

March 2011



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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Unemployment
remains high in
2010**

also in this issue:

Payroll employment turns the corner in 2010

**The 2010 census: the employment impact
of counting the Nation**

**China's employment and compensation costs in
manufacturing through 2008**



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

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

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, April 2011

Date	Time	Release
Friday, April 01, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment situation for March 2011
Wednesday, April 06, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan area employment and unemployment for February 2011
Friday, April 08, 2011	10:00 AM	College enrollment and work activity of high school graduates for 2010
Tuesday, April 12, 2011	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for March 2011
Wednesday, April 13, 2011	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for February 2011
Thursday, April 14, 2011	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for March 2011
Friday, April 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for March 2011
Friday, April 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Real earnings for March 2011
Tuesday, April 19, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and state employment and unemployment for March 2011
Tuesday, April 19, 2011	10:00 AM	Usual weekly earnings of wage and salary workers for first quarter 2011
Friday, April 22, 2011	10:00 AM	Mass layoffs for March 2011
Wednesday, April 27, 2011	10:00 AM	College enrollment and work activity of high school graduates for 2010
Wednesday, April 27, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan area employment and unemployment for March 2011
Friday, April 29, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment Cost Index for first quarter 2011

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The tentative schedule to update the BLS Online Calendar is every Friday at approximately 3:30 PM Eastern Time.

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The March Review

This month brings about our annual look at national labor market developments for the previous calendar year. The long, lingering effects of a historically severe recession continued.

Unemployment, as Eleni Theodosiou and Steven F. Hipple succinctly point out in our first article, remained high in 2010. At 9.6 percent in the fourth quarter, the jobless rate was a little below its year-earlier level. That improvement, however, occurred almost completely in the first quarter of the year, as joblessness showed little or no change thereafter. By the end of 2010, nearly 15 million people were unemployed, a reduction of only about half a million from the high a year earlier. Most somberly, the share of unemployed workers experiencing long-term joblessness (spells of 27 weeks or longer) reached its highest level in 2010 since the data series began in 1948.

There was brighter news on the employment front. After falling by nearly 9 million between January 2008 and February 2010, the number of nonfarm jobs rose by a little over a million by the end of 2010. On average from March until December net job gains averaged 105,000 per month. As John Eddlemon shows in the second article this month, job losses moderated during the year in construction and in financial activities, while manufacturing, retail trade, and leisure and hospitality began to add jobs.

Relating to the measurement of nonfarm payroll employment during last year, Emily Richards' article is a guide to the employment impact of the coming and going of thousands of temporary, intermittent Decennial

Census workers. As she notes, "Historically—and most recently in 2010, a year following the end of one of the deepest U.S. recessions ever—the ability to accurately account for the impact of these temporary, intermittent census workers and gauge underlying employment trends has been vital." Although employment did grow during the year, the effect of 2010 Census employment masked underlying trends within the economy on a month-to-month basis, because a large number of workers were hired early in the year and then let go as work on the Census wound down.

In 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsored a baseline research project to assess the quality of China's data on employment and labor compensation in manufacturing. The results of the project included two articles published in the *Monthly Labor Review* in 2005 containing estimates of compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector for the base year of 2002. The data sources and estimation procedures used then were the basis for updates published in the MLR in 2006 and 2009. This month's article by Judith Banister and George Cook documents and analyzes changes in China's manufacturing employment and hourly labor compensation costs through 2008.

BLS budget for 2012

On February 14, 2011, the President submitted his 2012 budget to Congress. This proposed budget includes almost \$650 million in funding to BLS for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2011. This represents a requested increase of \$35.6 million over the 2010 appropriation for the

Bureau. (Note that at this time final Congressional action has not yet occurred on the BLS budget for 2011.)

The 2012 budget includes some notable program changes. An annual supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) was proposed. Such a data collection vehicle would enhance the capability of BLS to produce data on contingent work and alternative work arrangements, work schedules and other topics relating to workplace flexibility, and other issues. Another proposal is to establish a new youth cohort for the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). These surveys are panels that follow individuals over time and provide data on their labor market and other experiences.

The budget also proposes some program changes established in the previous budget. These include a number of efforts designed to improve the reliability and accuracy of the Consumer Price Index. Funding to continue an effort to develop a supplementary statistical poverty measure also is included. One proposed reduction to the BLS budget is the elimination of the International Labor Comparisons program. Restructuring initiatives for the Current Employment Statistics program and the development of alternatives to the Locality Pay Surveys are proposed to continue in fiscal year 2012. □

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Unemployment remains high in 2010

At 9.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010, the Nation's unemployment rate was slightly below its year-earlier level; the number of long-term unemployed reached a record high

Eleni Theodossiou and
Steven F. Hipple

The U.S. labor market remained weak in 2010 in the wake of the marked economic deterioration that had taken place the previous 2 years. Although both the level and rate of unemployment fell during the first quarter of 2010—the first improvement since the 2007–09 recession¹—unemployment showed little or no change during the remainder of the year.

In the fourth quarter of 2010, 14.8 million persons were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 9.6 percent, down from a 26-year high of 10.0 percent a year earlier. During 2010, the number of employed persons 16 years and older, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), increased by 751,000, to 139.1 million.² The rise in the number of employed persons in 2010 followed a sharp decline of 5.7 million in the prior year. (For a comparison of the employment measures available from the household and establishment surveys, see the box on page 4.) The employment-population ratio,³ 58.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010, was little changed over the year. The labor force—the sum of the employed and the unemployed—held steady during 2010, but a rise in the population resulted in a decline in the proportion of the population in the labor force: the labor force participation rate was 0.4 percentage point lower in the fourth quarter than a year earlier.

This article examines changes in key employment and unemployment time series in 2010, and takes a detailed look at the effects of those changes on various demographic and economic groups.

Unemployment and labor force underutilization

Unemployment fell modestly and rates for most groups were little changed. Between the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010, the overall unemployment rate declined by 0.3 percentage point, to 9.7 percent. The rate then edged down to 9.6 percent in the second quarter and remained at that level for the second half of 2010. (See table 1.) The rate ended the year twice as high as it was at the start of the recession 3 years earlier (4.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007).⁴ (See chart 1.)

The number of unemployed persons reached a peak of 15.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2009 and fell to 14.8 million by the fourth quarter of 2010. The over-the-year reduction of 548,000 in the number of unemployed reflected mainly a decline of 467,000 between the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010. The unemployment rate for adult men 20 years and older, 9.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010, was 0.7 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The over-the-year decrease in unemployment among adult men (–545,000) accounted for the entire decline in total unemployment. The jobless

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The CPS and the CES survey

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

each nonfarm job is counted once, even when two or more jobs are held by the same person.

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

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

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

rate for adult women 20 years and older, 8.2 percent in the fourth quarter, changed little during 2010. For teenagers (16 to 19 years), the jobless rate edged down 1.2 percentage points over the year, to 25.7 percent in the fourth quarter.

Unemployment rates for nearly all major race and ethnicity groups were about unchanged in 2010. The exception was the unemployment rate for Whites, which fell by 0.5 percentage point over the year, to 8.7 percent in the fourth quarter. The fourth-quarter unemployment rates for Blacks and Hispanics remained in double digits, at 15.8 percent and 12.9 percent, respec-

tively. The unemployment rate for Asians was 7.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted) at the end of the year.

Workers with less education continued to experience a substantially higher unemployment rate than did better educated members of the labor force. Among workers 25 years and older, the unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma was about unchanged at 15.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010. The unemployment rate for high school graduates with no college was 10.0 percent, down 0.7 percentage point over the year, while the rate for those with some college or an associate's degree decreased by 0.4 percentage point, to 8.4 percent. The jobless rate for college

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	2009	2010				Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	153,663	153,602	154,147	153,956	153,867	204
Participation rate.....	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5	-.4
Employed	138,315	138,721	139,276	139,212	139,066	751
Employment-population ratio.....	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	-.1
Unemployed	15,349	14,882	14,871	14,744	14,801	-548
Unemployment rate.....	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	-.4
Men, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	78,826	78,598	79,184	79,192	78,967	141
Participation rate.....	74.4	74.1	74.4	74.2	73.7	-.7
Employed	70,639	70,736	71,376	71,468	71,325	686
Employment-population ratio	66.6	66.7	67.1	66.9	66.6	.0
Unemployed	8,187	7,862	7,808	7,724	7,642	-545
Unemployment rate.....	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	-.7
Women, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	68,742	68,987	69,017	68,921	69,065	323
Participation rate.....	60.4	60.6	60.5	60.2	60.2	-.2
Employed	63,221	63,515	63,491	63,427	63,404	183
Employment-population ratio.....	55.6	55.8	55.6	55.4	55.2	-.4
Unemployed	5,520	5,472	5,526	5,494	5,661	141
Unemployment rate.....	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian labor force	6,095	6,017	5,947	5,843	5,835	-260
Participation rate.....	35.9	35.4	35.1	34.7	34.7	-1.2
Employed	4,454	4,470	4,409	4,317	4,337	-117
Employment-population ratio	26.2	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.8	-.4
Unemployed	1,641	1,548	1,537	1,526	1,498	-143
Unemployment rate.....	26.9	25.7	25.9	26.1	25.7	-1.2
White						
Civilian labor force	125,207	124,932	125,344	125,261	124,813	-394
Participation rate.....	65.4	65.2	65.3	65.2	64.8	-.6
Employed	113,716	114,021	114,331	114,401	113,927	211
Employment-population ratio	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.5	59.1	-.3
Unemployed	11,491	10,911	11,013	10,861	10,885	-606
Unemployment rate.....	9.2	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	-.5
Black or African American						
Civilian labor force	17,596	17,810	17,891	17,776	17,974	378
Participation rate.....	61.9	62.4	62.4	61.8	62.3	.4
Employed	14,797	14,911	15,064	14,933	15,129	332
Employment-population ratio	52.1	52.2	52.6	51.9	52.4	.3
Unemployed	2,798	2,898	2,827	2,843	2,845	47
Unemployment rate.....	15.9	16.3	15.8	16.0	15.8	-.1
Asian¹						
Civilian labor force	7,098	7,089	7,284	7,283	7,336	238
Participation rate.....	65.3	64.3	65.2	64.7	64.6	-.7
Employed	6,549	6,515	6,749	6,753	6,802	253
Employment-population ratio	60.2	59.1	60.4	60.0	59.9	-.3
Unemployed	549	574	535	530	534	-15
Unemployment rate.....	7.7	8.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	-.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Level in thousands]

Characteristic	2009	2010				Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Civilian labor force	22,497	22,644	22,696	22,789	22,865	368
Participation rate	67.6	67.9	67.6	67.4	67.1	–.5
Employed	19,609	19,822	19,878	20,004	19,913	304
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.5	59.2	59.1	58.4	–.5
Unemployed	2,888	2,822	2,819	2,785	2,952	64
Unemployment rate	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.9	.1

¹ Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted.
NOTE: Estimates for race and Hispanic ethnicity do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races and because persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race and are also included in the race groups. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

graduates, 4.9 percent in the fourth quarter, was little changed over the year. (See table 2.)

The prolonged labor market downturn has piqued interest in the job market prospects of young adults 20 to 24 years. Among young adults who were not enrolled in school in the fourth quarter of 2010, unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) ranged from a low of 9.3 percent for individuals with a college degree to a high of 26.6 percent for those with less than a high school diploma. These rates are all substantially higher than at the onset of the most recent recession; in the fourth quarter of 2007, unemployment rates for young adults not enrolled in school ranged from a low of 4.9 percent for college graduates to a high of 14.5 percent for individuals with less than a high school diploma.

The number of persons who were unemployed because of job loss declined in 2010. After rising sharply during 2008 and 2009, the number of unemployed job losers fell to 9.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2010, down 687,000 from a year earlier. (See chart 2.) Most of the over-the-year decline in job losers occurred in the first quarter of 2010. (See table 3.)

There are two categories of job losers: those on temporary layoff (expecting recall) and those not on temporary layoff. The latter category is divided into two groups: permanent job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. The number of permanent job losers declined over the year, dropping from 6.8 million to 6.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2010.

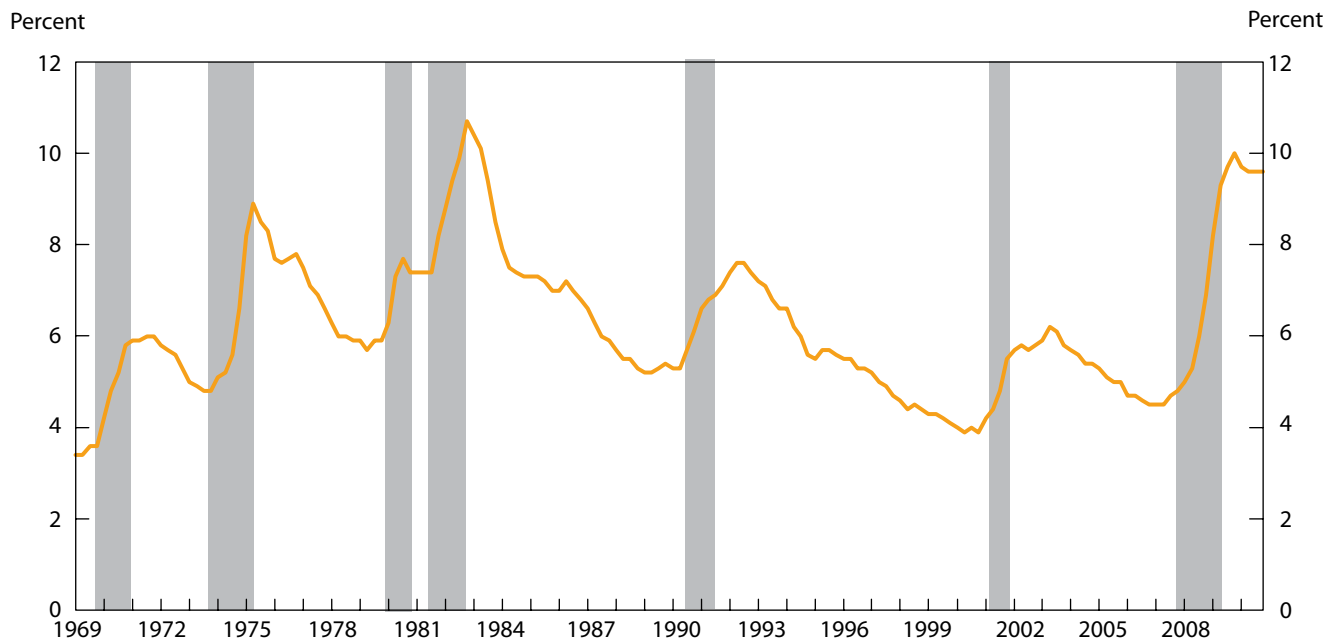
The number of reentrants to the labor force, 3.4 mil-

lion in the fourth quarter of 2010, held fairly steady during the year. (Reentrants are those who had been in the labor force previously, had spent time out of the labor force, and were actively seeking work once again.) Similarly, both the number of job leavers (unemployed persons who voluntarily left their jobs) and the number of unemployed new entrants were little changed from their year-earlier levels.

The number of long-term unemployed continued to grow, raising the average (mean) duration of joblessness by 5.5 weeks to 34 weeks in the fourth quarter of 2010. About 6.3 million individuals had been jobless for at least 27 weeks at the end of 2010, an increase of 434,000 from a year earlier.⁵ These long-term unemployed individuals made up a larger proportion of the total unemployed in 2010 than they did the previous year: 42.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010, up from 38.5 percent a year earlier. (See table 3.) The long-term jobless have accounted for a rising proportion of the unemployed since the start of the 2007–09 recession; their share reached 45.4 percent in the second quarter of 2010—the highest proportion since the data series began in 1948—but declined slightly in the second half of the year. (See chart 3 for trends over the past two decades.)

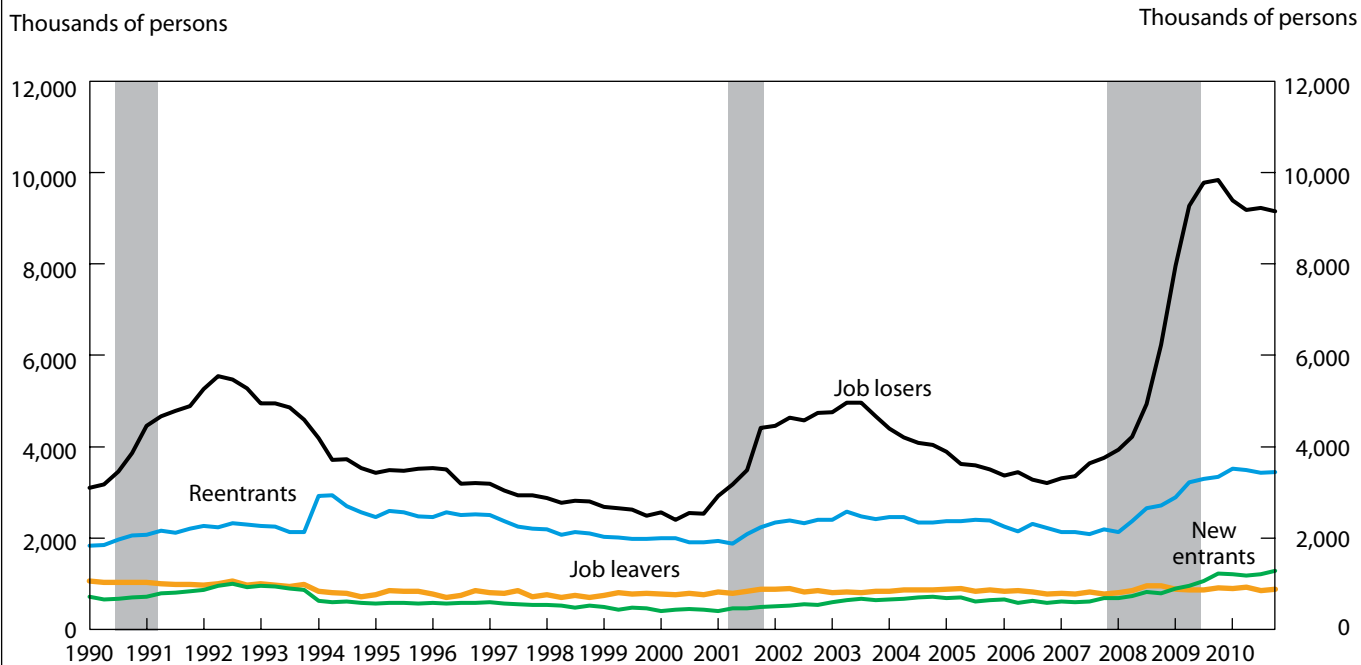
The proportion of total unemployment made up of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or longer also reached a record high by the end of 2010 (not seasonally adjusted). In the fourth quarter, 4.4 million persons had been jobless for a year or longer, accounting for about 3 in 10 unemployed persons.⁶ The median number of weeks of unemployment reached a historic high of 23.3 weeks in

Chart 1. Unemployment rate for persons 16 years and older, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1969–2010



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 2. Reasons for unemployment, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1990–2010



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Table 2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and older, by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	2009	2010				Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Less than a high school diploma						
Civilian labor force	12,043	11,754	12,076	11,885	11,787	-256
Participation rate.....	46.4	46.1	45.7	46.8	46.5	.1
Employed	10,219	9,991	10,319	10,164	9,971	-248
Employment-population ratio	39.3	39.2	39.1	40.0	39.4	.1
Unemployed	1,824	1,763	1,758	1,722	1,816	-8
Unemployment rate.....	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.5	15.4	.3
High school diploma, no college						
Civilian labor force	37,934	38,376	38,443	38,132	38,026	92
Participation rate.....	61.9	61.5	62.1	61.8	61.2	-.7
Employed	33,874	34,352	34,343	34,279	34,242	368
Employment-population ratio	55.3	55.1	55.5	55.6	55.1	-.2
Unemployed	4,060	4,024	4,100	3,852	3,784	-276
Unemployment rate.....	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.1	10.0	-.7
Some college or associate's degree						
Civilian labor force	36,857	36,664	36,724	36,991	36,989	132
Participation rate.....	70.5	70.9	71.0	70.4	70.0	-.5
Employed	33,603	33,659	33,688	33,769	33,875	272
Employment-population ratio	64.3	65.1	65.1	64.3	64.1	-.2
Unemployed	3,254	3,006	3,036	3,221	3,113	-141
Unemployment rate.....	8.8	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.4	-.4
Bachelor's degree or higher						
Civilian labor force	46,038	45,777	45,922	46,048	46,255	217
Participation rate.....	77.3	77.0	77.2	76.1	76.5	-.8
Employed	43,809	43,560	43,804	43,956	44,006	197
Employment-population ratio	73.5	73.3	73.7	72.7	72.8	-.7
Unemployed.....	2,229	2,217	2,118	2,092	2,249	20
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.9	.1

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

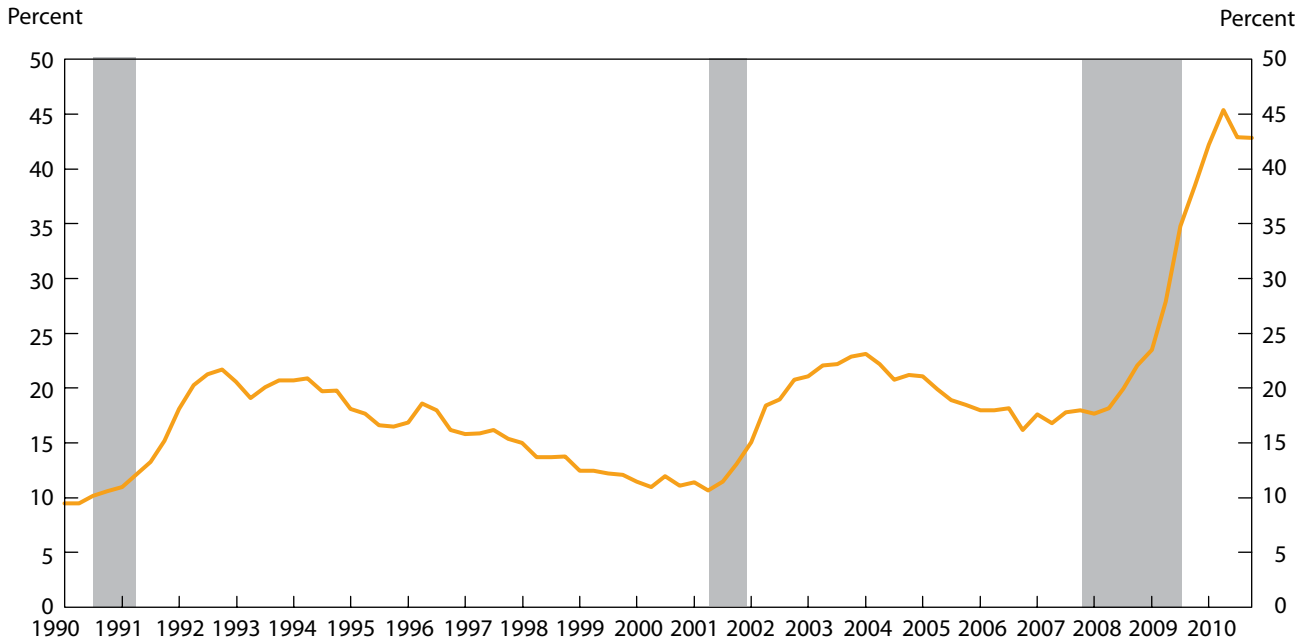
the second quarter of 2010 and then edged down to 21.8 weeks by the end of the year.

The persistently high level of unemployment in 2010 is reflected in the labor force status flow data. Each month, BLS reports on the number of persons employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force as measured by the CPS. The monthly net changes in the number of persons employed and unemployed are important gauges of the health of the U.S. labor market. A great deal of churning underlies the relatively small net changes that typically occur; these gross movements are captured by labor force flow data, which show that millions of people move between employment and

unemployment each month, and millions of others leave or enter the labor force. During 2010, nearly 18 million people, representing 7.5 percent of the population, changed their labor force status in an average month.

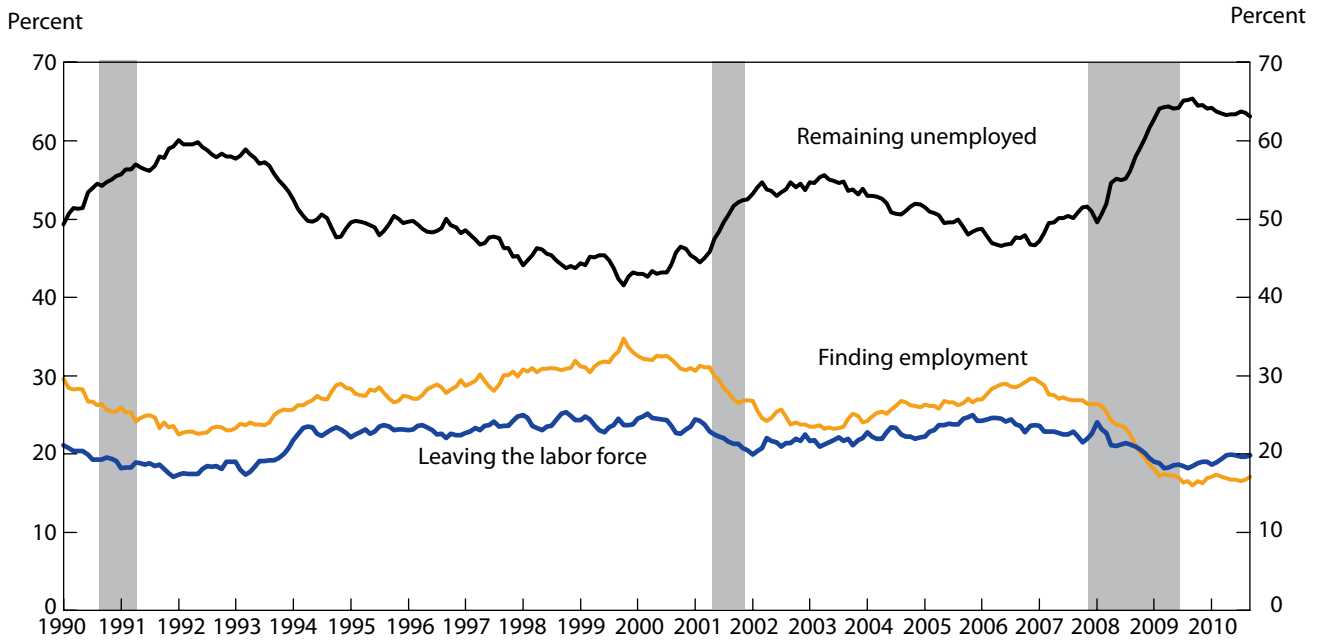
A greater understanding of the persistently high level of unemployment in 2010 can be obtained by examining the updated status (employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force) of persons who were unemployed. The share of the unemployed who remained unemployed from one month to the next rose sharply during each of the past three recessions and remained high for many months during the economic recoveries that followed.⁷ Chart 4 shows the proportions of unemployed persons who found employ-

Chart 3. Long-term unemployed as a percent of total unemployed, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1990–2010



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 4. Percent of the unemployed finding employment, remaining unemployed, or leaving the labor force, seasonally adjusted 3-month moving average, April 1990–December 2010



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Table 3. Unemployed persons by reason and duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Levels in thousands]

Reason and duration	2009	2010				Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Reason for unemployment						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	9,842	9,383	9,176	9,220	9,155	-687
On temporary layoff.....	1,583	1,521	1,402	1,371	1,375	-208
Not on temporary layoff.....	8,259	7,862	7,774	7,849	7,780	-479
Permanent job losers.....	6,802	6,499	6,431	6,447	6,225	-577
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1,457	1,363	1,343	1,403	1,555	98
Job leavers.....	921	893	932	858	877	-44
Reentrants.....	3,341	3,523	3,484	3,425	3,445	104
New entrants.....	1,221	1,205	1,185	1,217	1,286	65
Percent distribution:						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	64.2	62.5	62.1	62.6	62.0	-2.2
On temporary layoff.....	10.3	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	-1.0
Not on temporary layoff.....	53.9	52.4	52.6	53.3	52.7	-1.2
Job leavers.....	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.9	-1
Reentrants.....	21.8	23.5	23.6	23.3	23.3	1.5
New entrants.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.7	.7
Duration of unemployment						
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,967	2,766	2,745	2,821	2,736	-231
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,522	3,312	3,066	3,344	3,316	-206
15 weeks or longer.....	8,845	8,905	8,906	8,566	8,741	-104
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,945	2,589	2,219	2,248	2,407	-538
27 weeks or longer.....	5,900	6,317	6,687	6,317	6,334	434
Mean duration, in weeks.....	28.5	30.7	34.1	33.6	34.0	5.5
Median duration, in weeks.....	19.8	20.0	23.3	20.9	21.8	2.0
Percent distribution:						
Less than 5 weeks.....	19.3	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.5	-8
5 to 14 weeks.....	23.0	22.1	20.8	22.7	22.4	-6
15 weeks or longer.....	57.7	59.4	60.5	58.2	59.1	1.4
15 to 26 weeks.....	19.2	17.3	15.1	15.3	16.3	-2.9
27 weeks or longer.....	38.5	42.2	45.4	42.9	42.8	4.3

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

ment, remained unemployed, and left the labor force. The data indicate that, from the fourth quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2010, unemployed persons continued to be much more likely from one month to the next to remain unemployed than to find employment. Although the data show that the likelihood of remaining unemployed was greater than the combined likelihood of finding employment and leaving the labor force, the share of unemployed

persons who remained unemployed from one month to the next, 63.1 percent (calculated as a 3-month moving average) in December 2010, trended down over the year after having reached a high of about 65 percent in late 2009. During 2010, the likelihood of unemployed persons finding employment or exiting the labor force changed little; in December, the proportions were 17.1 percent and 19.8 percent, respectively.

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons was essentially unchanged over the year. Involuntary part-time employment—the measure of persons who would prefer to work full time but worked part time for economic reasons—fell in the first quarter of 2010, but then edged up over the remaining quarters of the year, reaching 9.0 million in the fourth quarter, about the same level as a year earlier. Since 1994, slack work or unfavorable business conditions, rather than an inability to find full-time work, has been the primary reason for working part time involuntarily. Since reaching its most recent low in early 2006, involuntary part-time employment has more than doubled.⁸ (See chart 5.)

In 2010, the number of persons who were not in the labor force but wanted a job increased for the third consecutive year, as did the number of discouraged workers. The category "not in the labor force" consists of persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. In the fourth quarter of 2010, there were 85.2 million persons who were not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted). (See table 4.) Of those who were not in the labor force, nearly 2 in 5 were 65 years and older.

The number of persons not in the labor force who wanted a job but who were not currently looking for one was 6.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2010, 245,000 higher than a year earlier.⁹ Among this group of persons who wanted, but were not currently seeking, a job were 2.6 million "persons marginally attached to the labor force" in the fourth quarter of 2010, representing an over-the-year increase of 187,000.¹⁰ These marginally attached

individuals were not in the labor force, but wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime during the previous 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Some marginally attached workers were not currently looking for a job specifically because they felt that no jobs were available for them. These "discouraged workers" numbered 1.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2010, up 407,000 over the year. From the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2010, there has been a nearly fourfold increase in the number of discouraged workers. The remaining 1.3 million persons marginally attached to the labor force had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.

