

September 2010



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

REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Household expenditures on children, 2007-08





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

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

The *Monthly Labor Review* is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The *Review* welcomes articles on employment and unemployment, compensation and working conditions, the labor force, labor-management relations, productivity and technology, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments.

The *Review's* audience includes economists, statisticians, labor relations practitioners (lawyers, arbitrators, etc.), sociologists, and other professionals concerned with labor related issues. Because the *Review* presents topics in labor economics in less forbidding formats than some social science journals, its audience also includes laypersons who are interested in the topics, but are not professionally trained economists, statisticians, and so forth.

In writing articles for the *Review*, authors should aim at the generalists in the audience on the assumption that the specialist will understand. Authors should use the simplest exposition of the subject consonant with accuracy and adherence to scientific methods of data collection, analysis, and drawings of conclusions. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as communications on editorial matters, should be submitted to:

Executive Editor
Monthly Labor Review
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Room 2850
Washington, DC 20212
Telephone: (202) 691-7911
Fax: (202) 691-5908
E-mail: mlr@bls.gov

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department.

The opinions, analysis, and conclusions put forth in articles written by non-BLS staff are solely the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the Department of Labor.

Unless stated otherwise, articles appearing in this publication are in the public domain and may be reproduced without express permission from the Editor-in-Chief. Please cite the specific issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* as the source.

Links to non-BLS Internet sites are provided for your convenience and do not constitute an endorsement.

Information is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request:

Voice phone: (202) 691-5200
Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339 (toll free).

Cover Design by Keith Tapscott

Schedule of Economic News Releases, October 2010

Date	Time	Release
Tuesday, October 5, 2010	10:00 AM	Consumer Expenditures Survey for 2009
Thursday, October 7, 2010	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for August 2010
Friday, October 8, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for September 2010
Wednesday, October 13, 2010	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for September 2010
Thursday, October 14, 2010	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for September 2010
Friday, October 15, 2010	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for September 2010
Friday, October 15, 2010	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for September 2010
Tuesday, October 19, 2010	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2010
Tuesday, October 19, 2010	10:00 AM	Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers for Third Quarter 2010
Friday, October 22, 2010	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for September 2010
Friday, October 22, 2010	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for September 2010
Friday, October 29, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Cost Index for Third Quarter 2010

Subscribe to the BLS Online Calendar

Online calendar subscription—automatically updated:

If you use a recent version of an electronic calendar, you may be able to subscribe to the BLS Online Calendar.

See details below for users of different types of calendars.

Instructions for Outlook 2007 and Apple iCal Users:

Simply click on this link: [webcal://www.bls.gov/schedule/news_release/bls.ics](http://www.bls.gov/schedule/news_release/bls.ics) (Note: Link may seem to be broken if you do not have Outlook 2007 or Apple iCal installed.)

Instructions for Google Calendar, Mozilla, and Evolution Users:

Copy and paste the URL address http://www.bls.gov/schedule/news_release/bls.ics into your calendar.

NOTE: To receive automatic calendar updates, we recommend using Outlook 2007 or newer version. The calendar will not update automatically with Outlook 2003 or older versions.

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

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 133, Number 9
September 2010

Household expenditures on children, 2007–08 3

Household income and parental education are the primary factors influencing expenditures on children's education, entertainment, and books

Megumi Omori

Self-employment in the United States 17

In 2009, about 1 in 9 workers was self-employed with the incidence continuing to be the highest among men, Whites, and older workers

Steven F. Hipple

Evaluating the 1996–2006 employment projections 33

Generally, BLS employment projections outperformed alternative naïve models, but some inaccuracies did occur because of large macroeconomic fluctuations

Ian D. Wyatt

Departments

Labor month in review	2
Précis	70
Book review	72
Current labor statistics	74

Editor-in-Chief	Executive Editor	Managing Editor	Editors	Book Review Editor	Design and Layout	Contributors
Michael D. Levi	William Parks II	Terry L. Schau	Brian I. Baker Casey P. Homan	James Titkemeyer	Catherine D. Bowman Edith W. Peters	Adam Bibler Jacob Galley Lawrence H. Leith

The September Review

An increasing number of children living in nontraditional families has led to widespread research and commentary on the social and policy implications of such arrangements. Differences in children's well-being between two-parent and single-parent households have been identified and often attributed to differences in household income. In our opening article this month, Professor Megumi Omori notes that, "although it is well established that income is a strong indicator of children's well-being, less attention has been paid to possible differences in the *allocation* of economic resources, especially by family type." She goes on to explore determinants of expenditures relating to children's well-being by type of household, then compares those determinants across household types, especially between married-couple households and single-parent households.

Self-employment, notes BLS economist Steven F. Hipple, continues to be an important source of jobs in the United States. In 2009, more than 15 million people were self-employed, making up nearly 11 percent of total employment. In recent years, the share of total employment composed of the self-employed has held steady. In his article, the author describes the self-employment measures he uses, discusses historical trends, provides an overview of the characteristics of self-employed workers, and examines the effects of recessions on this employment group.

Every 2 years BLS publishes long-term employment projections. It also has a history of publishing evaluations of those projections. In our concluding article for this month, BLS economist Ian D. Wyatt takes a look at the 1996–2006 projections. In a departure from earlier evaluative articles, he not only quantifies the accuracy of the projections, but also attempts to explain, when possible, why differences occurred between actual and projected data. He analyzes the four parts of the projections (the macro-economy, population and labor force, industry employment, and occupational employment) in "a holistic manner" in an attempt to show how problems in different parts of the projections process may affect one another.

Youth employment in the summer of 2010

From April to July 2010, the number of employed youth 16 to 24 years old rose by 1.8 million, to 18.6 million, the Bureau reported in August. The share of young people employed in July was about 49 percent, the lowest rate for any July on record for the series (dating back to 1948) and marking the first time that less than half of all youths in this age group were employed in that month. Since peaking in July 1989, the percentage has dropped by about 20 points. For a full discussion of the jobs situation for young people in the summer of 2010, see the report at www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/youth_08272010.pdf.

2009 Klein Awards

The Trustees of the Lawrence R. Klein Award announced the winners of the 2009 awards. This year two BLS-authored *Monthly Labor Review* articles from our June issue were recognized: "How shifting occupational composition has affected the real average wage," by Rebecca Keller, and "BLS at 125: using historic principles to track the 21st-century economy," by William Wiatrowski.

Among authors submitting articles from outside BLS, H. Luke Shaefer was recognized for "Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earnings." His article was published in the October *Review*.

Each year since 1969, the Lawrence R. Klein Award has honored the best articles appearing in the *Review*. The award was established in honor of Lawrence R. Klein, who retired in 1968 after 22 years as editor-in-chief of the *Review* and established a fund to encourage articles that (1) exhibit originality of ideas, methods, or analysis, (2) adhere to the principles of scientific inquiry, and (3) are well written. □

Communications regarding the *Monthly Labor Review* may be sent to:

Editor-in-Chief
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, DC 20212
E-mail: mlr@bls.gov
Telephone: (202) 691-5900

Household expenditures on children, 2007–08

Regression results suggest that household income and parental education are the main factors influencing expenditures on children's education, entertainment, and books; that children in single-parent or cohabiting households are disadvantaged is thus due mainly to the lower income and education levels of these households, not their marital status

Megumi Omori

An increasing number of children living in nontraditional families has led researchers to study these children and their families. In 2004, two-thirds of children were living with married parents; about a quarter of children were living in a one-parent household, the majority with their mother; and the rest were living in other types of households.¹ Numerous studies show that children in single-parent households, especially mother-only households, are disadvantaged, compared with children in two-parent households.² These studies find that children from one-parent households are significantly less likely to complete their high school education³ and significantly more likely to obtain lower grades⁴ than their counterparts in two-parent households. Also, children in single-parent households are deprived economically and socially⁵ and show more problem behaviors than children in two-parent households.⁶ Differences in children's well-being between two-parent and single-parent households are often attributed to differences in household income.⁷ The economic disadvantage of single households is clearly seen in the following statistics: in 2006, the median income for married-couple house-

holds was \$69,716, while that for single-father and single-mother households was \$47,078 and \$31,818, respectively. Moreover, less than 5 percent of married-couple households were below the poverty level, whereas the percentages were 13.2 percent for single-father households and 28.2 percent for single-mother households.⁸

Although it is well established that income is a strong indicator of children's well-being, little attention has been paid to possible differences in the *allocation* of economic resources, especially by family type. Few studies have focused directly on expenditures on children.⁹ Because each household makes numerous decisions on how to allocate its financial resources, not only income, but also the allocation of economic resources, needs to be thoroughly examined to fully understand children's well-being in single- and two-parent families. In one study, Susan Mayer points out that there is a *direct* relationship between consumption and children's well-being, whereas income shows an *indirect* effect on children's well-being.¹⁰ Mayer also cites the importance of individuals' decisions on resource allocation, contending that if parents spend money on fast food or luxurious clothing for their children, the children might not benefit in the long run.¹¹ In the same vein, another study, by Patrick

Megumi Omori is an associate professor in the Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice, Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, PA. Email: momori@bloomsu.edu

McGregor and Vani Borooah, holds that if a person spends money on alcohol rather than necessary food, it is the person's decision to be undernourished.¹² Thus, it is crucial to understand how households allocate their financial resources, especially when their resources are quite limited.¹³

In what follows, the 2007 and 2008 Consumer Expenditure Interview Surveys are used to identify determinants of expenditures relating to children's well-being by type of household. Then, those determinants are compared across household types to see how they differ, especially between married-couple households and single-parent households.

Previous research

Household expenditures by type of household. Parents allocate a significant amount of resources to their children, strongly affecting the children's well-being.¹⁴ Perhaps stating the obvious, Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandefur assert that parents make decisions on how much time and money they spend on their children's "education and intellectual development."¹⁵ It is no surprise that children from higher income households receive more resources from their parents than do children from lower income households. For instance, children from higher income households are more likely to attend art, music, dance, language, and computer classes outside of school than are children from lower income households.¹⁶ Further, children in higher income households receive more financial support from their parents and take out a smaller amount of loans for college than do children from lower income households.¹⁷ Finally, one rung down the income ladder, children in middle-income households possess more books and participate in more outings than do children in households in the lowest 10 percent of the income distribution.¹⁸

According to Mark Lino, a low-income household with two children is expected to spend a total of \$190,000 over an 18-year period on costs related to child rearing.¹⁹ The figure is higher for a higher income household: more than \$380,000. Thus, in Lino's estimates, the total expenditure on children for a higher income family is twice as large as that for a low-income household. The ratio of the difference in expenditures on childcare and education (not including education loans) is even greater: the average amount a higher income household spends on childcare and education is \$38,220, while a low-income household spends \$13,710, for a ra-

tio of 2.79. Hence, low-income households spend a proportionally smaller proportion of their expenditures on childcare and education, compared with higher income households.

Still, family income is not the only determinant of expenditures on children: household type also affects how financial resources are allocated. When low-income single-parent households and low-income two-parent households are compared, the expenditure difference is seen to be only about 5 percent, with children in two-parent households receiving the larger share.²⁰ Although the total expenditure on children shows little difference between low-income single-parent households and low-income two-parent households, how these households spend differs when the expenditure is broken down into several detailed categories. For example, on average, low-income two-parent households spend 27.4 percent more on health care for children and 14.6 percent more on childcare and education than do single-parent households.²¹ Food and clothing expenditures for these two types of household are almost identical,²² showing that the basic needs of children are met (or unmet) approximately at the same level. However, expenditure differences in health care and education may have a long-term impact on children's well-being. Moreover, on average, two-parent households spend significantly higher amounts of money on entertainment and reading materials than do single-parent households.²³ Entertainment and reading materials are necessary for children's well-being. The number of reading materials has been identified as one of the determinants of children's success.²⁴ Thus, the difference in expenditures on education also indicates an important difference in resource allocation between two- and single-parent households at similar income levels. Another study found that two-parent households are more likely to save money for college than are single-parent households.²⁵ This difference directly influences children's educational attainment and aspirations. From the literature on household expenditures, then, it is evident that more emphasis needs to be placed on how households *allocate* their financial resources rather than on how much they *earn*.

Expenditures on children also differ between single-father and single-mother households.²⁶ In 1998 and 1999, single-father households spent an average of \$1,096 on entertainment and recreation whereas single-mother households spent \$599. Because single-father households show higher incomes than single-mother households,²⁷ it is expected that single-father households show greater expenditures in general. However, a higher level of income does not always yield a greater expenditure: Geoffrey Paulin and Yoon Lee found that single-mother households show a higher expenditure on children's apparel (\$129) than do single-father households (\$85). Further, they found that if single-father and single-

mother households had the same income, single-mother households would spend significantly more on children's apparel than would single-father households.²⁸ When income is controlled for, other categories, such as food away from home and toys, show no significant difference in expenditures between single-mother and single-father households. Still, household type is a significant indicator of expenditures in some areas and needs to be further explored.

Demographic characteristics and household expenditures. The literature also shows that household expenditures in general relate to household characteristics such as the race, occupation, and age of the head of the household. The *life cycle hypothesis* is often used to explain consumption behaviors. The hypothesis assumes that household consumption behaviors vary by their life cycle.²⁹ Numerous studies have found age to be an important factor in the pattern of household expenditures. According to Yung-Ping Chen and Kwang-Wen Chu, households whose heads are 34 years or younger show a higher level of consumption of clothing, recreation, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco, compared with older households.³⁰ When what might be called younger households (those whose reference person is 35 to 40 years) with one or more children are compared with older households (those whose reference person is 60 years or older) with one or more children, the younger households are found to spend a higher proportion of their total expenditures on food away from home and on girls' and toddlers' apparel than that spent by older households.³¹ Very young two-parent households (those whose reference person is 24 years or younger) also are found to spend significantly less on food at home, and more on recreation and reading, than other two-parent households.³²

There are several expenditure items—housing, basic food, and basic clothing—on which the vast majority of households spend at least some of their resources, because those items are necessary for survival.³³ Other items, such as leisure activities and education, are “optional” and depend highly on what each household values.³⁴ Often, households' expenditures are shaped by their socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.³⁵ For example, lower social class groups are more likely to spend on clothes and an automobile, while higher social class groups are more likely to spend on consumer durables.³⁶ Also, blue-collar workers are more likely than white-collar workers to spend money on cigarettes and the lottery.³⁷ Cultural consumption such as going to art shows

and music concerts is significantly more frequent among professional workers than unskilled workers.³⁸ Likewise, cultural consumption is greater for urban than rural residents.³⁹ All these findings indicate that not only income, but social class and residential location, have a significant impact on how households allocate their resources.

Race is another determinant of household expenditures. Fan and Lewis' study shows that different racial groups within the same income group allocate their budgets differently.⁴⁰ For instance, budgets for entertainment, education, health care, and tobacco differ greatly by race, and, among lower expenditure households, White households spend a higher percentage of their total expenditures on education than do African American, Hispanic, and Asian American households.⁴¹ These findings suggest that non-White children in low-expenditure households are at an educational disadvantage. However, among higher expenditure households, Asian American households exhibit the highest expenditures on education, White households the lowest. As regards health care budgets among the lowest expenditure households, White and Asian American households spend a significantly greater proportion of their total expenditures on health care than do African American and Hispanic households. Again, these findings suggest that African American and Hispanic children in low-income families are at a disadvantage when it comes to health care. Because these demographic characteristics are already identified as important predictors of consumption behaviors, they are included as control variables in the analysis that follows.

Data and Methods

Data and sample. The data used are those collected by the Consumer Expenditure Interview Surveys (CE) in 2007 and 2008. Conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the CE is a nationally representative survey of U.S. households. Since the 1980s, the CE has been conducted annually. The survey questions U.S. households quarterly about their detailed expenditures and then follows the respondent households for five consecutive quarters. In 2007–08, approximately 7,000 households were questioned, on average, each quarter. The CE also asks for demographic information and information on the composition of the households. The survey asks questions on more than 600 items on which each household spends money and captures information on approximately 80 percent to 95 percent of a household's expenditures, including those which are relatively large (cars, appliances, furniture) or recurring (rent and utilities), and other expenditures,

such as food.⁴² The CE also contains information on households' demographic characteristics—for example, educational attainment, occupational status and marital status of the head of the household, and the number of children residing in the household. Thus, the CE is appropriate for the study that follows. To increase the sample size and to avoid capturing a unique or sudden period effect, 2 years of data, from the 2007 and 2008 CEs, are combined.

The sample for the study includes four different types of households with at least one child 18 years or younger who is identified as a reference person's "own" child. An own child includes biological, step-, and adopted children. Households with all children older than 18 years are excluded from the study, because these children may well be additional earners or may make decisions about expenditures for themselves. Also, households with a child other than their own are excluded from the sample.

Because the CE does not differentiate among biological, step-, and adoptive parents, they all are treated as a single category of parents for the study. The four types of households examined are married-couple households, single-mother households, single-father households, and cohabiting households. Married-couple households are two-parent households with no additional adult residing in them; households with additional adults are excluded from the study. Single-mother and single-father households also are households without any other adults residing in them; thus, only one parent and his or her own child or children reside in a single-mother or single-father household. Cohabiting households include a parent and his or her unmarried partner residing together with no other adults present. For all four types of households, only those with no missing information for any of the variables are included in the final analyses. The final unweighted sample consists of 3,944 married-couple households, 934 single-mother households, 144 single-father households, and 341 cohabiting households.

Limitation of the data. In presenting its findings, the analysis that follows is subject to a limitation on the data that are used. Specifically, expenditures on education, entertainment, books, and apparel are used to measure children's well-being. The CE data allow the direct measurement of expenditures on education and apparel for children residing in a household; however, they do not allow the analyst to identify the person for whom each expenditure is spent. For education expenditures, an analyst can identify whether the money was spent for children within the household. Similarly, expenditures on

apparel are broken down into expenditures for adults or expenditures for children. Therefore, an analyst is able to examine expenditures on apparel specifically for children. However, expenditures on entertainment and books are not broken down any further as to whether they were for children or for adults. Although it is fair to assume that children living in a household with books available are better off compared with children without any books at home, children's books probably have a direct and immediate impact on children's well-being than do books for adults. Thus, the reader should be aware that entertainment and books are proximate, and not direct, variables for measuring children's well-being.

Measures. Four major categories of expenditures are examined in the analysis that follows. Although the CE follows its target households for five consecutive quarters, some households may not be included in one or more quarters. Thus, expenditures examined are weighted quarterly average expenditures for each household. The four major categories of expenditures are education, entertainment, books and other reading materials, and children's apparel. These expenditures are obtained from five separate CE expenditure (EXPN) files, called, respectively, CLA (clothing), CLB (infants' clothing), EDA (education), SUB (subscriptions, memberships, books, and entertainment expenses—subscriptions and memberships), and ENT (subscriptions, memberships, books, and entertainment expenses—books and entertainment expenses) files. Any gift expenditures on items in these categories are excluded from the study. The expenditures are measured in actual dollar amounts. For education, all expenditures relating to educational expenses are included: childcare, tuition, food and board at school, schoolbooks and supplies, and the broad category "other educational expenses." Any educational expenditure that is not for the household's own child or children is excluded from the total educational amount. The category of entertainment comprises tickets and admissions to theaters, concerts, sporting events, health clubs, and swimming pools, as well as fees for participating in sports. The third category, books and other reading materials, consists of subscriptions to, and purchases of, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, books, and encyclopedias. Finally, children's apparel encompasses boys', girls', and infants' clothing.

The key independent variables are the types of households described three paragraphs ago. Other independent variables included in the study are various socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of households and parents. Parental characteristics are parental education, oc-

cupation, race, and age. For married-couple households, parental characteristics are the reference persons' characteristics. Household characteristics are income percentile, number of children, and region of the country. Parental education is measured at three levels: without a high school diploma (or its equivalent), a high school education, and college and higher. Parental occupation is also measured at three levels: managerial/professional, administrative, and the broad category "other occupations." Parental race and ethnicity are grouped into four categories: non-Hispanic White (hereafter, White), non-Hispanic African American (hereafter, African American), Hispanic, and non-Hispanic other race (hereafter, other race). Household income percentile is obtained directly from the CE, which provides the income percentile (before tax) for each household with respect to the total population. Thus, the percentiles used for the analyses are not household-type specific, but rather capture each household's relative ranking in terms of income. The number of children is measured in three variables: children under 6 years, children between 6 and 12 years, and children between 13 and 18 years. Four geographic regions also are included as control variables: Northeast, South, Midwest, and West.

Methods. Two separate analyses are conducted. First, for each household and each of the aforementioned four categories, the probability of that household having nonzero expenditures in that category is estimated. Because all four categories are not necessary expenditures, like food and shelter, some households choose either to spend or not to spend money on any items in those categories.⁴³ Thus, estimating the probability, for each household and each of the four categories, of that household having nonzero expenditures in that category identifies characteristics of households that choose to spend money on items in those categories.

Second, quarterly expenditures of each household, for each of the four categories, are estimated by using an ordinary least squares regression analysis among households with nonzero expenditures in that category. Because the distribution of each expenditure is heavily skewed, the natural logarithm of each expenditure category is used to produce less biased results. (See the appendix for detailed information.) An ordinary least squares regression analysis has been used to estimate numerous household expenditures, including childcare expenditures,⁴⁴ food at home,⁴⁵ takeout meals,⁴⁶ and eating out,⁴⁷ and is an appropriate method to use for a study on household expenditure.⁴⁸

Results

The weighted descriptive statistics of the samples are presented in table 1, which shows that married households have the advantage in purchasing over other types of household, for most categories. In 2007 and 2008, two-thirds of married-couple households spent some money on education, while 55 percent of single-mother households and less than half of cohabiting households did so. More than 70 percent of married-couple households and three-quarters of single-father households spent money on entertainment. The percentages for single-mother and cohabiting households were 57 percent and 55 percent, respectively. Similarly, somewhat more than 60 percent of married-couple households and about the same percentage of single-father households spent some money on books, while approximately 46 percent of single-mother households and the same percentage of cohabiting households did so. Children's apparel was the only category in which married-couple and single-mother households showed similar percentages: eighty percent of each of those two groups purchased children's apparel, while approximately 70 percent of single-father households and about the same percentage of cohabiting households purchased children's apparel.

Not only did married-couple households show a higher percentage of nonzero expenditures on education, entertainment, and books, but when they spent money, they spent more than single-parent or cohabiting households. Among households with nonzero expenditures on children's education, married-couple households spent a quarterly average of \$810. Single-mother households and cohabiting households each spent less than half that (\$403 and \$373, respectively), and single-father households spent about 60 percent of the married-couple figure (\$464). Similarly, among married-couple households, average quarterly expenditures on entertainment were \$134, while single-mother households spent less than half that (\$65). Although single-father households and cohabiting households spent more than single-mother households, their expenditures (\$99 and \$74, respectively) were substantially lower than that for married-couple households. Average quarterly expenditures on books and other reading materials also were higher among married-couple households than single-mother, single-father, and cohabiting households. On average, married-couple households spent \$46 quarterly on books while the amounts spent by single-mother, single-father, and cohabiting households (hereafter, "unmarried households" for all three groups combined) were approximately \$29, \$25, and \$30, respec-

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of households with children, Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey, 2007–08

Parameter	Married		Single mother		Single father		Cohabiting	
	Mean	95-percent confidence interval	Mean	95-percent confidence interval	Mean	95-percent confidence interval	Mean	95-percent confidence interval
Number of households	3,944	...	934	...	144	...	341	...
Percent reporting non-zero expenditure:								
Education	67.3	(¹)	54.9	(¹)	60.1	(¹)	48.3	(¹)
Entertainment	71.1	(¹)	57.1	(¹)	75.4	(¹)	55.0	(¹)
Books ²	64.2	(¹)	46.7	(¹)	61.3	(¹)	46.0	(¹)
Children's apparel	80.0	(¹)	80.8	(¹)	73.7	(¹)	71.3	(¹)
Quarterly expenditure (dollars): ³								
Education	810.30	(707.84, 912.77)	403.22	(317.43, 489.00)	464.10	(237.52, 690.69)	372.57	(255.50, 489.63)
Entertainment	133.56	(120.98, 146.14)	64.97	(53.54, 76.41)	99.29	(56.87, 141.71)	74.02	(54.36, 93.69)
Books ²	46.48	(43.86, 49.10)	28.63	(23.66, 33.60)	25.09	(18.73, 31.44)	30.27	(22.41, 38.13)
Children's apparel	213.03	(201.12, 224.94)	187.56	(172.51, 202.62)	214.11	(178.65, 249.58)	173.57	(142.81, 204.32)
Mean income percentile..	66.79	(65.65, 67.93)	34.01	(31.87, 36.15)	50.31	(46.80, 53.82)	45.70	(43.09, 48.32)
Education (percent):								
Less than high school ...	10.3	(¹)	17.0	(¹)	16.6	(¹)	21.0	(¹)
High school	53.4	(¹)	65.4	(¹)	60.9	(¹)	68.5	(¹)
College and higher	36.2	(¹)	17.5	(¹)	22.6	(¹)	10.5	(¹)
Occupation (percent):								
Managerial/professional	36.1	(¹)	26.0	(¹)	35.4	(¹)	18.9	(¹)
Administrative	20.1	(¹)	31.1	(¹)	17.5	(¹)	30.9	(¹)
Other occupation	43.8	(¹)	42.9	(¹)	47.1	(¹)	50.3	(¹)
Race/ethnicity (percent):								
White	71.3	(¹)	47.1	(¹)	73.0	(¹)	57.4	(¹)
African American	7.9	(¹)	31.9	(¹)	12.6	(¹)	21.0	(¹)
Hispanic	15.9	(¹)	17.6	(¹)	10.4	(¹)	18.3	(¹)
Other	5.0	(¹)	3.4	(¹)	4.0	(¹)	3.3	(¹)
Age, years	39.27	(39.03, 39.50)	37.75	(37.13, 38.37)	42.76	(41.29, 44.24)	32.41	(31.46, 33.37)
Number of children:								
Ages 0–5 .....	.83	(.80, .85)	.55	(.48, .63)	.31	(.20, .41)	1.04	(.93, 1.15)
Ages 6–12 .....	.95	(.92, .99)	.89	(.81, .96)	.74	(.57, .91)	.71	(.59, .84)
Ages 13–18 .....	.78	(.75, .82)	.96	(.87, 1.04)	1.06	(.86, 1.25)	.42	(.32, .51)
Region (percent):								
Northeast	15.9	(¹)	19.4	(¹)	15.5	(¹)	17.6	(¹)
South	37.4	(¹)	40.3	(¹)	38.0	(¹)	41.4	(¹)
Midwest	21.8	(¹)	19.9	(¹)	19.8	(¹)	21.3	(¹)
West	24.5	(¹)	20.2	(¹)	26.7	(¹)	17.8	(¹)

¹ No confidence interval was calculated for percentages.³ Only for those who reported a nonzero expenditure in each category.² Including other reading materials, such as magazines and newspapers.

tively. However, unlike expenditures on education, entertainment, and books, quarterly expenditures on children's apparel were similar between married-couple (\$213) and single-father (\$214) households. Likewise, single-mother and cohabiting households spent approximately \$180 per quarter.

Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics are also different across different types of household. For example, income percentile and educational levels are higher among married-couple households than unmarried households. The average income percentile for married-couple households was approximately the 67th percentile, whereas for single-mother, single-father, and cohabiting households, the percentiles were the 34th, 50th, and 46th percentiles, respectively. As regards educational attainment, only 10 percent of married-couple households were without a high school diploma while 36 percent held at least a college degree. In contrast, only about 18 percent of single-mother households, 23 percent of single-father households, and 11 percent of cohabiting households had a college degree or higher. With regard to occupation, more than one-third of married-couple households had managerial or professional occupations while about a quarter of single-mother households and less than one-fifth of cohabiting households did so. Distributions of race and ethnicity also differ by household type. Although 71 percent of married-couple households and 73 percent of single-father households were White, 47 percent of single-mother households and 57 percent of cohabiting households were. At the same time, 8 percent of married-couple households and 32 percent of single-mother households were headed by African American parents. Finally, cohabiting households had the youngest mean age (32.4 years) and single-father households the highest (42.8 years), while the mean ages for married-couple and single-mother households were 39.3 years and 37.8 years, respectively.

Because the differences in percentages of households spending money on education, entertainment, books, and children's apparel can be a result of differences in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics across household types, multivariate analyses were conducted. The likelihood of any given household purchasing items in any of these categories was estimated by logistic regression analysis, the results of which are presented in table 2.⁴⁹

Logistic regression results. Expenditures in each category were estimated first with the method of logistic regression.

(1) Education. Perhaps surprisingly, the results obtained after controlling for demographic and socioeconomic characteristics revealed that single-mother households were significantly more likely to spend money on education than married-couple households were. Single-father and cohabiting households did not differ from married-couple households with respect to the likelihood of spending on education. Income, education, and occupation also were found to be significant predictors of spending on children's education. Higher income households were significantly more likely than lower income households to spend on children's education. In addition, compared with parents without a high school diploma, parents with a high school education were 65 percent more likely to spend money on education and parents with a college education or higher were 2.38 times more likely to spend money on education. Race, too, significantly relates to the likelihood of spending on education: other things being equal, African American and Hispanic households were significantly less likely to spend money on education than were White households—about half and three-quarters as much, respectively. Finally, regardless of the children's age, the number of children relates positively to the likelihood of spending on education.

(2) Entertainment. In another perhaps surprising turn of events, the logistic regression result also revealed that single-parent households were more likely to spend money on entertainment than married-couple households were. Specifically, single-mother households were 1.24 times as likely, and single-father households 1.84 times as likely, to spend money on entertainment than were married-couple households. In contrast, cohabiting households were no more likely than married-couple households to spend money on entertainment. Higher income, higher educational status, and higher occupational status all pointed to a higher likelihood of spending on entertainment. Compared with parents without a high school diploma, parents with a diploma were twice as likely, and parents with a college education 2.66 times as likely, to spend money on entertainment. Parents in managerial or professional occupations and parents in administrative occupations were more than 40 percent more likely to spend money on entertainment than their counterparts in other occupations spent. As regards race, White households were significantly more likely to spend money on entertainment than were other racial groups; for example, White households were approximately twice as likely to spend money on entertainment than African American households. Finally, the number of children ages 6 and

Table 2. Logistic regression results: likelihood of expenditures on items in selected categories, Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey, 2007–08

Parameter	Education		Entertainment		Books ¹		Apparel	
	Estimate	95-percent confidence interval	Estimate	95-percent confidence interval	Estimate	95-percent confidence interval	Estimate	95-percent confidence interval
Household type: ²								
Single mother.....	1.250	(1.011, 1.545)	1.242	(1.015, 1.520)	0.858	(0.684, 1.075)	1.418	(1.106, 1.819)
Single father.....	1.032	(.667, 1.595)	1.837	(1.045, 3.227)	1.056	(.705, 1.583)	1.085	(.696, 1.692)
Cohabiting.....	.894	(.688, 1.162)	1.091	(.771, 1.542)	.838	(.646, 1.089)	.781	(.575, 1.060)
Income percentile.....	1.013	(1.010, 1.017)	1.021	(1.018, 1.024)	1.010	(1.006, 1.014)	1.005	(1.001, 1.009)
Education: ³								
High school.....	1.651	(1.311, 2.080)	2.107	(1.626, 2.731)	1.834	(1.522, 2.210)	1.111	(.857, 1.441)
College and higher.....	2.378	(1.836, 3.080)	2.658	(1.937, 3.646)	2.942	(2.276, 3.802)	1.135	(.859, 1.500)
Occupation: ⁴								
Managerial/professional.....	1.451	(1.175, 1.791)	1.463	(1.216, 1.760)	1.074	(.866, 1.332)	1.008	(.823, 1.234)
Administrative.....	1.225	(1.043, 1.440)	1.427	(1.219, 1.670)	1.128	(.956, 1.330)	.988	(.830, 1.176)
Race/ethnicity: ⁵								
African American.....	.513	(.407, .647)	.480	(.390, .591)	.557	(.458, .678)	1.006	(.791, 1.281)
Hispanic.....	.728	(.564, .939)	.713	(.580, .877)	.391	(.309, .493)	1.146	(.919, 1.429)
Other.....	1.024	(.758, 1.384)	.430	(.329, .563)	.557	(.432, .717)	1.386	(1.031, 1.863)
Age.....	1.022	(1.014, 1.031)	1.008	(.997, 1.020)	1.020	(1.011, 1.029)	1.001	(.989, 1.013)
Number of children:								
Ages 0–5.....	1.211	(1.111, 1.320)	.957	(.884, 1.036)	1.074	(1.006, 1.147)	1.742	(1.540, 1.970)
Ages 6–12.....	1.291	(1.206, 1.382)	1.188	(1.112, 1.270)	1.043	(.988, 1.102)	2.867	(2.504, 3.283)
Ages 13–18.....	1.100	(1.206, 1.186)	1.257	(1.148, 1.377)	1.074	(.993, 1.161)	1.302	(1.189, 1.426)
Region: ⁶								
South.....	1.089	(.882, 1.347)	.880	(.735, 1.053)	.679	(.539, .855)	.910	(.759, 1.092)
Midwest.....	1.239	(1.023, 1.501)	1.243	(1.055, 1.464)	.939	(.789, 1.117)	.976	(.824, 1.156)
West.....	1.009	(1.023, 1.232)	1.135	(.973, 1.324)	.970	(.813, 1.158)	.851	(.684, 1.059)
N.....	5,363	...	5,363	...	5,363	...	5,363	...

¹ Including other reading materials, such as magazines and newspapers.

² Reference class: married-couple households.

³ Reference class: less than high school.

⁴ Reference class: other occupations.

⁵ Reference class: White.

⁶ Reference class: Northeast.

older relates positively to the likelihood of their parents spending on entertainment.

(3) *Books and other reading materials.* The regression results indicate that unmarried households are no more or less likely to spend money on books than are married-couple households: household type is thus not a significant predictor of likelihood of money spent on books. However, income and education were found to be important determinants of the likelihood of money spent on books: parents with a high school education were 1.83 times as

likely, and parents with a college education 2.94 times as likely, to spend money on books than were parents without a high school diploma. Interestingly, however, parental occupational status did not have an impact on the likelihood of purchasing books. By contrast, race was a relevant factor: White households were significantly more likely to spend money on books than were households in any of the other racial groups examined. Also, parental age relates positively to the likelihood of purchasing books; however, the number of school-age and teenage children does not influence the likelihood, although the number of preschool-age children

does: the more preschool-age children a household has, the more likely it is that the household purchases books.

(4) Children's apparel. The regression results show that the likelihood of purchasing children's apparel does not differ among married, single-father, and cohabiting households. However, single-mother households were 1.42 times as likely to purchase children's apparel than married households were. An increase in income percentile also increased the likelihood of purchasing children's apparel. As regards education, parents with a high school diploma or a college education were at least 10 percent more likely to spend money on children's apparel than were parents without a high school diploma. However, parental occupation did not affect the likelihood of money spent on children's apparel. Likewise, race was largely inconsequential in determining the likelihood of purchasing children's apparel: the "other" racial category was the only racial group that was significantly different from Whites in this regard, being 1.39 times as likely to spend money on children's apparel than White households were, other things being equal. Finally, the age of the parents and the number of children correlate positively with the likelihood of purchasing children's apparel: in respect of the latter, regardless of the children's age, the more children a household had, the higher was the likelihood that it purchased children's apparel.

Ordinary least squares regression results. The next set of analyses uses ordinary least squares to estimate the expenditures in each category. In this section, for each category, only those households which reported nonzero expenditures in that category are included. Thus, the sample size varies by category.

(1) Education. The results of ordinary least squares regression analyses for the expenditure category of education are presented in table 3.⁵⁰ The first model shows estimates of (the natural logarithm of) quarterly educational expenditures. No significant expenditure difference across different household types was found after controlling for other variables: the educational expenditure for married-couple households did not vary significantly from that for unmarried households. Instead, parental income, education, and occupation were found to be significant predictors of educational expenditures. Higher incomes relate to higher educational expenditures: a 1-percent rise in income percentile increased educational expenditures by 1.7 percent. Parents with a high school diploma spent significantly more on their children's education than did

their counterparts without a high school diploma. College-educated parents spent twice as much as parents without a high school diploma. Also, the expenditure difference between the college educated and those with high school diplomas was significantly different (not shown in table). Thus, attaining a college-level or higher education leads parents to spend more on their children's education. Also, parents in managerial occupations spent approximately 28 percent more than parents in other occupations, and the age of the parents relates positively to educational expenditures. Finally, expenditures on education do not differ significantly among any of the racial groups.

(2) Entertainment. The second model presented in table 3 gives estimates of expenditures on entertainment, such as attending concerts and sporting events and participating in sports. One important finding is that unmarried households spent no more or less on entertainment than did married-couple households, once other variables are controlled for. However, parental income and college education are significant predictors of entertainment expenditures: the higher a household income percentile, the more money the household spends on entertainment. Also, college-educated parents spent 38 percent more than parents without a high school diploma and 13 percent more than parents with a high school diploma but no college (not shown in table). No significant difference emerged between parents with, and parents without, a high school diploma, but college-educated parents spent significantly more than parents with lower educational attainment.

Parental occupation, race and ethnicity, and age, as well as the region of the country in which the household resides, had little impact on household entertainment expenditures, although African American households were found to spend significantly less on entertainment than did White households. Interestingly, the number of preschool-age children relates negatively to entertainment expenditures; that is, the more preschool-age children the household has, the less it spends on entertainment. Similarly, an additional *school-age* child decreases entertainment expenditures by 11 percent.

(3) Books and other reading materials. The third model in table 3 shows the results of the regression analysis for expenditures on books and other reading materials. Single-father households were found to have spent a significant 37 percent less on books than did married-couple households, after other variables were controlled for. Income percentile relates positively to expenditures on books, as does level of education: college-educated parents

Table 3. Ordinary least squares regression results: estimates of (the natural logarithm of) quarterly expenditures on items in selected categories, Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey, 2007–08

Parameter	Education		Entertainment		Books ¹		Apparel	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Intercept	3.480	⁷ 0.260	2.522	⁷ 0.176	1.922	⁷ 0.192	4.054	⁷ 0.129
Household type: ²								
Single mother	-.027	.084	.076	.072	-.072	.072	.308	⁷ 0.055
Single father	-.219	.195	.149	.152	-.372	⁸ .118	.291	⁷ .112
Cohabiting	-.026	.142	.077	.091	-.038	.122	.068	.072
Income percentile .....	.017	⁷ .001	.018	⁷ .001	.012	⁷ .001	.011	⁷ .001
Education: ³								
High school.....	.513	⁷ .122	.147	.096	.222	⁹ .093	.035	.066
College and higher	1.033	⁷ .131	.383	⁷ .108	.506	⁷ .093	.141	.086
Occupation: ⁴								
Managerial/professional.....	.278	⁷ .065	.098	.064	.062	.068	-.060	.041
Administrative .....	.231	.081	.062	.069	-.056	.068	-.180	⁷ 0.051
Race/ethnicity: ⁵								
African American	-.080	.110	-.172	⁹ 0.077	-.259	⁹ .106	.215	⁷ 0.064
Hispanic	-.039	.099	.018	.070	-.334	⁷ 0.080	.172	⁷ 0.040
Other .....	.112	.110	-.169	.137	-.079	.095	.055	.062
Age.....	.005	.005	.000	.004	.011	⁸ 0.004	-.002	.003
Number of children:								
Ages 0–5 .....	.095	⁸ 0.030	-.110	⁷ 0.029	-.129	⁷ 0.030	.010	.018
Ages 6–12.....	-.117	⁷ 0.018	.006	.016	-.082	⁷ 0.019	.186	⁷ 0.013
Ages 13–18	-.070	.034	-.045	.024	-.132	⁷ 0.021	.020	.018
Region: ⁶								
South.....	-.183	.098	-.078	.070	-.216	⁷ 0.061	-.120	⁹ 0.049
Midwest	-.212	.092	-.012	.076	-.122	⁹ 0.053	-.210	⁷ 0.052
West.....	-.251	⁹ 0.096	.177	⁹ 0.068	.061	.071	-.198	⁸ 0.059
N	3,466	...	3,615	...	3,199	...	4,289	...
R ².....	.2085	...	.1722	...	.2023	...	.1028	...

¹ Including other reading materials, such as magazines and newspapers.

² Reference class: married-couple households.

³ Reference class: less than high school.

⁴ Reference class: other occupations.

⁵ Reference class: White.

⁶ Reference class: Northeast.

⁷ $p < .001$.

⁸ $p < .01$.

⁹ $p < .05$.

spent 50 percent more on books than did parents without a high school diploma and 28 percent more than did parents with a high school diploma but no college (not shown in table). In contrast, parental occupation had little effect on expenditures on books. As regards race and ethnicity, African American and Hispanic households spent significantly less on books than did White households. Finally, regardless of the children's age, the number of children relates

negatively to expenditures on books, while the age of the parents relates positively thereto.

(4) *Children's apparel.* The last model in table 3 shows estimated expenditures on children's apparel. Interestingly, and perhaps counterintuitively, single-mother and single-father households spent a significant 30 percent more on children's apparel than did married-couple

households. However, the difference between married-couple and cohabiting households was not statistically significant. Parental income percentile was found to be a significant predictor of expenditures on children's apparel, but parental education had little impact. As regards occupation, parents in managerial/professional and administrative occupations spent less on children's apparel than parents in other occupations, although the difference between managerial/professional and other occupations was not statistically significant. Finally, African American and Hispanic households spent significantly more on apparel than White households did, and an increase in the number of children between 6 and 12 years significantly increases expenditures on children's apparel.

USING THE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEYS conducted in 2007 and 2008, this article has examined the likelihood of purchases and expenditures relating to children's well-being by household type. The main focus was to identify factors associated with expenditures and to explore possible differences between married-couple and unmarried households. Without controlling for socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, the analysis presented showed that a higher percentage of married-couple households spend money on education and books, compared with unmarried households, especially single-mother and cohabiting households. Moreover, when married-couple households spend, they spend more than unmarried households. However, multivariate regression analyses revealed that these differences are due mainly to differences in household socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. First, the article examined the likelihood of purchases on education, entertainment, books, and apparel. With respect to children's education, when other variables are held equal, married-couple households are significantly *less* likely to spend money on children's education than are single-mother households. Higher income, higher educational attainment, and higher occupational status all show a stronger impact on the likelihood of educational expenditures than does household type. Entertainment was examined next. The analysis found that married-couple households are *less* likely to spend money on entertainment than are single-mother and single-father households. Again, parental income, education, and occupation are important factors in a household's spending money on entertainment. Third, expenditures on books were explored, and no difference in the likelihood of purchasing books was found between married-couple and unmarried households. Instead, parental income and education were seen to be significant predictors thereof.

Finally, expenditures on children's apparel were examined, and it was found that married-couple households had no advantage in this regard: single-mother households are more likely to purchase children's apparel than are married-couple households, while the likelihood does not differ between single-father and cohabiting households, on the one hand, and married-couple households, on the other.

Although married-couple households and single-father households show a higher likelihood of purchasing items related to children's well-being, this tendency seems attributable to their higher income and educational status. Once these variables are controlled for, the advantageous status of married-couple households disappears. Thus, multivariate analysis appears to be important in obtaining the findings arrived at in this article.

The multivariate analysis carried out next revealed that there is no significant expenditure difference on education across different household types. That is, the factors determining a household's educational expenditures are not the type of household it is, but rather household income, parental education, and parental occupation. The analysis found that college-educated parents spend significantly more on education than do both parents without a high school diploma and parents with a high school diploma but no college. Although a previous study has found a difference in educational expenditures between married-couple and single-parent households,⁵¹ the analysis just presented found no differences by household type once other characteristics are controlled for. Similarly, Thomas DeLeire and Ariel Kalil found a difference in educational expenditures between married-couple and cohabiting households,⁵² whereas the analysis just presented did not. This difference may be because their data were from 1982 to 1998 while the data used here were the most recent CE data. Also, their study did not use the direct measure "cohabiting partner" to identify cohabiting households, whereas the current CE gives the identifier for a cohabiting partner in its member file. Thus, the estimate of the number of cohabiting households may be more accurate in the study presented here.

Results similar to those for education are found as well for expenditures on entertainment. No difference in entertainment expenditures is found between married-couple and unmarried households. The absence of significant differences between married-couple and unmarried households suggests that children in married-couple households are no more advantaged than those in unmarried households with respect to entertainment. In sum, expenditures on entertainment are determined not by parental marital

status, but by parental income and education. The effect of higher income on entertainment is consistent with previous research which found that children in higher income households participate in more entertainment than children in lower income households.⁵³ However, the finding that there is no difference between married-couple and unmarried households in respect of spending on entertainment contradicts what previous research has found.⁵⁴ The inconsistency may be due to differences in survey years and the definition of entertainment. The older study used data from 1989, and since then the number of unmarried households has increased substantially and become more common. Moreover, that study combined expenditures on entertainment and reading materials together, whereas in the study just presented, entertainment and reading materials are treated separately.

The results of the analysis also imply that children in married-couple households are no more advantaged than children in single-mother or cohabiting households with respect to the availability of books and other reading materials. However, single-father households spend less than married-couple households. Not surprisingly, expenditures on books are higher for higher income and highly educated households. Also not surprisingly, college-educated parents spend more on books than do non-college-educated parents. Because the availability of read-

ing materials at home correlates strongly with children's success,⁵⁵ children of parents with a college education are more likely to be academically successful than children of parents with lower educational levels, regardless of the parents' marital status. The significance of parental age for the availability of resources for children has been found to be positive,⁵⁶ and the study presented here further confirms it. Also, expenditures on children's apparel are higher for single-parent households than married-couple households. By contrast, parental education has little to do with expenditures on children's apparel.

The findings suggest that household income and parental education, not marital status, determine expenditures on education, entertainment, and books and other reading materials. The oft-cited disadvantaged status of children in single-parent and cohabiting households is therefore due mainly to the overrepresentation of lower income households, as well as lower educational levels, among single-parent households. The findings presented here are consistent with Paulin and Lee's study that compared expenditures of single-mother and single-father households and found little difference between the two once other variables were controlled for.⁵⁷ Thus, parental higher education, which leads to higher income, needs to be emphasized instead of parental marital status in studies of children's well-being. □

Notes

¹ Rose M. Kreider, *Living Arrangements of Children: 2004*, Current Population Reports (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007), pp. 70–114.

² See Sara S. McLanahan and Gary D. Sandefur, *Growing Up with a Single Parent* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1994); Elizabeth Thomson, Thomas L. Hanson, and Sara S. McLanahan, "Family Structure and Child Well-being: Economic Resources vs. Parental Behavior," *Social Forces*, September 1994, pp. 221–42; William S. Aquilino, "The Life Course of Children Born to Unmarried mothers: Childhood Living Arrangements and Young Adult Outcomes," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, May 1996, pp. 293–310; John P. Hoffmann, "Family Structure, Community Context, and Adolescent Problem Behaviors," *Journal of Youth Adolescence*, November 2006, pp. 867–80; and Ming Wen, "Family Structure and Children's Health and Behavior: Data from the 1999 National Survey of America's Families," *Journal of Family Issues*, November 2008, 1492–1519.

³ Aquilino, "The Life Course of Children Born to Unmarried Mothers."

⁴ See Douglas B. Downey, "The School Performance of Children from Single-Mother and Single-Father families: Economic or Interpersonal Deprivation?" *Journal of Family Issues*, March 1994, pp. 129–47; and Thomson, Hanson, and McLanahan, "Family Structure and Child Well-being."

⁵ Downey, "The School Performance of Children"; and McLanahan and Sandefur, *Growing Up with a Single Parent*.

⁶ See Wendy D. Manning and Kathleen A. Lamb, "Adolescent Well-being in Cohabiting, Married, and Single-Parent Families," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, November 2003, pp. 876–93; Hoffmann, "Family Structure"; and Wen, "Family Structure and Children's Health and Behavior."

⁷ See Thomson, Hanson, and McLanahan, "Family Structure and Child Well-being"; McLanahan and Sandefur, *Growing Up with a Single Parent*; Doris R. Entwisle and Karl L. Alexander, "Family Type and Children's Growth in Reading and Math over the Primary Grades," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, May 1996, pp. 341–55; and Manning and Lamb, "Adolescent Well-being."

⁸ Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica Smith, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006*, Current Population Reports, P60–233 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007).

⁹ One that does is Geoffrey D. Paulin and Yoon G. Lee, "Expenditures of single parents: How does gender figure in?" *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2002, pp. 16–37.

¹⁰ Susan E. Mayer, *What Money Can't Buy: Family Income and Children's Life Chances* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1997).

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Patrick McGregor and Vani K. Borooah, "Is Low Spending or Low Income a Better Indicator of Whether or Not a Household Is

Poor: Some Results from the 1985 Family Expenditure Survey,” *Journal of Social Policy*, January 1992, pp. 53–69.

¹³ Mayer, *What Money Can't Buy*.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* (See also Bruce Bradbury, “Time and the Cost of Children,” *Review of Income and Wealth*, September 2008, pp. 305–23.)

¹⁵ McLanahan and Sandefur, *Growing Up with a Single Parent*.

¹⁶ Brian Powell, Lala Carr Steelman, and Robert M. Carini, “Advancing Age, Advantaged Youth: Parental Age and the Transmission of Resources to Children,” *Social Forces*, March 2006, pp. 1359–90.

¹⁷ Lala Carr Steelman and Brian Powell, “Acquiring Capital for College: The Constraints of Family Configuration,” *American Sociological Review*, October 1989, pp. 844–55.

¹⁸ Mayer, *What Money Can't Buy*.

¹⁹ Mark Lino, *Expenditures on Children by Families, 2006*, Miscellaneous Publication No. 1528-2006 (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, 2007).

²⁰ Mark Lino, “Expenditures on Children by Families, 1997,” *Family Economics and Nutrition Review*, vol. 11, no. 3, 1998, pp. 25–43.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ See Maureen Boyle, “Spending patterns and income of single and married parents,” *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1989, pp. 37–41; and Mohamed Abdel-Ghany and F. N. Schwenk, “Differences in Consumption Patterns of Single-parent and Two-parent Families in the United States,” *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, winter 1993, pp. 299–315.

²⁴ Robert H. Haveman and Barbara L. Wolfe, *Succeeding Generations: On the Effects of Investments in Children* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1994).

²⁵ Downey, “The School Performance of Children.”

²⁶ Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents.”

²⁷ *Ibid.* (See also DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Smith, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage*; and Downey, “The School Performance of Children.”)

²⁸ Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents.”

²⁹ Yung-Ping Chen and Kwang-Wen Chu, “Household Expenditure Patterns: The Effect of Age of Family Head,” *Journal of Family Issues*, June 1982, pp. 233–50.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ Abby Duly, “Spending Patterns of Older Consumers Raising a Child,” *Consumer Expenditure Survey Anthology, 2005* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2005), pp. 45–50.

³² Sally E. Horton and Jeanne L. Hafstrom, “Income Elasticities for Selected Consumption Categories: Comparison of Single Female-headed and Two Parent Families,” *Home Economics Research Journal*, March 1985, pp. 292–303.

³³ Roger S. Mason, *Conspicuous Consumption: A Study of Exceptional Consumer Behavior* (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1981).

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Ibid.* (See also Chen and Chu, “Household Expenditure Patterns”; Jessie X. Fan and Joan Koonce Lewis, “Budget Allocation Patterns of African Americans,” *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, spring 1999, pp. 134–64; Richard P. Coleman, “The Continuing Significance of

Social Class to Marketing,” *Journal of Consumer Research*, December 1983, pp. 265–80; Erik Bihagen, “How Do Classes Make Use of Their Income?” *Social Indicators Research*, June 1999, pp. 119–41; and Pierre Martineau, “Social Classes and Spending Behavior,” *Journal of Marketing*, October 1958, pp. 121–30.

³⁶ Martineau, “Social Classes and Spending Behavior.”

³⁷ Bihagen, “How Do Classes Make Use of Their Income?”

³⁸ Tally Katz-Gerro, “Highbrow Cultural Consumption and Class Distinction in Italy, Israel, West Germany, Sweden, and the United States,” *Social Forces*, September 2002, pp. 207–29.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Fan and Lewis, “Budget Allocation Patterns.”

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1996–1997*, Report 935 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999).

⁴³ See Mark Lino, “Factors Affecting Expenditures of Single-parent Households,” *Home Economic Research Journal*, March 1990, pp. 191–201; and Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents.”

⁴⁴ See April Brayfield and Sandra L. Hofferth, “Balancing the Family Budget: Differences in Child Care Expenditures by Race/Ethnicity, Economic Status, and Family Structure,” *Social Science Quarterly*, March 1995, pp. 158–77; and Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents.”

⁴⁵ See Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents”; and Kathleen M. Ziol-Guest, Thomas DeLeire, and Ariel Kalil, “The Allocation of Food Expenditure in Married- and Single-parent Families,” *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, winter 2006, pp. 347–71.

⁴⁶ Tanja Van Der Lippe, Kea Tijdens, and Esther De Ruijter, “Outsourcing of Domestic Tasks and Time-saving Effects,” *Journal of Family Issues*, March 2004, pp. 216–40.

⁴⁷ See Philip N. Cohen, “Replacing Housework in the Service Economy: Gender, Class, and Race-Ethnicity in Service Spending,” *Gender and Society*, April 1998, pp. 219–31; and Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents.”

