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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Recent veterans: employment and earnings

also in this issue:

PPI and CPI seasonal adjustment: an update

Multiple jobholding during the 2000s

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

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

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

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

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

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, August 2010

Date	Time	Release
Friday, August 06, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for July 2010
Tuesday, August 10, 2010	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs (P) for Second Quarter 2010
Wednesday, August 11, 2010	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for Second Quarter 2010
Wednesday, August 11, 2010	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for June 2010
Thursday, August 12, 2010	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for July 2010
Friday, August 13, 2010	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for July 2010
Friday, August 13, 2010	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for July 2010
Tuesday, August 17, 2010	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for July 2010
Wednesday, August 18, 2010	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for Fourth Quarter 2009
Friday, August 20, 2010	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for July 2010
Friday, August 20, 2010	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for July 2010

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MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

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The July *Review*

Since 2001, about 1.9 million men and women have returned to civilian life after having served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. How are these recent veterans, known as Gulf War-era II veterans, faring in the current economic environment? This month's lead article, by BLS economist James A. Walker, addresses this question by examining the demographic characteristics, labor force activity, and earnings of recent veterans and nonveterans. The article analyzes 2009 annual averages and selected 2007 and 2008 annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of 60,000 households. The analysis indicates that in 2009 male Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans had about the same unemployment rate while the unemployment rate of recent female veterans was higher than that of female nonveterans. The analysis also shows that, among full-time workers, there was little difference in earnings of recent male veterans and nonveterans, although there were differences between public sector and private sector workers.

An important part of the BLS mission is to "provide products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant." In 2007, BLS began to investigate differences in seasonal adjustment methods between the producer price index (PPI) and consumer price index (CPI) series. In this Review's second article, Jonathan C. Weinhagen, Jeffrey S. Wilson, and Steven M. Mur, economists in the Office of Prices and Living Conditions, present an overview of the PPI and CPI modeling procedures, changes to those procedures based on their investigation, and an examination of the affected time series. The investigation resulted in updated PPI and CPI seasonal adjustment procedures that will allow the Bureau "…to present the most consistent treatment possible of seasonal adjustment."

The final two articles in this issue are devoted to multiple jobholding. The first article, by Steven F. Hipple, an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, looks at trends in multiple jobholding during the first decade of the 2000s. The author finds that, according to CPS data, both the number and percentage of workers with multiple jobs held steady but remained below the levels of the mid-1990s. The paper also reports that economic factors continue to be among the main reasons for having multiple jobs.

This issue concludes in our Regional Trends department with the second article on multiple jobholding, by BLS economist James Campbell. The national multiple jobholding rate—at 5.2 percent—was unchanged in 2009 for the fourth consecutive year. However, 18 States saw increases in their rates from the previous year. The largest increases were posted in South Dakota, Illinois, Utah, and the District of Columbia. The States showing the largest decreases were Michigan and Vermont, followed by Arizona and Delaware. As they have since 2005, the multiple-jobholding rates for individual States varied considerably around the country in 2009. North Dakota and South Dakota registered the highest rates, 10.3 and 9.8 percent, respectively, while Nevada had the lowest rate, 3.7 percent.

The Labor Hall of Fame

July 2010 marks the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act. To commemorate the occasion, the U.S. Department of Labor is inducting two "Labor Hall of Fame" honorees: Justin Dart, Jr., and Helen Keller. The Labor Hall of Fame was founded in 1988 to honor posthumously those Americans whose distinctive contributions to the field of labor have enhanced the quality of life of America's workers. Justin Dart, Jr., cofounded the American Association of People with Disabilities and is widely regarded as the "father of the Americans with Disabilities Act." Helen Keller, as many know, was a world-famous author, political activist, and lecturer. Her decorated story as an advocate for the deaf and blind is well documented through numerous books and movies. More information on the Labor Hall of Fame can be found online at **www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/laborhall/main.htm**. □

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Employment and earnings of recent veterans: data from the CPS

Recent male veterans and male nonveterans ages 18 to 54 years had similar unemployment rates in 2009, and earnings of full-time male veterans and nonveterans were likewise similar; by contrast, the unemployment rate of recent female veterans was higher than that of female nonveterans

James A. Walker

Since the September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, about 1.9 million men and women have returned to civilian life after having served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. These recent veterans, also known as Gulf War-era II veterans, currently are experiencing labor market conditions at home that include high unemployment rates and competition for jobs.[1] This article examines the demographic characteristics, labor force activity, and earnings of recent veterans and nonveterans.

The data presented are from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of 60,000 households that provides official statistics about civilian employment and unemployment in the United States. The CPS is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) by the U.S. Census Bureau.[2] Data about veteran status (that is, whether a person is or is not a veteran) and period of service are collected each month in the CPS, and annual averages are published each year in the news release "Employment Situation of Veterans."[3] The 2009 annual averages, selected 2007 and 2008 annual averages, and data from the August 2009 CPS supplement on veterans are discussed in what follows.

In the CPS, veterans are defined as men and women who previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were civilians at the time of the survey.[4] Members of the Reserve and National Guard are counted as veterans if, when they were surveyed, they were civilians and they responded that they had been called to active duty sometime in the past. Nonveterans are men and women who have never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.[5]

Demographic characteristics

The underlying demographic characteristics of Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans are different in many ways, including sex, age, race and ethnicity, and educational attainment. (See table 1.) These differences complicate making comparisons between the two groups.

Most Gulf War-era II veterans are men. In 2009, 1.6 million men (82 percent of all Gulf War-era II veterans) had served in the Armed Forces sometime since September 2001 and had returned to civilian life. A much smaller number were women: about 300,000, or 18 percent of all Gulf War-era II veterans. In contrast, the nonveteran population had a greater percentage of women (56 percent) than men (44 percent) in 2009.

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Table 1. Demographic profile of Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans ages 18 years and older, 2009 annual averages

[Percent of the population]

Characteristic	Gulf War-era II Veterans	Nonveterans
Total	100	100
Age		
18 to 54 years	95	71
18 to 24 years	16	14
25 to 34 years	49	19
35 to 44 years	16	19
45 to 54 years	14	20
55 years and older	5	29
Sex		
Men	82	44
Women	18	56
Race		
White	79	81
Black or African American	15	12
Asian	2	5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity		
Hispanic or Latino	10	15
Non-Hispanic, non-Latino	90	85
Educational attainment		
Less than a high school diploma	2	14
High school graduate, no college	29	31
Some college or associate's degree	46	28
Some college, no degree	33	19
Associate's degree	13	9
College graduate	23	27

NOTE: Data for the race groups shown do not sum to 100 percent because not all races are presented. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Gulf War-era II veterans were relatively young: in 2009, 18- to 54-year-olds accounted for 95 percent of all Gulf War-era II veterans, whereas that same age group made up about 7 in 10 nonveterans. Among recent veterans, 63 percent of men and 72 percent of women were under the age of 35, compared with 37 percent of nonveteran men and 29 percent of nonveteran women.

Gulf war-era II veterans were more likely to be White (79 percent) than Black (15 percent) or Asian (2 percent). Ten percent of these veterans were of Hispanic ethnicity. In contrast, the nonveteran population contained a smaller proportion of Blacks and a larger proportion of Hispanics: 12 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

There were noteworthy differences in educational attainment between Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans in 2009. Gulf War-era II veterans were more likely to have some college but no degree (33 percent) than were nonveterans (19 percent). Also, veterans from Gulf War era II were much less likely to be high school dropouts (2 percent) than were nonveterans (14 percent). About one-fourth of recent veterans had a college degree, as did a similar fraction of nonveterans.

The educational attainment of recent veterans rose significantly with age. Older Gulf War-era II veterans had more education than younger veterans in 2009. Few Gulf War-era II veterans 18 to 24 years had a college degree, because they were on active duty during some of these early years of their adult lives. In 2009, 31 percent of young veterans 18 to 24 years were enrolled in school. Older Gulf War-era II veterans may have earned their college degrees before joining the military or may have finished their degrees while in the military or following discharge. A look at the percentages reveals that about 19 percent of 25- to 34-year-olds had a college degree, compared with 35 percent of 35- to 44-year-olds and 38 percent of 45- to 54-year-olds.