Mirroring the unemployment rate, the alternative measures of labor underutilization declined in early 2010 before mainly holding steady. A number of alternative labor underutilization indicators are constructed from CPS data.¹¹ Known as U-1 through U-6, the various alternative measures provide different perspectives on the degree to which labor resources are underutilized. Each of these measures tends to have a similar cyclical pattern. U-1 shows the number of individuals unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the labor force, while U-2 presents job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs as a percent of the labor force. U-3 is the official unemployment rate. Alternative measures U-4 through U-6 have increasingly broader

Table 4. Persons not in the labor force, not seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2006–10

[In thousands]

Category	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
	Quarter IV	Quarter IV	Quarter IV	Quarter IV	Quarter IV	
Total not in the labor force.....	77,377	79,185	80,164	83,450	85,210	1,760
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,419	4,289	5,019	5,726	5,971	245
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,365	1,357	1,831	2,394	2,581	187
Discouraged workers ²	318	344	578	866	1,273	407
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,047	1,013	1,253	1,528	1,308	-220

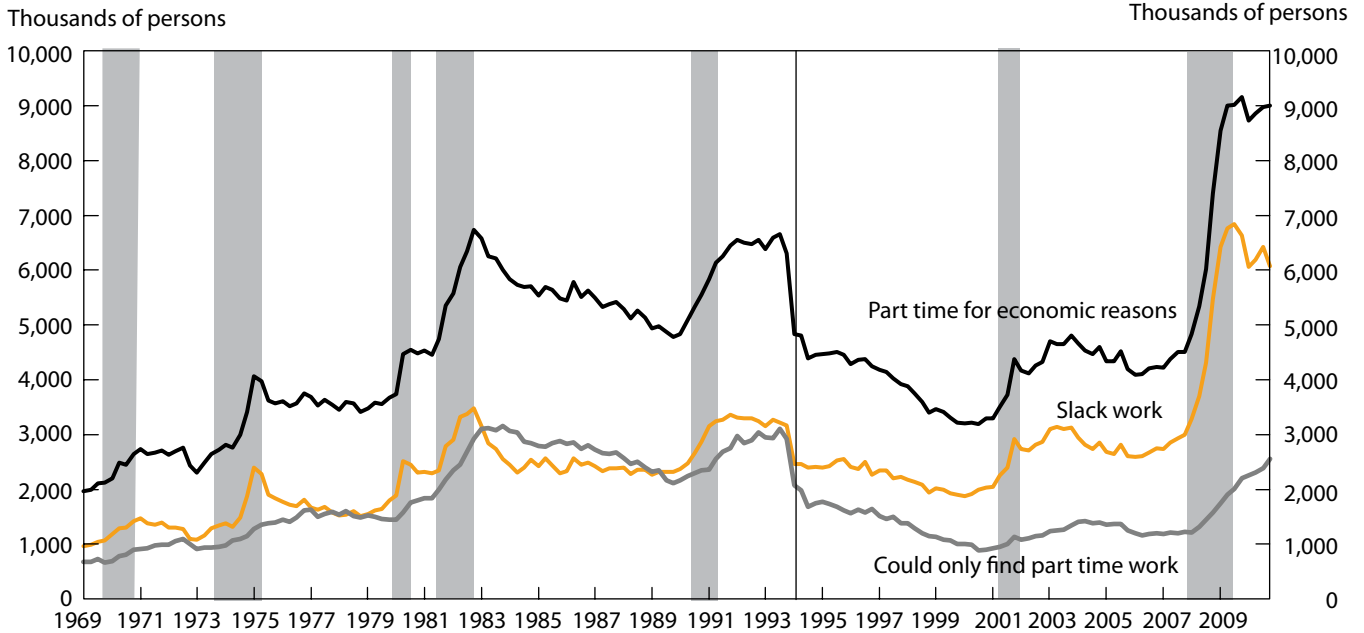
¹ Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the previous 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

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

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

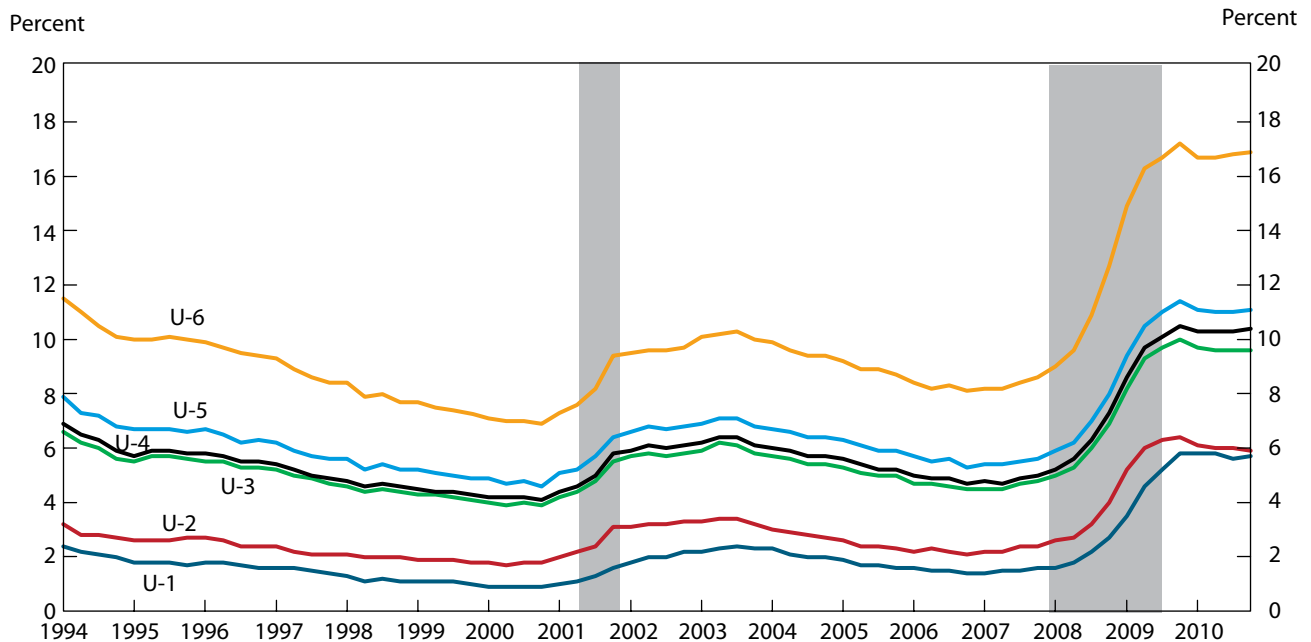
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Chart 5. Persons employed part time for economic reasons, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1969–2010



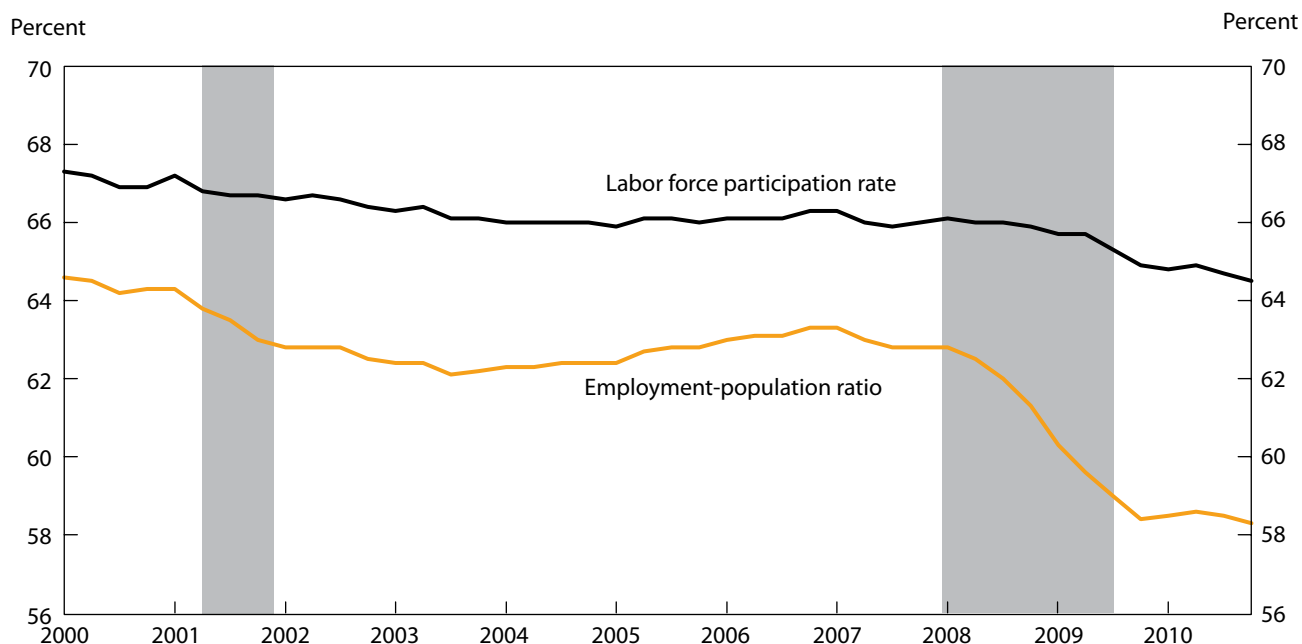
NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey (denoted by black line) and therefore are not strictly comparable with data from previous years.

Chart 6. Measures of labor underutilization, U-1 to U-6, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1994–2010



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). U-3 is the official unemployment rate.

Chart 7. Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2000–10



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

definitions of labor underutilization: U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, U-5 adds all other persons marginally attached to the labor force to U-4, and U-6 adds involuntary part-time workers to U-5. In 2010, both U-5 and U-6 declined by 0.3 percentage point over the year, after reaching their highest points in the history of each series in the fourth quarter of 2009. (These series began in 1994.) (See chart 6.)

Labor force participation

The size of the civilian labor force was about unchanged in 2010, and the labor force participation rate continued to decline. After peaking in early 2000, the labor force participation rate—the proportion of the civilian non-institutional population 16 years and older that is in the labor force—inched steadily downward during the 2000s. Factors contributing to the decade-long trend include the abatement of growth in the labor force participation of adult women, the aging of the baby boomers, and the ongoing decline in labor force participation among teens.

The dropoff in the participation rate was particularly steep in 2009, whereas the pace of the decline slowed in 2010. After falling a full percentage point in 2009, the labor force participation rate was 64.5 percent in the fourth

quarter of 2010, down 0.4 percentage point from its level a year earlier. (See chart 7.)

The labor force participation rates for most of the major race and ethnicity groups showed little change in 2010. The sole exception was the rate for Whites, which fell by 0.6 percentage point, to 64.8 percent, in the fourth quarter. The rates for Blacks and Hispanics, 62.3 percent and 67.1 percent, respectively, changed little in 2010. The labor force participation rate for Asians (64.6 percent, not seasonally adjusted) also showed no statistically significant change over the year. (See table 1.)

As the following tabulation of seasonally adjusted data shows, labor force participation rates and trends varied by age:

Age	Quarter IV, 2009	Quarter IV, 2010	Change
Total, 16 years and older ..	64.9	64.5	-0.4
16 to 19 years.....	35.9	34.7	-1.2
20 to 24 years.....	71.6	71.4	-0.2
25 to 34 years.....	82.3	81.9	-0.4
35 to 44 years.....	83.2	80.9	-2.3
45 to 54 years.....	81.5	80.9	-0.6
55 years and older.....	39.9	40.1	.2

Table 5. Employment by occupational group and sex, not seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[In thousands]

Occupation	Total			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
Total, 16 years and older .	138,724	139,441	717	72,909	73,579	670	65,815	65,862	47
Management, professional, and related occupations.	52,458	51,684	-774	25,336	24,908	-428	27,123	26,776	-347
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,021	20,504	-517	12,000	11,574	-426	9,020	8,930	-90
Professional and related occupations	31,438	31,180	-258	13,335	13,334	-1	18,102	17,846	-256
Service occupations.....	24,301	24,633	332	10,261	10,559	298	14,039	14,074	35
Health care support occupations	3,363	3,325	-38	391	398	7	2,972	2,927	-45
Protective service occupations	3,096	3,163	67	2,439	2,517	78	658	646	-12
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	7,604	7,823	219	3,264	3,482	218	4,340	4,341	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5,335	5,294	-41	3,140	3,087	-53	2,194	2,207	13
Personal care and service occupations.....	4,903	5,028	125	1,028	1,076	48	3,875	3,952	77
Sales and office occupations	33,207	33,442	235	12,459	12,543	84	20,748	20,899	151
Sales and related occupations	15,400	15,564	164	7,851	7,879	28	7,549	7,685	136
Office and administrative support occupations.....	17,807	17,878	71	4,608	4,663	55	13,199	13,215	16
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.	12,981	12,842	-139	12,410	12,254	-156	572	588	16
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	913	989	76	731	769	38	182	220	38
Construction and extraction occupations...	7,407	6,924	-483	7,223	6,749	-474	183	175	-8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations...	4,662	4,929	267	4,456	4,736	280	206	193	-13
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15,777	16,841	1,064	12,444	13,315	871	3,333	3,526	193
Production occupations ..	7,516	8,328	812	5,425	6,022	597	2,091	2,306	215
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,261	8,513	252	7,019	7,293	274	1,242	1,219	-23

NOTE: Data may not sum to totals because of rounding. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 6. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2009–10

Characteristic	2009	2010	Percent change, 2009–2010
Total, 16 years and older	\$739	\$747	1.1
Men	\$819	\$824	.6
Women	657	669	1.8
White	757	765	1.1
Men	845	850	.6
Women	669	684	2.2
Black or African American	601	611	1.7
Men	621	633	1.9
Women	582	592	1.7
Asian	880	855	-2.8
Men	952	936	-1.7
Women	779	773	-.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	541	535	-1.1
Men	569	560	-1.6
Women	509	508	-.2
Total, 25 years and older	774	782	1.0
Less than a high school diploma	454	444	-2.2
High school diploma, no college	626	626	.0
Some college or associate's degree	726	734	1.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,137	1,144	.6

The teen (16 to 19 years) participation rate, at 34.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010, has trended down since the late 1980s, and in recent years the decline has been precipitous: from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2010, the teen participation rate fell by 6.6 percentage points. Increased school enrollment, poor labor market conditions, and increased job competition from both older workers and recent immigrants are considered major factors contributing to the decline in teen participation.¹² The labor force participation rate of young adults (those 20 to 24 years) held steady over the year.¹³ Since the fourth quarter of 2007, the labor force participation rate among young adults has fallen about 3 percentage points but the decline has not been as steep as that for teenagers.

The labor force participation rate for persons 35 to 44 years dropped by more than 2 percentage points from the fourth quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2010; by contrast, the participation rate for adults 55 years and older, which has risen about 10 percentage points since the

mid-1990s, continued to trend upward in 2010, reaching 40.1 percent in the fourth quarter.¹⁴

Employment and earnings

Employment rose in 2010, but the employment–population ratio was little changed. Following a sharp employment decline of 8.0 million over the previous 2 years, the number of employed persons increased by 751,000 over the year, to 139.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2010. The employment gain for adult men was 686,000, while employment among adult women and teens was little changed. (See table 1.)

Employment growth in 2010 was concentrated among Blacks and Hispanics. The number of employed Blacks increased 332,000, to 15.1 million in the fourth quarter. This over-the-year rise in employment among Blacks made up 44 percent of the overall increase, much larger than their share of total employment (11 percent). The number of employed Hispanics rose 304,000 over the year, to 19.9 million, and accounted for 40 percent of the overall increase in employment. By comparison, Hispanics constituted a 14-percent share of total employment in 2010. The number of employed Asians increased by 253,000 during 2010 to 6.8 million in the fourth quarter (not seasonally adjusted). Employment of Whites in the fourth quarter, 113.9 million, was little changed over the year.

After falling by 4.9 percentage points over the previous 3 years, the overall employment–population ratio, 58.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010, was little changed over the year. (See chart 7.) The employment–population ratios for adult men and adult women each exhibited little or no change over the year. Although the gap between the ratios for men and women has narrowed significantly over time, the employment–population ratio for adult men remains higher than that of adult women. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the ratios were 66.6 percent and 55.2 percent, respectively. In 2010, the employment–population ratio for teenagers, 25.8 percent, was little changed from the previous year's figure. However, since the end of 2006, the employment–population ratio for teenagers has fallen by 11.2 percentage points.

After declining sharply over the previous 2 years, employment–population ratios for the major race and ethnicity groups were little changed in 2010. In the fourth quarter, the employment–population ratio was 59.1 percent for Whites, 52.4 percent for Blacks, and 58.4 percent for Hispanics. The ratio for Asians was 59.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted). (See table 1.)

Table 7. Employment status of persons 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
Veterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	11,856	11,571	-285	10,741	10,458	-283	1,114	1,113	-1
Participation rate	53.8	52.9	-9	53.0	52.1	-1.4	63.1	62.1	-1.0
Employed	10,878	10,599	-279	9,850	9,564	-286	1,028	1,035	7
Employment-population ratio..	49.4	48.5	-9	48.6	47.6	-2.8	58.3	57.7	-6
Unemployed	978	973	-5	892	894	2	86	79	-7
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.4	.2	8.3	8.5	.2	7.7	7.1	-6
Gulf War-era II veterans									
Civilian labor force	1,709	1,862	153	1,453	1,606	153	257	257	0
Participation rate	83.1	81.8	-1.3	84.9	84.3	-6	74.1	69.0	-5.1
Employed	1,544	1,662	118	1,311	1,432	121	233	231	-2
Employment-population ratio..	75.1	73.0	-2.1	76.6	75.2	-1.4	67.3	62.0	-5.3
Unemployed	165	200	35	142	174	32	23	26	3
Unemployment rate	9.7	10.7	1.0	9.7	10.8	1.1	9.1	10.1	1.0
Gulf War-era I veterans									
Civilian labor force	2,530	2,489	-41	2,162	2,149	-13	368	340	-28
Participation rate	87.1	87.0	-.8	88.7	88.4	-.3	78.7	78.8	.1
Employed	2,367	2,321	-46	2,026	2,005	-21	342	317	-25
Employment-population ratio..	81.5	81.1	-.4	83.1	82.5	-.6	73.0	73.3	.3
Unemployed	163	167	4	136	144	9	27	24	-3
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.7	.3	6.3	6.7	.4	7.2	6.9	-.3
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans									
Civilian labor force	4,144	3,886	-258	4,010	3,767	-243	133	120	-13
Participation rate	37.0	35.8	-1.2	37.0	35.9	-1.1	35.8	33.8	-2.0
Employed	3,798	3,542	-256	3,676	3,430	-246	123	112	-11
Employment-population ratio..	33.9	32.6	-1.3	33.9	32.7	-1.2	32.9	31.7	-1.2
Unemployed	345	345	0	335	337	2	11	8	-3
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.9	.6	8.3	8.9	.6	8.0	6.4	-1.6
Veterans of other service periods									
Civilian labor force	3,473	3,334	-139	3,117	2,937	-180	356	397	41
Participation rate	59.1	56.8	-2.3	58.8	56.1	-2.7	61.7	62.5	.8
Employed	3,168	3,073	-95	2,838	2,698	-140	331	375	44
Employment-population ratio..	53.9	52.3	-1.6	53.6	51.5	-3.1	57.3	59.1	1.8
Unemployed	305	261	-44	279	239	-40	26	22	-4
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.8	-1.0	9.0	8.1	-.9	7.2	5.5	-1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Continued—Employment status of persons 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
Nonveterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	139,509	140,048	539	69,886	70,248	362	69,623	69,799	176
Participation rate.....	67.8	67.4	-.4	77.8	77.2	-.6	60.1	59.8	-.3
Employed.....	126,470	127,462	992	62,423	63,387	964	64,046	64,076	30
Employment-population ratio...	61.5	61.4	-.1	69.5	69.7	.2	55.2	54.9	-.3
Unemployed.....	13,039	12,585	-454	7,463	6,862	-601	5,577	5,724	147
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.0	-.3	10.7	9.8	-.9	8.0	8.2	.2

NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001–present), Gulf War era I (August 1990–August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975), Korean War (July 1950–January

1955), World War II (December 1941–December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

In contrast to 2009, when nearly all major occupational groups recorded substantial employment declines, employment in 2010 grew in production occupations and in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. In 2010, the number of persons employed in production occupations grew by 812,000, following a decline of 1.1 million in the previous year. Employment in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations rose by 267,000.

However, other occupation groups fared less well in 2010. Employment in management, business, and financial operations occupations declined by 517,000 over the year, while employment in professional and related occupations was little changed. The number of persons employed in construction and extraction occupations fell for the fourth consecutive year, declining by 483,000 in 2010. (See table 5.) Since its recent peak in the fourth quarter of 2006, employment in this occupational category has declined 2.8 million.

Although men made up 53 percent of total employment, they accounted for more than 90 percent of the 717,000 increase in employment in 2010. (The data in this section are not seasonally adjusted.) The employment losses that had taken place in 2009 were larger among men than women because men were more likely to be in occupations that are sensitive to the effects of the busi-

ness cycle. In 2010, employment of men in production occupations rose by 597,000, accounting for 74 percent of the overall increase in employment in this occupation group. The number of men holding food preparation and serving-related occupations edged up 218,000 in 2010. Employment of men in management, business, and financial operations occupations fell 426,000, which was 82 percent of the overall decline in employment in this occupation group. In professional and related occupations, a group in which women make up the majority of workers, women's employment edged down 256,000. In construction and extraction occupations, where men make up the vast majority of workers, men's employment continued to decline, falling by 474,000; this decline represents virtually all of the losses in this occupation group.

Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers increased in 2010 at a slightly slower rate than inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Median usual weekly earnings rose to \$747 in 2010, an increase of 1.1 percent from 2009. (The data in this section are annual averages.) During the same period, the CPI-U increased by 1.6 percent. The over-the-year increase in median weekly earnings was the smallest since the series began in 1979. (See table 6.)

While median weekly earnings for women grew by 1.8 percent in 2010, men's earnings were little changed. The ratio of women's to men's earnings edged up to 81.2 percent. Over time, the earnings gap between the sexes has narrowed considerably: in 1979, women's earnings were 62.3 percent of men's earnings. (See chart 8.)

In 2010, median weekly earnings for Whites were \$765, up 1.1 percent over the year. Weekly earnings in 2010 for Blacks (\$611), Asians (\$855), and Hispanics (\$535) showed no statistically significant change from 2009. (Readers should note that the comparisons of earnings do not control for many factors that can be important in explaining earnings differences between men and women or among race and ethnicity groups.) (See table 6.)

Educational attainment is a major determinant of earnings. Among workers 25 years and older, those with at least a bachelor's degree continued to have the highest median weekly earnings, \$1,144 in 2010. Workers with some college or an associate's degree earned \$734, and high school graduates with no college earned \$626. Earnings of workers with less than a high school diploma, \$444, remained the lowest among the major education groups. For each educational attainment group, median

weekly earnings changed little over the year. (See table 6.)

Veterans, persons with disabilities, and foreign-born workers

In 2010, unemployment rates for veterans and nonveterans were little changed. In the CPS, veterans are defined as men and women who have previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and who were civilians at the time of the survey.¹⁵ In the fourth quarter of 2010, 21.9 million men and women in the civilian noninstitutional population age 18 years and older were veterans. Veterans were more likely than nonveterans to be men and older. In part, this fact reflects the characteristics of veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam era. Veterans who served during these wars compose about one-half of the veteran population. About 2.9 million veterans served during Gulf War era I (August 1990 to August 2001) and another 2.3 million veterans served during Gulf War era II (September 2001 to present). An additional 5.9 million served outside the designated wartime periods.

Overall, 52.1 percent of male veterans 18 years and

Chart 8. Women's median usual weekly earnings as a percent of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 1979–2010

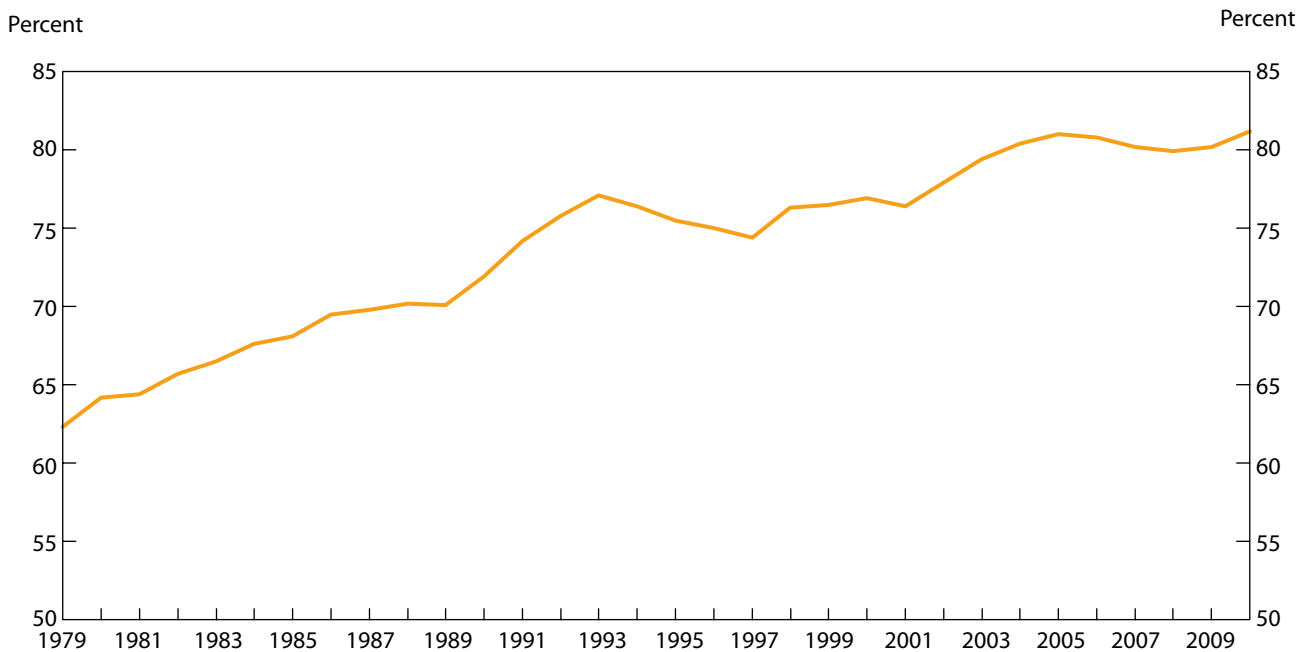


Table 8. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	5,830	5,715	-115	147,459	147,787	328
Participation rate.....	21.6	21.3	-.3	70.3	69.7	-.6
Employed	4,967	4,885	-82	133,757	134,556	799
Employment-population ratio	18.4	18.2	-.2	63.8	63.5	-.3
Unemployed	863	830	-33	13,702	13,231	-471
Unemployment rate.....	14.8	14.5	-.3	9.3	9.0	-.3
Men, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,637	2,625	-12	75,222	75,217	-5
Participation rate.....	36.4	35.5	-.9	82.8	82.3	-.5
Employed	2,205	2,206	1	67,250	67,874	624
Employment-population ratio	30.4	29.9	-.5	74.1	74.3	.2
Unemployed	432	418	-14	7,972	7,343	-629
Unemployment rate.....	16.4	15.9	-.5	10.6	9.8	-.8
Women, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,352	2,303	-49	66,379	66,518	139
Participation rate.....	31.0	31.0	.0	71.5	71.1	-.4
Employed	2,003	1,955	-48	61,000	61,018	18
Employment-population ratio	26.4	26.4	.0	65.7	65.2	-.5
Unemployed	349	348	-1	5,379	5,500	121
Unemployment rate.....	14.8	15.1	.3	8.1	8.3	.2
Both sexes, 65 years and older						
Civilian labor force	840	787	-53	5,858	6,052	194
Participation rate.....	6.9	6.6	-.3	22.4	22.4	.0
Employed	759	723	-36	5,507	5,664	157
Employment-population ratio	6.2	6.0	-.2	21.1	21.0	-.1
Unemployed	81	63	-18	351	388	37
Unemployment rate.....	9.7	8.1	-1.6	6.0	6.4	.4

NOTE: A person with a disability has at least one of the following conditions: deafness or serious difficulty hearing; blindness or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses; serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; difficulty

dressing or bathing; or difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 9. Employment status of the foreign- and native-born populations by sex, not seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2009–10

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010	Quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2010	Change, quarter IV 2009 to quarter IV 2010
Foreign born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force.....	24,157	24,700	543	14,292	14,410	118	9,864	10,290	426
Participation rate.....	67.7	67.8	.1	79.7	79.8	.1	55.5	56.1	.6
Employed.....	21,746	22,274	528	12,799	12,984	185	8,947	9,290	343
Employment-population ratio.....	60.9	61.2	.3	71.4	71.9	.5	50.4	50.6	.2
Unemployed.....	2,411	2,427	16	1,494	1,427	-67	918	1,000	82
Unemployment rate.....	10.0	9.8	-.2	10.5	9.9	-.6	9.3	9.7	.4
Native born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force.....	129,312	128,802	-510	67,267	67,200	-67	61,865	61,602	-263
Participation rate.....	64.2	63.7	-.5	69.6	68.9	-.7	59.3	58.8	-.5
Employed.....	116,979	117,167	188	60,110	60,595	485	56,869	56,572	-297
Employment-population ratio.....	58.2	57.9	-.3	62.2	62.1	-.1	54.5	54.0	-.5
Unemployed.....	12,153	11,634	-519	7,157	6,605	-552	4,997	5,029	32
Unemployment rate.....	9.4	9.0	-.4	10.6	9.8	-.8	8.1	8.2	.1

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents who both were not U.S. citizens. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

older were in the labor force in the fourth quarter of 2010, compared with 77.2 percent of their nonveteran counterparts. This disparity in participation rates reflects the older age profile of male veterans, who are much more likely than nonveterans to be 55 years and older; older workers, in general, have relatively low rates of labor force participation. The participation rate for male veterans of Gulf War era II was 84.3 percent in the fourth quarter. For both male veterans and male nonveterans, labor force participation declined during 2010. Employment-population ratios for male veterans of all service periods fell during 2010, while the ratio for their nonveteran counterparts was little changed. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the employment-population ratio for male Gulf War-era II veterans was 75.2 percent. (See table 7.)

The unemployment rate for male veterans, at 8.5 percent, was lower than the rate for nonveterans of 9.8 percent in the

fourth quarter of 2010. For male veterans, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 6.7 percent for those who served during Gulf War era I to a high of 10.8 percent for veterans of Gulf War era II. For each period of service, unemployment rates for male veterans changed little during 2010.

At the end of 2010, labor force participation rates and unemployment rates for both persons with and without a disability were little changed from their year-earlier levels. The labor force participation rate for persons with a disability in the fourth quarter of 2010 was 21.3 percent, compared with a rate of 69.7 percent for those without a disability. (See table 8.) At the end of 2010, the unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 14.5 percent, while that for persons without a disability was 9.0 percent. Labor force participation rates and unemployment rates for both groups changed little during the year.¹⁶

The low labor force participation rate among persons with a disability is due partly to the fact that a large share of the population of persons with a disability—45 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010—is 65 years and older, and older workers, in general, have low rates of labor force participation. However, even for persons 16 to 64 years, those with a disability were much less likely to be in the labor force than their counterparts with no disability.

Both foreign- and native-born individuals continued to be adversely affected by poor labor market conditions. In the fourth quarter of 2010, foreign-born workers represented 16.1 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force 16 years and older. Foreign-born workers are persons who reside in the United States but were born outside the country or outside one of its outlying areas (such as Puerto Rico or Guam) to parents who were not U.S. citizens. The foreign born comprise legally admitted immigrants, refugees, and temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, as well as undocumented immigrants. In the fourth quarter of 2010, 67.8 percent of the foreign born, or 24.7 million individuals, were in the labor force, about the same proportion as a year earlier. By comparison, the labor force participation rate of native-born workers fell over the year,

to 63.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010. (See table 9.)

From the fourth quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2010, the employment-population ratio for the foreign born edged up to 61.2 percent, while that for the native born declined to 57.9 percent. The unemployment rate for the native born declined in 2010, while that for the foreign born showed little change; by the end of the year, the unemployment rate for the native born was 9.0 percent, while that for the foreign born was 9.8 percent.

CPS DATA INDICATE CONTINUED WEAKNESS in the labor market in 2010 despite a drop in the unemployment rate in the first quarter of the year. The employment-population ratio changed little over the year, and the labor force participation rate edged down. Fewer individuals were unemployed because of job loss, but the unemployed included a growing proportion of the long-term jobless, whose number reached a record high in mid-2010. In addition, the number of persons employed part time for economic reasons remained at historically high levels. Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers overall increased at a slower rate than inflation and posted the smallest rise in earnings since the inception of the series three decades ago. □

Notes

¹ The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the generally recognized arbiter of recessions in the United States, has determined that June 2009 was the endpoint of the recession that began in December 2007.

² The data in this article are based on information collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS)—also called the household survey—a sample survey of about 60,000 households nationwide conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Census Bureau. (For more information about the household survey, see the box on page 4.) Although the CPS is a monthly survey, the data analyzed throughout the article are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. All over-the-year changes are comparisons of fourth-quarter data from 2009 with those from 2010.

³ The employment-population ratio is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older that is employed.

⁴ For more information on the labor market's performance during the most recent recession, see James M. Borbely, "Sizing up the 2007–09 recession: comparing two key labor market indicators with earlier downturns," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–11 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils88.pdf (visited February 9, 2011).

⁵ Duration of joblessness is the length of time (through the current reference week) that people classified as unemployed have been looking for work. This measure refers to the current spell of unemployment rather than to the duration of a completed spell.

⁶ For additional analysis, see Thomas Luke Spreen, "Ranks of those unemployed for a year or more up sharply," *Issues in Labor Statistics*,

Summary 10–10 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils87.pdf (visited February 9, 2011).

⁷ For more information and analysis of recent data, see Harley J. Frazis, "Labor force flows in the most recent recession," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–08 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2010), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils85.pdf> (visited February 15, 2011); and Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg, "Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp.3–18, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/04/art1full.pdf (visited February 9, 2011).

⁸ For additional information, see Emy Sok, "Involuntary part-time work on the rise," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 08–08 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2008), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf (visited February 9, 2011).

⁹ "Persons not in the labor force who want a job" is a measure of persons who reported wanting a job without having necessarily looked for one; this group includes all persons who responded "yes" to the question, "Do you currently want a job, either full or part time?"

¹⁰ For additional analysis of persons marginally attached to the labor force, see Sharon Cohany, "Ranks of Discouraged Workers and Others Marginally Attached to the Labor Force Rise During Recession," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 09–04 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2009), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils74.pdf> (visited February 9, 2011).

¹¹ For further information, see Steven E. Haugen, "Measures of Labor Underutilization from the Current Population Survey," Working

Paper 424 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec090020.pdf (visited February 9, 2011).

¹² See Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/10/art3full.pdf (visited March 17, 2011).

¹³ For further analysis of labor force participation by age, see Andrew Sum and Joseph McLaughlin, "Out with the young and in with the old: U.S. labor markets 2000–2008 and the case for an immediate jobs creation program for teens and young adults," (Boston, Center for Labor Market Studies Publications, Paper 18, December 2008), on the Internet at <http://hdl.handle.net/2047/d20000601>

(visited February 9, 2011).

¹⁴ For additional analysis of recent trends in the labor force status of older workers, see Emy Sok, "Record unemployment among older workers does not keep them out of the job market," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–04 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils81.pdf (visited February 9, 2011).

¹⁵ Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one.

¹⁶ For more information about CPS data on people with a disability, see "Frequently asked questions about disability data," on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm (visited February 9, 2011).

Payroll employment turns the corner in 2010

Nonfarm payroll employment reached a low point in February 2010, and modest job growth continued throughout the rest of the year

John P. Eddlemon

After falling by 8.8 million between an employment peak in January 2008 and a trough in February 2010, nonfarm employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, increased by 1,014,000 in the last 10 months of the year.¹ (See chart 1.) The hiring and layoff of temporary, intermittent workers for the 2010 Census had a large impact on total nonfarm employment for much of the year. However, by November, the effect had been largely offset.² For the remainder of this article, “nonfarm employment” will refer to total nonfarm employment, excluding temporary, intermittent 2010 Census workers. Following job losses in January and February, nonfarm employment rose for the remainder of the year. Job growth was strongest in April and October, and job gains averaged 105,000 per month after the employment trough in February. (See chart 2.)

Historically, CES employment growth has tended to lag the end of a recession. (See table 1.) The most recent recession lasted from December 2007 through June 2009, but employment continued to fall through February 2010.³ The lag between the end of the business cycle and the trough in nonfarm employment was shorter than it was after the previous recession, but longer than the historical average. A comparison of growth 10 months after troughs in employment shows that the employment recovery

which began in February 2010 was weaker than growth in previous recoveries. Through December 2010, employment increased 0.8 percent from its low point. Over the past four employment recoveries, average employment growth from the low point was 1.9 percent; only the employment recovery that began in May 1991 was weaker. (See chart 3.)