⁴⁸ Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents.”

⁴⁹ In order to obtain unbiased results, the SAS program PROC LOGISTIC generously provided at the 2009 CE Workshop at the Bureau of Labor Statistics was used. However, the author is fully responsible for the accuracy of the results.

⁵⁰ In order to obtain unbiased results, the SAS program PROC REG generously provided at the 2009 CE Workshop at the Bureau of Labor Statistics was used. However, the author is fully responsible for the accuracy of the results.

⁵¹ Lino, “Expenditures on Children by Families, 1997.”

⁵² Thomas DeLeire and Ariel Kalil, “How Do Cohabiting Couples with Children Spend Their Money?” *Journal of Marriage and Family*, May 2005, pp. 286–95.

⁵³ Powell, Steelman, and Carini, “Advancing Age, Advantaged Youth.”

⁵⁴ See, for example, Abdel-Ghany and Schwenk, “Differences in Consumption Patterns.”

⁵⁵ Haveman and Wolfe, *Succeeding Generations*.

⁵⁶ Powell, Steelman, and Carini, “Advancing Age, Advantaged Youth.”

⁵⁷ Paulin and Lee, “Expenditures of single parents.”

APPENDIX: On mitigating skewness and kurtosis

Because the original dollar values of expenditures for education, entertainment, books and other reading materials, and children's apparel are not normally distributed, those values are transformed to natural logarithms in the text. The statistics for each expenditure are shown in table A-1. Compared with the

skewness and kurtosis of the original expenditure values, those of the logarithmic values are substantially lower. Although the natural logarithm transformation does not yield a normal distribution for each expenditure category, using a logarithmic value is less problematic than using the original expenditure value.

Table A-1. Selected original and logarithmic statistics for expenditures discussed in the text

Expenditure category	N	Original value			Natural logarithm of original value		
		Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Education	3,466	2,081.100	13.855	320.836	1.663	-0.167	-0.100
Entertainment	3,615	263.686	8.530	113.160	1.349	.074	-.158
Books and other reading materials...	3,199	57.936	3.428	16.807	1.263	-.384	.079
Apparel.....	4,289	231.127	3.156	16.878	1.103	-.617	.718

Self-employment in the United States

About 1 in 9 workers was self-employed in 2009; as in the past, self-employment continues to be more common among men, Whites, Asians, and older workers, and in the agriculture, construction, and services industries

Steven F. Hipple

Self-employment continues to be an important source of jobs in the United States. In 2009, 15.3 million individuals were self-employed, including both those who had incorporated their businesses and those who had not. The self-employment rate, which is the proportion of total employment made up of the self-employed, was 10.9 percent. Of all self-employed persons, 9.8 million, or nearly two-thirds, were unincorporated; the remaining 5.5 million were incorporated. From 2003 to 2009, the total self-employment rate has held steady; a small decline in the unincorporated self-employment rate was partially offset by a similar rise in the rate of incorporated self-employment. (See tables 1 and 2 and chart 1.)

Since the late 1940s, data on self-employment have been collected regularly as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), the official source of data on employment and unemployment in the United States.¹ In addition to classifying employment by occupation and industry, the CPS subdivides the employed by “class of worker”—that is, wage and salary employee, self-employed, and unpaid family worker. (See box, p. 40.) In 1967, it became possible to identify another group of self-employed workers: those who had reported themselves in the CPS as self-employed and had incorporated their businesses. Individuals choose to incorporate their businesses for a number of reasons, including legal and tax

considerations. Since 1967, the official estimates of self-employment published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) have included only the unincorporated self-employed. Although it is possible to identify the incorporated self-employed separately, these individuals are counted as wage and salary workers in the official statistics because, from a legal standpoint, they are employees of their own businesses.

This article describes the CPS measurement of unincorporated and incorporated self-employment, discusses historical trends in these data series, examines the effect of recessions on self-employment, provides an overview of the characteristics of self-employed workers, and concludes with an examination of the unincorporated self-employed who have paid employees. Because there are differences between the unincorporated and incorporated self-employed, the two groups will, for the most part, be discussed separately in what follows.

Trends in self-employment

Unincorporated self-employed. The proportion of total employment made up of the unincorporated self-employed has fallen gradually since 1967.² (See table 1.) The secular decrease in unincorporated self-employment is due primarily to two reasons. The first, and chief, reason is the well-known decline in agricultural employment, a dropoff in an industry in which a large share of employment is made up of the self-employed. At the same time, there also has been a steady decrease in the agricultural self-employment rate

Steven F. Hipple is an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: hipple.steve@bls.gov

The CPS measurement of self-employment

Since January 1994, employed respondents in the monthly CPS have been asked the question “Last week, were you employed by government, by a private company, a nonprofit organization, or were you self-employed?” Respondents who say that they were employed by government, a private company, or a nonprofit organization are classified as wage and salary workers. Individuals who say that they are self-employed are asked, “Is this business incorporated?” Respondents who say yes are the incorporated self-employed and are classified as wage and salary workers; respondents who say no are classified as unincorporated self-employed, the measure that typically appears in BLS publications. Since 1989, unpublished tabulations of the incorporated self-employed have been produced by the Bureau on a regular basis.

Over time, some changes in the measurement of self-employment have affected comparability of the data. Although the questions designed to determine class-of-worker status have remained relatively consistent since 1948, a break in series took effect in 1967. Beginning then, a question on business incorporation was added and individuals identified as incorporated self-employed were classified as wage and salary workers. This change in classification had an immediate and marked impact on the measurement of self-employment: with the incorporated self-employed now classified as wage and salary workers instead of being classified as self-employed, a sharp decline was registered in self-employment, from 8.1 million in 1966 to 7.2 million in 1967.

Other changes to the CPS were implemented with the survey redesign in 1994. After the implementation of the redesign, significantly higher proportions of the total employed and, particularly, of employed women were classified as incorporated self-employed and unincorporated self-employed, respectively. (For more information on the impact of the CPS redesign on self-employment estimates, see Anne E. Polivka and Stephen M. Miller, “The CPS after the Redesign: Refocusing the Economic Lens,” in John Haltiwanger, Marilyn Manser, and Robert Topel, eds., *Labor Statistics Measurement Issues* (National Bureau of Economic Research, Studies in Income and Wealth, vol. 60, 1998), pp. 249–86, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ore/abstract/ec/ec950090.htm (visited May 7, 2010).) Finally, in 2003 the CPS adopted the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system. Dual-coding efforts of the U.S. Census Bureau allowed for revision of data back to 2000. (For more information on changes to the CPS implemented in January 2003, see Mary Bowler, Randy E. Ilg, Stephen Miller, Ed Robison, and Anne Polivka, “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003,” *Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2003), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf (visited May 7, 2010).)

All of these changes affect the comparability of the data on employment by class of worker.

since 1967. The decrease in self-employment in agriculture is due mainly to a decline in the number of smaller farms and the emergence of large farming operations. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, in 1967 there were 3.2 million farms with an average acreage of 355 acres; by 2009, the number of farms had fallen to 2.2 million and the average acreage had risen to 418 acres.

A second reason is an increase in the likelihood of businesses to incorporate.³ Self-employed workers typically incorporate their businesses in order to receive traditional benefits of the corporate structure, including limited liability, tax considerations, and the enhanced opportunity to raise capital through the sale of stocks and bonds.⁴ From 1994 to 2009, the unincorporated self-employed’s share of nonagricultural employment declined slightly. (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Over the same period, the proportion of nonfarm employment made up of the incorporated self-employed edged up from 3.4 percent to 3.9 percent. (See table 2.)

Incorporated self-employed. As mentioned previously, in most of the CPS tabulations of class-of-worker categories, the incorporated self-employed are included as wage and salary workers. Table 2 shows annual average data on incorporated self-employment from 1989 to 2009.⁵ The share of total employment made up of the incorporated self-employed was about unchanged, at 2.9 percent to 3.0 percent, during 1989–93. Then, the implementation of the redesign of the CPS in 1994 affected the measurement of incorporation, and the proportion rose to 3.5 percent that year.⁶ Following that, over the 1995–2002 period the incorporated

Table 1. Total employed and total unincorporated self-employed, by industry, annual averages, selected years, 1967–2009

[In thousands]

Year	All industries			Nonagricultural industries			Agriculture		
	Total employed	Unincorporated self-employed	Percent	Total employed	Unincorporated self-employed	Percent	Total employed	Unincorporated self-employed	Percent
1967	74,372	7,170	9.6	70,527	5,174	7.3	3,844	1,996	51.9
1970	78,678	7,031	8.9	75,215	5,221	6.9	3,463	1,810	52.3
1975	85,846	7,427	8.7	82,438	5,705	6.9	3,408	1,722	50.5
1980	99,303	8,642	8.7	95,938	7,000	7.3	3,364	1,642	48.8
1985	107,150	9,269	8.7	103,971	7,811	7.5	3,179	1,458	45.9
1990	118,793	10,097	8.5	115,570	8,719	7.5	3,223	1,378	42.8
1994	123,060	10,648	8.7	119,651	9,003	7.5	3,409	1,645	48.3
1995	124,900	10,482	8.4	121,460	8,902	7.3	3,440	1,580	45.9
1996	126,708	10,489	8.3	123,264	8,971	7.3	3,443	1,518	44.1
1997	129,558	10,513	8.1	126,159	9,056	7.2	3,399	1,457	42.9
1998	131,463	10,303	7.8	128,085	8,962	7.0	3,378	1,341	39.7
1999	133,488	10,087	7.6	130,207	8,790	6.8	3,281	1,297	39.5
2000	136,891	10,215	7.5	134,427	9,205	6.8	2,464	1,010	41.0
2001	136,933	10,109	7.4	134,635	9,121	6.8	2,299	988	43.0
2002	136,485	9,926	7.3	134,174	8,923	6.7	2,311	1,003	43.4
2003	137,736	10,295	7.5	135,461	9,344	6.9	2,275	951	41.8
2004	139,252	10,431	7.5	137,020	9,467	6.9	2,232	964	43.2
2005	141,730	10,464	7.4	139,532	9,509	6.8	2,197	955	43.5
2006	144,427	10,586	7.3	142,221	9,685	6.8	2,206	901	40.8
2007	146,047	10,413	7.1	143,952	9,557	6.6	2,095	856	40.9
2008	145,362	10,079	6.9	143,194	9,219	6.4	2,168	860	39.7
2009	139,877	9,831	7.0	137,775	8,995	6.5	2,103	836	39.8

NOTE: Data for 1994 and later are not directly comparable with data for earlier years because of a major redesign of the CPS and the introduction of census-based population controls, adjusted for an esti-

mated undercount. Beginning in 2000, data reflect the introduction of population controls for Census 2000 and new industry and occupational classification systems.

self-employment rate ranged between 3.2 percent and 3.4 percent. Finally, from 2003 to 2009, the incorporated self-employed's share of employment edged up, from 3.6 percent to 3.9 percent of total employment. In agricultural industries in 2009, the incorporated self-employment rate was 7.2 percent, compared with a much larger 39.8 percent (see table 1) for the unincorporated self-employed.

Self-employment during recessions

In general, during labor market downturns labor force groups are hit hard and experience a decline in employment. This procyclical response certainly affects many of the

self-employed, whose businesses fail as revenues fall or disappear altogether. At the same time, measures such as unemployment and involuntary part-time employment have always increased during recessions. Hence, a competing countercyclical effect could result in a rise in self-employment if laid-off wage and salary workers start businesses for themselves. The total number of self-employed workers (unincorporated and incorporated combined) in nonagricultural industries declined, on net, by about 760,000, from 15.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2007 to 14.2 million in the second quarter of 2009.⁷ As chart 2 shows, the total nonagricultural self-employment rate, 10.1 percent in the second quarter of 2010, has edged down recently.

Table 2. Total employed and total incorporated self-employed, by industry, annual averages, 1989–2009

[In thousands]

Year	All industries			Nonagricultural industries			Agriculture		
	Total employed	Incorporated self-employed	Percent	Total employed	Incorporated self-employed	Percent	Total employed	Incorporated self-employed	Percent
1989	117,342	3,444	2.9	114,142	3,311	2.9	3,199	133	4.2
1990	118,793	3,463	2.9	115,570	3,332	2.9	3,223	131	4.1
1991	117,718	3,379	2.9	114,449	3,253	2.8	3,269	126	3.9
1992	118,492	3,519	3.0	115,245	3,371	2.9	3,247	148	4.6
1993	120,259	3,555	3.0	117,144	3,399	2.9	3,115	156	5.0
1994	123,060	4,246	3.5	119,651	4,049	3.4	3,409	197	5.8
1995	124,900	4,224	3.4	121,460	4,011	3.3	3,440	213	6.2
1996	126,708	4,080	3.2	123,264	3,917	3.2	3,443	163	4.7
1997	129,558	4,341	3.4	126,159	4,142	3.3	3,399	199	5.9
1998	131,463	4,290	3.3	128,085	4,099	3.2	3,378	191	5.7
1999	133,488	4,303	3.2	130,207	4,116	3.2	3,281	187	5.7
2000	136,891	4,458	3.3	134,427	4,316	3.2	2,464	142	5.8
2001	136,933	4,452	3.3	134,635	4,313	3.2	2,299	139	6.0
2002	136,485	4,608	3.4	134,174	4,476	3.3	2,311	132	5.7
2003	137,736	4,956	3.6	135,461	4,810	3.6	2,275	146	6.4
2004	139,252	5,151	3.7	137,020	5,020	3.7	2,232	131	5.9
2005	141,730	5,254	3.7	139,532	5,116	3.7	2,197	138	6.3
2006	144,427	5,499	3.8	142,221	5,334	3.8	2,206	165	7.5
2007	146,047	5,736	3.9	143,952	5,591	3.9	2,095	145	6.9
2008	145,362	5,784	4.0	143,194	5,621	3.9	2,168	163	7.5
2009	139,877	5,466	3.9	137,775	5,315	3.9	2,103	151	7.2

NOTE: Data for 1994 and later are not directly comparable with data for earlier years because of a major redesign of the CPS and the introduction of census-based population controls, adjusted for an estimated undercount. Beginning in 2000, data reflect the introduction of population controls for Census 2000 and new industry and occupational classification systems.

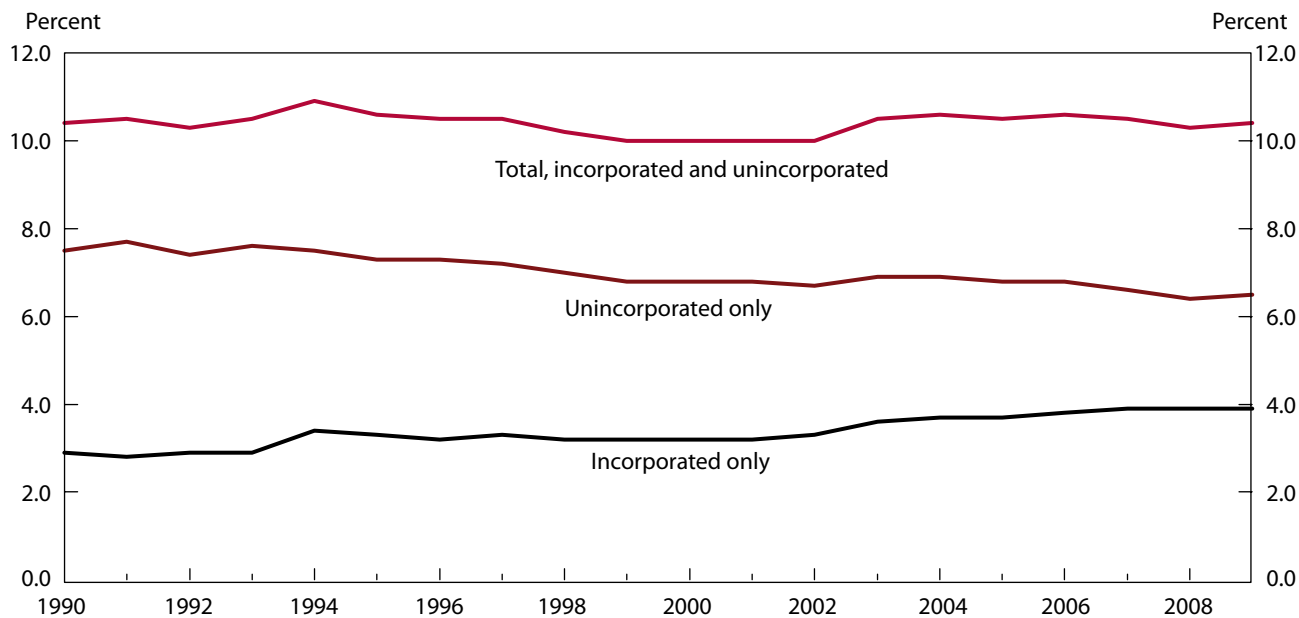
The competing procyclical and countercyclical forces make it difficult to use monthly data from the CPS to determine the impact of economic downturns on the self-employed. An additional complication relates to how employment is classified in the CPS. For instance, workers who hold down two jobs—one a wage or salary job and the other a job in which the person is self-employed—are classified in the CPS according to the job at which they worked the most hours. Thus, if the self-employment job is a secondary job, the person would be classified as a wage and salary worker. If the person then loses the wage and salary job, as is common during recessions, he or she would still be counted as employed, but in the person's own business—that is, as a self-employed worker. To that extent, the self-employment count would rise even though total employment would not be affected. In 2009, 1.4 million workers (1 percent of total employment) were classified

as wage and salary workers on their primary job and self-employed on their secondary job.

Characteristics of the self-employed

Demographics. In 2009, the rate of self-employment for older workers continued to be higher than that for younger workers.⁸ For the most part, the analysis that follows will focus primarily on the unincorporated self-employed; in many cases, demographic characteristics of the unincorporated and incorporated self-employed are similar. (See table 3.) The unincorporated self-employment rate among workers ages 65 years and older was very high (18.1 percent); in contrast, the rates were much lower for their counterparts ages 16 to 19 years (1.6 percent) and 20 to 24 years (2.1 percent). (See table 4.) The chief reason is that younger workers rarely have accumulated the capi-

Chart 1. Nonagricultural self-employment rates, 1990–2009, annual averages



NOTE: Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

tal and the managerial skills required to start a business, whereas many older workers may be able to acquire these resources through their own efforts or through access to credit. Moreover, research has shown that older workers who have retired from wage and salary jobs may become self-employed to supplement their retirement income.⁹

Unincorporated self-employment rates are higher for men than women. In 2009, 8.3 percent of men were among the ranks of the unincorporated self-employed, compared with 5.6 percent of women. Unincorporated self-employed men are more likely than their female counterparts to be working in occupations that employ large proportions of self-employed workers—for example, construction and extraction.

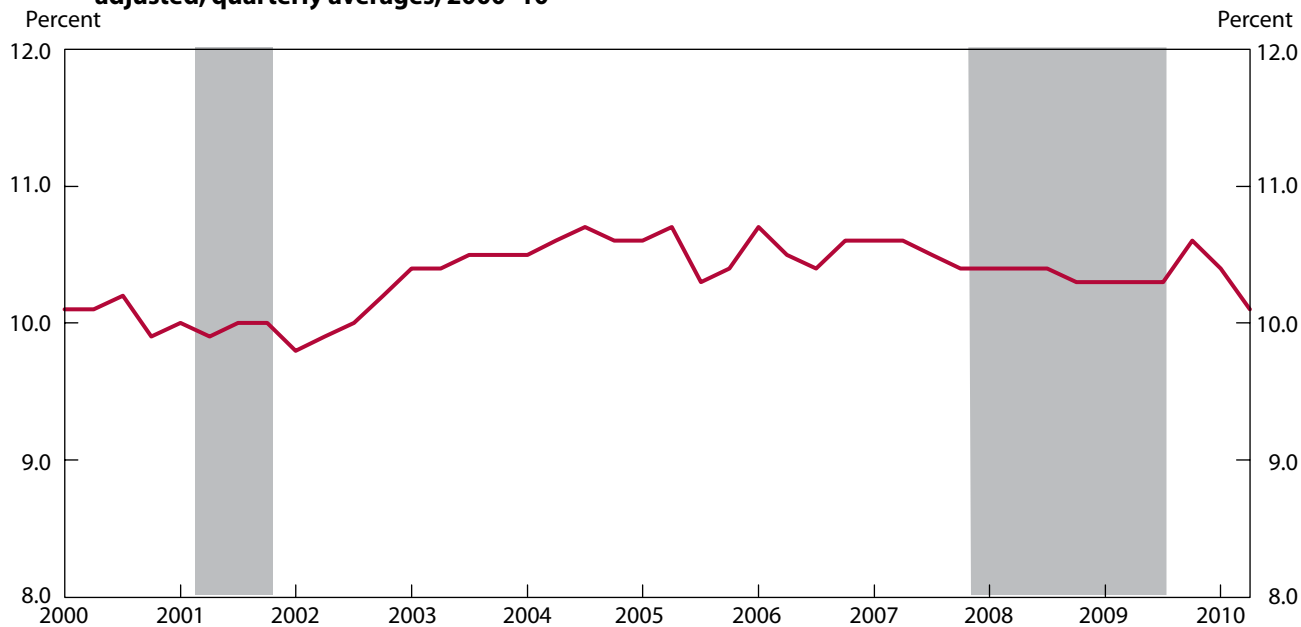
Whites continued to be more likely than Blacks or Hispanics to operate their own businesses. In 2009, the unincorporated self-employment rate for Whites was 7.4 percent while the rates for Blacks and Hispanics were 4.5 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. The rate for Asians was 6.6 percent.¹⁰ Foreign-born workers and U.S. natives were about equally likely to be self-employed in 2009.¹¹ The unincorporated self-employment rate for the foreign born was 7.4 percent, compared with

7.0 percent for U.S. natives.¹²

With regard to educational attainment, unincorporated self-employment rates were lowest for individuals with an associate's degree (6.6 percent) and highest for those with less than a high school diploma (9.9 percent). (See table 4 and chart 3.) In occupations held by workers with less than a high school diploma, unincorporated self-employment rates were highest for management occupations (mostly farmers and ranchers), personal care and service occupations, and construction and extraction occupations.

Among the incorporated self-employed, the self-employment rate was highest (6.6 percent) for individuals with advanced degrees. Indeed, the rate for those with an advanced degree was about 3 times the rate for their counterparts with less than a high school diploma (2.0 percent). In occupations held by workers with advanced degrees, incorporated self-employment rates were highest for those in legal occupations, health care practitioner and technical occupations, and sales and related occupations.

Tables 5 and 6 show trends in nonagricultural self-employment rates from 1989 to 2009 for unincorporated and incorporated business owners. Over this period, the rates of unincorporated and incorporated self-employment have

Chart 2. Nonagricultural self-employment rate (total, incorporated and unincorporated), seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 2000–10

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

been consistently higher among men, Whites, and older workers. Incorporated self-employment rates also were above average for Asians from 2000 to 2009. During the same timespan, the unincorporated self-employment rate for Hispanics rose from 4.8 percent to 6.2 percent. However, the incidence of unincorporated self-employment declined for many of the other major demographic groups over this period. From 2000 to 2009, incorporated self-employment rates rose for most of the major demographic groups: men, women, Whites, Asians, and Hispanics. The increase was largest among individuals ages 45 to 54 years.

Work schedules and multiple jobholding. In 2009, 41.0 percent of the nonagricultural unincorporated self-employed worked part time—that is, 1 to 34 hours per week; the proportion has increased sharply since 2006.¹³ The data on work schedules presented in this section use an “at work” concept, and employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire survey reference week are excluded. Unincorporated self-employed women were more likely than their male counterparts to work part time in 2009: about 1 in 3 unincorporated self-employed men worked part time, compared with approximately half of their fe-

male counterparts. (See table 7.)

The incorporated self-employed were less likely than the unincorporated self-employed to work part time: in 2009, 22.6 percent of the incorporated self-employed in nonagricultural industries worked part time. As was the case for the unincorporated self-employed, female incorporated business owners were more likely than their male counterparts to be employed part time.

Reflecting the sharp slowdown in economic activity related to the most recent recession, the share of the unincorporated self-employed working part time for economic reasons increased in 2009.¹⁴ Sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers and considered to be underemployed, these individuals wanted full-time work, but worked less than 35 hours during the survey reference week primarily because of slack work (a reduction in hours in response to poor business conditions) or their inability to find full-time work.

Among the unincorporated self-employed working part time for economic reasons in 2009, the vast majority (nearly 90 percent) reported “slack work or business conditions” as the main reason for working such a schedule. Since reaching a recent low of 5.3 percent in 2006, the proportion of

Table 3. Unincorporated self-employed, incorporated self-employed, and wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, 2009 annual averages

Characteristic	Unincorporated self-employed			Incorporated self-employed			Wage and salary workers ¹		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Age									
Total, 16 years and older (thousands)	9,831	6,140	3,691	5,466	3,955	1,511	124,490	63,539	60,951
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 19 years .....	.8	.8	.7	.1	.1	.1	3.8	3.6	4.1
20 to 24 years	2.7	2.7	2.7	.9	.9	.7	10.0	9.9	10.1
25 to 34 years	13.9	14.1	13.6	10.5	10.3	11.1	22.5	23.5	21.5
35 to 44 years	21.9	21.3	22.9	23.5	23.5	23.4	22.5	23.1	22.0
45 to 54 years	28.0	28.2	27.7	32.7	32.6	33.2	23.3	22.7	24.0
55 to 64 years	21.4	21.1	22.0	23.8	23.8	23.6	14.1	13.6	14.7
65 years and older	11.3	11.7	10.5	8.6	8.8	7.9	3.6	3.6	3.7
Race and Hispanic origin									
White	86.9	87.5	85.8	88.7	89.3	87.2	81.6	82.9	80.1
Black or African American.....	6.8	6.5	7.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	11.3	9.8	12.9
Asian	4.4	4.3	4.7	6.0	5.5	7.1	4.7	4.8	4.6
Hispanic or Latino.....	12.2	13.4	10.4	7.0	7.3	6.2	14.5	16.6	12.3
Country of birth and U.S. citizenship status									
U.S. born.....	83.7	82.7	85.4	84.8	85.1	84.2	84.6	82.5	86.8
Foreign born	16.3	17.3	14.6	15.2	14.9	15.8	15.4	17.5	13.2
U.S. Citizen.....	7.4	7.4	7.3	10.2	9.8	11.2	6.7	6.7	6.7
Not a U.S. citizen.....	8.9	9.9	7.3	5.0	5.2	4.6	8.7	10.8	6.5
Educational attainment									
Total, 25 years and older (thousands)	9,488	5,921	3,568	5,414	3,915	1,498	107,317	54,984	52,333
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than a high school diploma...	10.9	12.8	7.7	3.9	4.4	2.5	8.5	10.3	6.7
High school graduate, no college	30.1	32.4	26.4	22.3	22.9	20.7	28.3	29.6	27.0
Some college, no degree	17.9	16.8	19.7	17.5	17.1	18.8	17.1	16.6	17.7
Associate's degree	9.0	7.9	10.7	8.7	8.0	10.6	10.8	9.2	12.4
Bachelor's degree.....	20.1	18.8	22.4	28.6	28.5	29.0	22.8	22.1	23.6
Advanced degree.....	12.0	11.3	13.1	19.0	19.2	18.4	12.5	12.3	12.7

¹ Data exclude the incorporated self-employed.

NOTE: Estimates for the race groups shown (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not

presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Details for other characteristics may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data exclude unpaid family workers.

the unincorporated self-employed in nonagricultural industries employed part time for economic reasons rose to 12.8 percent in 2009. Between 2006 and 2009, 36.2 percent of the rise in involuntary part-time employment among the unincorporated self-employed was in construction and an additional 24.3 percent of the increase was among the unincorporated self-employed working in the professional and business services industry.

As was the case for wage and salary workers, unincorporated self-employed men were much more likely than their female counterparts to work full time (65.1 percent and 49.3 percent, respectively).¹⁵ The average workweek of unincorporated self-employed men was nearly 6 hours longer than that for women (37.8 hours and 32.0 hours, respectively). Average weekly hours worked by unincorporated self-employed men and women have declined in recent years.¹⁶

Table 4. Self-employment rates, by selected characteristics, 2009 annual averages

[In percent]

Characteristic	Self-employment rates ¹					
	Unincorporated self-employed			Incorporated self-employed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Age						
Total, 16 years and older.....	7.0	8.3	5.6	3.9	5.4	2.3
16 to 19 years	1.6	2.2	1.0	.1	.1	.0
20 to 24 years	2.1	2.6	1.6	.4	.6	.2
25 to 34 years	4.6	5.3	3.6	1.9	2.5	1.2
35 to 44 years	6.8	7.7	5.8	4.1	5.5	2.4
45 to 54 years	8.2	9.9	6.3	5.3	7.4	3.1
55 to 64 years	10.0	11.9	8.0	6.2	8.7	3.5
65 years and older	18.1	21.4	14.0	7.7	10.4	4.4
Race and Hispanic origin						
White	7.4	8.7	5.9	4.2	5.7	2.5
Black or African American.....	4.5	5.9	3.3	1.5	2.3	.7
Asian	6.6	7.4	5.6	4.9	6.2	3.5
Hispanic or Latino.....	6.1	7.0	4.8	1.9	2.5	1.2
Country of birth and U.S. citizenship status						
U.S. born.....	7.0	8.3	5.5	3.9	5.5	2.2
Foreign born.....	7.4	8.3	6.1	3.8	4.6	2.7
U.S. Citizen.....	7.5	8.9	6.0	5.7	7.6	3.7
Not a U.S. citizen.....	7.3	7.9	6.3	2.3	2.7	1.6
Educational attainment						
Total, 25 years and older.....	7.8	9.1	6.2	4.4	6.0	2.6
Less than a high school diploma	9.9	11.5	7.2	2.0	2.6	1.0
High school graduate, no college	8.3	10.0	6.1	3.5	4.7	2.0
Some college, no degree	8.1	9.2	6.9	4.5	6.2	2.7
Associate's degree	6.6	8.0	5.4	3.7	5.3	2.3
Bachelor's degree.....	6.8	7.8	5.9	5.5	7.8	3.2
Advanced degree.....	7.3	8.2	6.3	6.6	9.2	3.7

¹ Self-employment rates are calculated by dividing the number of self-employed workers in a specified worker group by total employment in the same worker group.

Occupation and industry

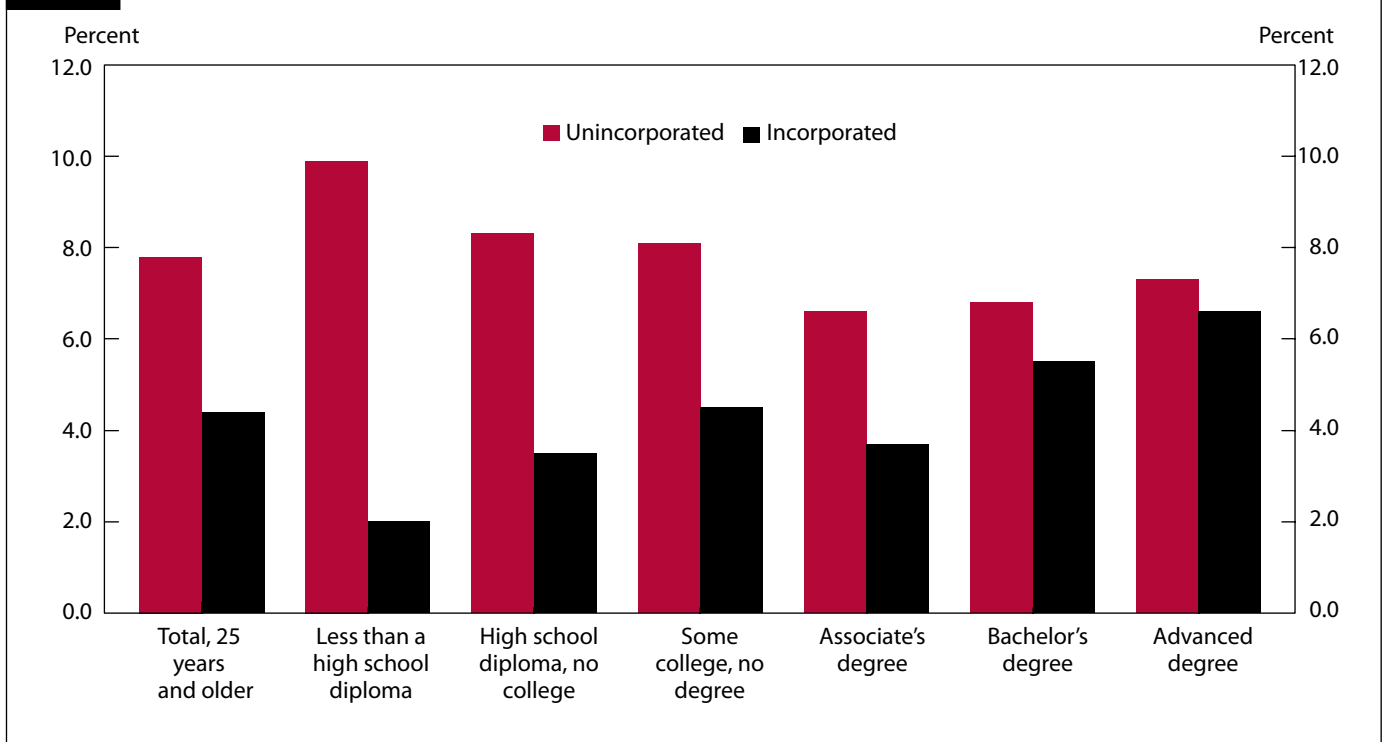
Occupation. The self-employed are found in a wide variety of occupations. For example, unincorporated self-employment rates were highest for workers in construction and extraction occupations (15.9 percent); management, business, and financial occupations (11.2 percent); and sales and related occupations (8.8 percent). (See table 8.)

Within construction and extraction occupations, unincorporated self-employment rates were highest for carpenters, carpet installers, and painters. Management, business, and financial occupations with relatively high unincorporated self-employment rates included construction managers, property managers, and management ana-

lysts. A number of jobs in sales and related occupations lend themselves to business ownership. For example, unincorporated self-employment rates were high for insurance agents, real estate brokers, and door-to-door salesworkers and street vendors.

Self-employment rates had a somewhat different pattern for incorporated business owners than for the unincorporated self-employed. Among the incorporated self-employed, business ownership rates were highest for management, business, and financial occupations (9.8 percent) and for sales and related occupations (6.5 percent). (See table 8.) In management, business, and financial occupations, incorporated self-employment rates were highest for chief executives, farm managers, and construction

Chart 3. Self-employment rates, by educational attainment, 2009 annual averages



managers. Sales and related occupations with relatively high incorporated self-employment rates included managers of retail and nonretail salesworkers, real estate brokers, and insurance agents.

A number of jobs in professional and related occupations have relatively high (above 10 percent) incorporated self-employment rates. For instance, the rate was very high for dentists, architects, physicians, and lawyers.

Industry. Major industries with the highest unincorporated self-employment rates were agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (39.8 percent); construction (17.5 percent); other services, which include automotive services, barber shops, and drycleaning services (15.0 percent); and professional and business services (13.3 percent). (See table 8.)

Within the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector, unincorporated self-employment rates were highest for animal production, crop production, and support activities for agriculture and forestry. Industries in the “other services” sector that had high rates of unincorporated self-employment included personal and household goods repair and maintenance, beauty salons, and nail salons. In the professional and business services sector, the

share of total employment comprising the unincorporated self-employed was largest in specialized design services; landscaping services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

Among the incorporated self-employed, rates of self-employment were highest for construction (9.2 percent) and professional and business services (8.0 percent). Within the professional and business services sector, incorporated self-employment rates were highest for specialized design services and for management, scientific, and technical consulting services.

Self-employment and paid employees

Beginning in January 1995, two questions were added to the CPS to determine whether the unincorporated self-employed had any paid employees and, if so, the number of employees they usually employed. Table 9 presents data on the presence of paid employees from 2000 to 2009. According to these estimates, the incidence of employment of individuals (other than the owner) in an unincorporated self-employed business is relatively uncommon. In 2009, 13.6 percent of the unincorporated self-employed had paid employees,¹⁷ a decline from the 18.7 percent reg-

Table 5. Incidence of unincorporated self-employment in nonagricultural industries, by sex, race or ethnicity, and age, 1989–2009

[In percent]

Year	Total	Sex		Race or ethnicity				Age						
		Men	Women	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older
1989....	7.5	9.0	5.8	8.0	3.3	–	5.9	1.2	2.3	5.8	8.4	9.7	11.6	19.8
1990....	7.5	8.9	5.9	8.0	3.6	–	5.4	1.1	2.3	5.9	8.5	9.9	11.9	19.0
1991....	7.7	9.2	6.0	8.2	3.7	–	5.3	1.0	2.3	6.0	8.6	10.2	11.7	19.9
1992....	7.4	9.1	5.6	7.9	3.5	–	5.0	1.3	2.1	5.6	8.0	9.8	11.5	19.6
1993....	7.6	9.4	5.6	8.1	3.5	–	5.4	1.1	2.1	5.8	8.2	9.8	12.2	19.8
1994....	7.5	8.7	6.2	8.0	3.6	–	5.2	2.1	2.2	5.6	8.0	9.4	12.1	20.0
1995....	7.3	8.4	6.1	7.8	3.7	–	4.8	1.8	2.2	5.4	7.7	9.3	11.4	19.4
1996....	7.3	8.3	6.1	7.8	3.6	–	5.1	1.2	2.3	5.3	7.7	9.3	11.1	19.3
1997....	7.2	8.2	6.0	7.6	3.4	–	5.0	1.2	2.1	5.1	7.7	9.0	11.7	19.8
1998....	7.0	8.0	5.8	7.5	3.4	–	4.7	.8	2.0	4.9	7.6	8.9	11.2	18.5
1999....	6.8	7.8	5.6	7.2	3.5	–	5.0	.9	2.1	4.9	7.2	8.5	10.7	17.7
2000....	6.8	7.8	5.8	7.2	4.1	6.7	4.8	1.4	2.0	4.9	7.4	8.6	10.6	16.9
2001....	6.8	7.7	5.7	7.2	3.9	6.4	5.2	1.4	2.2	4.7	7.2	8.3	10.7	16.6
2002....	6.7	7.6	5.6	7.1	3.9	5.7	5.2	1.5	2.1	4.9	7.0	8.2	9.9	15.3
2003....	6.9	8.0	5.7	7.3	4.0	6.8	5.5	1.5	1.9	5.0	7.4	8.2	10.5	15.3
2004....	6.9	8.0	5.6	7.3	4.0	6.9	5.8	1.3	2.3	5.1	7.2	8.0	10.5	16.2
2005....	6.8	8.0	5.5	7.2	4.2	6.8	5.6	1.2	2.2	5.1	7.0	7.9	10.3	15.9
2006....	6.8	7.9	5.5	7.1	4.0	7.4	5.9	1.3	2.2	4.9	7.0	8.1	10.1	15.6
2007....	6.6	7.7	5.4	7.0	3.8	6.9	6.1	1.3	2.0	4.6	6.8	8.1	9.8	14.5
2008....	6.4	7.6	5.2	6.8	3.9	6.4	6.0	1.3	2.2	4.4	6.5	7.7	9.3	14.0
2009....	6.5	7.7	5.3	6.8	4.4	6.5	6.2	1.4	2.0	4.4	6.6	7.7	9.1	15.2

NOTE: Data for 1994 and later are not directly comparable with data for earlier years because of a major redesign of the CPS and the introduction of census-based population controls, adjusted for an esti-

imated undercount. Beginning in 2000, data reflect the introduction of population controls for Census 2000 and new industry and occupational classification systems. Dash indicates data not available.

istered in 2000. (See table 9 and chart 4.)

Of the 1.3 million unincorporated self-employed with employees in 2009, 79.8 percent had 1 to 4 employees. The proportion with more than 20 employees was very small, less than 4 percent. These percentages have held fairly steady over the 2000–09 period. Men were nearly twice as likely as women to have paid employees: in 2009, 16.6 percent of unincorporated self-employed men had employees, compared with 8.6 percent of their female counterparts. The proportions have decreased for both men and women since 2000. The vast majority (about

80 percent) of male and female unincorporated self-employed workers with employees had 1 to 4 employees.

IN 2009, ABOUT 1 IN 9 U.S. WORKERS was self-employed, either unincorporated or incorporated. In recent years, the share of total employment composed of the self-employed has held steady, with a secular decline in unincorporated self-employment partially offset by a slight rise in business incorporation.

As in the past, unincorporated and incorporated self-employed workers in 2009 were more likely to be men,

Table 6. Incidence of incorporated self-employment in nonagricultural industries, by sex, race or ethnicity, and age, 1989–2009

[In percent]

Year	Total	Sex		Race or ethnicity				Age						
		Men	Women	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older
1989...	2.9	4.2	1.3	3.2	0.5	–	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.6	3.7	4.6	5.0	7.2
1990...	2.9	4.2	1.4	3.1	.7	–	1.1	.1	.3	1.7	3.5	4.8	4.9	7.0
1991...	2.8	4.1	1.3	3.1	.6	–	1.1	.1	.3	1.6	3.5	4.6	5.0	6.8
1992...	2.9	4.3	1.4	3.2	.5	–	1.2	.1	.3	1.5	3.4	4.9	5.4	7.2
1993...	2.9	4.2	1.4	3.2	.5	–	1.4	.1	.3	1.5	3.4	4.6	5.5	7.1
1994....	3.4	4.6	2.0	3.7	.9	–	1.4	.9	.7	1.9	3.8	5.0	6.1	8.5
1995...	3.3	4.5	2.0	3.6	.9	–	1.5	.7	.7	1.9	3.7	4.8	5.9	7.9
1996...	3.2	4.5	1.7	3.5	.9	–	1.4	.1	.5	1.8	3.6	4.7	5.6	7.3
1997...	3.3	4.6	1.8	3.6	.8	–	1.4	.1	.3	1.8	3.7	4.9	5.9	8.2
1998...	3.2	4.5	1.8	3.5	.9	–	1.4	.1	.3	1.7	3.7	4.5	6.1	7.7
1999...	3.2	4.4	1.8	3.4	1.0	–	1.4	.1	.3	1.7	3.6	4.4	5.7	7.8
2000....	3.2	4.5	1.8	3.5	1.2	3.5	1.4	.1	.3	1.7	3.7	4.5	5.7	7.7
2001...	3.2	4.4	1.8	3.4	1.2	4.2	1.3	.1	.4	1.7	3.7	4.4	5.7	7.5
2002...	3.3	4.7	1.8	3.6	1.1	4.1	1.2	.1	.3	1.7	3.7	4.6	6.0	7.7
2003...	3.6	4.9	2.0	3.9	1.4	4.0	1.6	.2	.4	1.9	4.1	4.7	6.1	7.7
2004...	3.7	5.1	2.1	4.0	1.4	4.6	1.7	.1	.5	1.9	4.2	4.9	6.1	7.3
2005...	3.7	5.0	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.4	1.8	.1	.4	2.0	4.0	4.9	5.9	8.5
2006...	3.8	5.1	2.2	4.0	1.5	5.0	1.9	.1	.5	2.1	4.3	4.9	5.8	7.7
2007...	3.9	5.3	2.2	4.2	1.5	4.7	2.0	.2	.5	2.1	4.4	5.2	5.9	7.7
2008...	3.9	5.4	2.2	4.2	1.8	4.6	2.1	.1	.5	2.0	4.3	5.4	5.9	8.2
2009...	3.9	5.3	2.2	4.2	1.5	4.9	2.0	.1	.4	1.9	4.0	5.3	6.1	7.6

NOTE: Data for 1994 and later are not directly comparable with data for earlier years because of a major redesign of the CPS and the introduction of census-based population controls, adjusted for an esti-

imated undercount. Beginning in 2000, data reflect the introduction of population controls for Census 2000 and new industry and occupational classification systems. Dash indicates data not available.

White, and older. Asians were more likely to be found among the ranks of the incorporated self-employed. The incidence of unincorporated self-employment was highest for individuals with less than a high school diploma; by contrast, the incorporated self-employment rate was highest for those with an advanced degree. Both the unincorporated and incorporated self-employed were most likely to work in agriculture, construction, and services. Reflecting the downturn in business conditions has been a rise in involuntary part-time work among the unincor-

porated self-employed since 2006. In 2009, 13 percent of unincorporated self-employed workers were employed part time for economic reasons. CPS data show that most of the unincorporated self-employed do not have paid employees, and of those who do, most employ few workers. Unincorporated self-employed men were nearly twice as likely as their female counterparts to have paid employees. Over the 2000–09 period, the proportion of the unincorporated self-employed who have paid employees has declined for both men and women. □

Table 7. Unincorporated self-employment in nonagricultural industries, by full- and part-time status, nature of reasons for part-time work, and usual hours of work at all jobs, 2000-09 annual averages

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Full- or part-time status and nature of reasons for part-time work										
Total, 16 years and older at work (thousands)	8,625	8,546	8,376	8,750	8,857	8,908	9,061	8,943	8,592	8,370
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time.....	68.6	67.7	67.0	66.5	66.3	67.0	67.1	66.5	63.5	59.0
Part time.....	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.5	33.7	33.0	32.9	33.5	36.5	41.0
At work part time for economic reasons ¹	4.2	4.5	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.0	8.8	12.8
At work part time for noneconomic reasons ² ...	27.2	27.8	27.6	27.4	27.7	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.6	28.2
Men, 16 years and older at work (thousands)	5,269	5,237	5,129	5,422	5,525	5,626	5,676	5,573	5,374	5,139
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time.....	77.2	76.1	74.9	74.3	74.3	74.7	74.2	74.1	70.1	65.1
Part time.....	22.8	23.9	25.1	25.7	25.7	25.3	25.8	25.9	29.9	34.9
At work part time for economic reasons ¹	4.6	5.0	6.2	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.8	10.5	14.9
At work part time for noneconomic reasons ² ..	18.2	18.8	18.9	18.7	19.2	19.2	19.9	19.1	19.4	20.0
Women, 16 years and older at work (thousands)	3,355	3,310	3,247	3,328	3,332	3,282	3,385	3,370	3,219	3,232
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time.....	55.1	54.4	54.5	53.9	53.2	53.8	55.2	54.0	52.6	49.3
Part time.....	44.9	45.6	45.5	46.1	46.8	46.2	44.8	46.0	47.4	50.6
At work part time for economic reasons ¹	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.1	9.4
At work part time for noneconomic reasons ² ...	41.2	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.7	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.2
Average usual hours of work										
Both sexes:										
Total.....	39.7	39.1	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.0	37.0	35.6
Full time.....	46.3	45.5	45.2	45.0	44.7	44.8	44.7	44.4	43.6	42.7
Part time.....	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.4
Men:										
Total.....	42.9	42.1	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.7	39.4	37.8
Full time.....	46.8	46.0	45.5	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.1	44.8	43.9	42.8
Part time.....	20.1	20.2	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.3
Women:										
Total.....	34.6	34.2	34.1	33.8	33.8	33.8	34.2	33.7	32.9	32.0
Full time.....	45.2	44.5	44.4	44.2	44.0	43.8	43.9	43.6	43.0	42.6
Part time.....	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.7

¹ Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason, such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand.

² Refers to persons who usually work part time for a noneconomic reason, such as childcare problems, family or personal obligations,

school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, or some other reason. Excludes persons who usually work full time, but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as vacations, holidays, illness, and bad weather.

NOTE: Figures shown are for persons at work during the survey reference week.

Table 8. Self-employment rates,¹ by occupation and industry, 2009 annual averages

[In percent]

Occupation and industry	Unincorporated self-employed			Incorporated self-employed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Occupation						
Total, 16 years and older.....	7.0	8.3	5.6	3.9	5.4	2.3
Management, professional, and related.....	7.8	10.3	5.5	5.9	9.0	2.9
Management, business, and financial operations.....	11.2	14.1	7.4	9.8	13.1	5.4
Professional and related.....	5.4	6.7	4.5	3.1	5.2	1.5
Service.....	7.6	5.9	8.9	1.6	2.1	1.3
Sales and office.....	4.9	7.0	3.7	3.8	6.1	2.4
Sales and related.....	8.8	10.4	7.2	6.5	9.2	3.8
Office and administrative support.....	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4	.8	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	11.5	11.7	8.2	3.6	3.6	2.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	5.2	6.0	2.6	1.1	1.2	.5
Construction and extraction.....	15.9	15.9	17.3	4.6	4.6	4.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	6.2	6.2	4.9	2.6	2.5	3.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	4.2	4.3	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.0
Production.....	3.5	3.0	4.7	1.4	1.6	.9
Transportation and material moving.....	4.9	5.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.2
Industry						
Total, 16 years and older.....	7.0	8.3	5.6	3.9	5.4	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	39.8	38.1	45.0	7.2	6.9	8.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	4.3
Construction.....	17.5	18.4	9.4	9.2	8.9	11.9
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	1.7
Durable goods.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.8	2.0	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	5.5	2.9
Wholesale trade.....	4.5	5.0	3.2	6.9	7.4	5.8
Retail trade.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.9	2.5
Transportation and utilities.....	5.5	6.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.2
Information.....	4.5	5.1	3.6	3.2	3.8	2.4
Financial activities.....	6.9	9.8	4.5	5.2	7.9	3.0
Professional and business services.....	13.3	13.4	13.2	8.0	9.8	5.5
Education and health services.....	3.5	3.1	3.6	1.5	3.6	.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	5.0	5.6	4.4	2.9	3.8	2.1
Other services.....	15.0	14.9	15.1	5.0	7.0	3.1

¹ Self-employment rates are calculated by dividing the number of self-employed workers in a specified worker group by total employment in the group.

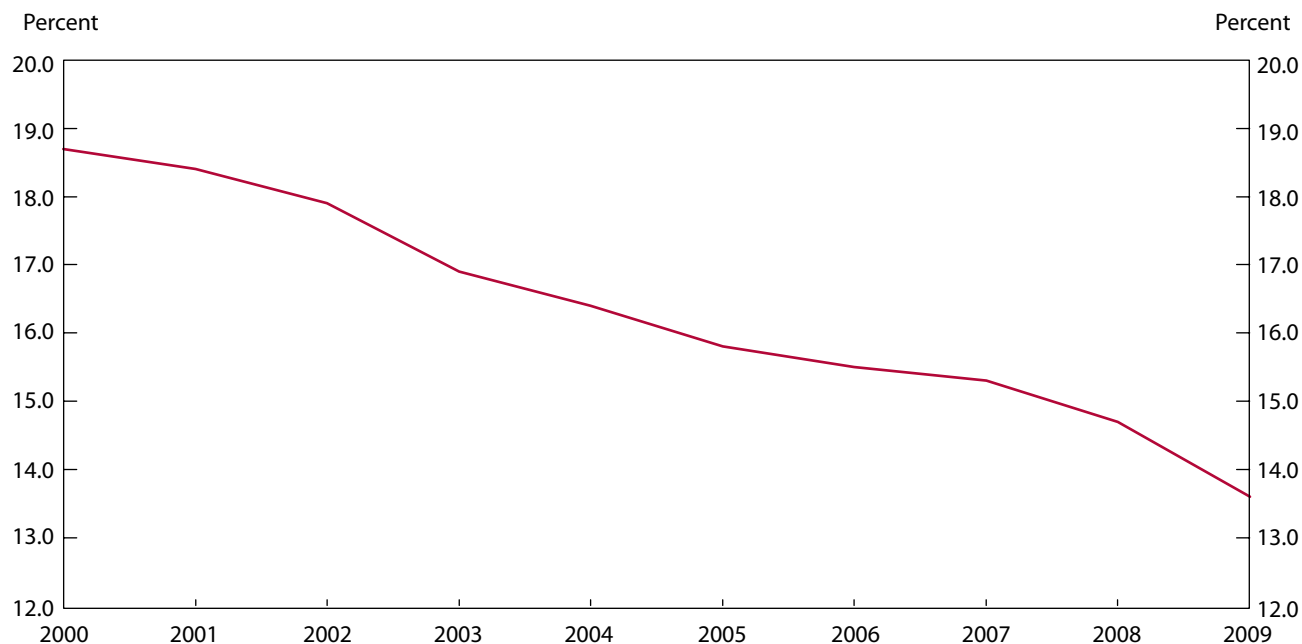
Table 9. Unincorporated self-employed workers by presence and number of paid employees, 2000–09 annual averages

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total, 16 years and older (thousands).....	10,259	10,141	9,936	10,319	10,472	10,547	10,583	10,445	10,063	9,801
Percent with no paid employees.....	81.3	81.5	82.1	83.1	83.6	84.2	84.5	84.7	85.3	86.4
Percent with paid employees.....	18.7	18.4	17.9	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	14.7	13.6
Total with paid employees (thousands).....	1,922	1,871	1,775	1,743	1,714	1,665	1,636	1,598	1,475	1,330
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–4 employees.....	74.6	77.9	75.3	76.7	76.7	75.9	76.3	75.8	78.4	79.8
5–9 employees.....	15.7	13.3	15.3	14.4	13.8	15.0	13.8	15.0	12.7	10.2
10–19 employees.....	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.2	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.2
20 or more employees..	4.2	2.9	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.8
Men, 16 years and older (thousands).....	6,344	6,232	6,172	6,427	6,607	6,662	6,668	6,565	6,369	6,126
Percent with no paid employees.....	77.2	77.2	78.5	79.7	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.8	82.5	83.5
Percent with paid employees.....	22.8	22.8	21.5	20.3	19.2	18.9	18.7	18.2	17.5	16.6
Total with paid employees (thousands).....	1,445	1,423	1,326	1,307	1,270	1,256	1,246	1,197	1,115	1,014
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–4 employees.....	75.1	77.0	75.6	75.5	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.2	78.4	80.0
5–9 employees.....	14.7	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.6	15.1	13.3	15.4	12.4	9.7
10–19 employees.....	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.1	6.8	5.1	6.4	6.2
20 or more employees..	4.6	3.0	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.9	4.0
Women, 16 years and older (thousands).....	3,915	3,909	3,764	3,892	3,866	3,885	3,915	3,881	3,694	3,674
Percent with no paid employees.....	87.8	88.5	88.1	88.8	88.5	89.5	90.0	89.7	90.3	91.4
Percent with paid employees.....	12.2	11.5	11.9	11.2	11.5	10.5	10.0	10.3	9.7	8.6
Total with paid employees (thousands).....	478	449	448	437	444	409	390	400	360	317
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–4 employees.....	73.0	80.6	74.3	79.9	80.4	76.3	76.9	74.8	78.3	79.2
5–9 employees.....	18.4	9.8	16.1	12.1	11.3	14.4	15.1	13.5	13.9	12.0
10–19 employees.....	5.6	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.6	4.9	7.5	5.6	5.7
20 or more employees..	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.9	3.3	4.5	2.2	3.2

NOTE: The estimates shown were tabulated from outgoing rotation groups only. Because the sample for these tabulations is limited to one-quarter of the full CPS sample, estimates of the unincorporated self-employed

may not exactly match estimates derived from the full sample. The reliability also will be less than the reliability of the estimates based on the full CPS sample.

