

**NOTE: Many of the statistics in the following pages were subsequently revised. These pages have not been updated to reflect the revisions.**

To obtain BLS data that reflect all revisions, see <http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>

For the latest set of "Current Labor Statistics," see <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/curlabst.htm>

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# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

## Sources of information

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

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

[www.bls.gov/cps/](http://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/](http://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/](http://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](http://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](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf)) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

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

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

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

## Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON

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

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

**Hires** are the total number of additions

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

## Employment Cost Index

### Description of the series

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

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

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



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

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

**Days of idleness as a percent of esti-**

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691-5618, or visit the Web site at: [www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm](http://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/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf).

#### Definitions

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

### Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

#### Description of the series

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

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1. Labor market indicators**

Selected indicators	2007	2008	2007				2008				2009
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Employment data</b>											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.6	66.0	65.9	65.7	66.6	65.9	65.7	65.4
Employment-population ratio.....	63.0	62.2	62.9	63.4	63.0	62.8	62.3	62.8	62.0	61.0	59.5
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	5.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	8.1
Men.....	4.7	6.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.5	8.8
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.7	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.0
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.0	7.4
Women.....	4.5	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1	7.2
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	9.1	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.6	12.9
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.2
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	137,598	137,066	137,400	137,645	137,652	138,152	137,814	137,356	136,732	135,074	133,019
Total private.....	115,380	114,566	115,250	115,400	115,389	115,783	115,373	114,834	114,197	112,542	110,481
Goods-producing.....	22,233	21,419	22,392	22,289	22,099	22,043	21,800	21,507	21,247	20,532	19,537
Manufacturing.....	13,879	13,431	13,966	13,889	13,796	13,777	13,643	13,505	13,322	12,902	12,310
Service-providing.....	115,366	115,646	115,008	115,356	115,553	116,109	116,014	115,849	115,485	114,542	113,482
State and local government.....											
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.9	33.6	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.6	33.3	33.2
Manufacturing.....	41.2	40.8	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.5	39.9	39.3
Overtime.....	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.7
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>1,2,3</sup></b>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup> .....	3.3	2.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.4	2.4	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4
Service-providing <sup>5</sup> .....	3.2	2.5	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4
State and local government.....	4.1	3.0	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.0	2.8	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0
Nonunion.....	3.2	2.4	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2007	2008	2007				2008				2009
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Compensation data<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.3	2.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.4	2.7	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4
Private nonfarm.....	3.3	2.6	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4
<b>Price data<sup>1</sup></b>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	2.8	3.8	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.9	6.3	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.1	-7.4	.1
Finished consumer goods.....	4.5	7.4	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	-.4	-9.9	.1
Capital equipment.....	1.8	2.8	.3	-.1	-.1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.6	.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	4.1	10.5	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.7	-13.0	-2.7
Crude materials.....	12.1	21.5	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.5	-6.9
<b>Productivity data<sup>4</sup></b>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	1.6	2.7	-.7	5.7	7.3	-1.1	2.2	4.7	2.3	-.5	1.1
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.4	2.8	-.6	4.8	7.0	-.5	2.6	4.7	2.2	-.6	.8
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>5</sup> .....	.7	-	-.6	3.8	3.0	1.2	-.4	8.5	6.4	-3.9	-

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Output per hour of all employees.

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2008				2009	2008				2009
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>										
All persons, business sector.....	3.5	1.9	5.7	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	3.7	1.7	5.7	5.2	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.1
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.9
Union.....	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0
Nonunion.....	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.8
State and local government.....	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.1
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.0
Union.....	.8	1.1	.7	.7	.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1
Nonunion.....	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	1.9
State and local government.....	.6	.5	1.8	.3	.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.0

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.





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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	31,383	32,141	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179	32,273	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501	32,585
Civilian labor force.....	21,602	22,024	21,778	21,920	22,125	22,100	22,062	22,201	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100	22,175
Participation rate.....	68.8	68.5	68.4	68.7	69.1	68.9	68.6	68.8	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0	68.1
Employed.....	20,382	20,346	20,251	20,392	20,565	20,391	20,396	20,404	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684	19,640
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	64.9	63.3	63.6	63.9	64.3	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6	60.3
Unemployed.....	1,220	1,678	1,527	1,528	1,560	1,709	1,665	1,797	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416	2,536
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4
Not in the labor force.....	9,781	10,116	10,042	9,990	9,873	9,987	10,117	10,072	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401	10,410

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

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

#### 5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	146,047	145,362	146,023	146,257	145,974	145,738	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887
Men.....	78,254	77,486	77,985	78,029	77,932	77,726	77,683	77,484	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777	74,053
Women.....	67,792	67,876	68,038	68,228	68,042	68,012	67,913	67,789	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970	66,834
Married men, spouse present.....	46,314	45,860	45,975	45,968	45,871	45,902	46,093	45,804	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502	44,470
Married women, spouse present.....	35,832	35,869	35,825	36,144	36,122	36,189	36,110	35,994	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563	35,481
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,401	5,875	4,937	5,240	5,290	5,495	5,813	5,879	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626	9,049
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,877	4,169	3,349	3,580	3,658	3,905	4,220	4,240	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443	6,857
Could only find part-time work.....	1,210	1,389	1,364	1,325	1,305	1,359	1,300	1,412	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764	1,839
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,756	19,343	19,402	19,792	19,396	19,428	19,348	19,690	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855	18,833
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,317	5,773	4,826	5,152	5,218	5,390	5,693	5,802	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543	8,942
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,827	4,097	3,276	3,537	3,599	3,839	4,160	4,171	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390	6,773
Could only find part-time work.....	1,199	1,380	1,354	1,328	1,297	1,340	1,287	1,385	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760	1,850
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,419	19,005	19,078	19,436	18,997	19,036	18,992	19,269	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562	18,493

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

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

**6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	16.8	13.2	14.2	16.5	17.0	19.1	17.3	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.0
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	19.1	14.6	15.2	18.1	18.7	22.4	19.5	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4	21.8	22.2	23.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.1	14.4	11.8	13.1	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.8	16.0	16.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.7	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	8.3	10.1	9.0	8.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.4	31.2	30.8	24.6	32.3	29.8	32.0	29.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8	32.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	33.8	35.9	38.6	27.8	39.9	35.4	37.7	29.8	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2	44.0	45.6	41.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.3	26.8	24.7	22.0	25.2	24.4	26.8	28.9	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2	29.8	32.1	25.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.9	10.2	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9	15.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.7	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	9.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.6	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4
Married men, spouse present.....	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8
Married women, spouse present.....	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4
Full-time workers.....	4.6	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2
Part-time workers.....	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.1	9.0	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6	13.3
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3	9.0
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.2
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

**7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,542	2,932	2,797	2,496	3,257	2,733	2,884	3,242	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404	3,371
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,232	2,804	2,549	2,529	2,478	3,012	2,853	2,874	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969	4,041
15 weeks and over.....	2,303	3,188	2,444	2,652	2,808	2,966	3,168	3,447	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264	5,715
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,061	1,427	1,143	1,277	1,238	1,345	1,450	1,568	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347	2,534
27 weeks and over.....	1,243	1,761	1,300	1,375	1,570	1,621	1,718	1,878	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917	3,182
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	17.9	16.1	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.5	9.4	8.2	9.3	8.3	10.1	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.2

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		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3,515	4,789	4,161	4,043	4,319	4,465	4,595	4,994	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696	8,243
On temporary layoff.....	976	1,176	1,064	1,103	1,121	1,106	1,041	1,279	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488	1,557
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,539	3,614	3,097	2,939	3,197	3,358	3,554	3,715	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208	6,686
Job leavers.....	793	896	792	860	881	847	875	999	982	946	940	1,007	917	820	887
Reentrants.....	2,142	2,472	2,126	2,145	2,522	2,562	2,668	2,678	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834	2,974
New entrants.....	627	766	695	625	832	761	818	829	822	825	760	829	780	1,005	868
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	49.7	53.7	53.5	52.7	50.5	51.7	51.3	52.6	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3	63.5
On temporary layoff.....	13.8	13.2	13.7	14.4	13.1	12.8	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0	12.0
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.9	40.5	39.8	38.3	37.4	38.9	39.7	39.1	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2	51.5
Job leavers.....	11.2	10.0	10.2	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.8
Reentrants.....	30.3	27.7	27.3	28.0	29.5	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9	22.9
New entrants.....	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.1	9.7	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1	6.7
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4
Job leavers.....	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
New entrants.....	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	12.8	11.4	11.0	13.1	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.3
16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7
16 to 17 years.....	17.5	22.1	18.7	20.2	21.5	23.2	24.9	22.2	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9	23.7
18 to 19 years.....	14.5	16.8	14.2	13.4	17.6	15.9	17.6	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0	20.9
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	10.2	9.4	9.0	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9	14.0
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6
55 years and older.....	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.7	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	12.5	12.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.6	19.3
16 to 19 years.....	17.6	21.2	17.8	17.0	20.8	20.8	23.5	21.1	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9	25.7
16 to 17 years.....	19.4	25.2	22.4	22.5	23.7	26.1	29.3	24.5	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5	28.2
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	19.0	15.2	14.5	19.8	17.5	20.1	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7	24.6
20 to 24 years.....	8.9	11.4	10.3	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6	16.7
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.3
55 years and older.....	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.3
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	10.1	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.1
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	16.2	13.8	13.9	16.7	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3	17.8
16 to 17 years.....	15.7	19.1	15.3	18.1	19.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8	19.4
18 to 19 years.....	12.5	14.3	13.1	12.2	15.2	14.1	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0	17.2
20 to 24 years.....	7.3	8.8	8.3	7.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.0
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.8

<sup>1</sup> 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	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	State	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	4.1	7.8	8.4	Missouri.....	5.5	8.1	8.3
Alaska.....	6.5	7.8	7.9	Montana.....	4.0	5.6	6.0
Arizona.....	4.5	7.0	7.4	Nebraska.....	3.0	4.3	4.3
Arkansas.....	4.8	6.4	6.4	Nevada.....	5.5	9.4	10.0
California.....	6.2	10.1	10.6	New Hampshire.....	3.7	5.2	5.7
Colorado.....	4.5	6.6	7.2	New Jersey.....	4.7	7.3	8.2
Connecticut.....	5.2	7.3	7.4	New Mexico.....	3.8	5.1	5.4
Delaware.....	4.0	6.7	7.3	New York.....	4.6	7.0	7.8
District of Columbia.....	6.1	9.2	9.9	North Carolina.....	5.2	9.7	10.7
Florida.....	5.2	8.8	9.6	North Dakota.....	3.0	4.2	4.3
Georgia.....	5.4	8.5	9.2	Ohio.....	5.9	8.8	9.5
Hawaii.....	3.1	6.1	6.5	Oklahoma.....	3.2	5.0	5.5
Idaho.....	3.9	6.5	6.7	Oregon.....	5.4	9.8	10.7
Illinois.....	5.9	7.8	8.6	Pennsylvania.....	4.8	7.0	7.5
Indiana.....	5.0	9.3	9.4	Rhode Island.....	6.5	10.3	10.5
Iowa.....	3.9	4.8	4.9	South Carolina.....	5.7	10.3	10.9
Kansas.....	4.0	5.8	5.9	South Dakota.....	2.7	4.4	4.6
Kentucky.....	5.6	8.8	9.3	Tennessee.....	5.5	8.6	9.0
Louisiana.....	3.8	5.1	5.7	Texas.....	4.5	6.4	6.5
Maine.....	4.9	7.7	7.8	Utah.....	3.3	4.6	5.1
Maryland.....	3.7	6.2	6.8	Vermont.....	4.4	6.8	7.1
Massachusetts.....	4.6	7.4	7.7	Virginia.....	3.5	6.0	6.6
Michigan.....	7.4	11.6	12.0	Washington.....	4.7	7.8	8.3
Minnesota.....	5.0	7.5	8.0	West Virginia.....	4.2	5.2	6.0
Mississippi.....	5.9	8.7	9.1	Wisconsin.....	4.5	7.0	7.8
				Wyoming.....	2.8	3.7	3.9