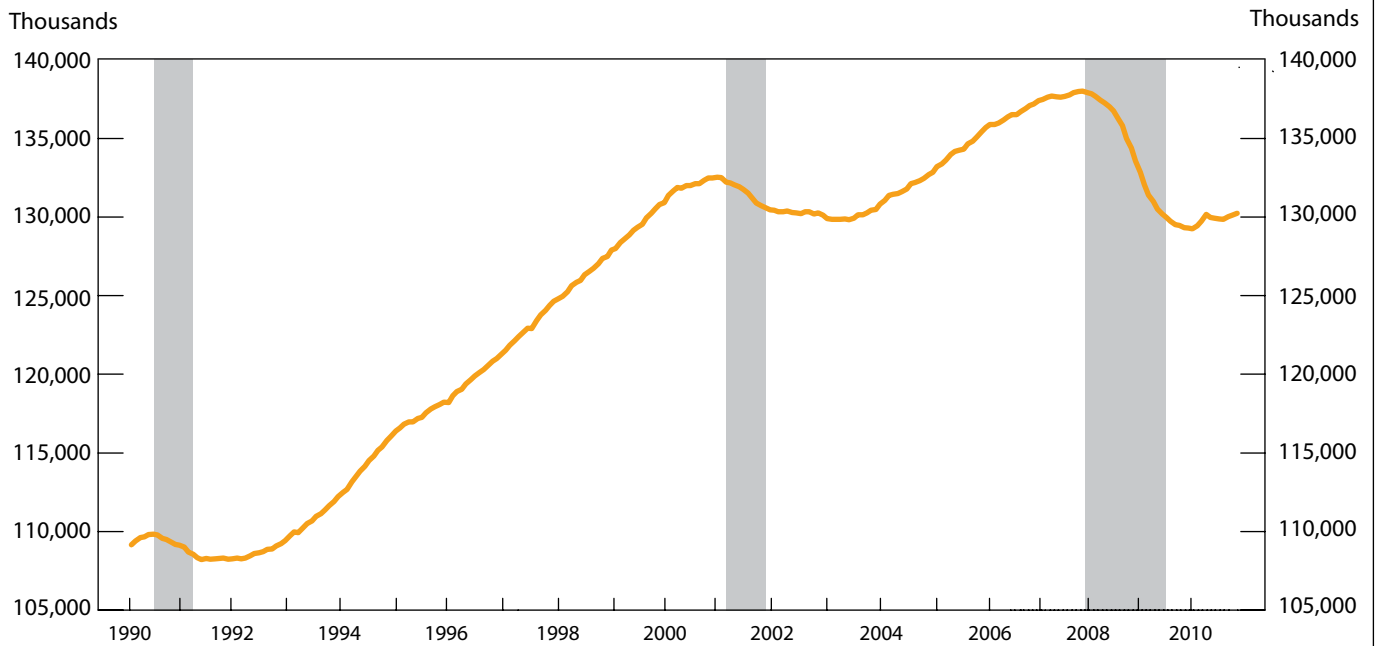
During 2010, job losses moderated in construction and financial activities, while manufacturing, retail trade, and leisure and hospitality began to add jobs. Job growth continued in education and health services and in professional and business services over the year. For most of the year, the diffusion index over a 1-month span indicated job growth across more than half of all industries in the private sector. This index measures the number of industries adding jobs compared with the number of industries losing jobs; a reading above 50 indicates that more industries are adding jobs than shedding them. The index registered 58.6 in December 2010, up from 38.4 a year earlier and an improvement over a low point of 17.0 in March 2009.

Other indicators, hours, and earnings

The recovery in employment was consistent with other economic indicators. Gross domestic product grew throughout 2010,

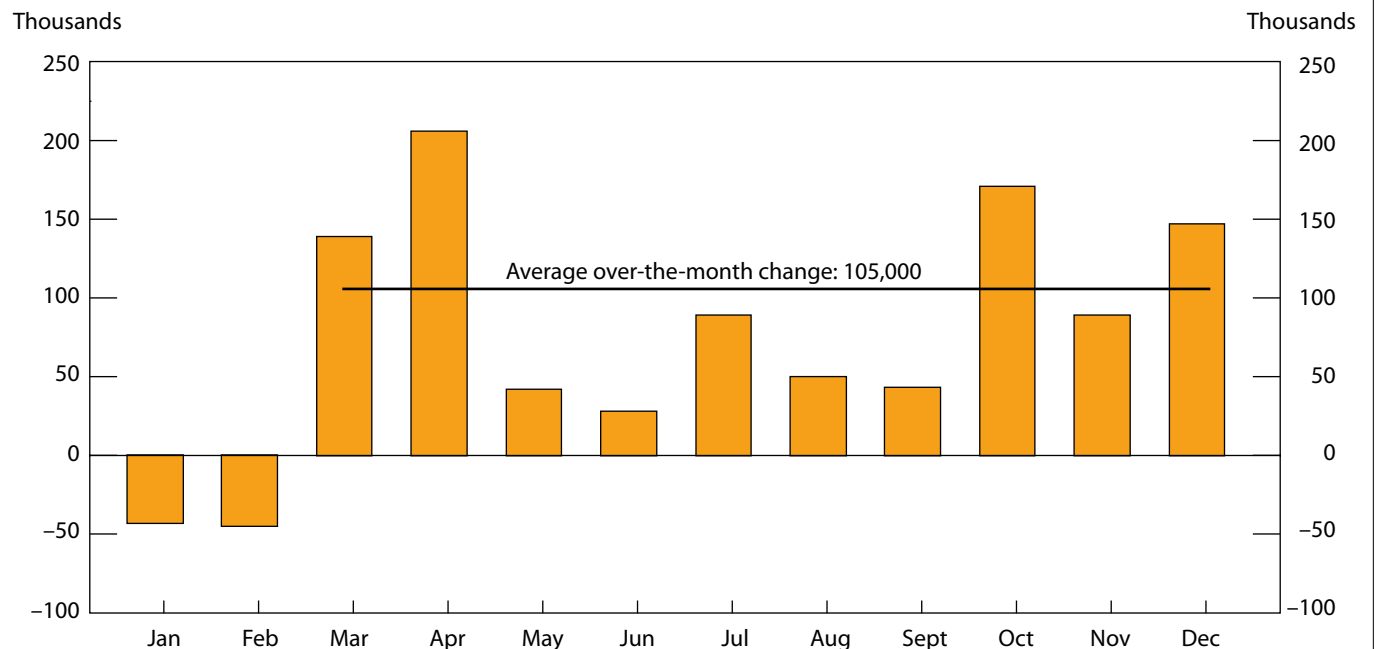
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Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2010



Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 2. Over-the-month change in total nonfarm employment, excluding temporary, intermittent Census workers, seasonally adjusted, 2010



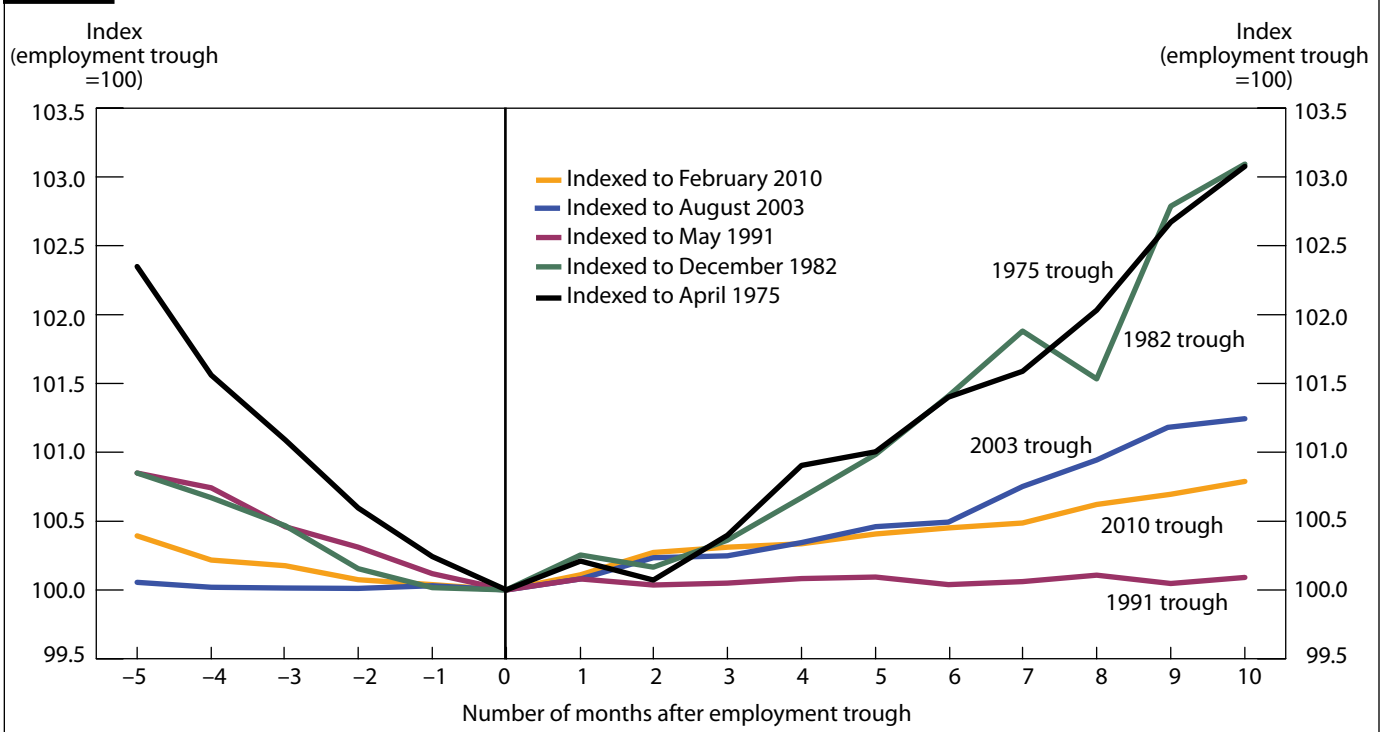
with the strongest growth occurring in the first quarter.⁴ Corporate profits rose to record levels,⁵ and the Conference Board's indexes of coincident and leading economic indicators increased during the year.⁶ Average weekly

hours of production and nonsupervisory employees in manufacturing, a component of the Conference Board's leading economic index, increased by 0.7 hour in 2010 and is up by 1.9 hours since the most recent low point in

Table 1. Business cycle troughs and total nonfarm employment troughs, 1973–2010

Business cycle	Employment trough	Number of months from business cycle trough to employment trough	Net change in employment 10 months after employment trough	Percent change in employment 10 months after employment trough
November 1973–March 1975.....	April 1975	1	2,354	3.1
January 1980–November 1982 ¹	December 1982	1	2,746	3.1
July 1990–March 1991.....	May 1991	2	100	.1
March 2001–November 2001.....	August 2003	21	1,620	1.2
Average over past 4 cycles.....	...	6	1,705	1.9
December 2007–June 2009.....	February 2010	8	1,053	.8

¹ Combined January 1980–July 1980 and July 1981–November 1982 business cycles.

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment indexed to employment troughs, seasonally adjusted, 1975–2010

March 2009. Firms typically increase the hours of their current employees before hiring new workers, so average weekly hours traditionally have been seen as a leading indicator of economic activity. Temporary help services employment, traditionally a leading indicator of nonfarm job growth, reached a trough in August 2009—6 months before nonfarm employment reached its employment trough—and continued to grow in 2010. (See chart 4.) Firms tend to utilize temporary help services workers in times of economic uncertainty in order to manage fluctuations in labor demand that may not be sustained over a longer period.

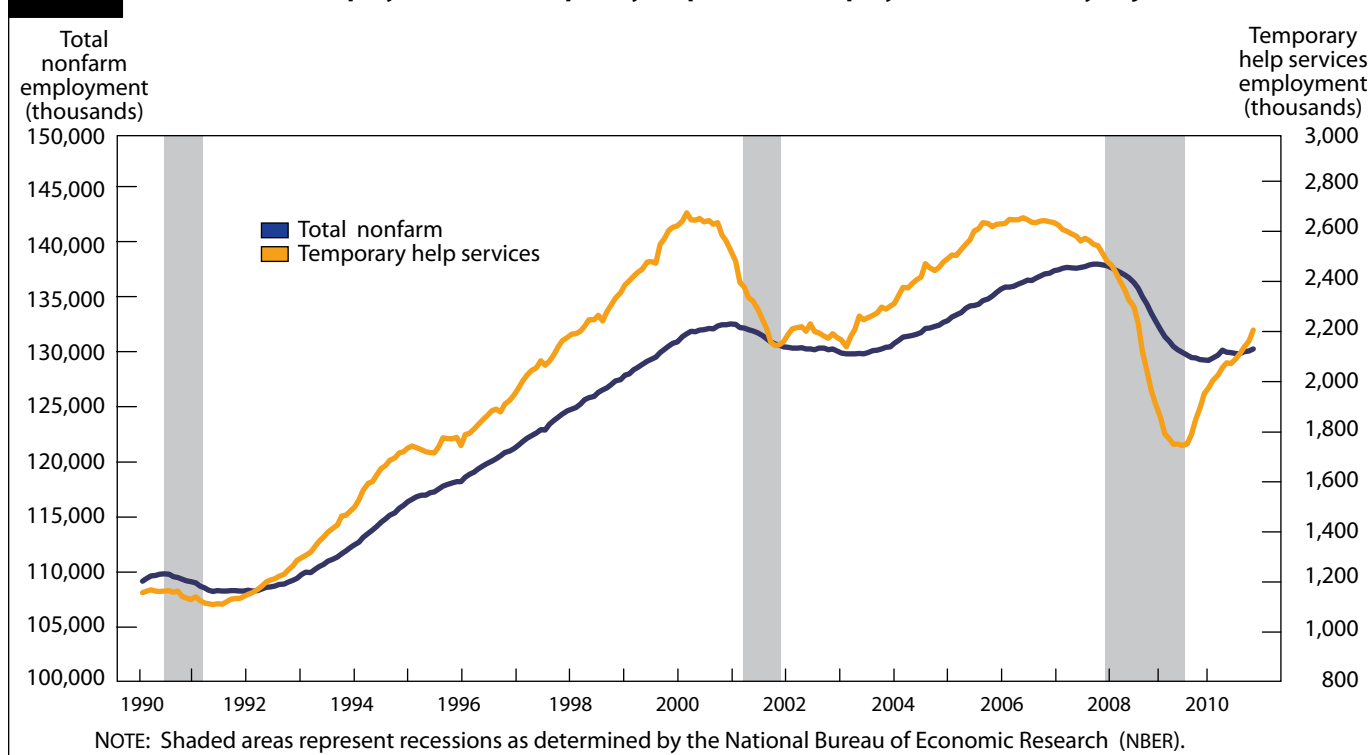
In 2010, average weekly hours for all employees in the private sector increased by 0.3 hour, to 34.2 hours, up 0.5 hour from a low in June 2009. The index of aggregate

weekly hours⁷ rose 2.0 percent in 2010, but in December 2010 was 7.8 percentage points below the peak in June 2007.

Average hourly earnings of all employees in the private sector increased by 38 cents, to \$22.77, in 2010. Over the year, average hourly earnings for all employees rose by 1.7 percent, while the index of aggregate weekly payrolls⁸ for all employees increased by 4.0 percent. As of December 2010, this index was 1.8 percent below its June 2008 high.

Job losses moderate

Construction employment fell by 149,000 in 2010, with most of the loss occurring in the first 2 months of the year. After February, employment losses averaged 4,000

Chart 4. Total nonfarm employment and temporary help services employment, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2010

per month, a significant improvement over average losses of 77,000 per month the previous 2 years. In 2010, residential construction was responsible for most of the job losses. Employment in nonresidential construction was volatile on a month-to-month basis and fell by 36,000 over the year. (See chart 5.)

Although job losses in construction moderated during 2010, the housing market remained weak. Housing starts and permits⁹ remained near historically low levels throughout the year, and new-home sales¹⁰ reached an all-time low in August. The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index,¹¹ which measures builder confidence in the market for newly built single-family homes, stood at 16 in December 2010, up slightly from a low of 8 in January 2009, but significantly below the recent peak of 72 in June 2005.

Job losses in financial activities also moderated in 2010. The industry shed 65,000 jobs, compared with 316,000 jobs lost in 2009. (See chart 6.) In 2010, insurance carriers and related activities lost 40,000 jobs and real estate lost 16,000 jobs. Employment stabilized in credit intermediation and was essentially flat over the year. This industry includes firms, such as banks and mortgage companies, that lend or facilitate the lending of funds. Credit intermediation had shed 118,000 jobs in 2009, and the industry remained fragile in 2010 as the Federal Deposit Insurance

Corporation (FDIC) seized a record 157 banks during the year—the highest yearly total of failed banks since the savings-and-loan crisis ended in 1992.¹²

Job losses end, gains begin

In 2010, manufacturing employment increased by 109,000, the largest 12-month gain since June 1997–98, when the industry added 221,000 jobs. (See chart 7.) During 2010, job growth was concentrated largely in fabricated metal products, machinery, and motor vehicles and parts. New orders¹³ and industrial production,¹⁴ both severely depressed during the 2007–09 recession, partially recovered in 2010, and many companies added new workers to their workforces. Production of autos and light trucks increased from 5.6 million units in 2009 to 7.6 million in 2010.¹⁵ Job gains in manufacturing also became more widespread as 2010 passed. The diffusion index over a 1-month span was 37.7 at the end of 2009 and rose to 59.3 by the end of 2010. The index had fallen as low as 6.8 in January 2009.

After reaching an employment low in December 2009, retail trade added 99,000 jobs in 2010. The industry had shed 1.2 million jobs between December 2007 and December 2009. (See chart 8.)

Employment growth in retail trade was spurred by gains in retail sales,¹⁶ which increased by \$24.7 billion, or 7.8

Chart 5. Over-the-month change in employment in residential and nonresidential construction, seasonally adjusted, 2010

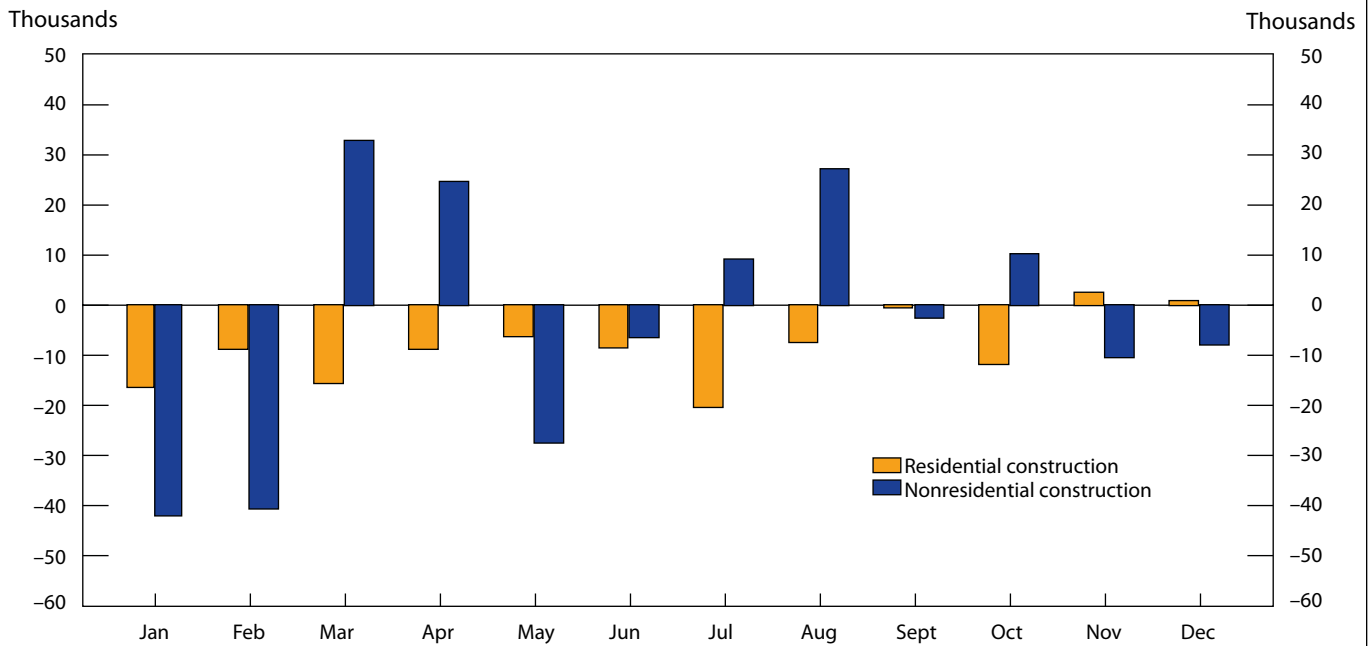
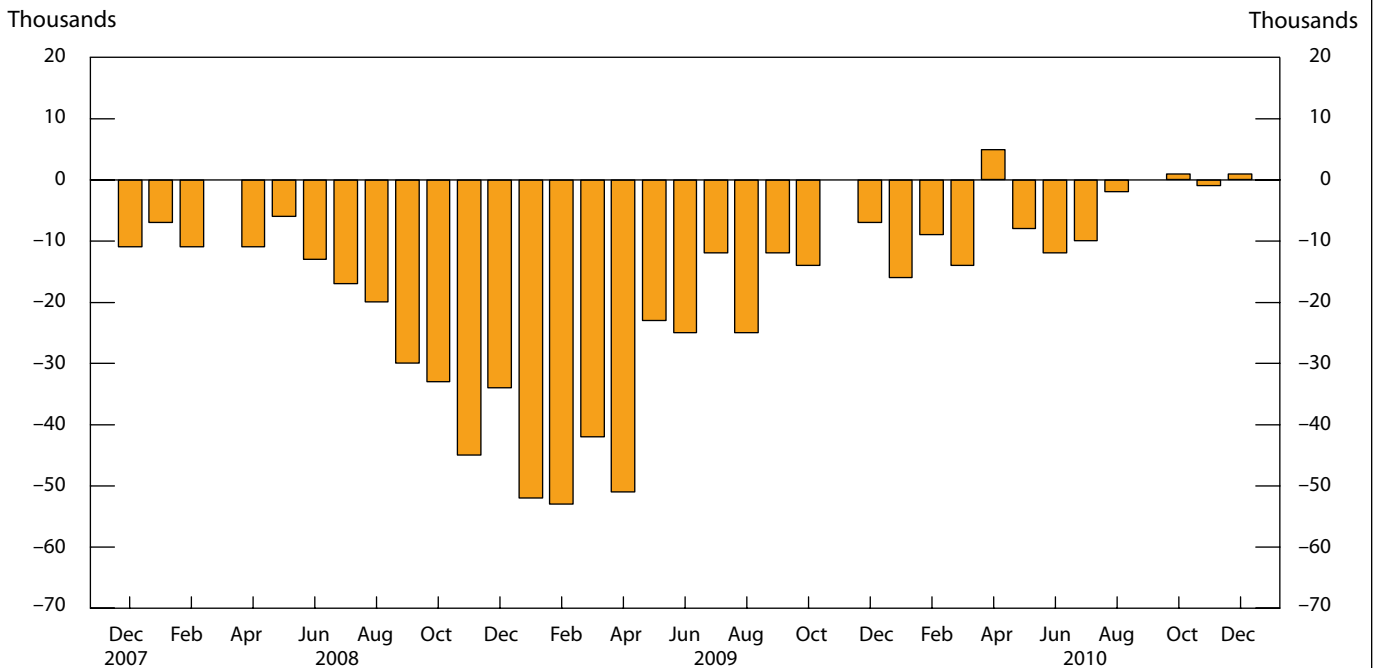


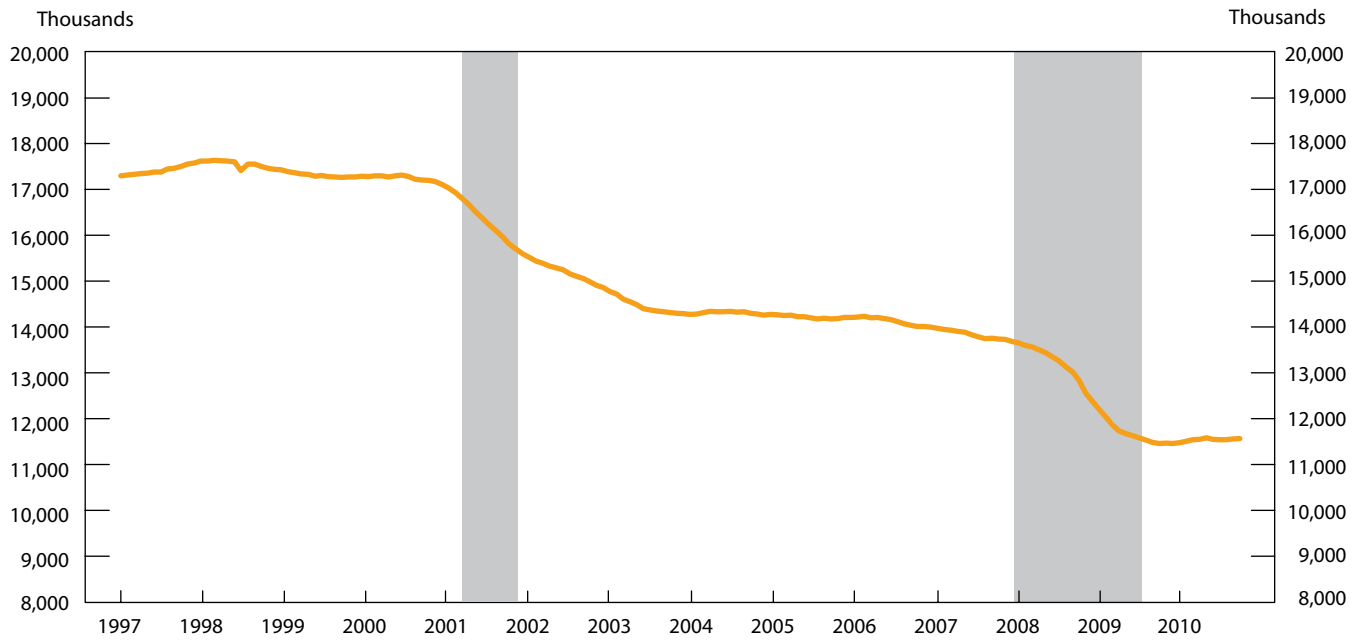
Chart 6. Over-the-month change in employment in financial activities, seasonally adjusted, December 2007–December 2010



percent, in 2010. The \$24.7 billion figure included a substantial increase in new-vehicle sales, with more than 1 million more new vehicles sold in 2010 than in 2009. Sales

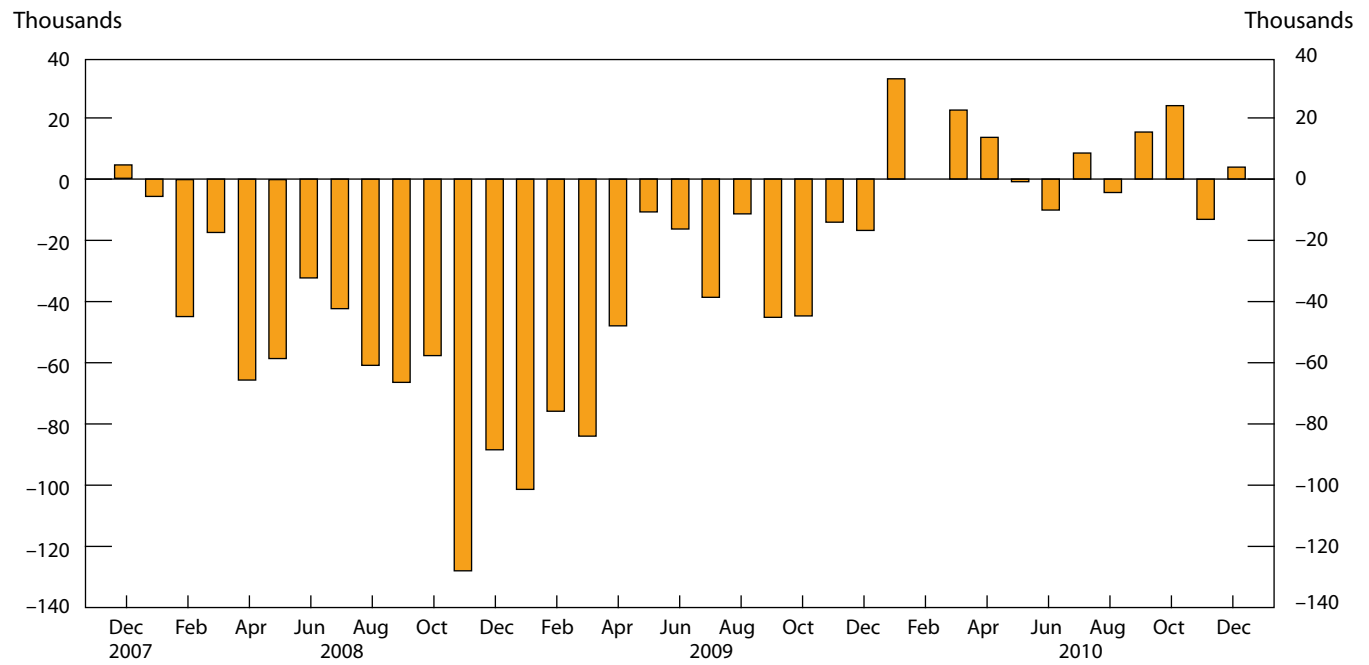
of trucks either matched or exceeded car sales from May through December.¹⁷ Auto sales grew despite a 34-cent-per-gallon increase in the price of gas.¹⁸ Consumer confi-

Chart 7. Manufacturing employment, seasonally adjusted, 1997–2010



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 8. Over-the-month change in employment in retail trade, seasonally adjusted, December 2007–December 2010



dence was up 9.8 points over the year, although individual months showed varying degrees of volatility.¹⁹

In 2010, employment gains in retail trade were concentrated in clothing and accessories stores, general merchandise stores, and motor vehicle and parts dealers.

Some industries within retail trade experienced minor job losses over the year. The largest employment decline was in building material and garden supply stores, reflecting continued weakness in residential construction.

Leisure and hospitality reached an employment low

in January 2010 and added 143,000 jobs by the end of the year. The industry had lost 325,000 jobs in 2009 and 281,000 jobs in 2008. About 80 percent of the job gains during 2010 occurred in food services and drinking places, with the remaining 20 percent split between the accommodation subsector and arts, entertainment, and recreation.

After losing 223,000 workers between March 2008 and February 2010, “other services”—repair services, personal and laundry services, and membership organizations—added 99,000 workers by the end of 2010. Membership associations and organizations accounted for about 80 percent of the jobs added during the year.

Job growth continues

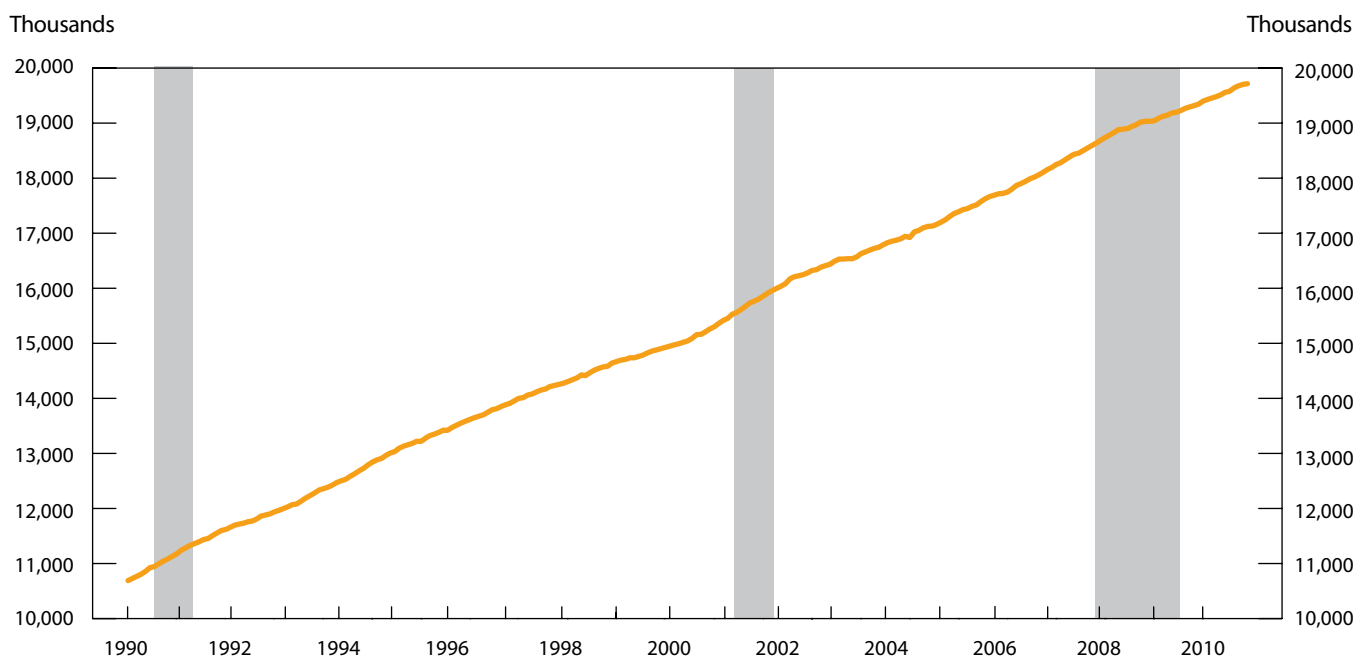
Private education and health services continued to add jobs in 2010. The industry traditionally has added jobs regardless of the economic cycle, and that trend continued throughout the most recent downturn.²⁰ (See chart 9.) Monthly employment gains in education and health services averaged 34,000 in 2010, the same as the average monthly gain during the previous 2 years. Health care and social assistance accounted for more than 80 percent of the jobs added in 2010.

Professional and business services added 420,000 jobs in 2010, with job gains concentrated in temporary help services. As mentioned earlier, employment trends in temporary help services are a leading indicator of labor demand. Employment in the industry reached a peak in December 2007, a month before total nonfarm employment peaked; employment in the industry reached a trough in August 2009, 6 months before total nonfarm employment reached its low. (See chart 4.) Between August 2009 and December 2010, temporary help services added 462,000 jobs.

