1	114.9	115.9	117.1	115.2	116.5	117.0
Real compensation per hour.....	98.4	99.3	98.7	98.3	98.2	102.4	103.9	105.1	105.0	105.4	103.3	104.7	104.7
Unit labor costs.....	99.4	100.5	101.2	103.8	105.7	108.2	109.8	109.9	106.5	105.6	103.4	103.2	103.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.1	79.5	82.3	85.2	87.9	91.9	95.5	98.3	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	107.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	99.2	97.8	98.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	96.7	92.3
Multifactor productivity.....	86.6	87.9	89.5	91.0	91.7	93.9	96.4	99.0	100.0	100.5	101.0	101.1	101.9
Output.....	75.3	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.5	105.4	101.7
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	95.5	97.7	100.0	101.2	99.5	97.5	97.1	98.1	100.0	102.3	103.5	102.0	95.0
Capital services.....	70.0	74.4	79.5	84.8	89.0	92.0	94.5	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.2	109.1	110.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	87.0	90.1	93.4	96.0	96.2	95.8	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	99.9
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.7	74.7	78.2	82.6	88.6	94.0	97.3	98.5	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.6	80.0	82.6	85.4	88.1	92.2	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	108.7	107.3	105.9	103.5	99.5	98.0	98.2	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.9	96.1	91.6
Multifactor productivity.....	87.1	88.4	89.9	91.3	91.9	94.2	96.5	99.0	100.0	100.4	100.9	101.0	101.7
Output.....	75.3	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.6	105.5	101.6
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	94.9	97.2	99.8	101.0	99.4	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.7	101.9	94.9
Capital services.....	69.3	73.9	79.1	84.5	88.8	91.9	94.5	96.8	100.0	103.4	106.8	109.7	111.0
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.5	89.7	93.2	95.8	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.4	100.0
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.4	74.5	78.0	82.5	88.6	94.1	97.4	98.5	100.0	101.2	104.0	109.3	119.1
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	69.5	73.3	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.7	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	101.2	101.7	102.1	102.3	95.9	94.6	95.3	97.2	100.0	100.6	101.9	96.4	—
Multifactor productivity.....	104.6	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.3	96.8	93.2	—
Output.....	87.4	92.1	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.6	100.0	101.5	104.0	99.4	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	125.8	125.5	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.0	—
Capital services.....	86.4	90.5	93.9	96.7	98.3	99.2	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.2	—
Energy.....	68.7	72.1	75.4	78.6	85.4	92.9	98.0	98.3	100.0	100.2	103.1	108.6	—
Nonenergy materials.....	92.4	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	97.7	95.2	—
Purchased business services.....	96.1	102.3	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.3	91.3	86.4	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	104.5	104.1	105.1	103.7	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	97.6	92.3	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1964	1974	1984	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	41.6	52.9	62.4	74.0	88.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.3
Compensation per hour.....	9.9	19.4	42.1	63.4	86.1	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.6
Real compensation per hour.....	57.0	70.1	75.4	82.6	95.0	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.4
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	36.7	67.5	85.7	97.7	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.6	30.1	61.0	80.5	84.2	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.6
Implicit price deflator.....	22.5	34.1	64.9	83.6	92.4	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	44.0	54.8	63.5	74.7	88.4	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.2
Compensation per hour.....	10.2	19.7	42.6	63.9	86.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.5	113.5
Real compensation per hour.....	58.7	71.0	76.2	83.2	95.0	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.1	103.3
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	35.9	67.0	85.6	97.5	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.3	28.3	59.5	79.8	84.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.1	32.9	64.1	83.3	92.3	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	44.4	51.9	62.1	72.7	87.7	90.9	94.4	97.5	100.0	101.4	102.0	104.7	106.4
Compensation per hour.....	11.7	21.9	46.1	66.7	88.3	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.5
Real compensation per hour.....	67.4	78.9	82.5	86.8	97.4	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.4
Total unit costs.....	24.8	40.4	73.2	90.3	99.7	99.3	99.6	98.6	100.0	101.9	105.6	107.3	108.6
Unit labor costs.....	26.4	42.1	74.2	91.8	100.7	99.8	100.4	99.4	100.0	101.4	104.3	105.1	105.8
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.7	35.8	70.5	86.4	97.3	97.9	97.7	96.5	100.0	103.1	108.8	112.9	116.0
Unit profits.....	36.4	29.5	66.0	83.2	52.2	60.0	66.6	88.6	100.0	111.7	99.7	85.5	83.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.1	33.6	69.0	85.3	81.8	84.9	87.0	93.8	100.0	106.0	105.7	103.5	104.8
Implicit price deflator.....	26.3	39.0	72.3	89.4	93.7	94.3	95.4	97.3	100.0	103.1	104.8	104.5	105.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	60.8	81.9	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.7	106.8
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	64.2	84.3	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.5	115.2
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.7	92.9	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.3	104.9
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	105.6	102.9	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	100.3	104.6	107.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	84.1	83.9	83.4	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.4	107.6	116.0	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	90.0	89.1	88.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.6	105.6	112.9	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining													
21	Mining.....	75.0	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.0	71.2	69.0	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.3	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	93.7	-