Chart 4. Proportion of the unincorporated self-employed with paid employees, 2000–2009 annual averages



Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author thanks Gaim T. Medhin for tabulating the data on unincorporated self-employed workers by presence and number of paid employees.

¹ The CPS is a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that provides information on the demographic characteristics of the labor force and the employment status of the noninstitutional population ages 16 and older.

² Earlier data on self-employment included both the unincorporated and incorporated self-employed, and the combined series showed a steady decline from 10.8 million (18.5 percent of the total employed) in 1948 to 8.1 million (11.1 percent of the total employed) in 1966; essentially all of the decline in self-employment over this period was in agriculture.

³ Data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) show that the total number of corporations rose from 3.7 million in 1990 to 5.9 million in 2007. From 1990 to 2007, the number of S corporations rose from 1.6 million to 4.0 million. An S corporation is a corporation that has between 1 and 100 shareholders and passes net income (or losses) through to shareholders in accordance with chapter 1, subchapter S, of the IRS Revenue Code. In contrast to the number of S corporations, the number of C corporations edged down from 2.1 million to 1.9 million. A C corporation is a corporation that, for Federal income tax purposes, is taxed under subchapter C of chapter 1 of the IRS Revenue Code. In recent years, there has been a sharp increase in the number of limited-liability companies (LLCs). IRS data show that the number of LLCs rose

from about 17,000 in 1993 to 1.8 million in 2007. A business structure allowed by State statute, an LLC is similar to a corporation in that it provides owners with personal limited liability for the company's debts and actions. However, unlike a corporation, an LLC is not considered separate from its owners for tax purposes. Instead, similar to a partnership or sole proprietorship, an LLC is considered a "pass-through entity," meaning that business income passes through the business to the members of the company, who report their share of profits (or losses) in their individual income tax returns. The Federal Government does not recognize an LLC as a classification for tax purposes, and every LLC business entity must file as a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship. According to IRS data, about 90 percent of LLCs were organized as either partnerships or sole proprietorships.

⁴ In a recent blog post on the Small Business Trends website, Scott Shane cited additional reasons that might be motivating business owners to incorporate, including a rise in the importance of limited liability, given the greater legal exposure that the self-employed face; lower costs and greater ease of incorporating; rising health care costs and a desire to be able to list these costs as tax deductions; and a possible increase in the tax benefits gained by incorporating. (See Scott A. Shane, "More of the Self-Employed Incorporate," Feb. 15, 2010, on the Internet at smallbiztrends.com/2010/02/more-of-the-self-employed-incorporate.html (visited Apr. 12, 2010).) In addition, anecdotal evidence suggests that business owners might choose to incorporate because of the enhanced status afforded by incorporation and because many attorneys and accountants advise unincorporated business owners that it would be in their best interests to incorporate their businesses.

⁵ Estimates of incorporated self-employment for selected years are available before 1989. These data show that incorporation has become more common over time, increasing from 1.5 million in 1976 to 2.1 million in 1979 and 2.8 million in 1982; as a share of total employment, the percentage rose from 1.8 percent, to 2.2 percent, to 2.8 percent over the same points in time.

⁶ As was the case for total employment, the 1994 increase was particularly pronounced among women. (See Anne E. Polivka and Stephen M. Miller, "The CPS after the Redesign: Refocusing the Economic Lens," in John Haltiwanger, Marilyn Manser, and Robert Topel, eds., *Labor Statistics Measurement Issues* (National Bureau of Economic Research, Studies in Income and Wealth, vol. 60, 1998), pp. 249–86, especially pp. 275–77.)

⁷ The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the generally recognized arbiter of recessions in the United States, designated June 2009 as the trough of the recession that began in December 2007.

⁸ A recent report examined the rate of business creation at the business owner level. The author found that, in 2009, the largest increases in entrepreneurship came from older individuals and Blacks. (See Robert W. Fairlie, "Kauffman Index of Entrepreneurial Activity: 1996–2009" (Kauffman Foundation, May 2010), on the Internet at www.kauffman.org/research-and-policy/kauffman-index-of-entrepreneurial-activity.aspx (visited May 27, 2010).

⁹ For an analysis of transitions into and out of self-employment among older workers who have career jobs, see Michael D. Giandrea, Kevin E. Cahill, and Joseph F. Quinn, "Self-Employment Transitions among Older American Workers with Career Jobs," Working Paper 684 (Chestnut Hill, MA, Boston College, April 2008), on the Internet at fmwww.bc.edu/ec-p/wp684.pdf (visited Apr. 16, 2010).

¹⁰ In a recently published book, Robert W. Fairlie and Alicia M. Robb conducted in-depth research on why businesses owned by Asian Americans (or, simply, Asians) tend to be more successful than White-owned and Black-owned firms. Also exploring the broader question of why some of the self-employed are successful and others are not, the authors found that a high level of startup capital is the most important factor contributing to the success of Asian-owned businesses and that the lack of startup capital for Black businesses contributes to their relative lack of success. Moreover, higher levels of educational attainment among Asian business owners explain much of their success relative to both White- and Black-owned businesses. Finally, the authors found that Black self-employed workers have fewer opportunities than their

White counterparts to acquire work experience through family businesses. (See Robert W. Fairlie and Alicia M. Robb, *Race and Entrepreneurial Success* (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 2008).)

¹¹ Beginning in 1994, questions on nativity and U.S. citizenship status were added to the basic monthly CPS. Respondents were asked to name their country of birth. Those who said that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or another U.S. territory or that they were born abroad of an American parent or parents are classified as U.S. natives. Individuals who provided another response are classified as foreign born.

¹² Research on foreign-born self-employment conducted by Maude Toussaint-Comeau determined that, on average, the self-employment rate of the foreign born was somewhat higher than that of the native born. However, there was wide variation in the rates by country or region of origin. Toussaint-Comeau found that differences in personal and human capital characteristics and length of time residing in the country are potential sources of differences in self-employment rates among the different groups. (See Maude Toussaint-Comeau, "Self-employed immigrants: an analysis of recent data," *Chicago Fed Letter*, no. 213 (Chicago, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, April 2005), on the Internet at www.chicagofed.org/digital_assets/publications/chicago_fed_letter/2005/cflapril2005_213.pdf (visited May 11, 2010).)

¹³ Full time is defined as 35 or more hours per week.

¹⁴ The proportion of the incorporated self-employed working part time for economic reasons rose from 2.1 percent in 2006 to 5.6 percent in 2009.

¹⁵ In 2009, the proportion of unincorporated self-employed men in nonagricultural industries who worked 49 or more hours per week was 25.1 percent, compared with 16.8 percent of their female counterparts.

¹⁶ In 2009, the 35.6-hour average workweek for the unincorporated self-employed (men and women combined) in nonagricultural industries was the lowest in the history of the series, which began in 1976.

¹⁷ The incorporated self-employed were much more likely than the unincorporated self-employed to have paid employees. The February 2005 Contingent and Alternative Work Arrangements Supplement to the CPS collected data on the presence of employees of incorporated self-employed workers. According to estimates from the supplement, about 2.8 million (56.2 percent) of the 5.1 million incorporated self-employed workers had paid employees. Of the 2.8 million, 50.4 percent employed 1 to 5 workers while 14.0 percent had 20 or more employees.

Evaluating the 1996–2006 employment projections

On the whole, the BLS 1996–2006 employment projections outperformed alternative naïve models, but not projecting the housing bubble or the rise in oil prices did cause some inaccuracies in the projections

Ian D. Wyatt

Every 2 years the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) publishes long-term economic projections. In 1997, BLS published the 1996–2006 projections.¹ These projections are used by policymakers, economists, and even students making career decisions, and are one of the most popular products on the BLS Web site. With such a popular product, it is important to ask the question, How accurate are these projections?

BLS has published numerous articles evaluating its earlier projections.² Most past articles focused on a specific part of the projections: the labor force, industry employment, or occupational employment. In 2005, two researchers from outside the Bureau (on a contract with BLS), H.O. Stekler and Rupin Thomas, wrote an article evaluating the accuracy of the Bureau's 1988–2000 projections and suggested metrics and methods, including naïve models, for evaluating future projections.³ Subsequently, BLS decided to revamp how it evaluates its own projections and convened a team that used Stekler and Thomas' ideas as a starting point when it developed recommendations for future projection evaluations. Following the team's recommendations, this article evaluates all four parts of the projections in a holistic manner and attempts to show how problems in earlier parts of the projections process affected the later parts.

The first step in evaluating any projection is to compare actual data with projected data. Although such a comparison may seem simple, revisions to GDP definitions, occupation and industry classification systems, and historical data make such a comparison quite complex. The first section of the article discusses how BLS attempted to match and compare projected data, which were created on the basis of one set of definitions, classifications systems, and historical data (pre-1997 data), with actual data, which were created under a different set of definitions and classification systems, and were based on revised historical data. After discussing data comparability, the article will evaluate the accuracy of the four parts of the projections: the population and labor force projections, the macroeconomic projections, the industry employment projections, and the occupational employment projections. The metrics used in this article are described in the appendix.

Following Stekler and Thomas' recommendations and the BLS projection evaluation team's recommendations, this article will not only quantify the accuracy of the projections; it will attempt to explain, when possible, why differences occurred, and will compare the accuracy of the BLS projections with the accuracy of naïve models. (See the appendix for an explanation of the naïve models used in this article.) The compari-

Ian D. Wyatt was an economist in the BLS Office of Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections. Also contributing to the article were Betty Su, Mitra Toossi, Tom DiVincenzo, and Rose Woods. Betty Su and Mitra Toossi are economists in the Office of Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections, and Tom DiVincenzo and Rose Woods were economists in the same office. Email: ep-info@bls.gov.

son with naïve models is necessary because accuracy can only be judged through comparisons. Because of a lack of comparable projections, naïve models provide the basis for comparison. Most of the naïve models employed in this article assume that the rate of change over the next 10 years will equal the rate of change over the previous 10 years. The section of the article on occupational employment projections describes additional types of naïve models employed in that section.

Data comparability

The 1996–2006 projections, created in 1996 and 1997, used 1996 data and the racial, gross domestic product (GDP), occupational, and industrial definitions, and occupational and industrial classification systems, used in 1996. Analyzing the accuracy of economic projections requires comparing projected values with actual data. In the case of the 1996–2006 projections, direct comparisons between the 2006 projections and the 2006 actual data were more difficult because the aforementioned definitions and classification systems changed between 1996 and 2006. In addition to those changes, the results of the 2000 Census brought into question the accuracy of the 1996 estimates of the U.S. population, and the rebasing and revising of GDP data altered the historical data (1986–1996) that were used to create the projections.

Population. The 2000 Census counted 281.4 million residents, 6.8 million more residents than the Census Bureau had projected just a year earlier. Subsequent analysis suggested the Census Bureau underestimated the level of immigration throughout the 1990s.⁴ If this analysis is correct, the actual 1996 resident population was larger, more Hispanic, and more male than the estimated resident population used in creating the projections. Because young Hispanic men participate in the labor force at above-average rates, underestimating immigration affected the labor force estimate more than the overall population estimate.

Race categories. To better capture and reflect the multiracial nature of the U.S. population, the 2000 Census incorporated changes to race categories. The 2000 Census, for the first time, allowed respondents to classify themselves in more than one racial category. When the 1996–2006 projections were created, no multiracial race category existed and no projections had been made for the multiracial population. The new race category reduced the accuracy of comparisons of the projected race categories

(which did not include a multiracial category) with the actual race categories (which did include a multiracial category). Although the impact of the new multiracial category reduced the population estimates for all single-race categories,⁵ the impact was small because the multiracial category accounted for just 1.4 percent of the total population.

GDP. Definitional changes between 1996 and 2006 went far beyond race groups. Every 5 years, the Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes comprehensive revisions of the National Income and Product Accounts and the associated GDP data; these revisions incorporate major definitional and classification changes, methodological changes, adjustments stemming from the results of the most recent economic census and other surveys, and other statistical improvements. Since GDP data are time-series data, changes not only affect projected levels of GDP, but also lead to revisions of historical levels of GDP.⁶ GDP data revisions led to the average annual growth rate in the decade preceding the projections (1986–1996) to be revised from 2.3 percent to 2.9 percent. The 1999 revisions altered the total level of GDP and the distribution of GDP among its various components.⁷

In the 1996–2006 projections, real GDP and its components were stated in 1992 chain-weighted dollars. When the 2006 evaluation was conducted, they were stated in 2000 chain-weighted dollars. Although the levels of GDP cannot be compared without adjustments, the growth rate of GDP is directly comparable.

Industrial classification. In 1996, industry data were constructed under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. As a general rule, the names and structures used in this article follow the SIC system. In 2001, BLS began collecting and reporting employment data based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The transition to the NAICS was not simply a change of definitions and titles of industries; it was a major philosophical change in how businesses were classified into industries. Comparable industry data were created by converting the NAICS-based 2006 Current Employment Statistics data to an SIC basis, by use of the NAICS-to-SIC crosswalk; a mix of three-digit and four-digit NAICS industries were converted to a mix of two-digit and three-digit SIC industries. Data from these industries were aggregated to create data for industry divisions.⁸ The crosswalk was developed from the 2001 establishment data that were “dual coded” (recorded under both the old (SIC) and the new (NAICS) industry classification systems).

Although the ratios used for the conversion process are likely to be accurate for the year 2001 and are the most reasonable option for converting data from other years, the further one gets from 2001, the more the accuracy of the crosswalk is expected to decline. Because of differences due to definitional changes and revisions to the data that occurred since the 1996 data were initially published, some of the tables in this article contain two sets of actual 1996 data for industry divisions.⁹

Occupational classification. Before 1999, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) staffing pattern data were collected under an occupational classification system unique to the OES program. Starting in 1999 the OES staffing pattern data were collected under a classification system based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Although BLS staff created an occupational crosswalk that matched the old OES occupations to SOC occupations,¹⁰ the lack of dual-coded micro-data lessened the comparability of old and new occupations and resulted in only about half of the occupations projected in 1996 being included in this article.¹¹

The shift to the SOC system resulted not only in mundane definitional changes, but also in some broader, more philosophical changes. In 1998, under the older classification system, the OES survey estimated that there were 8,321,000 managers. In 2006, under the SOC system, there were 5,893,000 managers. Though it is possible that the much-talked-about flattening of management structures caused this decline, the most likely possibility is that the shift to the SOC system's more restrictive definition of managers and first-line supervisors caused the decline.

Although all of the changes to the definitions and classification systems underlying the relevant economic data made it more difficult to analyze the accuracy of the 1996–2006 projections, careful adjustments to the data made it possible to conduct such an analysis. However, the adjustments to the data were not able to completely eliminate comparability issues.

The labor force

BLS begins its economic projections by projecting the size of the labor force, which requires calculating the working-age resident population and the labor force participation rate. The Census Bureau projects the working-age civilian noninstitutional population (CNIP)¹² of the United States by detailed age, sex, race, and ethnic categories. BLS projects the labor force participation rate for these same categories. Multiplying the CNIP projections by the respec-

tive labor force participation rates provides the labor force projections for 136 age, sex, race, and ethnic categories. The total labor force projection is the sum of the projections of the 136 detailed groups. Some of the projected and actual working-age resident population statistics are presented in table 1. Labor force participation rates (actual and projected) are presented in table 2, labor force levels in table 3.

BLS projected the labor force to be 148.9 million in 2006, and the actual labor force in 2006 was 151.4 million, an underprojection of 2.6 million, or 1.7 percent. The first statistic that goes into calculating the size of the labor force, the CNIP, was underprojected. The Census Bureau projected the 2006 CNIP to be 221.2 million, and the actual CNIP was 228.8 million, an underprojection of 7.6 million, or 3.3 percent. The second statistic that goes into calculating the size of the labor force, the labor force participation rate, was overprojected. The projected participation rate was 67.6 percent, and the actual rate in 2006 was 66.2 percent, an overprojection of 1.4 percentage points. The magnitude of the underprojection of the CNIP was too large to be completely cancelled out, and, consequently, the labor force was underprojected. If the size of the CNIP had been perfectly projected, the overprojected labor force participation rate would have resulted in the labor force being overprojected by 3.3 million people.

The main reason that the Census Bureau underprojected the population was that it underprojected immigration. During the 1990s and 2000s immigrants tended to be young, Hispanic men, so it is unsurprising that the differences for men were larger than the differences for women,¹³ the differences for Hispanics were larger than for non-Hispanics, and the differences for 16- to 24-year-olds were larger than those for older age groups. Although both men and women were underprojected, the underprojection for men, 4.3 million (3.9 percent), was larger than that for women, 3.3 million (2.8 percent).¹⁴ (See table 1.)

To a small extent (estimated to be about 0.1 or 0.2 percent) the labor force participation rate was intentionally overprojected to offset what BLS thought to be an underestimation of immigration by the Census Bureau.¹⁵ Overprojecting the labor force participation rate to adjust for an underprojected CNIP should have produced a more accurate total labor force figure. However, the size of the adjustment to the participation rate was quite small, and the adjustment does not fully explain the 1.0 percentage point overprojection of the participation rate.

Sex groups. When the labor force participation rates are broken down by sex, it becomes apparent that the

Evaluating the 1996–2006 Projections

Labor force group	Thousands of people			Percent change		Numerical error	Percent error	Share of population	
	1996	2006		1996–06		2006		2006	
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected versus actual		Projected	Actual
Total, 16 years and older....	200,591	221,191	228,815	10.3	14.1	-7,624	-3.3	100.0	100.0
16 to 24.....	32,343	38,106	36,943	17.8	14.2	1,163	3.1	17.2	16.1
16 to 19.....	14,934	17,245	16,678	15.5	11.7	567	3.4	7.8	7.3
20 to 24.....	17,409	20,862	20,265	19.8	16.4	597	2.9	9.4	8.9
25 to 54.....	115,506	119,500	124,884	3.5	8.1	-5,384	-4.3	54.0	54.6
25 to 34.....	40,252	36,370	39,230	-9.6	-2.5	-2,860	-7.3	16.4	17.1
35 to 44.....	43,086	41,550	42,753	-3.6	-8	-1,203	-2.8	18.8	18.7
45 to 54.....	32,167	41,580	42,901	29.3	33.4	-1,321	-3.1	18.8	18.7
55 and older.....	52,742	63,584	66,988	20.6	27.0	-3,404	-5.1	28.7	29.3
55 to 64.....	20,990	29,956	31,375	42.7	49.5	-1,419	-4.5	13.5	13.7
65 to 74.....	18,244	18,140	18,685	-0.6	2.4	-545	-2.9	8.2	8.2
75 and older.....	13,507	15,488	16,928	14.7	25.3	-1,440	-8.5	7.0	7.4
Men, 16 and older.....	96,206	106,267	110,605	10.5	15.0	-4,338	-3.9	48.0	48.3
16 to 24.....	16,210	19,518	18,650	20.4	15.1	868	4.7	8.8	8.2
16 to 19.....	7,600	8,675	8,459	14.1	11.3	216	2.6	3.9	3.7
20 to 24.....	8,611	10,844	10,191	25.9	18.3	653	6.4	4.9	4.5
25 to 54.....	56,671	58,290	61,640	2.9	8.8	-3,350	-5.4	26.4	26.9
25 to 34.....	19,775	17,839	19,568	-9.8	-1.0	-1,729	-8.8	8.1	8.6
35 to 44.....	21,222	20,392	21,082	-3.9	-7	-690	-3.3	9.2	9.2
45 to 54.....	15,674	20,058	20,991	28.0	33.9	-933	-4.4	9.1	9.2
55 and older.....	23,324	28,459	30,315	22.0	30.0	-1,856	-6.1	12.9	13.2
55 to 64.....	9,997	14,131	15,095	41.4	51.0	-964	-6.4	6.4	6.6
65 to 74.....	8,194	8,361	8,574	2.0	4.6	-213	-2.5	3.8	3.7
75 and older.....	5,134	5,967	6,646	16.2	29.5	-679	-10.2	2.7	2.9
Women, 16 and older.....	104,385	114,924	118,210	10.1	13.2	-3,286	-2.8	52.0	51.7
16 to 24.....	16,132	18,588	18,292	15.2	13.4	296	1.6	8.4	8.0
16 to 19.....	7,335	8,570	8,218	16.8	12.0	352	4.3	3.9	3.6
20 to 24.....	8,798	10,018	10,074	13.9	14.5	-56	-6	4.5	4.4
25 to 54.....	58,835	61,210	63,243	4.0	7.5	-2,033	-3.2	27.7	27.6
25 to 34.....	20,477	18,531	19,662	-9.5	-4.0	-1,131	-5.8	8.4	8.6
35 to 44.....	21,865	21,158	21,671	-3.2	-9	-513	-2.4	9.6	9.5
45 to 54.....	16,493	21,521	21,910	30.5	32.8	-389	-1.8	9.7	9.6
55 and older.....	29,417	35,125	36,675	19.4	24.7	-1,550	-4.2	15.9	16.0
55 to 64.....	10,993	15,825	16,280	44.0	48.1	-455	-2.8	7.2	7.1
65 to 74.....	10,050	9,780	10,111	-2.7	.6	-331	-3.3	4.4	4.4
75 and older.....	8,374	9,521	10,284	13.7	22.8	-763	-7.4	4.3	4.5
Race:									
White.....	168,317	182,147	186,264	8.2	10.7	-4,117	-2.2	82.3	81.4
Men.....	81,489	88,893	91,021	9.1	11.7	-2,128	-2.3	40.2	39.8
Women.....	86,828	93,255	95,243	7.4	9.7	-1,988	-2.1	42.2	41.6
Black.....	23,604	26,548	27,007	12.5	14.4	-459	-1.7	12.0	11.8
Men.....	10,575	11,483	12,130	8.6	14.7	-647	-5.3	5.2	5.3
Women.....	13,029	15,064	14,877	15.6	14.2	187	1.3	6.8	6.5
Asian and other.....	8,671	12,496	12,315	44.1	42.0	181	1.5	5.6	5.4
Men.....	4,142	5,891	5,880	42.2	42.0	11	.2	2.7	2.6
Women.....	4,530	6,605	6,435	45.8	42.1	170	2.6	3.0	2.8
Multiple race group.....	...	...	3,229	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
Men.....	...	...	1,574	...	...	...	...	...	.7
Women.....	...	...	1,655	...	...	...	...	...	.7

Table 1. Continued—Civilian noninstitutional population, by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1996 and 2006 (projected and actual)

Labor force group	Thousands of people			Percent change		Numerical error	Percent error	Share of population	
	1996	2006		1996-06		2006		2006	
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected versus actual		Projected	Actual
Ethnicity:									
Hispanic origin.....	19,213	26,459	30,103	37.7	56.7	-3,644	-12.1	12.0	13.2
Men.....	9,604	13,270	15,473	38.2	61.1	-2,203	-14.2	6.0	6.8
Women.....	9,610	13,189	14,630	37.2	52.2	-1,441	-9.8	6.0	6.4
White non-Hispanic origin.....	150,026	158,638	158,308	5.7	5.5	330	.2	71.7	69.2
Men.....	72,318	77,013	76,597	6.5	5.9	416	.5	34.8	33.5
Women.....	77,708	81,625	81,711	5.0	5.2	-86	-.1	36.9	35.7

overprojection of the overall participation rate resulted mostly from an overprojected female participation rate. The 2006 participation rate for men, 73.5 percent, was only one-tenth of a percentage point below the projected rate of 73.6 percent. The female labor force participation rate rose during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, and was the main factor increasing the overall labor force participation rate. The female labor force participation rate grew from 55.3 percent in 1986 to 59.3 percent in 1996. It peaked in 1999 at 60.0 percent and then started declining gradually. Although BLS had anticipated slowing growth in the female labor force participation rate, it had failed to project that the trend would actually reverse and the rate would decline. On the basis of the upward historical trend in the women's labor force participation rate, BLS had projected the female labor force participation rate to continue increasing and to reach 61.4 percent in 2006. The actual participation rate in 2006 was 59.4 percent, an overprojection of 2.0 percentage points.

With the female CNIP underprojected by 3.3 million and the female labor force participation rate overprojected by 2.0 percentage points, the two differences largely offset each other and resulted in an overprojection of only 400,000 in the female labor force. The 2006 female labor force, projected to be 70.6 million, was actually 70.2 million. With the male CNIP underprojected by 4.3 million (a larger error than that of the female population) and the male participation rate projected to within one-tenth of a percentage point of the true value, there was no large overprojection to offset the underprojected CNIP, which resulted in an underprojected male labor force. The 2006 male labor force, projected to be 78.2 million, was actually 81.3 million.

Race groups. The CNIP for Whites was underprojected by 4.1 million. Whites, projected to make up 82.3 percent

of the 2006 CNIP, made up 81.4 percent in the actual 2006 data. The white labor force participation rate, projected to be 68.1 percent, was actually 66.3 percent. The difference in the participation rate between the projection and reality was concentrated in the white female population. The underprojected white population and overprojected white labor force participation rate largely offset each other and resulted in a projected white labor force of 123.6 million, compared with the actual white labor force of 123.8 million.

The black CNIP was underprojected by less than half a million. Blacks, projected to be 12.0 percent of the CNIP, were actually 11.8 percent. The black labor force participation rate was overprojected, but was more accurately projected than the white participation rate. The projected 2006 black participation rate was 64.9 percent, and the actual participation rate was 63.8 percent. The underprojected population and the overprojected participation rate resulted in the black labor force being underprojected by fewer than 100,000 people. The projected 2006 black labor force was 17.2 million, and the actual 2006 black labor force was 17.3 million.

The "Asians and others" CNIP was overprojected by fewer than 200,000 people. The Asians and others group includes Asians, Native Americans and Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.¹⁶ The 2006 Asian and others CNIP, projected to be 12.5 million, actually was 12.3 million. Asians and others, projected to make up 5.6 percent of the CNIP in 2006, actually made up 5.4 percent. The 2006 Asians and others labor force participation rate was projected to be 65.7 percent, and the actual rate was 66.2. The overprojected population and the underprojected labor force participation rate resulted in the 2006 Asian and others labor force being underprojected by about 100,000 people. The projected 2006 Asian and others labor force was 8.0 million, and the actual la-

Evaluating the 1996–2006 Projections

Table 2. Civilian labor force participation rates, by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1996 and 2006 (projected and actual)							
Labor force group	1996	2006		Numerical change		Numerical difference	Percent difference
		Projected	Actual	1996–06		2006	
	Actual			Projected	Projected	Actual	Projected versus actual
Total, 16 years and older.....	66.8	67.6	66.2	0.8	-0.6	1.4	2.1
16 to 24.....	65.5	62.4	60.6	-3.1	-4.9	1.8	3.0
16 to 19.....	52.3	51.8	43.7	-.5	-8.6	8.1	18.5
20 to 24.....	76.8	74.3	74.6	-2.5	-2.2	-.3	-.4
25 to 54.....	83.8	85.5	82.9	1.7	-.9	2.6	3.1
25 to 34.....	84.1	84.8	83.0	.7	-1.1	1.8	2.2
35 to 44.....	84.8	85.3	83.8	.5	-1.0	1.5	1.8
45 to 54.....	82.1	84.6	81.9	2.5	-.2	2.7	3.3
55 and older.....	30.3	36.8	38.0	6.5	7.7	-1.2	-3.2
55 to 64.....	57.9	62.6	63.7	4.7	5.8	-1.1	-1.7
65 to 74.....	17.5	18.2	23.6	.7	6.1	-5.4	-22.9
75 and older.....	4.7	5.9	6.4	1.2	1.7	-.5	-7.8
Men, 16 and older.....	74.9	73.6	73.5	-1.3	-1.4	.1	.1
16 to 24.....	68.8	65.8	63.3	-3.0	-5.5	2.5	3.9
16 to 19.....	53.2	52.5	43.7	-.7	-9.5	8.8	20.1
20 to 24.....	82.5	76.5	79.6	-6.0	-2.9	-3.1	-3.9
25 to 54.....	91.8	90.8	90.6	-1.0	-1.2	.2	.2
25 to 34.....	93.2	92.3	91.7	-.9	-1.5	.6	.7
35 to 44.....	92.4	90.6	92.1	-1.8	-.3	-1.5	-1.6
45 to 54.....	89.1	89.5	88.1	.4	-1.0	1.4	1.6
55 and older.....	38.3	43.8	44.9	5.5	6.6	-1.1	-2.4
55 to 64.....	67.0	70.2	69.6	3.2	2.6	.6	.9
65 to 74.....	22.9	23.9	28.8	1.0	5.9	-4.9	-17.0
75 and older.....	7.3	9.2	9.5	1.9	2.2	-.3	-3.2
Women, 16 and older.....	59.3	61.4	59.4	2.1	.1	2.0	3.4
16 to 24.....	62.2	62.2	57.9	.0	-4.3	4.3	7.4
16 to 19.....	51.3	51.0	43.7	-.3	-7.6	7.3	16.7
20 to 24.....	71.3	71.8	69.5	.5	-1.8	2.3	3.3
25 to 54.....	76.1	79.3	75.5	3.2	-.6	3.8	5.0
25 to 34.....	75.2	77.6	74.4	2.4	-.8	3.2	4.3
35 to 44.....	77.5	80.2	75.9	2.7	-1.6	4.3	5.7
45 to 54.....	75.4	79.9	76.0	4.5	.6	3.9	5.1
55 and older.....	23.9	29.9	32.3	6.0	8.4	-2.4	-7.4
55 to 64.....	49.6	55.8	58.2	6.2	8.6	-2.4	-4.1
65 to 74.....	13.1	13.3	19.2	.2	6.1	-5.9	-30.7
75 and older.....	3.1	3.9	4.4	.8	1.3	-.5	-11.4
Race:							
White.....	67.2	68.1	66.3	.9	-.9	1.8	2.7
Men.....	75.8	74.3	74.1	-1.5	-1.7	.2	.3
Women.....	59.1	62.0	58.9	2.9	-.2	3.1	5.3
Black	64.1	64.9	63.8	.8	-.3	1.1	1.7
Men.....	68.7	69.6	66.7	.9	-2.0	2.9	4.3
Women.....	60.4	61.3	61.5	.9	1.1	-.2	-.3
Asian and other.....	65.8	65.7	66.2	-.1	.4	-.5	-.7
Men.....	73.4	71.6	74.4	-1.8	1.0	-2.8	-3.8
Women.....	58.8	60.1	58.7	1.3	-.1	1.4	2.4
Multiple race group.....	...	...	65.9	...	...	...	...
Men.....	...	...	72.3	...	...	...	...
Women.....	...	...	59.7	...	...	...	...

Table 2. Continued—Civilian labor force participation rates, by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1996 and 2006 (projected and actual)

Labor force group	1996	2006		Numerical change		Numerical difference	Percent difference
	Actual	Projected	Actual	1996–06		2006	
				Projected	Actual	Projected verses actual	
Ethnicity							
Hispanic origin.....	66.5	65.7	68.6	-0.8	2.1	-2.9	-4.2
Men.....	79.6	77.1	80.4	-2.5	.8	-3.3	-4.1
Women.....	53.4	57.2	56.1	3.8	2.7	1.1	2.0
White non-Hispanic origin.....	67.3	68.7	65.9	1.4	-1.4	2.8	4.2
Men.....	75.3	74.1	73.0	-1.2	-2.3	1.1	1.5
Women.....	59.8	63.7	59.3	3.9	-5	4.4	7.4

bor force was 8.2 million. When adjusted for rounding, the difference between the projected and actual levels was much closer to 100,000 than 200,000.

Since the multiple race group did not exist in 1996, no projections were made for the group. In 2006, the multiple race group accounted for 3.2 million people, or 1.4 percent of the CNIP. The general overprojection of shares of the CNIP for other race groups can be attributed to some people reclassifying themselves from being of a single race to being a member of the new multiple race group. Within the labor force, the multiple race group accounted for 2.1 million people, or 1.4 percent of the labor force. If the multiple race category did not exist, the members of this group would have been assigned to one of the other three race categories and would have increased the actual labor force and CNIP numbers for those groups.

Ethnic groups. In BLS statistics, Hispanics are considered to be an ethnic, not racial, group. Hispanics can be of any race, but more than 90 percent classify themselves as white when they are asked to choose among the race groups in the tables. Thus, the differences associated with the projection of Hispanics affect mostly the white race category. Estimates of Hispanics were revised more after the 2000 Census than estimates of any other group. In the 1996–2006 projections, Hispanics were underprojected by 3.6 million, or 12.1 percent. The 2006 Hispanic CNIP was projected to be 26.5 million, and the actual level was 30.1 million. Since Hispanics have high immigration rates and constitute the majority of undocumented immigrants,¹⁷ they are a difficult group to project accurately, and they tend to be underprojected. Hispanic labor force participation also was underprojected: the actual 2006 participation rate, 68.6 percent, was a full 3.0 percentage points above the projected 65.7 percent rate. With both the CNIP

and labor force participation rate for Hispanics underprojected, the Hispanic labor force also was underprojected. The projected size of the 2006 Hispanic labor force was 17.4 million, and the actual number was 20.7 million.

The white non-Hispanic CNIP was overprojected by about 300,000, or 0.2 percent. The projected CNIP was 158.6 million, and the actual CNIP was 158.3 million. The problems in projecting the white CNIP can be attributed to underprojecting the white Hispanic population. The 2006 white non-Hispanic labor force participation rate, projected to be 68.7 percent, was actually 65.9 percent. The overprojected participation rate and fairly accurately projected CNIP resulted in the 2006 white non-Hispanic labor force projection of 108.2 million being above the actual level of 104.6 million.

Naïve model. The BLS population and labor force participation rate projections outperformed those of the naïve model (which assumed that the historical rates of growth would continue). The results presented in table 4 show that the BLS labor force participation rate and labor force projection outperformed the naïve model in 7 out of 11 (with one tie) and 8 out of 11 categories, respectively.

Macroeconomic projections

The BLS projections of the aggregate economy are based on a long-term view of the U.S. economy that assumes a long-run full-employment economy. The 1996–2006 projections created a reasonable model of what the economy might look like in 2006. Different assumptions about key variables can lead to different projections for the macroeconomy. The GDP projection is based on projections of the supply of labor and on assumptions affecting energy, taxes, Federal expenditures and grants,

Evaluating the 1996–2006 Projections

Labor force group	Thousands of people			Percent change		Numerical difference	Percent difference	Share of labor force	
	1996	2006		1996–06		2006		2006	
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected verses actual	Projected	Actual	
Total, 16 years and older...	133,943	148,847	151,428	11.1	13.1	-2,581	-1.7	100.0	100.0
16 to 24.....	21,183	24,418	22,394	15.3	5.7	2,024	9.0	16.4	14.8
16 to 19.....	7,806	8,924	7,281	14.3	-6.7	1,643	22.6	6.0	4.8
20 to 24.....	13,377	15,494	15,113	15.8	13.0	381	2.5	10.4	10.0
25 to 54.....	96,786	101,454	103,566	4.8	7.0	-2,112	-2.0	68.2	68.4
25 to 34.....	33,833	30,842	32,573	-8.8	-3.7	-1,731	-5.3	20.7	21.5
35 to 44.....	36,556	35,455	35,848	-3.0	-1.7	-393	-1.1	23.8	23.7
45 to 54.....	26,397	35,157	35,146	33.2	33.1	11	.0	23.6	23.2
55 and older.....	15,974	22,974	25,468	43.8	59.4	-2,494	-9.8	15.4	16.8
55 to 64.....	12,146	18,753	19,984	54.4	64.5	-1,231	-6.2	12.6	13.2
65 to 74.....	3,194	3,300	4,404	3.3	37.9	-1,104	-25.1	2.2	2.9
75 and older.....	634	921	1,080	45.3	70.3	-159	-14.7	.6	.7
Men, 16 and older.....	72,087	78,226	81,255	8.5	12.7	-3,029	-3.7	52.6	53.7
16 to 24.....	11,147	12,848	11,810	15.3	5.9	1,038	8.8	8.6	7.8
16 to 19.....	4,043	4,551	3,693	12.6	-8.7	858	23.2	3.1	2.4
20 to 24.....	7,104	8,297	8,116	16.8	14.2	181	2.2	5.6	5.4
25 to 54.....	51,999	52,908	55,840	1.7	7.4	-2,932	-5.3	35.5	36.9
25 to 34.....	18,431	16,469	17,944	-10.6	-2.6	-1,475	-8.2	11.1	11.8
35 to 44.....	19,602	18,478	19,407	-5.7	-1.0	-929	-4.8	12.4	12.8
45 to 54.....	13,967	17,961	18,489	28.6	32.4	-528	-2.9	12.1	12.2
55 and older.....	8,941	12,470	13,605	39.5	52.2	-1,135	-8.3	8.4	9.0
55 to 64.....	6,693	9,919	10,509	48.2	57.0	-590	-5.6	6.7	6.9
65 to 74.....	1,872	1,999	2,466	6.8	31.7	-467	-18.9	1.3	1.6
75 and older.....	375	552	630	47.2	68.0	-78	-12.4	.4	.4
Women, 16 and older.....	61,857	70,620	70,173	14.2	13.4	447	.6	47.4	46.3
16 to 24.....	10,036	11,570	10,584	15.3	5.5	986	9.3	7.8	7.0
16 to 19.....	3,763	4,373	3,588	16.2	-4.7	785	21.9	2.9	2.4
20 to 24.....	6,273	7,197	6,997	14.7	11.5	200	2.9	4.8	4.6
25 to 54.....	44,787	48,546	47,726	8.4	6.6	820	1.7	32.6	31.5
25 to 34.....	15,403	14,373	14,628	-6.7	-5.0	-255	-1.7	9.7	9.7
35 to 44.....	16,954	16,977	16,441	.1	-3.0	536	3.3	11.4	10.9
45 to 54.....	12,430	17,196	16,656	38.3	34.0	540	3.2	11.6	11.0
55 and older.....	7,033	10,504	11,863	25.6	68.7	-1,359	-11.5	7.1	7.8
55 to 64.....	5,452	8,834	9,475	62.0	73.8	-641	-6.8	5.9	6.3
65 to 74.....	1,321	1,301	1,937	-1.5	46.6	-636	-32.8	.9	1.3
75 and older.....	260	369	451	41.9	73.5	-82	-18.2	.2	.3
Race:									
White.....	113,108	123,581	123,834	9.3	9.5	-253	-2	83.0	81.8
Men.....	61,783	66,008	67,613	6.8	10.3	-1,605	-2.4	44.3	44.7
Women.....	51,325	57,572	56,221	12.2	9.5	1,351	2.4	38.7	37.1
Black.....	15,134	17,225	17,314	13.8	14.4	-89	-5	11.6	11.4
Men.....	7,264	7,996	8,128	10.1	11.9	-132	-1.6	5.4	5.4
Women.....	7,869	9,229	9,186	17.3	16.7	43	.5	6.2	6.1
Asian and other.....	5,703	8,041	8,152	41.0	18.0	-111	-1.4	5.4	5.4
Men.....	3,039	4,222	4,375	38.9	19.2	-153	-3.5	2.8	2.9
Women.....	2,664	3,818	3,777	43.3	16.6	41	1.1	2.6	2.5
Multiple race group.....	...	...	2,127	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
Men.....	...	...	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	.8
Women.....	...	...	989	...	...	...	...	...	.7
Ethnicity:									
Hispanic origin.....	12,774	17,401	20,694	36.2	62.0	-3,293	-15.9	11.7	13.7
Men.....	7,646	10,235	12,488	33.9	63.3	-2,253	-18.0	6.9	8.2
Women.....	5,128	7,166	8,206	39.7	60.0	-1,040	-12.7	4.8	5.4

Table 3. Continued—Civilian labor force, by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1996 and 2006 (projected and actual)

Labor force group	Thousands of people			Percent change		Numerical difference	Percent difference	Share of labor force	
	1996	2006		1996-06		2006		2006	
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected verses actual		Projected	Actual
White non-Hispanic origin.....	100,915	108,166	104,629	7.2	3.7	3,537	3.4	72.7	69.1
Men.....	54,451	56,856	55,953	4.4	2.8	903	1.6	38.2	37.0
Women.....	46,464	51,310	48,676	10.4	4.8	2,634	5.4	34.5	32.1

Table 4. Civilian labor force: projected, actual, and naïve model, 2006

Group	Projected	Actual	Naïve model	Actual minus naïve	Actual minus projected	Which model performed better?
Civilian labor force participation rates						
Total, 16 years and older.....	67.6	66.2	68.3	-2.1	-1.4	BLS
16 to 24 years.....	62.4	60.6	62.5	-1.9	-1.8	BLS
25 to 54 years.....	85.5	82.9	85.6	-2.7	-2.6	BLS
55 years and older.....	36.8	38.0	30.5	7.5	1.2	BLS
Men.....	73.6	73.5	73.5	0.0	-0.1	Naïve
Women.....	61.4	59.4	63.6	-4.2	-2.0	BLS
One race:						
White.....	68.1	66.3	68.9	-2.6	-1.8	BLS
Black.....	64.9	63.8	64.9	-1.1	-1.1	Tie
Asian and other.....	65.7	66.2	66.1	.1	.5	Naïve
Hispanic origin.....	65.7	68.6	67.6	1.0	2.9	Naïve
White non-Hispanic.....	68.7	65.9	69.1	-3.2	-2.8	BLS
Civilian labor force levels						
Total, 16 years and older.....	148,847	151,428	152,254	-826	2,581	Naïve
16 to 24 years.....	24,418	22,394	19,203	3,191	-2,024	BLS
25 to 54 years.....	101,454	103,566	117,737	-14,171	2,112	BLS
55 years and older.....	22,974	25,468	17,121	8,347	2,494	BLS
Men.....	78,226	81,255	79,431	1,824	3,029	Naïve
Women.....	70,620	70,173	73,003	-2,830	-447	BLS
One race:						
White.....	123,581	123,834	125,671	-1,837	253	BLS
Black.....	17,225	17,314	18,100	-786	89	BLS
Asian and other.....	8,041	8,152	9,648	-1,496	111	BLS
Hispanic origin.....	17,401	20,694	20,205	489	3,293	Naïve
White non-Hispanic.....	108,166	104,629	108,309	-3,680	-3,537	BLS

and other transfer payments.

The key general assumptions in the projections are consistent with a long-term focus: there will be no major wars, natural disasters, or oil embargoes, and the long-term horizon will not change drastically because short-term fluctuations tend to smooth out substantially over the long term. Although these assumptions may seem unrealistic, projecting shocks is impossible, and therefore it is more reasonable to build a projection without them. Part of why it is reasonable to build a model without projecting shocks is that, over the long run, despite large fluctuations, the economy tends to regress to the typical long-run trend. In the end, the 1996–2006 period did see a number of

major events that changed the economy: the attacks of September 11th, the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the dot-com and housing bubbles, and a sharp runup in oil prices.

Some of the assumptions built into the model are major economic factors such as demographics, fiscal policy, monetary policy, productivity growth, and the fluctuations of the unemployment rate: they affect the long-term projections of the value of GDP, the makeup of final demand, and the level of employment necessary to produce that GDP.¹⁸

Demographics in general and the size of the labor force in particular are the most important elements in deter-

mining the economy's potential output. A sensitivity analysis of exogenous and endogenous variables in the macro model points to the importance of the demographic factors in determining long-run levels of GDP.¹⁹ As previously discussed, BLS underprojected the growth of the labor force by 1.7 percent, which consequently reduced the BLS projection of GDP. An article that accompanied the original publication of the 1996–2006 projections discussed the impact of underprojecting labor force growth: "A 0.8-percent increase in GDP results from a 1.0-percent increase in the labor force."²⁰ According to that relationship, if BLS had not underprojected labor force growth, the projected average annual growth rate of GDP would have been 2.3 percent, higher than the originally projected 2.1 percent growth rate. The major demographic projections and other key macroeconomic projections are compared with actual results in table 5.

Productivity projections are partly based on assumptions and partly based on the results of the model. From 1996 through 2004, productivity grew faster than it did during the 1980s and early 1990s. From 2001 to 2004, productivity growth averaged 3.5 percent annually. Although the

contribution of productivity to the growth of the overall economy decreased in 2005 and 2006, the actual average annual 2.6 percent rate of productivity growth over the 1996–2006 period was more than double the projected rate of 1.2 percent.²¹

A full-employment economy is a key assumption in the model. With persistently low unemployment and inflation through much of the 1996–2006 period, the actual level of unemployment associated with full employment became widely debated. The unemployment rate in the 1996–2006 period twice dipped to levels unseen since the late 1960s. (See chart 1 for a graphical representation of the unemployment rate from 1960 to 2006.) When the annual unemployment rate data for the 1960–2006 period are examined, it can be seen that 4 of the 10 years with the lowest annual unemployment rate fall within the period in question. In 2006, the unemployment rate was 4.6 percent, well below BLS' assumption of full employment being 5.4 percent. (See table 5.)

Another assumption in the economic projections is that there would not be an oil embargo. Although there were no oil embargoes during the 1996–2006 period, the in-

Table 5. Major economic variables, actual and projected, 2006

Economic variable	2006		2006		Average annual rate of change, 1996–2006		
	Actual	Projected	Difference		Actual	Projected	Difference
			Percent	Level			
[In millions]							
Population, including overseas armed forces.....	299.1	288.7	-3.5	-10.4	1.1	0.8	-0.3
Population, aged 16 and older.....	228.8	225.5	-1.4	-3.3	1.3	1.0	-3
Population, aged 65 and older.....	37.3	36.6	-1.9	-0.7	.9	.8	-1
Civilian labor force.....	151.4	148.8	-1.7	-2.6	1.2	1.1	-1
Unemployment rate (in percent).....	4.6	5.4	17.4	.8	-1.5	-1	1.4
Household employment.....	144.4	140.9	-2.4	-3.5	1.3	1.1	-2
Nonfarm payroll employment.....	136.2	137.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	.1
[In billions]							
Nominal disposable personal income (DPI).....	9,640.7	8,997.1	-6.7	-643.6	5.4	4.9	-5
Real DPI (in chained 2000 dollars for the actual statistics and chained 1992 dollars for the projected statistics)...	8,407.0	6,154.3	...	...	3.3	1.9	-1.4
Real DPI per capita (chained 2000 dollars for actual and chained 1992 dollars for projected).....	28,134.0	21,317.9	...	...	1.1	1.1	.0
Federal deficit (nominal).....	-201.1	-.8	-99.6	200.3	...	...	...
Federal deficit as a percent of nominal GDP.....	-1.5	-0	-100.0	1.5	...	...	...
Net exports (chained 2000 dollars for actual and chained 1992 dollars for projected).....	-615.7	-63.8	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise trade balance.....	-720.3	-237.1	...	...	...	...	...
Services trade balance.....	102.6	178.2	...	...	...	...	...
Federal funds rate (in percent).....	5.0	4.3	...	-7	...	...	...
Price of imported crude oil (dollars per barrel).....	58.9	27.0	-54.2	-31.9	11.1	2.8	-8.3
Savings rate (in percent).....	.7	3.1	...	2.4	...	...	...
Nonfarm labor productivity (index).....	1.4	1.1	-18.6	-3	2.6	1.2	-1.4

SOURCE: 1996–2006 projections data are from BLS; actual 2006 data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Chart 1. Average annual unemployment rate, 1960–2006

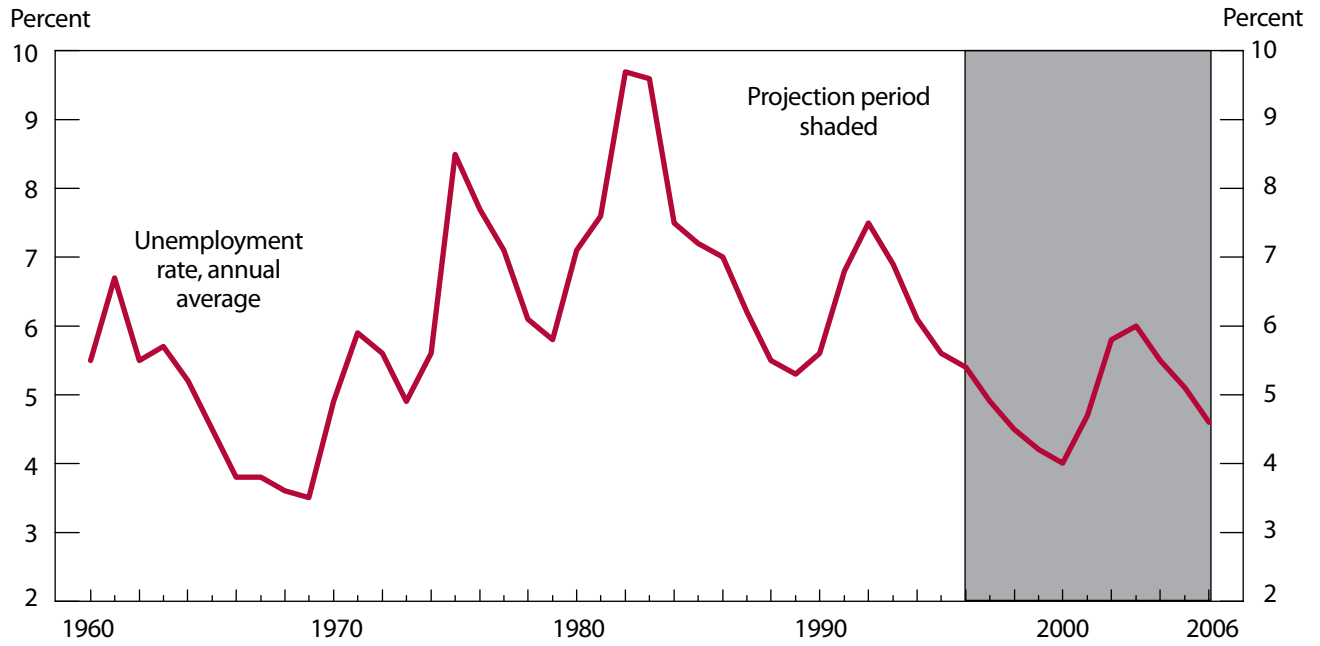
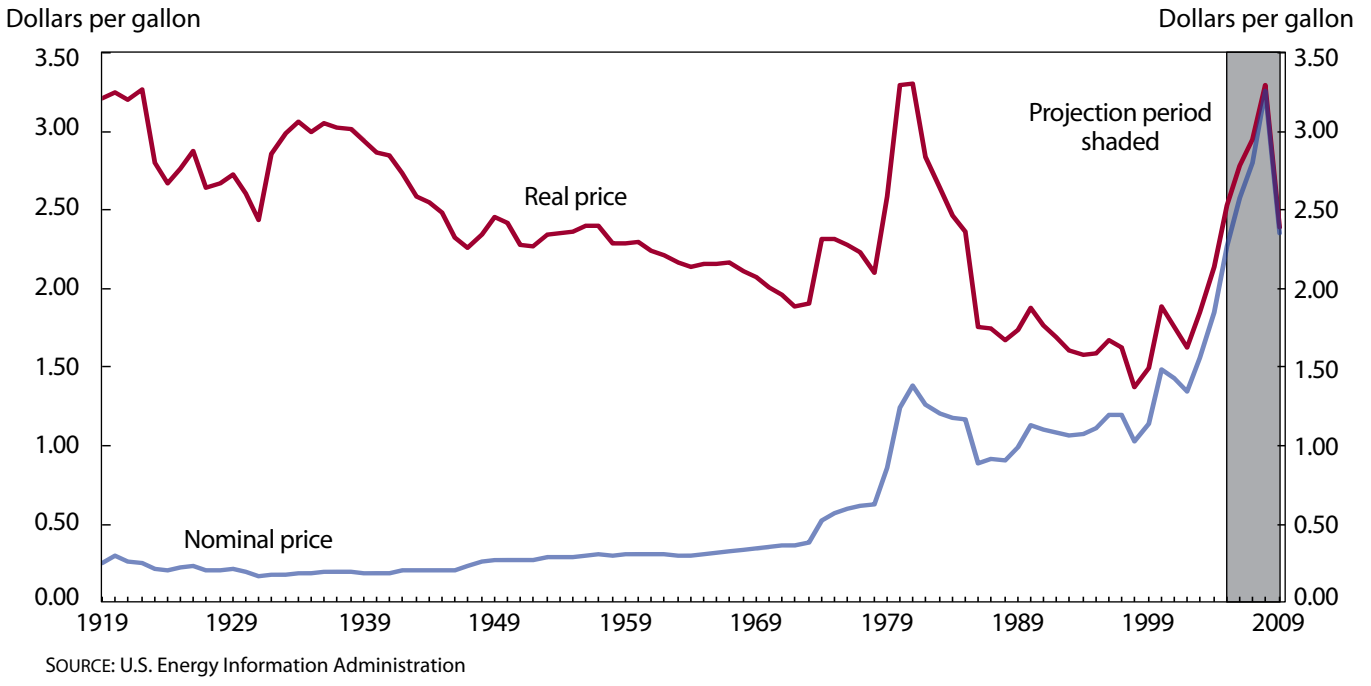


Chart 2. Real and nominal gasoline pump price, annual average, 1919–2009



SOURCE: U.S. Energy Information Administration

crease in prices that did occur could be compared to what might have occurred if there had been an oil embargo. Starting in the late 1990s (see chart 2), there was a shift in the long-run trend in oil prices. With the exception of

the politically driven oil shocks of the 1970s, real oil prices trended downwards from the invention of the automobile to the late 1990s, and nominal oil prices were fairly flat from the late 1970s until the late 1990s. Strong growth in

Table 6. Real gross domestic product, by demand category, 2006

Demand category	Billions of chained		Average annual rate of change		
	2000 dollars	1992 dollars	1996–2006		
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected	Difference
Gross domestic product.....	\$11,294.9	\$8,539.1	3.1	2.1	-1.0
Personal consumption expenditures.....	8,029.0	5,772.9	3.6	2.1	-1.5
Durable goods.....	1,185.1	867.3	7.1	3.6	-3.5
Nondurable goods.....	2,335.3	1,683.8	3.3	1.6	-1.7
Services.....	4,529.9	3,239.8	3.0	2.1	-0.9
Gross private domestic investment.....	1,912.5	1,469.7	4.5	3.3	-1.2
Nonresidential.....	1,318.2	1,132.0	4.7	4.0	-.7
Residential.....	552.9	302.7	3.8	0.9	-2.9
Inventory changes.....	42.3	41.5	3.9	9.0	5.1
Exports.....	1,314.9	1,686.0	4.5	7.4	2.9
Goods.....	928.7	1,313.2	4.8	8.0	3.2
Services.....	386.2	389.7	3.9	6.0	2.1
Imports.....	1,930.6	1,749.8	7.7	6.4	-1.3
Goods.....	1,649.0	1,550.3	8.0	6.9	-1.1
Services.....	283.8	211.5	5.9	3.9	-2.0
Government.....	1,971.2	1,400.6	2.3	1.0	-1.3
Federal defense consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	490.0	257.3	2.5	-2.0	-4.5
Federal nondefense consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	250.8	141.5	2.8	-.8	-3.6
State and local consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	1,230.2	1,005.9	2.2	2.3	.1
Residual	-1.9	-44.4	...	...	...

the global demand for oil helped to change this long-run trend and shifted both nominal and real oil prices sharply upwards. BLS does not project oil prices; it uses projections produced by the Energy Information Agency. Although the Energy Information Agency had projected oil would be \$27 a barrel in 2006, it was actually \$59. Because the United States imported about 60 percent of its oil in 2006,²² the increase in the price of oil raised the U.S. trade deficit that year.²³

GDP. As shown in table 6, BLS underprojected average annual GDP growth for the 1996–2006 period by 1.0 percentage point. BLS projected 2.1 percent average annual growth, and actual growth was 3.1 percent. However, the numbers in table 6 fail to account for the substantial revisions to GDP data (previously mentioned) that occurred beginning in 1996 and led to revisions of historical data going back well before 1996. Table 7 shows that, in revising the projections to account for both the rebasing of GDP data and revisions to pre-1997 data, the projected average annual GDP growth rate should be adjusted from 2.1 percent to either 2.5 percent or 2.7 percent (depending on the method used for adjusting the projections to account for revisions to the historical data.)²⁴ Thus, once data revisions are accounted for, the underprojection of

average annual GDP growth shrinks from 1.0 percentage point to about half a percentage point.