Labor force

Almost 84 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans 18 years and older participated in the labor force sometime in 2009, compared with 68.3 percent of nonveterans.[6] Much of this difference has to do with the fact that Gulf War-era II veterans tend to be younger than nonveterans. People 18 to 54 years typically have higher labor force participation rates than those 55 years and older. In 2009, Gulf War-era II veterans 18 to 54 years had a labor force participation rate of 84.1 percent, while those 55 years and older had a participation rate of 72.0 percent. Since almost all Gulf War-era II veterans in the labor force (96 percent) were 18 to 54 years, the discussion that follows will focus on this group of veterans and their nonveteran counterparts, except where otherwise noted.

The employed

In 2009, 1.4 million recent veterans (1.2 million men and more than 200,000 women) 18 to 54 years were employed. Men were nearly 85 percent of employed veterans and about half of nonveterans. The following tabulation of the employment-population ratio (the employed as a percent of the population) of those 18 to 54 years shows that a greater

percentage of recent veterans (75.4 percent) than nonveterans (71.7 percent) were employed:

Veteran status and sex	2007	2008	2009	Percentage-point change, 2007–09
Gulf War-era II veterans:				
Total	82.1	79.2	75.4	–6.7
Men	85.1	82.2	77.5	–7.6
Women	67.2	66.0	66.4	–.8
Nonveterans:				
Total	76.3	75.3	71.7	–4.6
Men	83.0	81.4	76.4	–6.6
Women	70.2	69.8	67.4	–2.8

The greater employment of veterans reflects, in part, the larger proportion of men in the veteran population, given that men tend to be employed at greater rates than women.

Since the start of the recession in 2007 and through 2009, the employment-population ratio declined for both Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans. However, the decline was greatest among veterans, especially male veterans.

The following tabulation of the occupational distribution (occupation as a percent of total employed) of employed persons 18 to 54 years, by veteran status, occupation, and sex in 2009, shows that there was little difference in occupational distribution between veterans and nonveterans of the same sex:

	Gulf War-era II veterans		Nonveterans	
Occupation	Men	Women	Men	Women
Management, professional, and related	31	44	33	41
Management, business, and financial operations	14	14	16	14
Professional and related	17	30	17	27
Service	18	21	15	22
Protective service	10	6	3	1
Sales and office	16	29	17	32
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	18	1	18	1
Production, transportation, and material moving	17	4	17	5

One major exception was in service occupations: male veterans (10 percent) were more than 3 times as likely to be employed in protective service occupations than were male nonveterans (3 percent).[7]

Another major difference was that Gulf War-era II veterans were almost twice as likely to be government workers as were nonveterans of comparable ages (18 to 54 years). Among employed veterans in this group, 26 percent worked in the government at the Federal, State, or local level in 2009, compared with 14 percent of nonveterans. About one-third of female veterans worked in government in 2009, as did 25 percent of male veterans. For nonveterans, the proportions were 18 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Three percent of Gulf War-era II veterans were self-employed, compared with 6 percent of nonveterans.[8]

Unemployment rate

One measure of how a population is faring in the labor market is the unemployment rate, which is the proportion of the labor force that is currently not working but is actively seeking a job and is available to take one. In 2009, the unemployment rate for Gulf War-era II veterans between the ages of 18 and 54 years was 10.3 percent, only slightly different from the rate for nonveterans in the same age group (9.6 percent).

As the following tabulation of the unemployed as a percent of the labor force shows, unemployment rates of both Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans have risen since the start of the recession in 2007, reflecting the deteriorating economic conditions:

Veteran status and sex	2007	2008	2009	Percentage-point change, 2007–09
Gulf War-era II veterans:				
Total	6.1	7.5	10.3	4.2
Men	5.6	7.2	10.1	4.5
Women	9.3	9.1	11.3	2.0
Nonveterans:				
Total	4.7	5.9	9.6	4.9
Men	4.8	6.4	10.9	6.1
Women	4.5	5.5	8.3	3.8

From 2007 to 2009, unemployment rates for men rose more than for women, regardless of veteran status.

As with other measures, the slight difference in total unemployment rates of Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans can be partially explained by the different demographic compositions of the two groups. Men were a large majority (82 percent) of all Gulf War-era II veterans ages 18 to 54 years, but made up about half (48 percent) of all nonveterans. In 2009, the unemployment rate of all men ages 18 to 54 years (10.9 percent) was higher than that of all women in the same age group (8.3

percent; the rates were the same as those for nonveteran men and women, respectively). The higher proportion of men among the veteran population partially explains the overall higher unemployment rate for veterans compared with nonveterans. Furthermore, Gulf War-era II veterans were younger than nonveterans, on average, and many Gulf War-era II veterans were in younger age ranges (see table 1) with higher unemployment rates.[9]

Earnings

Earnings are another measure of success in the labor market.[10] As with the analysis of labor force activity, the earnings data presented are for individuals 18 to 54 years. However, the analysis is limited to men, because there were not enough female Gulf War-era II veterans in 2009 to analyze the earnings data for that group.

Among full-time workers, there was little difference between the median weekly earnings of male Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans in 2009. Recent veterans earned $796 per week, compared with $786 for nonveterans.[11]

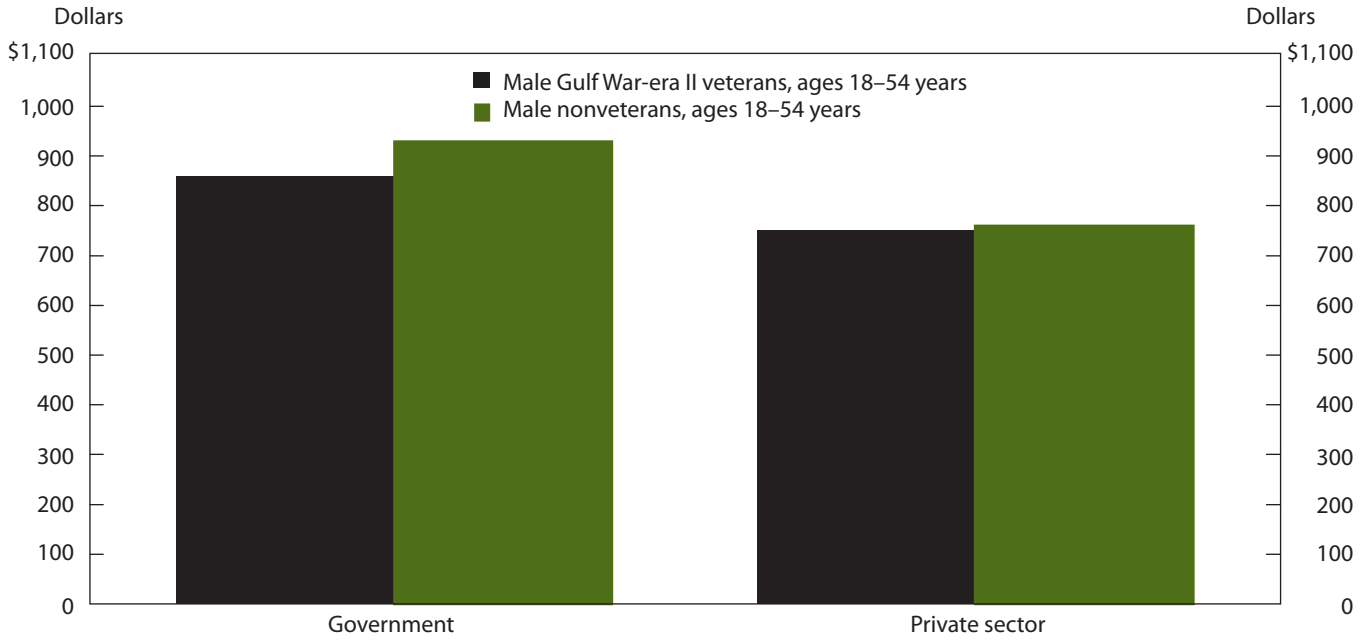
In 2009, men working full time in government jobs earned more than their counterparts in the private sector, regardless of veteran status. (See chart 1.) Male Gulf War-era II veterans employed in government earned $866 per week, while those employed in the private sector earned $760. Among nonveteran men, those working in government earned $927 per week, compared with $765 per week for those employed in the private sector. It is important to note that individuals' earnings are influenced by a variety of factors, such as educational attainment, age, occupation, industry, firm size, geographic location, and job tenure.

Special categories of veterans

Additional information about veterans is available from the CPS through a supplemental survey that is cosponsored by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service. This survey has been conducted every other year since 1985, and the most recent data are from August 2009.[12] The supplement contains questions about service-connected disabilities and Reserve or National Guard status.