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	State	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,166,519	2,146,896	2,145,502	Missouri.....	3,015,452	3,010,154	3,019,674
Alaska.....	355,101	358,893	358,704	Montana.....	505,044	503,529	501,843
Arizona.....	3,085,076	3,156,606	3,157,285	Nebraska.....	991,468	990,459	992,445
Arkansas.....	1,365,006	1,369,899	1,377,064	Nevada.....	1,349,138	1,403,121	1,403,105
California.....	18,241,516	18,538,119	18,580,954	New Hampshire.....	739,534	739,717	742,425
Colorado.....	2,721,376	2,738,452	2,731,554	New Jersey.....	4,483,931	4,503,013	4,514,619
Connecticut.....	1,865,639	1,889,549	1,890,346	New Mexico.....	954,767	957,791	957,436
Delaware.....	441,211	439,918	440,145	New York.....	9,612,699	9,689,161	9,756,388
District of Columbia.....	332,077	332,151	331,791	North Carolina.....	4,525,319	4,550,518	4,584,277
Florida.....	9,163,690	9,267,985	9,263,707	North Dakota.....	367,766	371,349	371,315
Georgia.....	4,833,087	4,814,641	4,811,586	Ohio.....	5,964,848	5,959,911	5,993,089
Hawaii.....	649,807	648,894	650,254	Oklahoma.....	1,732,653	1,760,691	1,757,714
Idaho.....	751,005	752,620	752,227	Oregon.....	1,942,131	1,989,651	1,997,891
Illinois.....	6,738,121	6,601,591	6,603,239	Pennsylvania.....	6,349,244	6,446,871	6,459,235
Indiana.....	3,226,342	3,249,440	3,241,553	Rhode Island.....	568,420	562,709	566,039
Iowa.....	1,674,591	1,672,080	1,668,976	South Carolina.....	2,126,910	2,186,244	2,189,322
Kansas.....	1,487,658	1,508,667	1,511,388	South Dakota.....	443,880	445,137	447,025
Kentucky.....	2,029,409	2,069,935	2,080,623	Tennessee.....	3,035,123	3,033,462	3,051,531
Louisiana.....	2,053,380	2,090,968	2,085,337	Texas.....	11,588,581	11,816,124	11,839,609
Maine.....	704,859	710,624	708,027	Utah.....	1,376,386	1,391,116	1,389,134
Maryland.....	2,990,060	2,978,371	2,969,663	Vermont.....	354,704	357,112	358,111
Massachusetts.....	3,417,581	3,426,505	3,427,365	Virginia.....	4,093,737	4,146,570	4,160,683
Michigan.....	4,972,864	4,862,172	4,857,714	Washington.....	3,447,185	3,524,564	3,554,065
Minnesota.....	2,920,482	2,941,072	2,951,001	West Virginia.....	808,069	798,534	794,137
Mississippi.....	1,307,396	1,322,792	1,326,532	Wisconsin.....	3,084,478	3,102,241	3,122,806
				Wyoming.....	290,524	293,013	292,605

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary









**13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.9	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	40.6	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.9
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	45.9	45.1	46.2	45.0	44.6	44.9	44.8	45.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.2
<b>Construction</b> .....	39.0	38.5	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.1	37.8
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	41.2	40.8	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.3
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Durable goods.....	41.5	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.5	39.3	
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	
Wood products.....	39.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	39.0	39.1	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.6	36.8	36.9	37.0	36.8
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.1	43.2	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.0	39.8
Primary metals.....	42.9	42.2	43.0	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.4	39.9	40.1
Fabricated metal products.....	41.6	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.7	39.4	38.9
Machinery.....	42.6	42.3	42.8	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.2	
Computer and electronic products.....	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.9
Electrical equipment and appliances... ..	41.2	40.9	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.8	38.2
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	42.0	42.4	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.6	41.7	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.1
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.1	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.1	39.4	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.2
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.4
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.0
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.7	38.8	40.1	39.4	39.5	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.0	36.8	35.7
Textile mills.....	40.3	38.7	38.8	38.4	38.9	38.8	39.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.5	36.6
Textile product mills.....	39.7	38.6	39.3	38.3	38.7	38.9	39.1	38.7	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.0
Apparel.....	37.2	36.4	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	37.0	36.5	35.9	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.6	36.1
Leather and allied products.....	38.2	37.5	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.2	37.5	37.5	36.9	34.4	34.7	34.0	33.1	33.3
Paper and paper products.....	43.1	42.9	43.6	43.3	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.1
Printing and related support activities.....	39.1	38.3	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.5	37.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.1	44.6	43.7	43.2	44.1	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.2	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.1	43.8	43.9
Chemicals.....	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.9	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.5	39.4
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	37.9	37.7
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.0	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7	36.0
Utilities.....	42.4	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.6	43.1	42.2
<b>Information</b> .....	36.5	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.8
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.7	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.1
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.7
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	24.8
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.6

<sup>1</sup> 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 workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$17.90	\$17.94	\$17.99	\$18.04	\$18.10	\$18.18	\$18.21	\$18.28	\$18.34	\$18.40	\$18.43	\$18.47	\$18.50
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.33	8.30	8.28	8.29	8.27	8.20	8.16	8.20	8.21	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	8.62	8.64
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	18.67	19.33	19.17	19.16	19.20	19.27	19.36	19.43	19.48	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78	19.84
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	20.97	22.50	22.28	21.77	21.79	22.04	22.54	23.01	23.08	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.12	23.30
<b>Construction.....</b>	20.95	21.87	21.58	21.62	21.72	21.77	21.85	22.02	22.09	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.43	22.44	22.61
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	17.26	17.74	17.64	17.64	17.68	17.73	17.80	17.78	17.81	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.06	18.08
Excluding overtime.....	16.43	16.97	16.82	16.82	16.88	16.94	17.03	17.01	17.07	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.36	17.46	17.48
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.58	18.61	18.63	18.70	18.78	18.74	18.74	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.99	19.07	19.16
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	16.05	16.01	16.08	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43	16.50	16.44
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	17.11	17.77	17.58	17.63	17.69	17.74	17.79	17.87	17.90	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17	18.20
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	15.78	16.16	16.07	16.08	16.13	16.16	16.17	16.23	16.20	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38	16.38
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.14	20.04	20.05	20.07	20.11	20.15	20.28	20.20	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.41	20.49	20.56
Retail trade.....	12.75	12.87	12.83	12.84	12.87	12.87	12.88	12.92	12.91	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.96	12.98
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.72	18.41	18.25	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.42	18.48	18.47	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.72	18.72	18.69
Utilities.....	27.88	28.84	28.79	28.54	28.81	29.12	28.67	28.89	28.86	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.22	29.67	29.25
<b>Information.....</b>	23.96	24.77	24.58	24.56	24.71	24.78	24.87	24.95	24.90	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.98	25.07	25.19
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	19.64	20.27	20.12	20.17	20.23	20.24	20.26	20.37	20.43	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.53	20.56	20.64
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	20.15	21.19	20.78	20.90	20.96	21.08	21.19	21.38	21.47	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.04	22.20	22.33
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	18.11	18.88	18.69	18.74	18.80	18.84	18.92	18.96	19.04	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.18	19.23	19.21
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	10.41	10.84	10.75	10.81	10.83	10.85	10.87	10.89	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.97	10.98	10.98
<b>Other services.....</b>	15.42	16.08	15.94	16.00	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.17	16.20	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.30	16.25	16.24

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. p = preliminary.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$17.97	\$17.95	\$17.94	\$18.00	\$18.02	\$18.10	\$18.25	\$18.27	\$18.40	\$18.40	\$18.49	\$18.57	\$18.56
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.90	17.94	17.99	18.04	18.10	18.18	18.21	18.28	18.34	18.40	18.43	18.47	18.50
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	18.67	19.33	19.06	19.09	19.15	19.26	19.39	19.53	19.63	19.61	19.65	19.75	19.64	19.64	19.72
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	20.97	22.50	22.29	21.78	21.52	21.75	22.45	23.06	23.19	22.98	23.31	23.53	23.41	23.20	23.28
<b>Construction</b> .....	20.95	21.87	21.44	21.49	21.61	21.69	21.90	22.16	22.34	22.28	22.32	22.52	22.32	22.26	22.48
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	17.26	17.74	17.62	17.64	17.65	17.73	17.73	17.75	17.84	17.86	17.94	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.07
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.56	18.59	18.60	18.70	18.66	18.72	18.80	18.81	18.92	19.06	18.99	19.08	19.16
Wood products .....	13.68	14.20	13.92	14.00	14.11	14.16	14.25	14.25	14.37	14.44	14.58	14.66	14.69	14.76	14.70
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	16.93	16.90	16.79	17.12	16.89	16.97	16.93	16.85	16.94	16.92	16.85	16.73	16.82	17.05	17.23
Primary metals .....	19.66	20.18	20.23	20.21	20.24	20.26	20.43	20.28	20.36	20.01	19.98	20.05	19.80	19.68	19.62
Fabricated metal products .....	16.53	16.99	16.86	16.82	16.85	16.93	16.94	17.08	17.14	17.18	17.21	17.36	17.24	17.29	17.31
Machinery .....	17.72	17.97	17.87	17.91	18.01	17.90	17.96	17.97	18.08	18.11	18.18	18.15	18.16	18.21	18.32
Computer and electronic products .....	19.94	21.03	20.76	20.86	20.95	21.02	21.11	21.21	21.23	21.42	21.37	21.44	21.46	21.37	21.60
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	15.93	15.78	15.64	15.74	15.66	15.72	15.85	15.94	15.99	15.83	15.74	15.88	15.81	15.94	15.99
Transportation equipment .....	23.04	23.83	23.52	23.59	23.59	23.86	23.75	23.88	24.05	24.10	24.37	24.58	24.66	24.68	24.79
Furniture and related products .....	14.32	14.54	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.52	14.59	14.54	14.55	14.77	14.92	14.95	14.86	14.96
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	14.66	15.19	15.08	14.96	14.97	15.15	15.35	15.33	15.31	15.33	15.42	15.60	15.66	15.97	15.97
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	16.01	16.03	16.05	16.08	16.20	16.15	16.30	16.32	16.35	16.43	16.51	16.49	16.39
Food manufacturing .....	13.55	14.00	13.85	13.88	13.91	13.97	14.03	14.02	14.15	14.10	14.17	14.26	14.34	14.29	14.25
Beverages and tobacco products .....	18.54	19.35	19.73	19.41	19.19	18.74	19.02	18.60	18.97	19.41	19.98	19.95	20.07	20.33	20.37
Textile mills .....	13.00	13.57	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.77	13.67	13.72	13.71	13.69	13.80	13.90	13.71	13.77
Textile product mills .....	11.78	11.73	11.77	11.77	11.86	11.80	11.80	11.78	11.81	11.62	11.59	11.72	11.59	11.53	11.33
Apparel .....	11.05	11.40	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.35	11.35	11.28	11.48	11.38	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.44	11.27
Leather and allied products .....	12.04	12.96	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85	12.94	12.98	13.14	13.61	13.47	14.10	14.31	14.25
Paper and paper products .....	18.44	18.88	18.70	18.64	18.79	18.93	19.11	18.81	19.04	19.11	18.89	19.11	19.27	18.99	18.86
Printing and related support activities.....	16.15	16.75	16.64	16.63	16.66	16.77	16.81	16.83	16.90	16.99	16.86	17.01	16.79	16.85	16.76
Petroleum and coal products .....	25.21	27.46	27.06	26.96	26.85	26.99	27.54	27.69	28.25	28.69	28.28	28.17	29.13	29.57	29.66
Chemicals .....	19.55	19.49	19.31	19.35	19.33	19.29	19.41	19.53	19.77	19.67	19.77	19.72	19.89	19.92	19.76
Plastics and rubber products .....	15.39	15.85	15.72	15.80	15.74	15.72	15.87	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.13	16.24	16.24	16.23	16.17
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	17.11	17.77	17.70	17.67	17.64	17.68	17.68	17.73	17.90	17.94	18.10	18.09	18.23	18.33	18.31
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	15.78	16.16	16.14	16.13	16.12	16.17	16.18	16.21	16.27	16.24	16.26	16.14	16.37	16.47	16.43
Wholesale trade .....	19.59	20.14	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.12	20.23	20.20	20.21	20.41	20.36	20.44	20.64	20.63
Retail trade .....	12.75	12.87	12.88	12.89	12.89	12.90	12.92	12.93	13.01	12.89	12.85	12.74	12.96	12.98	13.02
Transportation and warehousing .....	17.72	18.41	18.20	18.30	18.35	18.46	18.54	18.52	18.53	18.55	18.69	18.62	18.68	18.77	18.62
Utilities .....	27.88	28.84	28.90	28.70	28.84	29.02	28.49	28.64	28.95	29.00	28.96	29.28	29.27	29.68	29.38
<b>Information</b> .....	23.96	24.77	24.62	24.56	24.65	24.78	24.75	24.87	25.03	25.06	25.03	24.86	25.03	25.11	25.26
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	19.64	20.27	20.17	20.21	20.19	20.26	20.19	20.29	20.42	20.41	20.54	20.50	20.48	20.67	20.69
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	20.15	21.19	21.00	20.91	20.88	21.09	21.06	21.12	21.31	21.45	21.97	22.01	22.16	22.52	22.56
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	18.11	18.88	18.74	18.75	18.76	18.79	18.96	18.95	19.08	19.04	19.10	19.23	19.26	19.25	19.22
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	10.41	10.84	10.77	10.81	10.83	10.78	10.73	10.79	10.89	10.93	10.93	11.05	11.03	11.07	10.99
<b>Other services</b> .....	15.42	16.08	16.11	16.09	16.11	16.10	16.06	16.10	16.22	16.17	16.24	16.27	16.34	16.33	16.37