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	89.7	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	50.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.7	77.0	74.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	84.3	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.2	116.8	103.8	103.9	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.6	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.6	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	81.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.9	101.4	-
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.2	103.5	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	105.6	101.8	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	95.5	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.5	103.1	-
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.6	108.6	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.3	109.0	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	100.7	87.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	93.8	-
3119	Other food products.....	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	95.1	96.4	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.3	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.1	107.4	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.2	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.4	113.6	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.7	119.8	-
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	126.0	124.0	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	116.4	117.9	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	143.2	150.8	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.2	86.4	-
314	Textile product mills.....	82.0	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	100.3	97.2	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	85.7	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	101.9	99.2	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	78.8	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.9	104.5	-
315	Apparel.....	73.1	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	56.5	55.4	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.1	62.9	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.4	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	52.9	52.1	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	74.0	74.0	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	83.9	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	128.8	133.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	165.0	160.6	-
3162	Footwear.....	77.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	110.7	130.8	-
3169	Other leather products.....	116.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	166.6	158.6	-
321	Wood products.....	83.1	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.9	109.6	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.2	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.0	104.7	-
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	116.5	112.5	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.5	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.0	113.4	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.9	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.0	114.6	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.7	114.3	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.3	108.5	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	156.0	132.4	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.1	98.9	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	140.0	138.5	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	104.2	102.8	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	105.5	101.3	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	68.2	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	135.2	127.7	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	102.3	103.1	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.9	102.2	-
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	100.0	-
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.8	109.8	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	119.9	118.2	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3272	Glass and glass products.....	75.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.0	114.2	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	90.5	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.5	99.0	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	89.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.6	110.6	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.4	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.8	113.2	-
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.3	112.5	116.2	121.9	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.1	151.0	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	70.7	67.4	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.5	125.3	123.2	123.9	122.0	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.7	123.1	-
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	112.3	104.3	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.8	110.3	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	124.2	124.4	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.4	102.0	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.0	106.1	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	104.7	102.5	-
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	93.0	100.2	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	111.5	116.3	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.3	109.2	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.9	119.3	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.5	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	116.7	121.5	-
333	Machinery.....	70.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.8	118.1	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.6	128.4	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	117.0	105.7	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	115.7	122.9	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	109.8	109.2	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	118.2	118.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.5	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.5	96.6	101.0	96.9	96.7	94.0	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.4	121.9	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.1	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.0	127.3	133.9	144.7	159.9	170.6	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	292.4	388.4	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	146.2	139.3	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	110.8	93.5	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	160.1	167.1	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.3	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	142.9	146.1	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	77.0	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	132.7	158.3	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	118.3	115.0	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.5	125.0	-