Data from the CPS veterans supplement show that, in August 2009, 71.0 percent of disabled veterans ages 18 years and older who served in Gulf War era II were employed, compared with 76.1 percent of veterans from that

Chart 1. Median weekly earnings of male Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans



NOTE: Earnings shown are for full-time wage and salary workers.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, annual averages, 2009.

era who did not have any disability.[13] About 3 of 10 veterans ages 18 years and older held a job with Federal, State, or local government, regardless of their disability status.[14]

The August 2009 supplement also collected information about Gulf War-era II veterans' membership in the Reserve or National Guard. About 34 percent of these veterans ages 18 years and older indicated that they were current or past members. This group had an unemployment rate of 10.6 percent. The 46 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans ages 18 years and older who never participated in the Reserve or National Guard had an unemployment rate of 13.8 percent. (About 20 percent of recent veterans did not report their Reserve or National Guard status.) The lower unemployment rate for recent veterans who are current or past members of the Reserve or National Guard may be influenced by the fact that some returned to the same job they held before going on active duty.[15]

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE INTEREST in demographic and employment characteristics of recent veterans and in how veterans are faring in the current labor market. Demographic and labor market data from the CPS provide useful information about this group. In using these data, it is best to compare veterans and nonveterans of the same age and sex groups, because of differences in demographic characteristics of the Gulf War-era II veteran and nonveteran populations.

Gulf War-era II veterans are more likely than nonveterans to be men and to be between the ages of 18 and 54 years. The 2009 CPS data show that the unemployment rates of recent male veterans and male nonveterans ages 18 to 54 years were about the same. However, the unemployment rate of recent female veterans was higher than that of female nonveterans in 2009. Male veterans and nonveterans were equally likely to be employed, as were female veterans and nonveterans.

There was little difference in the earnings of male Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans in 2009. Among wage and salary workers, men had higher earnings if they worked in the public sector than in the private sector, regardless of their veteran status. However, male veterans working in government had somewhat lower earnings than did male nonveterans in 2009.

As of August 2009, 71.0 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans with a service-connected disability held a job; about 3 of 10 of these disabled veterans worked for the government. Current or past members of the Reserve or National Guard who served on active duty sometime since September 2001 had an unemployment rate of 10.6 percent, compared with 13.8 percent for those veterans who never participated in the Reserve or National Guard. □

Notes

[1] Gulf War era II began in September 2001 and continues through the present. The designation "Gulf War era II" was developed in consultation with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service.

[2] More information about the CPS is available on the BLS Web site at **www.bls.gov/cps** (visited July 20, 2010).

[3] The 2009 news release is available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/schedule/archives/all_nr.htm#VET** (visited July 20, 2010).

[4] For more information about how veteran status is determined, see the section entitled "CPS questions that determine veteran status" in the appendix.

[5] All references to the U.S. population in this article are to the civilian noninstitutional population. Therefore, active-duty members of the military, as well as individuals residing in places such as prisons, hospitals, and mental institutions, are excluded.

[6] The labor force participation rate measures the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is either employed or unemployed.

[7] Protective service, a subset of service occupations, includes, among others, police and sheriffs' patrol officers; security guards and gaming surveillance officers; and bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers.

[8] In this article, the term "self-employed" refers to the unincorporated self-employed. Incorporated self-employed veterans are considered wage and salary workers.

[9] In 2009, 161,000 recent veterans ages 18 to 54 years were unemployed, of whom 31 percent were ages 18 to 24 years and more than 50 percent were ages 25 to 34 years. The unemployment rate for those ages 18 to 24 years was 21.1 percent, while the rate for those ages 25 to 34 years was 10.6 percent. Among unemployed nonveterans ages 18 to 54 years, 25 percent were ages 18 to 24 years and 28 percent were ages 25 to 34 years. The unemployment rates for these nonveteran groups were 16.6 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively.

[10] Earnings data from the CPS are collected from one-quarter of the CPS monthly sample. In other words, each month, individuals living in households that have been in the survey for either 4 or 8 months are asked about earnings on their primary job. These month-in-sample groups are sometimes referred to as *outgoing rotation groups*, and earnings are tabulated for wage and salary workers only. Thus, earnings data exclude both the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed, as well as unpaid family workers. The earnings data presented here are for workers on their full-time jobs (at least 35 hours per week).

[11] The difference in their earnings is not statistically significant.

[12] Supplemental questions about veterans were again asked together with the CPS in July 2010. The data from these questions will be published in early 2011 in the "Employment Situation of Veter-

ans" news release, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/schedule/archives/all_nr.htm#VET** (visited July 20, 2010).

[13] See "Employment Situation of Veterans—2009," table 5, "Employment status of veterans 18 years and over by presence of service-connected disability, reported disability rating, period of service, and sex, August 2009, not seasonally adjusted," on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/vet_03122010.pdf** (visited July 20, 2010).

[14] "Employment Situation of Veterans—2009," table 6, "Employed persons 18 years and over by veteran status, presence of service-connected disability, period of service, and class of worker, August 2009, not seasonally adjusted."

[15] The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) of 1994 requires employers to reemploy returning reservists or Guard members who were called to active duty. (For more information about the Act, see "Job Rights for Veterans and Reserve Component Members: The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA 38 U.S.C. 4301–4335)" in *Program Highlights*: *Veterans' Employment and Training Service* (Department of Labor, no date), on the Internet at **www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/userra_fs.htm** (visited July 20, 2010).

APPENDIX: Technical information about CPS data on veterans

The CPS was designed to produce timely monthly estimates of employment and unemployment at the national level. The survey was established in 1940, just before the United States entered World War II. After the war ended, the CPS provided data on the postservice adjustment of male veterans into the civilian labor force in the 1940s and 1950s.[1] Similarly, during the Vietnam era, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published quarterly CPS data about male veterans of that era, beginning with data from the first quarter of 1969.[2] Later, the Bureau published these Vietnam-era data monthly. CPS data about female veterans were first collected and became available as of January 1986, reflecting the growing number of women who had served in the military.[3] Following renewed military action in the Persian Gulf area and troop deployment in Afghanistan and Iraq, in 2006 the Bureau began publishing labor force statistics for veterans of the Gulf War era, which includes Gulf War era I (August 1990 through August 2001) and Gulf War era II (September 2001 to the present).[4]

CPS questions identifying veteran status

In the CPS, veteran status is obtained from responses to two questions. The first is "Did you ever serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?" If the response is "yes," the person is asked, "Are you still in the Armed Forces?" Answers of "yes" to the first question and "no" to the second question identify the individual as a veteran. Veterans are not on active duty at the time of the survey.

In the CPS, the following individuals are considered as having served on active duty:

- Members of the U.S Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, or Navy.
- Members of the Reserve or National Guard whose unit was called to active duty *by Presidential order*.
- U.S. officers commissioned by the Public Health Service and assigned to any branch of the Armed Services.
- Cadets in a U.S. military academy (Air Force Academy, Coast Guard Academy, Naval Academy, or West Point).

These individuals do not qualify as having served on active duty:

- Members of the National Guard or Reserve serving only for training.
- Members of the National Guard or Reserve called into action *without a Presidential order* for help in a local disaster such as a flood, tornado, or riot.
- Civilian employees of the Department of Defense, Merchant Marine, or Maritime Commission.

CPS question identifying period of service

The question "When did you serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?" asked only of veterans, is used to identify the following periods of service:

Period	*Timeframe*
Gulf War era II	September 2001–present
Gulf War era I	August 1990–August 2001
Vietnam era	August 1964–April 1975
Korean War	July 1950–January 1955
World War II	December 1941–December 1946
Other	All other periods

Period-of-service definitions are modified occasionally to reflect changes in laws, regulations, and program needs of the survey sponsors.

In data tabulated by the Bureau, veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and during another period are classified into the wartime period. For instance, a veteran who served on active duty from 1968 through 1988 would be considered a Vietnam-era veteran. However, in the microdata, both periods of service would be identified (Vietnam era and other periods of service).[5]

A veteran who served in more than one wartime period is classified into the most recent one. For example, a veteran who served on active duty from 2000 through 2005 would be considered a Gulf War-era II veteran, and in the microdata both periods of service would be identified (Gulf War era I and Gulf War era II).