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



**17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted**

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2005.....	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006.....	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007.....	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008.....	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009.....	22.1	21.4	22.0									
Over 3-month span:												
2005.....	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006.....	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007.....	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008.....	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009.....	18.6	15.3	16.4									
Over 6-month span:												
2005.....	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006.....	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007.....	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008.....	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009.....	21.6	18.6	15.7									
Over 12-month span:												
2005.....	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006.....	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007.....	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008.....	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009.....	24.0	22.5	20.1									
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2005.....	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006.....	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007.....	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008.....	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009.....	6.0	11.4	15.7									
Over 3-month span:												
2005.....	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006.....	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007.....	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008.....	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009.....	6.0	3.0	6.0									
Over 6-month span:												
2005.....	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006.....	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007.....	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008.....	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009.....	9.0	6.0	3.6									
Over 12-month span:												
2005.....	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006.....	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007.....	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008.....	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009.....	8.4	4.8	7.2									

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 <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008				2009			2008				2009			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,346	3,390	3,311	3,224	2,920	2,973	2,717	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,913	2,964	2,928	2,861	2,461	2,606	2,361	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	
Construction.....	152	79	76	66	55	58	48	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	
Manufacturing.....	236	230	203	188	115	141	123	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	525	564	624	495	488	488	414	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	
Professional and business services.....	608	603	505	562	501	482	431	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	
Education and health services.....	624	646	697	685	636	589	558	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	427	417	302	315	272	332	296	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	
Government.....	431	427	378	345	417	367	352	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	644	636	582	633	560	607	587	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	
South.....	1,269	1,314	1,267	1,245	1,109	1,109	977	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	
Midwest.....	674	698	644	607	587	563	510	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	
West.....	785	734	767	689	655	638	570	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008				2009			2008				2009			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,505	4,486	4,226	4,508	4,460	4,339	4,172	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,263	4,160	3,928	4,214	4,141	4,042	3,877	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	
Construction.....	365	380	340	366	381	370	376	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.8	
Manufacturing.....	305	290	257	252	237	257	245	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	959	933	852	891	949	814	882	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	787	788	783	786	762	730	688	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	
Education and health services.....	506	544	528	528	539	527	489	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	814	769	706	711	743	704	703	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.3	
Government.....	278	318	281	271	306	275	269	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	742	759	661	726	753	837	719	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.9	
South.....	1,643	1,652	1,572	1,659	1,663	1,566	1,502	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	
Midwest.....	1,038	1,051	934	1,009	1,003	904	946	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	
West.....	1,088	1,043	1,043	1,053	1,002	960	952	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2008				2009			2008				2009		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,852	4,910	4,863	4,958	4,949	4,833	4,737	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,553	4,607	4,571	4,673	4,686	4,555	4,465	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Construction.....	412	440	472	452	524	463	488	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.6	7.8	7.0	7.5
Manufacturing.....	371	404	384	419	476	424	401	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,046	1,034	1,030	1,041	1,049	920	984	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.9
Professional and business services.....	809	906	909	898	866	951	776	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.6	4.6
Education and health services.....	488	507	466	498	494	498	479	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	830	794	773	755	763	731	758	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.7
Government.....	294	294	282	278	277	271	262	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	734	743	767	799	813	783	848	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4
South.....	1,767	1,782	1,841	1,815	1,898	1,742	1,762	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7
Midwest.....	1,116	1,168	1,105	1,088	1,120	1,121	1,082	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
West.....	1,184	1,209	1,205	1,227	1,180	1,188	1,065	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup>= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2008				2009			2008				2009		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,454	2,436	2,201	2,114	2,063	1,911	1,831	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,319	2,305	2,076	1,984	1,945	1,831	1,766	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Construction.....	128	107	109	92	85	87	85	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Manufacturing.....	147	143	122	87	105	105	78	1.1	1.1	.9	.7	.8	.8	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	580	548	489	518	469	372	450	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8
Professional and business services.....	368	477	349	297	326	310	274	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6
Education and health services.....	290	294	251	256	248	258	244	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	514	516	469	461	443	431	430	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Government.....	134	132	122	130	105	115	110	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	338	347	321	302	278	271	278	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
South.....	971	949	879	847	790	759	765	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Midwest.....	577	595	491	452	491	468	428	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
West.....	560	541	510	498	492	453	397	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2008.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2008	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	9,150.8	135,173.8	-0.8	\$841	2.8
Private industry .....	8,857.7	113,499.1	-1.1	833	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	126.2	2,003.6	3.6	880	7.3
Construction .....	889.2	7,255.4	-6.7	922	5.1
Manufacturing .....	361.0	13,345.0	-3.6	1,006	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,927.8	25,953.1	-1.3	719	1.7
Information .....	146.3	2,973.8	-2.0	1,335	4.9
Financial activities .....	866.3	7,919.9	-2.5	1,207	.8
Professional and business services .....	1,528.7	17,752.2	-1.4	1,045	4.6
Education and health services .....	851.2	17,996.4	2.7	803	3.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	739.3	13,568.1	.0	358	2.9
Other services .....	1,205.9	4,482.9	.9	544	2.4
Government .....	293.1	21,674.7	1.0	886	3.0
Los Angeles, CA .....	428.8	4,141.1	-1.5	951	3.1
Private industry .....	424.8	3,581.8	-1.4	923	2.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	11.7	-2.8	1,232	9.3
Construction .....	14.0	145.0	-9.5	994	5.2
Manufacturing .....	14.6	432.3	-3.4	1,009	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	53.7	792.1	-2.1	775	2.1
Information .....	8.7	214.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,551	( <sup>4</sup> )
Financial activities .....	24.1	233.8	-5.4	1,482	.1
Professional and business services .....	42.5	583.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,104	( <sup>4</sup> )
Education and health services .....	28.0	488.8	1.7	888	4.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	27.0	401.6	-2	536	3.3
Other services .....	195.2	259.5	4.2	439	.5
Government .....	4.0	559.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,132	5.8
Cook, IL .....	140.4	2,504.2	-1.3	988	2.8
Private industry .....	139.0	2,195.4	-1.5	986	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.3	-3.6	960	-9.3
Construction .....	12.4	92.9	-5.9	1,284	5.9
Manufacturing .....	7.0	226.3	-4.1	1,002	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	27.6	460.4	-2.3	788	1.8
Information .....	2.5	56.5	-1.5	1,557	10.2
Financial activities .....	15.7	206.3	-3.2	1,538	-8
Professional and business services .....	28.9	434.2	-2.1	1,248	5.3
Education and health services .....	13.9	378.9	2.9	873	3.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	11.7	237.8	-1.3	443	3.3
Other services .....	14.5	96.6	1.5	707	2.2
Government .....	1.4	308.8	.0	1,009	2.9
New York, NY .....	118.9	2,363.8	.6	1,552	.5
Private industry .....	118.6	1,919.7	.7	1,673	.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.2	-8.9	1,820	14.0
Construction .....	2.4	37.8	4.1	1,535	5.4
Manufacturing .....	3.0	35.4	-5.8	1,183	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.1	248.9	.4	1,127	.4
Information .....	4.6	135.9	.0	1,982	4.2
Financial activities .....	19.1	372.9	-2.1	2,985	-2.2
Professional and business services .....	25.6	491.8	1.4	1,799	2.3
Education and health services .....	8.8	283.4	.6	1,059	4.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	11.7	218.9	3.9	748	3.2
Other services .....	18.0	89.1	2.1	919	4.1
Government .....	.3	444.1	.1	1,027	1.4
Harris, TX .....	97.3	2,047.2	1.3	1,050	3.0
Private industry .....	96.7	1,796.9	1.1	1,061	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	1.6	84.8	7.9	2,585	( <sup>4</sup> )
Construction .....	6.7	157.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,005	( <sup>4</sup> )
Manufacturing .....	4.6	187.3	2.8	1,272	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.4	428.3	1.0	919	2.1
Information .....	1.4	31.9	-2.4	1,285	2.1
Financial activities .....	10.6	118.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,287	2.6
Professional and business services .....	19.4	336.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,233	4.8
Education and health services .....	10.3	218.7	1.6	865	4.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.5	174.2	-1.2	385	5.2
Other services .....	11.7	58.5	.2	598	1.2
Government .....	.5	250.3	2.7	973	5.1
Maricopa, AZ .....	103.0	1,761.0	-3.7	836	1.8
Private industry .....	102.3	1,535.7	-4.5	825	1.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.5	.9	840	16.5
Construction .....	11.0	130.8	-21.8	878	5.1
Manufacturing .....	3.6	125.0	-5.6	1,137	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.8	361.4	-3.9	770	-3
Information .....	1.7	29.8	-2.0	1,083	5.5
Financial activities .....	12.9	142.4	-4.0	1,004	-1.8
Professional and business services .....	22.9	293.9	-6.4	863	4.2
Education and health services .....	10.1	216.2	7.8	906	2.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.4	176.8	-1.7	394	1.8
Other services .....	7.3	49.2	-2.3	584	3.4
Government .....	.7	225.3	2.3	915	.9

See footnotes at end of table.