A combination of underprojecting the labor force and productivity growth and overprojecting the unemployment rate contributed to GDP growth being underprojected. The actual 3.1 percent average annual GDP growth rate was above both the projected 2.1 percent rate and the revised projected rate of 2.5 to 2.7 percent.

Components of GDP. Projecting GDP necessitates projecting its underlying parts, which make up final demand. GDP consists of four categories of final demand: personal consumption expenditures (PCE), gross private domestic investment, foreign trade, and government consumption and investment. PCE accounts for more than two-thirds of GDP and is the largest and one of the most stable components of final demand. Private domestic investment is one of the most volatile factors in final demand and one of the hardest to project because it is strongly affected by business cycles, interest rates, and inflation. Foreign trade has grown as a share of the total economy and become more complex and harder to project. The government component of GDP is another relatively stable component, but it did change because of the wars fought over the latter half of the 1996–2006 period.

Table 7. GDP with National Income and Product Account adjustments, 1986–2006

GDP	Level			Annual average rate of change	
	1986	1996	2006	1986–96	1996–2006
Original data, published in 1997 (billions of chained 1992 dollars) ¹	\$5,489.9	\$6,911.0	\$8,539.1	2.3	2.1
Original data (billions of chained 2000 dollars) ²	6,208.7	8,092.1	10,394.8	2.7	2.5
Revised data, published in 2007 (billions of chained 2000 dollars) ³	6,263.6	8,328.9	11,294.9	2.9	3.1
Adjusted growth rate ⁴				2.9	2.7

¹ Original data: Historical data for 1986 and 1996 and a projected value for 2006 (in 1992 dollars) were published in the MLR in November 1997.

² Original data rebased to chained 2000 dollars with recalculated growth rates, 1986–96 = 2.7 percent and 1996–2006 = 2.5 percent

³ Revised historical data: historical data for 1986, 1996, and 2006 (in 2000 dollars) were revised and then published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in December 2007.

⁴ The 1996–2006 projected growth rate was revised upwards by the same amount as the 1986–96 actual growth rate, resulting in a figure of 2.7 percent.

The components of GDP with the largest differences between projected and actual growth rates were expenditures for durable consumer goods, residential construction, and exports of goods and services. (See table 6 for the projections and actual GDP data on a real basis and table 8 for the results on a nominal basis. Real GDP data will be discussed on an average annual growth rate basis, and nominal GDP data will be discussed as a share of total GDP.)

During the 1996–2006 period, PCE grew faster than the overall economy. BLS had projected PCE to grow as a share of nominal GDP from 68.0 percent in 1996 to 70.1 percent in 2006, and PCE did grow, from 67.3 percent (revised share) in 1996 to 69.9 percent in 2006. On a real basis, BLS had projected PCE to grow at the same average annual rate as GDP—2.1 percent. Of course, revisions to historical GDP data that occurred after the projections were produced suggest that the projected average annual rate should be revised up to 2.5 percent to 2.7 percent. Real PCE, projected to grow at a 2.1 percent rate, grew at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent over the 1996–2006 period.

All three categories of PCE (durable goods, nondurable goods, and services) grew faster, on a real basis, than BLS had projected, but durable goods consumption grew at the fastest rate. Durable goods—which include big-ticket items such as automobiles, home furnishings, major household appliances, and televisions—grew at a 7.1 percent average annual rate over the 1996–2006 period, whereas BLS had projected 3.6 percent growth. The growth in spending on durable goods was linked to the housing bubble in a few ways. First, evidence shows that the wealth effect generated by rising home prices increased consumer spending, particularly on durable goods.²⁵ Second, the high levels of investment in residential structures, which includes

both building new homes and renovating existing homes, are intuitively linked to consumption of new appliances, which are durable goods. Third, survey evidence shows that consumers cite moving to a new home or renovating an existing home as a major reason for buying new furniture, which also is a durable good.²⁶ Automobile sales did decline in 2006, but strong demand for other durable goods offset the decline. Although BLS underprojected the real growth rate in the two other categories of PCE as well—services (3.0 percent actual growth, compared with 2.1 percent projected) and nondurable goods (3.3 percent actual growth, compared with a projected rate of 1.6 percent)—these categories were underprojected by amounts more consistent with the underprojection in the overall rate of growth of GDP, which can be attributed to the revisions in historical data, the underprojected labor force growth, and the general underprojection in growth.

BLS underprojected the growth of gross private domestic investment. The real average annual growth rate, projected to be 3.3 percent, was 4.5 percent. When gross private domestic investment is broken down into its two largest components, nonresidential and residential investment, it becomes apparent that residential investment was the underprojected component. The final component of gross private domestic investment, inventories, is quite small relative to the other two categories and has very little impact on total investment growth. Although BLS underprojected the average annual real growth rate of nonresidential investment (4.0 percent projected, compared with 4.7 percent actual—see table 6), the underprojection could be attributed to the revisions in data that resulted in the 1986–1996 growth rate for nonresidential investment being revised upwards, from 3.4 percent to 4.6 percent.

Residential investment grew at an average annual rate of 8.3 percent between 2003 and 2005. Starting in 2006,

Table 8. Nominal GDP by major category, 1996 and 2006

[In billions of dollars]

Category	Level				Percent distribution			
	1996		2006		1996		2006	
	Original ¹	Revised ²	Projected	Actual	Original ¹	Revised ²	Projected	Actual
Gross domestic product.....	\$7,580.0	\$7,816.8	\$12,288.8	\$13,178.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal consumption expenditures.....	5,152.0	5,256.8	8,619.1	9,207.2	68.0	67.3	70.1	69.9
Gross private domestic investment.....	1,119.8	1,240.3	1,772.1	2,220.4	14.8	15.9	14.4	16.8
Exports.....	855.4	868.5	1,880.0	1,480.8	11.3	11.1	15.3	11.2
Imports.....	954.9	964.8	2,015.1	2,238.1	12.6	12.3	16.4	17.0
Federal defense consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	348.1	354.6	400.6	624.1	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.7
Federal nondefense consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	176.0	172.8	221.8	308.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3
State and local consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	883.6	888.6	1,410.2	1,575.9	11.7	11.4	11.5	12.0

¹ Original 1996 data, published in 1997 ² Revised 1996 data, published in 2006

it began to retreat from its 2005 peak, but residential investment and home sales and prices remained well above historical levels. As previously discussed, BLS does not attempt to project large economic fluctuations. Because BLS did not project the bubble, it is unsurprising that it underprojected growth in residential investment. The annual population growth rate was faster than projected for the 1996–2006 period, but the housing bubble was the primary reason that the annual residential construction growth rate during the period, 3.8 percent, was four times higher than the projected growth rate, 0.9 percent.

The trend towards increased globalization can be seen in the growth of the foreign trade sector outpacing the growth of the aggregate economy. The projected real average annual growth rate of exports for the 1996–2006 period, 7.4 percent, exceeded the actual 4.5 percent rate for the same period. Whereas the growth of exports was overprojected, the growth of imports was underprojected. On a real basis, imports were projected to grow at a 6.4 percent average annual rate but actually grew at a 7.7 percent rate. With imports underprojected and exports overprojected, it is unsurprising that the BLS projection of net exports (the trade deficit) as a share of nominal GDP in 2006 was not accurate: BLS projected that net exports would be –1.1 percent of GDP, but in reality they were –5.8 percent. The difference between the projected and actual level of net exports could be partly attributed to the underprojected oil price. The San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank stated that “these numbers [the trade deficit and oil imports] imply that higher oil prices and the resulting higher cost of petroleum imports have accounted for over 50 percent of the deterioration in the overall U.S. trade deficit during

this period [from January 2002 to July 2006].”²⁷ Another reason for the underprojection of imports is that durable goods make up a large share of imports,²⁸ and the housing bubble increased consumption of durable goods.

BLS breaks up Federal Government consumption expenditures and investment into the categories of defense and nondefense. Since BLS did not project the two wars, it projected Federal defense consumption expenditures and gross investment to decline at a 2.0 percent real average annual rate, whereas in actuality they grew by 2.5 percent per year on average. Over the projection period, defense, which had been projected to fall from 4.6 percent (4.5 percent revised) of nominal GDP in 1996 to 3.3 percent in 2006, actually held fairly steady at 4.7 percent in 2006. Nondefense consumption expenditures and gross investment followed a pattern similar to that of defense consumption and investment. Real nondefense spending, projected to decline at a 0.8 percent rate, grew at a 2.8 percent rate. On a nominal basis, nondefense consumption and investment, projected to decline from 2.3 percent (2.2 percent revised) of GDP in 1996 to 1.8 percent in 2006, actually held steady at 2.3 percent of GDP in 2006.

Federal budget. The Federal deficit, which amounted to 1.5 percent of nominal GDP in 1996, was projected to decline. However, after 2000, various factors combined to shift the Federal budget towards higher deficits: following September 11, 2001, defense spending surged to pay for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and for conducting other antiterrorism activities²⁹; government revenues were negatively affected by the tax cuts enacted from 2001³⁰ through 2006; and the Medicare prescrip-

tion drug benefit increased government expenses.³¹ As a result of these factors, the 2006 budget deficit, as a share of nominal GDP, was at the same level as in 1996, 1.5 percent.

Conclusion. Several factors combined to cause BLS to underproject GDP growth for the 1996–2006 period. About half of the difference between the projected 2.1 percent growth rate and the actual 3.1 percent growth rate can be explained by revisions to how GDP growth was calculated. Another 0.2 percent of the 1.0 percent difference can be explained by the underprojected growth of the labor force. Thus, 0.3 percent of the 1.0 percent underprojection can be attributed to the macroeconomic projections.

Industry employment

This section evaluates the data for employment by industry in the 1996–2006 projections. As explained earlier, employment growth and levels were projected for both industry divisions and for two-digit and three-digit SIC industries. The industry projections are influenced by both the labor force projections and the macroeconomic projections. Errors in projecting employment in specific industry divisions were far larger, relatively, than the error in the labor force projection, and the industry division projection errors should not be attributed to the labor force projection error. For example, the labor force was underprojected by 2.6 million people, and the manufacturing sector alone was overprojected by 2.7 million jobs. The macroeconomic projections not only determine the total number of workers projected, but they also influence the expected distribution of employment among industries by determining both the expected levels of consumption of broad categories of goods and services and the expected levels of consumption of a few key products, such as automobiles and new homes. This section begins by examining the accuracy of the projections of employment in industry divisions and then moves into the accuracy of the projections for individual industries. When possible, it will discuss how the macroeconomic projections affected the industry employment projections. Finally, the projections are compared with the results of a naïve model.

As discussed previously, data revisions and changes to industry classification systems substantially altered the structure of the data. The conversion of data back to the 1996 SIC-based industry classification system and the revisions that occurred after the employment projections were produced caused some discrepancies that resulted in the two distinct columns of 1996 data in table 9. Subtract-

ing the actual statistic from the adjusted projected statistic should provide a better measure of the accuracy of the projected employment change in each sector than subtracting the actual statistic from the unadjusted projected statistic, because using the adjusted statistic takes account of revisions to the 1996 data. The results found with the adjusted statistic were quite similar to those found with the unadjusted statistic, with the exception of the results for the Federal Government, in which the sign changes. This change is due to revisions of the 1996 employment data for the Federal Government that were made after the employment projections were produced.

Only wage and salary employment in nonagricultural industries is included in this analysis.³² The 2006 dataset used in this analysis accounts for approximately 135 million jobs and represents about 98 percent of 2006 wage and salary employment. (The other 2 percent, of course, is in agriculture.)

Results for industry divisions. BLS overprojected employment for the following divisions, in order of largest overprojection to smallest in percent terms: manufacturing, utilities, transportation, services, and communications. BLS underprojected employment for the following divisions, in order of largest underprojection to smallest: mining; construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; State and local government; and trade. Federal Government employment was either underprojected or overprojected by about 2 percent, depending upon whether the adjusted 1996 data or the original 1996 data are used.

The largest numerical differences were in manufacturing, with employment overprojected by approximately 3.3 million jobs, and services, with employment overprojected by 2.4 million jobs. Part of the differences in both sectors could be attributed to adjustments made to the data: the adjusted differences are 2.7 million jobs in manufacturing and 1.6 million jobs in services. Because services is the largest division in the economy, the adjusted percent difference was not very large, only 4 percent. Manufacturing is much smaller, so the overprojection of 2.7 million jobs meant that the percent difference in manufacturing, 18 percent, was the third largest of any division. The largest percent differences were in mining and construction, in which employment levels were underprojected by 32 percent and 21 percent, respectively.

The direction of change (that is, whether the change in employment was positive or negative) was correctly projected for all the industry divisions except mining and utilities; employment in mining was projected to fall by an average annual rate of 2.5 percent, but in fact it grew

Table 9. Projected and actual employment in selected industry divisions, 2006

Division	Thousands of jobs						Percent difference, 2006		Average annual rate of change, 1996–2006		Percent change, 1996
	Original 1996 data, published in 1997	Revised and re-mapped 1996 data, published in 2006	Projected	Actual	Projected minus actual	Adjusted projected minus actual					
	1996		2006		2006	2006	Projected minus actual	Adjusted projected minus actual	Projected	Adjusted projected	Original 1996 to revised 1996
Construction.....	5,400.0	5,376.9	5,899.9	7,478.1	-1,578.2	-1,601.4	-21.1	-21.4	0.9	3.4	-0.4
State and local government.....	16,690.0	16,662.1	18,480.2	19,261.7	-781.5	-809.4	-4.1	-4.2	1.0	1.5	-2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6,899.2	6,893.6	7,651.0	8,284.4	-633.4	-639.1	-7.6	-7.7	1.0	1.9	-1
Trade.....	28,108.0	27,968.7	31,103.1	31,430.4	-327.3	-466.6	-1.0	-1.5	1.0	1.2	-5
Mining.....	573.9	557.0	443.4	626.1	-182.7	-199.6	-29.2	-31.9	-2.5	1.2	-2.9
Federal Government	2,757.0	2,877.0	2,670.0	2,728.3	-58.3	61.7	-2.1	2.3	-3	-5	4.4
Communications.....	1,337.4	1,340.2	1,360.4	1,340.4	20.0	22.8	1.5	1.7	.2	.0	.2
Utilities.....	884.9	859.3	976.1	824.9	151.2	125.6	18.3	15.2	1.0	-4	-2.9
Transportation.....	4,038.1	4,001.0	4,774.2	4,420.2	354.0	316.9	8.0	7.2	1.7	1.0	-9
Services.....	34,513.6	33,675.2	45,626.9	43,185.9	2,441.0	1,602.6	5.7	3.7	2.8	2.5	-2.4
Manufacturing.....	18,457.4	17,806.7	18,107.8	14,759.6	3,348.2	2,697.5	22.7	18.3	-2	-1.9	-3.5
Total.....	119,659.5	118,017.5	137,093.0	134,340.0	2,753.0	1,111.0	2.0	.8	1.4	1.3	-1.4

by 1.2 percent per year. Utilities were projected to grow by 1.0 percent annually, but this sector fell by 0.4 percent per year on average. (See table 9.)

Results at the industry level. Table 10 displays accuracy metrics for the industry divisions and for all industries taken together. The unweighted mean absolute percent error (MAPE) for all industries was 24.7 percent. When weighted by industry employment, the MAPE dropped to 11.7 percent. The fact that the weighted MAPE was much lower than the unweighted MAPE indicates that BLS was more accurate when projecting large industries than small industries. BLS correctly projected whether an industry would grow or decline 72 percent of the time. The dissimilarity index—which focuses more on structural change by measuring how much each industry’s projected share of total employment would have to change to match the actual share and, therefore, is not affected by differences in the total level of employment—was 5.9 percent. A detailed description of the dissimilarity index is available in the appendix.

When the results for all the industries within each division are compared with the results at the division level,

two divisions, construction and communications, stand out because each contained only one industry in the 1996 industry employment projections. Consequently, the performance metrics for these divisions are identical to those of their respective industries.

Tables 11 and 12 present the employment data for the individual industries, by their original rankings for fastest projected growth and largest projected numerical growth. Computer and data processing services, management and public relations, residential care, personnel supply services, and individual and miscellaneous social services all were expected to be among the 10 fastest growing industries, and they were. Industries that were projected to grow rapidly, but did not, include miscellaneous transportation services, which was projected to be the third fastest at 4.8 percent average annual growth; water and sanitation, projected to grow the seventh fastest at 4.2 percent annually; and automobile parking, repair, and services, which rounded out the original top 10 and was projected to grow at 3.3 percent annually. All of these industries did grow in employment, but not at the rapid rates projected.

The industries among that original top 10 that did grow rapidly but had not been projected to do so were

Table 10. Accuracy metrics by industry division and for all industries, 1996–2006 employment

Division	Projection technique	Direction of change (in percent)	MAPE ¹ (unweighted, in percent)	MAPE ¹ (weighted, in percent)	Dissimilarity index
Mining.....	BLS	80.0	27.6	32.3	11.4
	Naïve	60.0	50.9	48.9	21.8
Construction.....	BLS	100.0	21.1	21.1	.0
	Naïve	.0	30.5	30.5	.0
Manufacturing.....	BLS	65.3	29.8	24.9	.4
	Naïve	57.1	33.5	27.7	.6
Transportation.....	BLS	62.5	20.5	13.9	7.3
	Naïve	75.0	25.1	22.6	10.6
Communications.....	BLS	100.0	1.5	1.5	.0
	Naïve	100.0	1.0	1.0	.0
Utilities.....	BLS	66.7	34.6	33.6	10.5
	Naïve	66.7	26.2	23.1	9.4
Trade.....	BLS	100.0	3.8	3.2	2.7
	Naïve	100.0	2.4	2.4	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	BLS	83.3	9.2	10.0	3.3
	Naïve	83.3	12.7	13.9	5.1
Services.....	BLS	89.7	12.4	11.0	4.6
	Naïve	89.7	11.5	10.7	4.7
Federal Government.....	BLS	25.0	76.7	27.7	9.4
	Naïve	50.0	44.0	17.8	6.0
State and local government.....	BLS	83.3	22.7	11.5	6.4
	Naïve	83.3	23.2	14.2	6.7
All industries.....	BLS	72.4	24.7	11.7	5.9
	Naïve	67.8	26.7	13.0	6.4

¹ Mean absolute percent error.

State and local government enterprises; oil and gas field services; personal services; and nondepository credit institutions, and holding and other investment offices. The industries that were projected to decline the fastest and did were watches, clocks, and parts; footwear, except rubber and plastic; luggage, handbags, and leather products; apparel; and tires and inner tubes. All of the 10 industries that were projected to decline the most rapidly in terms of employment did in fact decline, and for the most part they are near the bottom of the list.

Of the 10 industries projected to grow by the largest numbers of jobs, 6 were among the actual largest growing. Personnel supply services, eating and drinking places, State and local government education, computer and data processing services, offices of health practitioners, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places) contributed the most to job growth in numerical terms, as expected. (See table 12.) The other four rounding out the original top 10 were among the top 20 job gainers over the 1996–2006 period.

Because BLS did not anticipate the housing bubble, it underprojected the magnitude of job growth in the construction industry. Construction grew by about 2 million jobs—more than quadruple the anticipated growth of

500,000. Investment in residential construction, which drives much of the employment in the construction industry, was projected to grow 0.9 percent per year, much less than the actual 3.8 percent growth that occurred over the 1996–2006 period.

The housing bubble was not the only shift from historical trends that affected the accuracy of the projections. The large increase in the price of oil that occurred after 1999 is the main factor that caused BLS not to correctly project the direction of change in the mining division. When the mining division is broken down into its five component industries, it becomes apparent that the growth in the price of oil caused employment in the oil and gas field services industry to increase enough not only to offset employment declines in the other industries in the mining division, but also to increase total employment in the division.

Most of the industries projected to have the largest losses in employment did decline. Apparel, private households, and computer and office equipment were among the industries with the largest losses, as expected. Federal general government, State and local government enterprises, and depository institutions also were expected to decline; however, these industries were among the 25 with the greatest absolute job growth. Upward revisions in 1996

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual average annual growth
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Computer and data processing services.....	1,207.9	2,509.1	1,978.4	1,301.2	770.5	7.6	5.1	3
Health services, not elsewhere classified.....	1,171.9	1,968.3	1,553.2	796.4	381.3	5.3	2.9	17
Management and public relations.....	873.2	1,400.0	1,435.6	526.8	562.4	4.8	5.1	2
Miscellaneous transportation services.....	204.4	327.4	250.8	123.0	46.4	4.8	2.1	27
Residential care.....	672.1	1,069.8	976.5	397.7	304.4	4.8	3.8	8
Personnel supply services.....	2,646.0	4,039.3	3,741.1	1,393.3	1,095.1	4.3	3.5	10
Water and sanitation.....	230.9	349.1	236.8	118.2	5.9	4.2	.3	63
Individual and miscellaneous social services.....	846.3	1,265.9	1,347.0	419.6	500.7	4.1	4.8	5
Offices of health practitioners.....	2,751.4	4,045.9	3,680.3	1,294.5	928.9	3.9	3.0	16
Amusement and recreation services, not elsewhere classified.....	1,108.6	1,565.3	1,412.2	456.7	303.6	3.5	2.4	21
Automobile parking, repair, and services.....	890.3	1,236.2	1,014.4	345.9	124.1	3.3	1.3	42
Nursing and personal care facilities..	1,732.2	2,377.0	1,944.3	644.8	212.1	3.2	1.2	45
Producers, orchestras, and entertainers.....	151.7	204.6	176.3	52.9	24.6	3.0	1.5	38
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing.....	237.8	320.2	287.8	82.4	50.0	3.0	1.9	28
Security and commodity brokers.....	551.4	740.4	765.0	189.0	213.6	3.0	3.3	12
Passenger transportation arrangement.....	212.9	277.2	167.3	64.3	-45.6	2.7	-2.4	123
Child day care services.....	569.3	733.5	806.7	164.2	237.4	2.6	3.5	9
Miscellaneous business services.....	2,022.8	2,599.3	2,318.6	576.5	295.8	2.5	1.4	40
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens.....	84.7	108.8	118.8	24.1	34.1	2.5	3.4	11
Nondepository credit institutions, and holding and other investment offices.....	725.6	928.2	1093.5	202.6	367.9	2.5	4.2	6
Research and testing services.....	568.5	726.2	742.3	157.7	173.8	2.5	2.7	20
Legal services.....	929.9	1,186.7	1,061.5	256.8	131.6	2.5	1.3	41
Automotive rentals, without drivers..	193.3	246.0	199.5	52.7	6.2	2.4	.3	62
Engineering and architectural services.....	839.1	1,051.7	1,140.3	212.6	301.2	2.3	3.1	15
Commercial sports.....	123.6	154.5	154.1	30.9	30.5	2.3	2.2	23
Air transportation.....	1,122.1	1,401.0	1,118.4	278.9	-3.7	2.2	.0	66
Job training and related services.....	315.4	391.7	399.4	76.3	84.0	2.2	2.4	22
Motion pictures.....	367.6	454.9	417.2	87.3	49.6	2.2	1.3	43
Carpets and rugs.....	61.1	75.5	40.3	14.4	-20.8	2.1	-4.1	156
Drugs.....	258.6	319.3	310.6	60.7	52.0	2.1	1.8	32
Accounting, auditing, and other services.....	612.5	751.6	666.2	139.1	53.7	2.1	.8	47
Educational services.....	2,020.1	2,478.1	2,801.4	458.0	781.3	2.1	3.3	13
Federal Government enterprises, not elsewhere classified.....	134.6	165.0	45.1	30.4	-89.5	2.1	-10.4	172
Services to buildings.....	897.1	1,097.2	1,177.1	200.1	280.0	2.0	2.8	18
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	439.1	527.2	513.2	88.1	74.1	1.8	1.6	37
Miscellaneous plastics products, not elsewhere classified.....	714.0	855.3	635.2	141.3	-78.8	1.8	-1.2	92
Eating and drinking places.....	7,499.4	8,883.5	9,347.1	1,384.1	1,847.7	1.7	2.2	24

Table 11. Continued—Actual and projected wage and salary employment levels and growth rates (in percent), by industry, in order of fastest to slowest projected growth, 1996–2006

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual aver- age annual growth
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Toys and sporting goods.....	113.5	134.0	76.4	20.5	-37.1	1.7	-3.9	152
State and local electric utilities.....	85.4	100.0	77.8	14.6	-7.6	1.6	-9	83
Miscellaneous repair services.....	233.3	271.2	248.4	37.9	15.1	1.5	.6	54
Medical equipment, instruments, and supplies.....	267.7	310.3	265.6	42.6	-2.1	1.5	-.1	67
Railroad equipment.....	36.3	42.0	26.5	5.7	-9.8	1.5	-3.1	136
State and local government education.....	8,671.3	10,002.3	10,233.4	1,331.0	1,562.1	1.4	1.7	34
Hotels and other lodging places.....	1,716.0	1,977.9	1,833.4	261.9	117.4	1.4	.7	53
Electronic components and accessories.....	610.0	700.0	474.8	90.0	-135.2	1.4	-2.5	128
Personal services, not elsewhere classified.....	238.3	272.8	351.1	34.5	112.8	1.4	4.0	7
Meat products.....	481.3	550.8	497.7	69.5	16.4	1.4	.3	60
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,640.9	1,860.0	1,934.2	219.1	293.3	1.3	1.7	35
Real estate.....	1,381.3	1,561.0	1,699.7	179.7	318.4	1.2	2.1	26
Beauty and barber shops.....	411.8	462.3	511.7	50.5	99.9	1.2	2.2	25
Insurance carriers.....	1,510.0	1,694.0	1,595.2	184.0	85.2	1.2	.6	57
Electrical repair shops.....	114.3	128.2	102.1	13.9	-12.2	1.2	-1.1	91
Video tape rental.....	154.8	173.1	146.7	18.3	-8.1	1.1	-.5	74
Wholesale trade.....	6,483.1	7,228.3	6,881.7	745.2	398.6	1.1	.6	55
Advertising.....	242.4	270.0	278.5	27.6	36.1	1.1	1.4	39
Paperboard containers and boxes....	217.4	241.9	172.6	24.5	-44.8	1.1	-2.3	119
Membership organizations.....	2,185.0	2,427.6	2,258.6	242.6	73.6	1.1	.3	61
Office and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	143.5	159.2	131.0	15.7	-12.5	1.0	-.9	82
Hospitals.....	3,813.5	4,229.0	4,466.9	415.5	653.4	1.0	1.6	36
Partitions and fixtures.....	85.0	94.1	69.0	9.1	-16.0	1.0	-2.1	113
Greeting cards.....	26.8	29.5	13.9	2.7	-12.9	1.0	-6.4	168
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	707.4	777.4	843.0	70.0	135.6	.9	1.8	33
Miscellaneous transportation equipment.....	75.3	82.5	78.7	7.2	3.4	.9	.4	58
State and local general government, not elsewhere classified.....	6,085.9	6,658.4	5,947.3	572.5	-138.6	.9	-.2	70
Construction.....	5,400.0	5,899.9	7,478.1	499.9	2,078.1	.9	3.3	14
Industrial machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	348.6	379.3	341.9	30.7	-6.7	.8	-.2	69
Aerospace.....	549.9	595.9	480.5	46.0	-69.4	.8	-1.3	94
Metal coating, engraving, and allied services.....	133.4	144.4	123.7	11.0	-9.7	.8	-.8	78
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	221.0	239.2	155.1	18.2	-65.9	.8	-3.5	145
Refrigeration and service industry machinery.....	204.9	220.0	170.1	15.1	-34.8	.7	-1.8	105
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....	185.4	198.6	173.9	13.2	-11.5	.7	-.6	77
Wood buildings and mobile homes..	88.7	95.0	72.3	6.3	-16.4	.7	-2.0	108
Periodicals.....	131.5	140.0	124.4	8.5	-7.1	.6	-.6	75
Construction and related machinery.....	232.3	247.0	213.2	14.7	-19.1	.6	-.9	80
Retail trade, except eating and drinking places.....	14,125.5	14,991.3	15,201.6	865.8	1,076.1	.6	.7	52
Millwork, plywood, and structural members.....	287.6	304.0	303.9	16.4	16.3	.6	.6	56

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual average annual growth
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Laundry, cleaning, and shoe repair...	439.1	460.0	404.4	20.9	-34.7	0.5	-0.8	79
Books.....	124.4	129.5	101.1	5.1	-23.3	.4	-2.1	112
Converted paper products except containers.....	240.4	249.9	184.3	9.5	-56.1	.4	-2.6	129
Funeral service and crematories.....	95.0	98.7	102.7	3.7	7.7	.4	.8	50
Blankbooks and bookbinding.....	66.3	68.7	44.5	2.4	-21.8	.4	-3.9	153
U.S. Postal Service.....	856.2	880.0	770.1	23.8	-86.1	.3	-1.1	88
Wood containers and miscellaneous wood products.....	141.2	145.0	133.0	3.8	-8.2	.3	-.6	76
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	154.0	157.0	137.9	3.0	-16.1	.2	-1.1	89
Manufactured products, not elsewhere classified.....	224.0	228.1	190.0	4.1	-34.0	.2	-1.6	103
Communications.....	1,337.4	1,360.4	1,340.4	23.0	3.0	.2	.0	64
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	211.5	213.8	254.6	2.3	43.1	.1	1.9	31
Logging.....	80.1	80.7	65.3	.6	-14.8	.1	-2.0	109
Fabricated structural metal products.....	438.5	440.0	474.7	1.5	36.2	.0	.8	49
Local government passenger transit.....	211.4	212.0	255.6	.6	44.2	.0	1.9	29
Commercial printing and business forms.....	608.6	610.0	475.0	1.4	-133.6	.0	-2.4	126
Nonferrous foundries.....	89.2	89.3	70.5	.1	-18.7	.0	-2.3	120
Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	237.2	237.2	189.6	.0	-47.6	.0	-2.2	117
Electric utilities.....	473.7	472.0	370.3	-1.7	-103.4	.0	-2.4	125
Agricultural chemicals.....	52.4	52.2	38.7	-.2	-13.7	.0	-3.0	135
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	345.4	344.0	244.7	-1.4	-100.7	.0	-3.4	142
Industrial chemicals.....	262.7	261.0	152.5	-1.7	-110.2	-.1	-5.3	165
Grain mill products and fats and oils.....	158.0	156.8	130.9	-1.2	-27.1	-.1	-1.9	106
Miscellaneous electrical equipment.....	152.9	151.1	99.6	-1.8	-53.3	-.1	-4.2	158
Special industry machinery.....	177.4	175.0	126.3	-2.4	-51.1	-.1	-3.3	140
Paints and allied products.....	52.5	51.6	41.9	-.9	-10.6	-.2	-2.2	118
State and local government hospitals.....	1,037.8	1,017.3	1,010.5	-20.5	-27.3	-.2	-.3	71
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	253.5	248.0	219.6	-5.5	-33.9	-.2	-1.4	96
General industrial machinery and equipment.....	257.2	250.0	207.1	-7.2	-50.1	-.3	-2.1	115
Miscellaneous publishing.....	86.2	83.4	78.5	-2.8	-7.7	-.3	-.9	84
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	962.5	929.3	841.0	-33.2	-121.5	-.4	-1.3	95
Water transportation.....	173.1	167.1	193.4	-6.0	20.3	-.4	1.1	46
Depository institutions.....	2,023.5	1,950.0	2,288.0	-73.5	264.5	-.4	1.2	44
Watch, jewelry, and furniture repair...	27.0	26.0	21.7	-1.0	-5.3	-.4	-2.2	116
Sugar and confectionery products...	98.5	94.8	71.8	-3.7	-26.7	-.4	-3.1	137
Federal electric utilities.....	26.2	25.0	22.5	-1.2	-3.7	-.5	-1.5	99
Communications equipment.....	269.2	255.0	173.1	-14.2	-96.1	-.5	-4.3	159
Sawmills and planing mills.....	182.1	172.3	156.3	-9.8	-25.8	-.6	-1.5	100
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills....	223.2	210.0	136.0	-13.2	-87.2	-.6	-4.8	162
Rubber products and plastic hose and footwear.....	187.5	176.2	132.4	-11.3	-55.1	-.6	-3.4	143
All other primary metals.....	45.0	42.2	33.9	-2.8	-11.1	-.6	-2.8	131

Table 11. Continued—Actual and projected wage and salary employment levels and growth rates (in percent), by industry, in order of fastest to slowest projected growth, 1996–2006

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual average annual growth
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	49.1	46.0	36.7	-3.1	-12.4	-.7	-2.9	133
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.....	41.5	38.8	37.4	-2.7	-4.1	-.7	-1.0	87
Dairy products.....	143.7	134.0	131.7	-9.7	-12.0	-.7	-.9	81
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels....	106.2	98.9	105.0	-7.3	-1.2	-.7	-.1	68
Household furniture.....	275.3	255.8	235.6	-19.5	-39.7	-.7	-1.5	101
Screw machine products, bolts, rivets, not elsewhere classified.....	100.8	93.0	97.9	-7.8	-2.9	-.8	-.3	72
Federal general government.....	1,740.0	1,600.0	1,890.6	-140.0	150.6	-.8	.8	48
Knitting mills.....	179.5	165.0	57.7	-14.5	-121.8	-.8	-10.7	173
Nonferrous rolling and drawing.....	167.7	153.8	130.6	-13.9	-37.1	-.9	-2.5	127
Bakery products.....	210.1	191.9	181.5	-18.2	-28.6	-.9	-1.5	98
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	158.8	145.0	105.1	-13.8	-53.7	-0.9	-4.0	154
Plumbing and nonelectric heating equipment.....	57.6	52.4	49.1	-5.2	-8.5	-.9	-1.6	102
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	156.6	142.3	168.9	-14.3	12.3	-1.0	.8	51
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	177.8	161.4	128.8	-16.4	-49.0	-1.0	-3.2	138
Weaving, finishing, yarn, and thread mills.....	332.0	301.2	144.5	-30.8	-187.5	-1.0	-8.0	169
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	51.3	46.5	33.9	-4.8	-17.4	-1.0	-4.1	155
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	92.8	84.0	72.9	-8.8	-19.9	-1.0	-2.4	122
Iron and steel foundries.....	128.9	116.0	91.6	-12.9	-37.3	-1.0	-3.4	141
Ophthalmic goods.....	35.6	32.0	31.5	-3.6	-4.1	-1.1	-1.2	93
Bowling centers.....	81.8	73.1	107.0	-8.7	25.2	-1.1	2.7	19
Newspapers.....	442.3	394.9	360.3	-47.4	-82.0	-1.1	-2.0	110
Measuring and controlling devices....	297.0	265.0	268.4	-32.0	-28.6	-1.1	-1.0	86
Ordnance and ammunition.....	47.5	42.0	33.3	-5.5	-14.2	-1.2	-3.5	146
Household audio and video equipment.....	82.7	72.9	46.3	-9.8	-36.4	-1.3	-5.6	167
Primary nonferrous smelting and refining.....	39.4	34.6	25.3	-4.8	-14.1	-1.3	-4.3	160
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware....	124.9	109.3	76.3	-15.6	-48.6	-1.3	-4.8	161
Engines and turbines.....	84.0	73.4	67.9	-10.6	-16.1	-1.3	-2.1	114
Railroad transportation.....	231.1	201.8	231.6	-29.3	.5	-1.3	.0	65
Service industries for the printing trade.....	51.6	45.0	36.2	-6.6	-15.4	-1.4	-3.5	144
Stone, clay, and miscellaneous mineral products.....	164.1	143.1	135.1	-21.0	-29.0	-1.4	-1.9	107
Metal forgings and stampings.....	252.5	220.0	198.8	-32.5	-53.7	-1.4	-2.4	121
Computer and office equipment.....	363.0	313.7	217.8	-49.3	-145.2	-1.4	-5.0	163
Oil and gas field services.....	169.3	146.0	272.3	-23.3	103.0	-1.5	4.9	4
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	14.5	12.5	11.4	-2.0	-3.1	-1.5	-2.4	124
Gas utilities.....	180.3	155.0	217.8	-25.3	37.5	-1.5	1.9	30
Glass and glass products.....	147.6	125.7	103.1	-21.9	-44.5	-1.6	-3.5	147
Farm and garden machinery and equipment.....	99.2	84.4	88.7	-14.8	-10.5	-1.6	-1.1	90
Hydraulic cement.....	17.4	14.8	18.1	-2.6	.7	-1.6	.4	59
Metal mining.....	53.8	45.0	35.4	-8.8	-18.4	-1.8	-4.1	157
Beverages.....	178.5	149.3	171.4	-29.2	-7.1	-1.8	-.4	73
Private households.....	928.0	775.2	802.5	-152.8	-125.5	-1.8	-1.4	97
Electric distribution equipment.....	81.7	67.5	62.2	-14.2	-19.5	-1.9	-2.7	130

Table 11. Continued—Actual and projected wage and salary employment levels and growth rates (in percent), by industry, in order of fastest to slowest projected growth, 1996–2006

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual average annual growth
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
State and local government enterprises, not elsewhere classified.....	598.2	490.2	1,575.9	-108.0	977.7	-2.0	10.2	1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	240.3	196.7	161.8	-43.6	-78.5	-2.0	-3.9	151
Household appliances.....	121.0	96.4	83.5	-24.6	-37.5	-2.2	-3.6	149
Petroleum refining.....	100.2	79.5	72.2	-20.7	-28.0	-2.3	-3.2	139
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	156.0	122.4	108.7	-33.6	-47.3	-2.4	-3.5	148
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	84.9	65.1	50.6	-19.8	-34.3	-2.6	-5.0	164
Tires and inner tubes.....	79.5	59.3	58.9	-20.2	-20.6	-2.9	-2.9	134
Apparel.....	642.9	475.1	189.5	-167.8	-453.4	-3.0	-11.5	174
Metal cans and shipping containers.....	39.0	28.6	29.3	-10.4	-9.7	-3.1	-2.8	132
Tobacco products.....	41.4	30.3	28.4	-11.1	-13.0	-3.1	-3.7	150
Luggage, handbags, and leather products, not elsewhere classified..	49.4	34.4	20.2	-15.0	-29.2	-3.6	-8.5	170
Crude petroleum, natural gas, and gas liquids.....	148.2	101.5	134.9	-46.7	-13.3	-3.7	-9	85
Search and navigation equipment....	160.7	109.5	135.2	-51.2	-25.5	-3.8	-1.7	104
Footwear, except rubber and plastic.....	46.5	30.8	16.0	-15.7	-30.5	-4.0	-10.1	171
Watches, clocks, and parts.....	7.7	5.1	4.4	-2.6	-3.3	-4.0	-5.5	166
Coal mining.....	96.4	52.0	78.5	-44.4	-17.9	-6.0	-2.0	111

government employment may be a substantial factor in this result.

The large errors in the projections of industries that are part of State or Federal Government could be attributed to NAICS-to-SIC crosswalk problems. The data were recalculated for the aggregate industry of Federal Government (except the Postal Service) and that of State and local government, and the issues with the government industries were somewhat resolved. State and local government, as an industry, was projected to show the largest employment growth—1.8 million jobs. The actual job growth was approximately 2.6 million, making it the number one contributor to job growth. The 1.4 percent growth rate was higher than the projected 1.0 percent rate. Federal Government (except Postal Service) was projected to be among the industries with the largest employment declines (111,000); it actually increased in employment by 57,000 jobs. This corresponds to an average annual growth rate of 0.3 percent, compared with the projected decline of 0.6 percent, and was near the middle of the rankings for fastest growth.

Naïve model. Tables 10 and 13 provide a comparison of the BLS industry employment projections with those of a naïve model across a range of accuracy metrics. Since higher values indicate greater accuracy for some metrics and less accuracy for others, the final row of table 13 provides a summary of which model performed better by each metric, and, as that row clearly shows, the BLS model outperformed the naïve model in every metric.

Occupational employment

The results of the industry and macroeconomic projections are used to project employment in specific occupations. The occupational employment projections are used by policymakers to determine which educational programs to support and by jobseekers making career choices. The first part of this section discusses the accuracy of the BLS occupational employment projections. The second part of this section discusses how the accuracy of the 1996–2006 projections compares with that of alternative naïve models.

Table 12. Actual and projected numerical wage and salary employment levels and growth, by industry, in order of fastest to slowest projected numerical growth, 1996–2006

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual numerical change
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Personnel supply services.....	2,646.0	4,039.3	3,741.1	1,393.3	1,095.1	4.3	3.5	4
Eating and drinking places.....	7,499.4	8,883.5	9,347.1	1,384.1	1,847.7	1.7	2.2	2
State and local government education.....	8,671.3	10,002.3	10,233.4	1,331.0	1,562.1	1.4	1.7	3
Computer and data processing services.....	1,207.9	2,509.1	1,978.4	1,301.2	770.5	7.6	5.1	9
Offices of health practitioners.....	2,751.4	4,045.9	3,680.3	1,294.5	928.9	3.9	3.0	7
Retail trade exclude eating and drinking places.....	14,125.5	14,991.3	15,201.6	865.8	1076.1	.6	.7	5
Health services, not elsewhere classified.....	1,171.9	1,968.3	1,553.2	796.4	381.3	5.3	2.9	14
Wholesale trade.....	6,483.1	7,228.3	6,881.7	745.2	398.6	1.1	.6	13
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,732.2	2,377.0	1,944.3	644.8	212.1	3.2	1.2	26
Miscellaneous business services.....	2,022.8	2,599.3	2,318.6	576.5	295.8	2.5	1.4	20
State and local general government, not elsewhere classified.....	6,085.9	6,658.4	5,947.3	572.5	-138.6	.9	-.2	171
Management and public relations.....	873.2	1,400.0	1,435.6	526.8	562.4	4.8	5.1	11
Construction.....	5,400.0	5,899.9	7,478.1	499.9	2,078.1	.9	3.3	1
Educational services.....	2,020.1	2,478.1	2,801.4	458.0	781.3	2.1	3.3	8
Amusement and recreation services, not elsewhere classified..	1,108.6	1,565.3	1,412.2	456.7	303.6	3.5	2.4	18
Individual and miscellaneous social services.....	846.3	1,265.9	1,347.0	419.6	500.7	4.1	4.8	12
Hospitals.....	3,813.5	4,229.0	4,466.9	415.5	653.4	1.0	1.6	10
Residential care.....	672.1	1,069.8	976.5	397.7	304.4	4.8	3.8	17
Automobile parking, repair, and services.....	890.3	1,236.2	1,014.4	345.9	124.1	3.3	1.3	31
Air transportation.....	1,122.1	1,401.0	1,118.4	278.9	-3.7	2.2	.0	72
Hotels and other lodging places.....	1,716.0	1,977.9	1,833.4	261.9	117.4	1.4	.7	32
Legal services.....	929.9	1,186.7	1,061.5	256.8	131.6	2.5	1.3	30
Membership organizations.....	2,185.0	2,427.6	2,258.6	242.6	73.6	1.1	.3	39
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,640.9	1,860.0	1,934.2	219.1	293.3	1.3	1.7	21
Engineering and architectural services.....	839.1	1,051.7	1,140.3	212.6	301.2	2.3	3.1	19
Nondepository credit institutions, and holding and other investment offices	725.6	928.2	1093.5	202.6	367.9	2.5	4.2	15
Services to buildings.....	897.1	1,097.2	1,177.1	200.1	280.0	2.0	2.8	22
Security and commodity brokers.....	551.4	740.4	765.0	189.0	213.6	3.0	3.3	25
Insurance carriers.....	1,510.0	1,694.0	1,595.2	184.0	85.2	1.2	.6	36
Real estate.....	1,381.3	1,561.0	1,699.7	179.7	318.4	1.2	2.1	16
Child day care services.....	569.3	733.5	806.7	164.2	237.4	2.6	3.5	24
Research and testing services.....	568.5	726.2	742.3	157.7	173.8	2.5	2.7	27
Miscellaneous plastics products, not elsewhere classified.....	714.0	855.3	635.2	141.3	-78.8	1.8	-1.2	157
Accounting, auditing, and other services.....	612.5	751.6	666.2	139.1	53.7	2.1	.8	40
Miscellaneous transportation services.....	204.4	327.4	250.8	123.0	46.4	4.8	2.1	44
Water and sanitation.....	230.9	349.1	236.8	118.2	5.9	4.2	.3	61

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual numerical change
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Electronic components and accessories.....	610.0	700.0	474.8	90.0	-135.2	1.4	-2.5	170
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	439.1	527.2	513.2	88.1	74.1	1.8	1.6	38
Motion pictures.....	367.6	454.9	417.2	87.3	49.6	2.2	1.3	43
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing.....	237.8	320.2	287.8	82.4	50.0	3.0	1.9	42
Job training and related services.....	315.4	391.7	399.4	76.3	84.0	2.2	2.4	37
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	707.4	777.4	843.0	70.0	135.6	.9	1.8	29
Meat products.....	481.3	550.8	497.7	69.5	16.4	1.4	.3	55
Passenger transportation arrangement.....	212.9	277.2	167.3	64.3	-45.6	2.7	-2.4	142
Drugs.....	258.6	319.3	310.6	60.7	52.0	2.1	1.8	41
Producers, orchestras, and entertainers.....	151.7	204.6	176.3	52.9	24.6	3.0	1.5	53
Automotive rentals, without drivers.....	193.3	246.0	199.5	52.7	6.2	2.4	.3	60
Beauty and barber shops.....	411.8	462.3	511.7	50.5	99.9	1.2	2.2	35
Aerospace.....	549.9	595.9	480.5	46.0	-69.4	.8	-1.3	155
Medical equipment, instruments, and supplies.....	267.7	310.3	265.6	42.6	-2.1	1.5	-0.1	67
Miscellaneous repair services.....	233.3	271.2	248.4	37.9	15.1	1.5	0.6	57
Personal services, not elsewhere classified.....	238.3	272.8	351.1	34.5	112.8	1.4	4.0	33
Commercial sports.....	123.6	154.5	154.1	30.9	30.5	2.3	2.2	51
Industrial machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	348.6	379.3	341.9	30.7	-6.7	.8	-2	76
Federal government enterprises, not elsewhere classified.....	134.6	165.0	45.1	30.4	-89.5	2.1	-10.4	161
Advertising.....	242.4	270.0	278.5	27.6	36.1	1.1	1.4	49
Paperboard containers and boxes....	217.4	241.9	172.6	24.5	-44.8	1.1	-2.3	141
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens.....	84.7	108.8	118.8	24.1	34.1	2.5	3.4	50
U.S. Postal Service.....	856.2	880.0	770.1	23.8	-86.1	.3	-1.1	159
Communications.....	1337.4	1,360.4	1,340.4	23.0	3.0	.2	.0	63
Laundry, cleaning, and shoe repair..	439.1	460.0	404.4	20.9	-34.7	.5	-.8	132
Toys and sporting goods.....	113.5	134.0	76.4	20.5	-37.1	1.7	-3.9	135
Video tape rental.....	154.8	173.1	146.7	18.3	-8.1	1.1	-.5	81
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	221.0	239.2	155.1	18.2	-65.9	.8	-3.5	154
Millwork, plywood, and structural members.....	287.6	304.0	303.9	16.4	16.3	.6	.6	56
Office and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	143.5	159.2	131.0	15.7	-12.5	1.0	-.9	94
Refrigeration and service industry machinery.....	204.9	220.0	170.1	15.1	-34.8	.7	-1.8	133
Construction and related machinery.....	232.3	247.0	213.2	14.7	-19.1	.6	-.9	111
State and local electric utilities.....	85.4	100.0	77.8	14.6	-7.6	1.6	-.9	79
Carpets and rugs.....	61.1	75.5	40.3	14.4	-20.8	2.1	-4.1	115
Electrical repair shops.....	114.3	128.2	102.1	13.9	-12.2	1.2	-1.1	92
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....	185.4	198.6	173.9	13.2	-11.5	.7	-.6	90
Metal coating, engraving, and allied services.....	133.4	144.4	123.7	11.0	-9.7	.8	-.8	85

Table 12. Continued—Actual and projected numerical wage and salary employment levels and growth, by industry, in order of fastest to slowest projected numerical growth, 1996–2006