Tabulated annual average and monthly data

Since April 2008, the Bureau has published annual average labor force statistics on veterans and nonveterans in a news release entitled "Employment Situation of Veterans."[6] Previously, these annual averages appeared only in unpublished tables available to the public upon request. Monthly data by veteran status were added to the "Employment Situation," the monthly BLS news release about employment and unemployment, on February 5, 2010.[7]

Limitations of the CPS data

The sample size of the CPS limits the precision of detailed data pertaining to relatively small groups. For instance, during any month in 2009, approximately 11,000 veterans were members of a household participating in the CPS. Of those 11,000, about 700 had served during Gulf War era II. Further dividing the data by sex and age results in weighted estimates that are based on very few interviews. As a result, the standard errors for some weighted estimates are large.

Weighting procedures for data on veterans

The publication entitled *Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey*, also known as Technical Paper 66, describes weighting procedures for calculating various kinds of data on veterans.[8]

Frequency of the CPS veterans supplement

Periodically, a set of questions about a particular subject—also known as a CPS supplement—is added to the end of the basic CPS interview. The CPS first added a supplement about veterans, including questions asking them about whether they had a service-connected disability, in April 1985. This supplement has continued to be part of the CPS during one month every other year from 1985 through 2009. Beginning in 2009, the supplement will be conducted annually. In 2010, the supplement will be asked in July. Beginning in August 2011, the supplemental questions will be asked in August of each year.

"Employment Situation of Veterans"

The results of the CPS veterans supplement are published in the news release "Employment Situation of Veterans," usually in March or April in the year following the survey. A small change to this practice occurred on April 10, 2008, when the Bureau published supplement data collected in August 2007 along with 2007 annual average data from the CPS. This was the first news release to include annual average data by veteran status. The next year, on March 20, 2009, the Bureau published only 2008 annual average data by veteran status, because supplemental questions about veterans were not asked in 2008; at that point, the supplement was biennial. On March 12, 2010, the Bureau published August 2009 supplemental data and 2009 annual averages. In early 2011, BLS will release July 2010 supplement data and 2010 annual averages. Beginning in August 2011, the supplemental questions will be asked in August of each year and the supplement data will be published the year after their collection, along with annual average data.

Notes to the appendix

[1] See *Labor Force and Employment in 1959,* Special Labor Force Report No. 4 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1960), p. A-11.

[2] See Elizabeth Waldman, *Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1971), pp. 5–10.

[3] See Maria L. Roca, "Women veterans total 1 million in the first half of 1986," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1986, pp. 30–31, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1986/12/rpt1full.pdf** (visited July 20, 2010).

[4] See "Employment Situation of Veterans: 2005" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 26, 2006), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/vet_05262006.pdf** (visited July 20, 2010).

[5] For CPS microdata and documentation, see "Current Population Survey (CPS): A joint effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau," on the Internet at **www.census.gov/cps** (visited July 20, 2010).

[6] These news releases are available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/schedule/archives/all_nr.htm#VET** (visited July 20, 2010).

[7] See "The Employment Situation—June 2010," table A–5, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf** (visited July 20, 2010). Call the Bureau of Labor Statistics at (202) 691–6378, or send an e-mail to cpsinfo@bls.gov, for quarterly data about veterans and nonveterans.

[8] See chapter 10, page 14; the document can be found on the Internet at **www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/tp-66.pdf** (visited July 20, 2010).

PPI and CPI seasonal adjustment: an update

A new update of BLS seasonal adjustment procedures ensures that differences between seasonally adjusted PPI and CPI series are due to the underlying unadjusted data, and not to differences in seasonal adjustment methods; in a further improvement, PPI and CPI analysts are now coordinating their efforts

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In November 2006, the first-released[1] seasonally adjusted producer price index (PPI) for gasoline jumped 17.9 percent, while the seasonally adjusted consumer price index (CPI) for gasoline fell 1.6 percent. The disparity between the two series resulted from differences in the indexes' seasonal factors for gasoline. Seasonal factors are applied to unadjusted indexes to remove within-year seasonal patterns from time series, allowing for more comparable month-to-month index analysis.

An initial investigation indicated that methodological differences in the PPI and CPI were responsible for the differences in seasonal factors for gasoline. In particular, the PPI and CPI differed in their selection of data points to model as interventions for the series. Intervention modeling is used during the estimation of seasonal factors to remove the effects of nonseasonal events that can distort the observed seasonal patterns of an index.

In 2007, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) undertook an effort to further investigate differences in seasonal adjustment methods between the PPI and the CPI, with an eye toward developing a more unified approach to seasonal adjustment. PPI analysts and CPI analysts worked together and with a group of BLS time-series experts to develop that approach.

Several methodological changes were implemented as a result of the investigation. A new set of processes was introduced to build intervention models for time series, to assist with the selection of time series for intervention modeling, and to identify similar PPI and CPI time series for joint modeling. This article presents the updated seasonal adjustment procedures.

The next section provides an overview of general PPI and CPI modeling procedures. Then, the third and fourth sections describe the processes used by the CPI and PPI, before and after the investigation, to select time series for intervention modeling and to develop intervention models. Following that, the fifth section presents time series selected for joint modeling work and the sixth section gives examples of series that were affected by the new seasonal adjustment procedures.

PPI and CPI seasonal adjustment

The Bureau publishes seasonally adjusted PPI and CPI time-series data on a monthly basis. Both the PPI and the CPI utilize direct and indirect seasonal adjustment methods. Direct

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seasonal adjustment is accomplished by applying seasonal factors to unadjusted data to remove within-year seasonal patterns. Indirect adjustment is a method of seasonal adjustment used for aggregate series; in this method, two or more directly adjusted component indexes are combined into higher level time series.

In the PPI, commodity-based and stage-of-processing indexes are eligible for seasonal adjustment. In 2009, the Bureau published 1,226 commodity-based PPIs and 52 stage-of-processing PPIs. The vast majority of the PPI commodity data is directly seasonally adjusted. By contrast, the Bureau seasonally adjusts all of its stage-of-processing PPIs by means of an indirect method. The CPI's entire set of 368 item-level indexes is eligible for seasonal adjustment. The Bureau uses direct adjustment for its lower level CPI indexes and indirect adjustment for all upper level aggregate indexes. Lower level indexes track price change for specific commodities over time, whereas upper level indexes track price change for groupings of lower level commodity indexes. Upper level indexes are constructed by using consumer expenditure weight data to combine lower level indexes.

Direct adjustment. The Bureau tests all PPI and CPI series that are eligible for direct adjustment for seasonality, and if seasonality is found, the series are seasonally adjusted. Both seasonality testing and direct seasonal adjustment are accomplished with the use of X-12 ARIMA, a software package published by the U.S. Census Bureau for seasonal adjustment applications. Seasonal adjustments are based on the X-11 variant of the Census II seasonal adjustment method.[2] X-11 is a filter-based approach, employing moving averages to estimate trend and seasonal components in turn. Components are refined through several iterations of weighted moving averages. X-12 ARIMA uses a multiplicative time-series decomposition model by default:

$$Y_t = T_t S_t I_t.$$

In this model, Y_t is the value of the observed series, T_t represents the trend-cycle component, S_t is the seasonal component, and I_t is the irregular component. The multiplicative model is appropriate when a series has increasing variation with time, as is often seen with PPI and CPI series. To enable the use of symmetric moving-average filters on a series, X-12 ARIMA uses an ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) modeling facility to forecast and backcast observations at the endpoints of the data.

Among the many diagnostics that are available for assessing the quality and stability of seasonal adjustments are *F*-tests for the presence of stable and moving seasonality and quality control statistics from X-11.[3] Data that facilitate graphical analysis also are available, including the unadjusted and adjusted series frequency spectra.[4] Exhibit A-1 in the appendix provides a summary of diagnostic tools examined and used by BLS seasonal adjustment analysts, as well as a list of frequently employed graphs.

The Bureau utilizes three primary measures to determine whether a particular PPI or CPI should be seasonally adjusted: $F(s)$, M7, and Q. $F(s)$ is a measure of stable seasonality, M7 determines the amount of moving seasonality relative to the amount of stable seasonality, and Q is a weighted average of several diagnostic statistics. (See exhibit A-1 in the appendix for quality control statistical seasonality thresholds.)

Indexes that are found to exhibit a level of seasonality warranting adjustment are directly adjusted by applying a seasonal factor to the unadjusted index according to the formula

$$I_s = \frac{I_u}{\mathrm{SF}}(100),$$

where
I_s is the seasonal index value,
I_u is the unadjusted index value, and
SF is the seasonal factor.