22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2008.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2008	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>
Orange, CA .....	102.5	1,469.5	-2.8	\$955	3.0
Private industry .....	101.1	1,327.1	-3.0	947	2.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	4.5	-10.7	681	7.1
Construction .....	6.9	90.0	-13.4	1,094	6.0
Manufacturing .....	5.3	171.4	-3.2	1,133	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	17.3	270.0	-4.0	880	1.7
Information .....	1.3	29.4	-1.2	1,552	15.6
Financial activities .....	10.8	112.3	-9.0	1,346	-1.0
Professional and business services .....	19.0	266.8	-4.2	1,071	4.5
Education and health services .....	10.0	148.9	3.9	899	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	177.8	1.3	420	2.2
Other services .....	17.5	49.4	2.6	551	-1.6
Government .....	1.4	142.3	-1.2	1,033	9.2
Dallas, TX .....	68.2	1,489.1	.5	1,025	2.4
Private industry .....	67.6	1,321.8	.3	1,034	2.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.3	14.7	4,831	61.8
Construction .....	4.4	84.7	.3	922	2.6
Manufacturing .....	3.1	132.9	-4.0	1,148	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.1	304.7	.1	953	.3
Information .....	1.7	47.6	-3.2	1,445	5.8
Financial activities .....	8.9	143.9	.4	1,311	-3.7
Professional and business services .....	14.8	279.1	.7	1,153	2.6
Education and health services .....	6.7	150.7	3.1	938	4.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.4	129.7	1.5	461	4.5
Other services .....	6.5	39.1	-5	634	4.1
Government .....	.5	167.3	2.0	952	3.6
San Diego, CA .....	99.6	1,318.0	-1.2	921	3.8
Private industry .....	98.3	1,099.8	-1.5	904	4.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.8	11.4	-3.6	564	1.6
Construction .....	7.1	76.2	-12.9	988	4.2
Manufacturing .....	3.1	102.1	-.4	1,198	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.2	214.5	-3.2	733	-.8
Information .....	1.3	39.1	3.6	2,244	30.4
Financial activities .....	9.6	75.2	-5.2	1,090	-2.2
Professional and business services .....	16.2	215.9	-2.2	1,131	4.6
Education and health services .....	8.1	135.5	3.8	869	4.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.9	165.8	.0	419	2.9
Other services .....	26.1	58.2	1.6	489	1.5
Government .....	1.3	218.2	.4	1,014	2.7
King, WA .....	78.5	1,198.7	1.4	1,162	2.9
Private industry .....	78.0	1,045.7	1.3	1,176	2.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	3.2	.8	1,288	12.1
Construction .....	6.9	72.3	-2.9	1,083	4.9
Manufacturing .....	2.5	112.0	-.8	1,259	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.2	220.2	.3	921	3.5
Information .....	1.8	80.9	5.9	3,364	8.3
Financial activities .....	7.1	74.6	-.9	1,368	6.0
Professional and business services .....	13.9	193.2	1.3	1,243	-6.3
Education and health services .....	6.6	126.5	5.2	863	3.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.2	115.7	1.9	447	.9
Other services .....	17.5	47.2	4.2	601	4.7
Government .....	.5	153.0	2.1	1,064	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL .....	87.8	993.1	-3.2	842	2.2
Private industry .....	87.5	842.7	-3.5	805	1.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	7.7	-9.6	474	-2.3
Construction .....	6.6	44.2	-20.3	844	2.9
Manufacturing .....	2.6	42.8	-10.2	745	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	23.5	248.8	-2.1	746	-.4
Information .....	1.5	19.0	-7.5	1,227	2.8
Financial activities .....	10.4	68.0	-5.6	1,156	.3
Professional and business services .....	18.1	129.8	-4.4	1,011	4.6
Education and health services .....	9.4	144.2	2.8	822	1.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.0	100.6	-2.0	481	4.3
Other services .....	7.6	35.9	-.5	523	1.4
Government .....	.4	150.4	-1.4	1,058	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

<sup>4</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

<sup>3</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

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

**23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2008.**

State	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08	Third quarter 2008	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	9,150.8	135,173.8	-0.8	\$841	2.8
Alabama .....	121.8	1,936.4	-1.2	730	3.3
Alaska .....	21.6	332.1	1.4	872	3.7
Arizona .....	164.1	2,570.1	-3.0	798	2.0
Arkansas .....	86.1	1,185.0	-1	649	3.0
California .....	1,344.6	15,527.1	-1.4	959	2.9
Colorado .....	180.4	2,322.7	.4	877	3.8
Connecticut .....	113.5	1,692.5	-.3	1,032	1.0
Delaware .....	29.5	420.6	-1.1	879	2.1
District of Columbia .....	33.8	688.2	1.4	1,391	1.0
Florida .....	625.2	7,546.4	-4.1	756	2.2
Georgia .....	276.6	4,018.6	-1.6	794	1.5
Hawaii .....	39.1	613.0	-2.1	774	1.8
Idaho .....	57.0	665.7	-1.4	643	1.3
Illinois .....	369.7	5,872.8	-.7	891	2.9
Indiana .....	160.5	2,897.6	-1.4	718	2.3
Iowa .....	94.6	1,499.0	.2	696	4.2
Kansas .....	86.7	1,368.9	.0	711	4.6
Kentucky .....	110.4	1,795.3	-1.0	692	2.4
Louisiana .....	124.1	1,877.4	-.2	756	5.6
Maine .....	50.7	610.8	-.6	683	3.5
Maryland .....	163.9	2,543.4	-.8	920	3.1
Massachusetts .....	213.9	3,265.7	.0	1,025	2.3
Michigan .....	259.0	4,093.9	-3.0	820	1.5
Minnesota .....	171.6	2,699.6	-.5	862	4.7
Mississippi .....	70.8	1,128.3	-1.3	631	4.0
Missouri .....	175.4	2,736.1	-.4	739	2.8
Montana .....	43.3	446.4	.1	628	3.1
Nebraska .....	60.0	925.7	.2	694	4.2
Nevada .....	77.5	1,253.0	-2.7	809	2.1
New Hampshire .....	49.8	634.6	-.5	822	2.8
New Jersey .....	277.8	3,952.9	-.7	990	2.5
New Mexico .....	54.7	835.2	.7	712	3.5
New York .....	586.1	8,633.8	.5	1,030	2.2
North Carolina .....	259.4	4,064.2	-1.0	741	3.1
North Dakota .....	25.8	357.0	2.8	665	6.9
Ohio .....	295.5	5,251.1	-1.5	766	2.8
Oklahoma .....	100.9	1,562.8	1.2	698	4.5
Oregon .....	132.5	1,734.1	-1.0	766	2.1
Pennsylvania .....	343.5	5,679.0	.0	822	2.5
Rhode Island .....	35.9	476.0	-2.0	778	2.5
South Carolina .....	119.6	1,874.6	-1.5	683	2.9
South Dakota .....	30.6	401.3	1.0	623	4.2
Tennessee .....	143.5	2,730.4	-1.5	745	2.8
Texas .....	563.6	10,438.3	1.4	850	2.9
Utah .....	87.3	1,229.3	-.1	717	2.9
Vermont .....	25.1	304.2	-.5	722	3.3
Virginia .....	232.7	3,676.1	-.3	877	2.3
Washington .....	225.5	3,007.5	1.0	903	3.0
West Virginia .....	48.9	716.4	.6	661	5.9
Wisconsin .....	161.6	2,788.7	-.6	730	3.4
Wyoming .....	25.2	294.0	3.3	781	6.4
Puerto Rico .....	55.6	992.8	-1.6	477	5.5
Virgin Islands .....	3.5	44.9	-.9	709	4.3

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>Total covered (UI and UCFE)</b>					
1998 .....	7,634,018	124,183,549	\$3,967,072,423	\$31,945	\$614
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
<b>UI covered</b>					
1998 .....	7,586,767	121,400,660	\$3,845,494,089	\$31,676	\$609
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
<b>Private industry covered</b>					
1998 .....	7,381,518	105,082,368	\$3,337,621,699	\$31,762	\$611
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
<b>State government covered</b>					
1998 .....	67,347	4,240,779	\$142,512,445	\$33,605	\$646
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
<b>Local government covered</b>					
1998 .....	137,902	12,077,513	\$365,359,945	\$30,251	\$582
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
<b>Federal government covered (UCFE)</b>					
1998 .....	47,252	2,782,888	\$121,578,334	\$43,688	\$840
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

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 2007**

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Total all industries<sup>2</sup></b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	8,572,894	5,189,837	1,407,987	933,910	648,489	220,564	124,980	30,568	11,049	5,510
Employment, March .....	112,536,714	7,670,620	9,326,775	12,610,385	19,566,806	15,156,364	18,718,813	10,438,705	7,479,948	11,568,298
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	124,002	69,260	23,451	15,289	10,137	3,250	1,842	519	190	64
Employment, March .....	1,686,694	111,702	155,044	205,780	304,936	222,684	278,952	179,598	126,338	101,660
<b>Construction</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	883,409	580,647	141,835	84,679	52,336	15,341	6,807	1,326	350	88
Employment, March .....	7,321,288	835,748	929,707	1,137,104	1,564,722	1,046,790	1,004,689	443,761	232,556	126,211
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	361,070	136,649	61,845	54,940	53,090	25,481	19,333	6,260	2,379	1,093
Employment, March .....	13,850,738	238,848	415,276	755,931	1,657,463	1,785,569	2,971,836	2,140,531	1,613,357	2,271,927
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,905,750	1,017,012	381,434	248,880	160,549	53,721	34,536	7,315	1,792	511
Employment, March .....	25,983,275	1,683,738	2,539,291	3,335,327	4,845,527	3,709,371	5,140,740	2,510,273	1,167,986	1,051,022
<b>Information</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	143,094	81,414	20,986	16,338	13,384	5,609	3,503	1,134	489	237
Employment, March .....	3,016,454	113,901	139,730	222,710	411,218	387,996	533,877	392,350	335,998	478,674
<b>Financial activities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	863,784	563,670	155,984	81,849	40,668	12,037	6,313	1,863	939	461
Employment, March .....	8,146,274	890,816	1,029,911	1,080,148	1,210,332	822,627	945,396	645,988	648,691	872,365
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,456,681	989,991	196,645	125,014	83,127	32,388	20,412	5,902	2,263	939
Employment, March .....	17,612,073	1,375,429	1,292,744	1,685,085	2,520,739	2,243,595	3,102,005	2,012,609	1,535,591	1,844,276
<b>Education and health services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	812,914	388,773	179,011	116,031	75,040	27,393	18,815	4,153	1,906	1,792
Employment, March .....	17,331,231	700,195	1,189,566	1,559,689	2,258,922	1,908,595	2,828,678	1,409,073	1,319,128	4,157,385
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	716,126	275,121	120,795	132,408	134,766	39,766	10,681	1,639	646	304
Employment, March .....	12,949,319	439,080	815,688	1,858,394	4,054,666	2,648,733	1,510,212	551,528	438,008	633,010
<b>Other services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,119,209	908,792	118,963	57,419	25,169	5,562	2,731	457	95	21
Employment, March .....	4,402,263	1,109,065	776,354	756,783	732,313	379,320	401,371	152,994	62,295	31,768

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2007.