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	126.8	121.9	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.0	120.7	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	107.3	104.8	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	125.5	118.6	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	135.1	122.5	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	111.7	105.3	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	114.3	108.9	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.5	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	115.2	104.7	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.9	110.7	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.3	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	101.7	114.8	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	187.0	194.1	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.9	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	108.2	112.3	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	77.3	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	108.2	113.3	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	105.7	106.6	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	121.4	124.4	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	117.4	119.3	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	118.3	121.5	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.7	114.0	-
Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.2	80.9	94.4	95.4	100.0	103.9	109.2	110.0	111.5	111.0	108.5	104.9
423	Durable goods.....	44.1	70.8	88.8	91.8	100.0	105.2	116.4	120.7	124.7	124.1	121.5	113.5
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	55.9	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.0	107.2	109.3	116.9	112.4	98.9	84.4
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	69.5	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.2	123.1	117.6	99.5	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.0	80.6	86.9	94.1	100.0	108.7	115.1	117.4	115.0	112.3	110.2	100.9
4234	Commercial equipment.....	10.0	35.9	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.3	133.7	150.7	164.2	176.7	193.0	196.5
4235	Metals and minerals.....	105.4	103.7	97.3	97.7	100.0	102.3	112.2	110.0	106.1	98.7	89.8	79.9
4236	Electric goods.....	26.8	62.6	95.7	92.5	100.0	105.1	124.5	131.8	142.6	151.5	151.5	155.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	80.2	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.3	112.3	114.2	119.3	119.0	112.3	102.3
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	73.9	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	102.9	111.8	119.5	122.0	116.0	120.3	103.7

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	72.2	80.5	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.2	110.7	105.4	97.6	93.6	92.6	89.2
424	Nondurable goods.....	85.7	94.1	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.9	108.3	109.3	107.2	106.7	104.8	105.5
4241	Paper and paper products.....	73.6	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	101.9	110.7	117.2	112.5	121.0	107.5	106.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	78.7	111.3	95.7	94.6	100.0	112.0	118.7	126.6	125.4	117.3	120.5	131.1
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	70.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.4	110.7	121.2	124.1	126.3	125.3	130.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	89.3	101.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.4	108.6	105.1	105.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	82.3	100.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	96.4	103.4	100.0	102.3	100.8	103.5	112.0
4246	Chemicals.....	92.9	102.7	95.5	94.1	100.0	104.6	104.6	99.1	93.4	99.4	99.7	89.1
4247	Petroleum.....	55.7	66.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.9	113.4	109.5	104.8	99.6	97.9	92.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	92.9	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	97.1	98.1	101.1	102.2	96.3	98.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	105.2	94.6	108.7	105.5	100.0	102.0	110.9	113.1	110.4	103.8	100.0	105.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	63.1	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.1	112.7	116.8	120.0	117.6	119.3
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	65.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	97.6
4411	Automobile dealers.....	67.6	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.3	108.1	110.5	100.7	99.7
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	55.4	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.8	98.7	103.7	103.2	97.3	111.0
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	66.7	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.1	105.4	103.2	99.1	96.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	58.1	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.8	117.2	123.1	125.0	132.8
4421	Furniture stores.....	61.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.0	111.5	116.8	119.5	118.7	123.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	53.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.5	116.4	118.1	127.4	132.4	143.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	62.8	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.1	110.9	110.0	111.0	112.2	112.0	107.3
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	64.0	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.4	110.6	111.5	111.0	108.8	102.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	56.6	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.7	114.7	105.5	106.8	121.8	138.6	142.5
445	Food and beverage stores.....	105.9	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.7	114.8
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.1	112.8	110.0	111.6