Seasonal factors indicate the seasonal pattern of a time series and are derived from historical unadjusted data. The Bureau typically uses 8 years of unadjusted monthly data in developing factors and testing seasonality for both the PPI and the CPI.

Intervention analysis. Nonseasonal events such as natural disasters or wars can distort the underlying seasonal pattern of an index. Intervention analysis entails estimating and removing the effects of these events from indexes prior to testing them for seasonality and developing seasonal factors. The goals of intervention analysis are to determine whether a seasonal pattern exists and to correctly estimate seasonal factors in spite of any distortion that might arise in the pattern. The Bureau applies intervention analysis to selected directly adjusted PPI and CPI indexes. (See later.)

The Bureau uses X-12 ARIMA to conduct both CPI and PPI intervention analysis, a method in which ARIMA models that include prespecified intervention variables are estimated for a time series. These variables are used to identify the statistical significance and relative effects of

nonseasonal events on time series. In cases where a nonseasonal event is found to significantly affect a time series, the effects of the event can be removed from the original time series by using the estimated coefficients from the ARIMA model. Three types of intervention variables are employed: outliers, level shifts, and ramps.

Outlier variables are specified as AO = 1 for $t = t_0$ and AO = 0 for $t \neq t_0$, where t_0 is the month of the nonseasonal event.

Level-shift variables are specified as LS = –1 for $t < t_0$ and LS = 0 for $t \geq t_0$, where t_0 is the month of the nonseasonal event.

Ramp variables are specified as RP = –1 for $t \leq t_0$, RP = $[(t - t_0)/(t_1 - t_0)] - 1$ for $t_0 < t < t_1$, and RP = 0 for $t \geq t_0$, where t_0 is the first data point of the nonseasonal event and t_1 is the last data point.

After nonseasonal effects are removed from the original time series, standard direct seasonal adjustment methods as described earlier are applied to the indexes to test for seasonality and to develop seasonal factors.

Indirect adjustment. High-level indexes, such as the PPI for Finished Goods and the All Items CPI, are indirectly seasonally adjusted by aggregating lower level series that are components of higher level indexes. Seasonally adjusted components are used when available (that is, when the lower level index was shown to be seasonal and a seasonal index was calculated); otherwise, unadjusted indexes are used.

The Bureau indirectly adjusts all of its PPI stage-of-processing indexes, as well as any indexes that are aggregates of intervention indexes. In this manner, interventions estimated for lower level indexes are indirectly included in aggregate indexes. The Bureau indirectly seasonally adjusts the All Items CPI index and 54 other aggregate series.[5]

Yearly revisions and projected factors. Each year, with the release of the January data, the PPI and CPI seasonal factors are recalculated to reflect price movements that occurred during the just-completed calendar year. Seasonal factors are recalculated 5 years back, and all seasonally adjusted data are updated on the basis of these new factors. For example, in January 2007 factors were recalculated from 1999–2006 data and seasonal data from 2002–06 were updated in accordance with the new set of factors. After the yearly revision, the PPI and the CPI for the upcoming year are calculated with the previous year's set of seasonal factors. For instance, the 2006 factors, from the January 2007 revision, are used to calculate indexes throughout 2007.

Selection of intervention candidates

Pre-2007 candidate selection procedures for the PPI. More than 1,200 PPI indexes are currently eligible for direct seasonal adjustment. Conducting intervention modeling on this entire set of indexes is not feasible because of resource constraints. Consequently, the Bureau performs intervention modeling on only a relatively small set of PPIs, referred to as *intervention candidates*.

Prior to 2007, PPIs were selected as intervention candidates on the basis of four criteria: the index must have been a six-digit commodity index, the index must have been a currently seasonally adjusted index that was going to fall out of seasonal adjustment due to failing quality control statistics for 3 consecutive years, the index must have had a relative importance of greater than 1 percent of a major stage-of-processing index, and there must have been an identifiable shock causing a distortion in the seasonal pattern of the index.

Indexes meeting these four criteria were added to the set of PPI intervention candidates. Once an index was so added, it typically remained a candidate unless the Bureau believed that the index no longer exhibited any statistically significant seasonal pattern.

CPI's pre-2007 candidate selection procedures. The CPI conducted a yearly analysis of all its time series to determine which of them to include as intervention candidates. Among the factors analyzed were the candidate status of the series the previous year, information from commodity analysts, the results of a visual inspection of all eligible series, large events (such as a hurricane) that could affect unrelated series, and substantial changes in diagnostic behavior. In cases where the analysis indicated benefits from intervention modeling, the series was included as a candidate.

Updated candidate selection procedures. As mentioned earlier, prior to 2007 the Bureau utilized a relative-importance rule in selecting PPI candidates. This rule ensured that intervention work was directed toward important and visible series. The PPI continues to utilize the 1.0-percent relative-importance rule, and the CPI has now implemented a similar rule. The rule requires candidates to have a relative importance of 0.5 percent of the U.S. city average All Items CPI or be a subset of an already qualifying component series.

Previously, the Bureau would consider adding a PPI as a candidate only if it were a currently seasonally adjusted index that was in danger of becoming unadjusted as a result of exhibiting failing quality control statistics for

3 consecutive years, whereas all CPIs were analyzed each year as potential candidates. The Bureau then removed the requirement that a PPI needed to fail the quality control criteria for 3 consecutive years in order to become a candidate. Now all PPIs and CPIs that meet the relative-importance criteria are examined each year. This change improves seasonal factor estimation by ensuring that all important indexes have the potential to become intervention candidates.

Automatic outlier detection (including level-shift detection) is now implemented for both the PPI and the CPI as a primary tool for assisting in candidate selection. X-12 automatic outlier and level-shift detection is a regression-based program that searches for and identifies statistically significant intervention variables. Each year, the program is run on all series that are eligible for intervention analysis. (That is, they meet the relative-importance criteria.) Indexes for which automatic outlier detection finds significant interventions are then analyzed further as potential intervention candidates.

Intervention modeling

Pre-2007 PPI modeling procedures. Before 2007, the Bureau utilized a number of sources of information in developing PPI intervention models, including analyses of extreme values detected by X-12, graphical analyses of time series, analyst price notes, and quality control statistics. Although all of these sources of information were used to develop the models, analyses of extreme values detected by X-12 received the most consideration in the overall PPI procedure.

Generally, the Bureau sought to include a minimal number of interventions in a PPI model, modeling the least number of interventions necessary to allow the series to pass the seasonality thresholds. In fact, in cases where an intervention candidate passed quality control thresholds without any intervention modeling, program rules precluded the Bureau from including any interventions in the seasonal model.

In selecting potential interventions, the Bureau included the most significant interventions in its PPI models and required the absolute value of all *t*-statistics to be greater than 3.0 for intervention variables. All ramps, level shifts, and outliers utilized in the models required economic explanations. The Bureau did not, and still does not, publish these explanations, but does document them for internal use.

Pre-2007 CPI modeling procedures. To develop intervention models, CPI seasonal adjusters analyzed a number of diagnostic statistics, including seasonal factor graphs, first-difference graphs, quality control statistics, prior adjusted series, and automatic outlier detection. These diagnostic statistics were analyzed to determine the effects of modeling specific data points on CPI seasonal factors, as well as to determine whether the modeling of these data points was statistically supported. The Bureau generally required the absolute value of *t*-statistics for all CPI intervention variables to be greater than 3.0, but would accept lower *t*-statistics in some cases. The Bureau also examined market data and commodity analyst price notes to help identify potential CPI intervention points.

After seasonal adjusters developed potential intervention models, CPI adjusters consulted with commodity analysts to try to reach a consensus on a "best" intervention model. The Bureau usually did not place the same importance on the CPI as it did on the PPI in attempting to include a minimal number of interventions in a model; therefore, the CPI models that were developed often were larger than the PPI models. Nor did the Bureau apply to the CPI the PPI's constraint of not modeling interventions in cases where the candidate passed quality control thresholds without any intervention modeling.

The CPI required, and still requires, that all ramps and level shifts included in seasonal models be accompanied by economic explanations, which are published yearly in the January CPI detailed report. Outliers did not need specific explanations, but events surrounding an outlier were often noted.

Updated modeling procedures. The Bureau has developed a multistep process for modeling both PPI and CPI intervention series. The first step is to use X-12 automatic outlier and level-shift detection to identify potential intervention points. The use of this tool provides the Bureau's PPI and CPI programs with a statistically based and replicable means for identifying potential outliers.