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual numerical change
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Converted paper products, except containers.....	240.4	249.9	184.3	9.5	-56.1	.4	-2.6	153
Partitions and fixtures.....	85.0	94.1	69.0	9.1	-16.0	1.0	-2.1	103
Periodicals.....	131.5	140.0	124.4	8.5	-7.1	.6	-.6	78
Miscellaneous transportation equipment.....	75.3	82.5	78.7	7.2	3.4	.9	.4	62
Wood buildings and mobile homes.....	88.7	95.0	72.3	6.3	-16.4	.7	-2.0	106
Railroad equipment.....	36.3	42.0	26.5	5.7	-9.8	1.5	-3.1	86
Books.....	124.4	129.5	101.1	5.1	-23.3	.4	-2.1	117
Manufactured products, not elsewhere classified.....	224.0	228.1	190.0	4.1	-34.0	.2	-1.6	130
Wood containers and miscellaneous wood products.....	141.2	145.0	133.0	3.8	-8.2	.3	-.6	82
Funeral service and crematories.....	95.0	98.7	102.7	3.7	7.7	.4	.8	59
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	154.0	157.0	137.9	3.0	-16.1	.2	-1.1	104
Greeting cards.....	26.8	29.5	13.9	2.7	-12.9	1.0	-6.4	95
Blankbooks and bookbinding.....	66.3	68.7	44.5	2.4	-21.8	.4	-3.9	116
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	211.5	213.8	254.6	2.3	43.1	.1	1.9	46
Fabricated structural metal products.....	438.5	440.0	474.7	1.5	36.2	.0	.8	48
Commercial printing and business forms.....	608.6	610.0	475.0	1.4	-133.6	.0	-2.4	169
Logging.....	80.1	80.7	65.3	.6	-14.8	.1	-2.0	101
Local government passenger transit.....	211.4	212.0	255.6	.6	44.2	.0	1.9	45
Nonferrous foundries.....	89.2	89.3	70.5	.1	-18.7	.0	-2.3	110
Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	237.2	237.2	189.6	.0	-47.6	.0	-2.2	144
Agricultural chemicals.....	52.4	52.2	38.7	-.2	-13.7	.0	-3.0	98
Paints and allied products.....	52.5	51.6	41.9	-.9	-10.6	-.2	-2.2	88
Watch, jewelry, and furniture repair.....	27.0	26.0	21.7	-1.0	-5.3	-.4	-2.2	75
Grain mill products and fats and oils.....	158.0	156.8	130.9	-1.2	-27.1	-.1	-1.9	121
Federal electric utilities.....	26.2	25.0	22.5	-1.2	-3.7	-.5	-1.5	71
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	345.4	344.0	244.7	-1.4	-100.7	.0	-3.4	163
Industrial chemicals.....	262.7	261.0	152.5	-1.7	-110.2	-.1	-5.3	165
Electric utilities.....	473.7	472.0	370.3	-1.7	-103.4	.0	-2.4	164
Miscellaneous electrical equipment.....	152.9	151.1	99.6	-1.8	-53.3	-.1	-4.2	149
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	14.5	12.5	11.4	-2.0	-3.1	-1.5	-2.4	69
Special industry machinery.....	177.4	175.0	126.3	-2.4	-51.1	-.1	-3.3	148
Hydraulic cement.....	17.4	14.8	18.1	-2.6	.7	-1.6	.4	64
Watches, clocks, and parts.....	7.7	5.1	4.4	-2.6	-3.3	-4.0	-5.5	70
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.....	41.5	38.8	37.4	-2.7	-4.1	-.7	-1.0	74
All other primary metals.....	45.0	42.2	33.9	-2.8	-11.1	-.6	-2.8	89
Miscellaneous publishing.....	86.2	83.4	78.5	-2.8	-7.7	-.3	-.9	80
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	49.1	46.0	36.7	-3.1	-12.4	-.7	-2.9	93
Ophthalmic goods.....	35.6	32.0	31.5	-3.6	-4.1	-1.1	-1.2	73
Sugar and confectionery products..	98.5	94.8	71.8	-3.7	-26.7	-.4	-3.1	120

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual numerical of change
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Primary nonferrous smelting and refining.....	39.4	34.6	25.3	-4.8	-14.1	-1.3	-4.3	99
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	51.3	46.5	33.9	-4.8	-17.4	-1.0	-4.1	107
Plumbing and nonelectric heating equipment.....	57.6	52.4	49.1	-5.2	-8.5	-9	-1.6	83
Ordnance and ammunition.....	47.5	42.0	33.3	-5.5	-14.2	-1.2	-3.5	100
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	253.5	248.0	219.6	-5.5	-33.9	-2	-1.4	129
Water transportation.....	173.1	167.1	193.4	-6.0	20.3	-4	1.1	54
Service industries for the printing trade.....	51.6	45.0	36.2	-6.6	-15.4	-1.4	-3.5	102
General industrial machinery and equipment.....	257.2	250.0	207.1	-7.2	-50.1	-3	-2.1	147
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..	106.2	98.9	105.0	-7.3	-1.2	-7	-.1	66
Screw machine products, bolts, rivets, not elsewhere classified.....	100.8	93.0	97.9	-7.8	-2.9	-8	-.3	68
Bowling centers.....	81.8	73.1	107.0	-8.7	25.2	-1.1	2.7	52
Metal mining.....	53.8	45.0	35.4	-8.8	-18.4	-1.8	-4.1	109
Miscellaneous chemical products...	92.8	84.0	72.9	-8.8	-19.9	-1.0	-2.4	113
Dairy products.....	143.7	134.0	131.7	-9.7	-12.0	-7	-.9	91
Sawmills and planing mills.....	182.1	172.3	156.3	-9.8	-25.8	-6	-1.5	119
Household audio and video equipment.....	82.7	72.9	46.3	-9.8	-36.4	-1.3	-5.6	134
Metal cans and shipping containers.....	39.0	28.6	29.3	-10.4	-9.7	-3.1	-2.8	84
Engines and turbines.....	84.0	73.4	67.9	-10.6	-16.1	-1.3	-2.1	105
Tobacco products.....	41.4	30.3	28.4	-11.1	-13.0	-3.1	-3.7	96
Rubber products and plastic hose and footwear.....	187.5	176.2	132.4	-11.3	-55.1	-6	-3.4	152
Iron and steel foundries.....	128.9	116.0	91.6	-12.9	-37.3	-1.0	-3.4	137
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	223.2	210.0	136.0	-13.2	-87.2	-6	-4.8	160
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	158.8	145.0	105.1	-13.8	-53.7	-9	-4.0	151
Nonferrous rolling and drawing.....	167.7	153.8	130.6	-13.9	-37.1	-9	-2.5	136
Communications equipment.....	269.2	255.0	173.1	-14.2	-96.1	-5	-4.3	162
Electric distribution equipment.....	81.7	67.5	62.2	-14.2	-19.5	-1.9	-2.7	112
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	156.6	142.3	168.9	-14.3	12.3	-1.0	.8	58
Knitting mills.....	179.5	165.0	57.7	-14.5	-121.8	-8	-10.7	167
Farm and garden machinery and equipment.....	99.2	84.4	88.7	-14.8	-10.5	-1.6	-1.1	87
Luggage, handbags, and leather products, not elsewhere classified.	49.4	34.4	20.2	-15.0	-29.2	-3.6	-8.5	127
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware...	124.9	109.3	76.3	-15.6	-48.6	-1.3	-4.8	145
Footwear, except rubber and plastic.....	46.5	30.8	16.0	-15.7	-30.5	-4.0	-10.1	128
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	177.8	161.4	128.8	-16.4	-49.0	-1.0	-3.2	146
Bakery products.....	210.1	191.9	181.5	-18.2	-28.6	-9	-1.5	125
Household furniture.....	275.3	255.8	235.6	-19.5	-39.7	-7	-1.5	139
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	84.9	65.1	50.6	-19.8	-34.3	-2.6	-5.0	131
Tires and inner tubes.....	79.5	59.3	58.9	-20.2	-20.6	-2.9	-2.9	114
State and local government hospitals.....	1,037.8	1,017.3	1,010.5	-20.5	-27.3	-.2	-.3	122
Petroleum refining.....	100.2	79.5	72.2	-20.7	-28.0	-2.3	-3.2	123

Table 12. Continued—Actual and projected numerical wage and salary employment levels and growth, by industry, in order of fastest to slowest projected numerical growth, 1996–2006

Industry	Thousands of jobs			Change, projected	Change, actual	Average annual rate of change, projected	Average annual rate of change, actual	Rank by actual numerical change
	1996	2006, projected	2006, actual	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006	1996–2006
Stone, clay, and miscellaneous mineral products.....	164.1	143.1	135.1	-21.0	-29.0	-1.4	-1.9	126
Glass and glass products.....	147.6	125.7	103.1	-21.9	-44.5	-1.6	-3.5	140
Oil and gas field services.....	169.3	146.0	272.3	-23.3	103.0	-1.5	4.9	34
Household appliances.....	121.0	96.4	83.5	-24.6	-37.5	-2.2	-3.6	138
Gas utilities.....	180.3	155.0	217.8	-25.3	37.5	-1.5	1.9	47
Beverages.....	178.5	149.3	171.4	-29.2	-7.1	-1.8	-.4	77
Railroad transportation.....	231.1	201.8	231.6	-29.3	.5	-1.3	.0	65
Weaving, finishing, yarn, and thread mills.....	332.0	301.2	144.5	-30.8	-187.5	-1.0	-8.0	173
Measuring and controlling devices.....	297.0	265.0	268.4	-32.0	-28.6	-1.1	-1.0	124
Metal forgings and stampings.....	252.5	220.0	198.8	-32.5	-53.7	-1.4	-2.4	150
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	962.5	929.3	841.0	-33.2	-121.5	-.4	-1.3	166
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	156.0	122.4	108.7	-33.6	-47.3	-2.4	-3.5	143
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	240.3	196.7	161.8	-43.6	-78.5	-2.0	-3.9	156
Coal mining.....	96.4	52.0	78.5	-44.4	-17.9	-6.0	-2.0	108
Crude petroleum, natural gas, and gas liquids.....	148.2	101.5	134.9	-46.7	-13.3	-3.7	-0.9	97
Newspapers.....	442.3	394.9	360.3	-47.4	-82.0	-1.1	-2.0	158
Computer and office equipment.....	363.0	313.7	217.8	-49.3	-145.2	-1.4	-5.0	172
Search and navigation equipment.....	160.7	109.5	135.2	-51.2	-25.5	-3.8	-1.7	118
Depository institutions.....	2,023.5	1,950.0	2,288.0	-73.5	264.5	-0.4	1.2	23
State and local government enterprises, not elsewhere classified.....	598.2	490.2	1,575.9	-108.0	977.7	-2.0	10.2	6
Federal general government.....	1,740.0	1,600.0	1,890.6	-140.0	150.6	-.8	.8	28
Private households.....	928.0	775.2	802.5	-152.8	-125.5	-1.8	-1.4	168
Apparel.....	642.9	475.1	189.5	-167.8	-453.4	-3.0	-11.5	174

Table 13. Accuracy metrics for all industries, 1996–2006 employment projections

Projection technique	Direction of change	MAPE (unweighted)	MAPE (weighted)	Dissimilarity index	Spearman's rank correlation	
					For employment levels	For average annual percent change
BLS.....	72.4	24.7	11.7	5.9	0.60	0.59
Naive.....	67.4	26.8	13.0	6.4	.56	.55
Which model performed better?.....	BLS	BLS	BLS	BLS	BLS	BLS

Accuracy. Table 14 presents the results of both the overall accuracy of the BLS occupational projections and the accuracy by detailed occupation. The occupations evaluated accounted for about half of all employment in both the base (1996) and projection (2006) years. BLS correctly projected the direction of change for about two-thirds of the occupations. The fact that the weighted MAPE is lower than the unweighted MAPE means that the Bureau more accurately projected the employment of large occupations than that of small occupations, because

weighting adjusts for the size of occupations. (See the note at the end of table 14.)

The dissimilarity index result shows that BLS was off by only 4.2 percent in projecting the distribution of employment among occupations. The dissimilarity index focuses on occupational employment shares and not levels of employment, and therefore it is not affected by errors in projecting the total level of employment. Since the dissimilarity index is not as skewed by large differences in a few occupations as MAPEs are, the result of the index is more

Evaluating the 1996–2006 Projections

SOC code	Occupation	1996	Project- ed, 2006	Actual, 2006	Pro- jected numeric change	Actual numeric change	Numeric differ- ence b/t actual and pro- jected	Pro- jected percent change	Actual percent change
	Sum of the occupations in the table	65,018,667	73,997,326	72,151,313	8,978,659	7,132,646	1,846,013	13.8	11.3
	Percent of all occupations	49.1	49.0	47.9	48.3	39.0	...	...	...
11–2000	Advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales managers.....	482,044	619,597	582,664	137,553	100,620	36,933	28.5	20.9
11–3031	Financial managers.....	800,060	946,468	506,347	146,408	-293,713	440,121	18.3	-36.7
11–3040	Human resources managers.....	215,606	253,999	136,197	38,393	-79,409	117,802	17.8	-36.8
11–3051	Industrial production managers.....	207,400	202,180	157,341	-5,219	-50,058	44,839	-2.5	-24.1
11–3061	Purchasing managers.....	232,463	250,644	69,526	18,181	-162,937	181,118	7.8	-70.1
11–9021	Construction managers.....	249,201	294,132	487,077	44,931	237,875	-192,944	18.0	95.5
11–9030	Education administrators.....	385,683	430,389	442,976	44,707	57,294	-12,587	11.6	14.9
11–9061	Funeral directors.....	32,752	33,417	28,770	664	-3,982	4,647	2.0	-12.2
11–9051/ 11–9081	Food service managers/ lodging managers.....	589,254	756,909	421,247	167,655	-168,006	335,662	28.5	-28.5
13–1022	Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	182,625	182,507	156,568	-118	-26,056	25,938	-1	-14.3
13–1023	Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products.....	224,043	238,446	287,429	14,403	63,386	-48,982	6.4	28.3
13–1051	Cost estimators.....	187,944	217,154	221,100	29,210	33,156	-3,946	15.5	17.6
13–2011	Accountants and auditors.....	1,002,289	1,126,840	1,274,357	124,551	272,068	-147,517	12.4	27.1
13–2031	Budget analysts.....	65,631	73,310	61,858	7,679	-3,773	11,452	11.7	-5.7
13–2041	Credit analysts.....	39,611	45,877	67,132	6,266	27,521	-21,255	15.8	69.5
13–2053	Insurance underwriters.....	94,625	100,359	104,477	5,734	9,852	-4,118	6.1	10.4
13–2070	Loan counselors and officers	209,035	267,709	405,939	58,674	196,905	-138,230	28.1	94.2
13–2081	Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents.....	64,052	65,508	80,726	1,456	16,674	-15,217	2.3	26.0
15–2011	Actuaries.....	15,944	16,243	18,137	299	2,193	-1,894	1.9	13.8
15–2041	Statisticians.....	13,818	13,912	22,416	94	8,598	-8,503	.7	62.2
17–1011	Architects, except landscape and naval.....	94,121	112,598	131,873	18,476	37,752	-19,275	19.6	40.1
17–1012	Landscape architects	16,672	20,124	27,839	3,452	11,167	-7,716	20.7	67.0
17–2011	Aerospace engineers.....	52,514	56,587	89,831	4,072	37,317	-33,244	7.8	71.1
17–2041	Chemical engineers.....	49,220	56,586	30,444	7,366	-18,776	26,142	15.0	-38.1
17–2051	Civil engineers.....	196,135	231,301	256,330	35,167	60,195	-25,028	17.9	30.7
17–2131	Materials engineers.....	18,269	19,509	21,616	1,240	3,347	-2,107	6.8	18.3
17–2141	Mechanical engineers.....	227,861	263,826	225,797	35,965	-2,064	38,029	15.8	-9
17–2161	Nuclear engineers.....	13,642	14,346	15,273	704	1,631	-927	5.2	12.0
17–2171	Petroleum engineers.....	13,388	11,480	17,355	-1,908	3,967	-5,875	-14.3	29.6
19–1010	Agricultural and food scientists	24,337	29,101	32,943	4,764	8,606	-3,842	19.6	35.4
19–1020	Biological scientists	82,580	103,270	86,646	20,690	4,066	16,624	25.1	4.9
19–1040	Medical scientists	35,097	43,890	91,909	8,793	56,812	-48,019	25.1	161.9
19–2010	Astronomers and physicists.....	17,769	17,478	18,172	-290	403	-694	-1.6	2.3
19–2021	Atmospheric and space scientists.....	7,330	7,931	8,759	601	1,429	-828	8.2	19.5
19–2031	Chemists.....	91,088	107,738	83,697	16,650	-7,391	24,041	18.3	-8.1
19–2042/ 19–2043	Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers/hydrologists.....	47,409	54,347	39,375	6,937	-8,034	14,972	14.6	-16.9
19–3030	Psychologists	142,833	154,215	165,915	11,381	23,082	-11,700	8.0	16.2
19–3051	Urban and regional planners.....	29,379	30,774	33,809	1,395	4,430	-3,035	4.7	15.1
21–1012	Educational, vocational, and school counselors.....	175,180	208,556	259,543	33,376	84,363	-50,987	19.1	48.2
21–2021	Directors, religious activities and education.....	85,131	115,331	99,230	30,200	14,099	16,101	35.5	16.6
23–1011	Lawyers.....	621,846	740,215	760,672	118,369	138,826	-20,457	19.0	22.3
25–2021	Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	1,490,734	1,644,104	1,540,159	153,370	49,426	103,945	10.3	3.3
25–2022/ 25–2031	Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education/ secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education.....	1,406,048	1,718,181	1,695,608	312,133	289,559	22,574	22.2	20.6
25–2040	Special education teachers.....	407,018	647,674	458,916	240,655	51,898	188,758	59.1	12.8
25–4010	Archivists, curators, and museum technicians.....	19,919	22,854	27,487	2,934	7,568	-4,633	14.7	38.0
25–4021	Librarians.....	154,482	161,820	158,373	7,338	3,891	3,447	4.8	2.5

See note at end of table.

Table 14. Continued—Actual and projected levels, and numeric and percent growth for wage and salary employment, by occupation, 1996–2006

SOC code	Occupation	1996	Project- ed, 2006	Actual, 2006	Pro- jected numeric change	Actual numeric change	Numeric differ- ence b/t actual and pro- jected	Pro- jected percent change	Actual percent change
25-9021	Farm and home management advisors.....	16,072	9,916	14,969	-6,155	-1,103	-5,053	-38.3	-6.9
27-1010	Artists and related workers.....	276,229	354,416	218,131	78,187	-58,099	136,285	28.3	-21.0
27-1021/ 27-1022/ 27-1023/ 27-1024/ 27-1027/ 27-1029	Commercial and industrial designers/ fashion designers/ floral designers/ graphic designers/ set and exhibit designers/ designers, all other.....	279,142	350,987	444,375	71,846	165,233	-93,387	25.7	59.2
27-1025	Interior designers.....	62,861	80,136	71,856	17,275	8,995	8,280	27.5	14.3
27-2010/ 27-2099	Actors, producers, and directors/ entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other.....	105,149	129,978	240,179	24,828	135,029	-110,201	23.6	128.4
27-2030	Dancers and choreographers.....	23,362	29,910	40,196	6,548	16,834	-10,286	28.0	72.1
27-3022	Reporters and correspondents.....	59,847	57,995	59,212	-1,852	-635	-1,217	-3.1	-1.1
27-3031	Public relations specialists.....	110,375	140,381	243,275	30,006	132,899	-102,893	27.2	120.4
27-4021	Photographers.....	134,219	157,406	122,480	23,187	-11,739	34,926	17.3	-8.7
27-4031	Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture.....	20,042	22,953	26,897	2,911	6,854	-3,943	14.5	34.2
29-1011	Chiropractors.....	43,663	55,478	52,725	11,815	9,062	2,754	27.1	20.8
29-1020	Dentists.....	162,206	175,363	161,127	13,157	-1,079	14,236	8.1	-.7
29-1031	Dietitians and nutritionists.....	58,027	68,597	57,126	10,570	-901	11,471	18.2	-1.6
29-1041	Optometrists.....	41,253	46,090	32,740	4,837	-8,513	13,350	11.7	-20.6
29-1051	Pharmacists.....	171,864	193,507	243,482	21,642	71,617	-49,975	12.6	41.7
29-1060	Physicians and surgeons.....	560,378	677,917	633,292	117,539	72,914	44,625	21.0	13.0
29-1071	Physician assistants.....	63,762	93,485	65,628	29,723	1,866	27,857	46.6	2.9
29-1081	Podiatrists.....	11,344	12,493	11,944	1,150	600	549	10.1	5.3
29-1111	Registered nurses.....	1,971,433	2,382,280	2,504,664	410,848	533,231	-122,383	20.8	27.0
29-1121/ 29-1127	Audiologists/ speech-language pathologists.....	87,280	131,451	121,929	44,172	34,650	9,522	50.6	39.7
29-1122	Occupational therapists.....	57,361	95,259	98,858	37,899	41,497	-3,598	66.1	72.3
29-1123	Physical therapists.....	114,514	195,618	172,948	81,104	58,433	22,670	70.8	51.0
29-1125	Recreational therapists.....	37,650	45,679	25,115	8,029	-12,536	20,564	21.3	-33.3
29-1126	Respiratory therapists.....	81,822	119,286	102,406	37,464	20,584	16,880	45.8	25.2
29-1131	Veterinarians.....	58,143	71,313	62,196	13,171	4,053	9,117	22.7	7.0
29-2021	Dental hygienists.....	132,834	196,849	167,017	64,015	34,183	29,832	48.2	25.7
29-2031	Cardiovascular technologists and technicians.....	32,061	34,471	45,378	2,410	13,317	-10,907	7.5	41.5
29-2033	Nuclear medicine technologists.....	12,881	14,600	19,850	1,719	6,969	-5,250	13.3	54.1
29-2041	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	149,662	217,092	201,099	67,431	51,437	15,994	45.1	34.4
29-2052	Pharmacy technicians.....	82,635	91,848	285,035	9,213	202,401	-193,187	11.1	244.9
29-2053	Psychiatric technicians.....	66,347	72,380	62,098	6,033	-4,250	10,283	9.1	-6.4
29-2055	Surgical technologists.....	48,594	64,081	86,197	15,487	37,603	-22,116	31.9	77.4
29-2061	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	699,119	847,513	748,605	148,394	49,486	98,908	21.2	7.1
29-2071	Medical records and health information technicians...	87,347	131,827	169,742	44,480	82,395	-37,915	50.9	94.3
29-2081	Opticians, dispensing.....	66,642	76,064	65,904	9,422	-738	10,160	14.1	-1.1
31-1011	Home health aides.....	494,685	872,893	787,315	378,208	292,629	85,578	76.5	59.2
31-1012	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,312,136	1,645,133	1,447,233	332,997	135,097	197,900	25.4	10.3
31-1013	Psychiatric aides.....	103,072	111,969	61,735	8,898	-41,337	50,235	8.6	-40.1
31-2010	Occupational therapist assistants and aides.....	15,662	26,420	33,216	10,758	17,554	-6,796	68.7	112.1
31-2020	Physical therapist assistants and aides.....	84,482	150,854	106,538	66,372	22,057	44,316	78.6	26.1
31-9091	Dental assistants.....	201,622	278,425	279,828	76,803	78,206	-1,403	38.1	38.8
31-9095	Pharmacy aides.....	47,207	52,249	50,394	5,042	3,188	1,854	10.7	6.8
33-1021	First-line supervisors/managers of firefighting and prevention workers.....	53,532	54,128	52,468	596	-1,064	1,660	1.1	-2.0
33-2011	Firefighters.....	224,761	238,500	292,876	13,738	68,115	-54,377	6.1	30.3
33-3012	Correctional officers and jailers.....	320,122	423,444	441,761	103,322	121,639	-18,317	32.3	38.0
33-3051	Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	500,866	582,432	648,418	81,566	147,552	-65,986	16.3	29.5
33-9021/ 33-9031	Private detectives and investigators/ gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators.....	58,051	68,780	60,352	10,729	2,300	8,428	18.5	4.0
33-9032	Security guards.....	954,644	1,175,257	1,040,287	220,613	85,643	134,969	23.1	9.0

See note at end of table.

Evaluating the 1996–2006 Projections

SOC code	Occupation	1996	Project- ed, 2006	Actual, 2006	Pro- jected numeric change	Actual numeric change	Numeric differ- ence b/t actual and pro- jected	Pro- jected percent change	Actual percent change
33–9091	Crossing guards	60,543	54,962	69,320	–5,580	8,777	–14,357	–9.2	14.5
35–2012	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	434,708	455,279	401,027	20,571	–33,681	54,252	4.7	–7.7
35–2014/ 35–2019	Cooks, restaurant/cooks, all other	727,104	833,234	865,931	106,129	138,827	–32,697	14.6	19.1
35–2021/ 35–9021	Food preparation workers/ dishwashers	1,253,240	1,487,158	1,419,018	233,917	165,778	68,140	18.7	13.2
35–3011	Bartenders	390,433	392,096	495,307	1,663	104,875	–103,211	.4	26.9
35–3031	Waiters and waitresses	1,956,833	2,162,914	2,360,630	206,081	403,797	–197,716	10.5	20.6
35–9011	Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	438,539	500,536	416,276	61,997	–22,263	84,260	14.1	–5.1
35–9031	Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	260,316	277,826	351,188	17,510	90,872	–73,362	6.7	34.9
37–1011	First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	108,452	114,671	282,237	6,219	173,785	–167,565	5.7	160.2
37–2021	Pest control workers	59,710	72,974	69,722	13,264	10,012	3,252	22.2	16.8
37–3012	Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation	17,617	21,357	30,605	3,740	12,988	–9,249	21.2	73.7
37–3013	Tree trimmers and pruners	25,598	29,753	40,560	4,155	14,962	–10,807	16.2	58.5
39–3021	Motion picture projectionists	8,382	4,604	11,493	–3,778	3,111	–6,889	–45.1	37.1
39–3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	64,181	82,389	103,166	18,208	38,986	–20,777	28.4	60.7
39–5011	Barbers	59,453	53,737	60,034	–5,716	581	–6,297	–9.6	1.0
39–5012/ 39–5091/ 39–5094	Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists/ makeup artists, theatrical and performance/ skin care specialists	585,729	643,665	657,807	57,937	72,078	–14,142	9.9	12.3
39–5092	Manicurists and pedicurists	43,123	62,402	78,121	19,279	34,997	–15,718	44.7	81.2
39–5093	Shampooers	12,600	13,490	29,428	890	16,828	–15,938	7.1	133.5
39–6011	Baggage porters and bellhops	37,815	39,874	49,319	2,059	11,504	–9,445	5.4	30.4
39–6031	Flight attendants	131,808	178,107	96,730	46,299	–35,078	81,378	35.1	–26.6
39–9011	Child care workers	829,697	1,128,885	1,388,168	299,188	558,471	–259,283	36.1	67.3
39–9021	Personal and home care aides	202,459	373,856	767,257	171,396	564,798	–393,401	84.7	279.0
41–1010	First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	2,315,560	2,561,901	2,205,894	246,341	–109,666	356,006	10.6	–4.7
41–2021	Counter and rental clerks	373,817	457,958	476,623	84,141	102,806	–18,666	22.5	27.5
41–2031	Retail salespersons	4,072,266	4,480,520	4,476,942	408,253	404,676	3,577	10.0	9.9
41–3031	Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	263,265	362,899	319,943	99,633	56,677	42,956	37.8	21.5
41–3041	Travel agents	142,296	176,440	101,167	34,143	–41,129	75,272	24.0	–28.9
41–9021	Real estate brokers	77,683	88,668	131,239	10,986	53,556	–42,571	14.1	68.9
43–1011	First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	1,368,631	1,630,133	1,418,494	261,502	49,863	211,639	19.1	3.6
43–2011	Switchboard operators, including answering service	237,468	246,171	177,485	8,703	–59,982	68,686	3.7	–25.3
43–2021	Telephone operators	81,437	43,152	26,681	–38,285	–54,757	16,472	–47.0	–67.2
43–3011	Bill and account collectors	268,645	381,058	434,200	112,413	165,556	–53,142	41.8	61.6
43–3021	Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	462,764	515,857	541,869	53,093	79,105	–26,012	11.5	17.1
43–3031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	2,249,521	2,147,315	2,113,780	–102,206	–135,742	33,536	–4.5	–6.0
43–3051	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	160,985	151,429	213,612	–9,555	52,628	–62,183	–5.9	32.7
43–3061	Procurement clerks	56,382	55,289	77,798	–1,094	21,416	–22,509	–1.9	38.0
43–3071	Tellers	545,419	550,040	607,609	4,620	62,189	–57,569	.8	11.4
43–4011	Brokerage clerks	76,380	90,965	73,309	14,585	–3,071	17,656	19.1	–4.0
43–4071	File clerks	293,030	314,743	233,808	21,713	–59,222	80,936	7.4	–20.2
43–4081	Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	143,553	173,729	218,776	30,176	75,223	–45,047	21.0	52.4
43–4141	New accounts clerks	110,015	115,009	81,422	4,993	–28,594	33,587	4.5	–26.0
43–4161	Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	123,830	125,602	168,201	1,771	44,371	–42,599	1.4	35.8
43–4171	Receptionists and information clerks	1,073,745	1,392,219	1,172,666	318,474	98,921	219,553	29.7	9.2
43–5021	Couriers and messengers	138,471	154,122	133,770	15,651	–4,701	20,352	11.3	–3.4
43–5031	Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	85,976	92,597	99,053	6,621	13,077	–6,456	7.7	15.2

See note at end of table.

Table 14. Continued—Actual and projected levels, and numeric and percent growth for wage and salary employment, by occupation, 1996–2006

SOC code	Occupation	1996	Project- ed, 2006	Actual 2006	Pro- jected numeric change	Actual numeric change	Numeric differ- ence b/t actual and pro- jected	Pro- jected percent change	Actual percent change
43-5032	Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	148,456	165,441	190,231	16,985	41,775	-24,790	11.4	28.1
43-5041	Meter readers, utilities.....	55,037	56,263	46,574	1,226	-8,463	9,689	2.2	-15.4
43-5051	Postal service clerks.....	71,435	74,169	79,505	2,734	8,071	-5,336	3.8	11.3
43-5052	Postal service mail carriers.....	331,553	368,560	337,768	37,007	6,215	30,791	11.2	1.9
43-5061	Production, planning, and expediting clerks.....	238,846	253,826	292,794	14,979	53,948	-38,968	6.3	22.6
43-5071	Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	984,773	1,069,634	768,974	84,861	-215,799	300,660	8.6	-21.9
43-5111	Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping.....	47,488	50,362	79,021	2,874	31,533	-28,659	6.1	66.4
43-6011/	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants/ secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	2,880,586	2,793,854	3,557,855	-86,732	677,269	-764,001	-3.0	23.5
43-6012	Legal secretaries.....	283,673	319,162	275,269	35,489	-8,404	43,893	12.5	-3.0
43-6013	Medical secretaries.....	238,690	314,454	408,369	75,764	169,679	-93,914	31.7	71.1
43-9011	Computer operators.....	291,123	197,606	129,997	-93,518	-161,127	67,609	-32.1	-55.3
43-9021	Data entry keyers.....	435,608	462,453	313,355	26,845	-122,253	149,098	6.2	-28.1
43-9022	Word processors and typists.....	652,543	552,075	178,998	-100,468	-473,545	373,077	-15.4	-72.6
43-9031	Desktop publishers.....	30,446	52,837	31,833	22,391	1,387	21,004	73.5	4.6
43-9061	Office clerks, general.....	3,134,416	3,351,296	3,200,245	216,880	65,830	151,051	6.9	2.1
43-9081	Proofreaders and copy markers.....	26,094	16,052	17,856	-10,042	-8,238	-1,805	-38.5	-31.6
43-9111	Statistical assistants.....	78,111	64,625	22,507	-13,486	-55,604	42,118	-17.3	-71.2
45-4022	Logging equipment operators.....	54,373	56,338	40,496	1,965	-13,877	15,842	3.6	-25.5
47-2011	Boilermakers.....	18,293	17,699	17,571	-594	-722	128	-3.2	-3.9
47-2041	Carpet installers.....	64,400	72,235	73,205	7,836	8,805	-969	12.2	13.7
47-2071	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	79,300	103,027	64,255	23,727	-15,045	38,772	29.9	-19.0
47-2073	Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	263,871	291,099	424,152	27,228	160,281	-133,053	10.3	60.7
47-2130	Insulation workers.....	65,007	77,572	60,859	12,565	-4,148	16,713	19.3	-6.4
47-2140	Painters and paperhangers.....	443,720	509,293	472,732	65,573	29,013	36,561	14.8	6.5
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons.....	31,871	36,104	61,148	4,233	29,277	-25,044	13.3	91.9
47-2181	Roofers.....	138,141	144,101	156,284	5,960	18,143	-12,183	4.3	13.1
47-4011	Construction and building inspectors.....	66,265	75,863	109,730	9,598	43,465	-33,867	14.5	65.6
47-4021	Elevator installers and repairers.....	25,187	27,209	21,830	2,022	-3,357	5,379	8.0	-13.3
47-4051	Highway maintenance workers.....	171,386	157,786	145,216	-13,600	-26,170	12,570	-7.9	-15.3
47-5071	Roustabouts, oil and gas.....	27,806	18,437	44,085	-9,370	16,278	-25,648	-33.7	58.5
49-2021	Radio mechanics.....	7,973	7,396	6,533	-577	-1,440	863	-7.2	-18.1
49-2097	Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers.....	32,832	26,590	39,700	-6,242	6,869	-13,111	-19.0	20.9
49-3011	Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	136,643	154,683	122,472	18,040	-14,171	32,211	13.2	-10.4
49-3021/	Automotive body and related repairers/ automotive glass installers and repairers.....	224,690	253,557	206,286	28,867	-18,404	47,271	12.8	-8.2
49-3023	Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	775,440	871,266	772,675	95,826	-2,765	98,591	12.4	-4
49-3031	Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	266,179	288,072	274,876	21,893	8,697	13,196	8.2	3.3
49-3041	Farm equipment mechanics.....	44,098	37,084	30,672	-7,014	-13,426	6,412	-15.9	-30.4
49-3042	Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.	104,349	111,114	130,570	6,765	26,220	-19,455	6.5	25.1
49-3052	Motorcycle mechanics.....	11,947	12,627	21,211	680	9,264	-8,584	5.7	77.5
49-3091	Bicycle repairers.....	12,759	17,028	8,644	4,269	-4,115	8,384	33.5	-32.3
49-3093	Tire repairers and changers.....	94,283	100,853	105,842	6,570	11,559	-4,989	7.0	12.3
49-9021	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	256,396	299,926	291,861	43,530	35,465	8,065	17.0	13.8
49-9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	1,362,102	1,607,860	1,390,952	245,758	28,850	216,907	18.0	2.1
49-9044	Millwrights.....	77,999	76,319	54,884	-1,681	-23,115	21,434	-2.2	-29.6
49-9051	Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	108,081	111,330	112,183	3,249	4,102	-853	3.0	3.8
49-9052	Telecommunications line installers and repairers.....	200,621	241,652	162,317	41,032	-38,303	79,335	20.5	-19.1
49-9061	Camera and photographic equipment repairers.....	14,293	17,718	4,403	3,425	-9,890	13,315	24.0	-69.2
49-9062	Medical equipment repairers.....	9,736	10,877	37,645	1,140	27,909	-26,769	11.7	286.6
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners.....	8,987	9,652	5,998	665	-2,989	3,654	7.4	-33.3
49-9064	Watch repairers.....	7,353	6,977	3,814	-376	-3,538	3,162	-5.1	-48.1

See note at end of table.

SOC code	Occupation	1996	Project- ed, 2006	Actual, 2006	Pro- jected numeric change	Actual numeric change	Numeric differ- ence b/t actual and pro- jected	Pro- jected percent change	Actual percent change
49-9069	Precision instrument and equipment repairers, all other	38,449	37,600	16,327	-850	-22,122	21,273	-2.2	-57.5
49-9094	Locksmiths and safe repairers.....	25,000	28,746	26,018	3,746	1,018	2,727	15.0	4.1
49-9096	Riggers	9,274	7,582	12,315	-1,693	3,040	-4,733	-18.3	32.8
51-2011	Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers.....	24,649	27,091	28,083	2,443	3,434	-991	9.9	13.9
51-2021	Coil winders, tapers, and finishers.....	21,697	20,996	22,835	-701	1,139	-1,839	-3.2	5.2
51-3011	Bakers	226,486	277,761	149,266	51,275	-77,220	128,495	22.6	-34.1
51-3022	Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers.....	151,452	186,225	144,228	34,773	-7,224	41,997	23.0	-4.8
51-4051	Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders	20,889	19,939	18,386	-951	-2,503	1,552	-4.6	-12.0
51-4111	Tool and die makers	133,908	124,475	100,788	-9,433	-33,120	23,687	-7.0	-24.7
51-4121	Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	378,391	415,515	409,024	37,124	30,633	6,491	9.8	8.1
51-5012	Bookbinders	4,386	3,729	7,211	-657	2,826	-3,482	-15.0	64.4
51-5021	Job printers.....	14,693	15,410	48,240	717	33,548	-32,830	4.9	228.3
51-6031	Sewing machine operators.....	582,975	462,222	232,810	-120,752	-350,165	229,412	-20.7	-60.1
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	87,346	72,735	53,910	-14,612	-33,436	18,825	-16.7	-38.3
51-6092	Fabric and apparel patternmakers.....	14,382	13,911	9,209	-471	-5,174	4,703	-3.3	-36.0
51-6093	Upholsterers.....	56,585	56,838	54,809	253	-1,776	2,029	0.4	-3.1
51-7021	Furniture finishers.....	29,753	33,178	31,326	3,425	1,573	1,851	11.5	5.3
51-8012	Power distributors and dispatchers.....	15,421	14,845	8,571	-576	-6,850	6,274	-3.7	-44.4
51-8031	Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	98,290	121,070	110,840	22,779	12,549	10,230	23.2	12.8
51-8091	Chemical plant and system operators.....	36,485	36,206	53,243	-279	16,758	-17,037	-8	45.9
51-9012	Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	31,879	29,030	44,289	-2,849	12,410	-15,259	-8.9	38.9
51-9021/ 51-9023	Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders/ mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	144,610	144,202	185,326	-409	40,716	-41,125	-3	28.2
51-9022	Grinding and polishing workers, hand	73,752	72,297	44,776	-1,455	-28,976	27,521	-2.0	-39.3
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders.....	27,970	25,368	31,596	-2,603	3,625	-6,228	-9.3	13.0
51-9081	Dental laboratory technicians	47,337	47,671	53,439	335	6,102	-5,767	.7	12.9
51-9083	Ophthalmic laboratory technicians.....	19,022	19,094	29,064	72	10,042	-9,970	.4	52.8
51-9122	Painters, transportation equipment.....	49,187	58,465	54,322	9,278	5,135	4,143	18.9	10.4
51-9131	Photographic process workers.....	14,108	13,725	23,684	-383	9,576	-9,958	-2.7	67.9
51-9132	Photographic processing machine operators	49,385	53,349	49,304	3,964	-81	4,045	8.0	-2
51-9141	Semiconductor processors	58,276	65,427	42,397	7,150	-15,880	23,030	12.3	-27.2
51-9191	Cementing and gluing machine operators and tenders.....	35,182	29,713	23,362	-5,469	-11,820	6,351	-15.5	-33.6
51-9196	Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	51,255	43,799	113,107	-7,456	61,852	-69,308	-14.5	120.7
51-9197	Tire builders.....	14,433	12,274	22,664	-2,159	8,231	-10,389	-15.0	57.0
53-2010	Airline pilots and flight engineers.....	110,007	125,166	107,040	15,159	-2,967	18,126	13.8	-2.7
53-2020	Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists.....	28,894	28,808	30,115	-86	1,221	-1,307	-3	4.2
53-3011	Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians.....	18,394	25,102	21,538	6,709	3,145	3,564	36.5	17.1
53-3021	Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	167,108	191,568	198,488	24,460	31,380	-6,920	14.6	18.8
53-3022	Bus drivers, school.....	425,238	518,042	454,800	92,804	29,562	63,242	21.8	7.0
53-3031	Driver/sales workers.....	331,173	369,721	445,092	38,548	113,919	-75,371	11.6	34.4
53-3041	Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	106,338	114,402	228,531	8,064	122,193	-114,129	7.6	114.9
53-3099	Motor vehicle operators, all other.....	26,705	27,594	75,942	889	49,237	-48,348	3.3	184.4
53-4021	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators.....	17,792	12,771	24,609	-5,021	6,817	-11,838	-28.2	38.3
53-4031	Railroad conductors and yardmasters.....	25,330	24,872	40,152	-458	14,823	-15,280	-1.8	58.5
53-4041	Subway and streetcar operators.....	12,864	14,043	6,936	1,179	-5,927	7,107	9.2	-46.1
53-5031	Ship engineers.....	8,727	8,154	14,797	-573	6,070	-6,643	-6.6	69.6
53-6021	Parking lot attendants.....	68,299	86,161	135,204	17,862	66,904	-49,042	26.2	98.0
53-6031	Service station attendants.....	173,794	174,043	96,199	249	-77,595	77,844	.1	-44.6
53-7021	Crane and tower operators.....	45,477	44,977	46,393	-500	916	-1,416	-1.1	2.0

See note at end of table.

Table 14. Continued—Actual and projected levels, and numeric and percent growth for wage and salary employment, by occupation, 1996–2006

SOC code	Occupation	1996	Project- ed, 2006	Actual 2006	Pro- jected numeric change	Actual numeric change	Numeric differ- ence b/t actual and pro- jected	Pro- jected percent change	Actual percent change
53-7041	Hoist and winch operators.....	9,484	9,938	3,017	455	-6,467	6,922	4.8	-68.2
53-7051	Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	479,088	536,244	637,034	57,156	157,945	-100,790	11.9	33.0
53-7061	Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	274,177	343,338	368,216	69,160	94,038	-24,878	25.2	34.3
53-7063	Machine feeders and offbearers	265,273	263,119	147,763	-2,154	-117,510	115,356	-.8	-44.3
53-7064	Packers and packagers, hand.....	986,099	1,207,983	833,812	221,883	-152,287	374,171	22.5	-15.4
53-7081	Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	115,705	122,654	135,970	6,949	20,265	-13,317	6.0	17.5

NOTE: For the sum of the occupations in the table, the unweighted mean absolute percent error, weighted mean absolute percent error, direction of change, and dissimilarity index are the following, respectively: 31.4 percent, 17.6 percent, 67.1 percent, and 4.2 percent.

Table 15. BLS occupational employment projections compared with those of naïve models, 1996–2006

Model	Dissimilarity index (percent)	Unweighted MAPE ¹ (percent)	Weighted MAPE ¹ (percent)	Direction of change (percent)
BLS projection.....	7.6	26.9	15.3	66.2
Naïve 2-point, 10-year linear model.....	9.6	32.3	21.2	66.9
Naïve 2-point, 5-year linear model.....	9.5	32.4	20.2	64.0
Naïve linear regression model.....	7.9	28.9	16.1	64.7
Naïve static model.....	8.1	29.0	16.4	67.7
Which forecast performed best?.....	BLS	BLS	BLS	Static model
Second best?.....	Linear regression	Linear regression	Linear regression	2-point, 10-year forecast

¹ Mean absolute percent error.

indicative of the difference between actual and projected employment for a typical occupation. (For more information on the metrics used in this article, see the metrics section in the appendix.)

As previously mentioned, some errors in projecting occupational employment can be attributed to an imperfect OES–SOC crosswalk. The decline in the overall number of managers resulted in BLS overprojecting employment in seven of the nine managerial occupations included in this analysis, and also resulted in the unweighted MAPE for managerial occupations, 67 percent, being more than double the unweighted MAPE for all occupations, 31 percent. Only two managerial occupations were underprojected: education administrators, by 3 percent, and construction managers, by 40 percent.

Macroeconomic fluctuations that affected the accuracy of the industry projections also affected the occupational projections. Because of the housing bubble, BLS underprojected the employment of most construction-related occupations, not just that of construction managers. The Bureau underprojected the employment of architects, landscape architects, civil engineers, operating engineers

and other construction equipment operators, plasterers and stucco masons, roofers, and construction and building inspectors. Underprojecting the price of oil led BLS to underproject the employment of petroleum engineers and that of oil and gas roustabouts.

Naïve models. The level of accuracy of the BLS projections needs to be evaluated in comparison with the accuracy of alternative projections. Creating naïve models of the projections provides bases for comparison. The naïve models require additional historical data going back to 1986, which further restricts the number of comparable occupations. This restriction led to the results in table 15 not exactly matching the results in table 14. The Bureau created four different naïve models to create data to be compared with the original BLS occupational employment projections: (1) a two-point linear projection based on 1986 and 1996 data, (2) a two-point linear projection based on 1991 and 1996 data, (3) a linear regression projection based on 1986–1996 data, and (4) a static model which assumed that occupations would remain the same percentage of total employment in 2006 as they were in

1996. As can be seen in table 15, the BLS projections were more accurate than all of the naïve models in three of four metrics. According to the direction-of-change metric, both the static model and the 10-year, two-point linear forecast outperformed the BLS projection. When evaluated across all the metrics used in this article, the BLS projection outperformed all of the naïve models.

CHANGES IN DATA SERIES, definitions, and classification systems hampered this article's analysis by decreasing the number of occupations available for analysis and creating substantial data comparison problems with regard to macroeconomic and industry employment data. Future evaluations, such as the analysis of the 2000–2010 projections, should be affected less by these types of changes because the NAICS and the SOC system have not undergone too many changes since 2000. Despite the data comparability problems, crosswalks and other adjustments to the data allowed this article to reasonably evaluate the accuracy of the projections and explain some of the causes of differences.

The differences between the projected size of the labor force and its actual size affected the macroeconomic projections more than they affected the industry and occupational employment projections because the latter projections focus more on the distributional nature of employment (what percent of total jobs are in a given industry or occupation) than on the total number of jobs. Compared with the differences in the projection of the

labor force, large macroeconomic fluctuations—caused by the rise in the price of oil, two wars, and the housing bubble—caused larger problems in the industry and occupational employment projections.

The housing bubble caused BLS to underproject the housing-related components of GDP, occupational employment, and industry employment projections, but data from 2007 onward suggest that part of the reason that they were off was that 2006 was near the peak of residential investment. The increase in the real oil price led to differences in several parts of the projections. In the future, BLS could carefully examine oil price projections and perhaps present the results of alternative oil price scenarios as it did in the discussion of uncertainty about labor force growth and its impact on GDP in the original 1996–2006 projections article.

Although the industry and occupational employment projections had weighted MAPEs of 11.7 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively, they still outperformed comparable naïve models. In both the industry and occupational employment projections, the weighted MAPE was lower than the unweighted MAPE; that is, BLS was more accurate in projecting changes in the employment of large industries and occupations than changes in the employment of small industries and occupations. On the whole, the BLS 1996–2006 labor force, occupational employment, and industry employment projections outperformed those of naïve models. □

Notes

¹ *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1997, pp. 3–83.

² For a complete list of the Bureau's evaluations of its projections, see www.bls.gov/emp/ep_pub_projections_eval.htm (visited Sept. 1, 2010).

³ See H.O. Stekler and Rupin Thomas, "Evaluating BLS labor force, employment, and occupation projections for 2000," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, pp. 46–56, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2005/07/art5full.pdf (visited Sept. 1, 2010).

⁴ See Michael E. Fix and Jeffrey S. Passel, "U.S. Immigration at the Beginning of the 21st Century," (Washington, DC, Urban Institute, Aug. 2, 2001) on the Internet at www.urban.org/publications/900417.html (visited May 25, 2010).

⁵ *Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006* (Census Bureau), on the Internet at www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2006-srh.html (visited May 19, 2010).

⁶ One example of the changes to GDP involved computer software. In 1999 historical GDP was revised upwards when certain business expenditures for computer software were reclassified as investments. Previously, only software embedded in equipment by the producer of

that equipment was counted as investment. Business purchases for own-account production (that is, software produced by a business for its own use) had been classified as inputs to production.

⁷ Government purchases of own-account production of software (software produced by a government agency for its own use) shifted from one category of GDP, government consumption expenditures, to another category, gross government investment.

⁸ Divisions in the SIC system are comparable to sectors in the NAICS. Because of data comparability issues, some of the industry divisions used in this article are not perfectly comparable to the divisions used in the November 1997 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* or to the divisions in the official SIC manual. The transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services division was broken into three parts: transportation, communications, and utilities. The wholesale trade and retail trade divisions were combined into the trade sector. Federal Government is treated as a division, as is State and local government. The individual industries referred to in this article are a mix of two-digit and three-digit SIC industries.

⁹ The tables used to convert the NAICS-based CES data to an SIC basis can be found on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ces/cesratioemp.htm (visited Sept. 1, 2010).

¹⁰ The OES–SOC crosswalk identified four kinds of occupational matches:

- 1) one OES occupation to one SOC occupation
- 2) one OES occupation and more than one SOC occupation
- 3) more than one OES occupation to one SOC occupation
- 4) more than one OES occupation to more than one SOC occupation

The fourth type of occupational match was eliminated because the lack of dual-coded data meant that ratios for converting the occupations did not exist. The results of the other three types of crosswalk matches were evaluated, and a list was compiled to look for trends in detailed occupations that were projected poorly. By looking at the year-over-year growth of several of these occupations, it became clear that the crosswalk was imperfect and missed a few occupations that changed significantly—increasing or decreasing by large amounts in the single year that the new classification system was implemented. The analysis was limited to occupations that fell into the first three types of occupational matches and did not show broader changes that could be attributed to the change in classification systems.

¹¹ The original occupational employment projections article is the following: George T. Silvestri, “Occupational employment projections to 2006,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1997, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1997/11/art5full.pdf (visited Sept. 1, 2010).

¹² BLS uses Census Bureau data to calculate the size of the civilian noninstitutional population by subtracting those who are under the age of 16, in the active-duty armed forces, or institutionalized.

¹³ Unless specified otherwise, in this article the term “men” refers to males 16 and older, and the term “women” refers to females 16 and older.

¹⁴ More information on the Census Bureau’s population projections is available on the Internet at www.census.gov/population/www/projections/index.html (visited Sept. 1, 2010).

¹⁵ Interview with Mitra Toossi on May 21, 2010. In addition, see Howard N. Fullerton Jr., “Evaluating the BLS labor force projections to 2000,” *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2003, pp. 3–12; see especially p. 11.

¹⁶ In the broad race category system currently employed by BLS, Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, Native Hawaiians, and Native Alaskans are grouped with the multiple race category in a category called multiple race and other. For the analysis in this article, the group was moved back to the Asian group to reflect the categories used in creating the 2006 projections. Because the multiple race group cannot, by definition, be assigned to a single race category, it was impossible to adjust this group to reflect the race categories used to create the 2006 projections in 1996.

¹⁷ See figure 2 on p. 4 of Michael Hoefler, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan C. Baker, “Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2008” (Department of Homeland Security, February 2009), on the Internet at www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_ill_pe_2008.pdf (visited July 19, 2010).

¹⁸ For a list of the key assumptions, see table 2 on p. 8 of Thomas Boustead, “The U.S. economy to 2006,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1997, p. 6–22.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, pp. 18–21.

²⁰ *Ibid*, pp. 21.

²¹ Unless otherwise noted, growth rates in this article are average annual growth rates.

²² *Analysis of Petroleum Imports/Exports & Movements* (U.S. Energy Information Administration), on the Internet at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pub_analysis_move.asp (visited May 19, 2010).

²³ “Oil Prices and the U.S. Trade Deficit” *Economic Letter*, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Sept. 22, 2006, on the Internet at www.frbsf.org/publications/economics/letter/2006/el2006-24.html (visited May 19, 2010).

²⁴ Chain-weighting changes altered the growth rate enough that when the original data (the row titled “original data, published in 1997 (billions of chained 1992 dollars)” in table 7) were simply moved from a 1992 real dollar basis to a 2000 real dollar basis (the row titled “original data (billions of chained 2000 dollars)” in table 7) the projected growth rate went from 2.1 percent to 2.5 percent. Since the historical growth rate for the 1986–1996 period was revised upwards from 2.3 percent to 2.9 percent because of the switch from chained 1992 dollars to chained 2000 dollars and definitional changes to GDP, it would be reasonable to estimate that the projected growth rate for the 1996–2006 period should be revised upwards by the same amount—from 2.1 percent to 2.7 percent. (See the last row of table 7.)

²⁵ See Eric Belsky and Joel Prakken, *Housing Wealth Effects: Housing’s Impact on Wealth Accumulation, Wealth Distribution and Consumer Spending* (Joint Center for Housing Studies, Harvard University, 2004), on the Internet at www.jchs.harvard.edu/publications/finance/w04-13.pdf (visited May 28, 2010).

²⁶ Unpublished online survey, January 2010, conducted by Furniture Today and HGTV.

²⁷ “Oil Prices and the U.S. Trade Deficit” *Economic Letter*, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

²⁸ See Jian Wang, “Durable Goods and the Collapse of Global Trade,” *Economic Letter—Insights from the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas*, February 2010, on the Internet at www.dallasfed.org/research/eclett/2010/el1002.html (visited May 28, 2010).

²⁹ Peter Orszag, *Estimated Costs of U.S. Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and of Other Activities Related to the War on Terrorism* (Congressional Budget Office, Oct. 24, 2007), on the Internet at www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/86xx/doc8690/10-24-CostOfWar_Testimony.pdf (visited May 19, 2010).