Government

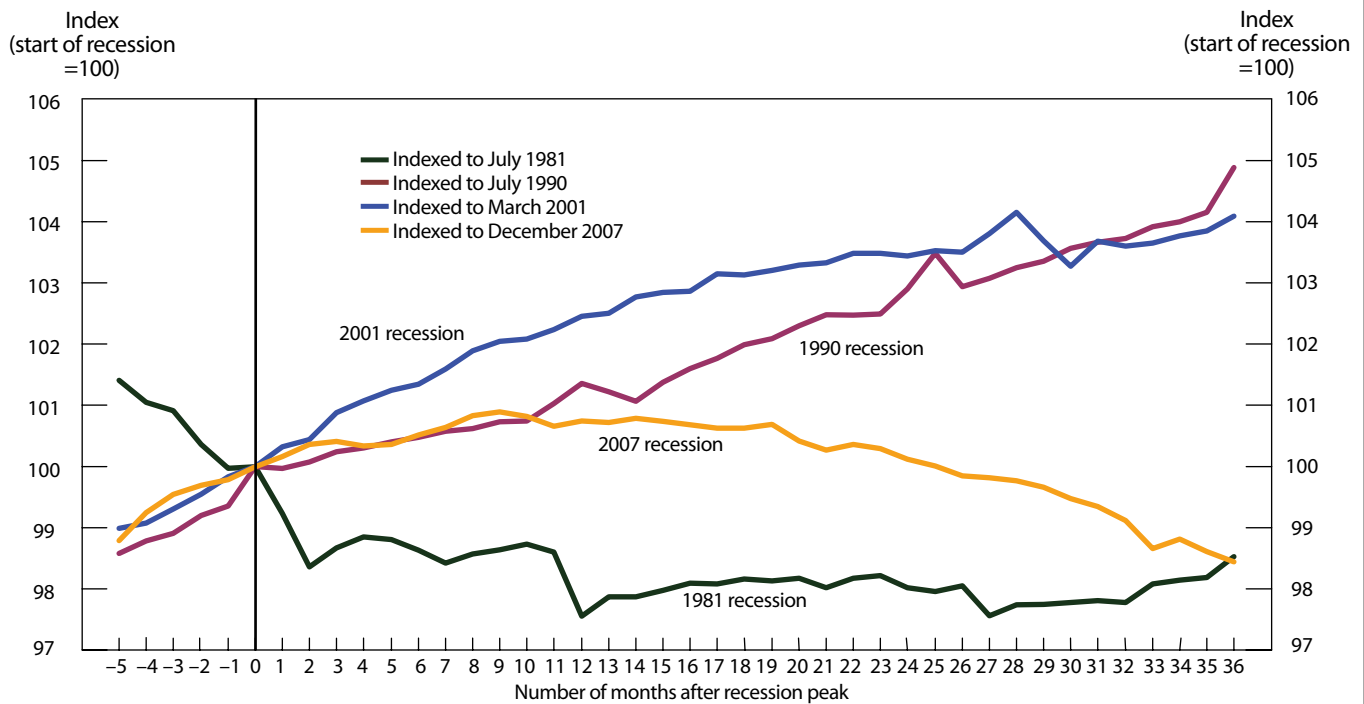
Government employment fell by 233,000 in 2010. The hiring and layoff of temporary, intermittent workers for the 2010 census contributed to large swings in Federal Government employment during the year, but the net effect for the calendar year was negligible. Job losses continued in the U.S. Postal Service as employment fell by 19,000. Since reaching an employment peak in April 1999, the Postal Service has shed 266,000 jobs. Excluding impacts attributable to hiring for the census and to Postal Service losses, Federal Government employment increased by 50,000 in 2010. State government employment was essentially flat in 2010, with job growth in edu-

Chart 9. Education and health services employment, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2010



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 10. Local government employment indexed to beginnings of recessions, seasonally adjusted, 1981–2007



NOTE: Business cycle peaks are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Table 2. Most recent industry-specific employment trough and employment change from trough to December 2010

Industry	Most recent trough	December 2010 employment minus employment at trough (thousands)	Number of months by which industry trough led total nonfarm trough
Total nonfarm, excluding workers on 2010 Census.....	February 2010	1,053	0
Mining and logging.....	October 2009	73	4
Construction.....	(¹)	...	...
Manufacturing.....	December 2009	109	2
Durable goods.....	December 2009	142	2
Nondurable goods.....	(¹)	...	...
Wholesale trade.....	February 2010	36	0
Retail trade.....	December 2009	99	2
Transportation and warehousing.....	February 2010	125	0
Utilities.....	(¹)	...	...
Information.....	(¹)	...	...
Financial activities.....	(¹)	...	...
Professional and business services.....	September 2009	519	5
Temporary help services.....	August 2009	462	6
Education and health services.....	(²)	...	...
Leisure and hospitality.....	January 2010	143	1
Other services.....	February 2010	101	0
Government.....	(²)	...	...

¹ Industry continued to lose jobs and did not reach an employment trough corresponding to the most recent business cycle.

² Industry continued to add jobs and did not reach an employment trough corresponding to the most recent business cycle.

cation offsetting losses elsewhere.

Local government, which accounts for more than half of all government employment, drove the employment decline in government, shedding 239,000 jobs over the

year. Local government employment grew during the first part of the recession, reaching a peak in September 2008. (See chart 10.) Tax revenues are sensitive to the business cycle,²¹ and severe declines in tax revenues following the

most recent recession took a heavy toll on local governments. Some local governments cut employment after exhausting measures such as furloughs, pay freezes, cuts in service, and larger classroom sizes. Since peaking in September 2008, local governments have shed 352,000 jobs, and 68 percent of those losses occurred in 2010. The decline in local government employment in 2010 was split equally between the education and noneducation components of local government.

FOLLOWING LOSSES IN THE FIRST 2 MONTHS of the year, nonfarm payroll employment began to recover and added jobs at a rate that was low by historical standards for the final 10 months of 2010. Construction and financial activities continued to lose jobs, but at a slower rate, while manufacturing, retail trade, leisure and hos-

pitality, and other services began to add jobs. Employment in manufacturing and retail trade reached lows 2 months before total nonfarm employment, while mining and logging employment led total nonfarm employment by 4 months. (See table 2.) Education and health services and professional and business services added jobs prior to the start of the year and continued that trend throughout 2010. Employment trends in temporary help services continued to be a leading indicator of overall employment as the industry reached an employment trough 6 months before the trough in nonfarm payroll employment. At the end of 2010, nonfarm employment remained 7.8 million below its peak level in January 2008. However, the overall employment picture began to improve during the year, and this development was noteworthy after 2 years of substantial job losses. □

Notes

¹ The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a monthly survey of about 140,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 440,000 individual worksites. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see "Technical Notes to Establishment Data Published in *Employment and Earnings*" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 4, 2011), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/empsit.supptoc.htm#technote (visited Jan. 11, 2011). To access CES data, see "Current Employment Statistics – CES (National)" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ces (visited Jan. 11, 2011). The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

² For an overview of the impact of census workers on nonfarm employment in 2010, see Emily Richards, "The 2010 Census: the employment impact of counting the Nation," this issue, pp. 33–38.

³ Recessions are identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), according to which the most recent recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009. The previous two recessions were from March 2001 to November 2001 and from July 1990 to March 1991. For a complete list of business cycle dates, see "U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions" (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Sept. 20, 2010), on the Internet at www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

⁴ To access GDP data, see "National Economic Accounts" (Bureau of Economic Analysis, Feb. 25, 2011), on the Internet at www.bea.gov/national/index.htm#gdp (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

⁵ To access corporate profit data, see "National Economic Accounts" (Bureau of Economic Analysis, no date), on the Internet at www.bea.gov/national (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

⁶ The Conference Board is a global, independent business membership and research association. To access the Board's coincident and leading index data, see "Global Business Cycle Indicators" (New York, The Conference Board, updated at least daily), on the Internet at www.conference-board.org/data/bcicountry.cfm?cid=1 (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

⁷ Aggregate weekly hours are the product of employment and average weekly hours. The index is calculated by dividing this aggregate by

aggregate weekly hours for 2007.

⁸ Aggregate weekly payrolls are the product of employment, aggregate weekly hours, and average hourly earnings. The index is calculated by dividing aggregate weekly payrolls by annual-average aggregate payrolls for 2007.

⁹ To access data on new residential construction (housing starts and building permits), see "New Residential Construction Building Permits, Housing Starts, and Housing Completions" (U.S. Census Bureau, no date), on the Internet at www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstindex.html (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

¹⁰ To access data on new-home sales, see "New Residential Sales" (U.S. Census Bureau, no date), on the Internet at www.census.gov/const/www/newresalesindex.html (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

¹¹ To access data on the Housing Market Index, see "NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index (HMI)" (Washington, DC, National Association of Home Builders, 2011), on the Internet at www.nahb.org/reference_list.aspx?sectionID=134 (visited Mar. 11, 2011). The index is based on a survey that has been mailed to a panel of NAHB builder members every month since January 1985. The survey asks builders to rate housing market conditions on the basis of their experiences. About 400 responses are obtained each month. With their experience and close contact with local market conditions, builders provide timely information about current housing market conditions, as well as information on how home sales are likely to behave in the future. The Housing Market Index is a weighted average of responses to survey questions asking builders to rate three aspects of their local market conditions: current sales of single-family detached new homes, expected sales of single-family detached new homes over the next 6 months, and traffic of prospective buyers in new homes. The NAHB survey asks builders to rate sales and sales expectations as "good," "fair," or "poor." Builders also rate traffic of prospective buyers as "high to very high," "average," or "low to very low." If all respondents answer "good" or "high," then the index is 100. If all answer "poor" or "low," then the index is 0. If the number of respondents who answer "good" or "high" and the number of respondents who answer "poor" or "low" are equal, the index is 50. Any number greater than 50 indicates that more builders view sales

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conditions as good than poor, and any number less than 50 indicates that more builders view sales conditions as poor than good.

¹² For information on the FDIC failed bank count for 2010, see “Bank Failures in Brief” (Washington, DC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Jan. 4, 2011), on the Internet at www.fdic.gov/bank/historical/bank/2010/index.html (visited Mar. 11, 2011). For the full list of failed banks, see “Failed Bank List” (Washington, DC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Mar. 7, 2011), on the Internet at www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/banklist.html (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

¹³ See “Manufacturers’ Shipments, Inventories, and Orders” (U.S. Census Bureau, Feb. 24, 2011), on the Internet at www.census.gov/manufacturing/m3 (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

¹⁴ See “Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization,” Federal Reserve Statistical Release G.17 (U.S. Federal Reserve, Feb. 16, 2011), on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/Current/default.htm. (visited Mar. 11, 2011). Industrial production data appear in an untitled table on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/ipdisk/ip_sa.txt (visited Mar. 24, 2011).

¹⁵ *Ibid.* and author’s calculations from an untitled table on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/ipdisk/auto_sa.txt (visited Mar. 24, 2011).

¹⁶ To access retail sales data, see “Monthly & Annual Retail Trade” (U.S. Census Bureau, Jan. 28, 2011), on the Internet at www.census.gov/retail (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

www.census.gov/retail (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

¹⁷ To access new-vehicle sales data, see “Motor Intelligence® Information” (Woodcliff Lake, NJ, Autodata Corp., no date), on the Internet at www.motorintelligence.com/m_frameset.html (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

¹⁸ To access gas price data, see “Retail Gasoline Historical Prices” (U.S. Department of Energy, no date), on the Internet at www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/wrgp/mogas_history.html (visited Mar. 11, 2011). The 34-cent change in gas prices is the difference in price from the December 2009 reference week to the December 2010 reference week.

¹⁹ To access data on consumer confidence, see “Consumer Data” (New York, The Conference Board, no date), on the Internet at www.conference-board.org/data/consumerdata.cfm (visited Mar. 11, 2011).

²⁰ For an overview of health care employment trends during the 2007–09 recession, see Catherine A. Wood, “Employment in health care: a crutch for the ailing economy,” *Monthly Labor Review*, forthcoming, April 2011.

²¹ See “How State Tax Policy Responds to Economic Recessions” (Washington, DC, National Conference of State Legislatures, Jan. 5, 2011), on the Internet at www.ncsl.org/documents/fiscal/TaxPolicyandRecessions.pdf (visited Mar. 11, 2011), especially p. 7.

The 2010 Census: the employment impact of counting the Nation

The 2010 Census count marked the addition of 564,000 temporary, intermittent workers to payrolls; 2010 Census hiring masked the underlying trends in Current Employment Statistics estimates

Emily Richards

Every 10 years, the U.S. Census Bureau carries out a count of every resident in the United States, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. island territories, as mandated by the United States Constitution.¹ To accomplish this task, the Census Bureau hires a large number of temporary workers for short periods. As a result, some employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey are affected.² Historically—and most recently in 2010, a year following the end of one of the deepest U.S. recessions ever—the ability to accurately account for the impact of these temporary, intermittent census workers and gauge underlying employment trends has been vital.

During the most recent recession (between December 2007 and June 2009),³ employment in nonfarm establishments fell by 7.5 million. Although the rate of job losses slowed in the second half of 2009, an additional 1.2 million jobs were cut by the end of that year. In 2010, employment growth resumed, and nearly 1 million positions were added to payrolls, about 13 percent of the jobs lost during the recession. Although employment did grow during the year, the effect of 2010 Census employment masked underlying trends within the economy on a month-to-month basis because a large number of workers were hired early in the

year to work on the 2010 Census and then let go as work on the census wound down. (See chart 1.)

Census hiring

The 2010 Census involved several phases, in which thousands of temporary workers were hired. Each phase had an impact on some CES employment estimates. Initial hiring began in November 2008, about a year and a half prior to the official April 1, 2010, Census Day. Initially, workers were hired to canvass 145 million addresses.⁴ Then, in early 2010, census forms were sent to all households, together with a request that they be returned by the April 1 deadline. Next, census workers followed up to canvass approximately 47 million households that had not returned the forms.⁵ Finally, a quality assurance phase ensured a complete count and verified the data that were collected.

Although hiring for the 2010 Census began in November 2008, the effects on payroll employment estimates were not apparent for several months. (See chart 2.) In April 2009, the 2010 Census witnessed its first major hiring event, with 114,000 enumerators brought on for address canvassing. Workers went out into communities to physically verify every residence that appeared on the Census Bureau's master address list. Enumerators verified addresses already on their list, deleted inaccurate data, added missing addresses to the list, and updated maps. The task

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Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January 2008–February 2011

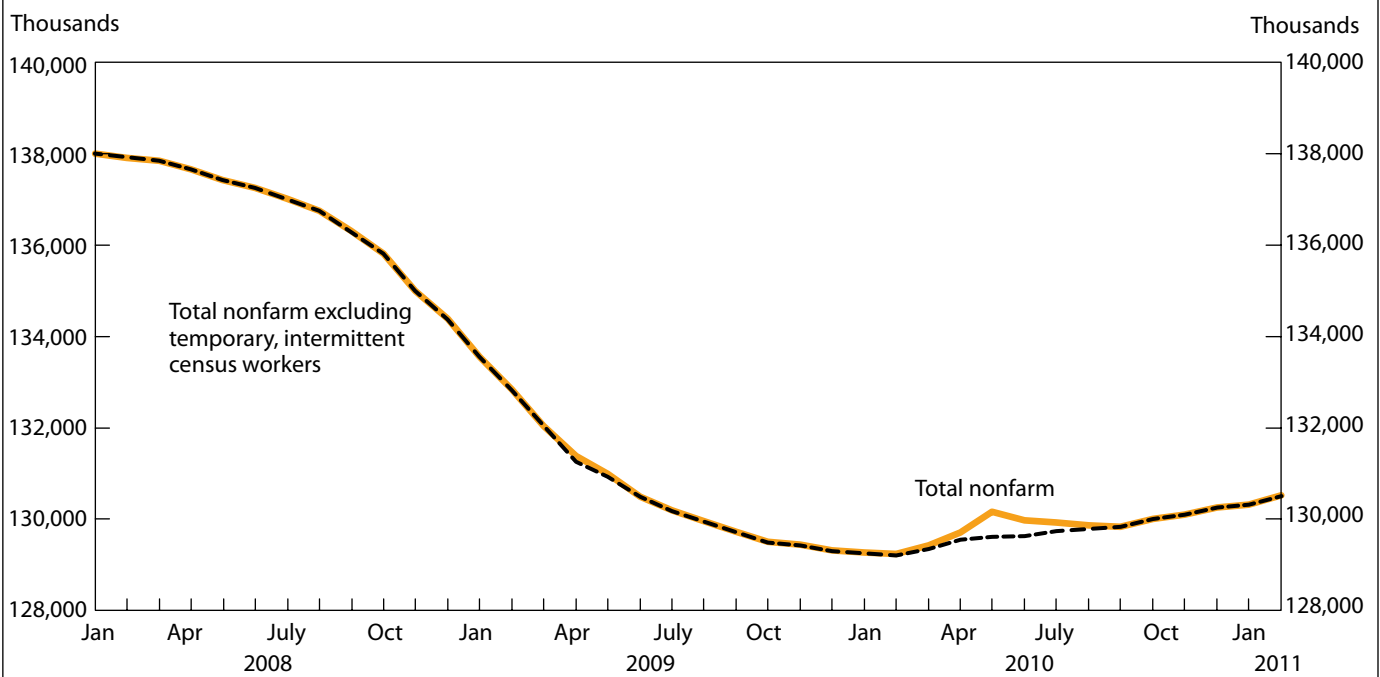
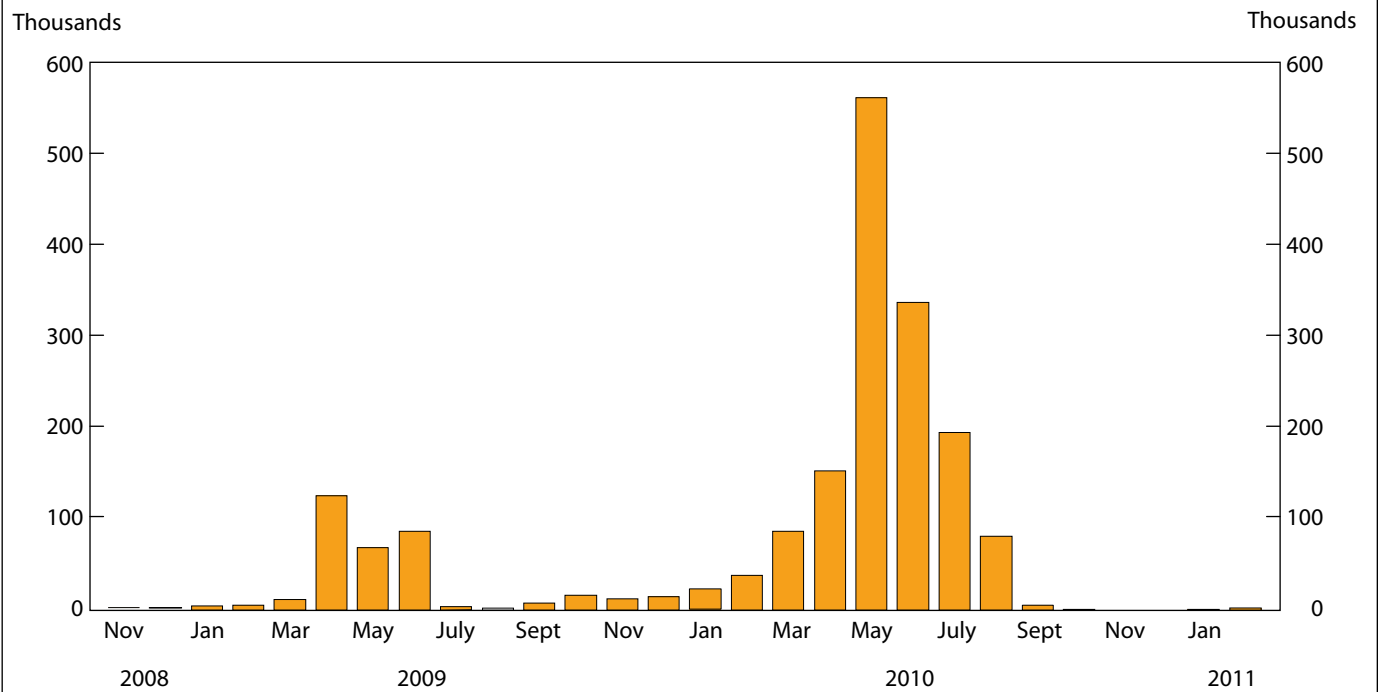


Chart 2. Temporary, intermittent census workers' level of employment, not seasonally adjusted, November 2008–February 2011



was carried out largely by workers going door to door.⁶

As the address-canvassing phase wrapped up over the next 2 months, so did the need for workers. The level of temporary, intermittent census workers fell to 4,000 in July 2009 and remained relatively low for the next 7 months.

In March 2010, hiring of temporary decennial census workers resumed, affecting CES employment estimates substantially. The level of temporary, intermittent census workers on payrolls reached 87,000. Employment levels grew rapidly over the next 2 months as hiring peaked in May 2010, with 564,000 temporary, intermittent census workers on payrolls.⁷ This employment peak marked the nonresponse follow-up phase, which began May 1, 2010.⁸ During this phase of the 2010 decennial census, enumerators went door to door to interview occupants of households that had failed to return census forms.

Over the next 3 months (June through August), employment of temporary, intermittent census workers declined considerably as fewer workers were needed for quality assurance. This process involved reinterviewing some households to clarify information received on forms; verifying that housing units listed as vacant were, in fact, unoccupied as of April 1, 2010; and verifying the geographical locations of various addresses for which forms were completed and returned, but with an address that did not match the one on file.⁹ By September 2010, the level of temporary, intermittent census workers had fallen to 6,000.

Even fewer workers were needed once the data collection and followup phases were completed. Those workers who did remain on payrolls worked to process and tabulate results, which had to be delivered to the President by December 31, 2010.¹⁰ As of November 2010, the employment effect of the decennial Census had ended for the year.¹¹

Employment impact of the 2010 Census

One must understand the magnitude of hiring for the 2010 Census in order to distinguish underlying employment trends from this special activity that occurs just once every decade. The extensive staffing needed to carry out this short-term operation translated into a major, although temporary, impact on employment. The impact could be seen in employment estimates for a number of government and industry sectors: the total nonfarm sector; service-providing industries; government (as a whole); the Federal Government; Federal

Government, except U.S. Postal Service; and other Federal Government. Changes were significant from month to month during the strongest hiring months and again as the temporary, intermittent census employees were laid off.

Data users could reference total private employment data for a picture of underlying U.S. employment trends that excluded the impact of fluctuating 2010 Census temporary employment. After losing jobs throughout 2008 and 2009, the private sector reached an employment trough in February 2010.¹² Since then, the private sector added 1.2 million jobs in 2010.

Employment trends in the private sector, however, did not provide a complete picture. As the 2010 Census progressed, the hiring and laying off of temporary, intermittent census workers masked job changes occurring elsewhere within government. From November 2008 through November 2010,¹³ the Federal Government, excluding the impact of hiring for the 2010 Census, saw modest employment gains, with the addition of 69,000 jobs. State government employment exhibited relatively small declines over the period, with 47,000 jobs lost. Local municipalities witnessed the bulk of the employment change during this time: the local government sector saw 298,000 positions cut, with losses accelerating in 2010. Chart 3 shows employment trends in government, excluding temporary, intermittent census workers, from 6 months before the census hiring began.

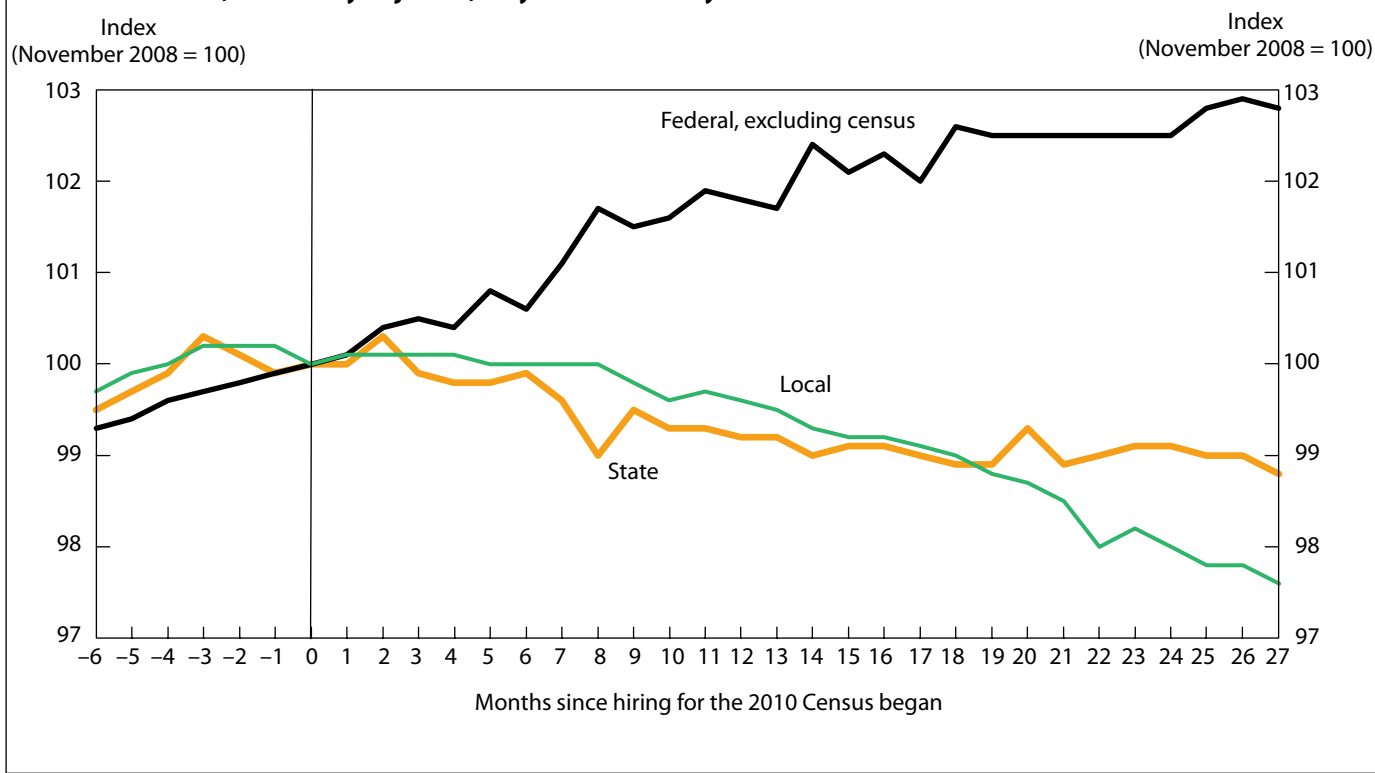
The 2000 and 2010 Censuses

The 2000 Census provides a context for an understanding of hiring and layoffs for the 2010 Census. Both censuses followed a similar pattern of hiring and subsequent laying off of large numbers of workers. The Census Bureau first brought on temporary, intermittent workers for the 2000 Census in April 1998, 2 years before the official Census Day and a full 7 months sooner than initial hiring for the 2010 operation. Employment levels remained relatively small for nearly 2 years before the 2000 Census Day, until 95,000 workers were added in March 2000.

As with the 2010 Census, hiring for the 2000 Census peaked in May 2000, at a level of 530,000 workers, just 34,000 less than peak employment in May 2010. Employment then declined rapidly for both censuses. By September of both 2000 and 2010, employment of temporary, intermittent workers had decreased by more than 95 percent from payroll levels observed during the peak month. (See table 1.)

There were differences between the two censuses. For example, employment for the 2000 Census concluded in April 2001, lasting 37 months, whereas the 2010 Census required about 30 months from start to finish.¹⁴ Also, during the 2010 count, only short forms, containing just 10 questions focusing on collecting demographic information and counting the

Chart 3. Index of Federal (excluding census), State, and local government employment during the 2010 Census, seasonally adjusted, May 2008–February 2011



population, were sent to every household. During the 2000 Census, most households received the short form; however, about 1 in 6 addresses received long forms, which requested more detailed information, such as socioeconomic and housing characteristics. For the 2010 count, these long forms were replaced by the American Community Survey, an ongoing survey that is sent out monthly rather than once every decade.¹⁵ Furthermore, workers for the 2010 Census used hand-held global-positioning system devices. During address canvassing, these devices allowed workers to immediately upload coordinates of each individual living quarters to the Census Bureau’s master address list. This approach marked a change from the 2000 Census, as well as from all previous census counts, in which paper forms and maps were used. Although the 2000 and 2010 Censuses were similar in hiring patterns—following the same general em-

ployment trend of ramping up several months in advance of the official Census Day, peaking in May of the census year, and then declining sharply by year’s end—several differences in processing may have made the 2010 count more efficient.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT INCREASES in support of conducting the 2010 Census affected employment substantially. At the peak of activity, 564,000 temporary, intermittent workers were on payrolls before the 2010 Census was complete. Census hiring greatly affected Federal Government payrolls and obscured the underlying employment trends up through the aggregate of total nonfarm employment. It is important to understand the magnitude of 2010 Census hiring in order to identify underlying trends in payroll employment. □

Table 1. Decennial temporary, intermittent workers, employment level and over-the-month change,¹ not seasonally adjusted, 1990, 1998–2001, and 2008–11

[in thousands]

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1990												
Level	4	15	68	153	335	251	179	81	44	27	19	13
Change...	+4	+11	+53	+85	+182	-84	-72	-98	-37	-16	-8	-7
1998												
Level	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	14	12	29	41	20
Change...	-	-	-	+1	+2	0	-1	+12	-3	+17	+12	-22
1999												
Level	23	40	38	22	8	9	11	17	18	11	13	15
Change...	+4	+17	-2	-16	-14	+1	+2	+6	+1	-7	+1	+2
2000												
Level	32	59	154	181	530	305	232	146	24	11	6	1
Change...	+17	+27	+95	+28	+348	-225	-73	-86	-122	-12	-6	-4
2001												
Level	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change...	+1	0	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008												
Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Change...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	+2
2009												
Level	5	6	12	126	69	9	4	5	8	17	13	15
Change...	+2	+2	+5	+114	-57	-60	-5	+1	+3	+9	-4	+2
2010												
Level	24	39	87	154	564	339	196	82	6	1	0	0
Change...	+9	+15	+48	+66	+411	-225	-143	-114	-77	-5	-1	0
2011												
Level	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change..	+1	+2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Sum of previous month's level and over-the-month change may not equal next month's level because of rounding.

NOTE: Dash indicates that no temporary, intermittent workers were counted on payrolls.

Notes

¹ See "One Year Out Facts/Statistics" (U.S. Census Bureau, no date), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/one-year-out/about-one-year-out/one-year-out-facts-statistics.html (visited Mar. 8, 2011). The census will include everyone living in "all 50 states, Washington, D.C., American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands." People will be counted at their usual place of residence on April 1, 2010. An accurate census count is necessary for many reasons. First and foremost, the population within a State determines the number of seats which that State holds within the U.S. House of Repre-

sentatives. But also, the information obtained from the census is used to determine how Federal funding is spent on hospitals, job training centers, schools, senior centers, public-works projects, and emergency services. (See "Why It's Important" (U.S. Census Bureau, no date), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/2010census/about/why-important.php (visited Mar. 8, 2011).)

² The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a monthly survey of about 140,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 440,000 individual worksites. For

more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see "Technical Notes to Establishment Data Published in Employment and Earnings" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 4, 2011), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/empsit.supp.toc.htm#technote (visited Jan. 11, 2011). To access CES data, see "Current Employment Statistics – CES (National)" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ces (visited Jan. 11, 2011). The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

³ Recessions are identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). According to the NBER, the most recent recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009. The previous two recessions were, respectively, from March 2001 to November 2001 and from July 1990 to March 1991. (See "U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions" (National Bureau of Economic Research, Sept. 20, 2010), on the Internet at www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html (visited Mar. 8, 2011).)

⁴ See "Address Canvassing Facts/Statistics" (U.S. Census Bureau, Oct. 21, 2010), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/one-year-out/address-canvassing/address-canvassing-facts-statistics.html (visited Mar. 8, 2011).

⁵ See "Nation Achieves 74 Percent Final Mail Participation in 2010 Census" (U.S. Census Bureau, Oct. 21, 2010), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/news/releases/operations/final-mail-participation.html (visited Mar. 8, 2011).

⁶ "Address Canvassing Facts/Statistics."

⁷ A peak is reached in the month in which the employment estimate changes from positive to negative. For example, during the 2010 Census, employment in the series continued to expand through its high in May before declining in June.

⁸ See "Nonresponse Follow-Up: Electronic Press Kit" (U.S. Cen-

sus Bureau, no date), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/news/pdf/EPK_NRFU_FINAL.pdf (visited Mar. 8, 2011).

⁹ See "Non-response Follow Up Category: Quality Assurance and The 2010 Census" (U.S. Census Bureau, June 9, 2010), on the Internet at blogs.census.gov/2010census/non-response-follow-up/page/2 (visited Mar. 8, 2011).

¹⁰ See "What You Can Do: Stay Involved and Informed" (U.S. Census Bureau, no date), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/2010census/involved/index.php (visited Mar. 8, 2011).

¹¹ The year 2011 marked the final phases of the Census Coverage Measurement Program, which entailed bringing on a relatively small number of employees for several months to review the effectiveness of the 2010 Census count. At the time of publication of this article, the program had gone on for 28 months, from November 2008 to February 2011. (See "2010 Census Frequently Asked Questions: It's in Our Hands" (U.S. Census Bureau, May 10, 2010), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/partners/pdf/2010_TQA_Agent_FAQs_english.pdf (visited Mar. 14, 2011); and www.census.gov/coverage_measurement (visited Mar. 14, 2011).)

¹² A trough is reached in the month in which employment changes from negative to positive. For example, total private employment continued to decline until February 2010, when it reached a low point, after which it began to increase.

¹³ November 2010 was the first time that hiring for the 2010 Census reached zero since the process began.

¹⁴ See note 11.

¹⁵ See "2010 Census: It's in Our Hands" (U.S. Census Bureau, no date), on the Internet at 2010.census.gov/partners/pdf/2010_acs_dropin.pdf (visited Mar. 8, 2011).

China's employment and compensation costs in manufacturing through 2008

Despite large increases in recent years, hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector remained only 4 percent of those in the United States in 2008; that year, hourly compensation costs rose to \$1.36, as China's manufacturing employment continued to increase despite the beginning of the global economic downturn

Judith Banister
and
George Cook

In 2006, China became the United States' second-largest trading partner in manufactured goods behind Canada.¹ Only 4 years later, China surpassed Japan as the second-largest economy in the world.² Because of China's growing importance to the U.S. and global economies, there has been great demand for statistics about China's manufacturing sector, particularly employment statistics and comparable labor-cost measurements. In 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsored a baseline research project to assess the quality of China's data on employment and labor compensation in manufacturing. The resulting report contains estimates of compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector for the base year of 2002.³

The data sources and estimation procedures used in that original work have been the basis for updates through 2006 and, in this article, through 2008.⁴ Building on the baseline report and subsequent articles, this article documents and analyzes changes in China's manufacturing employment and hourly labor compensation costs on the basis of official data through 2008 and anecdotal reports from China since then.

The recent global economic crisis, which

escalated rapidly in the second half of 2008, has contributed to jolting shifts in the manufacturing sector in the United States and China as well as many other developed and developing economies. Even so, China's manufacturing employment continued to grow from a total of 97.91 million at the end of 2007 to 99.01 million at yearend 2008. Though manufacturing workers in China are earning more than ever before, average hourly compensation costs were only \$1.36 in 2008. China's hourly compensation costs remain far below those of many of its East Asian neighbors like Japan (\$27.80) and Taiwan (\$8.68), but are roughly on par with those of others like the Philippines (\$1.68).⁵

This article first reviews sources of data on China's manufacturing sector and then presents recent trends in China's employment and labor compensation in manufacturing through 2008. The article updates the previous BLS estimates of hourly earnings and hourly compensation costs in manufacturing and highlights ongoing changes for workers in China's manufacturing sector. Comparisons of China's hourly manufacturing compensation costs with those of other nations around the world, including the United States, India, and a number of

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East Asian economies, also are included.