X-12, however, does not search for ramps, which the Bureau uses as a modeling tool for both the PPI and the CPI. Therefore, additional analysis is implemented to select intervention points. This analysis includes graphical examination of the original time series, the study of price trend analysis developed by PPI industry analysts and CPI commodity analysts for internal BLS use, communication with commodity and industry analysts, examination of interventions modeled in previous years, and analysis of residuals from the ARIMA model. A combination of these tools is used by PPI and CPI seasonal adjusters to identify potential intervention models for a series.

The Bureau requires statistical and economic justifications for all modeled PPI and CPI interventions. Intervention variables should generally have *t*-statistics with absolute values greater than 3, and all modeled interventions should have economic explanations. In addition, the Bureau changed its policy regarding intervention modeling for PPI candidates that have passing quality control statistics. Now the PPI uses the CPI method of allowing intervention modeling for candidates whose quality control statistics exhibit seasonality. Allowing this kind of modeling ensures that nonseasonal events will be modeled for each index and that the effects of these events will not distort seasonal factors.

Further steps are taken for PPI and CPI series that exhibit a great deal of similarity. For these series, seasonal adjusters from the programs meet to compare and discuss models. The goal is to coordinate intervention decisions between the two programs for similar series. Communication also allows the programs to benefit from each other's expertise and helps to avoid large discrepancies in modeling decisions. Such discrepancies can lead to situations in which similar series exhibit consistent unadjusted movements but different seasonally adjusted movements. (The next section, on concordance series, describes the process for selecting these comparable series.)

Once several potential models have been developed, information criteria are used for further comparison. Information criteria help determine the appropriate number of estimated parameters to include in a model. The criteria weigh the benefits of adding variables to the model by numerically rewarding the increase in fit generated by an additional variable but numerically penalizing the model for the loss in degrees of freedom associated with the additional parameter. Two frequently used information criteria are the Akaike and Bayesian criteria. Akaike, however, has been shown to asymptotically overstate the number of parameters to include in a model. The Bayesian attempts to correct for this deficiency by being stricter than Akaike in terms of penalizing the loss of degrees of freedom. Both criteria are analyzed during modeling, but the Bayesian is given more weight because of Akaike's tendency to select models with too many parameters. Carefully analyzing information criteria helps to ensure that models are not overfit, a condition that tends to make the models excessively complex and exhibit poor out-of-sample predictive performance.

After final drafts of the intervention models are completed, CPI and PPI analysts meet jointly to discuss the series that have been selected for seasonal adjustment coordination. Any changes resulting from this meeting are incorporated into the final models.

Concordance series

To assist in seasonal adjustment coordination between the PPI and CPI, a series concordance was developed. The concordance identifies PPI and CPI series eligible for intervention analysis that might benefit from data exchange or coordinated seasonal adjustment. In order to be included in the concordance, a series must be eligible for intervention analysis in both programs.

Using the PPI 1.0-percent relative-importance rule as a starting point for the concordance, analysts identified all PPI series having a relative importance of greater than 1.0 percent of either the finished, intermediate, or crude goods indexes as potential concordance series. For 2007, 50 series were identified on the basis of the relative-importance criterion.[6] Along with these 50 series, any current PPI seasonal candidates that did not pass the 1.0-percent rule were included, bringing the total number of series to 58. (The current set of PPI intervention candidates includes several indexes that make up less than 1.0 percent of a major stage of processing. Historically, these indexes have been intervention candidates, and the Bureau chose to keep them as such.)

CPI series were then matched to the 58 PPI series on the basis of similarity of title. After the initial matching, corresponding indexes were further analyzed to determine whether they exhibited similar enough movements to warrant PPI-CPI seasonal adjustment coordination. It turned out that many series with somewhat similar titles between programs proved imperfect matches and were not included in the final concordance table. The final concordance table is updated annually to reflect changes in relative-importance calculations and potential new series that arise each year. This table is presented as exhibit 1.

Examples

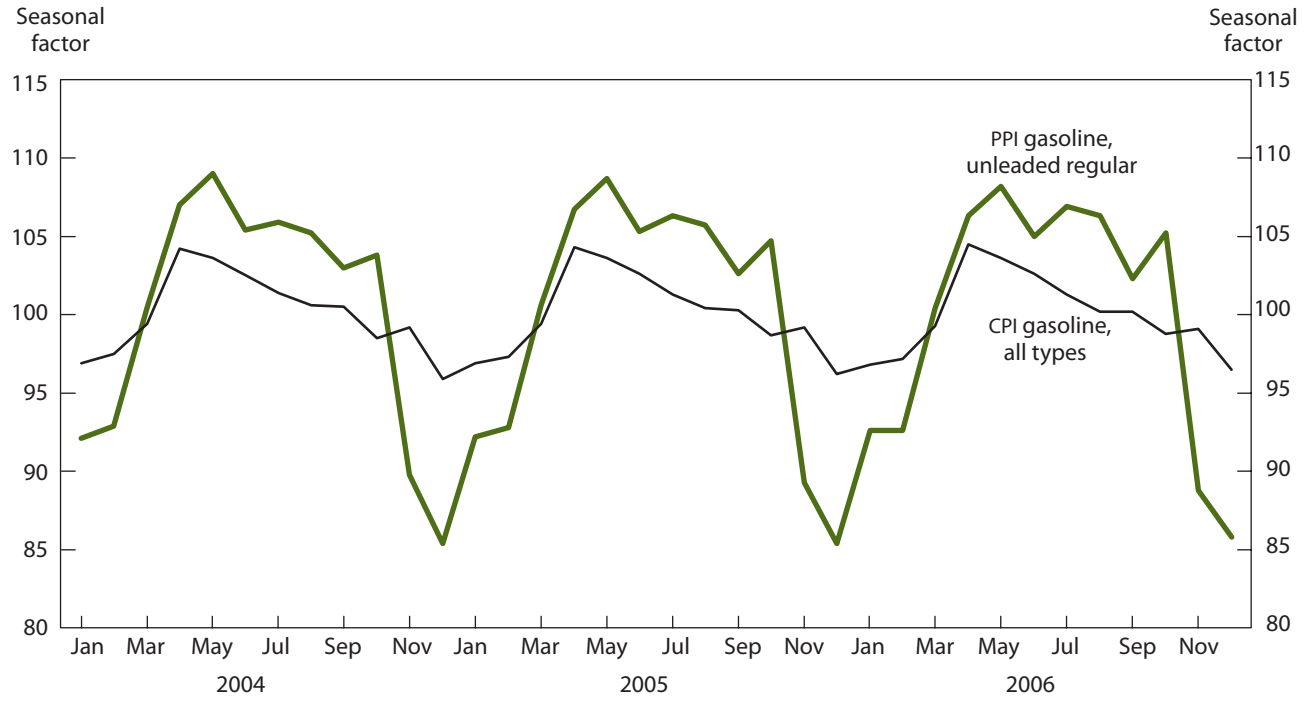
This section presents examples of series that were analyzed and, in most cases, substantially affected by the modified PPI and CPI seasonal adjustment procedures.

Gasoline. In the 2006 annual seasonal adjustment revision, the Bureau tested its three PPI gasoline series (regular, midpremium, and premium) for seasonality, and the quality control statistics for all three series indicated seasonality. Consequently, no interventions were modeled because of the program's rule prohibiting intervention work on series whose quality control statistics met

Exhibit 1. Producer Price Index (PPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) final concordance list

PPI finished-goods series greater than 1 percent of major stage-of-processing index and adjusted by intervention analysis seasonal adjustment (IASA)					Closest CPI series			
Item code	Title	Relative importance	Seasonally adjusted	IASA, 2006	Item code	Title	Seasonally adjusted	IASA, 2006
054121	Residential electric power	7.84	Y	N	SEHF01	Electricity	Y	Y
141101	Passenger cars	4.10	Y	N	SETA01	New vehicles	Y	Y
057104	Unleaded regular gasoline	4.00	Y	N	SS47014	Gasoline, unleaded regular	Y	Y
055121	Residential natural gas	3.00	Y	Y	SEHF02	Utility (piped) gas service	Y	Y
022105	Other meats, fresh, frozen, or canned	.60	Y	N	SEFE	Other meats	Y	N
057103	Unleaded premium gasoline	.76	Y	N	SS47016	Gasoline, unleaded premium	Y	Y
057105	Unleaded midpremium gasoline	.36	Y	N	SS47015	Gasoline, unleaded midgrade	Y	Y
057302	Home heating oil and other distillates (fuel oil #2)	.74	Y	Y	SEHE01	Fuel oil	Y	Y
054321	Industrial electrical power	2.76	Y	N	SEHF01	Electricity	Y	Y
054221	Commercial electrical power	4.72	Y	N	SEHF01	Electricity	Y	Y
016101	Milk for fluid use	4.70	Y	N	SEFJ01	Milk	Y	N

Chart 1. Seasonal factors for gasoline, 2006 revision, 2004–06



the predetermined seasonality thresholds. The CPI, by contrast, included 22 intervention variables in its seasonal model for gasoline.