³⁰ *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2004–2013* (Congressional Budget Office, January 2003), p. 2, on the Internet at www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/40xx/doc4032/EntireReport_WithErrata.pdf (visited May 19, 2010).

³¹ *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2006 to 2015* (Congressional Budget Office, January 2005), p. 55, on the Internet at www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/60xx/doc6060/01-25-BudgetOutlook.pdf (visited May 19, 2010).

³² Industry employment data in this analysis come from the Current Employment Statistics survey, which is limited to nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

Appendix: Metrics employed in the article

The naïve model. The objective of a naïve model is to provide a benchmark to be used as a basis for comparison. For example, an evaluation of employment projections might reveal that BLS was off by 10 percent in a particular projection. A naïve model is necessary to determine whether that 10 percent error is a reasonable level of error. The following four naïve projection models were employed in this article:

- *Ten-year, two-point linear model.* One basic way of projecting the labor force by demographic group and projecting employment by occupation or industry assumes that the growth rate of an occupation over the next 10 years will be equal to its growth rate over the previous 10 years. In such a model, year 2006 employment is projected by assuming that the growth rate between 1996 and 2006 will equal the growth rate over the 1986–1996 period. This is the only naïve model used in the labor force, macroeconomic, and industry employment sections of the article.
- *Five-year, two-point linear model.* It is possible that the recent growth rate of an occupation’s employment is a better predictor of future growth. This model assumes that the growth rate between 1991 and 1996 continues over the 1996–2006 period.
- *Ten-year linear regression.* A linear regression differs from a two-point forecast because it includes data from intervening years in addition to the data from the end years of the forecast (in this case 1986 and 1996.) A line of best fit is determined by minimizing the sum of the squared residuals.
- *Static model.* The static model assumes that the distribution of employment among occupations will not change over the forecast period. In this case, the static model assumed that, although total employment would grow, each occupation, industry, or demographic group would remain the same percentage of overall employment in 2006 as it was in 1996. The static naïve model projects employment in every occupation increasing by 14 percent—which was the overall rate of employment growth projected by BLS in 1996.

Numeric difference between projection and actual.

$$\text{Numeric difference} = P_i - A_i$$

Percent change or growth rate difference between projection and actual. Percent difference =

$$\frac{P_i - A_i}{A_i}$$

A_i = Actual employment in industry/occupation i

P_i = Projected employment in industry/occupation i

Rankings for largest numeric change. This metric shows where the 20 industries or occupations with the highest projected

numeric employment change fell in the actual rankings of industries.

Rankings for greatest percentage change. This metric shows where the 20 industries or occupations with the highest projected percentage change fell in the actual rankings.

Direction of change. This metric measures accuracy in a binary way by calculating the percentage of occupations or industries that BLS correctly projected to grow or decline. The metric focuses only on whether the direction of the change was correctly projected and does not measure the size of the actual growth or decline compared with the size of the projected growth or decline.

Mean absolute percent error (MAPE), weighted and unweighted. The MAPE is a measure of accuracy between points in a time series. It is similar to the standard deviation. Ultimately, it is one of the simplest metrics used to determine the accuracy of the labor force, industry employment, and occupational employment projections. It is typically expressed as a percentage. By measuring the percentage difference between projection data and actual data, it adjusts for varying sizes of the different occupations and industries. It can be weighted or unweighted. In a weighted MAPE, each occupation or industry is weighted on the basis of its relative size, rather than weighted the same as all other occupations or industries.

$$\text{Weighted equation: MAPE} = \sum_i w_i * \left| \frac{A_i - P_i}{A_i} \right|$$

$$\text{Unweighted equation: MAPE} = 1/n \sum \left| \frac{A_i - P_i}{A_i} \right|$$

A = actual value of occupation/industry/labor force component i

P = projected value of occupation/industry/labor force component i

W = weight of the occupation/industry or percent of total actual employment

N = number of occupations/industries

Dissimilarity index. A dissimilarity index measures the amount by which a projected distribution would have to change to be identical to the actual distribution. It is typically expressed as a percentage, as in the following example: “The BLS 1986 projection of the distribution of the labor force between men and women in the year 2000 would need to change by 0.7 of a percentage point to reflect the actual distribution.” A lower dissimilarity index means that the projection was more accurate.

$$\text{Dissimilarity index} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{a_i}{A} - \frac{p_i}{P} \right|$$

n = number of industries/occupations/labor force components
 a_i = actual employment in industry/occupation/labor force component i
 p_i = Projected employment in industry/occupation/labor force component i
 A = Actual total employment/labor force
 P = Projected total employment/labor force

Spearman's rank correlation. Spearman's rank correlation is used to test the direction and strength of the relationship between

two sets of values. Occupations or industries are ranked by projected growth rate and actual growth rate. The rank-order correlation coefficient can be compared across projections.

$$\text{Spearman's rank correlation } \rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

n = number of industries/occupations
 d_i = Difference between actual and projected employment in industry/occupation i

Women and higher education

During the last 40 years, the number of people going to college has increased dramatically throughout the world. Given that many studies have documented the widespread labor market benefits of higher education, the increase is hardly surprising. What could be considered surprising, however, is that the increase has been mostly among women. In 1970, far fewer women went to college than men, except in a few of the richer countries. But by 2010, the number of women who had attained a college education was greater than that of men in 67 of 120 countries around the world, including 17 relatively poor countries. In an article in the May 2010 issue of the *American Economic Review* entitled “The Market for College Graduates and the Worldwide Boom in Higher Education for Women,” Nobel laureate economist Gary S. Becker and colleagues William H.J. Hubbard and Kevin M. Murray attempt to explain this phenomenon.

Becker and his colleagues present a model of the optimal investment in higher education for a person. In addition to increased lifetime earnings, the model’s determinants include the benefits of a college education for a person’s health, marital prospects, investments in his or her children, and propensity for coping with unexpected events. By each of these measures, people with more education generally are better off than those with less education. The decision to go to college also depends on the costs involved, including tuition, forgone earnings, and, crucially, the prospect of doing well in college. The authors attribute the increase in

higher education to greater benefits relative to costs from attaining a college education. In other words, the “rate of return” to higher education has increased in recent decades—in the United States and in many other countries—and although the overall benefits are still greater for men than for women, the gap has narrowed substantially.

After examining the effects of a university education on individuals, the authors turn to an equilibrium analysis of the market for college-educated women and men. Because the returns to attaining a college education have increased over time, both the demand for and the supply of college graduates have increased as well. Becker and his colleagues argue that more women than men currently go to college because women’s elasticity of supply with respect to earnings is greater than men’s. Women tend to have greater “noncognitive abilities,” such as self-discipline, perseverance, and social skills than men, so women’s costs of attending college are lower than men’s. In addition, women appear to have less variability than men in both cognitive and noncognitive abilities, which increases their elasticity of supply. Thus, the increase in demand for college graduates has induced more women than men to go to college, even when the benefits are the same for both.

Students’ studying time declining

The results of several time-use surveys indicate that college students in recent years have spent less time studying than students in previous years. In their working paper titled “The Falling Time Cost of College:

Evidence from Half a Century of Time Use Data,” professors Philip S. Babcock and Mindy Marks present data from multiple sources showing the decline in college students’ study times between 1961 and 2004 (NBER Working Paper 15954, April 2010). The results reveal that full-time students devoted a mean of 40 hours per week to studying in 1961, compared with 27 hours per week in 2003. Additionally, in 1961, 67 percent of students studied 20 or more hours per week; by 2003 that number had decreased to 20 percent. One survey reports that time spent studying declined by 4.7 hours per week from 1961 to 1981, another survey reports a decline of 1.7 hours per week from 1988 to 2004, and a third reports a decline of 11.1 hours per week between 1961 and 2004.

Interestingly, declines in study time exist in all demographic groups within the categories of race, sex, and family background, among others. Although the demographic composition of college students has changed over time, the authors state that these compositional changes do not appear to explain the trend of diminishing study times. In the recent respondent groups, there are more women, working students, and students with college-educated fathers. Declines in study time were also observed among all majors surveyed and among four-year colleges of varying sizes, levels of selectivity, and degree structures.

Though it is beyond the scope of their study to determine reasons for these declines, Babcock and Marks discuss a number of theories as to why hours spent studying may have declined in recent decades. They mention technologies that make students more productive, students’ increasing likelihood of holding a

job while in school, and evolving institutional standards as speculative explanations. The authors argue that, if effort is a meaningful input to the educational process, then de-

clines in study time are a signal of a decline in human capital production. They also assert that the data may suggest that students' opportunity cost of attending college has

declined over the years. In addition, they present data which dismiss the argument that declines in study time are the result of students spending more years attending college. □

Where are you publishing your research?

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

Executive Editor
Monthly Labor Review
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Room 2850
Washington, DC 20212
Telephone: (202) 691-7911
Fax: (202) 691-5908
E-mail: mlr@bls.gov



The “supply side” of the auto industry

Who Really Made Your Car?: Restructuring and Geographic Change in the Auto Industry. Thomas Klier and James Rubenstein, Kalamazoo, MI., W.E. Upjohn Institute, 2008, 419 pp., \$40.00/cloth; \$20.00/paper.

In *Who Really Made Your Car?*, economist Thomas Klier and geographer James Rubenstein present a comprehensive and detailed overview of car production in the United States. Discussion of the auto industry by economists, journalists, and politicians often focuses on the car makers—Ford, G.M., Chrysler, Toyota, Honda, etc.—with comparatively less ink used to explore auto parts suppliers. Through synthesis of private data with original research, the authors have created a database of auto parts suppliers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, classifying them by location, type of parts produced, ownership, unionization, and other categories. As Klier and Rubenstein show, these suppliers employ the majority of workers in the overall auto manufacturing industry and are responsible for a growing majority of the final value of cars. Their analysis therefore adds significantly to the understanding of the industry as a whole.

The first quarter of *Who Really Made Your Car?* explores the rise and continued prominence of southeastern Michigan in car making. For most of its history, auto production has been vertically integrated, with the Detroit 3 both making parts and assembling vehicles. Yet this was not always the case; early car makers had to rely on existing companies to supply parts, sometimes creatively

adapting them. The location of many of these parts companies was in the Midwest, hence the desire of early carmakers to locate there. Over time, the major car companies acquired the parts producers or started their own operations. As more cars were produced, and it was expensive and impractical to ship complete vehicles, the parts were instead shipped to assembly facilities strategically located near population centers throughout the United States. With the spin-off of Ford and G.M.’s parts production into Visteon and Delphi, respectively, the industry has come full circle; the major car companies are again primarily assemblers of finished vehicles. Assembly is still concentrated in the Midwest but now extends along a 100 mile wide corridor to the South known as “Auto Alley,” with parts production more dispersed.

The authors explore the supply chain involved in car production and, more broadly, the emergence of Auto Alley. Since the arrival of Japanese carmakers into the United States in 1982, lean production methods and in particular “just in time” production—in which carmakers do not maintain inventories of parts prior to assembly but source them as needed—have slowly become the norm. With their database, Klier and Rubenstein show that this has caused most parts suppliers to locate within a day’s shipping time from a final assembly plant. This finding is significant, as politicians have been offering numerous policy incentives to entice carmakers to build assembly plants in the hopes of creating production networks and in turn more jobs and tax revenue. Yet a day’s drive means that suppliers can end up in a different locality

or even across state lines. The growing importance of the South in car production can be traced to Japanese and other foreign car companies’ decisions to locate there, based on a desire to avoid unionization and competition for skilled labor.

The final section of *Who Really Made Your Car?* consists of an examination of current trends and prospects for the supplier industry. Of particular note is the discussion of imports. Contrary to what could be called the prevailing wisdom (that imports are cheap, generic parts), “a large and increasing share of imports...actually consists of engines and transmissions made by highly skilled workers in wealthy countries like Canada and Japan.” Electronics components are also likely to be imported. To date, concerns about the quality of parts produced in China has hindered growth of its parts production, though it is likely to play an increasing role in the future, perhaps at the expense of Mexico.

The qualitative information in *Who Really Made Your Car?* of the various parts “modules”—the chassis, the power train, the interior, electronics, and others—and their producers’ corporate histories is exhaustive and thorough but can border on the esoteric. From the early history of Goodyear Tires (Charles Goodyear was not involved), to the ongoing battle for the seat market between JCI and Lear, to the difficulties in getting goods across Detroit’s Ambassador Bridge, no aspect of car production is left out. Yet the real value of this work is in both the impressive database that has been produced and the identification of the larger trends shaping the industries. Behind the large car companies stands an industry that is

dynamic and competitive. In an effort to survive, parts makers are increasingly turning to innovation and integration, either focusing on new technologies or producing complete “systems” of parts that can then be resold to final assemblers. Such a task is not easy; for example, anti-lock brakes were once a premium part that sold for \$1,000, but their price fell to \$100 within a decade. A changing regulatory environment provides additional impetus for this trend. The rise of global supply chains has also led to an increased role in the industry for third party logistics providers. Finally, it is clear that the relationship between suppliers and final makers will continue to evolve. Japanese companies have historically integrated their parts producers using long-term contracts and worked to support them.

Domestic companies have, in turn, used one-year contracts based on price only. The latter is not likely to continue, though it is unclear what form the future relationship between parts makers and assemblers will take.

Unfortunately, the events of the past two years have reduced the value of Klier and Rubenstein’s work. In their words, “parts suppliers live and die by the fortunes of the carmakers.” The bankruptcy and corresponding restructuring of General Motors along with the sale of Chrysler to Fiat have without a doubt led to changes in the size and structure of the U.S. auto industry. Several of the high profile plants mentioned in the study, including the Toyota-G.M. New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc. (NUMMI) assembly facility in California and

the G.M. Saturn plant in Spring Hill, Tennessee, have been shuttered or will be closing (although Tesla Motors has announced plans to purchase the NUMMI plant and use it to produce an electric car, employing one-fifth the previous amount of workers). It remains to be seen whether or not the recession has accelerated the trends identified by the authors, or perhaps changed their course entirely. A follow-up work that answers these questions would consequently be very welcome. As it stands, however, *Who Really Made Your Car?* is still a worthwhile resource for anyone wanting a better understanding of car production in the United States. □

—Adam Bibler
Office of Occupational Statistics
and Employment Projections

Notes on current labor statistics 75

Comparative indicators

- 1. Labor market indicators..... 87
- 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 88
- 3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 88

Labor force data

- 4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 89
- 5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 90
- 6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted 91
- 7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 91
- 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 92
- 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 92
- 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 93
- 11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted 93
- 12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 94
- 13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 97
- 14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 98
- 15. Average hourly earnings by industry 99
- 16. Average weekly earnings by industry 100
- 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 101
- 18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 102
- 19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 102
- 20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 103
- 21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 103
- 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 104
- 23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State.. 106
- 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 107
- 25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector..... 108
- 26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 109
- 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population..... 114
- 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 114
- 29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 115

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

- 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation116
- 31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 118
- 32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 120
- 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 121
- 34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 122
- 35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 125
- 36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 127
- 37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 127

Price data

- 38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 128
- 39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 131
- 40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 132
- 41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 133
- 42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 134
- 43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 135
- 44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 135
- 45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 136
- 46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 136

Productivity data

- 47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 137
- 48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 138
- 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 139
- 50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 140

International comparisons data

- 51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 143
- 52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 144
- 53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 16 economies..... 145

Injury and illness data

- 54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 147
- 55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 149

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this

productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691-5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/flscompare1f.htm, and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

To preserve the comparability of the U.S.

measures with those of other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its quarterly news releases on U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 48 and 50 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a “sectoral output” basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national ac-

counts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, go to <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm> or contact the Division of International Labor Comparison at (202) 691-5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or

days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	65.0
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	59.3	62.6	62.0	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.7
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7
Men.....	6.1	10.3	5.5	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.6
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	13.3	14.9	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.7	21.0
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0
Women.....	5.4	8.1	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	11.0	11.7	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.1
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	136,790	130,912	137,285	136,283	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,849	130,470
Total private.....	114,281	108,369	114,775	113,715	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,343	107,700
Goods-producing.....	21,334	18,620	21,511	21,092	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,905	17,977
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	13,528	13,270	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,591	11,670
Service-providing.....	115,456	112,292	115,774	115,191	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,944	112,493
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.6	33.1	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4
Manufacturing.....	40.8	39.8	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0	41.0
Overtime.....	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.6	1.5	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6	.4
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.1	.5
Service-providing ⁵	2.5	1.3	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.5
State and local government.....	3.0	2.4	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.8	2.9	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8
Nonunion.....	2.4	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.7	1.5	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	2.6	1.4	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.8	-4	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	6.3	-2.5	4.2	-1	-7.4	.2	3.1	-6	1.6	1.8	-1
Finished consumer goods.....	7.4	-3.8	5.2	-4	-10.0	.3	4.3	-7	1.9	2.5	-1
Capital equipment.....	2.9	2.0	.6	1.0	1.9	-2	-2	-4	.8	.1	-1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	10.3	-8.3	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.5
Crude materials.....	21.6	-30.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	12.7	9.3	-4.6
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	1.1	3.5	1.2	-1.1	-3	3.5	8.3	7.2	6.1	3.5	-1.1
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.0	3.5	1.2	-1.3	-1	3.4	8.4	7.0	6.0	3.9	-9
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	2.7	1.6	1.7	5.9	.4	-5.2	3.4	5.3	12.5	9.1	-

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	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	9.0	3.8	1.5	-0.2	-0.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.0
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	9.1	3.4	1.5	.0	-0.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.0
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.5	.3	.6	.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9
Union.....	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6
Nonunion.....	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	1.2	.9	.9	1.4	1.6
State and local government.....	.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Union.....	.7	.5	.6	.5	.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Nonunion.....	.2	.4	.3	.5	.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
State and local government.....	.5	.8	.2	.3	.2	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	233,788	235,801	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690	237,890
Civilian labor force.....	154,287	154,142	154,351	154,426	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910	154,715	154,393	153,741	153,560
Participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.7	64.6
Employed.....	145,362	139,877	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	62.2	59.3	59.3	59.1	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.4
Unemployed.....	8,924	14,265	14,534	14,993	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005	15,260	14,973	14,623	14,599
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5
Not in the labor force.....	79,501	81,659	81,519	81,661	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249	82,614	83,107	83,949	84,330
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	104,453	105,493	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522	106,641
Civilian labor force.....	79,047	78,897	78,984	79,196	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796	79,356	79,237	79,110	78,971
Participation rate.....	75.7	74.8	74.8	75.0	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.7	74.5	74.3	74.1
Employed.....	74,750	71,341	71,255	71,142	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358	71,477	71,316	71,332
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	71.6	67.6	67.5	67.3	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.9
Unemployed.....	4,297	7,555	7,728	8,055	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882	7,998	7,760	7,793	7,638
Unemployment rate.....	5.4	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7
Not in the labor force.....	25,406	26,596	26,547	26,455	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403	26,945	27,170	27,412	27,671
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	112,260	113,265	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264	114,372
Civilian labor force.....	68,382	68,856	68,910	68,847	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027	69,265	69,128	68,859	68,747
Participation rate.....	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.1
Employed.....	65,039	63,699	63,685	63,552	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552	63,505	63,516	63,314
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	57.9	56.2	56.2	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.4
Unemployed.....	3,342	5,157	5,225	5,295	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532	5,712	5,623	5,343	5,433
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9
Not in the labor force.....	43,878	44,409	44,386	44,558	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947	44,801	45,032	45,405	45,625
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	17,075	17,043	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904	16,877
Civilian labor force.....	6,858	6,390	6,457	6,383	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	5,972	6,087	6,094	6,028	5,772	5,843
Participation rate.....	40.2	37.5	37.9	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.6	34.1	34.6
Employed.....	5,573	4,837	4,877	4,740	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544	4,438	4,286	4,315
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	32.6	28.4	28.6	27.8	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.2	25.4	25.6
Unemployed.....	1,285	1,552	1,581	1,643	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591	1,550	1,590	1,486	1,528
Unemployment rate.....	18.7	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1
Not in the labor force.....	10,218	10,654	10,586	10,648	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899	10,867	10,905	11,132	11,034
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	189,540	190,902	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979	192,109
Civilian labor force.....	125,635	125,644	125,911	126,038	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054	125,779	125,429	124,959	125,060
Participation rate.....	66.3	65.8	65.9	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.4	65.1	65.1
Employed.....	119,126	114,996	114,984	114,784	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108	114,484	114,359	114,163	114,300
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	62.8	60.2	60.2	60.1	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.5
Unemployed.....	6,509	10,648	10,927	11,254	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945	11,295	11,070	10,797	10,760
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6
Not in the labor force.....	63,905	65,258	65,033	65,048	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594	65,970	66,427	67,019	67,049
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	27,843	28,241	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624	28,653	28,685	28,718
Civilian labor force.....	17,740	17,632	17,651	17,596	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871	17,951	17,983	17,768	17,651
Participation rate.....	63.7	62.4	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.9	61.5
Employed.....	15,953	15,025	15,050	14,914	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920	14,985	15,189	15,036	14,896
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	57.3	53.2	53.3	52.7	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.4	53.0	52.4	51.9
Unemployed.....	1,788	2,606	2,600	2,682	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951	2,966	2,794	2,732	2,755
Unemployment rate.....	10.1	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6
Not in the labor force.....	10,103	10,609	10,601	10,694	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720	10,673	10,670	10,917	11,067

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,141	32,891	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747
Civilian labor force.....	22,024	22,352	22,540	22,320	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707	22,684	22,789	22,674	22,738
Participation rate.....	68.5	68.0	68.5	67.6	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.0	67.7	67.9	67.4	67.4
Employed.....	20,346	19,647	19,748	19,411	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848	19,850	19,953	19,854	19,987
Employment-population ratio ²	63.3	59.7	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.0	59.2
Unemployed.....	1,678	2,706	2,792	2,908	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859	2,834	2,836	2,820	2,751
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	12.1	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1
Not in the labor force.....	10,116	10,539	10,386	10,697	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706	10,814	10,789	10,989	11,009

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	145,362	139,877	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960
Men.....	77,486	73,670	73,613	73,436	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548	73,639	73,375	73,454
Women.....	67,876	66,208	66,205	65,997	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907	65,781	65,743	65,506
Married men, spouse present.....	45,860	43,998	43,955	43,847	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083	43,205	43,322	43,333	43,369
Married women, spouse present.....	35,869	35,207	35,321	35,151	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887	34,643	34,238	34,332	34,304
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,875	8,913	8,808	9,077	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054	9,152	8,809	8,627	8,529
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,169	6,648	6,831	6,895	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177	6,268	6,143	6,165	6,119
Could only find part-time work.....	1,389	1,966	1,826	2,065	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388	2,489	2,326	2,101	2,246
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,343	18,710	18,993	18,768	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379	18,140	17,929	17,870	18,157
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,773	8,791	8,664	8,946	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946	9,049	8,661	8,472	8,386
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,097	6,556	6,713	6,797	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099	6,213	6,041	6,074	6,018
Could only find part-time work.....	1,380	1,955	1,789	2,046	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406	2,486	2,306	2,086	2,192
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,005	18,372	18,610	18,383	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066	17,798	17,627	17,580	17,774

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.4	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9
White, total ¹	5.2	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.8	21.8	22.5	24.3	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.7	23.5	24.4	23.2	23.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	19.1	25.2	26.1	28.1	26.8	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	25.0	27.0	27.3	26.6	27.1	26.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	14.4	18.4	18.7	20.2	19.7	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	22.2	19.3	20.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.9	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1
Black or African American, total ¹	10.1	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.2	39.5	36.2	35.0	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	37.3	38.0	39.9	40.6
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.9	46.0	39.2	46.8	50.8	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3	44.9	47.4	35.2	35.4	43.2	43.7
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	26.8	33.4	33.5	24.5	32.7	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4	39.1	34.7	39.4	40.1	36.5	37.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.2	16.3	16.0	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	18.0	17.1	17.4	16.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.1	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.7	12.4	11.8	12.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.6	12.1	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1
Married men, spouse present.....	3.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6
Married women, spouse present.....	3.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8
Full-time workers.....	5.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2
Part-time workers.....	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	9.0	14.6	15.3	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	13.8
High school graduates, no college ³	5.7	9.7	9.4	9.8	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.1
Some college or associate degree.....	4.6	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,932	3,165	3,181	2,992	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646	2,682	2,752	2,769	2,839
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,804	3,828	3,539	4,093	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228	2,991	3,019	3,121	3,060
15 weeks and over.....	3,188	7,272	7,819	7,849	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983	8,969	8,924	8,959	8,722
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,427	2,775	2,847	2,825	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436	2,253	2,161	2,208	2,151
27 weeks and over.....	1,761	4,496	4,972	5,024	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547	6,716	6,763	6,751	6,572
Mean duration, in weeks.....	17.9	24.4	25.3	25.2	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2	33.0	34.4	35.2	34.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.4	15.1	15.9	15.5	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0	21.6	23.2	25.5	22.2

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Job losers ¹	4,789	9,160	9,549	9,814	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354	9,246	9,223	9,114	9,125
On temporary layoff.....	1,176	1,630	1,670	1,704	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595	1,359	1,478	1,424	1,268
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,614	7,530	7,880	8,110	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758	7,887	7,746	7,690	7,857
Job leavers.....	896	882	882	835	869	909	929	932	914	866	894	938	969	900	900
Reentrants.....	2,472	3,187	3,306	3,294	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544	3,739	3,453	3,308	3,393
New entrants.....	766	1,035	994	1,096	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197	1,231	1,206	1,140	1,188
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	53.7	64.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4	61.0	62.1	63.0	62.5
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	11.4	11.3	11.3	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	9.0	9.9	9.8	8.7
Not on temporary layoff.....	40.5	52.8	53.5	53.9	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8	52.0	52.2	53.2	53.8
Job leavers.....	10.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2
Reentrants.....	27.7	22.3	22.4	21.9	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.7	23.3	22.9	23.2
New entrants.....	8.6	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	3.1	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.5	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5
16 to 24 years.....	12.8	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8	19.6	18.1	18.2	18.6
16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1
16 to 17 years.....	22.1	25.9	26.0	26.5	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.2	30.4
18 to 19 years.....	16.8	23.4	23.3	25.2	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.0	23.6
20 to 24 years.....	10.2	14.7	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8	17.2	14.7	15.3	15.6
25 years and older.....	4.6	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	8.3	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5
55 years and older.....	3.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.1	10.3	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.4
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	20.3	20.8	20.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.6	22.5	19.5	20.9	21.2
16 to 19 years.....	21.2	27.8	27.9	29.9	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.2	29.0
16 to 17 years.....	25.2	28.7	28.5	29.6	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	32.2	32.4	32.8	32.5
18 to 19 years.....	19.0	27.4	27.3	29.9	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1	27.8	26.3	27.4	26.7
20 to 24 years.....	11.4	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9	16.1	17.8	18.3
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.8
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.1
55 years and older.....	3.9	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.6	15.4	15.7
16 to 19 years.....	16.2	20.7	20.9	21.4	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.4	24.6	22.3	23.1
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	23.1	23.6	23.3	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3	26.2	27.4	25.8	28.2
18 to 19 years.....	14.3	19.4	19.2	20.2	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.2	22.9	20.3	20.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	12.3	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0	14.3	13.2	12.6	12.7
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.3
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7
55 years and older ¹	3.7	6.0	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	June 2009	May 2010 ^P	June 2010 ^P	State	June 2009	May 2010 ^P	June 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	10.3	10.7	10.3	Missouri.....	9.5	9.3	9.1
Alaska.....	8.0	8.2	7.9	Montana.....	6.2	7.2	7.3
Arizona.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	Nebraska.....	4.8	4.9	4.9
Arkansas.....	7.3	7.7	7.5	Nevada.....	11.9	14.0	14.2
California.....	11.6	12.4	12.3	New Hampshire.....	6.4	6.4	5.9
Colorado.....	8.3	8.0	8.0	New Jersey.....	9.4	9.7	9.6
Connecticut.....	8.4	8.9	8.8	New Mexico.....	7.1	8.4	8.2
Delaware.....	8.1	8.8	8.5	New York.....	8.6	8.3	8.2
District of Columbia.....	10.1	10.4	10.0	North Carolina.....	11.0	10.4	10.0
Florida.....	10.5	11.7	11.4	North Dakota.....	4.4	3.6	3.6
Georgia.....	9.7	10.1	10.0	Ohio.....	10.5	10.7	10.5
Hawaii.....	7.0	6.6	6.3	Oklahoma.....	6.7	6.7	6.8
Idaho.....	7.9	9.0	8.8	Oregon.....	11.6	10.6	10.5
Illinois.....	10.3	10.8	10.4	Pennsylvania.....	8.2	9.2	9.2
Indiana.....	10.6	10.0	10.1	Rhode Island.....	11.1	12.3	12.0
Iowa.....	6.0	6.8	6.7	South Carolina.....	11.9	11.1	10.7
Kansas.....	7.2	6.6	6.5	South Dakota.....	4.9	4.6	4.4
Kentucky.....	10.8	10.4	10.0	Tennessee.....	10.9	10.4	10.0
Louisiana.....	7.1	6.8	7.0	Texas.....	7.8	8.3	8.2
Maine.....	8.2	8.0	8.0	Utah.....	6.8	7.3	7.2
Maryland.....	7.1	7.3	7.1	Vermont.....	7.2	6.2	6.0
Massachusetts.....	8.5	9.2	9.0	Virginia.....	6.9	7.1	7.0
Michigan.....	13.9	13.6	13.2	Washington.....	9.2	9.2	9.0
Minnesota.....	8.4	7.0	6.8	West Virginia.....	8.2	8.9	8.5
Mississippi.....	9.5	11.4	11.0	Wisconsin.....	8.9	8.2	7.9
				Wyoming.....	6.5	7.0	6.8

^P = preliminary

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

State	June 2009	May 2010 ^P	June 2010 ^P	State	June 2009	May 2010 ^P	June 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	2,125,924	2,097,502	2,099,123	Missouri.....	3,046,435	2,993,222	2,988,447
Alaska.....	360,965	365,389	363,892	Montana.....	498,897	500,400	500,159
Arizona.....	3,144,062	3,180,794	3,176,408	Nebraska.....	983,121	988,876	984,068
Arkansas.....	1,366,513	1,361,077	1,352,830	Nevada.....	1,370,437	1,375,439	1,367,513
California.....	18,282,444	18,337,509	18,313,020	New Hampshire.....	742,431	744,900	741,794
Colorado.....	2,718,321	2,670,595	2,662,424	New Jersey.....	4,545,644	4,568,396	4,551,912
Connecticut.....	1,892,828	1,897,195	1,887,023	New Mexico.....	953,000	965,094	960,308
Delaware.....	435,760	426,131	424,649	New York.....	9,723,413	9,693,040	9,689,951
District of Columbia.....	331,142	338,132	337,139	North Carolina.....	4,542,861	4,570,061	4,545,756
Florida.....	9,191,183	9,270,770	9,237,690	North Dakota.....	365,102	369,565	369,356
Georgia.....	4,782,075	4,716,711	4,697,685	Ohio.....	5,993,422	5,981,486	5,966,433
Hawaii.....	638,415	636,891	636,394	Oklahoma.....	1,777,252	1,778,854	1,769,996
Idaho.....	748,233	761,502	759,208	Oregon.....	1,972,248	1,965,706	1,962,269
Illinois.....	6,615,576	6,693,941	6,661,063	Pennsylvania.....	6,407,582	6,463,590	6,438,040
Indiana.....	3,200,288	3,141,681	3,133,958	Rhode Island.....	564,868	578,939	576,100
Iowa.....	1,671,946	1,686,401	1,680,262	South Carolina.....	2,183,667	2,159,223	2,150,249
Kansas.....	1,525,728	1,507,448	1,500,153	South Dakota.....	446,352	444,253	443,648
Kentucky.....	2,088,769	2,080,911	2,071,063	Tennessee.....	3,023,421	3,038,103	3,034,326
Louisiana.....	2,067,789	2,095,870	2,095,018	Texas.....	11,928,785	12,223,836	12,177,071
Maine.....	703,496	702,534	698,049	Utah.....	1,370,347	1,351,238	1,350,926
Maryland.....	2,993,383	2,969,525	2,958,448	Vermont.....	360,134	360,844	358,778
Massachusetts.....	3,475,344	3,486,220	3,478,879	Virginia.....	4,189,366	4,194,400	4,185,604
Michigan.....	4,899,307	4,884,074	4,862,677	Washington.....	3,537,769	3,546,151	3,546,201
Minnesota.....	2,972,481	2,983,777	2,970,704	West Virginia.....	802,873	787,953	781,781
Mississippi.....	1,291,634	1,299,952	1,297,982	Wisconsin.....	3,100,872	3,054,065	3,040,729
				Wyoming.....	294,769	293,011	292,023

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	136,790	130,920	130,294	130,082	129,857	129,633	129,697	129,588	129,602	129,641	129,849	130,162	130,594	130,373	130,242
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	114,281	108,371	107,778	107,563	107,377	107,115	107,190	107,107	107,123	107,185	107,343	107,584	107,635	107,666	107,737
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	21,334	18,620	18,375	18,245	18,124	17,993	17,960	17,906	17,876	17,848	17,905	17,972	17,993	17,990	18,023
Natural resources and															
mining.....	767	700	687	678	676	669	676	676	684	691	702	709	720	725	733
Logging.....	56.6	49.8	49.1	49.4	50.1	48.5	47.2	46.9	47.0	47.2	48.3	48.9	48.7	48.2	48.4
Mining.....	709.8	650.0	637.4	628.6	625.5	620.8	628.4	629.4	637.2	644.1	653.4	659.8	671.1	676.7	684.1
Oil and gas extraction.....	160.5	161.6	161.0	160.1	160.4	160.4	160.2	159.8	160.9	161.5	163.0	164.1	165.3	164.0	164.3
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	226.0	211.6	208.6	207.4	206.8	204.3	207.2	207.7	209.3	211.2	212.8	212.4	213.3	213.5	214.0
Coal mining.....	81.2	82.2	80.9	81.0	80.6	79.3	79.3	79.2	79.6	80.7	81.3	81.5	82.8	83.0	83.3
Support activities for mining.....	323.4	276.7	267.8	261.1	258.3	256.1	261.0	261.9	267.0	271.4	277.6	283.3	292.5	299.2	305.8
Construction.....	7,162	6,037	5,949	5,885	5,814	5,747	5,732	5,696	5,636	5,585	5,612	5,634	5,605	5,584	5,573
Construction of buildings.....	1,641.7	1,365.6	1,344.1	1,332.2	1,313.0	1,300.0	1,295.9	1,282.5	1,266.3	1,255.4	1,268.5	1,278.3	1,271.2	1,261.6	1,249.9
Heavy and civil engineering.....	964.5	846.9	834.6	830.5	817.8	804.6	808.7	797.9	800.8	793.4	800.8	810.8	802.8	805.5	804.8
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,555.8	3,824.4	3,770.7	3,722.3	3,682.9	3,642.8	3,627.6	3,615.1	3,568.4	3,535.7	3,542.5	3,544.4	3,530.8	3,516.9	3,517.9
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	11,739	11,682	11,634	11,577	11,552	11,534	11,556	11,572	11,591	11,629	11,668	11,681	11,717
Production workers.....	9,629	8,350	8,230	8,192	8,166	8,124	8,108	8,089	8,113	8,118	8,129	8,159	8,188	8,202	8,230
Durable goods.....	8,463	7,309	7,197	7,151	7,112	7,070	7,047	7,036	7,062	7,071	7,095	7,123	7,159	7,174	7,210
Production workers.....	5,975	5,008	4,920	4,886	4,865	4,833	4,816	4,801	4,828	4,830	4,850	4,872	4,901	4,919	4,949
Wood products.....	456.0	360.7	352.4	350.2	349.2	348.4	348.6	348.9	348.3	348.9	350.2	352.9	353.3	354.7	350.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	465.0	397.7	393.5	391.6	389.5	382.2	382.6	383.9	382.2	383.1	382.5	383.4	386.0	384.6	384.6
Primary metals.....	442.0	364.7	353.8	353.9	351.3	350.1	350.8	351.8	353.5	358.9	362.8	366.7	370.0	372.5	373.2
Fabricated metal products.....	1,527.5	1,317.5	1,291.4	1,284.2	1,276.9	1,272.1	1,268.0	1,266.8	1,268.4	1,273.3	1,282.7	1,290.1	1,300.2	1,308.0	1,317.1
Machinery.....	1,187.6	1,029.3	1,008.6	1,002.9	993.8	983.8	975.9	973.2	975.6	979.8	984.9	991.0	996.3	1,000.1	1,003.2
Computer and electronic															
products ¹	1,244.2	1,136.3	1,122.8	1,113.3	1,107.5	1,101.5	1,097.9	1,093.3	1,091.6	1,091.9	1,093.2	1,093.1	1,096.0	1,097.9	1,099.0
Computer and peripheral															
equipment.....	183.2	166.0	163.2	161.2	160.8	159.6	159.5	158.3	158.2	158.2	158.0	158.1	158.9	159.0	159.7
Communications equipment.....	127.3	121.4	120.8	120.1	120.4	119.3	118.3	119.0	118.1	118.7	119.7	119.5	120.5	121.6	121.1
Semiconductors and															
electronic components.....	431.8	377.0	369.2	365.8	363.3	361.1	360.8	359.7	360.0	361.6	362.3	364.1	365.1	366.6	367.8
Electronic instruments.....	441.0	421.3	419.9	417.4	414.9	413.5	411.4	408.9	408.2	406.9	405.9	404.6	404.7	404.5	404.5
Electrical equipment and															
appliances.....	424.3	376.7	370.9	369.8	369.0	365.6	363.4	361.8	362.5	364.5	365.9	368.2	369.7	369.7	371.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,608.0	1,353.0	1,341.6	1,331.1	1,328.0	1,326.3	1,318.0	1,316.6	1,343.6	1,333.6	1,337.2	1,342.4	1,351.7	1,349.2	1,376.8
Furniture and related															
products.....	479.6	385.7	377.5	372.8	368.5	364.6	365.8	363.9	361.0	361.2	359.9	360.5	360.1	361.6	358.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing															
Production workers.....	4,943	4,574	4,542	4,531	4,522	4,507	4,505	4,498	4,494	4,501	4,496	4,506	4,509	4,507	4,507
Food manufacturing.....	1,480.9	1,459.0	1,460.3	1,463.3	1,463.6	1,462.0	1,457.4	1,455.6	1,450.6	1,455.0	1,456.0	1,459.7	1,460.9	1,462.0	1,461.2
Beverages and tobacco															
products.....	198.4	187.7	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.8	185.3	183.6	182.3	184.1	184.9	183.9	183.2	182.3	181.0
Textile mills.....	151.2	125.6	122.8	122.1	120.9	119.9	122.5	124.2	121.1	123.5	123.1	123.6	123.5	123.9	124.9
Textile product mills.....	147.2	126.6	124.9	124.6	124.9	123.6	122.8	122.1	121.6	122.0	121.8	122.5	123.2	123.0	123.1
Apparel.....	199.0	169.6	168.2	166.8	165.2	163.5	164.0	166.0	168.9	167.9	165.9	165.8	164.9	164.7	165.3
Leather and allied products.....	33.1	29.4	29.0	29.1	28.6	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.5	27.7	28.3	28.7	28.1
Paper and paper products.....	444.9	407.4	403.9	402.7	402.2	399.3	398.5	397.6	397.2	398.8	397.2	399.0	399.0	398.7	397.5
Printing and related support															
activities.....	594.1	523.8	517.9	513.4	510.6	506.7	501.4	501.0	499.6	499.9	496.0	497.2	497.3	495.9	496.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	117.4	115.3	115.6	115.4	115.6	115.3	115.2	112.3	113.3	113.6	113.4	114.8	113.8	114.0	113.7
Chemicals.....	847.1	802.8	797.3	793.2	791.3	790.5	794.7	791.2	788.7	785.0	782.5	781.7	782.1	779.1	777.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	729.4	627.4	615.3	613.5	611.7	610.7	614.8	616.4	622.4	622.4	626.5	630.4	632.6	634.7	637.4
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	115,456	112,300	111,919	111,837	111,733	111,640	111,737	111,682	111,726	111,793	111,944	112,190	112,601	112,383	112,219
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING.....	92,947	89,751	89,403	89,318	89,253	89,122	89,230	89,201	89,247	89,337	89,438	89,612	89,642	89,676	89,714
Trade, transportation,															
and utilities.....	26,293	24,949	24,845	24,819	24,754	24,670	24,678	24,653	24,666	24,667	24,714	24,741	24,742	24,736	24,761
Wholesale trade.....	5,942.7	5,625.3	5,596.9	5,588.2	5,579.9	5,574.5	5,568.3	5,564.0	5,556.3	5,559.5	5,570.8	5,576.2	5,575.2	5,577.4	5,585.8
Durable goods.....	3,052.0	2,827.0	2,808.0	2,799.3	2,792.1	2,787.0	2,775.0	2,766.7	2,761.9	2,764.3	2,765.4	2,768.1	2,772.2	2,766.1	2,773.6
Nondurable goods.....	2,047.7	1,980.0	1,975.6	1,972.8	1,969.9	1,968.7	1,975.4	1,974.3	1,975.1	1,971.8	1,978.2	1,978.8	1,971.5	1,973.0	1,971.2
Electronic markets and															
agents and brokers.....	842.9	818.4	813.3	816.1	817.9	818.8	817.9	823.0	819.3	823.4	827.2	829.3	831.5	838.3	841.0
Retail trade.....	15,283.1	14,527.8	14,492.3	14,477.0	14,428.7	14,365.7	14,374.5	14,360.0	14,409.1	14,416.2	14,438.9	14,453.3	14,447.5	14,427.0	14,433.7
Motor vehicles and parts															
dealers ¹	1,831.2	1,640.0	1,624.9	1,628.0	1,621.2	1,618.6	1,620.4	1,624.0	1,622.5	1,622.7	1,626.4	1,631.0	1,633.3	1,628.1	1,623.4
Automobile dealers.....	1,176.7	1,021.8	1,008.9	1,012.6	1,007.3	1,005.7	1,007.8	1,014.0	1,013.6	1,014.0	1,015.3	1,016.9	1,014.5	1,013.8	1,010.6
Furniture and home															
furnishings stores.....	531.1	450.0	445.9	441.2	439.6	437.3	438.6	439.0	439.8	440.6	442.9	441.4	441.2	441.8	441.2
Electronics and appliance															
stores.....	540.5	487.1	482.0	482.4	481.5	475.3	477.2	477.2	481.0	481.5	482.0	479.5</			

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

Industry	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,248.0	1,162.6	1,155.0	1,149.6	1,146.3	1,138.9	1,142.9	1,150.0	1,154.6	1,162.2	1,173.8	1,173.4	1,163.3	1,146.9	1,143.8
Food and beverage stores.....	2,862.0	2,829.0	2,834.4	2,832.3	2,825.4	2,823.5	2,808.5	2,799.8	2,813.3	2,804.7	2,804.2	2,809.8	2,807.2	2,801.7	2,802.7
Health and personal care stores.....	1,002.8	984.2	984.6	983.6	977.5	978.8	979.1	978.7	980.9	977.1	974.5	974.7	976.2	974.7	974.9
Gasoline stations.....	842.4	827.0	826.8	830.3	827.1	827.5	823.5	822.5	820.9	819.7	819.7	821.3	822.8	819.7	822.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,468.0	1,368.9	1,361.1	1,354.4	1,354.3	1,351.8	1,363.1	1,360.9	1,371.6	1,375.4	1,383.4	1,393.0	1,390.1	1,391.3	1,394.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	651.0	616.4	619.4	619.6	620.3	596.3	604.7	606.9	608.8	612.4	610.8	611.5	609.0	611.0	610.3
General merchandise stores ¹	3,025.6	2,956.1	2,956.9	2,955.2	2,944.3	2,930.4	2,928.1	2,911.8	2,927.8	2,930.3	2,929.4	2,925.9	2,933.6	2,940.2	2,951.1
Department stores.....	1,540.5	1,471.2	1,467.8	1,471.7	1,467.7	1,457.0	1,464.3	1,458.7	1,471.0	1,477.4	1,477.3	1,479.3	1,482.0	1,486.1	1,490.5
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	842.5	784.6	780.3	780.3	772.6	770.6	773.3	769.4	772.6	772.7	772.6	770.9	769.5	767.9	768.5
Nonstore retailers.....	438.0	421.8	421.0	420.1	418.6	416.7	415.1	419.8	415.3	416.9	419.2	420.9	421.0	423.8	421.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,508.3	4,235.3	4,195.9	4,194.8	4,184.4	4,168.6	4,175.8	4,171.8	4,142.5	4,133.5	4,146.2	4,153.6	4,162.3	4,177.3	4,189.5
Air transportation.....	490.7	459.7	457.0	457.6	456.8	457.1	454.7	453.8	454.1	454.5	454.0	453.3	452.9	452.9	451.2
Rail transportation.....	231.0	219.4	217.0	217.7	215.7	214.1	213.2	213.7	213.2	213.6	215.3	215.6	216.4	219.0	218.7
Water transportation.....	67.1	63.7	61.8	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.9	62.3	63.6	62.9	63.7	64.4	63.3
Truck transportation.....	1,389.0	1,265.9	1,254.5	1,251.0	1,249.6	1,240.8	1,243.3	1,231.3	1,232.1	1,227.9	1,227.2	1,231.3	1,234.5	1,234.3	1,240.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	423.3	419.3	418.7	417.6	416.2	416.7	417.5	414.6	414.8	410.7	415.7	414.8	414.6	419.7	430.3
Pipeline transportation.....	41.7	41.7	40.9	41.4	42.2	42.3	41.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.2	39.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.0	27.8	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	28.4	27.8	28.8	29.1	30.0	30.0
Support activities for transportation.....	592.0	549.0	538.7	539.8	540.5	537.8	539.0	538.5	538.2	535.2	538.7	540.7	545.2	548.4	550.7
Couriers and messengers.....	573.4	547.1	539.6	540.6	537.1	538.6	542.7	553.6	523.8	521.7	520.8	522.3	521.3	522.5	519.7
Warehousing and storage.....	672.1	641.6	639.4	638.6	635.6	631.1	633.1	634.2	634.9	638.4	643.4	644.2	645.5	646.9	646.1
Utilities.....	558.9	561.1	559.8	559.3	560.6	561.0	559.8	557.2	558.5	558.2	557.8	557.7	556.6	554.7	552.2
Information.....	2,984.0	2,807.0	2,785.0	2,776.0	2,777.0	2,774.0	2,762.0	2,748.0	2,745.0	2,739.0	2,728.0	2,727.0	2,725.0	2,711.0	2,712.0
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	880.4	796.4	788.1	781.1	779.8	772.5	770.7	769.3	770.8	763.9	763.0	762.9	762.5	760.6	760.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	371.3	350.4	345.6	347.6	349.6	353.8	350.6	341.7	341.9	347.4	343.8	349.2	354.8	345.7	349.5
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	318.7	301.0	298.2	296.3	296.2	296.0	295.5	294.3	295.2	296.0	295.9	295.9	294.9	294.7	295.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,019.4	974.8	968.9	966.8	966.7	967.0	961.4	956.9	951.9	945.4	941.1	933.9	927.5	925.2	919.4
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	260.3	250.0	249.3	251.1	250.1	248.8	248.3	250.2	249.7	249.8	248.0	247.4	246.6	245.5	245.8
Other information services.....	133.5	134.5	134.4	133.0	134.3	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.5	137.3	138.9	139.6	141.6
Financial activities	8,145.0	7,758.0	7,719.0	7,695.0	7,683.0	7,664.0	7,666.0	7,657.0	7,635.0	7,628.0	7,609.0	7,611.0	7,602.0	7,590.0	7,573.0
Finance and insurance.....	6,014.9	5,762.7	5,738.1	5,718.9	5,707.5	5,694.8	5,699.6	5,693.7	5,677.0	5,670.6	5,659.3	5,656.6	5,653.4	5,647.8	5,640.0
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	22.4	21.1	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,732.7	2,597.3	2,587.3	2,578.6	2,571.3	2,565.6	2,573.1	2,570.9	2,565.5	2,567.9	2,566.9	2,563.2	2,562.7	2,561.9	2,558.8
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,815.2	1,760.5	1,755.6	1,752.5	1,749.3	1,747.4	1,750.9	1,750.3	1,748.5	1,750.0	1,751.6	1,752.4	1,752.2	1,753.6	1,752.9
Commercial banking.....	1,357.5	1,318.8	1,315.3	1,311.9	1,309.5	1,308.4	1,311.4	1,310.8	1,310.1	1,311.4	1,311.9	1,312.4	1,312.3	1,312.9	1,313.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	864.2	809.7	800.6	798.6	796.3	795.5	795.1	795.9	792.6	793.0	790.5	797.1	797.4	797.8	799.1
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,305.2	2,246.7	2,241.9	2,233.4	2,231.9	2,225.4	2,223.7	2,219.6	2,212.1	2,203.5	2,196.0	2,190.0	2,186.9	2,181.8	2,177.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	90.5	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.9	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.6	85.0	84.7	85.1	85.2	85.1	83.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,129.6	1,995.3	1,980.8	1,975.8	1,975.8	1,969.1	1,966.8	1,963.3	1,958.3	1,956.9	1,950.1	1,954.4	1,948.4	1,941.9	1,932.9
Real estate.....	1,485.0	1,416.7	1,404.7	1,402.8	1,407.5	1,403.8	1,405.6	1,403.5	1,399.4	1,397.9	1,388.9	1,393.5	1,387.8	1,380.8	1,374.5
Rental and leasing services.....	616.9	552.4	550.1	547.2	542.5	539.4	535.7	534.2	533.7	534.1	536.4	536.5	536.3	537.1	534.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	27.7	26.3	26.0	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.9
Professional and business services.....	17,735.0	16,580.0	16,405.0	16,371.0	16,349.0	16,360.0	16,466.0	16,488.0	16,511.0	16,567.0	16,568.0	16,638.0	16,664.0	16,687.0	16,674.0
Professional and technical services ¹	7,799.4	7,508.5	7,464.9	7,450.6	7,444.6	7,434.1	7,433.3	7,431.5	7,417.7	7,416.7	7,404.0	7,418.8	7,405.5	7,400.8	7,405.6
Legal services.....	1,161.5	1,122.4	1,117.5	1,116.5	1,113.5	1,107.4	1,106.2	1,104.5	1,105.0	1,105.2	1,105.9	1,104.1	1,104.3	1,101.1	1,100.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	951.0	920.4	921.0	921.3	916.6	919.4	918.4	915.8	919.0	917.4	909.3	908.8	898.1	893.2	893.2
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,439.4	1,324.6	1,305.7	1,301.6	1,299.9	1,292.3	1,289.6	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,279.9	1,279.7	1,280.0	1,278.2	1,271.5	1,272.3