Available data sources

China's published statistics on employment and wages in manufacturing do not meet international standards. No source of frequently published, official data provides nationwide employment and labor compensation statistics on Chinese manufacturing. To obtain reliable, annually updated, national employment and earnings numbers, data must be drawn from two sources. Data for formal, urban enterprises are collected and reported by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (formerly called the Ministry of Labor and Social Security), while data for other manufacturing units—that is, town and village enterprise (TVE) data⁶—are compiled and reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. TVEs were originally established in China's Maoist Communist period to give rural peasants and town dwellers jobs outside subsistence agriculture without any need for them to migrate to large cities. The primary purpose was rural industrialization in China, to prevent overurbanization of the population and massive urban slums. Because of this policy, almost two-thirds of China's manufacturing workers are now employed in TVEs, while just over one-third work in urban units.

The published annual data on China's employment and wages in manufacturing are based on an annual reporting system from work units that originally reflected a planned Marxist economy and that emphasized urban data over rural data. In the decades from 1949 to the economic reforms beginning in 1978, essentially all industries in China's cities were state owned and state run, and the government focused on documenting industrialization and progress in the cities. During that time, rural China was organized into collectives that owned and ran the TVEs; few data were collected from the collectives in the countryside. Today, there continue to be comparatively detailed yearly figures on employment and earnings in urban manufacturing units that are published in easily accessible statistical volumes.

In contrast, only a small number of labor-related statistics are published describing China's large network of factories and small manufacturing units besides urban units. The majority of China's manufacturing workers are employed in TVEs, yet each year only two official relevant figures are published about them: the total number of manufacturing employees who work in TVEs and the total annual wage bill for those manufacturing workers.⁷

Estimates for total employment and average hourly

compensation costs for China's manufacturing sector are constructed by combining the ample urban data with the less plentiful figures on TVE manufacturing. Important gaps in the TVE data are filled by estimating nonwage components of labor compensation as well as the number of hours worked per year. These national estimates for China cannot be considered as robust as the manufacturing statistics for most developed economies, but the accumulated evidence to date supports the general validity of the BLS calculations on China's employment and labor compensation in manufacturing.⁸

Total yearend manufacturing employment

Total yearend manufacturing employment in China is derived by adding manufacturing employment in urban units to manufacturing employment in TVEs (table 1). These figures are far higher than the official data on total manufacturing employment, which were last published in 2002. The official published yearend total of 83.07 million workers for 2002 comprised 29.81 million manufacturing employees in urban units, 45.06 million manufacturing employees of registered manufacturing enterprises outside of areas classified as urban (the more formal component of TVE manufacturing), and another 8.21 million informal manufacturing workers said to be located in urban areas but operating outside of established enterprises.⁹ The sum of manufacturing employment from urban units (29.81 million) and TVEs (70.87 million) was 100.67 million at yearend 2002, more than 17 million higher than the official reported number (table 1).

In this article, total manufacturing employment for China is calculated by combining TVE (rather than "rural") manufacturing employment with manufacturing employment in urban units. This procedure is necessary in order to calculate annual updates for China's nationwide employment and labor compensation in manufacturing. The reasons that the procedure is necessary are twofold. First, though yearly data are published on employment and wages in urban manufacturing units, China's National Bureau of Statistics stopped publishing a number for "rural" manufacturing employment after 2002, as mentioned earlier. Second, China's official sources have never published corresponding wage data for "rural" manufacturing employees, whereas annual earnings data are published for TVE employees. For these reasons, TVE data from the Ministry of Agriculture are used to represent groups other than urban units.

Readers will note a sudden discontinuity in table 1 in the series for the total yearend manufacturing employment

Table 1. Yearend manufacturing employment in China, 1978–2008

[In millions]

Year	Reported total manufacturing employment	“Rural” manufacturing employment	Manufacturing employment in urban units	Town and village enterprises (TVEs) employment		Urban units +TVE manufacturing employment	
				“Industry” ¹	Manufacturing	Yearend	Average
1978.....	53.32	17.34	—	17.34	—	—	—
1979.....	—	—	—	18.14	—	—	—
1980.....	58.99	19.42	—	19.42	—	—	—
1981.....	—	—	—	19.81	—	—	—
1982.....	—	—	—	20.73	—	—	—
1983.....	—	—	—	21.68	—	—	—
1984.....	—	—	—	36.56	—	—	—
1985.....	74.12	27.41	—	41.37	—	—	—
1986.....	80.19	31.39	—	47.62	—	—	—
1987.....	83.59	32.97	—	52.67	—	—	—
1988.....	86.52	34.13	—	57.03	—	—	—
1989.....	85.47	32.56	—	56.24	—	—	—
1990.....	86.24	32.29	53.61	55.72	51.50	105.10	—
1991.....	88.39	32.68	55.01	58.14	53.73	108.74	106.92
1992.....	91.06	34.68	55.67	63.36	58.56	114.23	111.49
1993.....	92.95	36.59	55.27	72.60	67.10	122.37	118.30
1994.....	96.13	38.49	54.92	69.62	64.34	119.26	120.81
1995.....	98.03	39.71	54.93	75.65	69.92	124.85	122.05
1996.....	97.63	40.19	53.44	78.60	72.65	126.09	125.47
1997.....	96.12	40.32	51.30	61.49	56.84	108.13	117.11
1998.....	83.19	39.29	38.26	73.34	67.79	106.05	102.03
1999.....	81.09	39.53	35.54	73.95	68.35	103.90	104.97
2000.....	80.43	41.09	33.01	74.67	69.01	102.02	102.96
2001.....	80.83	42.96	30.70	76.15	70.38	101.08	101.55
2002.....	83.07	45.06	29.81	76.68	70.87	100.67	100.88
2003.....	—	—	29.80	78.56	72.73	102.54	101.61
2004.....	—	—	30.51	81.61	75.68	106.19	104.36
2005.....	—	—	32.11	84.52	78.48	110.59	108.39
2006.....	—	—	33.52	85.03	79.11	112.63	111.61
2007.....	—	—	34.65	68.37	63.26	97.91	96.65
2008.....	—	—	34.34	69.85	64.67	99.01	98.46

¹ This is a translation of the Chinese “gongye,” which refers to manufacturing, mining, and the production and supply of electricity, gas, and water.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available. There is a long time series for TVE “industry” (manufacturing, mining, and utilities) data, but separate reporting of the manufacturing component of TVE industry began only in 2002. For the purpose of constructing a longer time series, TVE manufacturing employment during each of the years 1990–2001 is assumed to be 92.4 percent of TVE industry employment as calculated with the published figures for 2002. Manufacturing employment in urban units has been published for 1994–2008. Figures for years before 1994 are estimated by using the trend found among urban “staff and workers” in manufacturing, a subgroup that accounts for 99 percent of urban manufacturing employees between 1994 and 1997. There is a break in the series for TVE manufacturing and “industry” employment in 1997, 1998, and 2007, and there is therefore also a break in the series for manufacturing employment in urban units and

TVEs (yearend and average) for the same years. There is a break in the series for urban units manufacturing employment in 1998, and therefore also in the series for manufacturing employment in urban units and TVEs (yearend and average) for the same year.

SOURCES: Data for 1978–2006 are taken from Erin Lett and Judith Banister, “China’s manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, p.32; China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2009* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2009), p. 12; China Ministry of Agriculture, *China Agriculture Yearbook, 2008* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Press, 2008), p. 232; China Ministry of Agriculture and China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, editors, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook, 2009* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Publishing House, 2009), p. 99.

(comprising urban units and TVEs). The yearend total was increasing from 2002 through 2006, likely representing a real trend of rising manufacturing employment in China. Then, the total number dropped by about 15 million from 2006 to 2007. Table 1 shows that there was no apparent

disruption in urban units’ employment figures and that the entire decline came from TVE employment. The employment and earnings tables for TVEs in the *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2008* include a footnote indicating that official statistical organizations decided to drop self-

Manufacturing in China

employed workers from the TVE manufacturing employment series for 2007 and subsequent years.¹⁰ Because of the change, the TVE employment series showed a drop of 16 million from yearend 2006 (79.11 million) to yearend 2007 (63.26 million). This numerical change is not part of a real trend but instead constitutes a break in the series. Breaks in series are not unfamiliar in Chinese manufacturing employment data; similar breaks can be seen in TVE data from 1996 to 1998 and in data on urban units from 1997 and 1998.¹¹ Despite the statistical breaks, it is still clear that the actual trend for the whole decade from 1999 to 2008 is that TVE manufacturing employment increased every year from yearend 1998 to 2006 and that the rising trend continued (after the most recent change

in statistical concepts) from yearend 2007 to yearend 2008 (table 1).

From yearend 2007 to yearend 2008, China's total manufacturing employment (no longer including self-employed manufacturing workers) increased by 1.1 million, from 97.91 million to 99.01 million, but the rise in manufacturing employment was all in TVEs. Urban manufacturing units registered a drop in employment of 311,000 over the same period (tables 1 and 2).

Table 2 shows annual employment in urban manufacturing units from 2002 through yearend 2008 by subsector. From 2003 through 2007, total manufacturing employment in urban units rose every year. A few urban manufacturing subsectors had declining employment numbers

Table 2. Urban manufacturing employment in China, by subsector, 2002–08

Urban manufacturing subsector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total manufacturing employment in urban units...	29,807,492	29,804,919	30,508,231	32,108,988	33,516,145	34,653,607	34,342,617
Food processing.....	977,439	949,907	981,935	1,085,463	1,129,293	1,160,754	1,151,151
Food product manufacturing.....	621,757	657,164	673,822	712,837	747,609	775,192	768,145
Beverage manufacturing.....	740,250	749,406	710,610	711,048	730,770	753,938	771,152
Tobacco processing.....	233,485	222,476	200,184	184,255	177,911	189,851	200,844
Textiles.....	2,841,565	2,718,148	2,654,621	2,802,744	2,849,154	2,648,527	2,528,889
Garments and other fiber products.....	1,336,191	1,390,683	1,671,406	1,776,319	1,984,645	2,045,114	2,061,718
Leather, fur, down, and related products.....	578,590	635,176	703,199	872,254	953,419	991,024	931,680
Timber processing, and bamboo, cane, palm, and straw products.....	267,666	294,322	312,231	328,389	349,580	352,468	304,296
Furniture manufacturing.....	180,484	189,110	231,098	296,728	327,124	367,141	332,783
Papermaking and paper products.....	592,400	574,859	561,654	589,588	602,266	607,156	611,053
Printing and record medium reproduction.....	493,497	477,071	454,347	427,607	420,109	416,352	410,422
Stationery and educational and sporting goods.....	294,636	332,826	353,672	392,394	444,470	473,133	436,533
Petroleum processing and coking products.....	565,505	525,522	507,916	552,062	554,829	624,946	604,204
Chemical raw materials and products.....	2,213,256	2,172,951	2,117,999	2,130,712	2,129,860	2,159,162	2,155,118
Medical and pharmaceutical products.....	844,857	891,993	896,412	930,402	926,623	925,652	959,865
Chemical fibers manufacturing.....	263,378	204,733	207,241	207,405	213,091	222,331	211,078
Rubber products.....	377,633	375,154	387,495	383,041	400,682	431,887	438,408
Plastic products.....	606,800	629,700	664,683	728,828	776,708	819,606	789,435
Nonmetal mineral products.....	2,116,034	2,092,946	2,095,421	2,141,121	2,111,943	2,050,602	1,936,335
Smelting and pressing of ferrous metals.....	1,900,648	1,900,466	1,845,205	1,872,455	1,877,029	1,933,406	1,894,175
Smelting and pressing of nonferrous metals.....	755,646	790,666	789,552	792,309	811,151	885,374	921,110
Metal products.....	897,455	809,559	854,134	951,703	1,001,597	1,083,064	1,066,083
Ordinary machinery manufacturing.....	1,921,315	1,884,852	1,900,869	1,934,990	1,969,987	2,091,054	2,046,922
Special purpose equipment manufacturing.....	1,400,594	1,661,521	1,627,336	1,627,277	1,712,683	1,732,787	1,772,950
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	2,319,421	2,316,516	2,314,390	2,429,167	2,570,589	2,631,544	2,745,303
Electrical equipment and machinery.....	1,441,399	1,414,331	1,568,808	1,668,224	1,789,185	1,903,513	1,977,827
Electronics and telecommunications.....	1,623,783	1,825,847	2,054,772	2,376,539	2,660,945	3,042,747	3,046,676
Machinery for cultural activity and office work.....	464,762	553,854	581,439	585,202	641,771	681,405	653,913
Other manufacturing.....	601,416	536,188	563,466	593,960	632,775	632,535	588,349

NOTE: The data in this table refer only to urban manufacturing employment. The subsectors listed here do not sum to the total manufacturing in urban units, but the difference between total manufacturing employment and the sum of manufacturing employment in the listed industries is less than 2 percent in all years.

SOURCES: Data for all years were collected by the China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. Data for 2002 through 2004 are from Erin Lett and Judith Banister, "Labor

costs of manufacturing employees in China: an update to 2003–04," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2006, p. 45. Data for 2005 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2006* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2006), pp. 185–200. Data for 2006 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2007* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2007), pp. 203–218. Data for 2007 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2008* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2008), pp. 179–194. Data for 2008 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2009* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2009), pp. 193–208.

in several or all of those years (for example, printing and record medium production, and tobacco processing), but most urban manufacturing subsectors were hiring steadily throughout much of the period from 2002 to 2007. Then the global economic downturn caused shrinking markets for Chinese exports in the United States and Europe,¹² resulting in a decline in employment in the urban Chinese manufacturing sector in 2008. The largest reductions in urban manufacturing employment from 2007 to the end of 2008 were in textiles; nonmetal mineral products; leather, fur, and down products; timber and bamboo processing; ordinary machinery manufacturing; and smelting and pressing of ferrous metals (table 2). Some of China's manufacturing subsectors appeared to be unaffected by the global downturn; in 2008, several industries within urban manufacturing added employees—for example, medical and pharmaceutical products, beverage manufacturing, tobacco processing (which previously had been reducing employment), garments and other fiber product manufacturing, smelting and pressing of nonferrous metals, special purpose equipment manufacturing, transportation equipment manufacturing, and electrical equipment and machinery manufacturing. These more resilient sectors may be those with a strong domestic Chinese market. This is demonstrated in the sales values of China's domestic trade (wholesale and retail) in pharmaceuticals, beverages, tobacco, garments, vehicles, and household electrical appliances, which rose steeply from 2007 to 2008 (after adjustments for price changes for these goods in Chinese yuan).¹³

Calculating compensation costs

Manufacturing employment is of course an important factor in understanding China's international trade competitiveness, but it is critical to couple this information with labor costs. The following sections update previous articles from the *Monthly Labor Review* with hourly compensation data from 2007 and 2008. The estimates are based on the same statistical sources as the employment data constructed in the previous section and therefore reflect compensation for China's total manufacturing employment—that is, the sum of employment in manufacturing urban units and employment in manufacturing TVEs. As with the employment data described earlier, both the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (urban units) and the Ministry of Agriculture (TVEs) publish an annual earnings figure that includes wages, bonuses, and allowances paid to employees in cash or in kind. Aggregate earnings data for urban units and TVEs

are combined to construct an estimate of *direct* labor costs in China's manufacturing sector.¹⁴

Direct labor costs are combined with nonwage compensation costs to attain total annual compensation costs for manufacturing workers in both TVEs and urban units. Annual compensation data are then divided by annual hours to create an estimate of hourly compensation. Hourly compensation is a preferred measurement of compensation costs across countries, because hours can vary widely from one country to another and hourly compensation data account for that. The following two sections respectively discuss how estimates for hours worked and nonwage compensation costs are derived.

Hours worked

A detailed description of the methods used to calculate the original 2002 estimates of hours worked for China can be found in Judith Banister's August 2005 *Monthly Labor Review* article.¹⁵ For the 2002 estimate of hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector, the annual number of hours that urban manufacturing employees worked was derived from the Ministry of Labor's labor force survey. In 2002, the Ministry of Labor published two weekly hours-worked estimates for urban areas—one referring to a week in spring and the other referring to a week in autumn. These two estimates were averaged and then adjusted to an annual basis by using an estimate of the average number of weeks worked per year by urban manufacturing employees.¹⁶ For 2003 and beyond, hours-worked data for the spring reference period have not been published. The estimates of hours worked by urban employees for these years are based on percent changes in the number of hours worked in the autumn reference period relative to the same reference period in the previous year. These percent changes are then applied to the previous year's annual-hours-worked estimate to derive an estimate of annual hours worked from 2003 through 2008.

The published data on average weekly hours worked in China's urban manufacturing sector at the beginning of November each year show a decrease from 50.4 hours per week in 2006 to 47.9 hours per week in 2008.¹⁷ Because there are no published data to update the estimate of hours worked by TVE manufacturing employees, the percent changes used for urban areas are applied to the 2002 TVE annual hours worked estimate for each of the subsequent years. For the purposes of this article, from 2003 onward, data on hours worked by both urban and TVE employees have been estimated on the basis of changes in

the number of hours worked in the autumn reference period relative to the same reference period in the previous year from China’s urban labor force survey. These percent changes are then applied to the previous year’s annual-hours-worked estimate to derive an estimate of annual hours worked for the year in question.¹⁸

Nonwage compensation costs

In order to estimate total compensation costs for China’s manufacturing employees, employer payments for social benefits such as workers’ compensation, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, and old-age pension funds must be added to the published earnings figures. For urban establishments, the relevant data for calculating social benefits as a percentage of total earnings are from a survey that China’s Ministry of Labor conducted with reference to 2002. Social benefits as a percentage of total earnings for TVE employees, on the other hand, was based on a survey of large manufacturing enterprises in Nanjing Municipality for the years 1994–2001 as well as assumptions about the level of benefits in large versus small establishments and between enterprises located in suburban areas and those in rural areas. The results of these surveys were used to construct the original 2002 estimates of China’s manufacturing compensation costs.¹⁹ The authors have been unable to find published data from any subsequent surveys of urban establishments or busi-

nesses outside the cities in the aforementioned survey that would adequately update the information on labor compensation costs beyond the wage. Therefore, the ratio of employer expenditures for social benefits to direct labor costs is held constant, at the 2002 level, for the 2003–08 estimates.

Results

Table 3 shows average annual earnings, adjusted by adding estimates for additional components of total labor cost, such as required social insurance payments. The table also displays annual, monthly, and hourly compensation figures in both yuan and U.S. dollars, calculated at the market exchange rate for each year. Employment in Chinese manufacturing averaged 96.65 million during 2007, rising to an average of 98.46 million during 2008. Average yearly earnings (the basic wage in cash and in kind) totaled 14,382 yuan for 2007 and 16,367 yuan in 2008 (table 3).

The earnings data for TVEs (table 4), like the employment data discussed earlier, include a break in series caused by the exclusion of the self-employed after 2006. Because of this break, earnings data from before 2007 for total manufacturing and TVEs are not directly comparable to data from 2007 and beyond.²⁰ This recent statistical change improves the quality of TVE data by creating data that are more comparable with data for Chinese urban

Table 3. Estimated compensation costs of manufacturing employees in China, 2007–08

Category of manufacturing	Average number of employees (in millions)	Annual earnings per employee (in yuan)	Annual compensation per employee		Monthly compensation per employee		Hourly compensation per employee	
			yuan	U.S. dollars	yuan	U.S. dollars	yuan	U.S. dollars
2007								
Urban units and TVEs (town and village enterprises).....	96.65	14,382	18,948	2,491	1,579	208	8.06	1.06
Urban units.....	34.08	21,144	32,519	4,276	2,710	356	13.89	1.83
TVEs.....	62.56	10,698	11,554	1,519	963	127	4.89	0.64
2008								
Urban units and TVEs.....	98.46	16,367	21,593	3,108	1,799	259	9.48	1.36
Urban units.....	34.50	24,404	37,533	5,402	3,128	450	16.53	2.38
TVEs.....	63.96	12,033	12,995	1,870	1,083	156	5.67	0.82

NOTE: Total compensation costs are 1.538 times earnings for urban workers and 1.080 times earnings for TVE workers. U.S. dollars are calculated at the prevailing market exchange rate: 7.6058 yuan = 1 U.S. dollar in 2007 and 6.9477 yuan = 1 U.S. dollar in 2008.

SOURCES: Employment data are from table 1 of this article. Earnings data for 2007 are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2008* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2008), p. 179; and China

Ministry of Agriculture, China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, eds., *China Agricultural Yearbook 2008* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Press, 2008), p. 233. Earnings data for 2008 are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2009* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2009), p. 193; and China Ministry of Agriculture, compiler, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook 2009* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Publishing House, 2009), p. 100.

Table 4. Estimated hourly compensation costs of manufacturing employees in China, 2002–08

Category of manufacturing	Hourly compensation per employee						
	yuan						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total for urban units and TVEs ¹	4.74	5.17	5.50	5.95	6.44	8.06	9.48
Urban units.....	7.87	8.86	9.86	10.63	11.73	13.89	16.53
TVEs ¹	3.40	3.63	3.73	4.05	4.24	4.89	5.67
	U.S. dollars						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Total for urban units and TVEs.....	0.57	0.62	0.66	0.73	0.81	1.06	1.36
Urban units.....	0.95	1.07	1.19	1.30	1.47	1.83	2.38
TVEs.....	0.41	0.44	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.64	0.82

¹ Before 2007, self-employed workers were included in TVE manufacturing data; since 2007, these workers have been excluded. This causes a break in 2007 in the series for hourly compensation in TVEs and in the series for hourly compensation in both urban units and TVEs.

NOTE: All figures are nominal. Exchange rate calculations were done at the market exchange rate for the year in question.

SOURCES: Table 3 of this article; and Erin Lett and Judith Banister, "China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, p. 35.

units, as well as with data from other countries in the BLS international hourly compensation series. The data for the urban units in China remain comparable with one another over the entire series.

Hourly compensation growth rates in China's manufacturing sector have been rising steadily, and comparatively quickly. Consider that, from 2002 to 2008, hourly labor costs in the manufacturing sector in the United States increased by 19 percent, while the corresponding figure in China grew 100 percent.²¹ The following section explores some of the contributing factors to rising labor costs in Chinese manufacturing.

Rising compensation costs

Inflation in China has been substantial. Consumer prices in urban areas increased an average of 3.3 percent annually from 2005 through 2008. Consumer prices in rural areas increased even more rapidly, at an average annual rate of 3.9 percent.²² Even after an adjustment for consumer price inflation, the rise in compensation costs for manufacturing workers in Chinese currency is real and rapid in urban manufacturing units. All earnings data calculated in this article are nominal values and therefore have not been adjusted for inflation.

One reason for the surging manufacturing labor compensation costs in China is the rising literacy, numeracy, and educational attainment of even unskilled and semi-skilled employees from rural as well as urban areas, and even greater increases in the human capital embodied in skilled workers and high-talent employees.²³ The in-

creased education and skill level of Chinese workers has helped to increase labor productivity in China's secondary industry, especially in manufacturing. Labor productivity in China's secondary industry (which is primarily manufacturing, but also includes construction, mining, and utilities) has risen about 10 percent per year since 1991 (4–26 percent each year over the 1991–2008 period), due to technological progress, increased capital investment, and rising human capital.²⁴

Another reason for the surging cost of labor in Chinese manufacturing today is a new employment contract law (also called a labor contract law) that came into effect at the beginning of 2008.²⁵ The law gives workers the right to have a signed labor contract, protects the working conditions and timely payment of wages to employees, limits overtime work, requires payments to compulsory social insurance schemes for employees, and makes it much more difficult to fire workers. This law, along with minimum-wage laws, appears to be strengthening the bargaining power of employees and contributing to wage increases, especially in foreign-owned factories where China's authorities recently are tolerating strikes by workers.²⁶ It is likely that the labor contract law will also cause the amount of social insurance paid by employers relative to wages to increase, but BLS has been unable to locate recent national-level data to quantify the effects of this law on nonwage compensation.

Reported manufacturing labor shortages

A third reason for rising compensation costs in China is

the growing shortage of workers. In recent decades, employers became accustomed to having a seemingly unlimited supply of very cheap labor, and being able to insist on certain qualities in their workers.²⁷ Through the turn of the millennium, China had an ample reserve supply of laborers, partly because young-adult farmers were moving out of agriculture into industry for the first time. Reports of emerging shortages of manufacturing workers began in the Pearl River Delta of Guangdong Province in about 2003 and have since spread.²⁸

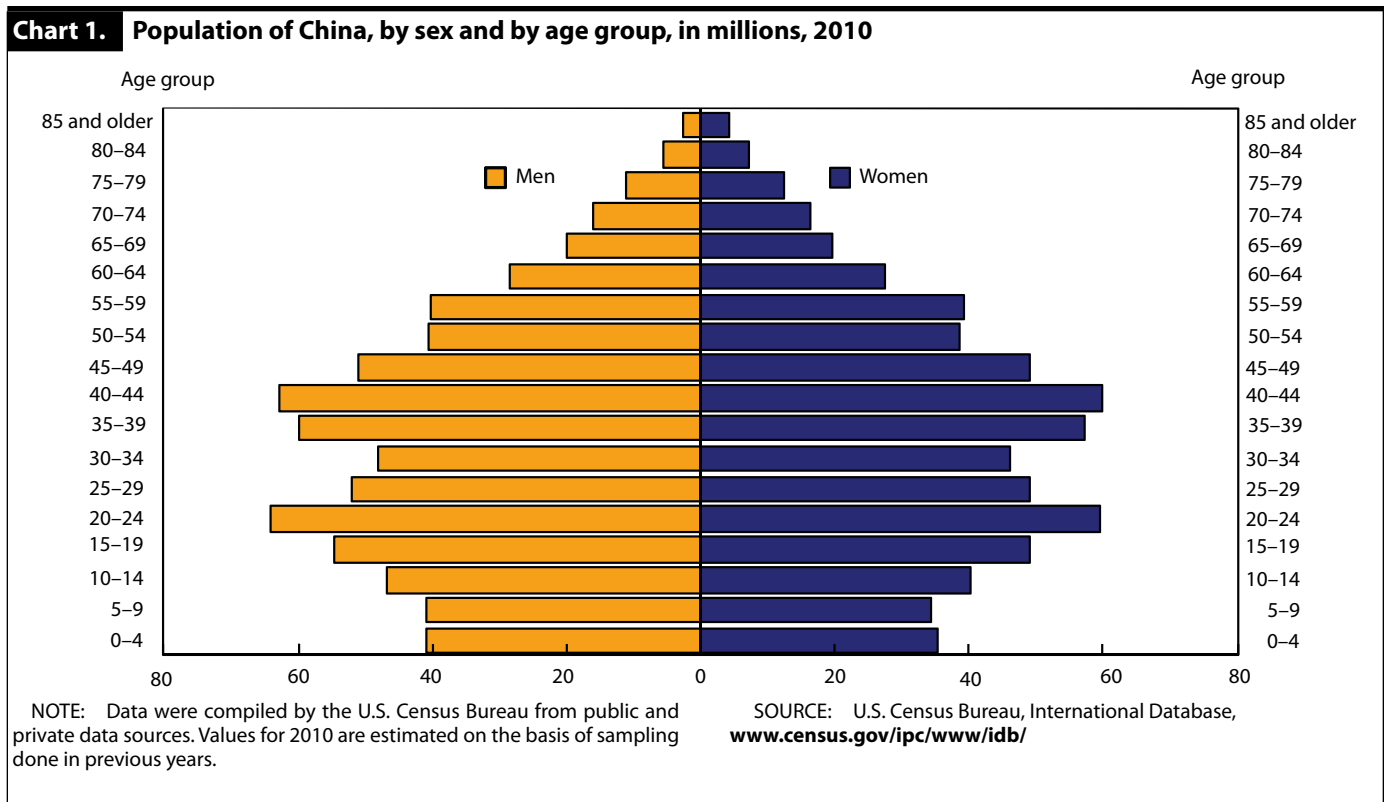
From a macroscopic perspective, China, the world's most populous country with the world's largest labor force, seems an unlikely candidate for a labor shortage.²⁹ In fact, the bulk of China's population (73 percent) is in the cohorts considered to be of working age—that is, the cohorts with people at least 15 years of age but younger than 65—providing a massive pool of potential employees and talent (chart 1).³⁰ As of yearend 2008, China's employed population was reported to be 775 million, constituting 58 percent of the country's total population.³¹ Of the population ages 15–64, 77 percent was employed, which is high from an international comparative perspective.³²

Nevertheless, as shown in chart 1, most of China's young-adult age groups are smaller than the groups in their late 30s and early 40s. In addition, the youth popula-

tion ages 0–14 has shrunk to an unusually small proportion of the population for a developing country. Indeed, a key determinant of China's paradoxically tightening labor market is low fertility. China's family planning and one-child policies have significantly reduced fertility and kept it low during most years since the 1970s.

The tight labor situation in manufacturing was temporarily eased by the global economic crisis. In late 2008 and early 2009, export markets for Chinese manufactured goods crashed because of the weak global economy. Large numbers of migrant manufacturing workers were suddenly laid off, and many of these workers moved back to the countryside.³³ China's government instituted a massive infusion of money to reinvigorate the economy.³⁴ Export markets began to recover during 2009; renewed hiring followed. But now, manufacturing employers are reporting that they cannot get the rural migrant workers to return to urban units, and are having difficulty luring new employees as well.

In response to the current labor shortages, manufacturing employers are raising wages, improving working conditions, hiring workers in a wider age range, increasing promised benefits, and generally doing what they can to attract enough workers. The tight labor market is therefore contributing to increasing labor costs in manufactur-



ing.³⁵ The next section will discuss the difference between hourly labor costs in urban units and those in TVEs and how the tightening labor market affects this relationship.

Compensation in urban units versus TVEs

A continuing feature of manufacturing labor compensation in China is the large and growing differential between average hourly compensation costs for employees in urban units and those for employees in TVEs. (Chart 2 illustrates the differential in U.S. dollars.) By 2002, hourly labor compensation in urban units was 2.3 times the compensation in TVEs; as of 2008, even after the removal of the self-employed (a group with low wages overall) from the TVE series, hourly labor compensation in urban units had jumped to 2.9 times that in TVEs. (See the compensation data in Chinese yuan in table 4).³⁶ One key reason for this increasing disparity is restrictions on geographical labor mobility. It remains difficult for rural laborers to move from the villages to the cities and reestablish their families and households there, a factor contributing to perceived labor shortages in the urban areas. There are legal, administrative, informational, financial, educational, social, housing, and other formal and informal barriers to permanent rural-to-city migration.³⁷

Therefore, labor shortages are more acute in the cities, driving up wages.

Because of China's strict family planning and one-child policies, most cohorts of workers that have entered China's labor force since the beginning of the 1990s have been much smaller than the cohorts now in their late 30s and early 40s (chart 1).³⁸ To meet labor demand in the cities, employers are utilizing the city-born supply of young adult workers as well as drawing rural-to-urban migrant workers on a steady basis.