The PPI and CPI seasonal factors for gasoline from the 2006 revision differed substantially as a result of the different intervention models used by the two programs. Chart 1 presents the seasonal factors for CPI gasoline (all types) and PPI unleaded regular gasoline. Recall that seasonal factors reflect the expected seasonal pattern of a time series on the basis of historical data and are applied to the unadjusted data to create seasonal data.

The PPI and CPI seasonal factors exhibit similar seasonal patterns (rising in the spring and declining throughout fall and winter), but differ in terms of volatility and size. In addition, during several months the seasonal factors project opposite directional movements in the gasoline indexes. For example, from October to November, the PPI expects a large seasonal decrease in gasoline prices, whereas the CPI anticipates a small seasonal increase.

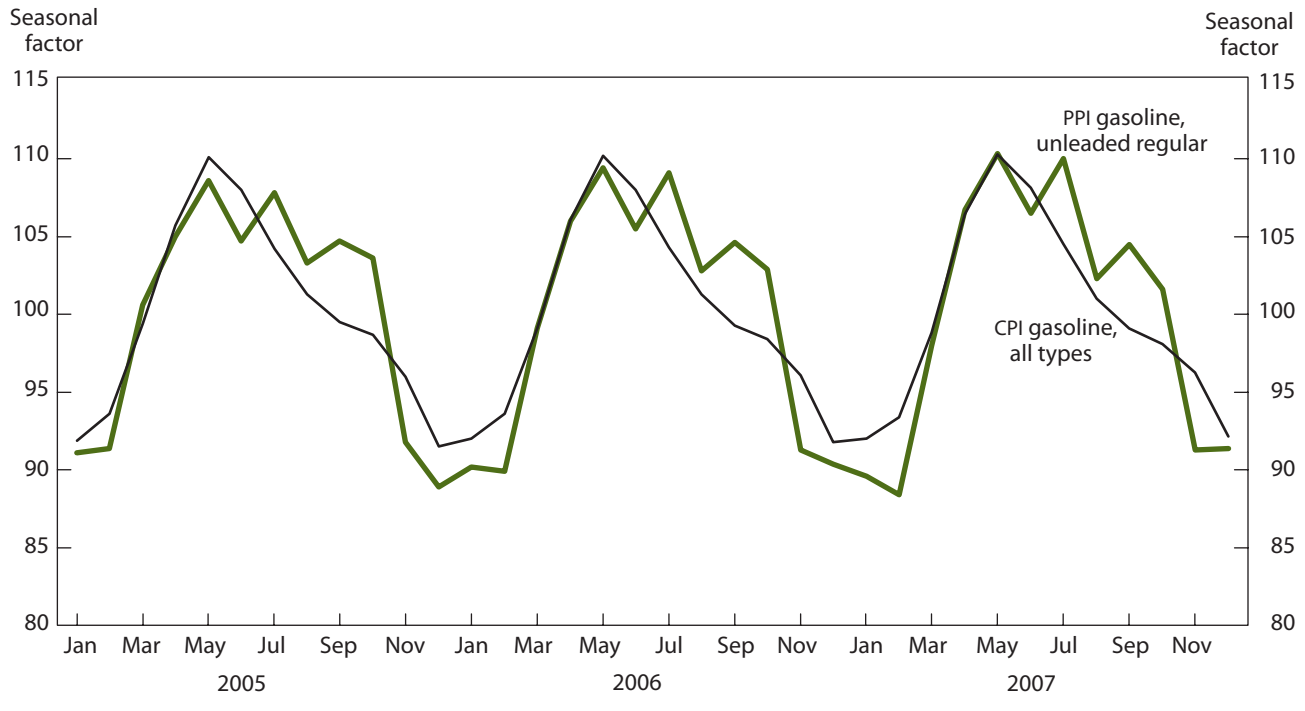
For the 2007 annual seasonal adjustment revision, the Bureau implemented the updated PPI and CPI modeling procedures discussed in the previous two sections. The Bureau was no longer precluded from modeling PPI gasoline series data points as interventions in spite of quality control statistics that indicated seasonality in the unmodeled series. The Bureau also relied more heavily on automatic outlier and level-shift detection, ARIMA model residual analysis, information criteria, analyst input, and cross-program coordination to develop both its PPI and CPI intervention models. As a result, the PPI intervention model increased in size, whereas the CPI model decreased.

Six intervention variables were in the 2007 PPI model, compared with none in the 2006 model. The number of intervention variables in the CPI model fell from 22 in 2006 to 4 in 2007. The 2007 PPI and CPI gasoline intervention models also shared several variables; for example, both modeled a ramp from March 2003 to May 2003.

Chart 2 presents the seasonal factors for PPI and CPI gasoline resulting from the 2007 seasonal revision. Comparing the two charts shows that the 2007 revision's seasonal factors (derived with the use of updated procedures) resulted in much more similar seasonal factors than those produced during the 2006 revision. The 2007 revision's PPI and CPI seasonal factors, shown in chart 2, are closer in terms of size and volatility than the 2006 revision's factors, presented in chart 1. The discrepancy in seasonal factors from October to November, present in the 2006 revision's gasoline factors, is corrected in the 2007 revision. The PPI and CPI factors both project that gasoline prices will show a seasonal decline from October to November, based on the 2007 seasonal revision.

Table 1 compares the 2007 monthly percent changes in

Chart 2. Seasonal factors for gasoline, 2007 revision, 2005–07



the PPI and CPI for gasoline, calculated with seasonal factors from the 2006 and 2007 seasonal revisions. The table also displays the absolute values of the difference between the monthly CPI and PPI percent changes for both the 2006 and 2007 revisions.

Table 1 shows that the absolute difference between the percent changes in the PPI and CPI for gasoline was smaller in 9 of the 12 months of 2007 when calculated on the basis of seasonal factors from the 2007 revision as opposed to seasonal factors from the 2006 revision. The average absolute difference for 2007 fell from 7.2 percent, on the basis of the 2006 revision, to 4.6 percent, on the basis of the 2007 revision. (Recall that the 2007 revision used the updated seasonal adjustment procedures, whereas the 2006 revision did not.)

Natural gas. In 2006, on the basis of the existing seasonal adjustment procedure, the PPI modeled only one intervention for natural gas, whereas the CPI model included eight ramps and one outlier. Chart 3 compares the CPI and PPI seasonal factors from the 2006 revision.

Although the PPI and CPI seasonal factors appear somewhat similar in terms of their overall pattern, several substantial differences are present between the two sets of factors. Most important, CPI factors project that natural gas prices will rise in April, May, and June, whereas PPI factors project a decline in those 3 months.

For the January 2007 seasonal revision, the Bureau used the updated modeling procedures for both PPI and CPI natural gas, resulting in much more similar intervention models than those from the 2006 revision. The CPI model consisted of three ramps and one outlier, the PPI model four level shifts and two outliers. All periods modeled as interventions for the CPI were also modeled by the PPI. The PPI model, however, included interventions in two additional periods.

Chart 4 presents PPI and CPI natural gas factors based on the 2007 seasonal revision. The two indexes' natural gas seasonal factors from the 2007 revision were substantially more similar to each other than those from the 2006 revision (shown in chart 3). Factors from both programs projected similar natural gas seasonal pricing patterns for most of the year, including the previously problematic period from April through June.