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

**26. Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup> .....	\$44,165	\$46,139	4.5
Abilene, TX .....	29,842	31,567	5.8
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR .....	19,277	20,295	5.3
Akron, OH .....	38,088	39,499	3.7
Albany, GA .....	32,335	33,378	3.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY .....	41,027	42,191	2.8
Albuquerque, NM .....	36,934	38,191	3.4
Alexandria, LA .....	31,329	32,757	4.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ .....	39,787	41,784	5.0
Altoona, PA .....	30,394	31,988	5.2
Amarillo, TX .....	33,574	35,574	6.0
Ames, IA .....	35,331	37,041	4.8
Anchorage, AK .....	42,955	45,237	5.3
Anderson, IN .....	32,184	32,850	2.1
Anderson, SC .....	30,373	31,086	2.3
Ann Arbor, MI .....	47,186	49,427	4.7
Anniston-Oxford, AL .....	32,724	34,593	5.7
Appleton, WI .....	35,308	36,575	3.6
Asheville, NC .....	32,268	33,406	3.5
Athens-Clarke County, GA .....	33,485	34,256	2.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA .....	45,889	48,111	4.8
Atlantic City, NJ .....	38,018	39,276	3.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL .....	30,468	31,554	3.6
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC .....	35,638	36,915	3.6
Austin-Round Rock, TX .....	45,737	46,458	1.6
Bakersfield, CA .....	36,020	38,254	6.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD .....	45,177	47,177	4.4
Bangor, ME .....	31,746	32,829	3.4
Barnstable Town, MA .....	36,437	37,691	3.4
Baton Rouge, LA .....	37,245	39,339	5.6
Battle Creek, MI .....	39,362	40,628	3.2
Bay City, MI .....	35,094	35,680	1.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX .....	39,026	40,682	4.2
Bellingham, WA .....	32,618	34,239	5.0
Bend, OR .....	33,319	34,318	3.0
Billings, MT .....	33,270	35,372	6.3
Binghamton, NY .....	35,048	36,322	3.6
Birmingham-Hoover, AL .....	40,798	42,570	4.3
Bismarck, ND .....	32,550	34,118	4.8
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA .....	34,024	35,248	3.6
Bloomington, IN .....	30,913	32,028	3.6
Bloomington-Normal, IL .....	41,359	42,082	1.7
Boise City-Nampa, ID .....	36,734	37,553	2.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH .....	56,809	59,817	5.3
Boulder, CO .....	50,944	52,745	3.5
Bowling Green, KY .....	32,529	33,308	2.4
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA .....	37,694	39,506	4.8
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT .....	74,890	79,973	6.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX .....	25,795	27,126	5.2
Brunswick, GA .....	32,717	32,705	0.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY .....	36,950	38,218	3.4
Burlington, NC .....	32,835	33,132	0.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT .....	40,548	41,907	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH .....	33,132	34,091	2.9
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL .....	37,065	37,658	1.6
Carson City, NV .....	40,115	42,030	4.8
Casper, WY .....	38,307	41,105	7.3
Cedar Rapids, IA .....	38,976	41,059	5.3
Champaign-Urbana, IL .....	34,422	35,788	4.0
Charleston, WV .....	36,887	38,687	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC .....	35,267	36,954	4.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC .....	45,732	46,975	2.7
Charlottesville, VA .....	39,051	40,819	4.5
Chattanooga, TN-GA .....	35,358	36,522	3.3
Cheyenne, WY .....	35,306	36,191	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI .....	48,631	50,823	4.5
Chico, CA .....	31,557	33,207	5.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN .....	41,447	42,969	3.7
Clarksville, TN-KY .....	30,949	32,216	4.1
Cleveland, TN .....	33,075	34,666	4.8
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH .....	41,325	42,783	3.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID .....	29,797	31,035	4.2
College Station-Bryan, TX .....	30,239	32,630	7.9
Colorado Springs, CO .....	38,325	39,745	3.7
Columbia, MO .....	32,207	33,266	3.3
Columbia, SC .....	35,209	36,293	3.1
Columbus, GA-AL .....	32,334	34,511	6.7
Columbus, IN .....	40,107	41,078	2.4
Columbus, OH .....	41,168	42,655	3.6
Corpus Christi, TX .....	35,399	37,186	5.0
Corvallis, OR .....	40,586	41,981	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Cumberland, MD-WV .....	\$29,859	\$31,373	5.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	47,525	49,627	4.4
Dalton, GA .....	33,266	34,433	3.5
Danville, IL .....	33,141	34,086	2.9
Danville, VA .....	28,870	30,212	4.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL .....	37,559	39,385	4.9
Dayton, OH .....	39,387	40,223	2.1
Decatur, AL .....	34,883	35,931	3.0
Decatur, IL .....	39,375	41,039	4.2
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL .....	31,197	32,196	3.2
Denver-Aurora, CO .....	48,232	50,180	4.0
Des Moines, IA .....	41,358	42,895	3.7
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI .....	47,455	49,019	3.3
Dothan, AL .....	31,473	32,367	2.8
Dover, DE .....	34,571	35,978	4.1
Dubuque, IA .....	33,044	34,240	3.6
Duluth, MN-WI .....	33,677	35,202	4.5
Durham, NC .....	49,314	52,420	6.3
Eau Claire, WI .....	31,718	32,792	3.4
EI Centro, CA .....	30,035	32,419	7.9
Elizabethtown, KY .....	32,072	32,701	2.0
Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	35,878	36,566	1.9
Elmira, NY .....	33,968	34,879	2.7
El Paso, TX .....	29,903	31,354	4.9
Erie, PA .....	33,213	34,788	4.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR .....	33,257	34,329	3.2
Evansville, IN-KY .....	36,858	37,182	0.9
Fairbanks, AK .....	41,296	42,345	2.5
Fajardo, PR .....	21,002	22,075	5.1
Fargo, ND-MN .....	33,542	35,264	5.1
Farmington, NM .....	36,220	38,572	6.5
Fayetteville, NC .....	31,281	33,216	6.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO .....	35,734	37,325	4.5
Flagstaff, AZ .....	32,231	34,473	7.0
Flint, MI .....	39,409	39,310	-0.3
Florence, SC .....	33,610	34,305	2.1
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL .....	29,518	30,699	4.0
Fond du Lac, WI .....	33,376	34,664	3.9
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO .....	37,940	39,335	3.7
Fort Smith, AR-OK .....	30,932	31,236	1.0
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL .....	34,409	35,613	3.5
Fort Wayne, IN .....	35,641	36,542	2.5
Fresno, CA .....	33,504	35,111	4.8
Gadsden, AL .....	29,499	30,979	5.0
Gainesville, FL .....	34,573	36,243	4.8
Gainesville, GA .....	34,765	36,994	6.4
Glens Falls, NY .....	32,780	33,564	2.4
Goldsboro, NC .....	29,331	30,177	2.9
Grand Forks, ND-MN .....	29,234	30,745	5.2
Grand Junction, CO .....	33,729	36,221	7.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI .....	38,056	38,953	2.4
Great Falls, MT .....	29,542	31,009	5.0
Greeley, CO .....	35,144	37,066	5.5
Green Bay, WI .....	36,677	37,788	3.0
Greensboro-High Point, NC .....	35,898	37,213	3.7
Greenville, NC .....	32,432	33,703	3.9
Greenville, SC .....	35,471	36,536	3.0
Guayama, PR .....	24,551	26,094	6.3
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS .....	34,688	34,971	0.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV .....	34,621	35,468	2.4
Hanford-Corcoran, CA .....	31,148	32,504	4.4
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA .....	39,807	41,424	4.1
Harrisonburg, VA .....	31,522	32,718	3.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT .....	51,282	54,188	5.7
Hattiesburg, MS .....	30,059	30,729	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC .....	31,323	32,364	3.3
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA .....	31,416	33,210	5.7
Holland-Grand Haven, MI .....	36,895	37,470	1.6
Honolulu, HI .....	39,009	40,748	4.5
Hot Springs, AR .....	27,684	28,448	2.8
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA .....	38,417	41,604	8.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX .....	50,177	53,494	6.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH .....	32,648	33,973	4.1
Huntsville, AL .....	44,659	45,763	2.5
Idaho Falls, ID .....	31,632	29,878	-5.5
Indianapolis, IN .....	41,307	42,227	2.2
Iowa City, IA .....	35,913	37,457	4.3
Ithaca, NY .....	38,337	39,387	2.7
Jackson, MI .....	36,836	38,267	3.9
Jackson, MS .....	34,605	35,771	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Jackson, TN .....	\$34,477	\$35,059	1.7
Jacksonville, FL .....	40,192	41,437	3.1
Jacksonville, NC .....	25,854	27,005	4.5
Janesville, WI .....	36,732	36,790	0.2
Jefferson City, MO .....	31,771	32,903	3.6
Johnson City, TN .....	31,058	31,985	3.0
Johnstown, PA .....	29,972	31,384	4.7
Jonesboro, AR .....	28,972	30,378	4.9
Joplin, MO .....	30,111	31,068	3.2
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI .....	37,099	38,402	3.5
Kankakee-Bradley, IL .....	32,389	33,340	2.9
Kansas City, MO-KS .....	41,320	42,921	3.9
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA .....	38,750	40,439	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX .....	31,511	32,915	4.5
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA .....	35,100	36,399	3.7
Kingston, NY .....	33,697	35,018	3.9
Knoxville, TN .....	37,216	38,386	3.1
Kokomo, IN .....	45,808	47,269	3.2
La Crosse, WI-MN .....	31,819	32,949	3.6
Lafayette, IN .....	35,380	36,419	2.9
Lafayette, LA .....	38,170	40,684	6.6
Lake Charles, LA .....	35,883	37,447	4.4
Lakeland, FL .....	33,530	34,394	2.6
Lancaster, PA .....	36,171	37,043	2.4
Lansing-East Lansing, MI .....	39,890	40,866	2.4
Laredo, TX .....	28,051	29,009	3.4
Las Cruces, NM .....	29,969	31,422	4.8
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV .....	40,139	42,336	5.5
Lawrence, KS .....	29,896	30,830	3.1
Lawton, OK .....	29,830	30,617	2.6
Lebanon, PA .....	31,790	32,876	3.4
Lewiston, ID-WA .....	30,776	31,961	3.9
Lewiston-Auburn, ME .....	32,231	33,118	2.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY .....	37,926	39,290	3.6
Lima, OH .....	33,790	35,177	4.1
Lincoln, NE .....	33,703	34,750	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR .....	36,169	39,305	8.7
Logan, UT-ID .....	26,766	27,810	3.9
Longview, TX .....	35,055	36,956	5.4
Longview, WA .....	35,140	37,101	5.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA .....	48,680	50,480	3.7
Louisville, KY-IN .....	38,673	40,125	3.8
Lubbock, TX .....	31,977	32,761	2.5
Lynchburg, VA .....	33,242	34,412	3.5
Macon, GA .....	34,126	34,243	0.3
Madera, CA .....	31,213	33,266	6.6
Madison, WI .....	40,007	41,201	3.0
Manchester-Nashua, NH .....	46,659	49,235	5.5
Mansfield, OH .....	33,171	33,109	-0.2
Mayaguez, PR .....	20,619	21,326	3.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX .....	26,712	27,651	3.5
Medford, OR .....	31,697	32,877	3.7
Memphis, TN-MS-AR .....	40,580	42,339	4.3
Merced, CA .....	31,147	32,351	3.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL .....	42,175	43,428	3.0
Michigan City-La Porte, IN .....	31,383	32,570	3.8
Midland, TX .....	42,625	45,574	6.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI .....	42,049	43,261	2.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI .....	46,931	49,542	5.6
Missoula, MT .....	30,652	32,233	5.2
Mobile, AL .....	36,126	36,890	2.1
Modesto, CA .....	35,468	36,739	3.6
Monroe, LA .....	30,618	31,992	4.5
Monroe, MI .....	40,938	41,636	1.7
Montgomery, AL .....	35,383	36,223	2.4
Morgantown, WV .....	32,608	35,241	8.1
Morristown, TN .....	31,914	32,806	2.8
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA .....	32,851	34,620	5.4
Muncie, IN .....	30,691	31,326	2.1
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI .....	33,949	34,982	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC .....	27,905	28,576	2.4
Napa, CA .....	41,788	44,171	5.7
Naples-Marco Island, FL .....	39,320	41,300	5.0
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN .....	41,003	42,728	4.2
New Haven-Milford, CT .....	44,892	47,039	4.8
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA .....	42,434	43,255	1.9
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA .....	61,388	65,685	7.0
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI .....	36,967	38,140	3.2
Norwich-New London, CT .....	43,184	45,463	5.3
Ocala, FL .....	31,330	31,623	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Ocean City, NJ .....	\$31,801	\$32,452	2.0
Odessa, TX .....	37,144	41,758	12.4
Ogden-Clearfield, UT .....	32,890	34,067	3.6
Oklahoma City, OK .....	35,846	37,192	3.8
Olympia, WA .....	37,787	39,678	5.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA .....	38,139	39,273	3.0
Orlando, FL .....	37,776	38,633	2.3
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI .....	39,538	41,014	3.7
Owensboro, KY .....	32,491	33,593	3.4
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA .....	45,467	47,669	4.8
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL .....	39,778	40,975	3.0
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL .....	33,341	33,950	1.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH .....	32,213	33,547	4.1
Pascagoula, MS .....	36,287	39,131	7.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL .....	33,530	34,165	1.9
Peoria, IL .....	42,283	43,470	2.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	48,647	50,611	4.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ .....	42,220	43,697	3.5
Pine Bluff, AR .....	32,115	33,094	3.0
Pittsburgh, PA .....	40,759	42,910	5.3
Pittsfield, MA .....	36,707	38,075	3.7
Pocatello, ID .....	28,418	29,268	3.0
Ponce, PR .....	20,266	21,019	3.7
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME .....	36,979	38,497	4.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA .....	42,607	44,335	4.1
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL .....	34,408	36,375	5.7
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY .....	39,528	40,793	3.2
Prescott, AZ .....	30,625	32,048	4.6
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA .....	39,428	40,674	3.2
Provo-Orem, UT .....	32,308	34,141	5.7
Pueblo, CO .....	30,941	32,552	5.2
Punta Gorda, FL .....	32,370	32,833	1.4
Racine, WI .....	39,002	40,746	4.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC .....	41,205	42,801	3.9
Rapid City, SD .....	29,920	31,119	4.0
Reading, PA .....	38,048	39,945	5.0
Redding, CA .....	33,307	34,953	4.9
Reno-Sparks, NV .....	39,537	41,365	4.6
Richmond, VA .....	42,495	44,530	4.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA .....	36,668	37,846	3.2
Roanoke, VA .....	33,912	35,419	4.4
Rochester, MN .....	42,941	44,786	4.3
Rochester, NY .....	39,481	40,752	3.2
Rockford, IL .....	37,424	38,304	2.4
Rocky Mount, NC .....	31,556	32,527	3.1
Rome, GA .....	34,850	33,041	-5.2
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA .....	44,552	46,385	4.1
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI .....	37,747	37,507	-0.6
St. Cloud, MN .....	33,018	33,996	3.0
St. George, UT .....	28,034	29,052	3.6
St. Joseph, MO-KS .....	31,253	31,828	1.8
St. Louis, MO-IL .....	41,354	42,873	3.7
Salem, OR .....	32,764	33,986	3.7
Salinas, CA .....	37,974	39,419	3.8
Salisbury, MD .....	33,223	34,833	4.8
Salt Lake City, UT .....	38,630	40,935	6.0
San Angelo, TX .....	30,168	30,920	2.5
San Antonio, TX .....	36,763	38,274	4.1
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA .....	45,784	47,657	4.1
Sandusky, OH .....	33,526	33,471	-0.2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA .....	61,343	64,559	5.2
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR .....	19,498	19,777	1.4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA .....	76,608	82,038	7.1
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR .....	24,812	25,939	4.5
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA .....	35,146	36,740	4.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA .....	40,326	41,967	4.1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA .....	40,776	41,540	1.9
Santa Fe, NM .....	35,320	37,395	5.9
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA .....	41,533	42,824	3.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL .....	35,751	36,424	1.9
Savannah, GA .....	35,684	36,695	2.8
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA .....	32,813	34,205	4.2
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA .....	49,455	51,924	5.0
Sheboygan, WI .....	35,908	37,049	3.2
Sherman-Denison, TX .....	34,166	35,672	4.4
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA .....	33,678	34,892	3.6
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD .....	31,826	33,025	3.8
Sioux Falls, SD .....	34,542	36,056	4.4
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI .....	35,089	36,266	3.4
Spartanburg, SC .....	37,077	37,967	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.