Villages throughout China report that most of the young adults who want to migrate out of the village for nonagricultural work have already done so. Though China has hundreds of millions of workers, they are now becoming more demanding about what jobs they pursue and where. If potential labor migrants are not impressed with what they have experienced or what they hear about pay and working conditions in the urban factories, they may be unwilling to migrate over a long distance to take up such jobs.³⁹

China's official statistical publications report the average annual earnings per employee in urban units in each subsector of manufacturing (table 5). This is the basic annual wage, and does not include additional labor compensation costs such as required social insurance payments to

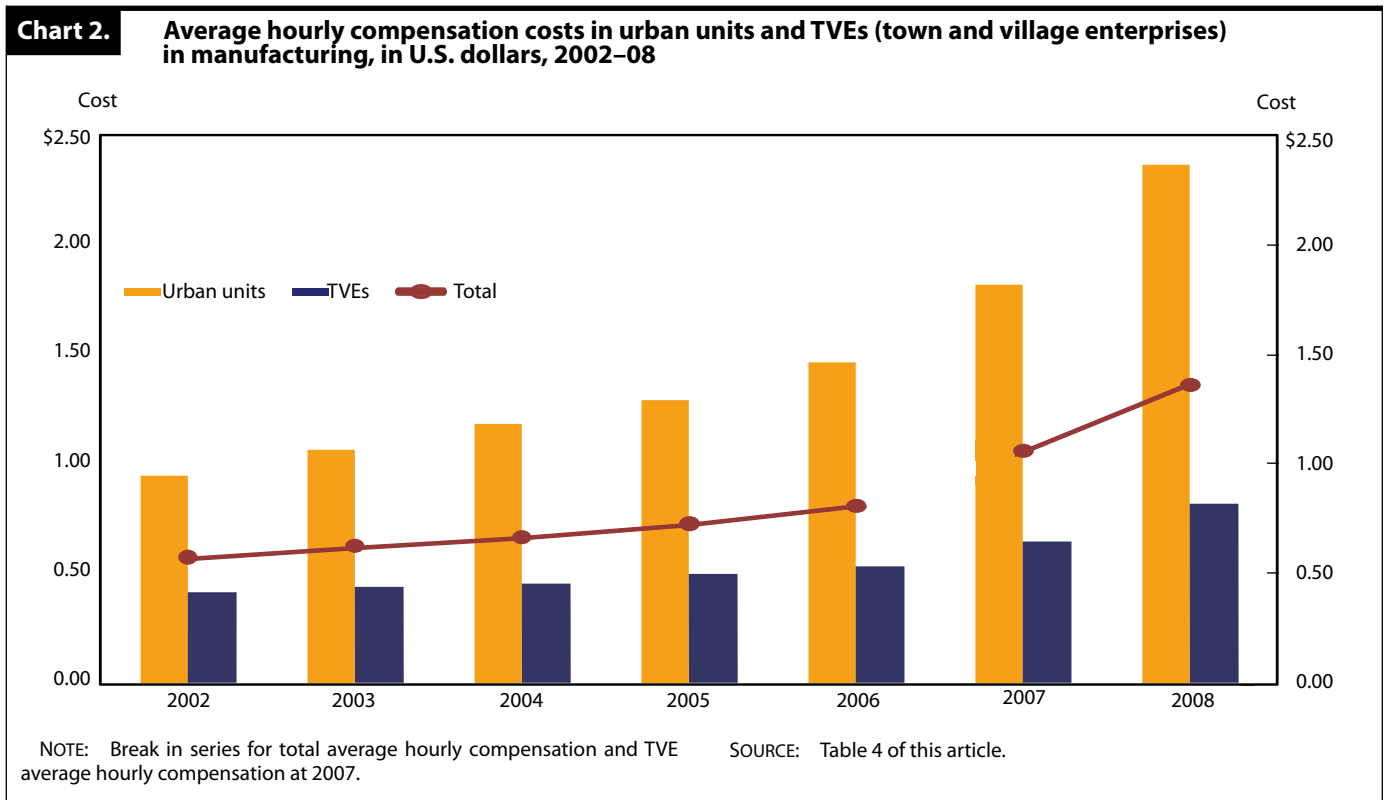


Table 5. Earnings in urban manufacturing units in China, by subsector, 2002–08

Urban manufacturing subsector	Average annual earnings per employee						
	(in yuan)						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All subsectors.....	11,152	12,671	14,251	15,934	18,225	21,144	24,404
Food processing.....	7,965	8,727	9,607	11,214	12,955	14,869	17,428
Food product manufacturing.....	10,064	11,157	12,360	13,408	15,292	17,533	20,586
Beverage manufacturing.....	9,619	10,746	12,174	13,506	15,382	18,135	21,557
Tobacco processing.....	23,744	27,143	34,688	42,355	46,089	52,418	60,200
Textiles.....	7,268	8,079	9,038	10,531	12,035	13,968	16,284
Garments and other fiber products.....	9,066	10,090	11,381	12,512	14,349	16,924	18,711
Leather, fur, down, and related products.....	9,108	9,883	10,964	12,497	14,415	16,263	18,228
Timber processing, and bamboo, cane, palm and straw products....	7,339	7,879	8,801	10,033	11,290	13,212	15,699
Furniture manufacturing.....	8,881	9,501	10,808	12,639	14,684	16,871	20,215
Papermaking and paper products.....	8,668	10,067	11,232	12,580	14,599	16,731	19,359
Printing and record medium reproduction.....	10,863	11,707	13,409	14,984	16,820	19,350	22,603
Stationery and educational and sporting goods.....	10,390	11,432	12,183	13,075	15,015	16,603	18,268
Petroleum processing and coking products.....	17,357	20,733	22,951	25,494	28,335	31,614	35,343
Chemical raw materials and products.....	10,359	12,129	13,729	15,770	18,475	21,835	25,249
Medical and pharmaceutical products.....	13,207	14,556	15,652	17,170	19,104	21,595	24,828
Chemical fibers manufacturing.....	11,404	12,562	13,804	15,484	16,964	19,775	21,716
Rubber products.....	10,055	11,024	12,470	14,233	16,251	18,994	21,843
Plastic products.....	10,131	11,317	12,584	13,661	15,455	18,078	20,886
Nonmetal mineral products.....	8,123	9,173	10,394	11,540	13,403	15,715	18,523
Smelting and pressing of ferrous metals.....	15,032	17,989	21,074	24,030	26,999	30,786	34,482
Smelting and pressing of nonferrous metals.....	12,491	13,661	15,285	17,408	20,543	24,060	26,358
Metal products.....	10,075	11,073	12,451	15,061	16,287	18,894	21,757
Ordinary machinery manufacturing.....	10,668	12,777	14,549	16,628	19,332	22,854	26,284
Special purpose equipment manufacturing.....	10,406	12,040	13,985	16,228	19,103	22,232	26,394
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	14,409	16,313	18,485	20,204	22,990	26,922	31,658
Electrical equipment and machinery.....	12,405	13,435	14,797	16,438	18,533	21,141	24,769
Electronics and telecommunications.....	17,636	18,922	20,428	21,213	24,119	26,934	29,915
Machinery for cultural activity and office work.....	12,720	15,044	16,543	17,644	21,933	23,669	27,182
Other manufacturing.....	8,781	10,049	11,334	12,789	14,392	16,479	19,017

NOTE: The data in this table refer only to the earnings of manufacturing employees in urban units. Within each subsector, rural manufacturing workers likely have lower earnings than those shown here. The earnings figures in the table do not include required employer social insurance payments or other nonwage labor costs. All currencies represented in current values.

SOURCES: Data for all years were collected by the China National Bureau of Statistics and the China Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security.

Data for 2002 through 2004 are from Erin Lett and Judith Banister, "Labor costs of manufacturing employees in China: an update to 2003–04," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2006, p. 45. Data for 2005 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2006* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2006), pp. 185–200. Data for 2006 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2007* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2007), pp. 203–18. Data for 2007 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2008* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2008), pp. 179–194. Data for 2008 are from *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2009* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2009), pp. 193–208.

municipalities. There was a surge in the average wage in every urban manufacturing subsector in 2007 and 2008, as shown in table 5. Broad and strong manufacturing earnings growth in China's cities is fueled in large part by urban labor shortages, labor productivity growth, and rapidly rising educational attainment in the cities. Pressure to keep up with higher inflation rates in 2007 and 2008 than in earlier years also is a major factor.

Even while domestic differences in Chinese labor costs have grown, China's overall manufacturing labor compensation costs have risen every year, affecting China's global competitiveness in manufacturing. The next section will explore how Chinese hourly compensation costs

measured in U.S. dollars compare with costs in both developed and developing economies.

Compensation measured in U.S. dollars

Hourly manufacturing compensation costs in China are increasing at an even faster rate in U.S. dollars than in Chinese yuan. Hourly compensation costs expressed in a domestic currency (in this case, yuan) can show trends in labor costs within a country, but they do not allow for comparisons across countries. For this reason, table 4 expresses Chinese compensation costs in both Chinese yuan and U.S. dollars.

The exchange rate between the yuan and the dollar has become an important and at times contentious issue.⁴⁰ During 2002–04, the first 3 years of the hourly compensation series measured in this article, the Chinese central bank (the People’s Bank of China) pegged the yuan to the U.S. dollar at a rate of 8.28 yuan per dollar. Beginning in July 2005 the People’s Bank of China began a series of adjustments to the yuan–dollar exchange rate. Initially the new rate was set at 8.11 yuan per dollar with some small fluctuation allowed; later, the yuan was pegged to a basket of currencies instead of strictly to the U.S. dollar, allowing even further fluctuation between the yuan and the dollar.⁴¹

In 2008, the most recent year in the Chinese hourly manufacturing compensation series, the yuan traded at an average of 6.95 yuan to 1 dollar.⁴² The yuan’s appreciation with respect to the dollar during the period covered in this report contributed 19 percent to growth in Chinese manufacturing labor costs in U.S. dollar terms.

China in the global economy

Even as China ascends as a major economic player in the global economy, its position in the international landscape

of labor costs has not changed dramatically. As measured in U.S. dollars, Chinese hourly labor compensation costs in manufacturing were roughly 4 percent of those in the United States and about 3 percent of those in the Euro Area in 2008 (chart 3). China’s costs were roughly on par with those of some developing countries like the Philippines, but lagged noticeably behind those of other countries like Mexico and Brazil.

The Division of International Labor Comparisons at BLS recently released the results of a special study on labor costs in the formal manufacturing sector in India. The data from the study go through 2005 and are presented separately from the main BLS series because of comparability issues. Hourly compensation costs in Chinese manufacturing as a whole were slightly lower than those in India’s formal manufacturing sector in 2005. However, when hourly compensation costs in India’s formal manufacturing sector are compared with those in Chinese urban manufacturing units, a comparison of establishments that are more similar, Chinese compensation costs are slightly higher (chart 4).⁴³ These differences are dwarfed, however, when labor costs in China or India are compared with those in developed countries. For example, as of 2005, total hourly compensation costs in Chinese man-

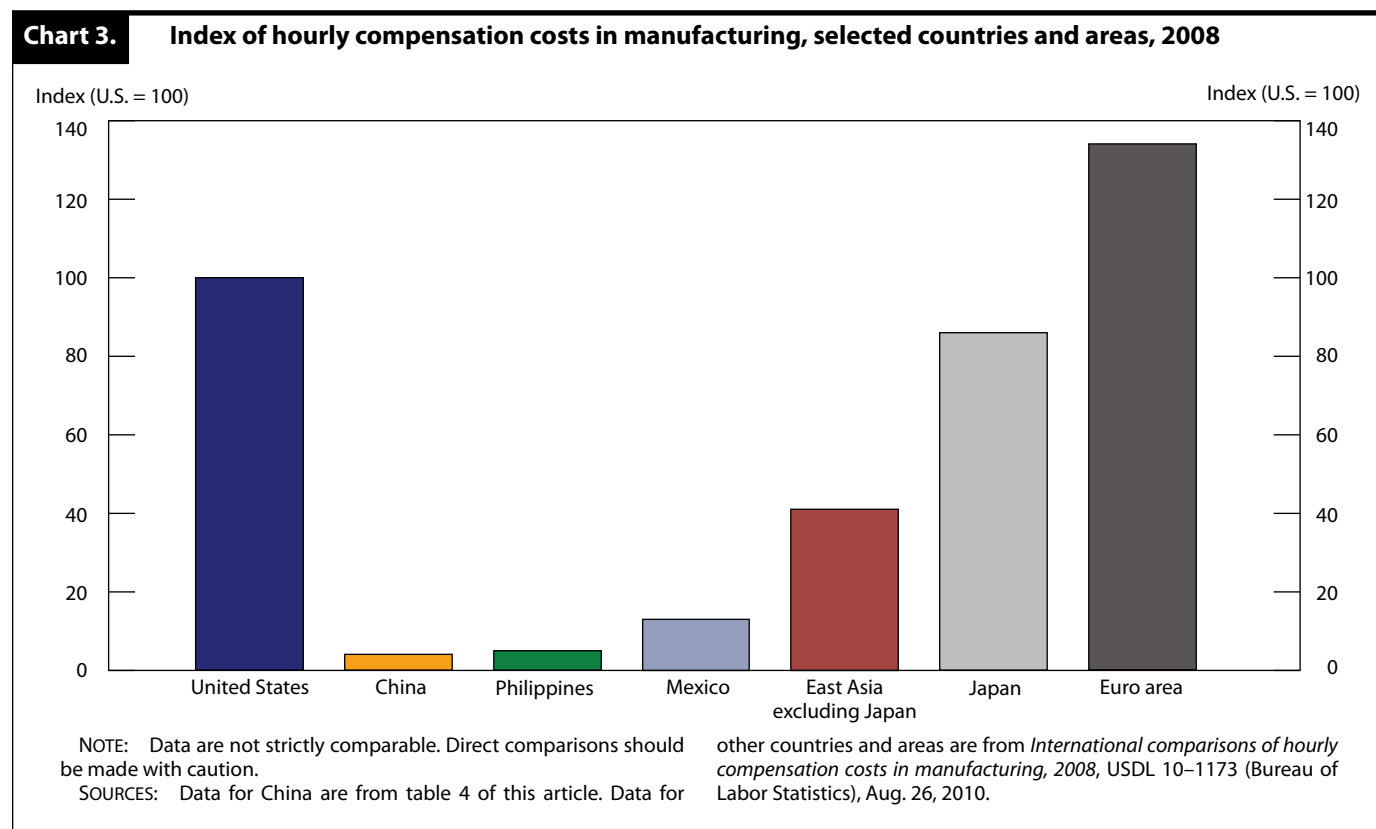
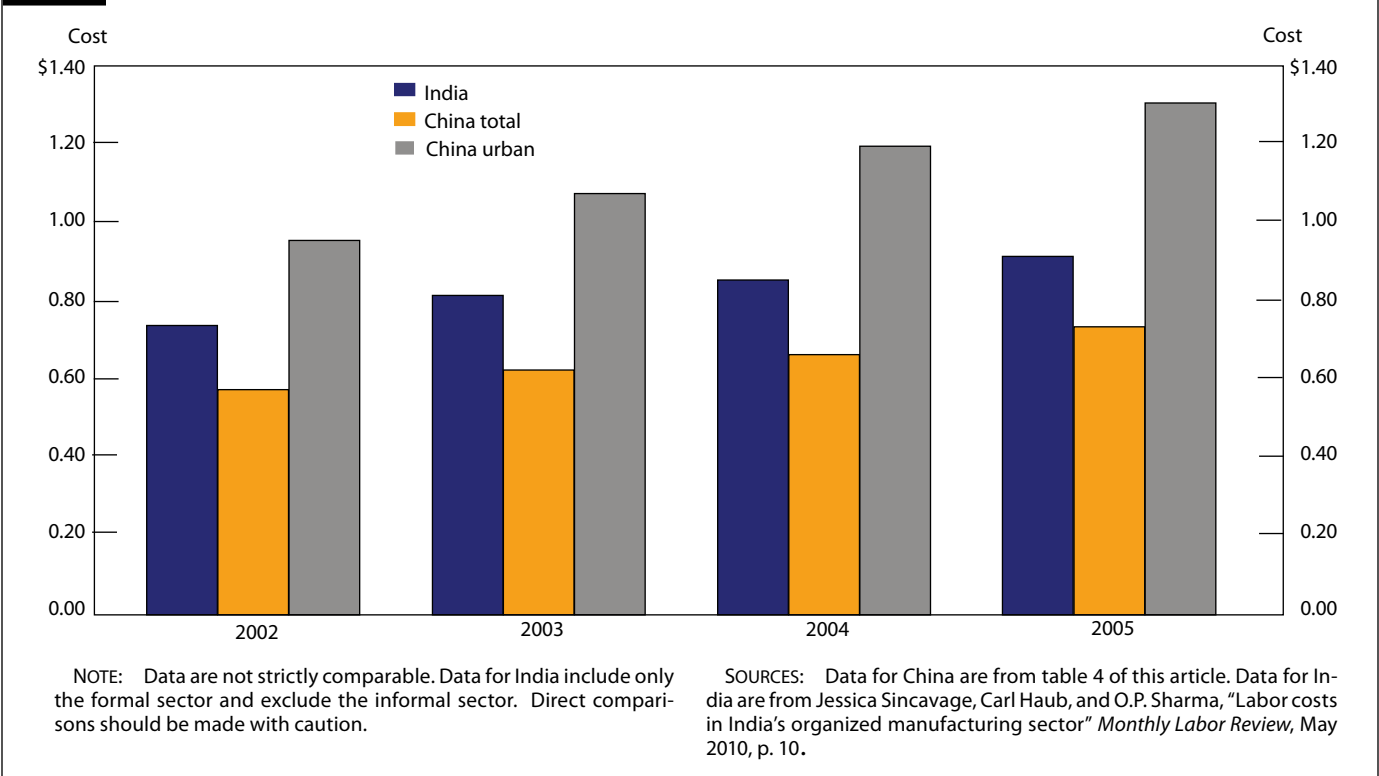


Chart 4. Average hourly compensation costs in manufacturing in China and India, U.S. dollars, 2002–05



ufacturing (for TVEs and urban units) represented about 2.5 percent of those in the United States, while the corresponding percentages for the Indian formal sector and Chinese urban units were only slightly higher, at about 3.1 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Looking forward

Growth in China's labor costs and employment in manufacturing from 2007 to 2008 suggests some resilience

in the Chinese economy to withstand a major economic downturn. This growth is largely due to expanding domestic demand from a nation with rapidly rising per-capita income. Factors such as the gradual recovery in the global economy and renewed global demand for manufactured goods, as well as the growing shortage of labor in China, will likely put upward pressure on wages and compensation in China's manufacturing sector in the future. These changes could fundamentally shape the global market for manufactured goods for decades to come. □

Notes

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¹ "TopTrading Partners - Surplus, Deficit, Total Trade," U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, on the Internet at www.census.gov/foreign-trade/top/ (visited Feb. 7, 2011).

² Tomoko A. Hosaka, "China surpasses Japan as world's No. 2

economy," *Washington Post*, Aug. 16, 2010, on the Internet at www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/08/15/AR2010081503697.html?hpid=topnews (visited Feb. 7, 2011).

³ For the original report on 2002 employment and labor compensation in manufacturing, see Judith Banister, "Manufacturing Employment and Compensation in China," on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/chinareport.pdf (visited Feb. 7, 2011). See also two *Monthly Labor Review* articles based on this report: Judith Banister, "Manufacturing employment in China," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, pp. 11–29, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/07/art2full.pdf (visited Feb. 7, 2011); and Judith Banister, "Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2005, pp. 22–40 on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/08/art3full.pdf (visited Feb. 7, 2011).

⁴ The baseline research for the year 2002 was updated through 2004 in Erin Lett and Judith Banister, “Labor costs of manufacturing employees in China: an update to 2003–04,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2006, pp. 40–45, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/11/art4full.pdf (visited Feb. 7, 2011). Manufacturing employment and compensation estimates were extended from 2002 through 2006 in Erin Lett and Judith Banister, “China’s manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 30–38, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/04/art3full.pdf (visited Feb. 7, 2011).

⁵ *International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing, 2008*, USDL 10-1173 (Bureau of Labor Statistics), Aug. 26, 2010, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ichcc.pdf (visited Feb. 14, 2011).

⁶ For a discussion of TVEs, see Banister, “Manufacturing Employment and Compensation in China.”

⁷ See years 2003–09 of the *China Town and Village Enterprise Yearbook* (in Chinese) (Beijing, China Ministry of Agriculture).

⁸ For example, analysis of results from China’s first economic census, with data from 2004, supported the validity of the independently derived BLS estimates of China’s 2004 employment and labor compensation in manufacturing. See Lett and Banister, “China’s manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06,” p. 37.

⁹ Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China.”

¹⁰ *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2008* (Beijing, China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security), Table 7-1, p. 465.

¹¹ Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China.”

¹² Michael Schuman, “How Will China Weather the Financial Storm?” *Time*, Oct. 23, 2008, on the Internet at www.time.com/time/business/article/0,8599,1853112,00.html (visited Feb. 28, 2011).

¹³ *China Statistical Yearbook 2008*, Table 16-9; and *China Statistical Yearbook 2009* (Beijing, China National Bureau of Statistics), Tables 8-1, 8-3, 8-4, 8-12, 16-9, and 16-13.

¹⁴ For the original hourly compensation costs estimates and a detailed explanation of the methods used, see Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China.” For the hourly compensation cost data updated to 2003–04, see Lett and Banister, “Labor costs of manufacturing employees in China: an update to 2003–04.” Compensation estimates were updated through 2006 in Lett and Banister, “China’s manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06.”

¹⁵ Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China.”

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 30–31.

¹⁷ The workers employed by urban manufacturing corporations continue to put in a heavy workweek. As of late 2008, 5 percent of China’s urban manufacturing employees worked 20–39 hours in a week, 33 percent worked 40 hours weekly, 25 percent were on the job 41–48 hours, and 36 percent worked 48 hours or more per week. See the *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2009*, Tables 1-70 and 1-77 (Beijing, China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security), pp. 112, 120, and 121.

¹⁸ When China’s statistical organizations dropped self-employed manufacturing workers from the TVE employment data, effective for 2007 and subsequent years, it is possible that this adjustment changed the actual average weekly hours worked by TVE manufacturing workers in China. However, the authors have no way of determining the impact of the absence of such published data. It is

informally reported that weekly-hours-worked data are collected in China’s annual rural labor force survey, but these results have never been released.

¹⁹ For more information about these sources, see Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China.”

²⁰ For details on the compensation of self-employed versus enterprise manufacturing workers, see Judith Banister, “Manufacturing in China today: Employment and labor compensation,” The Conference Board Economics Program Working Paper Series, report number E-0021-07-WP, November 2007, pp. 23–26, and see especially table 7 on p. 26; on the Internet at www.conference-board.org/publications/publicationdetail.cfm?publicationid=1377 (visited Feb. 15, 2011).

²¹ The U.S. figure represents nominal growth in dollars, and the Chinese figure represents nominal growth in yuan. The Chinese figure was calculated with data from table 4 of this article, and the U.S. figure was calculated with data from “Table 1.2: All Employees: Hourly compensation costs in U.S. dollars in manufacturing, 33 countries or areas and selected economic groups, 1996–2008” (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2010), on the Internet at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/suppl/ichcc.ichccaesuppt1_2.txt (visited Mar. 4, 2011).

²² Price inflation for urban households was 1.5–1.6 percent annually in 2005 and 2006, but escalated to 4.5 percent in 2007 and 5.6 percent in 2008. Consumer prices for rural households rose by 2.2 percent in 2005, 1.5 percent in 2006, 5.4 percent in 2007, and 6.5 percent in 2008. See *China Statistical Yearbook 2009*, Table 8-1, p. 281.

²³ Hongbin Li, Pak Wai Liu, Ning Ma, and Junseon Zhang, *Does Education Pay in Urban China? Estimating Returns to Education Using Twins* (Sept. 23, 2005), on the Internet at <http://iis-db.stanford.edu/docs/270/hongbin-Does-Education-Pay-in-Urban-China.pdf> (visited Feb. 16, 2011).

²⁴ Carsten A. Holz, *Measuring Chinese Productivity Growth, 1952–2005* (Hong Kong, July 2006), Tables 22–23 and Figures 33–34, on the Internet at <http://hussonet.free.fr/chprodu.pdf>; “Labor supply to become a constraint on economic growth in China—Policies focus to shift from job creation to increasing productivity,” (Japan, Research Institute of Economy, Trade, and Industry, 2009); Xin Yong-rong, Chen Qil, and Xiao Jun-Zhe, “The Decomposition of Labor Productivity Factors of Chinese Manufacturing Industry: A Dynamic Study Based on DEA method” (China, 2008); and Vincent Fernando, “Why China’s Labor Cost Advantage Is About to Disappear,” *Business Insider*, June 8, 2010, on the Internet at www.businessinsider.com/china-labor-cost-inflation-2010-6 (visited Feb. 16, 2011).

²⁵ Jian Qiao, “Labor Contract Law in China: Changes and Implications.” Paper presented at the conference Breaking Down Chinese Walls: The Changing Faces of Labor and Employment in China, Cornell University, September 2008.

²⁶ Shinning Zhao and Jie Zhang, “Impact of employment contracts law on employment relations in China,” April 2010, on the Internet at www.thefreelibrary.com/Impact+of+employment+contracts+law+on+employment+relations+in+China.-a0228172472; “China’s labour market,” *The Economist*, July 29, 2010; and Tini Tran, “China’s workers force unions to speak up,” *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Aug. 5, 2010, p. B7.

²⁷ Examples of such specifications for workers at particular factories might include good health, good eyesight, a strong body, the age of young adult, an unmarried status with no children or other dependents, a compliant and flexible personality, and the willingness to work very long hours, live in a group dormitory, and migrate far

from home for a job. See “How Rising Wages Are Changing The Game In China,” *Bloomberg Businessweek*, Mar. 27, 2006, on the Internet at www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/06_13/b3977049.htm (visited Feb. 17, 2011); David Barboza, “Labor Shortage in China May Lead to Trade Shift,” *New York Times*, Apr. 3, 2006, on the Internet at www.nytimes.com/2006/04/03/business/03labor.html (visited Feb. 17, 2011); Jim Jubak, “A 15% raise? Try China or India,” MSN Money, Jan. 5, 2007, on the Internet at <http://articles.moneycentral.msn.com/Investing/JubaksJournal/A15RaiseTryChinaOrIndia.aspx> (visited Feb. 17, 2011); and Andrew Jacobs, “Chinese Factories Now Compete to Woo Laborers,” *New York Times*, July 10, 2010, on the Internet at www.nytimes.com/2010/07/13/world/asia/13factory.html (visited Feb. 17, 2011).

²⁸ See, for example, “How Rising Wages Are Changing The Game in China”; Barboza, “Labor Shortage in China May Lead to Trade Shift”; and Alan Wheatley, “Wage pressures hit Chinese city,” *The China Post*, June 14, 2007, on the Internet at www.chinapost.com.tw/editorial/112324.htm (visited Feb. 28, 2011).

²⁹ See the International Labour Organization database on total and economically active populations by country, on the Internet at <http://laborsta.ilo.org> (visited Feb. 17, 2011).

³⁰ *China Population & Employment Statistics Yearbook 2009* (Beijing, China National Bureau of Statistics), Table 1-3.

³¹ *China Statistical Yearbook 2009*, Table 1-2.

³² *China Population & Employment Statistics Yearbook 2009*, Tables 1-3, 1-10, and 3-5.

³³ Jane Macartney, “China’s migrant workers hit by economic pinch as 20 million lose jobs,” *The Times*, Feb. 3, 2009, on the Internet at <http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/economics/article5638893.ece> (visited Feb. 17, 2011).

³⁴ “China’s economic stimulus creates 22m jobs,” *China Daily*, Sept. 16, 2010, on the Internet at www.chinadaily.com.cn/

bizchina/2010-09/16/content_11313345.htm (visited Feb. 17, 2011).

³⁵ Barboza, “Labor Shortage in China May Lead to Trade Shift.”

³⁶ For discussion of compensation costs in urban units and TVEs, see Lett and Banister, “China’s manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06,” table 3, chart 3, and p. 36.

³⁷ John Knight, Deng Quheng, and Li Shi, *The Puzzle of Migrant Labour Shortage and Rural Labour Surplus in China* (Oxford, England, Oxford University Discussion Paper Series, number 494, July 2010), on the Internet at www.economics.ox.ac.uk/Research/wp/pdf/paper494.pdf (visited Feb. 17, 2011).

³⁸ The exception is the cohort born in the late 1980s during a temporary easing of the implementation of family-planning regulations. Children born at that time are now in their early 20s.

³⁹ Jubak, “A 15% raise? Try China or India”; Jacobs, “Chinese Factories Now Compete to Woo Laborers.”

⁴⁰ Christopher A. McNally, “Defusing Tensions over China’s Exchange Rate Policy,” *Asia Pacific Bulletin*, Feb. 18, 2010, on the Internet at www.eastwestcenter.org/fileadmin/stored/pdfs/apb048_3.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2011).

⁴¹ People’s Bank of China, “Public Announcement of the People’s Bank of China on Reforming the RMB Exchange Rate Regime,” July 21, 2005, on the Internet at www.pbc.gov.cn/publish/english/955/2001/20014/20014_.html (visited Feb. 28, 2011).

⁴² “Foreign Exchange Rates (Annual),” Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Jan. 3, 2011, on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g5a (visited Feb. 18, 2011).

⁴³ Note that Indian and Chinese data are not strictly comparable because each country has its particular data limitations. The Indian data are from Jessica R. Sincavage, Carl Haub, and O.P. Sharma, “Labor costs in India’s organized manufacturing sector,” *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2010, pp. 3–22, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/pub/mlr/2010/05/art1full.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2011).

Can competition explain the wage gap between the sexes?

Many attempts have been made to explain the imbalances between men and women that exist in regard to both employment and wages in the labor market. In their working paper titled “Do Competitive Work Places Deter Female Workers? A Large-Scale Natural Field Experiment on Gender Differences in Job-Entry Decisions” (NBER Working Paper 16546, November 2010), researchers Jeffrey A. Flory, Andreas Leibbrandt, and John A. List explore the role that compensation schemes have in men’s and women’s job-entry decisions.

To determine the degree to which competition in the workplace may affect the wage gap, the researchers designed an experiment in which they posted online advertisements for jobs in 16 U.S. cities. Some of these postings were for men-oriented positions and others for women-oriented positions. Once initial interest was expressed by a jobseeker, the person was then sent more detailed information about compensation for the position. Some jobseekers received information stating that their compensation would be heavily based on competition, others were told that their compensation would be loosely based on competition, and a third group was told that wages would not vary according to performance. The jobseekers could then choose whether or not to formally apply for the positions.

The experiment yielded some interesting results that provide insight into the effect that competition may have on the wage gap between the sexes. The factors that affect the gap

were determined to be the proportion of compensation that depends on relative performance, whether job tasks are completed in teams, and the nature of the work. The data show that men, compared with women, applied for a greater proportion of positions in which performance was heavily weighted in determining compensation. The researchers’ data show that both men and women are averse to competitive workplaces; however, women were shown to be less likely to be willing to work in a competitive environment than men. In cities with higher average compensation for all jobs than other cities, Flory, Leibbrandt, and List found that women are less likely to apply for positions in competitive workplaces. Furthermore, the authors’ research indicates that, according to evaluations of applicants’ essays, men of lower ability levels are more likely to be attracted to competition-based compensation schemes.

The results of this study provide an argument that at least some of the gap in wages may be able to be attributed to the degree to which men and women are willing to compete in the workplace.

Domestic violence and the workforce

In her publication “Economic Stress and Domestic Violence” (National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women, September 2009) author Claire M. Renzetti examines a number of studies to investigate the relationship between domestic violence (DV) and economic stress. It is Renzetti’s view that this relationship is reciprocal; that is, not only do hard financial times often increase

the likelihood of DV, but DV frequently leads to a cycle of poverty and even more abuse. She further holds that early screening and referral are the most effective methods to prevent DV. This article addresses a number of other important issues relating to DV as well: how DV rates vary by social class; economic hardship, employment, and health concerns; social support networks; public assistance; and implications of advocacy and social programs.

One commonly held misconception about DV that Renzetti’s research dispels is that it affects all social classes equally. Although it is certainly true that women with more financial resources are not exempt from DV, research she cited clearly shows “that as the ratio of household income to need goes up, the likelihood of DV goes down.” One large survey put the odds of DV occurring at 5 times greater in the poorest households than in the wealthiest.

Data on the workforce participation of the population 16 and older displayed marked differences by gender between 1975 and 2000. According to BLS statistics, while male workforce participation basically flatlined at about 71 percent, female participation rose steadily from 42 percent to 57.5 percent during that period. Given that DV is more common in poorer homes, one might think that the greater number of employed women would put downward pressure on the incidence of DV. But the results were mixed; studies showed no clear relationship between DV victimization and employment status.

What is clear is that DV has an effect on job performance. DV victims—especially those with

disabilities—consistently had more issues with absenteeism, more psychological and physical problems, and greater difficulty holding on to their jobs. However, it does appear that employment can help DV victims by increasing self-esteem and reducing social isolation in addition to providing financial benefits. Unfortunately, studies also indicated that many batterers sabotage their victims' efforts to seek and maintain employment, especially those batterers who experience one or more periods of extended unemployment. And, according to BLS statistics, men's employment was more adversely affected than women's in the 2007–09 recession, likely heightening men's frustration and propensity towards violence.

One study cited by Renzetti linked DV to the particularly high levels of frustration and stress experienced by unemployed and underemployed men in disadvantaged neighborhoods. In these instances, women's social support networks (typically family members and friends) are vital to potential victims of DV. Where these networks are not in place, potential victims may feel forced to stay in threatening relationships, especially given the limited availability of shelters. Among those who leave abusive relationships, some of the more common requests are for food, housing, financial assistance, and counseling.

At least one study linked DV and the following health problems for women from households of all levels

of income: chronic fatigue, insomnia, and recurrent nightmares; headaches; chest pain; back pain and other orthopedic symptoms; stomach and gastrointestinal disorders; respiratory problems; and gynecological issues. But more research is needed to determine the exact extent of the linkage.

Domestic violence has a substantial effect on the economy: studies put the cost of DV at about \$5 billion a year in medical expenses and lost productivity. It is difficult to address the issue of DV under normal circumstances, much less the most recent economic recession. Many welfare laws, enacted during the more prosperous 1990s, put severe restrictions on welfare benefits that might otherwise help victims of DV. □

“Interest-based” negotiations

Healing Together: The Labor-Management Partnership at Kaiser Permanente. By Thomas A. Kochan, Adrienne E. Eaton, Robert B. McKersie and Paul S. Adler. Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2009, 258 pp, \$24.95/paperback.

The authors (KEMA henceforth) provide a case study of the first 10 years of the partnership between Kaiser Permanente, the nation’s largest non-profit health maintenance organization, and the coalition of 27 unions with which it bargains. Over the period covered by the study (1995–2005), Kaiser’s employment grew from about 55,000 to 90,000 workers, partly through expansion in existing centers and partly through the establishment of new medical care facilities. This sharp increase in the number of employees prompted both sides to consider a paradigm shift in the labor-management bargaining process. Three rounds of collective bargaining (1995, 2000, and 2005) used innovative negotiating and problem-solving processes to address topics normally outside of collective bargaining; notably, performance improvement and integration of new technologies into health care.

One such tool is known as interest-based negotiations (IBN). IBN starts

from the premise that focusing on the concerns and goals of the two sides develops options from which the parties can choose, rather than the traditional pattern of union demand–management response. Bargaining task groups were established for the major contract dimensions to brainstorm potential solutions, separated into local and national issues. Partnership work continued after the contract was signed; in a 2005 employee survey, Kaiser found that 39 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they were “personally involved in structures or activities that are part of the process.”

KEMA do not present the partnership as the sole or best answer to all labor-management problems, or to dealing with the cost and coverage issues central to the health-care debate. However, they conclude that the partnership has clearly been an improvement over the adversarial relations that prevailed between Kaiser and its unions prior to its 1995 start. The pace and extent of the improved relations have varied in the different collective bargaining and labor market environments across the country, with, as might be expected, the greatest progress being made in those localities with the highest degree of trust and lowest degree of suspicion at the outset.

Quantitative data on outcomes are limited, but the authors conclude

that “where the partnership was active, it had significant effects on reducing costs, improving workers’ views of their jobs and of Kaiser as a place to get health care, and, in at least one region where the data were available, improving clinical performance.” In a more qualitative sense, judging the success of the partnership is a “compared to what?” exercise. KEMA believe that it forestalled a further deterioration into more adversarial and counter-productive behaviors on the part of both Kaiser and its unions, but that it does not and cannot mean an end to conflict between them. Rather, the partnership provides a way to manage conflict and channel the energies of both parties in directions that improve efficiency and performance. The book is filled with many interesting sub-topics as well; for instance, the role played by the doctors in the partnership, compared with the management and support staff, which this review has not enough space to detail.