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

Industry	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,439.6	1,426.3	1,423.6	1,421.4	1,425.5	1,429.9	1,431.3	1,428.3	1,433.4	1,439.4	1,436.1	1,443.7	1,446.5	1,445.9	1,451.7
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,002.0	992.5	988.0	987.8	987.5	995.1	990.6	993.3	986.3	983.3	983.6	984.4	979.3	988.6	990.4
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,904.5	1,856.0	1,849.0	1,845.1	1,837.4	1,830.0	1,824.9	1,819.8	1,819.2	1,822.6	1,822.9	1,824.0	1,825.5	1,828.0	1,824.2
Administrative and waste services.....	8,031.5	7,214.9	7,091.3	7,075.6	7,066.6	7,096.2	7,207.3	7,236.4	7,273.6	7,327.2	7,340.8	7,395.2	7,432.7	7,458.2	7,444.4
Administrative and support services ¹	7,674.7	6,864.3	6,741.0	6,725.1	6,714.2	6,744.0	6,856.5	6,888.7	6,927.0	6,980.2	6,992.5	7,046.1	7,078.9	7,103.4	7,087.1
Employment services ¹	3,133.0	2,497.6	2,398.7	2,381.7	2,375.0	2,408.6	2,515.8	2,575.0	2,629.3	2,666.1	2,701.9	2,730.6	2,764.1	2,787.8	2,764.5
Temporary help services.....	2,348.4	1,827.7	1,749.3	1,733.6	1,724.4	1,766.6	1,861.3	1,911.0	1,960.2	1,996.1	2,028.4	2,051.7	2,082.1	2,093.3	2,087.7
Business support services.....	832.3	816.8	809.4	809.1	810.8	811.2	813.4	805.3	801.5	798.3	794.1	794.7	793.2	793.3	795.8
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,839.8	1,748.5	1,738.6	1,735.0	1,730.4	1,727.1	1,726.8	1,725.9	1,710.9	1,725.8	1,706.6	1,726.5	1,730.3	1,728.5	1,732.7
Waste management and remediation services.....	356.8	350.7	350.3	350.5	352.4	352.2	350.8	347.7	346.6	347.0	348.3	349.1	353.8	354.8	357.3
Educational and health services.....	18,838	19,191	19,186	19,221	19,247	19,282	19,313	19,350	19,370	19,400	19,449	19,477	19,502	19,528	19,558
Educational services.....	3,039.7	3,089.9	3,085.8	3,088.7	3,080.4	3,087.7	3,092.7	3,107.3	3,111.5	3,121.2	3,130.5	3,133.6	3,138.9	3,144.4	3,146.5
Health care and social assistance.....	15,798.3	16,100.8	16,100.6	16,132.6	16,166.3	16,194.6	16,220.7	16,242.5	16,258.2	16,279.2	16,318.4	16,343.8	16,362.6	16,383.7	16,411.5
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,646.6	5,777.3	5,779.3	5,789.0	5,804.9	5,813.8	5,830.3	5,847.2	5,855.0	5,864.1	5,885.3	5,892.8	5,905.4	5,911.6	5,934.7
Offices of physicians.....	2,252.6	2,279.8	2,280.0	2,283.8	2,287.9	2,287.6	2,298.1	2,306.5	2,309.7	2,310.8	2,312.9	2,312.5	2,314.4	2,314.9	2,316.0
Outpatient care centers.....	533.3	543.0	543.0	544.2	544.6	548.4	544.4	546.2	544.7	545.9	548.6	551.2	550.5	551.7	552.8
Home health care services.....	961.4	1,023.9	1,025.7	1,028.1	1,035.1	1,040.7	1,046.1	1,051.0	1,050.9	1,051.9	1,058.2	1,063.4	1,064.5	1,065.2	1,074.4
Hospitals.....	4,627.3	4,677.1	4,675.2	4,675.4	4,680.8	4,688.6	4,690.4	4,694.4	4,702.5	4,704.3	4,705.6	4,710.3	4,708.9	4,711.9	4,709.6
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,016.1	3,081.2	3,086.3	3,094.2	3,096.1	3,103.2	3,102.2	3,099.0	3,096.5	3,099.6	3,108.5	3,113.5	3,117.3	3,122.1	3,127.9
Nursing care facilities.....	1,618.7	1,643.9	1,645.4	1,649.4	1,650.8	1,652.9	1,649.7	1,648.2	1,644.9	1,646.7	1,650.8	1,653.0	1,654.3	1,656.0	1,657.9
Social assistance ¹	2,508.4	2,565.2	2,559.8	2,574.0	2,584.5	2,589.0	2,597.8	2,601.9	2,604.2	2,611.2	2,619.0	2,627.2	2,631.0	2,638.1	2,639.3
Child day care services.....	859.4	857.0	849.4	855.7	857.4	855.0	859.6	858.9	859.8	861.7	862.8	867.6	863.9	866.2	863.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,436	13,102	13,101	13,083	13,099	13,045	13,024	12,991	13,003	13,026	13,049	13,085	13,070	13,091	13,097
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,970.1	1,914.5	1,905.9	1,901.9	1,938.7	1,904.7	1,895.7	1,886.5	1,884.8	1,893.1	1,888.2	1,905.0	1,889.4	1,908.1	1,914.8
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	405.7	397.2	401.9	398.6	401.3	400.0	393.2	391.8	390.1	396.0	396.8	404.6	408.3	409.3	419.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	131.6	129.9	129.8	129.9	130.5	130.5	129.1	129.0	128.2	128.9	129.8	129.2	128.9	130.0	130.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,432.8	1,387.4	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,406.9	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,365.7	1,366.5	1,368.2	1,361.6	1,371.2	1,352.2	1,368.8	1,364.6
Accommodations and food services.....	11,466.3	11,187.5	11,195.4	11,180.9	11,160.4	11,140.3	11,128.2	11,104.5	11,117.7	11,133.3	11,160.8	11,180.0	11,180.1	11,182.8	11,182.0
Accommodations.....	1,868.7	1,759.7	1,755.4	1,754.0	1,748.4	1,741.3	1,735.0	1,733.1	1,726.1	1,728.4	1,733.4	1,740.3	1,749.2	1,758.9	1,768.7
Food services and drinking places.....	9,597.5	9,427.8	9,440.0	9,426.9	9,412.0	9,399.0	9,393.2	9,371.4	9,391.6	9,404.9	9,427.4	9,439.7	9,430.9	9,423.9	9,413.3
Other services.....	5,515	5,364	5,362	5,353	5,344	5,327	5,321	5,314	5,317	5,310	5,321	5,333	5,337	5,333	5,339
Repair and maintenance.....	1,227.0	1,153.7	1,149.1	1,148.0	1,141.2	1,138.2	1,141.3	1,139.8	1,138.5	1,136.1	1,142.3	1,146.1	1,150.2	1,145.3	1,147.6
Personal and laundry services.....	1,322.6	1,282.3	1,280.2	1,278.5	1,274.5	1,269.7	1,270.8	1,269.6	1,268.4	1,271.5	1,273.0	1,273.1	1,273.5	1,274.0	1,274.1
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,965.7	2,927.6	2,932.2	2,926.6	2,927.8	2,918.8	2,908.7	2,904.4	2,910.5	2,902.1	2,905.7	2,914.1	2,913.1	2,914.1	2,917.6
Government.....	22,509	22,549	22,516	22,519	22,480	22,518	22,507	22,481	22,479	22,456	22,506	22,578	22,959	22,707	22,505
Federal.....	2,762	2,828	2,816	2,815	2,818	2,836	2,833	2,824	2,857	2,860	2,910	2,988	3,396	3,171	3,017
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,014.4	2,124.2	2,113.9	2,120.4	2,127.3	2,147.4	2,150.4	2,160.1	2,181.4	2,192.9	2,246.3	2,326.8	2,738.2	2,516.8	2,368.7
U.S. Postal Service.....	747.4	703.2	701.7	694.4	690.5	688.6	682.8	663.7	675.9	666.6	663.9	661.1	657.9	654.2	648.6
State.....	5,177	5,180	5,154	5,172	5,173	5,182	5,172	5,178	5,169	5,175	5,174	5,169	5,157	5,144	5,134
Education.....	2,354.4	2,370.5	2,351.5	2,367.4	2,365.5	2,378.5	2,378.0	2,383.7	2,383.2	2,392.5	2,391.9	2,392.0	2,387.2	2,377.9	2,375.5
Other State government.....	2,822.5	2,809.2	2,802.0	2,804.7	2,807.0	2,803.4	2,793.6	2,794.5	2,785.8	2,782.7	2,782.0	2,777.3	2,769.3	2,765.8	2,758.2
Local.....	14,571	14,542	14,546	14,532	14,489	14,500	14,502	14,479	14,453	14,421	14,422	14,421	14,406	14,392	14,354
Education.....	8,083.9	8,062.1	8,048.9	8,034.0	8,013.0	8,041.0	8,054.1	8,040.0	8,025.1	8,000.7	8,007.4	8,009.2	8,007.5	8,007.2	7,980.1
Other local government.....	6,486.5	6,479.8	6,497.5	6,497.9	6,476.1	6,459.0	6,448.0	6,438.9	6,427.9	6,419.8	6,414.5	6,411.7	6,398.1	6,384.9	6,373.8

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.5
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.2	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.3
Natural resources and mining	45.1	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.2	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.4	44.6	44.7
Construction	38.5	37.6	37.8	38.0	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.1
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Durable goods.....	41.1	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.4
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Wood products.....	38.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.2	38.3	39.4	39.7	40.0	38.7	38.2
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.1	40.9	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.4	40.0	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.6
Primary metals.....	42.2	40.7	40.2	40.8	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.7
Fabricated metal products.....	41.3	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.7
Machinery.....	42.3	40.1	39.9	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.2
Computer and electronic products.....	41.0	40.4	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.0
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.9	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	39.7	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.3
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.8	42.8
Furniture and related products.....	38.1	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.1	38.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.4	38.9	38.9
Nondurable goods.....	40.4	39.8	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.5	40.6
Overtime hours.....	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7
Food manufacturing.....	40.5	40.0	39.7	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products.....	38.8	35.7	35.1	35.4	35.8	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.0	36.0	35.5	38.2	36.4	37.2
Textile mills.....	38.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.5	39.7	41.3	42.4	42.5	41.0	41.4
Textile product mills.....	38.6	37.9	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.2	39.1	37.7	38.2
Apparel.....	36.4	36.0	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.4	35.9	35.9	35.2
Leather and allied products.....	37.6	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.7	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.8	39.2
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.5	42.8
Printing and related support activities.....	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.6	43.4	43.1	44.1	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.1	43.9	43.5	42.0	42.7
Chemicals.....	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.5	42.0
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.1	41.7
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.9	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.4	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.8	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2
Utilities.....	42.7	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.4
Information	36.7	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5
Financial activities	35.8	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2
Professional and business services	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.1
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.9
Other services	30.8	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.62	\$18.69	\$18.71	\$18.78	\$18.80	\$18.85	\$18.90	\$18.92	\$18.90	\$18.95	\$19.00	\$19.02	\$19.04
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.57	8.88	8.87	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.95	-
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.33	19.90	19.92	19.95	19.92	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.16	20.17	20.21	20.21	20.24
Natural resources and mining.....	22.50	23.29	23.31	23.27	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.29	23.71	23.87	23.83	23.81	23.91	23.87
Construction.....	21.87	22.67	22.69	22.70	22.54	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.08	23.13	23.12	23.09	23.12	23.17	23.22
Manufacturing.....	17.75	18.23	18.26	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.42	18.47	18.47	18.48	18.56	18.53	18.57
Excluding overtime.....	16.97	17.58	17.60	17.65	17.72	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.67	17.67	17.73	17.71	17.75
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.40	19.45	19.53	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.65	19.66	19.73	19.69	19.73
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.56	16.63	16.70	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.72	16.80	16.76	16.79
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.77	18.35	18.34	18.42	18.46	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.64	18.66	18.64	18.69	18.74	18.76	18.78
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.16	16.50	16.44	16.54	16.56	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.78	16.78	16.77	16.83	16.87	16.86	16.85
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	20.86	20.98	21.03	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.49	21.42	21.37	21.48	21.49	21.50	21.54
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	12.96	13.04	13.07	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.18	13.20	13.18	13.22	13.22	13.24	13.24
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.75	18.82	18.77	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.16	19.18	19.31	19.18	19.17
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.45	29.71	29.64	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.93	30.04	30.42	30.31	30.45
Information.....	24.78	25.45	25.48	25.67	25.54	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.58	25.63	25.65	25.62	25.77	25.68	25.83
Financial activities.....	20.28	20.83	20.79	20.90	20.94	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.37	21.27	21.34	21.36	21.36	21.37	21.40
Professional and business services.....	21.18	22.35	22.39	22.45	22.53	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.62	22.66	22.63	22.67	22.77	22.78	22.87
Education and health services.....	18.87	19.49	19.51	19.55	19.61	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.76	19.83	19.80	19.88	19.92	19.98	20.05
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.84	11.11	11.12	11.16	11.24	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.31	11.31	11.34	11.34	11.33
Other services.....	16.09	16.59	16.57	16.65	16.71	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.79	16.81	16.81	16.88	16.84

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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$607.95	\$617.11	\$614.53	\$625.97	\$618.09	\$620.96	\$632.48	\$623.94	\$626.34	\$622.54	\$625.92	\$631.70	\$640.97	\$630.59	\$636.05
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	616.32	618.64	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	636.50	635.27	637.84
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	776.66	779.83	789.21	798.40	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	819.31	817.29	820.52
Natural resources and mining.....	1014.69	1007.85	990.82	1020.03	1002.51	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.08	1063.91	1054.21
CONSTRUCTION.....	842.61	852.45	882.31	888.81	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	887.43	895.87	911.01
Manufacturing.....	724.46	725.87	721.12	734.05	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56	759.94	756.02
Durable goods.....	767.95	771.03	766.66	781.09	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52	815.06	809.26
Wood products.....	547.53	559.05	576.77	582.47	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	602.36	590.23	577.46
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	711.11	706.16	742.09	744.26	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	731.08	740.12	758.59
Primary metals.....	851.29	816.93	803.13	833.51	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	881.32	872.93	879.45
Fabricated metal products.....	701.57	689.35	683.47	695.54	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	744.22	741.47	742.85
Machinery.....	759.94	737.88	723.38	727.06	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.12	799.06	789.57
Computer and electronic products.....	861.58	883.07	870.03	889.82	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	941.60	922.30	924.06
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	645.60	639.50	631.02	646.62	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	685.16	692.64	681.77
Transportation equipment.....	1000.67	1026.61	1024.08	1046.64	1062.60	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1077.41	1069.41	1041.66
Furniture and related products.....	553.93	566.48	579.12	576.07	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	584.72	578.61	579.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	591.95	620.78	619.22	635.04	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70	639.42	640.87
Nondurable goods.....	652.22	658.36	655.84	661.60	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	690.07	679.24	677.51
Food manufacturing.....	566.91	575.89	569.70	581.93	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	589.37	584.82	581.53
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.25	731.37	705.25	725.67	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	816.22	785.91
Textile mills.....	525.00	517.15	507.60	525.02	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.95	555.38	563.75
Textile product mills.....	453.10	433.13	429.31	435.46	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	466.46	448.90	453.39
Apparel.....	415.14	408.92	414.23	403.41	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93	411.18	398.03
Leather and allied products.....	486.58	466.73	451.77	462.06	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	490.99
Paper and paper products.....	809.57	805.86	818.16	801.13	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	869.46	853.51	862.54
Printing and related support activities.....	642.50	635.72	628.52	646.94	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	650.80	639.85	633.53
Petroleum and coal products.....	1222.07	1285.64	1300.07	1299.92	1289.85	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93	1290.23	1341.11
Chemicals.....	809.29	841.33	845.77	847.02	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	879.06	875.70	878.22
Plastics and rubber products.....	648.98	643.81	632.80	643.95	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	667.83	658.05	649.72
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	574.35	588.07	583.90	595.40	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03	598.60	603.61
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	536.06	542.36	543.50	552.11	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.82	561.12	567.50
Wholesale trade.....	769.62	784.75	776.21	795.90	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.45	808.03	813.33
Retail trade.....	386.21	388.72	392.99	396.93	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48	399.24	408.50
Transportation and warehousing.....	670.37	677.44	682.44	695.15	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	716.47	714.30	717.33
Utilities.....	1230.69	1243.76	1221.39	1234.79	1238.91	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1288.88	1278.78	1280.00
Information.....	908.99	931.93	925.28	952.01	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.22	927.11	938.42
Financial activities.....	727.07	751.21	738.63	767.76	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	793.72	767.13	763.59
Professional and business services.....	737.70	775.81	766.59	789.66	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60	791.15	794.85
Education and health services.....	613.73	628.56	631.14	631.48	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80	638.79	647.22

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

Industry	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$607.95	\$617.11	\$614.53	\$625.97	\$618.09	\$620.96	\$632.48	\$623.94	\$626.34	\$622.54	\$625.92	\$631.70	\$640.97	\$630.59	\$636.05
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	616.32	618.64	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	636.50	635.27	637.84
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	789.21	798.40	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	819.31	817.29	820.52
Natural resources and mining	1014.69	1007.85	990.82	1020.03	1002.51	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.08	1063.91	1054.21
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	882.31	888.81	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	887.43	895.87	911.01
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	721.12	734.05	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56	759.94	756.02
Durable goods.....	767.95	771.03	766.66	781.09	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52	815.06	809.26
Wood products.....	547.53	559.05	576.77	582.47	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	602.36	590.23	577.46
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	711.11	706.16	742.09	744.26	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	731.08	740.12	758.59
Primary metals.....	851.29	816.93	803.13	833.51	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	881.32	872.93	879.45
Fabricated metal products.....	701.57	689.35	683.47	695.54	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	744.22	741.47	742.85
Machinery.....	759.94	737.88	723.38	727.06	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.12	799.06	789.57
Computer and electronic products.....	861.58	883.07	870.03	889.82	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	941.60	922.30	924.06
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	645.60	639.50	631.02	646.62	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	685.16	692.64	681.77
Transportation equipment.....	1000.67	1026.61	1024.08	1046.64	1062.60	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1077.41	1069.41	1041.66
Furniture and related products.....	553.93	566.48	579.12	576.07	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	584.72	578.61	579.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	591.95	620.78	619.22	635.04	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70	639.42	640.87
Nondurable goods.....	652.22	658.36	655.84	661.60	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	690.07	679.24	677.51
Food manufacturing.....	566.91	575.89	569.70	581.93	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	589.37	584.82	581.53
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.25	731.37	705.25	725.67	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	816.22	785.91
Textile mills.....	525.00	517.15	507.60	525.02	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.95	555.38	563.75
Textile product mills.....	453.10	433.13	429.31	435.46	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	466.46	448.90	453.39
Apparel.....	415.14	408.92	414.23	403.41	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93	411.18	398.03
Leather and allied products.....	486.58	466.73	451.77	462.06	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	490.99
Paper and paper products.....	809.57	805.86	818.16	801.13	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	869.46	853.51	862.54
Printing and related support activities.....	642.50	635.72	628.52	646.94	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	650.80	639.85	633.53
Petroleum and coal products.....	1222.07	1285.64	1300.07	1299.92	1289.85	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93	1290.23	1341.11
Chemicals.....	809.29	841.33	845.77	847.02	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	879.06	875.70	878.22
Plastics and rubber products.....	648.98	643.81	632.80	643.95	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	667.83	658.05	649.72
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	583.90	595.40	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03	598.60	603.61
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	543.50	552.11	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.82	561.12	567.50
Wholesale trade.....	769.62	784.75	776.21	795.90	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.45	808.03	813.33
Retail trade.....	386.21	388.72	392.99	396.93	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48	399.24	408.50
Transportation and warehousing.....	670.37	677.44	682.44	695.15	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	716.47	714.30	717.33
Utilities.....	1230.69	1243.76	1221.39	1234.79	1238.91	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1288.88	1278.78	1280.00
Information	908.99	931.93	925.28	952.01	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.22	927.11	938.42
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	738.63	767.76	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	793.72	767.13	763.59
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	766.59	789.66	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60	791.15	794.85
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	631.14	631.48	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80	638.79	647.22
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	277.79	283.73	277.38	275.38	282.37	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.85	279.36	284.38	281.25	285.35
Other services	495.57	506.28	501.73	512.63	508.29	510.27	515.76	512.24	514.23	513.76	516.22	516.68	523.59	518.06	517.70

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007.....	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008.....	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009.....	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010.....	48.9	57.4	60.4	68.0	56.1	55.2	55.6					
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007.....	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008.....	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009.....	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010.....	42.4	40.9	57.6	63.4	63.2	62.3	55.4					
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007.....	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008.....	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009.....	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010.....	31.6	31.8	41.8	52.4	55.4	58.9	62.5					
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007.....	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008.....	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009.....	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010.....	14.5	16.5	23.4	27.3	35.5	40.3	47.6					
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007.....	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008.....	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009.....	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010.....	42.7	67.1	60.4	67.1	65.9	53.0	50.0					
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007.....	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008.....	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009.....	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010.....	37.2	42.7	55.5	62.8	67.1	66.5	55.5					
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007.....	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008.....	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009.....	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010.....	24.4	26.2	33.5	50.6	56.7	57.3	62.8					
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007.....	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008.....	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009.....	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010.....	6.1	6.1	7.3	12.8	25.0	34.1	41.5					

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	2,854	2,647	2,785	3,302	2,939	2,864	3,042	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,471	2,266	2,363	2,675	2,597	2,537	2,723	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	
Construction.....	62	65	83	88	79	53	76	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	
Manufacturing.....	154	167	180	195	205	226	228	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	395	453	470	456	452	449	492	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	424	409	423	550	601	514	528	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.1	
Education and health services.....	624	502	536	561	512	487	533	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	268	285	257	274	288	317	352	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	
Government.....	383	381	421	627	342	327	319	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	585	542	599	678	657	631	634	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	
South.....	986	916	945	1,080	1,078	982	1,081	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	
Midwest.....	613	566	573	664	568	604	591	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	
West.....	648	682	707	821	689	632	662	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	

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 job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

^P = preliminary.

19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	4,087	4,011	4,331	4,292	4,581	4,250	4,234	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,790	3,710	3,970	3,935	3,846	3,946	3,960	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	
Construction.....	312	306	400	349	321	289	351	5.6	5.5	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.3	
Manufacturing.....	289	267	279	305	266	267	294	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	822	821	897	856	819	876	859	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	729	767	744	780	805	825	817	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	
Education and health services.....	487	470	503	496	479	523	518	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	715	652	712	711	678	691	691	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	
Government.....	297	301	360	357	735	304	274	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	836	733	837	695	844	718	727	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	
South.....	1,449	1,381	1,618	1,585	1,681	1,505	1,510	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	
Midwest.....	936	965	1,073	1,012	1,090	1,013	1,007	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	
West.....	922	861	1,025	870	1,014	923	913	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	4,155	3,969	4,048	4,013	4,146	4,436	4,402	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,858	3,663	3,743	3,726	3,816	3,884	3,941	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	
Construction.....	405	362	365	345	340	314	361	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.5	
Manufacturing.....	276	260	245	249	238	260	260	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	856	806	866	803	800	874	845	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	698	716	699	733	806	777	853	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	
Education and health services.....	457	440	455	475	446	493	493	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	709	621	677	684	707	668	689	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	
Government.....	296	306	305	287	331	552	461	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.0	
Region³															
Northeast.....	789	730	821	690	734	748	796	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	
South.....	1,561	1,459	1,423	1,427	1,521	1,606	1,555	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	
Midwest.....	988	858	895	948	988	981	1,033	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	
West.....	1,034	954	920	944	920	928	958	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	1,772	1,851	1,918	1,972	1,929	1,951	1,947	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,661	1,719	1,802	1,871	1,828	1,819	1,826	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Construction.....	99	84	83	67	64	67	69	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	85	97	89	99	96	105	95	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	368	432	424	442	438	443	446	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	259	300	315	323	330	325	360	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	
Education and health services.....	248	237	253	299	254	268	261	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	401	393	406	419	428	373	377	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	
Government.....	112	132	117	101	101	131	121	.5	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	268	320	325	332	286	341	312	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	
South.....	736	755	750	744	736	796	739	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	
Midwest.....	380	421	438	442	496	438	458	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	
West.....	362	434	406	429	433	437	400	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	

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, fourth quarter 2009.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 ²	Fourth quarter 2009	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 ²
United States ³	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	\$942	2.5
Private industry	8,790.5	106,313.0	-4.9	942	2.4
Natural resources and mining	126.9	1,649.6	-8.5	985	-1.1
Construction	827.3	5,558.7	-16.2	1,053	.1
Manufacturing	349.9	11,484.8	-10.9	1,148	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,886.7	25,057.0	-4.8	783	2.2
Information	145.7	2,766.2	-6.3	1,448	6.4
Financial activities	834.7	7,498.6	-4.6	1,422	2.3
Professional and business services	1,534.3	16,512.5	-4.9	1,237	2.9
Education and health services	876.0	18,597.7	1.6	911	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	742.6	12,621.7	-2.6	399	2.3
Other services	1,261.9	4,343.0	-2.4	589	1.4
Government	294.5	22,022.0	-.4	942	3.1
Los Angeles, CA	434.0	3,926.0	-5.3	1,099	2.0
Private industry	430.1	3,342.6	-5.7	1,093	2.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.3	-10.6	1,473	16.6
Construction	13.6	107.1	-21.2	1,154	1.3
Manufacturing	13.9	375.8	-10.5	1,169	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.4	752.7	-6.1	858	3.5
Information	8.8	199.0	-4.4	2,045	7.2
Financial activities	23.2	217.3	-6.1	1,487	1.5
Professional and business services	42.5	526.0	-8.1	1,339	1.7
Education and health services	28.5	504.6	.6	1,034	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.4	380.2	-4.5	908	-3.4
Other services	204.6	253.7	-1.4	449	-1.3
Government	3.9	583.4	-2.4	1,136	-.4
Cook, IL	142.6	2,369.9	-4.5	1,142	2.1
Private industry	141.2	2,062.3	-5.0	1,141	1.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	.9	-11.2	1,071	-6.6
Construction	12.2	69.1	-16.0	1,407	-4.6
Manufacturing	6.8	196.5	-10.1	1,158	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	444.4	-5.7	843	.8
Information	2.6	52.1	-5.9	1,622	9.1
Financial activities	15.4	190.9	-6.6	2,063	2.0
Professional and business services	29.5	396.2	-6.7	1,542	-.7
Education and health services	14.5	392.6	1.6	976	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	220.9	-2.4	454	2.0
Other services	15.1	93.9	-2.9	792	1.4
Government	1.4	307.6	-1.0	1,148	8.4
New York, NY	118.1	2,294.4	-3.9	1,878	1.1
Private industry	117.9	1,845.7	-4.7	2,072	1.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-8.9	1,795	12.0
Construction	2.2	31.0	-15.3	2,062	6.1
Manufacturing	2.7	27.3	-17.4	1,582	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.0	241.2	-5.5	1,316	1.6
Information	4.4	124.9	-7.4	2,144	4.1
Financial activities	18.7	345.1	-7.2	4,264	4.6
Professional and business services	24.6	459.7	-6.3	2,148	-1.1
Education and health services	8.8	298.9	1.3	1,180	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	223.7	-1.2	927	3.8
Other services	18.1	88.2	-2.0	1,112	1.0
Government .....	.3	448.7	-.8	1,087	2.3
Harris, TX	98.7	1,990.2	-4.3	1,195	.7
Private industry	98.2	1,726.5	-5.3	1,225	.8
Natural resources and mining	1.5	80.3	-5.9	3,130	9.4
Construction	6.6	134.7	-14.5	1,229	1.1
Manufacturing	4.6	166.9	-12.3	1,494	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.4	421.5	-4.7	1,027	-.5
Information	1.4	30.2	-4.8	1,381	-.4
Financial activities	10.6	114.2	-4.0	1,456	-3.4
Professional and business services	19.8	311.4	-7.3	1,494	2.5
Education and health services	10.7	232.9	4.0	990	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	175.0	-.8	414	2.7
Other services	12.4	58.7	-2.6	660	-2.4
Government .....	.5	263.7	2.4	997	1.0
Maricopa, AZ	98.7	1,626.8	-6.5	923	3.4
Private industry	98.0	1,407.7	-6.9	920	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	7.9	-6.4	857	-16.6
Construction	9.8	82.8	-28.5	998	1.1
Manufacturing	3.3	106.7	-11.5	1,272	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.4	345.4	-5.5	824	3.3
Information	1.5	27.5	-6.8	1,227	11.0
Financial activities	12.1	134.3	-4.5	1,094	2.5
Professional and business services	22.3	265.2	-7.9	1,007	1.6
Education and health services	10.3	224.1	3.2	1,037	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	166.3	-5.9	440	4.3
Other services	7.1	46.6	-4.6	655	6.0
Government .....	.7	219.1	-4.0	940	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 ²	Fourth quarter 2009	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 ²
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,409.9	-4.3	\$1,129	0.5
Private industry	67.3	1,240.9	-4.9	1,144	.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.3	-5	3,746	-22.4
Construction	4.2	67.6	-15.9	1,110	3.4
Manufacturing	3.0	116.5	-11.2	1,279	(⁴)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	288.7	-5.1	997	.7
Information	1.6	45.5	-5.0	1,564	3.2
Financial activities	8.6	137.0	(⁴)	1,427	(⁴)
Professional and business services	14.8	251.3	-7.4	1,377	.0
Education and health services	6.9	162.2	6.1	1,067	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	124.9	-3.0	514	4.5
Other services	6.9	38.1	-2.2	672	-.3
Government .....	.5	169.0	-1	1,018	3.2
Orange, CA	102.8	1,361.4	-6.2	1,065	2.0
Private industry	101.5	1,215.9	-6.5	1,067	2.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	3.3	-16.9	637	-5.5
Construction	6.7	67.8	-20.0	1,199	-2.1
Manufacturing	5.1	149.4	-11.1	1,299	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.6	253.8	-6.7	971	3.3
Information	1.3	26.0	-10.0	1,546	7.3
Financial activities	10.2	104.8	(⁴)	1,643	3.4
Professional and business services	19.0	238.5	(⁴)	1,279	.6
Education and health services	10.2	152.1	.0	1,014	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	166.5	-3.1	417	3.5
Other services	20.0	47.8	-2.7	556	-.7
Government	1.4	145.5	-3.1	1,048	.4
San Diego, CA	99.4	1,245.3	-4.9	1,019	3.7
Private industry	98.1	1,021.4	-5.8	1,005	4.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	8.6	-7.6	613	4.8
Construction	6.7	57.0	-19.2	1,182	3.6
Manufacturing	3.1	92.0	-9.7	1,411	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.9	205.9	-5.6	785	(⁴)
Information	1.2	36.3	-6.1	2,156	9.8
Financial activities	9.0	69.6	-5.1	1,185	.5
Professional and business services	16.3	197.0	-6.3	1,320	4.8
Education and health services	8.3	144.6	2.5	990	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	149.2	-6.3	442	3.3
Other services	27.7	56.8	-3.6	512	7.6
Government	1.3	224.0	-.9	1,082	.0
King, WA	82.1	1,119.1	-4.7	1,172	3.6
Private industry	81.6	962.2	-5.4	1,180	3.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.7	-7.9	1,321	-16.3
Construction	6.6	48.8	-22.8	1,255	5.0
Manufacturing	2.4	98.5	-9.4	1,504	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	209.1	-5.5	996	4.0
Information	1.8	78.4	-4.3	2,016	2.1
Financial activities	6.9	66.2	-7.9	1,515	6.4
Professional and business services	14.5	171.9	-7.5	1,449	5.3
Education and health services	6.9	131.6	1.8	968	8.0
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	105.8	-2.7	469	4.5
Other services	20.5	49.2	12.6	598	-5.7
Government .....	.5	157.0	.0	1,122	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL	85.0	959.7	-4.5	949	2.9
Private industry	84.6	811.8	-4.7	919	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.5	-3.2	483	7.3
Construction	5.6	32.9	-21.1	980	.8
Manufacturing	2.6	35.5	-14.1	914	10.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.3	242.0	-4.4	834	2.8
Information	1.5	17.4	-8.6	1,340	6.3
Financial activities	9.5	62.2	-6.2	1,397	.1
Professional and business services	17.7	123.4	-7.0	1,215	-1.0
Education and health services	9.6	150.2	3.0	915	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	103.5	-1.9	538	6.5
Other services	7.5	34.7	-4.9	576	-.9
Government .....	.4	147.8	-3.2	1,112	9.3

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, fourth quarter 2009.

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09	Fourth quarter 2009	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09
United States ²	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	\$942	2.5
Alabama	117.5	1,819.9	-4.7	818	3.4
Alaska	21.4	302.4	-5	959	3.5
Arizona	154.1	2,406.2	-6.0	876	3.3
Arkansas	86.1	1,136.2	-2.8	725	2.5
California	1,374.0	14,476.4	-5.3	1,074	3.1
Colorado	171.7	2,183.6	-4.9	965	3.5
Connecticut	112.0	1,620.1	-4.0	1,192	2.3
Delaware	28.6	398.3	-5.0	960	2.1
District of Columbia	34.8	686.7	-1	1,614	2.7
Florida	599.3	7,208.9	-5.0	855	3.6
Georgia	271.6	3,773.5	-4.9	875	2.6
Hawaii	39.3	592.5	-3.7	843	2.7
Idaho	55.8	604.3	-4.7	708	2.2
Illinois	376.4	5,529.4	-4.6	1,008	2.3
Indiana	159.9	2,709.7	-4.3	781	2.2
Iowa	94.6	1,436.2	-3.3	771	2.1
Kansas	88.1	1,309.8	-4.4	792	2.9
Kentucky	108.2	1,726.2	-3.1	781	3.4
Louisiana	127.0	1,842.8	-3.5	833	.4
Maine	50.2	579.0	-2.8	759	3.3
Maryland	162.4	2,462.9	-2.8	1,054	4.5
Massachusetts	215.5	3,142.5	-3.0	1,176	1.8
Michigan	252.2	3,767.7	-5.6	913	1.1
Minnesota	166.0	2,559.4	-3.8	928	2.3
Mississippi	70.7	1,076.5	-3.7	697	2.7
Missouri	174.3	2,598.7	-3.8	816	-3.2
Montana	42.5	419.4	-3.3	695	2.5
Nebraska	60.5	896.6	-2.9	756	3.6
Nevada	74.9	1,123.2	-6.9	875	1.4
New Hampshire	48.9	605.8	-3.2	958	2.4
New Jersey	270.8	3,806.6	-2.9	1,143	1.6
New Mexico	54.1	787.0	-4.2	794	3.3
New York	586.4	8,445.4	-2.6	1,190	1.7
North Carolina	251.3	3,802.2	-5.0	818	3.2
North Dakota	26.0	353.6	-2	752	3.7
Ohio	288.1	4,911.8	-4.9	840	2.9
Oklahoma	101.9	1,486.4	-4.8	763	.9
Oregon	130.6	1,593.3	-4.8	829	2.5
Pennsylvania	342.0	5,474.5	-3.1	931	3.8
Rhode Island	35.3	448.1	-3.5	912	2.9
South Carolina	112.7	1,748.6	-4.9	763	4.4
South Dakota	31.0	386.0	-2.4	688	3.8
Tennessee	140.5	2,572.3	-4.5	849	2.9
Texas	567.1	10,146.9	-3.5	944	1.2
Utah	85.7	1,158.1	-4.5	796	3.2
Vermont	24.6	296.4	-2.7	804	3.7
Virginia	231.7	3,551.6	-2.8	994	4.3
Washington	235.0	2,776.6	-3.7	952	3.6
West Virginia	48.5	693.6	-2.9	752	2.5
Wisconsin	158.2	2,634.2	-4.4	810	2.1
Wyoming	25.1	266.9	-6.3	831	-2.2
Puerto Rico	50.0	977.6	-5.2	552	4.5
Virgin Islands	3.5	43.9	-3.7	746	2.2

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)					
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	\$4,235,579,204	\$33,340	\$641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
UI covered					
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	\$4,112,169,533	\$33,094	\$636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
Private industry covered					
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	\$3,577,738,557	\$33,244	\$639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
State government covered					
1999	70,538	4,296,673	\$149,011,194	\$34,681	\$667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
Local government covered					
1999	140,093	12,339,584	\$385,419,781	\$31,234	\$601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
1999	49,661	2,786,567	\$123,409,672	\$44,287	\$852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2008

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,737,209	5,347,059	1,405,989	940,355	649,897	221,242	125,680	30,651	10,833	5,503
Employment, March	112,661,107	7,726,320	9,317,598	12,712,673	19,590,026	15,200,470	18,769,975	10,490,782	7,355,848	11,497,415
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,210	70,167	23,540	15,213	10,230	3,338	1,888	574	192	68
Employment, March	1,735,716	113,349	155,594	205,063	309,062	229,769	285,052	198,874	129,465	109,488
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	884,900	596,761	135,351	80,118	49,933	14,548	6,455	1,305	337	92
Employment, March	7,015,698	820,427	887,949	1,076,415	1,494,411	990,273	953,252	438,169	221,521	133,281
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	360,128	138,761	61,564	53,932	52,329	25,129	18,998	6,052	2,298	1,065
Employment, March	13,530,440	239,464	413,129	741,464	1,631,131	1,758,241	2,909,766	2,072,004	1,554,107	2,211,134
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,918,453	1,025,889	381,783	253,919	158,449	53,773	34,906	7,571	1,654	509
Employment, March	26,025,160	1,686,285	2,543,460	3,411,060	4,758,401	3,726,557	5,155,843	2,600,592	1,090,853	1,052,109
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	144,342	82,456	21,073	16,279	13,502	5,634	3,580	1,093	490	235
Employment, March	3,007,840	113,866	140,161	222,141	415,963	388,105	542,466	380,246	334,589	470,303
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	866,044	571,395	153,677	80,370	39,542	11,675	6,176	1,823	911	475
Employment, March	8,002,154	880,298	1,013,702	1,059,248	1,176,225	798,971	929,717	631,696	630,185	882,112
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,500,983	1,026,478	199,658	126,947	85,319	32,918	20,556	5,907	2,267	933
Employment, March	17,672,891	1,403,930	1,312,525	1,712,339	2,594,343	2,279,648	3,116,492	2,019,588	1,542,704	1,691,322
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	838,101	403,555	181,824	119,131	77,795	28,219	19,577	4,258	1,933	1,809
Employment, March	17,855,618	715,158	1,208,328	1,604,008	2,344,710	1,961,088	2,946,642	1,449,126	1,343,470	4,283,088
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	729,550	280,079	122,835	135,822	137,270	40,241	10,754	1,610	642	297
Employment, March	13,121,259	443,453	829,466	1,908,049	4,122,254	2,674,380	1,523,474	547,993	438,685	633,505
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,157,207	946,782	118,658	57,400	25,255	5,738	2,787	458	109	20
Employment, March	4,450,274	1,128,799	775,868	757,235	736,119	391,483	406,934	152,494	70,269	31,073

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2008.

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$46,139	\$47,194	2.3
Abilene, TX	31,567	32,649	3.4
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,295	20,714	2.1
Akron, OH	39,499	40,376	2.2
Albany, GA	33,378	34,314	2.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	42,191	43,912	4.1
Albuquerque, NM	38,191	39,342	3.0
Alexandria, LA	32,757	34,783	6.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	41,784	42,500	1.7
Altoona, PA	31,988	32,986	3.1
Amarillo, TX	35,574	38,215	7.4
Ames, IA	37,041	38,558	4.1
Anchorage, AK	45,237	46,935	3.8
Anderson, IN	32,850	31,326	-4.6
Anderson, SC	31,086	32,322	4.0
Ann Arbor, MI	49,427	48,987	-0.9
Anniston-Oxford, AL	34,593	36,227	4.7
Appleton, WI	36,575	37,522	2.6
Asheville, NC	33,406	34,070	2.0
Athens-Clarke County, GA	34,256	35,503	3.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,111	48,064	-0.1
Atlantic City, NJ	39,276	40,337	2.7
Auburn-Opelika, AL	31,554	32,651	3.5
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	36,915	38,068	3.1
Austin-Round Rock, TX	46,458	47,355	1.9
Bakersfield, CA	38,254	39,476	3.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD	47,177	48,438	2.7
Bangor, ME	32,829	33,829	3.0
Barnstable Town, MA	37,691	38,839	3.0
Baton Rouge, LA	39,339	41,961	6.7
Battle Creek, MI	40,628	42,782	5.3
Bay City, MI	35,680	36,489	2.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	40,682	43,302	6.4
Bellingham, WA	34,239	35,864	4.7
Bend, OR	34,318	35,044	2.1
Billings, MT	35,372	36,155	2.2
Binghamton, NY	36,322	37,731	3.9
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	42,570	43,651	2.5
Bismarck, ND	34,118	35,389	3.7
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,248	35,272	0.1
Bloomington, IN	32,028	33,220	3.7
Bloomington-Normal, IL	42,082	43,918	4.4
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,553	37,315	-0.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	59,817	61,128	2.2
Boulder, CO	52,745	53,455	1.3
Bowling Green, KY	33,308	34,861	4.7
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	39,506	40,421	2.3
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	79,973	80,018	0.1
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	27,126	28,342	4.5
Brunswick, GA	32,705	34,458	5.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,218	38,984	2.0
Burlington, NC	33,132	34,283	3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	41,907	43,559	3.9
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,091	34,897	2.4
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,658	37,866	0.6
Carson City, NV	42,030	43,858	4.3
Casper, WY	41,105	43,851	6.7
Cedar Rapids, IA	41,059	42,356	3.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	35,788	37,408	4.5
Charleston, WV	38,687	40,442	4.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	36,954	38,035	2.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	46,975	47,332	0.8
Charlottesville, VA	40,819	41,777	2.3
Chattanooga, TN-GA	36,522	37,258	2.0
Cheyenne, WY	36,191	37,452	3.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	50,823	51,775	1.9
Chico, CA	33,207	34,310	3.3
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	42,969	43,801	1.9
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,216	32,991	2.4
Cleveland, TN	34,666	35,010	1.0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	42,783	43,467	1.6
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,035	31,353	1.0
College Station-Bryan, TX	32,630	33,967	4.1
Colorado Springs, CO	39,745	40,973	3.1
Columbia, MO	33,266	34,331	3.2
Columbia, SC	36,293	37,514	3.4
Columbus, GA-AL	34,511	35,067	1.6
Columbus, IN	41,078	42,610	3.7
Columbus, OH	42,655	43,533	2.1
Corpus Christi, TX	37,186	38,771	4.3
Corvallis, OR	41,981	42,343	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$31,373	\$32,583	3.9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	49,627	50,331	1.4
Dalton, GA	34,433	34,403	-0.1
Danville, IL	34,086	35,602	4.4
Danville, VA	30,212	30,580	1.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	39,385	40,425	2.6
Dayton, OH	40,223	40,824	1.5
Decatur, AL	35,931	36,855	2.6
Decatur, IL	41,039	42,012	2.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,196	32,938	2.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	50,180	51,270	2.2
Des Moines, IA	42,895	43,918	2.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	49,019	50,081	2.2
Dothan, AL	32,367	32,965	1.8
Dover, DE	35,978	36,375	1.1
Dubuque, IA	34,240	35,656	4.1
Duluth, MN-WI	35,202	36,307	3.1
Durham, NC	52,420	53,700	2.4
Eau Claire, WI	32,792	33,549	2.3
El Centro, CA	32,419	33,239	2.5
Elizabethtown, KY	32,701	33,728	3.1
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	36,566	35,858	-1.9
Elmira, NY	34,879	36,984	6.0
El Paso, TX	31,354	31,837	1.5
Erie, PA	34,788	35,992	3.5
Eugene-Springfield, OR	34,329	35,380	3.1
Evansville, IN-KY	37,182	38,304	3.0
Fairbanks, AK	42,345	44,225	4.4
Fajardo, PR	22,075	22,984	4.1
Fargo, ND-MN	35,264	36,745	4.2
Farmington, NM	38,572	41,155	6.7
Fayetteville, NC	33,216	34,619	4.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	37,325	39,025	4.6
Flagstaff, AZ	34,473	35,353	2.6
Flint, MI	39,310	39,206	-0.3
Florence, SC	34,305	34,841	1.6
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	30,699	32,088	4.5
Fond du Lac, WI	34,664	36,166	4.3
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	39,335	40,154	2.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	31,236	32,130	2.9
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	35,613	36,454	2.4
Fort Wayne, IN	36,542	36,806	0.7
Fresno, CA	35,111	36,038	2.6
Gadsden, AL	30,979	31,718	2.4
Gainesville, FL	36,243	37,282	2.9
Gainesville, GA	36,994	37,929	2.5
Glens Falls, NY	33,564	34,531	2.9
Goldsboro, NC	30,177	30,607	1.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN	30,745	32,207	4.8
Grand Junction, CO	36,221	39,246	8.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	38,953	39,868	2.3
Great Falls, MT	31,009	31,962	3.1
Greeley, CO	37,066	38,700	4.4
Green Bay, WI	37,788	39,247	3.9
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,213	37,919	1.9
Greenville, NC	33,703	34,672	2.9
Greenville, SC	36,536	37,592	2.9
Guayama, PR	26,094	27,189	4.2
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	34,971	35,700	2.1
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	35,468	36,472	2.8
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	32,504	35,374	8.8
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	41,424	42,330	2.2
Harrisonburg, VA	32,718	34,197	4.5
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,188	54,446	0.5
Hattiesburg, MS	30,729	31,629	2.9
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,364	32,810	1.4
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,210	33,854	1.9
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,470	37,953	1.3
Honolulu, HI	40,748	42,090	3.3
Hot Springs, AR	28,448	29,042	2.1
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	41,604	44,345	6.6
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	53,494	55,407	3.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	33,973	35,717	5.1
Huntsville, AL	45,763	47,427	3.6
Idaho Falls, ID	29,878	30,485	2.0
Indianapolis, IN	42,227	43,128	2.1
Iowa City, IA	37,457	39,070	4.3
Ithaca, NY	39,387	41,689	5.8
Jackson, MI	38,267	38,672	1.1
Jackson, MS	35,771	36,730	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Jackson, TN	\$35,059	\$35,975	2.6
Jacksonville, FL	41,437	41,524	0.2
Jacksonville, NC	27,005	27,893	3.3
Janesville, WI	36,790	36,906	0.3
Jefferson City, MO	32,903	33,766	2.6
Johnson City, TN	31,985	32,759	2.4
Johnstown, PA	31,384	32,464	3.4
Jonesboro, AR	30,378	31,532	3.8
Joplin, MO	31,068	32,156	3.5
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	38,402	40,333	5.0
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	33,340	34,451	3.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	42,921	44,155	2.9
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	40,439	41,878	3.6
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	32,915	34,299	4.2
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	36,399	37,260	2.4
Kingston, NY	35,018	35,883	2.5
Knoxville, TN	38,386	38,912	1.4
Kokomo, IN	47,269	44,117	-6.7
La Crosse, WI-MN	32,949	34,078	3.4
Lafayette, IN	36,419	37,832	3.9
Lafayette, LA	40,684	42,748	5.1
Lake Charles, LA	37,447	39,982	6.8
Lakeland, FL	34,394	35,195	2.3
Lancaster, PA	37,043	38,127	2.9
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	40,866	42,339	3.6
Laredo, TX	29,009	29,572	1.9
Las Cruces, NM	31,422	32,894	4.7
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	42,336	43,120	1.9
Lawrence, KS	30,830	32,313	4.8
Lawton, OK	30,617	32,258	5.4
Lebanon, PA	32,876	33,900	3.1
Lewiston, ID-WA	31,961	32,783	2.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	33,118	34,396	3.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	39,290	40,034	1.9
Lima, OH	35,177	35,381	0.6
Lincoln, NE	34,750	35,834	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	39,305	38,902	-1.0
Logan, UT-ID	27,810	29,392	5.7
Longview, TX	36,956	38,902	5.3
Longview, WA	37,101	37,806	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	50,480	51,520	2.1
Louisville, KY-IN	40,125	40,596	1.2
Lubbock, TX	32,761	33,867	3.4
Lynchburg, VA	34,412	35,207	2.3
Macon, GA	34,243	34,823	1.7
Madera, CA	33,266	34,405	3.4
Madison, WI	41,201	42,623	3.5
Manchester-Nashua, NH	49,235	50,629	2.8
Mansfield, OH	33,109	33,946	2.5
Mayaguez, PR	21,326	22,394	5.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	27,651	28,498	3.1
Medford, OR	32,877	33,402	1.6
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	42,339	43,124	1.9
Merced, CA	32,351	33,903	4.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	43,428	44,199	1.8
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	32,570	33,507	2.9
Midland, TX	45,574	50,116	10.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	43,261	44,462	2.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	49,542	51,044	3.0
Missoula, MT	32,233	33,414	3.7
Mobile, AL	36,890	38,180	3.5
Modesto, CA	36,739	37,867	3.1
Monroe, LA	31,992	32,796	2.5
Monroe, MI	41,636	41,849	0.5
Montgomery, AL	36,223	37,552	3.7
Morgantown, WV	35,241	37,082	5.2
Morristown, TN	32,806	32,858	0.2
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	34,620	36,230	4.7
Muncie, IN	31,326	32,420	3.5
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	34,982	36,033	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,576	28,450	-0.4
Napa, CA	44,171	45,061	2.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	41,300	40,178	-2.7
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	42,728	43,964	2.9
New Haven-Milford, CT	47,039	48,239	2.6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	43,255	45,108	4.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	65,685	66,548	1.3
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,140	38,814	1.8
Norwich-New London, CT	45,463	46,727	2.8
Ocala, FL	31,623	32,579	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Civilian workers²	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.8	112.3	0.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.5	112.8	.3	1.5
Management, business, and financial.....	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.7	112.1	.4	1.8
Professional and related.....	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.4	112.9	113.2	.3	1.4
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	.8	2.3
Sales and related.....	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	1.5	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.5	.4	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.9	.4	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.2	113.7	.4	1.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	.4	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	109.3	110.3	110.9	.5	2.2
Production.....	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	108.4	109.6	110.1	.5	2.2
Transportation and material moving.....	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	110.4	111.2	111.9	.6	2.2
Service occupations.....	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.8	.3	1.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7	109.8	110.3	.5	1.9
Manufacturing.....	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	.6	2.2
Service-providing.....	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.5	112.2	112.7	.4	1.9
Education and health services.....	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.4	113.7	113.9	.2	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	.4	1.7
Hospitals.....	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	.5	2.1
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.5	112.1	112.3	.2	1.4
Education services.....	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	.1	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	114.0	114.1	114.2	.1	1.9
Public administration ³	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	.3	1.8
Private industry workers	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	.5	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	.4	1.5
Management, business, and financial.....	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	.4	1.8
Professional and related.....	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	.4	1.4
Sales and office.....	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	.9	2.3
Sales and related.....	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	1.6	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	.4	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.2	112.2	112.7	.4	2.2
Construction and extraction.....	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	.4	1.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	.4	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	.5	2.2
Production.....	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.3	109.5	110.0	.5	2.2
Transportation and material moving.....	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.5	111.2	.6	2.1
Service occupations.....	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	.3	1.6
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.9	.6	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	.4	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	.5	2.1
Construction.....	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	.2	1.0
Manufacturing.....	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	.6	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	.7	2.2
Sales and office.....	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	108.2	109.0	.7	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	.5	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.8	109.1	109.6	.5	2.2
Service-providing industries.....	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.2	.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	.9	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	.4	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	.6	2.1
Service occupations.....	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	.9	2.6

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	0.8	1.9
Retail trade.....	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	.9	2.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	.9	1.9
Utilities.....	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.4	117.0	1.4	5.5
Information.....	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	.7	2.1
Financial activities.....	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	.6	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	.9	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	-.6	1.4
Professional and business services.....	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	112.4	113.0	113.4	.4	1.3
Education and health services.....	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	.4	1.6
Education services.....	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.8	.4	1.7
Hospitals.....	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	.5	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.5	113.4	-.1	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	.1	1.3
Other services, except public administration.....	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.2	112.7	.4	1.7
State and local government workers.....	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	114.3	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	113.9	114.1	114.3	.2	1.5
Professional and related.....	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.0	114.2	.2	1.6
Sales and office.....	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	.2	2.2
Office and administrative support.....	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.6	115.9	.3	2.3
Service occupations.....	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.4	.3	2.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.1	114.2	.1	1.6
Education services.....	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	.1	1.6
Schools.....	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	.1	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	.2	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.6	.3	1.6
Hospitals.....	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.2	115.8	.5	2.0
Public administration ³	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	.3	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Civilian workers¹	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.7	112.2	0.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.8	.3	1.4
Management, business, and financial.....	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	.4	1.9
Professional and related.....	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.0	.3	1.3
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.8	.8	2.0
Sales and related.....	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	1.7	3.2
Office and administrative support.....	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.3	112.7	.4	1.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	.3	1.5
Construction and extraction.....	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.3	.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	.1	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.6	.5	1.5
Production.....	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.1	.3	1.3
Transportation and material moving.....	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.2	.5	1.6
Service occupations.....	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.2	.2	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	.4	1.3
Manufacturing.....	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	.5	1.5
Service-providing.....	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	1.7
Education and health services.....	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.0	.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.0	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.7	114.0	114.6	.5	1.8
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.1	112.3	.2	1.3
Education services.....	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	.2	1.8
Public administration ²	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	.2	1.4
Private industry workers	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	.5	2.1
Professional and related.....	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	.4	1.3
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	1.0	2.2
Sales and related.....	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	1.7	3.2
Office and administrative support.....	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	.4	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	.3	1.6
Construction and extraction.....	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	.0	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	.5	1.4
Production.....	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	.4	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	.5	1.5
Service occupations.....	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	.1	1.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	.4	1.3
Management, professional, and related.....	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	.5	1.6
Sales and office.....	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.4	108.9	.5	.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	.5	1.3
Construction.....	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	.1	.7
Manufacturing.....	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	.6	2.0
Sales and office.....	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.3	109.1	.7	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	.5	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	.4	1.3
Service-providing industries.....	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	.5	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	1.0	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	.2	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	.5	1.5
Service occupations.....	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	.2	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	.9	2.1

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	0.9	1.5
Retail trade.....	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	.9	2.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	.7	1.5
Utilities.....	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	.7	2.4
Information.....	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	.6	2.0
Financial activities.....	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	1.1	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	1.5	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	107.9	107.2	-.6	1.3
Professional and business services.....	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	.3	1.2
Education and health services.....	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	.3	1.5
Education services.....	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	.1	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	.5	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	-.2	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	-.1	1.2
Other services, except public administration.....	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	.4	1.2
State and local government workers.....	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	.2	1.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	.2	1.3
Professional and related.....	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	.1	1.4
Sales and office.....	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	112.4	112.9	112.9	.0	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	112.9	113.3	113.4	.1	1.6
Service occupations.....	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.3	114.5	.2	1.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	.1	1.4
Education services.....	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	.1	1.4
Schools.....	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.2	.3	1.2
Hospitals.....	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.7	.3	1.5
Public administration ²	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	.2	1.4

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Civilian workers.....	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.7	112.1	112.7	0.5	2.5
Private industry workers.....	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	110.4	111.1	.6	2.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	.3	1.6
Sales and office.....	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	.8	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	109.5	111.6	112.4	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	.7	3.7
Service occupations.....	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	.7	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	.6	3.1
Manufacturing.....	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.5	.8	3.8
Service-providing.....	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	.5	2.2
State and local government workers.....	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.8	.4	2.6

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	0.8	3.6
Goods-producing.....	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	112.0	112.7	.6	3.5
Manufacturing.....	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8	108.6	109.1	.5	4.1
Service-providing.....	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.5	114.5	.9	3.5
Nonunion.....	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	.5	1.6
Goods-producing.....	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	.4	1.4
Manufacturing.....	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	.6	1.8
Service-providing.....	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	.5	1.7
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	.8	2.3
South.....	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	1.7
Midwest.....	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	.5	2.1
West.....	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.8	.4	1.5
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	.5	2.3
Goods-producing.....	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	.4	1.7
Service-providing.....	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	.6	2.7
Nonunion.....	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	.4	1.5
Goods-producing.....	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	.4	1.2
Manufacturing.....	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	.6	1.5
Service-providing.....	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	.5	1.7
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	.8	2.1
South.....	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	.4	1.5
Midwest.....	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	.5	1.7
West.....	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	.3	1.4

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		2009							2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	15	5	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	
In effect during period.....	16	5	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	72.2	12.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	1.7	13.8	15.0	
In effect during period (in thousands).....	136.8	16.9	4.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	1.7	15.5	15.0	
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	1954.1	124.1	43.5	5.7	15.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	44.5	23.8	36.8	180.0	
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009							2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS																
All items.....	215.303	214.537	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	
All items (1967 = 100).....	644.951	642.658	645.096	646.544	646.948	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926	653.066	
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	
Food.....	214.106	217.955	217.257	217.350	217.218	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218	219.121	
Food at home.....	214.125	215.124	213.815	213.722	213.227	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361	215.256	
Cereals and bakery products.....	244.853	252.567	253.391	252.382	251.231	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260	250.172	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.653	203.805	201.743	202.911	201.755	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171	208.989	
Dairy and related products ¹	210.396	197.013	193.118	192.381	193.353	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947	198.991	
Fruits and vegetables.....	278.932	272.945	270.940	267.309	267.609	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907	265.967	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	160.045	163.034	162.069	162.953	162.911	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361	161.121	
Other foods at home.....	184.166	191.220	190.967	191.317	190.571	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001	191.529	
Sugar and sweets.....	186.577	196.933	195.126	195.430	196.998	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737	201.180	
Fats and oils.....	196.751	201.224	201.031	200.578	200.009	199.916	196.473	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375	200.506	
Other foods.....	198.103	205.497	205.544	206.064	204.728	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874	205.166	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	119.924	122.393	121.990	121.892	122.099	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551	122.052	
Food away from home ¹	215.769	223.272	223.345	223.675	224.003	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797	225.710	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	150.640	155.852	156.570	156.697	157.302	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271	159.338	
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.484	220.751	220.850	220.946	221.474	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680	223.639	
Housing.....	216.264	217.057	218.085	217.827	217.178	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778	217.076	
Shelter.....	246.666	249.354	250.310	250.248	249.501	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470	248.677	
Rent of primary residence.....	243.271	248.812	248.994	249.029	248.965	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999	249.126	
Lodging away from home.....	143.664	134.243	139.424	137.454	133.706	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476	143.358	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	252.426	256.610	256.872	257.155	256.865	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352	256.395	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	118.843	121.487	121.298	121.830	122.170	122.184	122.243	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289	125.865	
Fuels and utilities.....	220.018	210.696	212.961	212.661	211.618	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820	219.614	
Fuels.....	200.808	188.113	190.534	189.735	188.509	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678	195.268	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	334.405	239.778	230.192	237.521	236.616	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	272.606	265.521	261.257	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	202.212	193.653	196.767	195.475	194.176	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207	200.177	
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.800	128.701	129.267	128.304	128.201	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589	125.239	
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.032	113.628	109.744	110.835	112.933	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446	109.670	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.460	108.091	101.688	103.911	112.535	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746	100.659	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.762	114.489	111.022	113.673	116.309	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.412	112.930	112.882	
Footwear.....	124.157	126.854	124.405	125.292	128.670	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738	127.196	125.212	
Transportation.....	195.549	179.252	182.798	184.386	183.932	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651	193.038	
Private transportation.....	191.039	174.762	178.330	179.987	179.466	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593	188.028	
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.291	93.486	93.413	93.126	93.440	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.176	97.620	
New vehicles.....	134.194	135.623	136.055	134.080	134.576	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600	138.174	137.750	137.503	137.323	
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.951	126.973	125.061	128.028	129.369	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399	146.379	
Motor fuel.....	279.652	201.978	217.860	225.089	220.690	219.015	228.050	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868	234.642	
Gasoline (all types).....	277.457	201.555	217.945	225.179	220.542	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.214	234.091	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.747	134.050	133.729	133.531	133.406	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686	137.236	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	233.859	243.337	243.031	243.944	244.493	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635	247.536	
Public transportation.....	250.549	236.348	238.932	238.997	239.855	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825	257.337	
Medical care.....	364.065	375.613	375.739	376.537	377.727	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199	387.898	
Medical care commodities.....	296.045	305.108	304.229	305.797	307.671	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888	314.113	
Medical care services.....	384.943	397.299	397.868	398.303	399.160	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802	410.710	
Professional services.....	310.968	319.372	320.076	320.252	320.756	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938	328.899	
Hospital and related services.....	533.953	567.789	568.315	570.150	572.991	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378	604.291	
Recreation ²	113.254	114.272	114.619	114.755	114.629	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802	113.689	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.632	101.276	101.614	101.474	100.801	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814	99.244	
Education and communication ²	123.631	127.393	126.914	128.128	129.035	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.263	129.586	
Education ²	181.277	190.857	189.184	193.161	195.595	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284	198.206	
Educational books and supplies.....	450.187	482.072	481.768	490.102	493.636	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870	504.856	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	522.098	548.971	543.810	555.402	562.635	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.		