**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Spokane, WA .....	\$34,016	\$35,539	4.5
Springfield, IL .....	40,679	42,420	4.3
Springfield, MA .....	37,962	39,487	4.0
Springfield, MO .....	30,786	31,868	3.5
Springfield, OH .....	31,844	32,017	0.5
State College, PA .....	35,392	36,797	4.0
Stockton, CA .....	36,426	37,906	4.1
Sumter, SC .....	29,294	30,267	3.3
Syracuse, NY .....	38,081	39,620	4.0
Tallahassee, FL .....	35,018	36,543	4.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	38,016	39,215	3.2
Terre Haute, IN .....	31,341	32,349	3.2
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	32,545	34,079	4.7
Toledo, OH .....	37,039	38,538	4.0
Topeka, KS .....	34,806	36,109	3.7
Trenton-Ewing, NJ .....	54,274	56,645	4.4
Tucson, AZ .....	37,119	38,524	3.8
Tulsa, OK .....	37,637	38,942	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	35,613	36,737	3.2
Tyler, TX .....	36,173	37,184	2.8
Utica-Rome, NY .....	32,457	33,916	4.5
Valdosta, GA .....	26,794	27,842	3.9
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	40,225	42,932	6.7
Vero Beach, FL .....	33,823	35,901	6.1
Victoria, TX .....	36,642	38,317	4.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	37,749	39,408	4.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	36,071	37,734	4.6
Visalia-Porterville, CA .....	29,772	30,968	4.0
Waco, TX .....	33,450	34,679	3.7
Warner Robins, GA .....	38,087	39,220	3.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV .....	58,057	60,711	4.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	34,329	35,899	4.6
Wausau, WI .....	34,438	35,710	3.7
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH .....	31,416	32,893	4.7
Wenatchee, WA .....	28,340	29,475	4.0
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	30,620	31,169	1.8
Wichita, KS .....	38,763	39,662	2.3
Wichita Falls, TX .....	30,785	32,320	5.0
Williamsport, PA .....	31,431	32,506	3.4
Wilmington, NC .....	32,948	34,239	3.9
Winchester, VA-WV .....	34,895	36,016	3.2
Winston-Salem, NC .....	37,712	38,921	3.2
Worcester, MA .....	42,726	44,652	4.5
Yakima, WA .....	28,401	29,743	4.7
Yauco, PR .....	19,001	19,380	2.0
York-Hanover, PA .....	37,226	38,469	3.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA .....	33,852	34,698	2.5
Yuba City, CA .....	33,642	35,058	4.2
Yuma, AZ .....	28,369	30,147	6.3

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

## 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years.

## 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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





**30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group**

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007				2008				2009	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2009										
Wholesale trade.....	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	0.3	1.3
Retail trade.....	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	.2	1.6
Transportation and warehousing.....	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	.5	1.7
Utilities.....	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	.6	2.9
Information.....	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	.3	1.5
Financial activities.....	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	-.3	.0
Finance and insurance.....	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	-.3	-.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	.0	1.0
Professional and business services.....	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	.3	2.7
Education and health services.....	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	.8	2.7
Education services.....	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	.5	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	.9	2.5
Hospitals.....	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	.7	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	.7	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	.8	3.2
Other services, except public administration.....	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	.8	1.9
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	.4	2.9
Professional and related.....	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	.4	3.0
Sales and office.....	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	1.0	3.3
Office and administrative support.....	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	.9	3.2
Service occupations.....	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	.9	3.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	.4	3.0
Education services.....	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	.5	3.1
Schools.....	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	.5	3.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	.5	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	.1	2.9
Hospitals.....	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	1.0	2.9
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	.9	3.0

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group**

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007				2008				2009	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2009										
Wholesale trade.....	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	0.4	1.5
Retail trade.....	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	.2	1.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	.3	2.1
Utilities.....	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	1.3	2.8
Information.....	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	.3	2.4
Financial activities.....	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	-.4	-.4
Finance and insurance.....	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	-.5	-.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	-.1	1.1
Professional and business services.....	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	.4	2.9
Education and health services.....	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	.7	2.6
Education services.....	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	.3	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	.8	2.6
Hospitals.....	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	.6	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	.7	3.1
Accommodation and food services.....	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	.8	3.4
Other services, except public administration.....	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	.9	2.0
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	.3	2.9
Professional and related.....	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	.3	2.9
Sales and office.....	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	.7	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	.8	3.0
Service occupations.....	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	1.0	3.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	.2	3.0
Education services.....	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	.3	3.0
Schools.....	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	.3	3.0
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	.2	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	-.3	2.7
Hospitals.....	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	.6	2.7
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	.8	2.9

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

<sup>2</sup> Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007				2008				2009	Percent change		
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Mar. 2009											
<b>Civilian workers</b> .....	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7		0.5	2.0
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2		.5	1.6
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8		.3	1.4
Sales and office.....	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0		.2	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2		.5	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4		1.2	1.9
Service occupations.....	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7		.8	2.0
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4		.7	1.3
Manufacturing.....	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5		1.0	1.2
Service-providing.....	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3		.4	1.6
<b>State and local government workers</b> .....	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2		.9	3.4

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

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



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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007				2008				2009	Percent change		
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Mar. 2009											
<b>COMPENSATION</b>												
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>												
Union.....	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1		1.0	3.0
Goods-producing.....	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0		1.0	3.3
Manufacturing.....	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4		1.6	3.0
Service-providing.....	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9		1.0	2.7
Nonunion.....	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4		.3	1.8
Goods-producing.....	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9		.2	1.3
Manufacturing.....	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1		.3	1.4
Service-providing.....	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8		.4	1.9
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8		.3	2.2
South.....	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8		.5	1.9
Midwest.....	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9		.3	1.8
West.....	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9		.5	1.9
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>												
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>												
Union.....	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8		.6	3.1
Goods-producing.....	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2		.5	2.9
Manufacturing.....	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0		.5	2.5
Service-providing.....	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2		.8	3.2
Nonunion.....	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0		.4	1.9
Goods-producing.....	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5		.2	1.7
Manufacturing.....	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6		.4	1.9
Service-providing.....	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1		.4	2.0
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9		.3	2.2
South.....	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4		.4	2.1
Midwest.....	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4		.4	2.0
West.....	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5		.4	2.0

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>All retirement</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office .....	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office .....	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	85	85	84
<b>Defined Benefit</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office .....	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	97	96	95
<b>Defined Contribution</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Employee Contribution Requirement</b>					
Employee contribution required.....	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required.....	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable.....	-	-	8	6	0
<b>Percent of establishments</b>					
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Medical insurance</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	75	74	73
<b>Dental</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	78	78	77
<b>Vision care</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
<b>Outpatient Prescription drug coverage</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
<b>Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits .....</b>	58	61	63	62	60
<b>Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee</b>					
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

**37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more**

Measure	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	21	15	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
In effect during period.....	23	16	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)....	189.2	72.2	5.7	2.3	4.2	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).	220.9	136.8	11.8	5.9	10.1	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1264.8	1954.1	128.8	102.2	129.0	12.3	42.5	100.6	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> ....	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.









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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2008			2009			2008			2009		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average.....	M	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143	212.193	212.709	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700	206.708	207.218
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	230.837	227.236	225.091	225.436	226.754	227.309	227.762	223.741	221.446	221.704	222.945	223.626
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	233.165	229.625	227.681	227.852	229.262	229.749	228.437	224.621	222.628	222.707	224.084	224.597
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	136.730	134.445	132.830	133.308	133.967	134.411	137.489	134.757	132.938	133.345	133.908	134.558
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	206.019	201.737	199.582	200.815	201.453	202.021	201.236	196.346	193.987	195.245	195.813	196.453
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	207.049	202.922	200.465	202.001	202.639	203.240	201.323	196.770	194.120	195.621	196.147	196.855
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	131.946	129.018	128.018	128.636	129.057	129.334	131.699	128.186	127.005	127.768	128.167	128.468
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	202.086	197.883	195.383	195.843	196.421	197.267	200.017	195.114	192.391	192.907	193.527	194.393
South urban.....	M	210.108	205.559	203.501	204.288	205.343	206.001	207.312	201.821	199.399	200.067	201.150	201.737
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	212.617	208.644	206.414	207.035	207.929	208.529	210.663	205.753	203.121	203.519	204.501	205.066
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	133.285	130.324	129.099	129.615	130.380	130.873	132.017	128.504	127.055	127.529	128.276	128.686
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	213.103	206.659	204.428	205.766	206.671	206.927	213.696	205.777	203.054	204.316	205.337	205.744
West urban.....	M	221.034	217.113	214.685	215.923	217.095	217.357	215.499	210.870	208.088	209.367	210.492	210.661
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.967	220.925	218.698	219.806	220.955	221.124	217.714	213.143	210.637	211.857	212.890	212.965
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	133.795	131.440	129.725	130.682	131.636	131.775	133.694	130.684	128.641	129.639	130.649	130.674
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	198.148	194.628	192.646	193.412	194.354	194.750	196.590	192.508	190.272	191.023	191.927	192.327
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	133.587	130.857	129.519	130.135	130.855	131.230	133.026	129.723	128.157	128.783	129.488	129.833
D.....	M	209.755	204.856	202.359	203.409	203.999	204.672	208.028	202.041	199.228	200.057	200.681	201.485
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	213.363	209.053	205.959	207.616	207.367	207.462	206.772	202.022	198.434	200.222	199.944	200.218
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	226.159	222.229	219.620	220.719	221.439	221.376	218.726	214.083	211.007	212.454	213.234	213.013
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	238.403	234.498	233.012	233.402	234.663	235.067	232.778	228.727	227.223	227.503	228.653	229.064
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	232.354	—	230.806	—	232.155	—	231.854	—	230.095	—	231.884
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	198.187	—	198.232	—	199.457	—	188.860	—	188.798	—	190.107
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	—	200.051	—	198.623	—	200.039	—	201.479	—	199.416	—	200.770
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	—	138.547	—	137.598	—	138.620	—	137.700	—	136.359	—	137.539
Atlanta, GA.....	2	206.388	—	196.961	—	199.190	—	205.236	—	195.310	—	197.528	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	205.238	—	197.991	—	201.913	—	200.570	—	192.808	—	196.191	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	191.140	—	185.930	—	187.972	—	190.600	—	183.088	—	185.015	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	223.699	—	218.324	—	220.589	—	222.038	—	215.867	—	217.635	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	225.113	—	218.186	—	220.262	—	225.069	—	217.610	—	219.356	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	225.824	—	218.528	—	222.166	—	221.192	—	213.685	—	216.797	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	225.915	—	222.580	—	224.737	—	220.687	—	216.424	—	218.752	—