Healing Together is highly recommended to students of labor relations, health policy, and organizational behavior for its careful approach and many insights. □

—Stephen E. Baldwin
Economist (Retired)
Bethesda, MD

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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 posi-

tions. 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/ebs/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of 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/opus/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	2009	2010	2008	2009				2010			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.5	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Men.....	10.3	10.5	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.7	20.2
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8
Women.....	8.1	8.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	15.5	16.4
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	130,920	130,262	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,849	130,419	130,328	130,712
Total private.....	108,371	107,791	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,343	107,696	108,068	108,453
Goods-producing.....	18,620	17,987	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,905	17,994	18,038	18,041
Manufacturing.....	11,883	11,644	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,591	11,672	11,672	11,670
Service-providing.....	112,300	112,275	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,944	112,425	112,290	112,671
State and local government.....											
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.1	33.4	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.1	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.2
Overtime.....	2.9	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	1.4	2.0	.3	.4	.3	.5	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3
Goods-producing ⁵	1.0	2.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1
Service-providing ⁵	1.3	2.0	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4
State and local government.....	2.3	1.8	.3	.6	.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.9	3.3	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2
Nonunion.....	.9	1.8	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2009	2010	2008	2009					2010			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Compensation data^{1,2,3}												
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	
Private nonfarm.....	1.3	1.8	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	
Price data¹												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	-4	1.6	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	-2.6	4.3	-7.4	.2	3.1	-.6	1.6	1.8	-.1	.7	1.6	
Finished consumer goods.....	-3.9	5.6	-10.0	.3	4.3	-.7	1.9	2.4	-.1	.9	1.8	
Capital equipment.....	1.9	.4	1.9	-.2	-.2	-.4	.8	.0	-.1	.0	.5	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-8.4	6.4	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	.6	2.0	
Crude materials.....	-30.4	21.0	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.5	8.2	
Productivity data⁴												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	3.5	3.6	-.3	3.5	8.3	7.2	6.1	3.5	-1.8	2.6	2.4	
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.5	3.6	-.1	3.4	8.4	7.0	6.0	3.9	-1.8	2.4	2.6	
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.8	—	1.0	-4.2	4.3	5.9	12.8	8.7	.1	-3.5	—	

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				
		IV	I	II	III		IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	1.5	-1.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	1.5	-.9	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	
Union.....	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	
Nonunion.....	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	
State and local government.....	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.2	.5	.4	.4	.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	
Union.....	.6	.5	.5	.5	.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	
Nonunion.....	.3	.5	.4	.4	.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	
State and local government.....	.3	.2	.2	.6	.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,891	33,713	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747	33,836	33,927	34,014	34,102	34,188	34,001
Civilian labor force.....	22,352	22,748	22,595	22,639	22,697	22,674	22,739	22,677	22,737	22,733	22,896	22,814	22,915	22,868	22,823
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.5	68.0	67.9	67.9	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.1
Employed.....	19,647	19,906	19,764	19,849	19,854	19,854	19,913	19,867	19,980	19,991	20,042	19,936	19,899	19,906	20,099
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.3	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.1	58.6	58.4	58.2	59.1
Unemployed.....	2,706	2,843	2,831	2,791	2,843	2,820	2,826	2,810	2,757	2,742	2,854	2,878	3,016	2,962	2,724
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9
Not in the labor force.....	10,539	10,964	10,656	10,695	10,716	10,824	10,839	10,986	11,010	11,102	11,031	11,201	11,188	11,320	11,178

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		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,877	139,064	138,511	138,698	138,952	139,382	139,353	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323
Men.....	73,670	73,359	72,667	72,884	73,163	73,526	73,603	73,385	73,466	73,600	73,594	73,470	73,337	73,600	73,800
Women.....	66,208	65,705	65,844	65,813	65,789	65,856	65,750	65,706	65,526	65,667	65,784	65,613	65,572	65,605	65,523
Married men, spouse present.....	43,998	43,292	43,174	43,210	43,152	43,248	43,343	43,341	43,372	43,418	43,701	43,301	43,130	43,081	42,915
Married women, spouse present.....	35,207	34,582	34,999	35,207	34,810	34,592	34,231	34,359	34,345	34,271	34,469	34,553	34,543	34,612	34,571
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,913	8,874	8,367	8,793	9,012	9,146	8,776	8,631	8,533	8,883	9,506	9,100	8,960	8,931	8,407
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,648	6,174	5,831	6,188	6,174	6,247	6,141	6,172	6,164	6,357	6,732	6,174	6,025	6,011	5,771
Could only find part-time work.....	1,966	2,375	2,271	2,174	2,351	2,492	2,299	2,123	2,301	2,379	2,478	2,564	2,557	2,568	2,510
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,710	18,251	18,521	18,326	18,334	18,035	17,977	17,963	18,219	18,566	18,256	18,230	18,326	18,184	17,929
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,791	8,744	8,239	8,659	8,903	9,048	8,630	8,482	8,384	8,752	9,380	8,991	8,822	8,789	8,242
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,556	6,087	5,761	6,085	6,093	6,186	6,038	6,080	6,051	6,276	6,649	6,108	5,941	5,911	5,661
Could only find part-time work.....	1,955	2,358	2,286	2,169	2,378	2,480	2,282	2,098	2,235	2,347	2,454	2,534	2,555	2,542	2,513
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,372	17,911	18,141	17,987	18,001	17,733	17,691	17,694	17,886	18,175	17,911	17,848	17,929	17,829	17,552

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		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.2	25.0	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9
White, total ¹	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.8	23.2	23.4	22.6	23.7	23.4	24.2	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.3	23.4	21.1	22.5	22.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	25.2	26.3	27.6	24.9	27.0	27.2	26.6	27.1	26.2	27.0	26.8	26.0	23.3	25.7	24.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.4	20.0	18.9	20.2	20.4	19.6	21.8	19.3	20.4	19.9	20.8	18.7	19.1	21.0	
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0
Black or African American, total ¹	14.8	16.0	16.4	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	39.5	43.0	43.0	41.8	41.1	38.3	38.5	40.4	41.3	45.7	49.2	47.7	46.3	44.2	45.4
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	46.0	45.4	47.4	44.4	46.8	37.0	36.4	43.7	44.6	51.2	48.3	51.3	49.5	42.5	47.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	33.4	40.5	38.7	39.2	35.1	39.7	40.2	37.0	37.7	39.5	50.1	44.0	43.1	45.8	42.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.3	17.3	17.7	17.8	19.0	17.7	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.2	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	11.5	12.8	13.2	12.1	12.4	13.8	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9
Married men, spouse present.....	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.8
Married women, spouse present.....	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6
Full-time workers.....	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.2	9.7
Part-time workers.....	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.2
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.5	14.4	14.7	14.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.2
High school graduates, no college ³	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	8.4	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2

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		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,165	2,771	2,915	2,729	2,654	2,695	2,763	2,779	2,833	2,756	2,872	2,659	2,824	2,725	2,678
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,828	3,267	3,346	3,380	3,210	3,000	3,060	3,138	3,098	3,604	3,329	3,427	3,336	3,184	3,016
15 weeks and over.....	7,272	8,786	8,916	8,834	8,966	8,933	8,884	8,900	8,709	8,471	8,517	8,734	8,843	8,647	8,495
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,775	2,371	2,614	2,703	2,449	2,274	2,174	2,209	2,171	2,210	2,364	2,500	2,515	2,205	2,285
27 weeks and over.....	4,496	6,415	6,302	6,131	6,517	6,659	6,710	6,691	6,539	6,261	6,153	6,234	6,328	6,441	6,210
Mean duration, in weeks.....	24.4	33.0	30.5	29.8	31.7	33.1	34.3	34.8	33.9	33.5	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.2	36.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	15.1	21.4	20.0	19.6	20.3	21.6	22.8	25.5	21.7	20.6	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.4	21.8

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		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers ¹	9,160	9,250	9,287	9,493	9,368	9,237	9,194	9,097	9,090	9,285	9,286	9,070	9,471	8,923	8,519
On temporary layoff.....	1,630	1,431	1,452	1,541	1,570	1,356	1,448	1,403	1,268	1,505	1,340	1,293	1,430	1,402	1,249
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,530	7,819	7,835	7,953	7,798	7,881	7,746	7,694	7,822	7,780	7,947	7,777	8,042	7,521	7,270
Job leavers.....	882	889	908	878	893	933	966	897	896	868	809	854	864	914	910
Reentrants.....	3,187	3,466	3,603	3,444	3,523	3,749	3,430	3,272	3,417	3,418	3,441	3,498	3,427	3,408	3,357
New entrants.....	1,035	1,220	1,210	1,220	1,185	1,217	1,192	1,147	1,197	1,260	1,193	1,278	1,269	1,311	1,351
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	64.2	62.4	61.9	63.1	62.6	61.0	62.2	63.1	62.3	62.6	63.0	61.7	63.0	61.3	60.3
On temporary layoff.....	11.4	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.5	9.0	9.8	9.7	8.7	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.6	8.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.8	52.7	52.2	52.9	52.1	52.1	52.4	53.4	53.6	52.5	54.0	52.9	53.5	51.7	51.4
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4
Reentrants.....	22.3	23.4	24.0	22.9	23.5	24.8	23.2	22.7	23.4	23.0	23.4	23.8	22.8	23.4	23.7
New entrants.....	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.6
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9

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		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	18.4	18.7	18.5	18.7	19.5	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	18.1
16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.2	25.0	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7
16 to 17 years.....	25.9	29.1	28.1	28.5	29.8	29.2	29.8	29.3	30.4	31.2	30.0	30.3	24.9	27.1	27.8
18 to 19 years.....	23.4	24.2	25.1	23.6	24.2	24.1	24.9	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.3	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	15.5	15.7	15.9	15.7	17.1	14.6	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.3	15.2
25 years and older.....	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6
25 to 54 years.....	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.9
55 years and older.....	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1	9.5
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	22.1	21.1	21.4	22.4	19.4	20.9	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.5	19.9	19.0
16 to 19 years.....	27.8	28.8	30.2	27.7	29.5	29.2	28.2	29.2	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.4	26.6	27.8	27.2
16 to 17 years.....	28.7	31.8	31.1	30.7	31.1	32.3	32.4	33.0	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.8	28.5	29.0	29.1
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	27.4	29.9	27.3	28.8	27.7	26.4	27.3	26.7	27.8	26.2	26.8	25.5	27.4	26.6
20 to 24 years.....	17.0	17.8	18.9	18.5	18.2	19.8	16.1	17.8	18.2	17.3	17.1	16.5	18.1	16.9	15.9
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.0
25 to 54 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.3
55 years and older.....	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.1
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	15.1	15.8	15.7	16.3	16.4	15.3	15.7	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.9	16.1	17.1
16 to 19 years.....	20.7	22.8	21.9	22.2	22.4	21.5	24.7	22.2	23.2	22.9	22.8	24.8	22.3	22.8	24.0
16 to 17 years.....	23.1	26.5	25.1	26.4	28.5	26.1	27.3	25.8	28.4	29.6	26.8	27.0	21.2	25.2	26.4
18 to 19 years.....	19.4	20.9	20.1	19.7	19.4	20.2	23.3	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.4	22.6	22.8	21.5	22.5
20 to 24 years.....	12.3	13.0	12.3	13.1	13.0	14.2	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.4
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.1
25 to 54 years.....	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5
55 years and older ¹	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.3

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2010 ^P	Dec. 2010 ^P	State	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2010 ^P	Dec. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	10.4	9.1	9.1	Missouri.....	9.7	9.6	9.6
Alaska.....	8.2	7.9	7.9	Montana.....	7.0	7.4	7.4
Arizona.....	10.4	9.6	9.6	Nebraska.....	5.0	4.4	4.3
Arkansas.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	Nevada.....	14.5	14.9	14.9
California.....	12.2	12.5	12.5	New Hampshire.....	6.7	5.7	5.6
Colorado.....	8.7	8.9	8.9	New Jersey.....	9.7	9.2	9.1
Connecticut.....	9.0	9.1	9.0	New Mexico.....	8.0	8.6	8.6
Delaware.....	8.7	8.4	8.5	New York.....	8.9	8.3	8.2
District of Columbia.....	10.4	9.7	9.6	North Carolina.....	11.3	9.8	9.8
Florida.....	11.2	11.9	12.0	North Dakota.....	4.2	3.9	3.8
Georgia.....	10.4	10.4	10.4	Ohio.....	10.6	9.6	9.5
Hawaii.....	6.9	6.4	6.3	Oklahoma.....	7.3	6.9	6.8
Idaho.....	8.8	9.6	9.7	Oregon.....	11.0	10.6	10.6
Illinois.....	11.1	9.4	9.2	Pennsylvania.....	8.7	8.5	8.5
Indiana.....	10.7	9.6	9.5	Rhode Island.....	11.8	11.5	11.5
Iowa.....	6.0	6.2	6.1	South Carolina.....	11.8	10.9	10.9
Kansas.....	7.3	6.9	6.8	South Dakota.....	5.2	4.7	4.7
Kentucky.....	11.0	10.2	10.3	Tennessee.....	10.5	9.4	9.4
Louisiana.....	7.1	7.7	7.7	Texas.....	8.1	8.3	8.3
Maine.....	8.4	7.5	7.5	Utah.....	7.8	7.5	7.5
Maryland.....	7.6	7.4	7.4	Vermont.....	6.7	5.8	5.8
Massachusetts.....	8.8	8.3	8.3	Virginia.....	7.2	6.6	6.6
Michigan.....	13.8	11.4	11.1	Washington.....	10.0	9.3	9.3
Minnesota.....	7.8	7.0	6.9	West Virginia.....	8.7	9.6	9.7
Mississippi.....	10.9	10.2	10.2	Wisconsin.....	9.1	7.6	7.5
				Wyoming.....	7.7	6.5	6.4

^P = preliminary

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

State	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2010 ^P	Dec. 2010 ^P	State	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2010 ^P	Dec. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	2,149,760	2,113,961	2,114,655	Missouri.....	3,027,963	3,001,891	3,000,851
Alaska.....	360,175	362,512	362,998	Montana.....	495,202	497,608	497,567
Arizona.....	3,162,902	3,171,930	3,172,761	Nebraska.....	976,534	975,523	976,325
Arkansas.....	1,349,030	1,358,582	1,361,022	Nevada.....	1,359,550	1,336,733	1,334,583
California.....	18,148,896	18,147,813	18,150,832	New Hampshire.....	743,124	743,383	743,682
Colorado.....	2,696,479	2,670,161	2,668,432	New Jersey.....	4,517,007	4,475,495	4,472,545
Connecticut.....	1,888,874	1,896,710	1,896,645	New Mexico.....	943,795	955,788	956,479
Delaware.....	430,098	422,780	422,624	New York.....	9,646,430	9,581,709	9,574,933
District of Columbia.....	333,337	331,030	331,150	North Carolina.....	4,533,969	4,463,915	4,461,716
Florida.....	9,138,164	9,268,896	9,280,145	North Dakota.....	368,417	370,730	370,998
Georgia.....	4,720,037	4,684,845	4,685,727	Ohio.....	5,893,509	5,891,669	5,893,907
Hawaii.....	628,399	630,088	630,713	Oklahoma.....	1,754,393	1,749,602	1,749,406
Idaho.....	752,976	758,640	758,929	Oregon.....	1,969,360	1,989,435	1,991,714
Illinois.....	6,598,964	6,658,925	6,666,130	Pennsylvania.....	6,338,334	6,322,447	6,326,175
Indiana.....	3,138,343	3,127,487	3,126,053	Rhode Island.....	570,018	577,055	577,253
Iowa.....	1,661,713	1,674,286	1,675,573	South Carolina.....	2,165,356	2,162,500	2,164,091
Kansas.....	1,503,496	1,500,365	1,500,587	South Dakota.....	441,705	445,020	445,279
Kentucky.....	2,078,372	2,088,299	2,091,140	Tennessee.....	3,043,130	3,059,427	3,063,125
Louisiana.....	2,060,231	2,088,795	2,089,232	Texas.....	12,008,026	12,193,110	12,209,364
Maine.....	696,042	697,652	698,520	Utah.....	1,376,026	1,357,435	1,356,090
Maryland.....	2,977,526	2,979,190	2,979,485	Vermont.....	358,720	360,820	361,235
Massachusetts.....	3,476,162	3,497,986	3,499,946	Virginia.....	4,178,736	4,181,080	4,182,608
Michigan.....	4,812,536	4,753,289	4,745,906	Washington.....	3,521,516	3,528,320	3,529,632
Minnesota.....	2,942,898	2,964,038	2,964,192	West Virginia.....	788,736	778,806	778,935
Mississippi.....	1,304,731	1,318,174	1,320,565	Wisconsin.....	3,076,520	3,045,215	3,044,726
				Wyoming.....	296,478	291,478	291,118

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.2	40.4	40.0	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.2
Natural resources and mining	43.2	44.6	44.3	43.5	44.2	44.7	45.3	44.7	44.7	45.5	44.6	44.6	44.7	44.9	46.0
Construction	37.6	38.4	37.8	37.1	37.7	38.8	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.6	37.6
Manufacturing	39.8	41.1	40.8	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1
Overtime hours.....	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Durable goods.....	39.8	41.3	40.9	40.5	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.4
Overtime hours.....	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Wood products.....	37.4	39.1	39.2	38.1	39.2	39.7	39.6	38.8	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.4	38.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	40.8	41.7	41.4	39.4	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.2
Primary metals.....	40.7	43.7	42.9	42.8	43.1	43.9	44.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.4
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	41.4	40.5	40.5	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.7
Machinery.....	40.1	42.1	41.2	40.9	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.3	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.3	41.1	40.9	39.2	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.1	40.8
Transportation equipment.....	41.2	42.9	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.8	43.2	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.6	42.2
Furniture and related products.....	37.7	38.5	37.9	37.6	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	39.7	39.6	39.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	39.3	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.0
Nondurable goods.....	39.8	40.8	40.8	40.2	40.7	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.5
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.0	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	40.0
Beverage and tobacco products.....	35.7	37.5	35.5	35.0	35.8	35.5	38.9	36.5	38.1	39.1	38.7	40.5	37.5	38.2	38.0
Textile mills.....	37.7	41.3	40.6	39.7	41.4	42.6	42.3	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.9	39.3
Textile product mills.....	37.9	39.0	39.6	39.1	39.4	39.2	39.1	37.9	38.3	37.9	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.2	37.9
Apparel.....	36.0	36.6	36.6	36.0	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.0	36.7	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.8	37.7
Leather and allied products.....	33.6	39.1	38.1	37.8	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.5	40.4	40.3	41.3
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.9	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.0	42.7	43.2	42.6
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.8	37.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	43.0	42.3	42.1	43.0	43.9	43.5	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.5	42.3	42.9
Chemicals.....	41.4	42.2	42.8	41.8	42.1	42.2	42.4	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.2	41.9	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.1
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3
Retail trade.....	29.9	30.2	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.0	37.1	36.5	36.3	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.4
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.4
Information	36.6	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.1	36.2
Financial activities	36.1	36.1	36.2	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.4
Professional and business services	34.7	35.1	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1
Education and health services	32.2	32.1	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.1
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.6
Other services	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.7

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$18.91	\$18.93	\$18.93	\$18.98	\$19.03	\$19.05	\$19.08	\$19.13	\$19.14	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.33
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.89	8.91	8.86	8.86	8.86	8.89	8.93	8.97	8.94	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.94	8.89	8.89
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.90	20.28	20.09	20.14	20.16	20.18	20.21	20.24	20.26	20.33	20.33	20.41	20.45	20.49	20.56
Natural resources and mining.....	23.29	23.83	23.30	23.67	23.85	23.79	23.76	23.86	23.92	23.87	24.10	23.86	24.02	24.02	24.09
Construction.....	22.66	23.22	23.05	23.12	23.12	23.07	23.10	23.16	23.22	23.30	23.21	23.38	23.42	23.44	23.50
Manufacturing.....	18.24	18.61	18.44	18.48	18.49	18.51	18.59	18.59	18.60	18.63	18.65	18.71	18.75	18.80	18.92
Excluding overtime.....	17.59	17.78	17.66	17.71	17.69	17.69	17.74	17.77	17.78	17.81	17.81	17.86	17.88	17.93	18.04
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.65	19.71	19.68	19.70	19.78	19.76	19.76	19.79	19.81	19.88	19.94	20.03	20.15
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.67	16.66	16.72	16.74	16.81	16.81	16.84	16.88	16.89	16.92	16.91	16.91	17.00
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.35	18.81	18.67	18.68	18.67	18.73	18.78	18.80	18.83	18.87	18.88	18.98	18.98	18.97	19.07
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.48	16.83	16.74	16.73	16.72	16.78	16.81	16.81	16.81	16.84	16.90	16.99	16.96	16.97	17.06
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.43	21.37	21.36	21.45	21.47	21.51	21.55	21.55	21.64	21.82	21.73	21.79	21.91
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.15	13.18	13.17	13.20	13.20	13.22	13.23	13.25	13.29	13.38	13.37	13.36	13.37
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.15	19.09	19.12	19.14	19.28	19.12	19.12	19.19	19.18	19.22	19.22	19.28	19.52
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	29.58	29.86	29.65	29.83	30.15	30.12	30.22	30.27	30.28	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.16
Information.....	25.45	25.86	25.60	25.63	25.64	25.63	25.81	25.78	26.04	25.91	26.01	26.22	26.13	26.09	26.20
Financial activities.....	20.85	21.49	21.44	21.31	21.40	21.43	21.43	21.47	21.54	21.57	21.45	21.68	21.69	21.63	21.72
Professional and business services.....	22.35	22.78	22.64	22.69	22.62	22.69	22.76	22.78	22.85	22.93	22.94	23.00	22.96	22.84	23.03
Education and health services.....	19.49	20.12	19.79	19.85	19.91	19.98	20.03	20.08	20.14	20.20	20.24	20.33	20.37	20.42	20.49
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.12	11.31	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.32	11.35	11.34	11.33	11.35	11.27	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.33
Other services.....	16.59	17.08	16.91	16.95	16.98	17.01	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.08	17.13	17.19	17.26	17.24	17.27

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		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$18.98	\$18.99	\$18.95	\$19.01	\$19.06	\$18.92	\$18.97	\$19.06	\$19.14	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.50
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	18.91	18.93	18.93	18.98	19.03	19.05	19.08	19.13	19.14	19.23	19.24	19.23	19.33
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.90	20.28	20.02	20.00	20.05	20.14	20.19	20.20	20.33	20.39	20.45	20.51	20.48	20.50	20.49
Natural resources and mining	23.29	23.83	23.41	23.73	24.10	23.96	23.62	23.58	23.79	23.71	24.06	23.75	23.91	24.25	24.34
Construction	22.66	23.22	22.98	23.01	23.01	22.97	23.03	23.01	23.24	23.38	23.34	23.55	23.47	23.48	23.41
Manufacturing	18.24	18.61	18.49	18.49	18.47	18.52	18.57	18.54	18.56	18.57	18.74	18.70	18.74	18.86	18.97
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.68	19.74	19.67	19.69	19.74	19.70	19.73	19.74	19.94	19.89	19.94	20.14	20.17
Wood products.....	14.92	14.85	14.94	14.75	14.76	14.85	14.88	14.79	14.82	14.83	14.90	14.74	14.98	14.97	14.92
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	17.28	17.49	17.28	17.21	17.30	17.53	17.49	17.55	17.52	17.53	17.55	17.47	17.64	17.72	17.73
Primary metals.....	20.10	20.11	20.12	20.15	20.19	20.20	20.11	20.01	20.18	19.86	20.23	20.12	19.94	20.25	20.25
Fabricated metal products.....	17.48	17.94	17.78	17.83	17.91	17.94	17.88	17.90	17.91	17.90	17.99	18.03	17.98	18.20	18.16
Machinery.....	18.39	18.96	18.81	18.70	18.55	18.77	18.86	19.01	19.04	18.99	19.01	19.08	19.26	19.36	19.51
Computer and electronic products.....	21.87	22.79	22.51	22.86	22.44	22.57	22.89	22.55	22.76	22.93	22.88	22.75	22.97	23.31	23.55
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	16.27	16.87	16.76	16.69	16.72	16.60	16.63	16.69	16.81	16.78	16.93	17.15	17.07	17.53	17.81
Transportation equipment.....	24.98	25.22	25.01	24.98	25.09	25.06	25.10	25.06	25.12	25.04	25.65	25.50	25.43	25.60	25.42
Furniture and related products.....	15.04	15.05	15.04	14.96	14.90	14.96	15.08	15.00	14.98	15.09	15.26	15.10	15.16	15.10	15.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	16.13	16.55	16.22	16.45	16.39	16.40	16.44	16.46	16.49	16.60	16.63	16.76	16.81	16.96	17.05
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.73	16.65	16.67	16.74	16.80	16.78	16.80	16.83	16.95	16.89	16.90	16.88	17.10
Food manufacturing.....	14.39	14.40	14.39	14.28	14.33	14.36	14.39	14.43	14.41	14.33	14.42	14.42	14.49	14.51	14.69
Beverages and tobacco products.....	20.49	21.78	22.12	21.99	22.13	22.29	22.45	22.20	21.41	21.85	21.69	20.88	21.46	21.03	20.90
Textile mills.....	13.71	13.55	13.48	13.56	13.49	13.40	13.32	13.46	13.63	13.67	13.77	13.48	13.64	13.66	14.06
Textile product mills.....	11.44	11.80	11.96	11.67	11.61	11.78	11.94	11.66	11.84	11.72	11.76	11.77	12.01	11.83	11.74
Apparel.....	11.37	11.43	11.28	11.36	11.32	11.30	11.30	11.42	11.47	11.38	11.61	11.65	11.65	11.47	11.78
Leather and allied products.....	13.90	13.03	13.56	13.37	13.19	13.24	12.90	13.12	12.74	12.58	12.69	12.84	13.20	12.96	13.03
Paper and paper products.....	19.29	20.03	19.62	19.58	19.80	20.28	20.24	20.19	20.24	20.05	20.31	20.00	19.95	20.13	20.29
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.92	17.01	17.08	17.04	16.76	16.86	16.71	16.69	16.76	17.07	17.06	17.01	16.98	17.32
Petroleum and coal products.....	29.61	31.34	31.42	31.23	31.48	31.40	31.34	30.56	30.61	31.43	31.46	31.50	31.72	32.01	32.15
Chemicals.....	20.30	21.08	20.61	20.60	20.55	20.71	20.92	21.04	21.04	21.69	21.80	21.53	21.22	21.22	21.41
Plastics and rubber products.....	16.01	15.71	15.90	15.69	15.65	15.60	15.64	15.60	15.81	15.60	15.69	15.70	15.80	15.89	16.11
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.35	18.81	18.77	18.79	18.72	18.77	18.82	18.64	18.68	18.78	18.86	18.97	18.97	18.97	19.30
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.48	16.83	16.79	16.81	16.71	16.82	16.84	16.75	16.75	16.83	16.95	16.99	16.89	16.81	17.16
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.54	21.45	21.25	21.46	21.45	21.33	21.47	21.49	21.58	21.77	21.74	21.86	22.05
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.18	13.21	13.16	13.25	13.23	13.19	13.21	13.25	13.39	13.36	13.27	13.20	13.47
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.15	19.16	19.10	19.12	19.23	19.11	19.14	19.25	19.16	19.21	19.23	19.19	19.53
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	29.61	29.71	29.73	29.86	30.23	29.90	29.96	30.05	30.36	30.48	30.37	30.19	30.18
Information	25.45	25.86	25.61	25.60	25.53	25.55	25.94	25.56	25.97	25.95	26.11	26.37	26.13	25.98	26.51
Financial activities	20.85	21.49	21.41	21.33	21.42	21.46	21.58	21.33	21.42	21.60	21.45	21.67	21.65	21.60	21.89
Professional and business services	22.35	22.78	22.77	22.88	22.66	22.69	22.91	22.55	22.68	22.89	22.78	22.82	22.87	22.87	23.51
Education and health services	19.49	20.12	19.83	19.83	19.93	20.03	19.99	20.02	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.34	20.35	20.46	20.53
Leisure and hospitality	11.12	11.31	11.35	11.40	11.34	11.32	11.34	11.26	11.20	11.24	11.26	11.33	11.34	11.43	11.40
Other services	16.59	17.08	16.89	16.93	17.13	17.09	17.15	17.08	16.95	16.98	17.12	17.13	17.23	17.24	17.31

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		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$617.18	\$636.91	\$624.44	\$622.87	\$627.25	\$633.03	\$642.32	\$631.93	\$637.39	\$648.04	\$639.28	\$646.46	\$644.21	\$644.54	\$649.35
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	629.70	628.48	630.37	633.93	635.60	636.27	639.18	640.86	641.19	644.21	644.54	644.21	645.62
GOODS-PRODUCING	779.68	819.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.66	819.71	820.12	823.37	835.99	828.23	840.91	835.58	836.40	813.45
Natural resources and mining	1006.67	1063.28	1025.36	1018.02	1053.17	1056.64	1067.62	1065.82	1061.03	1102.52	1065.86	1071.13	1075.95	1083.98	1112.34
CONSTRUCTION	851.76	891.85	854.86	819.16	858.27	891.24	884.35	895.09	911.01	928.19	898.59	932.58	910.64	899.28	854.47
Manufacturing	726.12	765.08	750.69	739.60	755.42	761.17	768.80	761.99	757.25	766.94	773.96	776.05	779.58	788.35	773.98
Durable goods.....	771.39	818.75	800.98	793.55	808.44	813.20	821.18	817.55	810.90	819.21	823.52	829.41	837.48	847.89	828.99
Wood products.....	557.74	580.39	570.71	548.70	571.21	586.58	601.15	587.16	573.53	579.85	579.61	582.23	593.21	588.32	566.96
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	705.54	728.96	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	731.08	738.86	749.86	753.79	745.88	752.96	753.23	737.15	702.11
Primary metals.....	817.67	879.35	865.16	856.38	874.23	884.76	886.85	878.44	865.72	861.92	877.98	885.28	893.31	919.35	899.10
Fabricated metal products.....	689.06	742.82	716.53	714.98	732.52	740.92	743.81	741.06	739.68	750.01	746.59	751.85	758.76	773.50	751.82
Machinery.....	737.97	797.56	776.85	764.83	773.54	786.46	792.12	800.32	792.06	795.68	798.42	814.72	828.18	844.10	844.78
Computer and electronic products.....	883.02	932.33	920.66	934.97	924.53	920.86	940.78	922.30	926.33	937.84	928.93	930.48	946.36	953.38	946.71
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	639.34	693.52	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	685.16	699.31	687.53	696.37	685.67	715.16	711.82	725.74	726.65
Transportation equipment.....	1028.37	1081.28	1060.42	1054.16	1071.34	1070.06	1084.32	1080.09	1057.55	1076.72	1102.95	1099.05	1101.12	1116.16	1062.56
Furniture and related products.....	566.66	579.55	560.99	549.03	573.65	574.46	585.10	580.50	578.23	582.47	581.41	579.84	601.85	608.53	585.14
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	620.74	640.57	629.34	626.75	634.29	637.96	646.09	637.00	638.16	640.76	636.93	645.26	650.55	663.14	659.84
Nondurable goods.....	658.68	685.16	677.57	662.67	675.14	681.32	690.48	681.27	680.40	690.03	700.04	694.18	692.90	695.46	689.13
Food manufacturing.....	575.51	585.83	584.23	568.34	578.93	577.27	588.55	584.42	583.61	587.53	602.76	594.10	589.74	589.11	583.19
Beverages and tobacco products.....	731.37	816.49	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	814.74	815.72	871.82	852.42	843.55	804.75	790.73	781.66
Textile mills.....	516.86	558.84	543.24	530.20	557.14	566.82	566.10	555.90	564.28	578.24	576.96	543.24	561.97	561.43	531.47
Textile product mills.....	433.13	459.53	467.64	455.13	459.76	458.24	466.85	448.91	452.29	444.19	458.64	459.03	476.80	467.29	436.73
Apparel.....	408.86	418.33	409.46	404.42	412.05	415.84	407.93	415.69	410.63	419.92	413.32	433.38	438.04	441.60	441.75
Leather and allied products.....	466.62	509.22	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	493.04	503.20	497.45	505.90	529.32	524.88	535.53
Paper and paper products.....	806.19	858.68	837.77	814.53	837.54	865.96	870.32	856.06	866.27	860.15	885.52	864.00	859.85	885.72	864.35
Printing and related support activities.....	635.68	646.26	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	650.80	638.32	630.88	650.29	660.61	656.81	646.38	646.94	640.84
Petroleum and coal products.....	1284.44	1347.00	1325.92	1296.05	1331.60	1343.92	1357.02	1311.02	1325.41	1370.35	1371.66	1395.45	1386.16	1338.02	1369.59
Chemicals.....	841.18	888.84	880.05	861.08	865.16	867.75	878.64	875.26	875.26	913.15	919.96	908.57	908.22	914.58	918.49
Plastics and rubber products.....	643.91	658.69	658.26	641.72	655.74	666.12	667.83	659.88	651.37	652.08	654.27	654.69	666.76	675.33	676.62
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	588.20	606.11	596.89	597.52	599.04	602.52	611.65	600.21	605.23	615.98	607.29	612.73	610.83	612.73	623.39
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.88	559.62	545.68	546.33	548.09	555.06	562.46	557.78	566.15	570.54	566.13	567.47	562.44	566.50	569.71
Wholesale trade.....	784.49	816.15	805.60	800.09	796.88	811.19	823.68	806.27	811.57	827.37	820.04	831.61	826.12	832.87	848.93
Retail trade.....	388.57	399.74	388.81	389.70	392.17	396.18	400.87	398.34	408.19	408.10	405.72	403.47	399.43	405.24	402.75
Transportation and warehousing.....	677.56	710.63	689.40	682.10	691.42	699.79	711.51	710.89	717.75	731.50	716.58	718.45	728.82	727.30	724.56
Utilities.....	1239.37	1263.33	1214.01	1238.91	1224.88	1251.13	1278.73	1261.78	1258.32	1271.12	1284.23	1307.59	1293.76	1277.04	1270.58
Information	931.08	938.89	929.64	926.72	924.19	922.36	952.00	927.83	940.11	957.56	942.57	957.23	951.13	935.28	967.62
Financial activities	752.03	776.82	770.76	763.61	766.84	772.56	798.46	770.01	768.98	801.36	772.20	780.12	779.40	777.60	814.31
Professional and business services	775.81	798.59	785.57	789.36	788.57	794.15	815.60	789.25	793.80	817.17	795.02	807.83	802.74	802.74	825.20
Education and health services	628.45	646.52	638.53	634.56	637.76	640.96	645.68	642.64	649.80	652.86	650.03	654.95	653.24	656.77	665.17
Leisure and hospitality	275.95	280.87	272.40	279.30	280.10	279.60	284.63	281.50	285.60	289.99	278.12	280.98	278.96	277.75	274.74
Other services	506.26	524.01	515.15	514.67	522.47	522.95	529.94	522.65	523.76	529.78	527.30	527.60	525.52	525.82	531.42