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

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

[1982=84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010							2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	338.921	344.469	344.367	345.137	345.515	347.834	348.792	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522	353.941	354.533	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	174.764	169.698	170.483	171.081	171.559	172.252	173.061	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333	173.899	173.503	
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	153.034	144.395	145.742	146.528	147.222	148.037	149.245	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559	149.648	149.116	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	196.192	178.959	181.755	184.366	185.544	185.759	187.776	185.689	187.484	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201	188.232	187.006	
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	248.809	219.592	227.038	230.396	228.954	228.344	232.649	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876	236.028	235.935	
Durables.....	110.877	109.859	109.924	109.129	109.387	110.684	111.159	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454	111.443	111.555	
Services.....	255.498	259.154	259.992	260.355	260.136	259.844	259.323	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756	261.756	262.241	
Rent of shelter ³	257.152	259.924	260.935	260.858	260.064	260.035	258.704	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489	258.457	258.525	258.910	259.115	
Transportation services.....	244.074	251.031	251.184	252.234	253.001	254.449	255.935	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.325	260.525	261.054	
Other services.....	295.780	303.992	303.761	305.890	307.161	307.011	306.740	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870	309.349	310.033	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	215.528	214.008	215.069	215.617	215.795	215.986	216.207	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010	217.788	217.857	
All items less shelter.....	205.453	203.301	204.069	204.776	205.263	205.567	206.286	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932	208.486	208.469	
All items less medical care.....	207.777	206.555	207.388	207.855	207.949	208.131	208.250	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841	209.605	209.664	
Commodities less food.....	155.310	147.071	148.386	149.155	149.846	150.663	151.847	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106	152.247	151.754	
Nondurables less food.....	197.297	181.453	184.090	186.552	187.691	187.939	189.852	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041	190.306	189.196	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	244.443	218.687	225.410	228.446	227.195	226.717	230.622	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090	233.711	233.710	
Nondurables.....	205.901	198.548	199.746	201.191	201.783	202.058	203.035	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391	204.157	203.471	
Services less rent of shelter ³	273.000	278.064	278.747	279.697	280.194	279.545	280.014	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541	285.371	286.238	
Services less medical care services.....	244.987	248.122	248.963	249.316	249.043	248.692	248.075	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087	250.094	250.605	
Energy.....	236.666	193.126	201.938	204.971	202.243	199.198	204.026	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363	211.660	212.372	
All items less energy.....	214.751	218.433	218.421	218.642	219.076	219.624	219.291	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298	220.336	220.316	
All items less food and energy.....	215.572	219.235	219.350	219.596	220.137	220.731	220.384	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193	221.265	221.258	
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.246	142.041	141.463	141.310	142.729	143.857	143.871	143.383	143.125	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888	143.376	142.864	
Energy commodities.....	284.352	205.281	219.922	227.204	222.961	221.749	231.226	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.880	248.032	237.602	
Services less energy.....	261.017	265.875	266.484	267.008	266.894	267.081	266.488	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829	268.308	268.655	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	211.053	209.630	210.526	211.156	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	
All items (1967 = 100).....	628.661	624.423	627.093	628.970	629.462	630.140	631.491	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809	636.962	637.138	
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	
Food.....	213.376	217.118	216.384	216.539	216.313	216.654	216.305	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427	218.291	218.276	
Food at home.....	213.017	213.908	212.628	212.623	212.010	212.396	211.488	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501	214.143	214.212	
Cereals and bakery products.....	245.472	253.214	253.969	252.932	251.754	252.049	251.376	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920	250.670		
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.255	203.394	201.261	202.483	201.087	200.210	200.709	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228	207.883	208.784	
Dairy and related products ¹	209.773	195.679	191.783	191.048	192.048	194.120	192.695	193.546	197.663	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490	196.663	197.782	
Fruits and vegetables.....	276.759	270.562	269.316	265.730	265.810	267.804	267.040	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080	269.040	263.715	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	159.324	162.598	161.650	162.433	162.396	162.456	160.619	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694	159.938	160.862	
Other foods at home.....	183.637	190.519	190.235	190.704	189.892	190.630	188.868	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643	190.164	190.675	
Sugar and sweets.....	185.494	195.702	194.005	194.511	196.027	195.752	197.031	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979	198.560	199.857	
Fats and oils.....	197.512	202.003	201.666	201.199	200.621	200.759	197.400	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054	199.676	200.656	
Other foods.....	198.303	205.573	205.549	206.210	204.823	205.929	203.664	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031	204.877	205.206	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	120.348	122.753	122.119	122.217	122.496	122.676	121.647	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869	121.830	122.217	
Food away from home ¹	215.613	223.383	223.408	223.789	224.102	224.382	224.815	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657	225.846	225.707	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	149.731	155.607	156.904	156.769	157.132	156.909	156.853	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901	159.601	159.725	
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.579	221.325	221.517	221.618	221.454	222.555	223.445	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515	223.718	224.772	
Housing.....	211.839	213.144	214.029	213.824	213.391	212.734	212.327	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518	213.469	213.743	
Shelter.....	239.128	242.637	243.248	243.279	242.816	242.804	242.159	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964	242.253	242.396	
Rent of primary residence.....	242.196	247.401	247.573	247.601	247.500	247.422	247.361	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352	247.389	247.442	
Lodging away from home ²	143.164	135.163	140.873	138.543	134.803	134.586	127.061	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067	142.529	145.768	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	228.758	232.499	232.723	232.977	232.731	232.761	232.635	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068	232.235	232.271	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	119.136	121.935	121.765	122.254	122.644	122.761	122.830	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051	126.345	126.950	
Fuels and utilities.....	217.883	209.599	212.276	211.808	210.796	206.732	207.530	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426	212.007	218.770	
Fuels.....	197.537	186.229	189.082	188.125	186.967	182.227	182.994	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946	192.105	193.671	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	331.784	243.003	233.018	239.435	238.006	246.153	262.340	265.130	284.061	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630	267.671	263.269	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	200.265	191.981	195.547													

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
New vehicles.....	135.338	136.711	137.082	135.130	135.672	138.422	139.952	139.962	139.857	139.905	139.653	139.192	138.794	138.639	138.387
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.731	127.687	125.817	128.781	130.122	133.458	134.977	138.242	140.023	141.079	141.657	142.173	143.396	145.257	147.247
Motor fuel.....	280.817	202.695	218.560	225.797	221.241	219.733	228.871	225.584	235.083	228.569	238.769	245.949	247.688	235.670	235.399
Gasoline (all types).....	278.728	202.375	218.757	226.007	221.197	219.509	228.598	225.223	234.825	228.207	238.583	245.626	247.224	235.124	234.959
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.776	134.133	133.787	133.587	133.504	133.764	134.346	134.892	135.383	135.694	135.573	135.914	136.182	136.719	137.218
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	236.353	245.795	245.421	245.871	246.850	247.811	247.972	247.812	247.975	248.479	249.127	249.873	249.841	250.142	250.143
Public transportation.....	247.865	234.661	236.963	237.029	238.225	239.729	242.698	243.453	239.739	240.418	242.942	246.535	250.119	254.023	253.625
Medical care.....	364.208	376.064	376.161	377.007	378.263	379.072	380.295	380.302	383.443	386.919	388.330	389.050	389.029	389.513	389.335
Medical care commodities.....	287.970	296.724	295.871	297.379	299.098	299.742	299.972	299.777	301.890	304.320	305.532	306.117	306.458	306.440	306.764
Medical care services.....	386.317	399.165	399.677	400.204	401.217	402.075	403.695	403.791	407.286	411.114	412.568	413.325	413.145	413.834	413.883
Professional services.....	313.446	322.127	322.759	322.964	323.577	324.284	324.382	324.763	327.439	329.020	329.294	330.228	330.396	331.323	332.219
Hospital and related services.....	530.193	565.029	565.448	567.545	570.697	573.069	580.048	580.567	587.101	598.149	604.070	605.497	605.593	606.700	605.634
Recreation ²	110.143	111.015	111.416	111.453	111.205	110.724	110.401	109.851	109.964	110.076	110.073	110.342	110.195	110.339	110.076
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.654	101.602	101.982	101.867	101.228	100.639	100.681	100.400	100.473	100.084	100.547	100.568	99.977	100.239	99.660
Education and communication ²	119.827	123.017	122.699	123.579	124.322	124.362	124.100	124.156	124.293	124.334	124.455	124.559	124.459	124.430	124.687
Education ²	178.892	188.143	186.596	190.222	192.552	192.774	192.776	192.760	193.049	193.641	193.965	194.275	194.332	194.746	195.550
Educational books and supplies.....	452.880	485.025	485.218	493.615	496.691	497.534	498.627	499.478	503.416	505.356	505.642	504.436	504.925	507.168	506.799
Tuition, other school fees, and child care....	504.163	529.316	524.523	534.825	541.688	542.284	542.174	542.036	542.531	544.155	545.120	546.192	546.319	547.366	549.874
Communication ^{1,2}	86.807	87.662	87.780	87.667	87.810	87.786	87.468	87.541	87.617	87.501	87.548	87.581	87.453	87.306	87.376
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.828	85.571	85.653	85.532	85.676	85.651	85.331	85.404	85.433	85.314	85.362	85.394	85.263	85.115	85.186
Telephone services ^{1,2}	100.502	102.341	102.587	102.613	102.896	102.818	102.413	102.585	102.504	102.038	102.048	102.132	102.101	102.021	102.185
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.567	10.178	10.113	10.012	9.975	9.995	9.969	9.935	9.978	10.077	10.099	10.087	10.028	9.976	9.957
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	94.863	82.104	80.736	78.480	77.835	77.939	77.926	77.821	78.278	77.939	78.474	78.420	76.736	75.631	75.929
Other goods and services.....	357.906	391.628	398.448	398.228	400.245	401.390	403.178	403.970	404.632	404.722	405.641	405.786	406.973	408.610	411.793
Tobacco and smoking products.....	591.100	735.056	768.005	768.483	776.198	778.650	786.541	789.173	791.959	790.710	792.452	793.243	803.019	811.325	824.198
Personal care ¹	199.170	202.490	202.490	202.221	202.576	203.115	203.245	203.454	203.575	203.824	204.294	204.436	203.828	203.922	204.575
Personal care products ¹	159.410	162.557	162.767	162.415	162.312	162.242	161.784	162.231	161.689	162.073	162.417	161.604	160.289	159.900	161.416
Personal care services ¹	223.978	227.804	227.512	227.751	228.480	228.683	228.614	228.614	228.793	228.169	228.500	229.857	230.263	230.472	230.769
Miscellaneous personal services.....	340.533	346.500	346.525	347.402	347.658	349.283	350.046	349.851	351.329	352.366	353.667	354.593	354.725	355.101	355.667
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	177.618	171.452	172.493	173.379	173.777	174.550	175.563	175.127	176.413	176.118	177.591	178.269	178.359	176.848	176.554
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784
Commodities less food and beverages.....	157.481	147.327	149.046	150.209	150.851	151.760	153.273	152.532	153.834	153.444	155.417	156.268	156.345	154.282	153.847
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	205.279	185.579	189.436	192.365	193.225	193.394	195.926	193.667	195.981	195.059	199.133	201.091	201.141	196.614	195.484
Apparel.....	118.735	119.847	115.516	117.095	122.176	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267	117.630	114.464
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	263.756	230.503	239.626	243.461	241.657	241.005	246.085	244.413	249.801	246.914	251.912	255.140	255.839	250.039	250.103
Durables.....	111.217	109.610	109.432	109.039	109.470	110.988	111.575	112.165	112.511	112.618	112.618	112.432	112.533	112.781	112.995
Services.....	250.272	254.267	255.003	255.342	255.244	254.847	254.663	254.519	254.918	255.199	255.634	255.796	256.048	257.138	257.595
Rent of shelter ³	230.555	233.917	234.515	234.537	234.079	234.064	233.436	233.241	233.252	233.234	233.250	233.210	233.184	233.460	233.588
Transportation services.....	242.563	250.960	250.811	251.880	252.805	254.408	255.871	256.007	255.577	256.809	257.728	258.501	259.113	260.032	260.674
Other services.....	284.319	291.572	291.573	293.266	294.190	293.938	293.624	293.470	293.972	294.230	294.564	295.327	295.551	296.070	296.475
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	210.452	208.128	209.308	210.021	210.255	210.462	211.055	210.639	211.440	211.423	212.535	213.000	213.175	212.865	212.937
All items less shelter.....	203.102	199.860	200.871	201.726	202.123	202.441	203.301	202.951	204.128	204.101	205.441	206.048	206.283	205.788	205.817
All items less medical care.....	204.626	202.810	203.723	204.341	204.472	204.680	205.106	204.800	205.589	205.461	206.420	206.841	207.010	206.706	206.771
Commodities less food.....	159.538	149.780	151.466	152.606	153.229	154.147	155.650	154.918	156.200	155.820	157.742	158.569	158.650	156.641	156.245
Nondurables less food.....	206.047	187.718	191.387	194.170	194.978	195.196	197.644	195.487	197.701	196.831	200.682	202.529	202.587	198.309	197.295
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	258.423	228.679	237.011	240.515	238.857	238.355	243.061	241.513	246.455	243.829	248.369	251.298	251.953	246.685	246.832
Nondurables.....	210.333	201.628	203.377	205.017	205.374	205.647	206.876	205.823	207.611	207.092	209.370	210.526	210.607	208.127	207.547
Services less rent of shelter ³	241.567	245.814	246.622	247.308	247.664	246.851	247.237	247.174	247.985	248.586	249.464	249.847	250.398	252.319	253.109
Services less medical care services.....	240.275	243.796	244.531	244.857	244.707	244.258	243.991	243.838	244.090	244.205	244.586	244.719	244.987	246.079	246.547
Energy.....	237.414	192.594	201.967	205.144	202.287	199.223	204.196	202.398	208.222	204.494	210.425	213.728	215.104	212.049	212.674
All items less energy.....	208.719	212.652	212.505	212.823	213.363	213.998	213.895	213.780	214.048	214.472	214.857	214.945	214.964	215.015	215.005
All items less food and energy.....	208.147	212.126	212.097	212.449	213.144	213.840	213.787	213.572	213.647	214.172	214.589	214.643	214.645	214.733	214.724
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.084	143.099	142.526	142.634	144.148	145.439	145.595	145.253	145.065	145.722	146.319	146.094	145.941	145.603	145.205
Energy commodities.....	284.270	205.325	220.264	227.506	223.048	221.910	231.371	228.303	238.217	231.808	241.599	248.594	250.038	238.151	237.720
Services less energy.....	255.598	261.022	261.425	261.960	261.990	262.196	261.979	261.871	262.146	262.559	262.830	263.097	263.218	263.631	263.922

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010						2010					
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
U.S. city average.....	M	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	232.382	233.188	233.615	234.130	233.834	233.885	229.874	230.622	231.109	231.661	231.308	231.380
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	234.183	235.060	235.496	236.054	235.769	235.770	230.099	230.819	231.338	231.851	231.552	231.615
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.491	138.871	139.115	139.362	139.163	139.274	139.379	139.869	140.126	140.510	140.227	140.283
Midwest urban ⁴	M	206.563	207.359	207.777	207.987	207.886	208.211	202.044	202.966	203.426	203.674	203.524	203.877
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	207.329	207.975	208.308	208.489	208.289	208.556	201.758	202.639	203.056	203.330	203.063	203.363
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	132.451	133.096	133.510	133.772	133.845	134.130	132.507	133.140	133.540	133.797	133.845	134.136
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	203.274	204.204	204.326	204.026	203.749	203.992	201.118	202.072	202.263	201.974	201.654	201.950
South urban.....	M	210.020	211.216	211.528	211.423	211.232	210.988	207.325	208.621	209.017	208.920	208.640	208.440
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	211.503	212.692	213.052	213.101	213.121	212.696	209.288	210.613	211.068	211.065	210.985	210.592
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.575	134.363	134.606	134.500	134.173	134.130	132.528	133.388	133.695	133.621	133.227	133.227
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	214.007	215.026	214.714	214.336	215.216	214.639	214.172	215.205	215.006	214.679	215.416	214.840
West urban.....	M	220.179	220.809	221.202	221.417	221.147	221.331	214.710	215.457	215.873	216.044	215.681	215.824
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	223.989	224.636	225.040	225.571	225.291	225.574	216.850	217.700	218.103	218.605	218.238	218.499
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.513	133.863	134.133	133.889	133.635	133.685	133.325	133.675	133.993	133.764	133.448	133.471
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	197.949	198.695	199.043	199.358	199.183	199.224	196.516	197.377	197.786	198.087	197.852	197.908
B/C ³	M	134.028	134.639	134.920	134.909	134.692	134.753	133.619	134.274	134.594	134.624	134.349	134.420
D.....	M	210.098	211.011	210.968	210.739	211.094	210.882	208.368	209.326	209.327	209.097	209.374	209.161
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.456	212.952	212.929	212.984	212.186	212.535	205.627	206.381	206.466	206.774	205.834	206.307
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	224.620	225.483	225.916	226.438	225.877	225.991	217.090	218.157	218.475	218.787	218.222	218.367
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	238.862	240.101	240.529	241.075	240.817	241.147	234.153	235.240	235.750	236.144	235.916	236.330
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	237.986	—	238.083	—	236.132	—	238.388	—	238.863	—	236.657
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	203.577	—	204.024	—	203.989	—	194.852	—	195.574	—	195.477
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	—	201.982	—	202.108	—	200.227	—	205.351	—	205.263	—	203.537
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	141.741	—	142.025	—	141.966	—	141.782	—	142.064	—	141.926
Atlanta, GA.....	2	202.646	—	204.014	—	204.725	—	201.407	—	203.095	—	204.084	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	203.380	—	205.248	—	204.891	—	198.913	—	201.003	—	200.703	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	192.412	—	194.037	—	194.734	—	190.351	—	192.447	—	192.696	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	222.505	—	222.625	—	222.390	—	221.074	—	220.633	—	220.384	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	226.529	—	227.432	—	228.074	—	226.539	—	227.325	—	228.175	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	226.145	—	227.697	—	228.110	—	222.049	—	223.821	—	224.185	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	226.085	—	226.513	—	226.118	—	221.215	—	222.309	—	221.857	—

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

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537
Percent change.....	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249
Percent change.....	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9
Housing:											
Index.....	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057
Percent change.....	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4
Apparel:											
Index.....	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078
Percent change.....	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0
Transportation:											
Index.....	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252
Percent change.....	2.0	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3
Medical care:											
Index.....	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613
Percent change.....	3.5	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.....	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586
Percent change.....	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630
Percent change.....	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009						2010						
	2008	2009	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^p	May ^p	June ^p	July ^p
Finished goods.....	177.1	172.5	172.4	174.2	173.2	173.8	175.7	176.0	178.0	177.0	179.1	179.6	180.1	179.1	179.7
Finished consumer goods.....	186.3	179.1	179.2	181.6	180.4	180.8	183.3	183.8	186.5	185.1	188.3	188.9	189.5	188.3	189.2
Finished consumer foods.....	178.3	175.5	173.5	173.9	173.9	175.6	176.9	179.8	180.1	180.9	185.6	184.6	184.0	180.3	181.2
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	189.1	179.4	180.2	183.3	181.6	181.6	184.6	184.2	187.7	185.6	188.2	189.4	190.4	190.1	190.9
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.5	194.1	195.7	200.1	198.1	197.1	201.2	200.9	205.9	202.8	206.8	208.6	210.0	210.0	211.3
Durable goods.....	141.2	144.3	143.3	143.8	142.9	144.8	145.4	144.9	145.4	145.2	145.0	145.0	145.1	144.3	144.3
Capital equipment.....	153.8	156.7	155.9	156.4	155.9	157.0	157.5	157.1	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.3	157.3	157.0	157.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	188.3	172.5	172.3	174.8	174.7	174.5	176.0	176.6	179.4	179.2	181.2	183.1	184.6	183.7	183.4
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	177.2	162.7	161.6	163.8	164.9	165.2	166.1	167.5	169.4	171.0	172.6	175.0	175.4	174.1	172.9
Materials for food manufacturing.....	180.4	165.1	163.7	164.1	164.3	164.0	165.7	168.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	173.1	175.1	174.8	174.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	214.3	191.6	192.0	196.6	197.1	196.7	199.8	202.9	207.3	211.7	214.8	218.3	217.3	214.8	211.8
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	203.3	168.9	164.5	168.9	173.2	174.6	174.6	176.5	179.4	180.6	183.5	189.2	190.7	187.2	185.6
Components for manufacturing.....	140.3	141.0	140.7	140.8	140.9	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.6	141.8	142.3	142.5	142.5
Materials and components for construction.....	205.4	202.9	201.9	201.5	202.0	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.3	203.5	204.6	206.0	207.4	206.3	206.3
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	206.2	161.9	164.1	172.2	169.0	167.9	172.6	171.4	180.2	174.9	180.0	182.5	187.3	185.8	186.7
Containers.....	191.8	195.8	194.3	193.5	193.7	193.3	193.2	193.2	194.2	196.1	198.8	199.7	201.4	203.8	204.4
Supplies.....	173.8	172.2	172.2	171.9	172.0	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.1	173.3	173.8	174.6	174.7	174.9
Crude materials for further processing.....	251.8	175.2	172.9	178.4	173.5	184.0	192.1	195.5	212.8	208.5	212.7	211.1	207.8	203.7	208.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	163.4	134.5	133.2	130.2	127.6	132.0	134.0	138.9	142.0	142.3	146.9	148.7	152.8	146.7	150.7
Crude nonfood materials.....	313.9	197.5	194.5	207.5	201.0	216.2	229.4	231.2	260.3	252.2	255.5	250.8	240.7	238.8	243.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	176.6	171.1	171.3	173.4	172.2	172.6	174.7	174.3	176.7	175.3	176.9	177.7	178.3	178.0	178.6
Finished energy goods.....	178.7	146.9	149.6	156.1	152.8	151.2	156.8	156.0	162.7	157.7	163.3	165.8	167.4	166.7	168.1
Finished goods less energy.....	169.8	172.3	171.4	171.8	171.5	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.7	175.7	174.8	175.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	176.9	179.2	178.2	178.6	178.4	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3	182.6	184.4	184.2	184.2	182.9	183.4
Finished goods less food and energy.....	167.2	171.5	170.8	171.2	170.8	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.1	173.3	173.2	173.4
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	176.4	181.6	181.1	181.5	181.2	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.9	184.0	184.2	184.3	184.7	184.7	185.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	206.8	214.3	214.4	214.5	214.9	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.6	218.1	218.8	219.0	219.7	220.7	221.5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	188.7	173.0	172.7	175.5	175.4	175.3	176.8	177.2	180.2	180.1	182.3	184.3	185.7	184.7	184.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	181.6	166.0	166.5	166.1	165.8	164.5	165.7	168.0	168.7	168.3	167.7	168.7	170.5	170.8	170.9
Intermediate energy goods.....	208.1	162.5	165.3	174.5	171.0	169.8	175.2	173.8	183.2	177.4	182.9	185.2	189.9	187.8	188.7
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.9	172.8	171.9	172.7	173.5	173.6	174.0	175.0	176.2	177.5	178.5	180.3	180.9	180.3	179.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.9	173.4	172.3	173.3	174.2	174.4	174.8	175.7	176.8	178.3	179.6	181.4	182.0	181.2	180.5
Crude energy materials.....	309.4	176.8	173.0	184.1	173.5	193.1	211.0	208.6	241.5	229.8	226.8	215.9	204.6	207.8	217.0
Crude materials less energy.....	205.4	164.8	163.4	164.5	163.3	167.6	169.2	176.3	183.0	183.7	191.5	195.2	197.6	189.3	191.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	324.4	248.4	247.1	263.6	267.9	270.9	270.9	285.3	304.0	306.0	324.6	335.4	330.8	315.1	308.9

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2009						2010						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	June ^P	July ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	173.0	182.8	177.2	192.3	206.7	208.4	231.3	222.3	219.8	217.1	208.0	207.3	210.1
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	179.9	194.8	186.6	210.8	233.5	235.5	271.6	257.3	250.9	245.6	230.3	230.9	235.4
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	186.2	189.3	188.6	189.7	191.6	194.2	196.9	195.8	200.5	202.9	204.4	199.3	198.8
213	Mining support activities.....	101.2	100.4	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	100.0	100.4	102.0	101.2	101.0	101.5
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	167.1	169.4	168.6	168.9	170.7	170.8	173.1	172.2	173.9	175.2	176.1	174.9	174.8
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	169.7	169.7	169.5	168.3	169.1	171.2	172.2	172.4	172.6	173.9	175.9	175.7	175.5
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	119.4	119.5	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.3	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.4	123.6	123.5	123.5
313	Textile mills.....	111.9	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.4	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.6	115.9	116.2	116.0
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.3
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	153.2	154.0	154.0	153.3	152.9	152.8	153.1	153.6	154.0	155.1	155.9	155.8	156.4
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	103.2	103.2	103.7	102.7	103.0	103.5	103.6	105.6	107.3	109.7	112.5	110.4	109.7
322	Paper manufacturing.....	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.7	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.8	124.2	124.9	126.4	127.9	128.7
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.0	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.0
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	225.9	251.6	241.5	240.8	258.4	254.3	275.6	261.0	278.2	287.2	292.1	280.1	278.6
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	224.1	224.0	225.1	225.0	225.4	227.3	228.7	231.3	232.0	235.6	233.5	233.2	233.8
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	160.3	160.4	161.3	161.5	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.1	164.3	165.7	166.5	167.3	166.7
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	165.4	172.5	177.8	180.7	179.9	182.2	186.5	188.1	191.8	198.4	201.0	196.6	194.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	173.9	173.8	174.0	174.1	174.1	174.2	174.4	175.0	175.6	176.3	176.9	177.4	177.3
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.3	120.2	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.6	120.3	120.3	120.5
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	92.2	92.2	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.5	91.6	91.2	91.3	91.2	91.1
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	128.5	129.2	129.4	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.7	131.1	131.1	131.7	131.9	131.8	131.6
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	108.5	109.1	108.5	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.7	110.3	110.3	110.3	109.9	109.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.0	176.2	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.2	176.0	176.4	176.9	177.0	177.6	178.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	111.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.5	112.7	112.7	113.2
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	118.8	122.9	123.0	122.1	122.4	121.5	123.9	123.8	123.9	124.6	122.9	124.3	123.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	121.5	120.5	121.6	121.8	121.5	121.1	120.0	120.9	120.3	123.0	121.6	120.0	120.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	105.7	106.6	103.7	106.0	109.0	92.3	103.2	105.8	101.0	95.3	94.5	103.0	108.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	138.6	137.1	139.0	138.7	140.0	139.0	138.7	141.0	141.8	143.2	143.0	143.3	142.2
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	75.9	63.5	68.3	61.9	77.8	82.9	74.1	75.3	64.3	77.7	84.4	67.1	73.9
454	Nonstore retailers.....	152.4	145.5	147.6	144.1	143.4	145.0	142.9	154.7	144.5	142.8	143.3	140.9	141.4
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	185.5	189.6	184.5	188.5	193.3	194.7	199.6	199.5	203.2	204.0	202.2	205.0	209.3
483	Water transportation.....	113.3	114.0	115.7	116.8	118.3	118.3	120.0	121.5	119.8	121.8	123.0	122.5	129.9
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	130.9	131.8	130.0	128.8	128.9	129.4	132.2	133.0	132.2	131.1	132.3	132.5	136.9
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.4	127.5	127.6	128.5	128.6	128.9	128.9	128.9	129.1	129.6
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.3
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	127.9	128.2	128.4	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.2	129.2	129.3	129.3
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	167.5	168.4	168.3	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.7	172.9	173.1	173.1	173.0	173.4
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	123.8	124.3	123.8	123.8	124.1	124.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.6	125.6	125.9	126.0
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	122.3	122.8	125.4	125.6	125.6	127.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	126.7	128.4	128.2	128.6
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.4	111.7	111.1	111.4	109.8	109.7	110.3	110.2	110.4	110.2	110.4	110.5	110.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	102.5	102.1	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.6	105.0	104.0	106.3	106.3	106.6	108.7	109.1
517	Telecommunications.....	101.2	101.7	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.9	100.9
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	111.3	112.0	112.6	116.4	116.0	116.5	117.2	115.7	116.1	118.1	120.8	117.7	116.1
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.4	109.1	109.7	109.5	109.3	109.9	109.5	109.1	108.8	108.3	109.1	109.5	109.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.0	100.8	100.1	100.3	99.4	99.6
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.6	108.2	108.2	107.4	107.3	109.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.9	107.2	107.2	107.0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	141.1	142.0	140.5	135.8	132.3	129.8	130.2	134.3	132.2	133.2	128.3	133.5	144.6
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	166.4	166.5	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.8	169.6	170.0	170.0	170.6	170.6	170.8	171.9
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	114.5	114.6	115.1	114.7	115.4	114.0	113.6	114.3	113.6	112.6	113.3	111.8	113.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.0	142.9	142.9	142.8	142.8	143.0	142.9	142.7	143.1	143.8	143.4	143.7	143.7
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.4	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.8
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.7	123.6	123.3	123.2	122.8	122.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.2	124.9	124.8	125.5
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.7
56172	Janitorial services.....	110.1	110.1	110.5	110.3	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.4	110.6	110.3	110.2	110.2
5621	Waste collection.....	116.3	116.7	117.0	116.9	117.1	116.1	116.0	115.5	117.1	118.3	119.2	119.0	118.5
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	146.0	144.9	140.9	141.8	139.8	137.2	139.3	140.6	140.3	139.9	141.6	140.7	143.7

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009						2010						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES.....	117.4	118.1	117.9	117.9	118.9	119.7	120.7	120.3	121.2	122.5	123.1	122.2	122.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	164.9	164.5	158.2	156.5	162.0	165.1	167.6	160.8	163.4	162.6	165.1	164.4	164.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	167.6	167.3	160.7	159.0	164.6	167.9	170.6	162.9	165.7	164.6	167.4	166.7	166.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	142.2	140.8	137.3	135.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	144.8	145.9	147.8	147.3	146.7	147.0
Industrial supplies and materials.....	140.6	143.6	143.9	144.9	147.5	150.1	152.8	152.6	155.1	160.0	162.2	159.8	159.2
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	134.9	138.0	142.2	143.9	151.8	152.5	152.1	150.4	155.7	157.1	159.1	162.4	163.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	166.0	181.6	171.9	175.5	184.6	189.6	200.0	190.4	197.0	209.2	215.2	207.9	204.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	139.8	141.1	142.7	143.3	144.8	147.3	148.9	150.5	152.2	156.2	157.8	155.8	155.7
Selected building materials.....	112.8	113.7	114.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.8	115.8	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.7	117.8
Capital goods.....	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.8	103.5	103.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	107.0	107.3	107.4	107.9	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.0	109.8	108.8	109.2	109.6	109.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.2	94.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.1	110.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.7	109.0	109.4	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.9	111.9	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.1	110.7
Durables, manufactured.....	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.2	107.8	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.0
Agricultural commodities.....	161.3	161.6	156.9	155.8	161.8	164.7	166.8	160.2	163.3	162.7	165.3	165.3	165.1
Nonagricultural commodities.....	114.2	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.8	116.5	117.3	117.4	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.1	118.9

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009						2010						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES	119.3	121.1	121.3	122.3	124.1	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	126.7	125.0	125.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	138.2	140.0	140.6	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.1	148.6	149.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	153.2	155.7	156.8	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.8	167.4	169.8	165.8	166.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.2	104.5	104.1	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.3	108.7	109.4	111.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	174.4	182.4	183.0	187.2	195.0	196.2	202.7	202.8	205.0	210.7	205.7	198.5	200.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	216.3	231.4	228.5	235.3	250.1	249.7	260.6	258.8	262.4	269.3	255.6	243.2	248.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	235.8	253.7	252.2	258.3	272.2	269.3	279.6	277.4	284.2	294.5	278.8	264.4	269.8
Paper and paper base stocks.....	99.1	98.4	99.1	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5	116.9
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	132.3	133.3	134.8	137.7	139.4	140.6	142.6	142.9	144.6	147.8	148.6	146.7	146.7
Selected building materials.....	118.0	119.2	118.9	118.6	118.5	120.9	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.1	133.6	131.8	124.9
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	184.8	190.6	204.0	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.4	246.5	254.0	244.7	238.7
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	102.8	103.5	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.4	107.9	108.1	108.2
Capital goods.....	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	110.2	110.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.4	111.2	111.1	111.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.0	85.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.2	108.4	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.4	108.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.6
Durables, manufactured.....	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.2	99.8	99.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	101.3	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.4	101.9

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008			2009				2010	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight.....	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.1
Export air freight.....	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	127.1
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	174.4

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2007			2008				2009				2010	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.0	103.0	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.6	103.5	104.4	106.5	108.4	110.0	111.0	110.6
Compensation per hour.....	107.4	108.3	109.8	111.0	111.0	112.0	112.2	111.2	113.6	114.6	115.1	115.0	114.7
Real compensation per hour.....	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.8	100.6	99.9	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.9	103.6	103.2	103.1
Unit labor costs.....	105.3	105.1	105.7	107.1	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.6	105.8	104.6	103.6	103.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.2	107.5	106.5	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.3	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	115.7	117.2
Implicit price deflator.....	105.7	106.1	106.1	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	101.9	103.0	103.9	103.5	103.8	103.5	103.5	104.3	106.5	108.3	109.9	110.9	110.6
Compensation per hour.....	107.2	108.0	109.7	111.0	110.9	111.9	112.2	111.1	113.6	114.5	115.0	115.0	114.8
Real compensation per hour.....	101.2	101.4	101.8	101.8	100.5	99.8	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1
Unit labor costs.....	105.1	104.9	105.6	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.7	103.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.1	107.4	106.1	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	115.9	117.4
Implicit price deflator.....	105.5	105.8	105.8	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	101.7	101.0	103.6	103.6	104.1	105.6	105.7	104.3	105.2	106.5	109.7	112.1	–
Compensation per hour.....	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.4	110.6	111.5	110.5	112.3	113.5	113.9	113.9	–
Real compensation per hour.....	99.9	99.9	100.4	99.9	99.1	98.7	101.9	101.5	102.8	102.9	102.5	102.2	–
Total unit costs.....	105.0	106.9	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.0	108.4	109.4	109.8	109.0	106.3	104.0	–
Unit labor costs.....	103.9	105.4	104.4	105.1	105.2	104.8	105.5	105.9	106.8	106.6	103.8	101.6	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	107.8	110.8	110.1	110.9	112.2	112.9	115.9	118.4	117.6	115.3	112.8	110.3	–
Unit profits.....	106.7	94.4	92.1	82.7	80.7	94.4	84.2	83.3	78.5	82.3	89.3	101.0	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.4	105.2	103.9	101.2	101.4	106.5	105.0	106.4	104.2	104.0	104.8	107.1	–
Implicit price deflator.....	105.2	105.3	104.2	103.7	103.8	105.4	105.3	106.1	105.9	105.6	104.2	103.6	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.8	104.5	105.4	105.2	103.4	103.0	102.3	101.9	103.4	107.5	109.6	110.0	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	104.5	104.8	107.0	107.6	108.5	110.1	112.0	113.1	114.9	115.9	117.1	115.6	115.1
Real compensation per hour.....	98.7	98.4	99.3	98.7	98.3	98.2	102.4	103.9	105.1	105.0	105.4	103.7	103.4
Unit labor costs.....	100.7	100.3	101.5	102.3	104.9	106.9	109.5	111.1	111.1	107.8	106.8	105.1	103.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.6	117.6	119.5	122.7
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.3	105.3	103.8	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.5	97.2	98.1	98.4	97.7	95.6
Multifactor productivity.....	95.3	96.2	97.4	98.8	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.4	108.2	109.7	110.3	110.7	112.0
Output.....	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.6	117.1	119.5	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	90.8	94.4	96.5	98.8	100.0	98.2	96.2	95.8	96.9	98.8	101.2	102.3	100.3
Capital services.....	78.7	82.9	88.2	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.7	110.2	112.9	115.8	119.1	122.3	125.9
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.9	90.7	93.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	101.4	103.6	106.2	108.0	107.6
Capital per hour of all persons.....	85.5	87.1	90.9	95.0	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.5	117.8	118.9	119.6	122.3	128.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.1	114.2	116.1	117.2	118.9	122.3
Output per unit of capital services.....	106.1	105.8	104.2	102.6	100.0	96.0	94.5	95.2	96.9	97.7	97.9	97.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity.....	95.8	96.5	97.7	99.0	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.2	108.0	109.3	109.9	110.1	111.4
Output.....	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.5	117.1	119.4	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	90.4	94.0	96.3	98.8	100.0	98.4	96.4	96.0	97.1	99.1	101.6	102.8	100.9
Capital services.....	78.1	82.4	87.8	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.9	110.5	113.1	116.1	119.6	123.1	126.7
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.5	90.4	93.7	97.3	100.0	100.2	99.6	100.0	101.5	103.8	106.6	108.4	108.1
Capital per hour of all persons.....	85.3	86.9	90.7	94.8	100.0	107.0	113.2	116.7	117.8	118.9	119.7	122.6	128.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.7	87.2	91.9	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.4	118.0	123.6	124.6	128.8	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	97.9	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.4	93.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	—
Multifactor productivity.....	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.6	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.3	108.1	108.1	110.8	116.0	—
Output.....	83.0	89.2	93.8	97.3	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.3	97.0	100.4	102.0	103.6	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	100.4	102.3	102.0	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.9	80.4	—
Capital services.....	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	102.5	—
Energy.....	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	92.5	86.3	84.0	—
Nonenergy materials.....	85.9	92.8	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.7	90.4	83.1	—
Purchased business services.....	88.4	92.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.3	99.1	97.0	105.2	103.9	103.5	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.9	92.0	89.3	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1964	1974	1984	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	41.6	52.9	62.4	74.0	88.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.3
Compensation per hour.....	9.9	19.4	42.1	63.4	86.1	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.6
Real compensation per hour.....	57.0	70.1	75.4	82.6	95.0	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.4
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	36.7	67.5	85.7	97.7	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.6	30.1	61.0	80.5	84.2	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.6
Implicit price deflator.....	22.5	34.1	64.9	83.6	92.4	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	44.0	54.8	63.5	74.7	88.4	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.2
Compensation per hour.....	10.2	19.7	42.6	63.9	86.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.5	113.5
Real compensation per hour.....	58.7	71.0	76.2	83.2	95.0	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.1	103.3
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	35.9	67.0	85.6	97.5	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.3	28.3	59.5	79.8	84.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.1	32.9	64.1	83.3	92.3	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	44.4	51.9	62.1	72.7	87.7	90.9	94.4	97.5	100.0	101.4	102.0	104.7	106.4
Compensation per hour.....	11.7	21.9	46.1	66.7	88.3	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.5
Real compensation per hour.....	67.4	78.9	82.5	86.8	97.4	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.4
Total unit costs.....	24.8	40.4	73.2	90.3	99.7	99.3	99.6	98.6	100.0	101.9	105.6	107.3	108.6
Unit labor costs.....	26.4	42.1	74.2	91.8	100.7	99.8	100.4	99.4	100.0	101.4	104.3	105.1	105.8
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.7	35.8	70.5	86.4	97.3	97.9	97.7	96.5	100.0	103.1	108.8	112.9	116.0
Unit profits.....	36.4	29.5	66.0	83.2	52.2	60.0	66.6	88.6	100.0	111.7	99.7	85.5	83.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.1	33.6	69.0	85.3	81.8	84.9	87.0	93.8	100.0	106.0	105.7	103.5	104.8
Implicit price deflator.....	26.3	39.0	72.3	89.4	93.7	94.3	95.4	97.3	100.0	103.1	104.8	104.5	105.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	61.7	82.2	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	104.2	103.5	105.6
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	64.2	84.3	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.5	115.2
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.7	92.9	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.3	104.9
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	104.1	102.5	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	101.1	105.8	109.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	83.9	83.4	82.6	84.3	90.8	100.0	104.5	107.1	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	89.4	88.6	87.7	89.4	93.7	100.0	103.6	105.4	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

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

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

[2002=100]

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

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

[2002=100]

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

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

[2002=100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscompare.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the internet at http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	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/ilc/ilscmparelf.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/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.6	56.9	65.8	68.3	71.0	74.0	79.1	83.1	89.5	90.4	106.4	112.9	115.1	120.5	126.2	127.8
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	82.4	83.3	83.0	86.7	90.9	94.8	100.5	98.4	100.4	101.6	105.0	107.3	110.2	107.3
Australia.....	59.0	74.1	80.0	79.0	81.3	83.0	87.0	88.3	93.6	95.9	101.8	103.1	103.8	104.8	106.8	105.9
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	78.2	83.4	87.2	90.3	91.2	93.6	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.2	127.0
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	34.6	49.4	54.3	59.7	67.3	75.0	83.5	90.6	90.1	106.8	117.8	130.8	146.8	157.9	159.9
Singapore.....	—	51.0	66.9	71.3	74.7	77.1	83.1	91.5	97.7	91.8	103.7	110.0	112.0	114.7	110.3	103.1
Taiwan.....	29.3	53.6	62.8	67.4	72.5	75.5	79.1	84.0	88.3	92.2	102.6	107.1	114.8	122.5	133.5	132.8
Belgium.....	49.9	73.9	82.3	86.0	87.3	92.7	93.9	93.3	96.8	97.0	102.9	108.1	111.0	115.1	120.2	120.8
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	90.8	87.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.0	119.4	114.1
France.....	42.9	63.6	72.4	75.2	75.5	79.9	84.1	87.8	94.0	95.9	104.5	107.3	112.3	114.9	116.3	115.4
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	79.3	80.6	82.9	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	113.5	123.1	129.3	129.2
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	89.8	94.2	94.6	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.6
Netherlands.....	48.0	68.3	79.0	82.1	83.9	84.1	86.6	90.1	96.6	97.1	102.1	109.0	113.9	118.2	121.4	119.7
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	89.2	88.1	90.8	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.4	117.2
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	90.2	93.3	92.2	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	111.1	110.1
Sweden.....	41.3	50.9	62.7	66.6	68.8	75.1	79.6	86.9	92.8	90.1	108.1	119.7	127.1	139.0	139.7	134.6
United Kingdom.....	46.3	72.8	83.5	82.1	81.4	82.9	83.7	87.8	93.7	97.0	104.2	110.8	115.5	119.8	123.8	124.2
Output																
United States.....	49.6	66.2	75.7	79.1	82.1	87.1	92.9	96.9	103.0	97.3	101.1	106.8	107.7	113.6	116.9	113.7
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	73.1	76.5	77.5	82.3	86.5	93.7	103.2	99.2	99.4	101.4	103.0	102.6	101.6	95.9
Australia.....	70.3	81.5	85.4	84.9	87.6	89.6	92.1	91.9	96.3	95.4	101.7	101.8	101.4	100.5	103.7	105.4
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	97.5	101.7	105.6	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	125.7	121.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	13.4	41.3	54.9	61.3	65.3	68.4	63.0	76.8	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.9
Singapore.....	—	51.2	68.5	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.9
Taiwan.....	30.2	60.5	71.1	75.0	78.9	83.5	86.1	92.4	99.2	91.8	105.3	115.6	123.6	132.5	146.3	144.7
Belgium.....	67.5	87.2	87.5	89.9	90.2	94.5	96.1	96.4	100.7	100.8	98.6	102.2	102.0	104.9	107.6	107.1
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	90.3	94.7	90.3	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.4	107.2	105.2
France.....	69.5	81.5	80.9	83.8	83.6	87.5	91.7	94.8	99.1	100.1	101.9	102.8	105.2	104.9	105.7	103.2
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.9	90.1	88.2	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	107.8	115.6	122.7	123.5
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	91.4	95.7	95.2	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.1	98.4
Netherlands.....	59.3	77.0	82.0	85.1	86.3	87.5	90.5	93.8	100.1	99.9	98.9	102.3	104.3	107.9	111.3	110.6
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.1	94.6	98.4	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	123.6	127.3
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	73.2	76.0	77.9	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	106.0	103.8
Sweden.....	46.8	56.1	59.7	67.5	69.7	75.1	81.3	89.0	96.3	94.1	104.9	114.5	119.8	129.2	132.2	127.6
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.9	95.6	97.1	97.9	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.7	103.4	104.0	101.0
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.1	115.9	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.6	94.3	92.6	89.0
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	88.8	91.8	93.4	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	98.1	95.6	92.2	89.3
Australia.....	119.1	110.0	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.0	105.9	104.1	102.9	99.5	99.9	98.7	97.7	95.9	97.1	99.6
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	124.7	122.0	121.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.8	95.7
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	119.2	111.1	113.0	109.3	101.7	84.0	92.0	99.1	102.0	98.7	98.3	94.1	90.6	90.2	91.9
Singapore.....	—	100.5	102.4	105.7	103.7	104.8	96.5	99.0	106.8	100.5	99.3	106.5	114.6	125.2	137.9	141.5
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	113.3	111.2	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.2	109.6	109.0
Belgium.....	135.3	117.9	106.3	104.5	103.4	101.9	102.3	103.4	104.0	104.0	95.8	94.5	91.9	91.1	89.5	88.6
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	99.5	104.3	102.9	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.3	89.6	87.3	86.9	89.8	92.2
France.....	161.9	128.2	111.8	111.3	110.7	109.4	109.0	108.0	105.4	104.4	97.5	95.8	93.7	91.3	90.8	89.4
Germany.....	149.3	135.3	114.5	111.7	106.4	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.6
Italy.....	125.1	113.0	101.8	101.6	100.7	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.6	100.0	98.9
Netherlands.....	123.6	112.7	103.9	103.7	102.9	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.6	103.0	96.8	93.9	91.6	91.3	91.7	92.4
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	105.5	107.3	108.4	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	106.2	108.6
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.1	81.4	84.5	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.3
Sweden.....	113.2	110.2	95.1	101.3	101.3	100.1	102.2	102.4	103.8	104.3	97.0	95.7	94.2	93.0	94.6	94.8
United Kingdom.....	169.8	130.4	114.5	118.2	120.3	120.1	119.8	115.4	110.6	105.4	95.7	92.0	88.1	86.3	84.0	81.3
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	72.2	73.4	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.7	119.6	123.2
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	79.8	81.7	82.9	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.8	104.0	107.7	112.4	115.8	119.9	122.5
Australia.....	—	61.7	69.8	74.1	77.5	79.6	82.9	86.2	90.0	95.7	103.9	109.4	116.3	124.2	130.7	134.2
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	89.4	92.4	93.2	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	98.3	100.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	23.7	46.5	56.4	65.7	71.4	77.7	78.2	85.2	89.0	105.5	120.6	139.7	153.9	163.8	167.1
Singapore.....	—	56.2	77.5	81.0	87.0	90.9	96.1	87.9	90.2	97.3	100.6	97.9	96.8	95.0	94.3	94.7
Taiwan.....	20.4	58.6	76.4	82.7	88.2	90.8	94.2	95.9	97.6	103.7	101.0	102.1	105.7	108.9	112.4	113.8
Belgium.....	40.2	69.0	80.9	83.2	84.7	87.9	89.2	90.4	92.0	95.9	103.4	106.2	109.4	113.3	119.3	122.8
Denmark.....	32.6	68.6	77.7	79.3	82.5	85.4	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	122.9	126.1	130.5
France.....	28.2	64.2	77.6	79.9	81.4	83.8	84.4	87.1	91.8	94.2	102.3	105.5	109.4	113.7	116.8	120.3
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	77.1	81.2	85.1	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	110.3	113.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	78.0	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.0	115.5	118.5
Netherlands.....	41.1	61.9	75.0	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.7	120.5
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	66.2	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.2	132.2
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	83.8	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	10					

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

Event or exposure ¹	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) ²	2005 ³	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.