4452	Specialty food stores.....	131.5	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.1	111.3	113.8	123.9	130.9	127.9	145.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	85.0	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.7	126.5	131.2	139.1	130.7	131.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
447	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	50.5	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.9	106.1	112.5	122.8	132.3	138.0	137.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	49.4	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.3	123.0	134.1	144.7	145.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	52.2	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.4	116.2	114.5	115.5	107.9
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	54.4	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.2	125.9	137.3	126.3	127.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	58.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.3	131.7	128.1	127.6	141.0
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	53.8	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.5	132.0	140.4	136.5	134.4	149.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	70.7	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.9	110.4	117.1	113.1	109.5	112.3	121.4
452	General merchandise stores.....	57.0	77.4	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.3	109.7	113.5	117.3	118.4	117.4	120.4
4521	Department stores.....	86.0	97.9	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.8	109.2	111.8	105.2	101.9	100.5
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	30.5	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.4	108.0	112.4	115.5	122.4	121.3	126.1
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	54.7	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.4	108.8	115.0	126.2	130.1	130.0	129.4
4531	Florists.....	68.2	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	99.7	97.3	112.6	126.1	113.6	130.9	151.8
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	43.4	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	129.0	143.7	152.1	153.3	169.8
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	45.4	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	123.0	135.4	128.7
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	72.4	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.4	100.5	104.3	115.6	118.2	109.3	100.1
454	Nonstore retailers.....	27.9	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.6	121.1	126.2	148.8	163.3	167.7	179.6
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	18.5	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	116.9	133.4	145.2	175.5	196.1	187.4	197.2
4542	Vending machine operators.....	104.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	118.2	121.0	118.1	122.7	115.8	136.5	123.9
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	52.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.0	95.1	87.7	94.3	97.9	102.9	113.6
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	76.7	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.3	140.4	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	43.8	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	103.3	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.3	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	105.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.7	100.4	103.3	108.9	105.7	105.6	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	80.1	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.7	102.9	104.4	104.2	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	104.7	106.5	105.4	105.0	108.2	115.2	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.9	97.9	97.0	100.2	95.6	100.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	104.0	99.8	101.3	100.6	98.0	98.2	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	106.1	114.5	102.6	93.1	99.4	102.4	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	106.6	107.2	109.5	114.4	117.0	119.0	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	104.2	98.0	97.6	101.3	102.2	100.1	-
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	110.9	126.4	132.3	134.0	135.1	141.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	102.5	107.6	108.2	115.2	121.0	117.0	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.3	108.1	112.4	119.8	130.0	133.1	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	98.9	100.5	102.4	109.7	112.8	112.8	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.3	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.1	123.9	131.0	137.9	160.8	170.9	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	51.8	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	105.7	110.4	112.3	116.6	122.8	126.7	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	110.5	132.3	171.7	185.1	195.1	231.9	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	54.2	96.9	99.4	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	105.9	109.8	110.5	110.7	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.3	102.5	94.8	95.8	111.7	117.1	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	98.1	111.3	114.0	124.2	119.9	114.3	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.6	115.1	104.6	123.6	151.3	140.9	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	95.8	84.3	84.7	81.4	89.9	86.9	-
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.6	108.3	108.3	106.2	109.9	114.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.9	111.3	118.1	120.9	119.5	130.7	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.9	117.5	116.8	117.6	122.3	127.8	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	105.0	92.3	91.2	94.6	99.3	102.6	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	109.4	124.7	131.5	152.5	180.6	210.8	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	130.8	162.3	190.2	206.7	244.8	248.1	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.8	107.0	108.9	103.1	109.2	112.0	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	104.0	105.6	105.0	108.2	106.8	119.3	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	105.8	108.8	106.0	108.6	112.0	122.6	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	98.2	100.6	104.5	94.2	108.8	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.4	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.3	99.0	109.3	99.0	106.4	107.1	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.6	108.4	105.3	99.7	117.3	119.1	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.8	106.9	107.0	106.1	-
721	Accommodation.....	76.6	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.6	109.7	109.2	109.7	108.7	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.5	111.7	110.2	109.3	109.7	108.7	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	91.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.2	106.2