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

M—Every month.  
<sup>1</sup>—January, March, May, July, September, and November.  
<sup>2</sup>—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

<sup>2</sup> Regions defined as the four Census regions.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

<sup>5</sup> Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

**41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing**

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Mar. <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	166.6	177.1	175.1	176.5	179.8	182.4	185.1	182.2	182.2	177.4	172.0	168.8	170.3	170.1	168.9
Finished consumer goods.....	173.5	186.3	184.2	185.8	190.3	193.8	197.2	193.2	193.0	185.5	178.2	173.8	175.7	175.4	173.9
Finished consumer goods.....	167.0	178.4	176.0	175.5	177.6	180.0	181.0	181.3	181.5	180.7	179.8	178.5	177.6	174.9	174.0
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	175.6	189.0	187.1	189.6	195.0	199.0	203.4	197.5	197.2	187.0	177.0	171.4	174.2	174.7	173.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	191.7	210.5	208.2	211.7	220.0	226.4	233.1	223.9	223.4	205.4	190.6	182.3	186.1	186.9	184.6
Durable goods.....	138.3	141.1	139.9	140.5	140.3	139.7	139.6	140.2	140.3	144.8	144.2	143.9	144.4	144.4	144.2
Capital equipment.....	149.5	153.7	151.8	152.4	152.7	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.3	157.0	156.9	156.7	157.5	157.4	157.0
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	170.7	188.6	184.5	187.3	192.8	197.2	203.1	199.4	198.6	189.0	179.2	172.7	171.6	169.8	168.1
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.4	177.6	173.1	175.5	179.1	182.4	187.4	188.7	186.7	180.3	171.1	164.6	162.9	161.2	160.2
Materials for food manufacturing.....	161.4	180.6	180.0	180.3	182.7	185.4	187.6	187.5	185.2	179.4	175.5	171.9	167.3	164.1	163.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	184.0	215.5	206.0	209.5	215.9	222.8	234.8	238.6	234.7	222.4	200.6	188.1	188.3	186.7	184.8
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	189.8	203.4	200.3	205.6	211.9	215.4	219.2	218.9	214.5	202.2	190.0	177.7	171.6	167.1	166.0
Components for manufacturing.....	136.3	140.3	137.9	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.3	141.9	142.4	142.5	142.3	142.0	141.7	141.6	141.2
Materials and components for construction.....	192.5	205.4	197.3	200.2	203.3	206.5	209.8	212.9	214.0	212.2	210.2	207.6	206.2	204.9	204.2
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	173.9	206.4	206.1	211.8	227.3	238.4	250.1	225.2	224.5	193.9	168.7	154.1	154.3	150.1	145.0
Containers.....	180.3	191.9	185.9	187.0	187.6	189.2	191.9	195.0	198.4	199.1	199.0	198.1	198.0	199.3	198.4
Supplies.....	161.7	174.1	170.0	171.3	173.1	174.6	178.3	178.9	179.0	177.0	175.3	174.0	173.2	172.5	172.0
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	207.1	251.7	262.1	274.6	293.1	301.2	313.3	274.6	254.2	212.0	183.3	171.7	166.9	160.3	159.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	146.7	163.5	169.2	168.1	173.2	178.1	178.9	170.6	167.6	147.9	144.2	135.9	136.7	133.1	130.5
Crude nonfood materials.....	246.3	313.5	327.7	352.4	382.4	393.0	414.9	350.0	314.2	253.9	203.2	189.5	179.8	170.9	172.7
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	166.2	176.5	174.6	176.4	180.1	182.8	185.9	182.2	182.1	176.3	169.6	165.8	167.9	168.2	167.0
Finished energy goods.....	156.3	178.6	177.5	182.4	194.8	204.6	214.0	198.6	197.0	167.8	144.1	130.6	135.9	136.4	132.4
Finished goods less energy.....	162.8	169.8	167.6	168.0	168.8	169.4	170.2	170.8	171.2	173.1	172.7	172.3	172.6	172.3	171.9
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	168.7	176.9	174.7	174.9	175.9	176.8	177.7	178.3	178.7	180.2	179.7	179.2	179.3	178.7	178.5
Finished goods less food and energy.....	161.7	167.2	165.1	165.7	166.1	166.0	166.7	167.4	167.9	170.8	170.6	170.5	171.3	171.6	171.4
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	170.0	176.3	174.1	174.8	175.2	175.2	175.9	176.6	177.2	180.2	180.0	180.0	180.7	181.2	181.4
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	197.0	206.9	203.6	204.3	205.4	206.0	207.6	208.5	209.7	210.7	210.9	211.2	212.1	213.3	213.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	171.5	189.0	184.7	187.7	193.3	197.8	203.6	199.7	199.1	189.5	179.4	172.8	172.0	170.1	168.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	154.4	182.2	180.3	180.5	184.5	186.6	195.5	194.3	190.0	179.9	174.7	170.2	166.9	164.7	164.0
Intermediate energy goods.....	174.6	208.3	208.6	213.4	228.7	240.3	253.5	231.3	227.5	197.4	167.3	150.6	153.2	148.7	142.6
Intermediate goods less energy.....	167.6	181.2	176.0	178.4	181.4	183.9	187.9	188.9	188.8	184.5	179.8	176.0	174.0	172.8	172.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	168.4	181.2	175.8	178.3	181.2	183.8	187.5	188.7	188.8	184.8	180.2	176.4	174.6	173.6	173.0
Crude energy materials.....	232.8	308.5	325.4	346.1	386.1	400.4	426.5	339.1	303.7	244.4	194.9	178.4	165.0	151.0	153.8
Crude materials less energy.....	182.6	205.7	211.7	218.5	223.9	228.2	231.7	222.3	211.7	182.0	167.6	159.9	160.9	158.6	155.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	282.6	325.4	332.1	366.7	372.4	373.8	386.1	374.2	337.5	276.7	224.8	220.7	221.7	225.3	221.7

p = preliminary.



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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Finished goods</b>											
Total.....	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1
Foods.....	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.4
Energy.....	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.6
Other.....	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
Total.....	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.6
Foods.....	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.6
Energy.....	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.3
Other.....	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	181.2
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.7
Foods.....	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.5
Energy.....	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	308.5
Other.....	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	309.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008										2009		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	128.0	125.9	124.9	122.3	118.4	115.8	116.5	116.2	115.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.0	211.5	189.6	190.4	175.0	164.8	155.1	165.7	162.5	156.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	202.6	198.2	198.9	204.0	218.9	194.7	195.6	178.3	166.9	156.6	167.9	164.6	158.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	148.3	146.4	145.5	146.1	147.0	145.7	145.5	147.8	148.3	143.5	147.9	145.5	143.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.2	177.8	174.0	169.4	161.8	148.2	139.6	138.6	137.8	136.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.8	160.9	157.4	148.5	134.2	126.1	125.6	126.6	123.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.2	312.3	275.8	267.2	239.2	193.4	166.8	165.5	159.1	150.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	158.2	160.1	160.1	161.6	165.1	165.3	160.8	155.5	145.6	138.8	137.8	137.6	137.4
Selected building materials.....	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	116.6	115.6	115.1	115.5	115.8	114.8
Capital goods.....	101.2	101.5	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.5	101.9	102.2	102.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.0	107.8	107.7	107.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.7	93.9	93.9	94.2	94.0	94.1	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.3	93.4	93.8	93.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.7	107.8	107.9	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.9	109.1	109.0	109.2	109.0	108.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	109.8	109.6	109.0	108.9	107.4	107.2	108.7	109.0	108.1
Durables, manufactured.....	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.0	107.2	108.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.5	109.4
Agricultural commodities.....	194.3	190.5	190.8	195.2	208.2	188.2	188.3	172.5	160.6	150.8	160.0	157.4	151.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	118.8	119.6	120.1	121.2	122.3	121.5	120.4	118.7	115.4	113.2	113.3	113.2	112.9

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008										2009		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.5	147.5	143.0	137.8	129.6	120.0	114.5	113.1	113.0	113.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	141.8	143.7	145.0	147.7	149.7	150.4	147.9	146.0	139.5	142.3	142.4	137.8	136.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	157.3	159.8	162.2	165.1	167.6	167.9	165.1	162.8	154.4	159.4	159.2	153.1	150.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	106.8	107.2	105.9	108.4	109.1	110.9	109.1	108.0	105.8	103.8	104.4	103.2	104.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	234.5	248.7	265.0	283.0	290.7	270.7	248.9	213.5	174.6	150.4	143.7	144.7	149.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	329.0	354.6	388.3	423.7	437.6	392.0	346.3	274.1	197.8	153.9	146.4	150.1	160.8
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	347.5	375.8	412.2	450.3	465.0	419.5	371.5	288.9	201.6	150.8	143.4	150.8	166.7
Paper and paper base stocks.....	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.3	118.9	119.7	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.2	110.3	108.5	105.9
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	147.8	148.7	149.6	152.9	157.4	159.6	162.4	160.2	155.0	148.5	138.9	136.9	137.4
Selected building materials.....	114.1	114.3	116.2	119.2	121.3	122.1	122.7	120.4	118.8	118.1	117.1	116.4	115.9
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	241.5	259.2	263.6	273.2	273.4	270.3	255.4	236.7	209.3	185.7	176.6	175.8	172.6
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.6	110.7	111.8	111.4	110.9	110.4	109.0	106.8	106.0	104.8
Capital goods.....	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.9	92.7	92.7	92.3	92.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.3	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	112.9	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.2	109.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.2	88.4	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.5	87.1	86.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.0	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.2	105.1	105.1	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	107.5	107.9	108.0	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.9	109.0	108.5
Durables, manufactured.....	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.1	100.7	100.2	100.0	99.7
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.6	102.7	104.4	101.3

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2007				2008				2009
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight.....	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.8
Export air freight.....	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.0	122.8
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	164.6	140.0



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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2006				2007				2008				2009
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	135.9	136.5	136.0	135.9	135.7	137.5	140.0	139.6	140.4	142.0	142.8	142.6	143.0
Compensation per hour.....	167.8	168.1	169.0	172.6	174.3	175.4	177.4	178.9	180.5	181.3	183.9	186.1	187.9
Real compensation per hour.....	120.4	119.6	119.2	122.1	122.1	121.6	122.3	121.6	121.3	120.6	120.4	124.6	126.6
Unit labor costs.....	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.0	128.5	127.5	126.7	128.2	128.6	127.7	128.8	130.5	131.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	133.4	136.3	136.3	133.3	134.3	137.5	139.8	139.0	140.2	142.4	144.3	141.4	142.0
Implicit price deflator.....	127.2	128.0	128.8	129.4	130.7	131.2	131.6	132.2	132.9	133.2	134.6	134.6	135.4
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	134.8	135.6	135.1	134.9	134.7	136.3	138.7	138.5	139.4	141.0	141.7	141.5	141.8
Compensation per hour.....	166.5	167.0	168.0	171.7	173.4	174.0	175.8	177.8	179.4	180.2	182.7	185.0	186.9
Real compensation per hour.....	119.5	118.9	118.5	121.4	121.5	120.6	121.2	120.8	120.6	119.8	119.7	123.9	125.9
Unit labor costs.....	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.2	128.7	127.6	126.8	128.4	128.7	127.8	128.9	130.7	131.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	135.5	138.6	138.4	134.7	135.1	138.3	140.5	139.7	141.0	143.3	145.6	143.0	143.8
Implicit price deflator.....	127.9	128.8	129.5	130.0	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.5	133.2	133.5	135.0	135.2	136.2
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	146.0	145.7	146.7	145.6	145.4	146.7	147.8	148.3	148.1	151.2	153.6	152.0	-
Compensation per hour.....	164.2	164.4	165.1	167.8	170.0	171.1	172.8	174.9	176.1	177.4	180.0	182.4	-
Real compensation per hour.....	117.8	117.0	116.5	118.7	119.1	118.6	119.1	118.9	118.4	118.0	117.9	122.1	-
Total unit costs.....	112.6	113.3	113.1	115.6	117.1	116.9	117.2	118.3	119.0	118.0	118.3	121.3	-
Unit labor costs.....	112.5	112.8	112.5	115.3	116.9	116.6	116.9	117.9	118.9	117.3	117.3	120.0	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	113.0	114.6	114.5	116.5	117.6	117.9	118.2	119.3	119.4	119.8	121.3	124.7	-
Unit profits.....	182.6	183.4	193.4	174.4	172.4	173.1	167.4	156.4	150.8	147.8	156.7	144.0	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	131.6	133.0	135.6	132.0	132.2	132.6	131.4	129.2	127.8	127.2	130.8	129.9	-
Implicit price deflator.....	118.8	119.5	120.3	120.8	122.1	122.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	120.6	121.8	123.3	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	172.6	172.5	174.4	175.3	176.9	178.2	180.1	181.6	182.8	181.6	180.3	178.3	176.8
Compensation per hour.....	170.7	169.4	170.4	174.4	176.6	176.3	177.0	179.6	181.1	182.7	185.1	189.6	195.4
Real compensation per hour.....	122.5	120.6	120.2	123.4	123.7	122.3	122.0	122.1	121.7	121.5	121.2	126.9	131.6
Unit labor costs.....	98.9	98.2	97.7	99.5	99.8	99.0	98.2	98.9	99.1	100.6	102.7	106.3	110.5