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:												
2007.....	60.1	55.8	58.1	51.9	54.7	47.9	48.7	43.1	53.7	54.1	54.5	50.7
2008.....	50.6	47.6	50.2	42.1	41.9	34.5	30.5	33.1	30.0	32.0	23.4	20.6
2009.....	19.5	18.5	17.0	18.2	27.9	25.5	30.0	33.3	34.3	29.0	38.8	38.4
2010.....	46.1	48.3	58.8	63.9	56.0	55.2	56.4	53.7	51.9	58.2	57.7	58.6
2011.....	60.1											
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	60.7	59.0	62.0	57.5	58.1	54.5	51.7	48.1	49.6	47.6	57.1	53.2
2008.....	57.1	47.6	47.9	43.3	37.6	32.4	30.9	27.7	26.0	26.0	22.1	19.9
2009.....	18.4	13.3	12.5	14.2	17.8	20.4	20.6	20.6	28.3	25.1	27.7	28.3
2010.....	32.2	39.7	50.9	59.0	64.0	60.7	56.9	56.4	56.0	58.8	59.2	62.9
2011.....	59.9											
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	59.9	59.4	63.5	62.4	59.4	58.8	55.6	54.3	56.4	51.1	53.0	52.1
2008.....	50.6	51.7	51.7	49.4	42.3	36.1	33.1	29.6	26.6	27.2	23.6	22.3
2009.....	19.1	15.5	13.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	14.2	16.1	18.5	20.4	22.7	24.2
2010.....	25.1	26.4	34.1	45.5	51.9	55.6	58.8	63.1	63.3	58.4	59.6	61.8
2011.....	61.4											
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	63.5	59.2	60.9	59.7	59.4	58.4	56.9	57.1	59.9	59.4	58.6	60.1
2008.....	54.9	56.6	53.0	47.0	48.1	43.8	40.6	39.7	36.0	32.6	28.5	26.6
2009.....	24.9	17.4	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	14.4	12.7	13.9	14.4	13.9	15.5
2010.....	15.7	15.5	18.9	23.4	28.1	35.0	41.8	42.1	45.1	50.6	54.7	58.6
2011.....	59.4											
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	54.9	43.2	37.0	28.4	40.1	34.6	38.9	26.5	35.2	36.4	52.5	41.4
2008.....	41.4	36.4	43.8	35.8	41.4	24.7	17.9	22.2	19.1	22.2	11.1	7.4
2009.....	6.8	10.5	7.4	16.0	8.0	9.3	24.7	25.3	22.2	23.5	32.7	37.7
2010.....	38.9	53.1	53.7	66.7	62.3	51.2	51.9	44.4	49.4	45.1	58.0	59.3
2011.....	73.5											
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	42.0	35.8	46.9	32.1	33.3	35.2	30.9	29.6	24.1	23.5	35.8	40.1
2008.....	50.0	37.7	35.8	33.3	34.0	27.2	19.8	11.7	15.4	13.6	13.6	7.4
2009.....	5.6	2.5	4.3	8.6	7.4	6.8	4.9	8.0	17.9	14.2	20.4	24.1
2010.....	29.6	43.8	48.8	60.5	65.4	63.0	56.8	51.2	49.4	44.4	54.9	56.2
2011.....	63.0											
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	35.2	32.1	33.3	35.2	34.6	38.9	34.0	27.2	27.2	23.5	30.2	24.7
2008.....	25.9	28.4	41.4	39.5	35.8	29.6	22.2	18.5	10.5	15.4	13.6	11.7
2009.....	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.5	6.2	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.6	14.2
2010.....	16.7	19.8	30.2	42.0	49.4	54.3	60.5	61.7	61.7	48.8	51.9	54.9
2011.....	56.8											
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	39.5	36.4	37.0	31.5	29.6	30.2	30.2	28.4	32.7	29.6	35.2	36.4
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	18.5	25.9	35.8	35.2	40.1	45.7	48.8	54.9
2011.....	56.8											

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						2011	2010						2011	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	2,845	2,862	2,756	2,905	2,966	2,921	2,760	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,516	2,556	2,429	2,560	2,639	2,500	2,454	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	
Construction.....	89	54	68	69	94	44	62	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.1	
Manufacturing.....	219	173	183	193	213	184	197	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	416	409	419	445	430	463	489	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	517	613	554	575	647	609	494	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.8	
Education and health services.....	504	477	510	569	528	510	498	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	304	350	284	274	253	270	279	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	
Government.....	330	305	326	345	327	421	306	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	572	594	559	605	603	548	524	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	
South.....	987	1,035	1,015	1,084	1,053	1,023	970	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Midwest.....	592	612	540	584	634	617	517	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	
West.....	648	685	648	740	769	829	622	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.1	

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

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

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

West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. NOTE: The 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						2011	2010						2011	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	3,926	3,882	3,868	3,865	3,943	3,905	3,712	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,650	3,627	3,614	3,580	3,668	3,631	3,453	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	
Construction.....	323	332	327	331	324	356	247	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.5	4.5	
Manufacturing.....	278	259	240	259	272	264	247	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	798	749	776	777	799	756	785	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	752	777	747	730	761	780	775	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	
Education and health services.....	497	471	487	465	491	465	434	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	630	628	645	596	590	596	590	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	
Government.....	276	254	254	285	275	274	259	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	712	669	724	690	701	680	604	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	
South.....	1,423	1,463	1,427	1,449	1,572	1,513	1,396	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	
Midwest.....	951	898	854	880	879	878	873	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
West.....	857	844	851	839	883	806	893	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010						2011	2010						2011	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	3,879	3,877	3,827	3,697	3,868	3,836	3,555	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,588	3,556	3,526	3,436	3,568	3,539	3,297	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	
Construction.....	334	320	330	323	342	393	280	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.2	5.1	
Manufacturing.....	252	279	245	266	265	252	188	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	794	769	763	741	773	718	755	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	
Professional and business services.....	760	757	742	709	687	735	730	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	
Education and health services.....	478	429	460	408	460	450	401	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	
Leisure and hospitality.....	619	601	607	613	595	583	594	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	
Government.....	291	322	302	260	299	297	258	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	725	662	647	677	715	598	545	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	
South.....	1,417	1,448	1,422	1,288	1,407	1,476	1,428	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	
Midwest.....	923	859	890	821	890	841	873	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	
West.....	844	800	836	781	829	759	790	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	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 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						2011	2010						2011	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	1,780	1,839	1,839	1,755	1,756	1,838	1,659	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,673	1,726	1,723	1,654	1,653	1,731	1,559	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	
Construction.....	69	77	80	77	56	81	59	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.1	
Manufacturing.....	86	101	93	95	103	107	87	.7	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	405	398	411	376	388	373	342	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	
Professional and business services.....	337	363	337	342	317	335	334	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	
Education and health services.....	240	230	235	228	248	244	210	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	
Leisure and hospitality.....	349	366	358	357	335	368	350	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	
Government.....	106	113	115	101	102	107	100	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	299	307	261	266	248	251	208	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.8	
South.....	703	734	760	679	702	761	639	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	
Midwest.....	422	425	374	414	403	411	353	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	
West.....	388	401	382	377	367	343	345	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	

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 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	-.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	-.8
Leisure and hospitality	740.1	12,534.9	-1.5	353	.6
Other services	1,267.8	4,296.4	-1.5	540	-.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	-.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	-.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.7	374.8	-2.9	520	.6
Other services	205.5	248.6	-4.0	421	-.7
Government	5.5	583.0	-3.1	1,093	.3
Cook, IL	142.9	2,311.0	-2.9	1,083	-.1
Private industry	141.5	2,002.3	-3.1	1,088	-.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	-.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	-.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	-.8	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	-.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	-.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	38,215	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	48,987	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 workers' 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-Stebenville, 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	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830
Civilian labor force.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Employed.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Employment-population ratio.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Unemployed.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Not in the labor force.....	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total private employment.....	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,337
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,818
Goods-producing.....	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,233	21,334	18,557	17,755
Natural resources and mining.....	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705
Construction.....	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,526
Manufacturing.....	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,524
Private service-providing.....	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,947	89,695	89,582
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,605
Wholesale trade.....	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,456
Retail trade.....	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,414
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,184
Utilities.....	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	552
Information.....	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,711
Financial activities.....	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,630
Professional and business services.....	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,688
Education and health services.....	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,564
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,020
Other services.....	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,364
Government.....	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,482

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.43	18.08	18.63	19.07
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	590.04	607.95	617.18	636.91
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.33	19.90	20.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.34	776.66	779.68	819.18
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.97	22.50	23.29	23.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	962.64	1,014.69	1,006.67	1,063.28
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.87	22.66	23.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.66	842.61	851.76	891.85
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.75	18.24	18.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.30	691.02	711.56	724.46	726.12	765.08
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.11	17.77	18.35	18.81
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.89	574.35	588.20	606.11
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.78	16.16	16.48	16.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.07	536.06	541.88	559.62
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13	20.84	21.53
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.75	12.87	13.01	13.24
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.72	18.41	18.81	19.17
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	562.31	562.70	579.88	598.41	614.96	618.58	636.97	654.95	670.37	677.56	710.63
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.88	28.83	29.48	30.04
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,135.34	1,182.65	1,230.69	1,239.37	1,263.33
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.96	24.78	25.45	25.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	874.65	908.99	931.08	938.89
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28	20.85	21.49
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.13	727.07	752.03	776.82
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.15	21.18	22.35	22.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.82	737.70	775.81	798.59
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.87	19.49	20.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.09	613.73	628.45	646.52
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.84	11.12	11.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.52	273.39	275.95	280.87
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	16.09	16.59	17.08
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	477.06	495.57	506.26	524.01

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
Civilian workers²	109.5	109.9	110.2	110.8	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	0.3	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.4	110.9	111.0	111.5	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	.3	1.9
Management, business, and financial.....	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	.4	2.1
Professional and related.....	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	.2	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.3	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	.4	2.2
Sales and related.....	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	.7	2.2
Office and administrative support.....	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.8	110.1	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	.2	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	.1	1.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.2	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	.2	2.5
Production.....	106.2	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	.1	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	108.4	108.9	109.4	110.2	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	.4	2.6
Service occupations.....	110.6	111.5	111.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	.1	2.3
Manufacturing.....	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	.1	2.8
Service-providing.....	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	.3	1.9
Education and health services.....	111.1	111.7	112.1	113.1	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	.3	1.7
Hospitals.....	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	.6	2.2
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	109.6	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	.0	1.2
Education services.....	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.4	111.9	112.1	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	.0	1.2
Public administration ³	112.0	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	.2	1.9
Private industry workers.....	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	.3	2.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	.3	2.1
Management, business, and financial.....	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	.3	2.2
Professional and related.....	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	.2	1.9
Sales and office.....	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	.5	2.2
Sales and related.....	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	.7	2.2
Office and administrative support.....	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	.3	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	.2	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	.1	1.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	.3	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	.2	2.4
Production.....	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	.1	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	.3	2.6
Service occupations.....	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	.2	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	.1	2.3
Management, professional, and related.....	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	-.1	2.5
Sales and office.....	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	.5	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	.1	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	.2	2.6
Construction.....	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	-.1	.9
Manufacturing.....	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	.1	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	.0	3.1
Sales and office.....	107.0	107.3	107.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	.5	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	.0	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	.2	2.6
Service-providing industries.....	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	.4	2.0
Management, professional, and related.....	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	.3	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	.4	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	.2	2.4
Service occupations.....	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	.2	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	.3	2.4

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	0.7	2.3
Retail trade.....	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	.4	2.9
Utilities.....	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	-.3	4.9
Information.....	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	-.2	1.6
Financial activities.....	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	.7	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	.7	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	.6	1.6
Professional and business services.....	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.0	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	2.0
Education and health services.....	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	.3	1.7
Education services.....	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	.5	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	.2	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	.2	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	-.1	1.5
State and local government workers.....	111.6	112.3	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	.3	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.6	112.0	112.5	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	.2	1.5
Professional and related.....	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	.2	1.4
Sales and office.....	111.3	112.4	112.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	.2	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	111.8	112.8	113.1	114.4	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	.1	1.9
Service occupations.....	112.4	113.4	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	.3	2.3
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	.2	1.5
Education services.....	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	.2	1.4
Schools.....	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	.2	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	.0	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	113.2	113.3	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	.6	2.2
Hospitals.....	111.3	112.4	113.4	113.9	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	.8	2.4
Public administration ³	112.0	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	.2	1.9

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
												Dec. 2010
Civilian workers¹	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.9	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	0.4	1.6	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	111.0	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	.3	1.8	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	.4	2.1	
Professional and related.....	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	.2	1.5	
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	.5	1.9	
Sales and related.....	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	.8	2.3	
Office and administrative support.....	109.8	110.6	111.1	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	.3	1.5	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	.2	1.2	
Construction and extraction.....	111.3	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	.1	1.1	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	.3	1.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	.2	1.5	
Production.....	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	.0	1.2	
Transportation and material moving.....	108.5	108.8	109.4	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	.4	1.9	
Service occupations.....	110.3	111.2	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	.2	1.2	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	.1	1.4	
Manufacturing.....	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	.1	1.7	
Service-providing.....	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	.3	1.6	
Education and health services.....	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	.3	1.3	
Health care and social assistance.....	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	.3	1.4	
Hospitals.....	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	.4	1.6	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	.0	.9	
Education services.....	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	.2	1.2	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	.0	1.2	
Public administration ²	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	.2	1.1	
Private industry workers	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	.4	1.8	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	.3	2.0	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	.4	2.2	
Professional and related.....	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	.2	1.8	
Sales and office.....	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	.5	1.9	
Sales and related.....	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	.8	2.4	
Office and administrative support.....	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	.3	1.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	.2	1.2	
Construction and extraction.....	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	.1	1.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	.4	1.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	.2	1.6	
Production.....	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	.0	1.1	
Transportation and material moving.....	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	.4	1.9	
Service occupations.....	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	.2	1.1	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	.1	1.5	
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	-.2	1.8	
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	.5	1.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	.0	1.1	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	.1	1.3	
Construction.....	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	-.1	.7	
Manufacturing.....	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	.1	1.7	
Management, professional, and related.....	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	.0	2.3	
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	.6	2.3	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	.0	1.4	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	.1	1.2	
Service-providing industries.....	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	.4	1.8	
Management, professional, and related.....	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	.4	2.0	
Sales and office.....	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	.5	1.9	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	.4	1.3	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	.3	1.8	
Service occupations.....	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	.2	1.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	.4	1.9	

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008	2009				2010				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	0.7	2.0
Retail trade.....	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	.0	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	.4	2.5
Utilities.....	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	.2	2.0
Information.....	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	-.3	1.3
Financial activities.....	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	.8	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	.9	3.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	.6	1.2
Professional and business services.....	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	.6	2.0
Education and health services.....	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	.4	1.5
Education services.....	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	.3	1.4
Hospitals.....	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	.2	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	.2	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	-.2	1.0
State and local government workers.....	110.4	110.9	111.4	112.2	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	.2	1.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.4	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	.2	1.2
Professional and related.....	110.3	110.6	111.0	112.0	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	.3	1.2
Sales and office.....	109.7	110.5	111.0	111.9	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	.1	1.0
Office and administrative support.....	110.1	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	.1	1.0
Service occupations.....	110.9	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	.2	1.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	.2	1.2
Education services.....	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	.2	1.2
Schools.....	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	.2	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	113.4	113.1	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	.5	1.4
Hospitals.....	112.1	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	.5	1.4
Public administration ²	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	.2	1.1

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
Civilian workers	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	0.3	2.9
Private industry workers	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	.2	2.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	.2	2.2
Sales and office.....	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	.2	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.2	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	.2	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	.2	4.3
Service occupations.....	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	.3	2.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	.1	4.1
Manufacturing.....	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	.1	5.0
Service-providing.....	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	.3	2.5
State and local government workers	114.2	115.2	115.7	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	.3	2.9

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2010											
COMPENSATION												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	0.2	3.3	
Goods-producing.....	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	.1	3.5	
Manufacturing.....	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.3	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	.0	4.4	
Service-providing.....	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	.3	3.2	
Nonunion.....	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	.3	1.8	
Goods-producing.....	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	.1	1.8	
Manufacturing.....	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	.1	2.3	
Service-providing.....	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	.4	1.9	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	.4	2.3	
South.....	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	.3	1.9	
Midwest.....	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	.3	2.5	
West.....	109.4	109.9	110.0	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	.2	1.7	
WAGES AND SALARIES												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	.2	1.8	
Goods-producing.....	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	.1	1.3	
Manufacturing.....	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	.1	1.3	
Service-providing.....	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	.4	2.3	
Nonunion.....	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	.3	1.6	
Goods-producing.....	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	.1	1.5	
Manufacturing.....	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	.1	1.7	
Service-providing.....	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	.4	1.8	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	.4	2.1	
South.....	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	.4	1.7	
Midwest.....	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	.3	1.8	
West.....	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	.1	1.3	

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	5	11	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
In effect during period.....	5	11	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	12.5	44.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	1.7	13.8	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	16.9	47.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	1.7	15.5	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	124.1	302.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	44.5	23.8	36.8	180.0	0.0	9.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010					2011	2010					2011
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U.S. city average.....	M	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	220.223	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262	216.400
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	234.150	234.027	234.671	235.094	235.141	235.969	231.694	231.566	232.396	232.962	233.082	233.914
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	236.089	235.995	236.560	236.806	236.828	237.564	231.995	231.881	232.672	233.031	233.092	233.851
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.348	139.229	139.746	140.282	140.351	141.001	140.390	140.295	140.848	141.452	141.598	142.196
Midwest urban ⁴	M	208.639	208.788	208.689	208.816	209.270	210.388	204.273	204.442	204.329	204.468	205.024	206.258
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.912	209.253	209.182	209.344	209.936	210.928	203.593	203.946	203.906	204.064	204.731	205.878
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.375	134.275	134.074	134.058	134.267	135.061	134.426	134.361	134.093	134.112	134.454	135.277
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	204.985	205.100	205.565	206.014	206.136	207.551	202.896	203.086	203.548	203.937	204.132	205.648
South urban.....	M	211.308	211.775	212.026	211.996	212.488	213.589	208.740	209.155	209.376	209.352	209.994	211.216
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	212.947	213.493	213.589	213.424	213.850	215.127	210.831	211.393	211.409	211.222	211.712	213.058
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.335	134.658	134.890	134.892	135.240	135.925	133.420	133.680	133.923	133.927	134.405	135.207
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	215.266	215.172	215.390	215.736	216.189	216.750	215.354	215.346	215.451	215.822	216.477	217.200
West urban.....	M	221.523	221.384	221.708	221.671	222.081	223.149	216.048	215.804	216.273	216.267	216.847	217.995
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	225.790	225.726	226.058	225.847	226.112	227.281	218.784	218.524	219.017	218.817	219.273	220.564
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.704	133.544	133.745	133.930	134.328	134.917	133.480	133.346	133.622	133.777	134.306	134.900
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	199.477	199.617	199.842	199.844	200.123	201.059	198.168	198.278	198.576	198.598	198.979	200.022
B/C ³	M	134.908	134.987	135.174	135.289	135.579	136.260	134.581	134.644	134.840	134.969	135.379	136.112
D.....	M	211.606	211.524	211.831	212.124	212.541	213.417	209.863	209.864	210.160	210.529	210.959	212.005
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.784	213.339	213.332	213.066	213.778	215.155	206.338	206.897	206.894	206.632	207.479	209.016
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	226.373	226.048	226.794	225.941	226.639	228.652	218.752	218.427	219.339	218.694	219.619	221.540
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	241.569	241.485	241.981	241.960	241.874	242.639	236.820	236.725	237.483	237.606	237.575	238.396
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	236.474	—	238.103	—	239.814	—	236.844	—	238.891	—	240.540
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	205.492	—	206.168	—	207.587	—	196.787	—	197.530	—	199.568
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	—	201.882	—	201.168	—	203.199	—	205.602	—	204.918	—	206.954
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	142.738	—	142.915	—	144.327	—	142.755	—	142.938	—	144.556
Atlanta, GA.....	2	204.511	—	202.913	—	202.519	—	203.745	—	201.887	—	201.390	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	205.412	—	205.824	—	206.384	—	201.359	—	201.864	—	202.280	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	195.165	—	195.094	—	194.479	—	193.276	—	193.110	—	192.863	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	222.803	—	223.631	—	224.907	—	220.790	—	221.497	—	222.510	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	228.500	—	228.543	—	228.017	—	228.523	—	228.676	—	228.072	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	227.954	—	228.107	—	227.658	—	224.195	—	224.352	—	224.152	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	227.645	—	227.251	—	226.862	—	223.444	—	223.112	—	222.853	—

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

² 1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
³ 2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

⁴ Regions defined as the four Census regions.

⁵ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

⁶ The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

⁷ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁸ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056
Percent change.....	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984
Percent change.....	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8
Housing:											
Index.....	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256
Percent change.....	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4
Apparel:											
Index.....	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503
Percent change.....	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5
Transportation:											
Index.....	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396
Percent change.....	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9
Medical care:											
Index.....	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436
Percent change.....	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291
Percent change.....	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967
Percent change.....	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2010												2011
	2009	2010	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Finished goods.....	172.5	179.9	178.0	177.0	179.1	179.5	179.8	179.0	179.5	179.9	180.0	181.2	181.9	183.0	184.4
Finished consumer goods.....	179.1	189.2	186.5	185.1	188.3	188.8	189.2	188.2	188.9	189.4	189.5	190.8	191.9	193.4	195.2
Finished consumer foods.....	175.5	182.5	180.1	180.9	185.6	184.2	184.1	179.5	180.5	180.1	181.9	182.1	184.0	186.1	186.8
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	179.4	190.5	187.7	185.6	188.2	189.4	190.0	190.1	190.8	191.6	191.1	192.7	193.5	194.9	197.0
Nondurable goods less food.....	194.1	210.3	205.9	202.8	206.8	208.7	209.6	210.1	211.2	212.3	211.5	213.2	214.4	216.7	219.6
Durable goods.....	144.3	144.9	145.4	145.2	145.0	144.8	145.0	144.3	144.2	144.3	144.2	145.8	145.7	145.3	145.8
Capital equipment.....	156.7	157.3	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	156.9	157.1	157.0	158.0	158.0	157.8	158.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	172.5	183.6	179.4	179.2	181.2	183.2	184.3	183.3	183.1	183.9	184.1	185.3	187.1	188.1	190.1
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.7	174.0	169.4	171.0	172.6	175.0	175.4	173.6	172.6	173.1	174.0	175.5	177.2	178.2	180.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	165.1	174.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	172.7	175.1	173.2	172.9	174.5	177.6	178.3	180.3	179.5	180.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	191.6	215.4	207.3	211.7	214.8	217.7	216.9	212.7	211.4	212.9	214.4	217.7	222.0	225.2	229.8
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	168.9	186.5	179.4	180.6	183.5	189.3	190.8	188.3	185.2	184.7	186.1	188.7	190.5	191.1	195.1
Components for manufacturing.....	141.0	142.2	141.1	141.3	141.6	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.4	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.7	143.4
Materials and components for construction.....	202.9	205.6	202.3	203.5	204.6	206.1	207.4	206.6	206.3	206.2	205.9	205.9	206.1	207.0	207.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	161.9	185.7	180.2	174.9	180.0	183.1	185.9	185.2	186.3	188.4	187.5	188.9	192.4	193.9	196.1
Containers.....	195.8	202.4	194.2	196.1	198.8	200.1	201.6	204.1	204.4	205.0	202.3	202.4	205.8	206.2	203.2
Supplies.....	172.2	174.9	172.9	173.1	173.3	173.8	174.7	174.5	174.8	175.1	175.5	176.4	177.3	177.9	179.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	175.2	212.0	212.8	208.5	212.7	211.0	208.3	203.7	208.7	211.8	209.2	215.3	216.7	225.8	234.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	134.5	152.3	142.0	142.3	146.9	148.6	153.0	146.3	150.7	152.5	158.6	160.8	162.3	164.6	171.0
Crude nonfood materials.....	197.5	249.0	260.3	252.2	255.5	250.7	241.5	239.3	244.4	248.5	237.7	247.0	248.2	262.9	272.1
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	171.1	178.4	176.7	175.3	176.9	177.6	178.1	178.1	178.5	179.1	178.7	180.1	180.6	181.4	183.0
Finished energy goods.....	146.9	167.3	162.7	157.7	163.3	165.9	166.7	166.8	168.0	169.6	168.1	170.0	171.8	174.6	177.4
Finished goods less energy.....	172.3	175.5	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.5	175.7	174.6	174.9	174.9	175.4	176.3	176.7	177.2	178.3
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	179.2	183.9	182.3	182.6	184.4	184.0	184.2	182.6	183.1	183.1	183.9	184.8	185.4	186.3	187.5
Finished goods less food and energy.....	171.5	173.5	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.3	173.2	173.3	173.5	173.5	174.7	174.7	174.7	175.8
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	181.6	185.0	183.9	184.0	184.2	184.2	184.6	184.7	184.9	185.1	185.3	186.6	186.6	186.8	188.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	214.3	220.7	217.6	218.1	218.8	219.1	219.7	220.7	221.4	221.4	222.0	222.9	223.0	223.8	226.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	173.0	184.5	180.2	180.1	182.3	184.4	185.4	184.4	184.2	184.9	184.9	186.1	187.8	188.9	190.8
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	166.0	171.8	168.7	168.3	167.7	168.5	170.8	169.7	170.0	171.2	173.5	175.5	178.1	178.4	180.2
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.5	188.4	183.2	177.4	182.9	185.8	188.5	187.3	188.4	190.8	189.8	191.5	195.2	197.5	199.4
Intermediate goods less energy.....	172.8	180.1	176.2	177.5	178.5	180.3	181.0	180.0	179.4	179.7	180.3	181.4	182.7	183.4	185.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	173.4	180.8	176.8	178.3	179.6	181.5	181.9	181.0	180.4	180.5	180.9	181.9	183.0	183.8	185.7
Crude energy materials.....	176.8	216.4	241.5	229.8	226.8	216.0	205.9	207.7	216.1	217.7	199.0	207.9	205.9	221.5	227.7
Crude materials less energy.....	164.8	196.9	183.0	183.7	191.5	195.2	197.6	189.4	192.1	196.0	203.2	207.1	210.3	214.9	223.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	248.4	329.0	304.0	306.0	324.6	335.3	330.0	317.1	313.2	324.1	334.5	344.0	352.6	365.3	381.9

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Finished goods											
Total.....	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.9
Foods.....	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.5
Energy.....	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	167.3
Other.....	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.6
Foods.....	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.5
Energy.....	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	188.4
Other.....	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.0
Foods.....	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.3
Energy.....	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.4
Other.....	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010												2011
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	120.7	120.3	121.2	122.5	123.1	122.2	122.0	123.0	123.7	124.7	126.6	127.5	129.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	167.6	160.8	163.4	162.6	165.1	164.5	164.0	171.1	174.6	178.8	189.4	191.1	197.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	170.6	162.9	165.7	164.6	167.4	166.7	166.1	173.9	177.6	181.9	193.4	194.6	201.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	140.9	144.8	145.9	147.8	147.3	147.2	147.7	147.2	149.4	152.8	153.3	161.1	166.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	152.8	152.6	155.1	160.0	162.2	159.8	158.8	161.2	162.6	165.3	169.5	172.6	176.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	152.1	150.4	155.7	157.1	159.1	162.5	163.9	166.6	173.2	181.5	206.3	222.6	227.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	200.0	190.4	197.0	209.2	215.2	208.0	203.7	214.7	213.1	219.6	227.4	233.8	245.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	148.9	150.5	152.2	156.2	157.8	155.8	155.2	156.2	158.0	159.9	162.5	164.4	167.4
Selected building materials.....	114.8	115.8	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.7	117.9	117.3	117.1	116.9	117.2	116.2	116.2
Capital goods.....	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.7	103.8	104.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.9	110.0	109.8	108.8	109.1	109.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	109.3	109.8	109.7	110.2
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.5	94.5	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.4	94.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.1	109.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	109.5	110.0	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.8	112.5	112.9	112.8	112.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	110.9	111.9	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.0	113.6
Durables, manufactured.....	107.8	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.1	108.2	109.9	111.0	111.1	111.2	111.2
Agricultural commodities.....	166.8	160.2	163.3	162.7	165.3	165.3	165.0	172.0	176.1	181.0	194.7	198.4	204.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	117.3	117.4	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.1	118.9	119.5	120.0	120.7	121.7	122.4	123.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010												2011
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	126.7	125.2	125.2	125.7	125.7	127.1	129.2	131.0	132.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.1	148.7	149.2	152.4	153.3	156.5	160.6	162.9	166.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	163.9	163.1	165.8	167.4	169.8	166.1	166.3	170.3	171.1	174.9	180.3	183.0	187.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.3	108.7	109.2	110.6	111.9	113.0	115.0	116.0	117.5	119.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	202.7	202.8	205.0	210.7	205.6	199.5	199.7	201.0	200.1	206.6	214.5	222.6	229.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	260.6	258.8	262.4	269.3	255.6	245.8	248.2	250.8	247.1	257.7	270.1	285.1	295.0
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	279.6	277.4	284.2	294.5	278.9	267.4	269.6	273.4	269.8	282.4	296.6	313.0	322.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5	116.5	116.2	117.5	116.9	117.5	117.5	117.7
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	142.6	142.9	144.6	147.8	148.4	146.2	146.0	146.5	147.7	150.5	154.1	157.1	161.0
Selected building materials.....	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.1	133.7	131.9	126.3	125.0	124.6	125.3	126.6	127.1	129.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	227.8	233.7	233.4	246.5	253.8	244.6	238.8	239.2	244.2	251.4	262.8	266.0	274.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.5	108.7	110.0
Capital goods.....	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.2	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.7	114.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.0	85.8	86.0	86.1	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.7	104.1	104.1	104.4
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.9	110.0	109.5	110.0	110.3	110.4
Durables, manufactured.....	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.2	98.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.4	101.9	103.1	103.0	103.6	103.6	103.7	106.0

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008	2009				2010			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight.....	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	169.2
Export air freight.....	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	127.9
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	166.7

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2007	2008				2009				2010			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	103.5	104.4	106.7	108.4	110.2	111.4	110.9	111.6	112.3
Compensation per hour.....	109.8	111.0	111.0	111.9	112.1	111.2	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.2	116.1	116.8	117.4
Real compensation per hour.....	101.8	101.8	100.6	99.8	102.5	102.2	104.1	104.0	103.8	103.4	104.3	104.6	104.4
Unit labor costs.....	105.7	107.1	106.9	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.6	103.4	104.6	104.7	104.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.5	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.4	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	116.0	115.9	117.3	117.4
Implicit price deflator.....	106.1	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.1	109.7	109.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.9	103.5	103.9	103.4	103.4	104.4	106.7	108.4	110.1	111.4	110.9	111.5	112.2
Compensation per hour.....	109.7	110.9	110.9	111.8	112.1	111.2	113.8	114.6	115.3	115.2	116.1	116.8	117.4
Real compensation per hour.....	101.8	101.8	100.5	99.7	102.5	102.2	104.1	103.9	103.8	103.4	104.3	104.6	104.4
Unit labor costs.....	105.6	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.1	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	116.2	116.0	117.3	116.9
Implicit price deflator.....	105.8	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.2	109.7	109.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	102.6	101.8	101.5	102.4	102.7	101.7	103.0	104.3	107.8	110.3	110.4	109.5	–
Compensation per hour.....	108.1	108.9	109.5	110.5	111.4	110.5	112.6	113.6	114.3	114.3	114.9	115.8	–
Real compensation per hour.....	100.4	99.9	99.2	98.6	101.8	101.6	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.5	103.3	103.7	–
Total unit costs.....	107.0	108.6	109.9	110.3	111.4	112.2	112.4	111.4	108.6	106.2	106.3	107.6	–
Unit labor costs.....	105.4	107.0	107.9	108.0	108.5	108.7	109.3	108.9	106.0	103.6	104.1	105.8	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	111.1	112.8	115.1	116.2	119.2	121.4	120.4	117.8	115.3	112.7	111.8	112.5	–
Unit profits.....	93.0	84.1	82.8	97.2	86.6	85.5	80.3	84.2	91.2	103.3	108.0	108.3	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	104.9	103.0	104.1	109.7	108.0	109.1	106.6	106.3	107.0	109.5	110.5	111.1	–
Implicit price deflator.....	105.2	105.5	106.5	108.6	108.3	108.8	108.4	107.9	106.4	105.8	106.5	107.7	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	106.4	106.3	104.6	104.1	103.4	103.1	105.1	109.3	111.4	112.5	114.1	114.5	116.1
Compensation per hour.....	106.9	107.6	108.5	110.0	111.8	113.2	115.5	116.4	117.6	116.3	117.7	118.5	119.4
Real compensation per hour.....	99.2	98.7	98.3	98.1	102.2	104.0	105.7	105.5	105.9	104.4	105.8	106.1	106.2
Unit labor costs.....	100.5	101.2	103.8	105.7	108.2	109.8	109.9	106.5	105.6	103.4	103.2	103.5	102.8

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	1965	1975	1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	43.1	54.8	63.8	74.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.4	111.6
Compensation per hour.....	10.3	21.4	44.1	64.7	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.7	116.4
Real compensation per hour.....	58.2	70.8	76.3	82.3	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.5	104.2
Unit labor costs.....	23.9	39.0	69.1	87.4	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9	104.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.4	34.9	62.4	81.6	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.5	116.6
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	37.4	66.4	85.1	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1	109.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.3	56.3	64.5	75.0	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.4	111.5
Compensation per hour.....	10.6	21.6	44.5	65.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.4	113.7	116.4
Real compensation per hour.....	59.7	71.6	76.9	82.9	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.0	103.5	104.2
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	38.4	68.9	87.0	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9	104.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.9	33.4	61.3	81.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9	116.6
Implicit price deflator.....	22.4	36.4	65.9	84.8	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3	109.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.0	54.5	64.2	74.2	91.7	95.3	98.3	100.0	101.5	101.8	102.1	104.2	—
Compensation per hour.....	12.1	24.0	48.2	67.8	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.7	—
Real compensation per hour.....	68.3	79.4	83.3	86.3	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.6	—
Total unit costs.....	24.6	43.0	74.1	89.9	98.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.7	110.0	111.1	—
Unit labor costs.....	26.2	44.1	75.0	91.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.5	107.8	108.2	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.3	40.3	71.5	85.8	97.0	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.0	115.8	118.7	—
Unit profits.....	38.7	37.8	62.4	85.4	59.4	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	99.8	87.7	85.3	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	39.4	68.4	85.7	84.1	86.2	93.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.3	—
Implicit price deflator.....	26.4	42.4	72.6	89.3	93.5	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.0	107.2	107.9	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	63.6	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.6	107.2	114.3
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	65.2	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.4	115.6	118.0
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.0	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.2	105.3	105.6
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	102.6	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	100.3	104.6	107.9	103.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	87.3	83.4	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.4	107.6	116.0	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	91.5	88.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.6	105.6	112.9	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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	91.0	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

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	57.1	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/fiscompareif.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.

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 SECTOR ⁵													
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 (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.