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.6	102.8	100.9	101.1
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.7	106.4	106.7	107.2	109.2
7223	Special food services.....	78.2	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	104.5	107.1	110.1	110.8	113.1	111.6	111.4
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.9	106.3	112.4	122.5	123.3	120.9	124.3
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.6	106.3	105.6	104.0	102.4	101.9	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.3	98.0	102.8	99.2	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.4	116.2	115.5	119.5	122.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	98.4	98.6	105.2	102.9	97.7	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.9	99.6	109.8	109.1	104.5	105.1	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	58.6	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.6	115.2	99.1	91.0	87.0	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	90.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	90.1	95.7	104.2	103.3	101.5	103.6	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	102.4	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.3	104.9	112.9	117.4	110.1	110.1	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.8	99.2	108.1	105.9	102.7	109.8	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
United States.....	5.8	9.3	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7
Canada.....	5.3	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.7	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
Australia.....	4.2	5.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3
Japan.....	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.6
France.....	7.4	9.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.7
Germany.....	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7
Italy.....	6.8	7.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.7
Netherlands.....	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.1
Sweden.....	6.0	8.2	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8
United Kingdom.....	5.7	7.7	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	-

Dash indicates data are not available. 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/iif/isccomparef.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the internet at http://www.bls.gov/iif/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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Canada.....	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696	17,987	18,098
Australia.....	9,414	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,771	11,021	11,254	11,448
Japan.....	66,730	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362
France.....	26,342	26,591	26,867	27,113	27,285	27,424	27,616	27,881	28,028	28,021	28,331
Germany.....	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416	41,542	41,545
Italy.....	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,710
Netherlands.....	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686	8,780	8,846
Sweden.....	4,429	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888
United Kingdom.....	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Canada.....	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7	67.9	67.3
Australia.....	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	66.5
Japan.....	62.0	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3
France.....	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.1	57.3
Germany.....	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6
Italy.....	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4
Netherlands.....	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.2	66.4
Sweden.....	62.7	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.6
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3
Employed											
United States.....	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Canada.....	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767	17,025	16,769
Australia.....	8,762	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,255	10,539	10,777	10,809
Japan.....	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242
France.....	23,712	24,326	24,792	24,976	24,990	25,016	25,187	25,446	25,806	25,951	25,755
Germany.....	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815	38,406	38,324
Italy.....	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,765
Netherlands.....	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408	8,537	8,542
Sweden.....	4,116	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486
United Kingdom.....	27,058	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Canada.....	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2	64.2	62.3
Australia.....	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8	62.8
Japan.....	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.3	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4
France.....	51.7	52.7	53.3	53.2	52.8	52.5	52.3	52.5	52.9	52.8	52.1
Germany.....	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3	54.1	54.0
Italy.....	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6
Netherlands.....	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.7	64.3	64.1
Sweden.....	58.3	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5
Unemployed											
United States.....	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Canada.....	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929	962	1,329
Australia.....	652	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	482	477	638
Japan.....	2,810	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120
France.....	2,630	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,435	2,222	2,070	2,576
Germany.....	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601	3,136	3,222
Italy.....	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945
Netherlands.....	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278	243	304
Sweden.....	313	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401
United Kingdom.....	1,728	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Canada.....	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	7.3
Australia.....	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6
Japan.....	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8
France.....	10.0	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.4	9.1