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
<b>Private business</b>													
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	116.8	118.0	120.2	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.7	104.9	103.5	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.8	95.6	97.5	98.6	99.1	98.1	—
Multifactor productivity.....	95.3	96.2	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.4	107.0	108.8	109.4	110.1	—
Output.....	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.8	117.4	120.1	—
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	90.7	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	97.0	98.4	100.2	102.8	103.8	—
Capital services.....	79.1	83.2	88.4	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.5	115.4	118.5	122.3	—
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.9	90.6	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6	107.4	109.2	—
Capital per hour of all persons.....	85.9	87.4	91.1	95.0	100.0	107.0	112.9	116.3	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.3	—
<b>Private nonfarm business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.2	116.4	117.6	119.7	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.5	105.3	103.9	102.5	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.4	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9	—
Multifactor productivity.....	95.9	96.5	97.8	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.3	106.8	108.6	109.0	109.7	—
Output.....	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.7	117.4	120.1	—
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4	103.1	104.1	—
Capital services.....	78.5	82.7	88.1	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.8	110.3	112.7	115.6	118.9	122.8	—
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.4	90.3	93.6	97.4	100.0	100.5	100.2	100.8	102.6	104.7	107.6	109.4	—
Capital per hour of all persons.....	85.8	87.3	91.0	94.9	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.4	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.4	—
<b>Manufacturing [1996 = 100]</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.7	87.3	92.0	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.5	125.0	—	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	98.0	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.3	93.2	95.4	98.9	100.2	—	—
Multifactor productivity.....	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.7	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.2	108.0	108.4	110.1	—	—
Output.....	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.4	102.3	—	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	100.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.8	—	—
Capital services.....	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	—	—
Energy.....	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	91.6	86.6	—	—
Nonenergy materials.....	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.4	91.5	—	—
Purchased business services.....	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	97.0	104.5	106.6	—	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.7	92.9	—	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1963	1973	1983	1993	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	55.0	73.4	83.0	100.4	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	134.8	136.1	138.2	141.9
Compensation per hour.....	15.6	28.9	66.3	102.2	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	157.0	163.2	169.4	176.5	182.9
Real compensation per hour.....	66.6	85.1	90.5	99.8	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.3	121.9	121.6
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	39.4	79.8	101.8	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	121.0	124.5	127.7	128.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	37.5	76.3	102.6	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.6	130.5	134.8	137.7	142.1
Implicit price deflator.....	27.7	38.7	78.5	102.1	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.6	128.3	131.4	133.8
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	57.8	75.3	84.5	100.4	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	133.9	135.1	137.0	140.9
Compensation per hour.....	16.1	29.1	66.6	102.0	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	156.0	162.1	168.3	175.2	181.8
Real compensation per hour.....	68.7	85.5	91.1	99.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.5	121.0	120.9
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	38.6	78.9	101.6	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	121.1	124.5	127.9	129.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.3	35.3	76.1	103.1	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.1	136.8	138.4	143.2
Implicit price deflator.....	27.3	37.4	77.9	102.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	129.1	131.7	134.2
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	62.6	74.8	85.7	100.3	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.7	143.4	146.0	147.1	151.2
Compensation per hour.....	17.9	31.0	68.9	101.8	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	154.0	159.6	165.4	172.2	178.9
Real compensation per hour.....	76.4	91.2	94.2	99.3	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.8	117.1	117.5	118.9	119.0
Total unit costs.....	27.2	39.9	80.7	101.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	111.7	113.6	117.4	119.1
Unit labor costs.....	28.6	41.4	80.4	101.4	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	111.3	113.3	117.1	118.3
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.4	35.7	81.6	99.9	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.7	114.6	118.3	121.3
Unit profits.....	57.3	54.9	91.2	114.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	163.0	183.5	167.3	149.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	32.5	40.8	84.2	103.7	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	126.2	133.0	131.4	128.9
Implicit price deflator.....	29.9	41.2	81.7	102.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	121.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	-	-	-	102.6	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	164.0	171.9	173.7	179.2	180.8
Compensation per hour.....	-	-	-	102.0	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	164.5	171.2	177.4	184.5
Real compensation per hour.....	-	-	-	99.6	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.5	120.7	121.6	122.5	122.7
Unit labor costs.....	-	-	-	99.5	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	95.7	98.6	99.0	102.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	-	-	-	101.1	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	122.2	126.6	-	-
Implicit price deflator.....	-	-	-	100.6	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	-	-

Dash indicates data not available.















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

[1996 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.8	92.2	91.2
Canada.....	65.9	96.7	99.5	96.9	98.0	98.0	98.3	96.3	93.8	98.5	100.0	103.6	106.1	107.1	108.0	108.9
Australia.....	—	87.3	92.8	91.5	98.4	100.7	100.0	102.4	100.9	104.8	105.0	107.1	111.3	117.6	124.4	128.4
Japan.....	98.0	102.1	107.5	107.9	103.8	99.8	101.3	98.6	93.0	96.2	93.5	85.6	80.8	76.5	74.9	72.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	33.6	62.3	81.2	85.5	94.5	96.4	94.2	85.1	83.8	87.0	87.3	85.7	87.8	88.1	86.9	86.1
Singapore.....	—	94.7	102.5	99.5	97.5	101.2	99.3	82.5	79.3	91.0	85.9	83.3	76.4	74.2	70.8	70.6
Taiwan.....	57.1	89.9	99.1	100.0	100.9	99.0	97.9	93.9	90.9	92.5	82.2	81.0	78.4	75.7	73.1	69.2
Belgium.....	83.0	96.1	105.7	101.2	99.6	97.6	97.9	99.9	97.9	101.9	103.0	103.5	101.2	101.5	101.4	102.3
Denmark.....	52.5	91.9	98.9	91.0	92.9	95.7	98.8	99.7	98.1	102.7	106.4	109.0	107.0	109.6	109.9	112.4
France.....	60.9	93.7	102.0	99.4	98.5	97.2	93.1	92.1	90.6	91.2	92.8	90.8	91.2	90.4	91.2	91.5
Germany.....	64.5	84.0	97.3	94.6	98.2	96.3	97.3	97.1	95.5	96.0	97.4	96.1	93.2	89.3	85.8	83.1
Italy.....	37.6	85.4	97.5	94.4	95.3	102.7	102.2	104.0	101.4	104.5	108.7	115.3	117.6	119.8	122.6	125.8
Netherlands.....	91.5	96.8	106.3	101.6	100.3	102.3	103.6	102.9	100.6	104.4	106.9	108.9	106.3	103.3	102.9	103.1
Norway.....	44.4	83.9	90.7	93.4	98.9	104.2	113.2	115.7	118.5	122.2	126.0	120.7	117.6	119.1	129.0	135.5
Spain.....	36.8	76.0	95.1	95.7	96.5	101.4	100.4	98.5	99.0	100.6	103.1	105.6	107.3	110.3	112.7	113.9
Sweden.....	54.9	104.8	103.9	96.6	95.8	96.6	94.7	89.4	86.9	93.8	89.1	86.1	79.9	77.8	73.2	76.3
United Kingdom.....	59.8	94.3	96.1	96.0	99.4	102.4	109.2	110.1	109.4	110.4	113.1	113.9	112.4	115.1	116.6	114.3
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.8	92.2	91.2
Canada.....	76.8	113.1	105.2	96.7	97.4	96.5	90.4	88.4	86.1	86.7	86.9	100.9	111.2	120.5	129.9	138.4
Australia.....	—	87.1	80.6	85.5	93.1	95.7	80.4	84.5	75.0	69.2	72.9	89.3	104.7	114.6	119.7	137.6
Japan.....	47.0	76.6	105.2	114.8	120.2	89.7	84.1	94.3	93.9	86.1	81.2	80.3	81.3	75.6	70.1	66.7
Korea, Rep. of.....	44.6	70.5	81.1	85.3	98.4	81.9	54.1	57.6	59.6	54.2	56.2	57.9	61.7	69.3	73.3	74.6
Singapore.....	—	73.7	89.4	91.9	97.0	96.0	83.7	68.6	64.8	71.6	67.6	67.4	63.7	62.9	62.8	66.1
Taiwan.....	43.6	91.8	103.0	103.8	104.6	94.5	80.2	79.8	79.9	75.1	65.4	64.6	64.5	64.7	61.7	57.9
Belgium.....	87.9	89.1	94.7	93.7	104.7	84.4	83.5	81.7	69.4	70.0	74.8	90.0	96.6	97.0	97.8	107.6
Denmark.....	54.1	86.2	88.4	83.1	96.2	84.0	85.5	82.7	70.3	71.5	78.2	96.1	103.7	106.0	107.3	119.8
France.....	73.7	88.0	92.1	91.7	101.0	85.2	80.7	76.5	65.2	63.7	68.4	80.2	88.5	87.8	89.3	97.8
Germany.....	53.4	78.2	88.5	87.8	103.2	83.5	83.2	79.6	67.8	66.1	70.8	83.7	89.2	85.5	82.9	87.6
Italy.....	67.7	110.0	95.6	90.4	90.2	93.0	90.8	88.2	74.6	74.5	81.9	104.0	116.5	118.8	122.7	137.5
Netherlands.....	77.7	89.6	96.4	94.1	105.4	88.4	88.0	83.9	71.1	71.5	77.4	94.3	101.2	98.4	98.9	108.1
Norway.....	58.1	86.6	82.6	85.5	100.8	95.0	96.8	95.7	86.9	87.8	101.9	110.1	112.7	119.4	130.0	149.4
Spain.....	65.0	94.4	94.5	90.5	98.0	87.6	85.1	79.9	69.6	68.6	74.2	91.1	101.6	104.5	107.8	118.9
Sweden.....	87.0	118.7	89.4	84.0	90.0	84.7	79.8	72.5	63.6	60.8	61.4	71.5	72.9	69.8	66.6	75.7
United Kingdom.....	89.1	107.8	92.5	94.3	100.5	107.4	116.0	114.1	106.3	101.9	108.9	119.3	132.0	134.2	137.7	146.7

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. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,<sup>1</sup> United States

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Nondurable goods:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tobacco products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textile mill products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Apparel and other textile products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper and allied products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Printing and publishing:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Petroleum and coal products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Leather and leather products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Retail trade:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Services</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) <sup>2</sup>	2005 <sup>3</sup>	
			Number	Percent
All events .....	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	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
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides .....	766	602	567	10
Shooting .....	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury .....	216	207	180	3
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	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
<b>Falls</b> .....	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
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	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
<b>Fires and explosions</b> .....	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled .....	103	95	93	2
Explosion .....	92	78	65	1

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

<sup>3</sup> 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.