Germany.....	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7	7.5	7.8
Italy.....	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9
Netherlands.....	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4
Sweden.....	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2
United Kingdom.....	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7

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 (2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (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/ics/flscompare.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/ics/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, 19 economies

[2002 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	70.9	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	135.2	135.7	146.2
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	87.2	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4
Belgium.....	50.3	74.5	86.7	88.0	93.5	94.7	94.0	97.8	97.3	101.8	105.6	107.5	108.2	113.0	114.1	115.8
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	83.0	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.3	104.8	106.2	106.6	104.0	105.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	74.1	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	87.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4
Finland.....	29.4	48.4	66.1	67.9	71.5	75.7	81.0	90.4	94.1	106.0	112.9	118.0	131.4	143.4	145.1	132.8
France.....	42.9	63.6	75.2	75.5	80.0	84.1	87.8	94.0	95.9	104.5	107.3	112.3	114.9	116.2	115.1	106.8
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	82.8	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	120.9	122.7	122.4	111.0
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	94.6	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.4	93.5
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	87.2	90.3	91.2	93.6	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	127.9	113.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.3	52.1	57.6	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.0	130.6	145.6	156.1	157.2	160.1
Netherlands.....	48.0	68.3	82.1	83.9	84.1	86.6	90.1	96.6	97.1	102.1	109.0	113.9	118.2	124.3	121.5	116.1
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	90.8	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	74.5	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	92.2	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	67.1	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	141.7	137.5	127.5
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	69.9	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4
United Kingdom.....	44.7	70.1	81.7	80.9	82.5	83.4	87.7	93.5	96.9	104.3	110.8	115.8	119.8	123.8	124.0	119.8
Output																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	82.0	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	125.2	120.7	113.6
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	88.2	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2
Belgium.....	67.2	86.7	89.4	89.7	94.0	95.6	95.9	100.4	100.7	98.8	102.4	102.5	102.7	106.5	106.1	96.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	77.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	80.2	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	90.3	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6
Finland.....	40.3	54.6	60.8	62.6	68.5	75.1	81.1	92.3	96.4	102.9	107.8	112.0	126.3	139.3	139.3	111.6
France.....	69.5	81.5	83.8	83.6	87.5	91.7	94.7	99.1	100.1	101.9	102.8	105.2	104.9	106.6	104.5	92.8
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	88.2	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	113.6	116.4	117.0	95.7
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	95.2	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.2	82.7
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	105.6	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	122.3	95.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	63.4	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.2
Netherlands.....	59.3	77.0	85.1	86.3	87.5	90.5	93.8	100.1	99.9	98.9	102.3	104.3	107.9	114.1	111.9	102.1
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	98.4	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	102.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.8
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	77.9	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	68.0	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	129.7	106.4
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	76.1	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	97.8	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.0
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.3	92.6	88.9	77.7
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	101.1	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7
Belgium.....	133.5	116.4	103.1	102.0	100.6	100.9	102.0	102.7	103.6	97.0	97.0	95.3	94.9	94.2	93.0	83.6
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	93.4	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.4	92.9	89.4	78.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.3	108.8	107.4	103.6	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	102.9	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0
Finland.....	137.0	112.9	92.0	92.3	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.5	97.1	95.4	95.0	96.1	97.1	96.0	84.0
France.....	161.9	128.2	111.3	110.7	109.4	109.0	108.0	105.4	104.4	97.5	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.8	90.7	86.8
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	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	86.2
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.7	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.8	88.4
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	121.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	109.9	102.2	84.5	92.5	98.9	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.3	93.2	90.1
Netherlands.....	123.6	112.8	103.7	102.9	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.6	103.0	96.8	93.9	91.6	91.3	91.8	92.1	87.9
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	108.4	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	104.0	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	84.5	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	94.2	94.3	83.4
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4
United Kingdom.....	175.7	135.2	118.9	120.9	120.7	120.3	115.5	110.8	105.4	95.6	91.9	87.8	86.2	83.9	81.3	75.1

See notes at end of table.

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 economies

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	87.6	90.7	88.7
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.1	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	118.7	124.1	130.1
Belgium.....	80.9	93.8	97.2	97.5	95.2	95.4	97.4	95.3	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.0	100.5	100.2	102.5	107.6
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	99.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.6	107.6	110.3	113.9	117.0	115.7
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	82.4	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.6
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	94.0	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2
Finland.....	75.4	124.4	117.5	118.2	114.2	112.5	108.8	101.5	104.3	97.0	94.5	94.4	87.7	82.6	85.3	97.2
France.....	65.8	101.2	106.1	107.7	104.8	100.4	99.3	97.6	98.3	97.9	98.3	97.4	98.9	100.2	103.9	114.0
Germany.....	65.7	85.5	100.8	102.7	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.6	89.3	91.8	106.3
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	92.0	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.0	135.5
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.9	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	77.2	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	115.1	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	107.0	105.2	104.6	104.8	108.8
Netherlands.....	85.6	90.5	93.8	93.5	95.7	96.9	96.2	94.1	97.6	101.8	99.5	96.6	95.7	93.8	99.6	108.0
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	79.4	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	116.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.2	91.4
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	97.0	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.4	122.4	125.9
Sweden.....	67.1	123.4	110.4	115.1	110.6	107.8	102.0	98.9	106.1	96.5	89.3	86.7	82.2	84.8	90.2	101.2
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	122.7	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7
United Kingdom.....	52.8	83.2	87.6	88.3	90.4	96.3	97.3	96.5	97.6	100.7	98.9	100.2	102.2	102.4	104.3	110.9
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	87.6	90.7	88.7
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	135.5	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.4	183.3	194.8	189.7
Belgium.....	118.1	119.7	140.7	134.4	113.4	112.1	109.8	93.0	93.8	120.2	128.9	129.1	133.5	145.3	159.6	158.5
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	115.0	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.6	139.5	152.8	166.7	172.4	159.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	99.4	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	149.8
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	127.8	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8
Finland.....	127.1	204.6	169.2	161.8	138.4	132.4	122.6	99.2	98.8	116.2	124.3	124.3	116.6	119.8	132.9	143.2
France.....	108.0	128.9	147.6	146.1	124.5	118.1	111.9	95.3	93.1	117.2	129.3	128.2	131.4	145.3	161.9	168.1
Germany.....	74.7	109.4	145.6	141.2	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	119.1	129.4	143.0	156.7
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	122.1	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.0	91.0	126.9	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.5	199.8
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	123.1	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	93.5	115.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	178.8	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.6	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	106.7
Netherlands.....	100.4	115.9	136.3	129.3	114.2	113.8	108.4	91.9	92.5	121.9	130.8	127.2	127.2	136.0	155.1	159.1
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	98.1	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	148.0	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	112.5
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	134.8	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.9	190.7	185.6
Sweden.....	154.3	202.6	150.4	166.8	140.7	131.9	119.9	104.8	99.8	116.2	118.1	112.8	108.5	122.1	133.2	128.5
Taiwan.....	66.4	139.3	160.4	154.2	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3
United Kingdom.....	81.7	98.8	92.1	91.7	98.5	106.2	104.7	97.3	93.5	109.5	120.7	121.4	125.4	136.5	128.7	115.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.7	118.5	123.2	129.6
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	82.1	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.7	132.4	145.0
Belgium.....	40.7	69.9	84.3	85.8	89.0	90.4	91.5	93.2	96.3	102.2	103.5	105.4	108.8	113.2	116.9	124.5
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	82.9	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.4	121.7	121.4
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	61.0	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.3
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	82.5	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9
Finland.....	22.2	60.2	77.6	80.2	81.7	85.1	88.2	91.8	98.1	102.8	106.7	111.4	115.3	118.5	123.8	129.0
France.....	28.2	64.3	79.8	81.3	83.8	84.4	87.2	91.8	94.3	102.3	105.5	109.3	113.6	116.5	119.7	121.8
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	81.2	85.1	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.5	112.3	118.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	120.3	126.7
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	93.2	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.8	97.8
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	66.3	72.6	79.3	79.5	85.2	89.0	105.5	120.2	139.7	153.2	163.4	164.7	174.2
Netherlands.....	41.1	61.8	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.6	121.0	125.4
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	86.8	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.2	95.9
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.9	133.8	136.5
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.7	77.3	81.4	84.5	87.2	90.6	94.9	104.5	107.3	111.0	114.2	120.2	124.0	129.0
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	85.7	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9
United Kingdom.....	23.6	58.4	71.6	71.5	74.6	80.3	85.3	90.2	94.6	105	109.7	116.1	122.5	126.8	129.3	132.8

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1995 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1995 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 fishing ⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

Event or exposure ¹	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 ² (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.

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