Table 2 compares the 2007 monthly percent changes for the PPI and CPI for natural gas, calculated with seasonal factors from the 2006 and 2007 seasonal revisions. The table shows that the absolute difference between the percent changes in the PPI and CPI for natural gas was smaller in 9 of the 12 months of 2007, calculated on the basis of seasonal factors from the 2007 revision as opposed to seasonal factors from the 2006 revision. The average absolute difference for 2007 fell from 2.6 percent, on the basis of the 2006 revision, to 1.9 percent, on the basis of the 2007 revision. In all 3 months in which seasonal factors projected counterdirectional movement in the 2006 revision (April, May, and June), absolute

Table 1. Comparison of Producer Price Index (PPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) percent changes in gasoline, 2006 revision and 2007 revision

[1-month percent changes]

Month in 2007	2006 revision			2007 revision		
	CPI	PPI	Absolute difference	CPI	PPI	Absolute difference
January	–3.2	–13.4	10.2	–2.5	–5.7	3.2
February	.5	6.1	5.6	–.7	7.6	8.3
March	10.6	7.9	2.7	6.7	5.5	1.2
April	4.8	8.2	3.4	2.4	5.2	2.8
May	10.8	8.8	2.0	5.7	7.2	1.5
June	–1.2	–1.9	.7	–.1	–1.4	1.3
July	–1.9	3.9	5.8	.2	2.4	2.2
August	–5.1	–14.0	8.9	–2.6	–8.0	5.4
September	.6	8.1	7.5	2.5	1.8	.7
October	1.3	–3.8	5.1	.9	1.7	.8
November	9.5	37.2	27.7	12.1	28.9	16.8
December	1.1	–5.2	6.3	2.9	–8.5	11.4
Average absolute difference	…	…	7.2	…	…	4.6

Table 2. Comparison of Producer Price Index (PPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) percent changes in natural gas, 2006 revision and 2007 revision

[1-Month percent changes]

Month in 2007	2006 revision			2007 revision		
	CPI	PPI	Absolute difference	CPI	PPI	Absolute difference
January	–3.0	–2.4	0.6	–3.0	–1.4	1.6
February	5.0	3.1	1.9	3.0	2.9	.1
March	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.2	3.7	1.5
April	–1.0	.6	1.6	–1.0	.4	1.4
May	–.9	.8	1.7	.5	.7	.2
June	–.1	2.2	2.3	.8	1.9	1.1
July	–1.7	2.9	4.6	–1.8	3.6	5.4
August	–4.2	–7.5	3.3	–2.4	–6.4	4.0
September	–1.0	1.9	2.9	–.3	–.2	.1
October	.7	–2.0	2.7	.7	–1.7	2.4
November	.9	–4.0	4.9	.6	–1.8	2.4
December	2.3	–.7	3.0	.5	–2.1	2.6
Average absolute difference	…	…	2.6	…	…	1.9

Chart 3. Seasonal factors for natural gas, 2006 revision, 2004–06

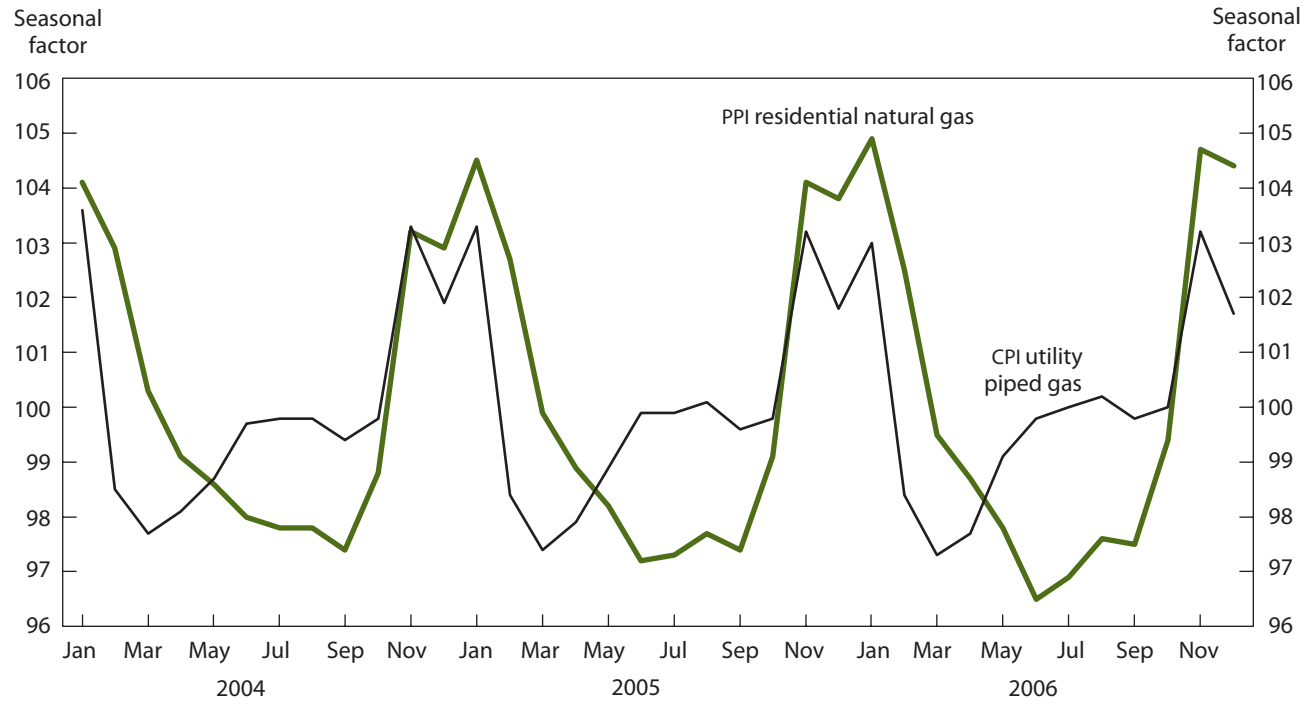
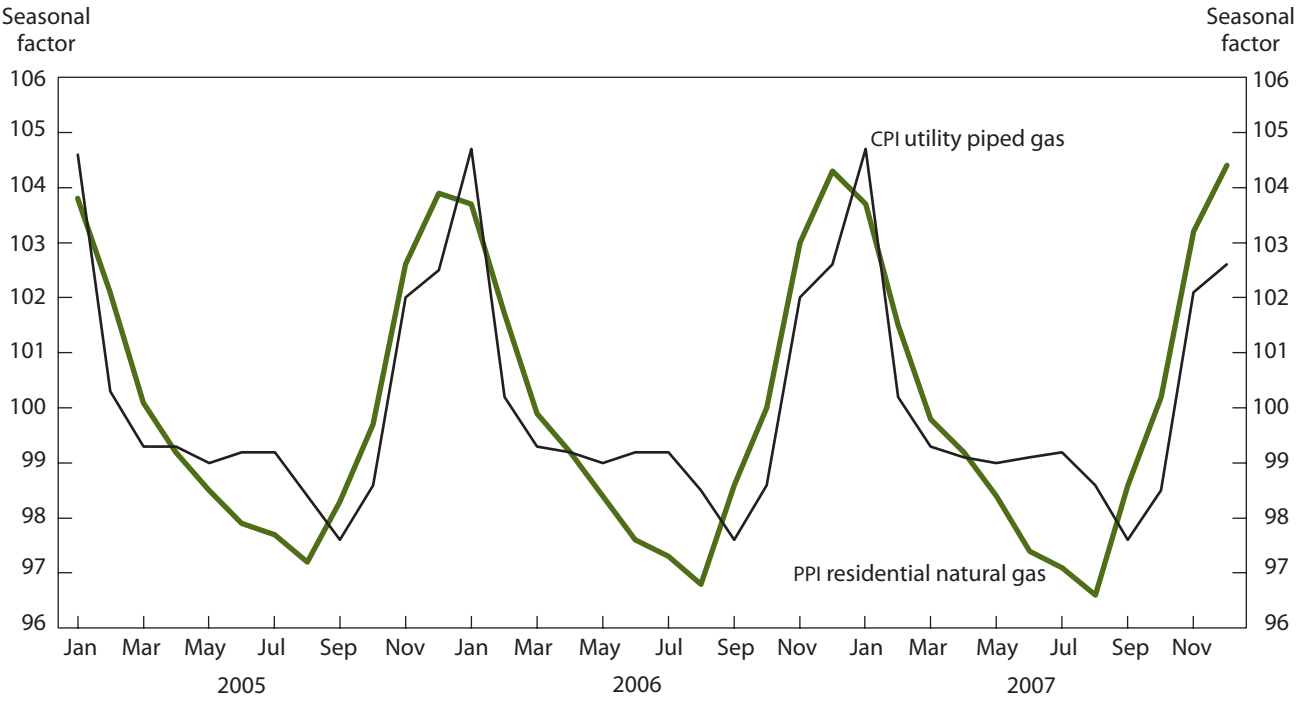


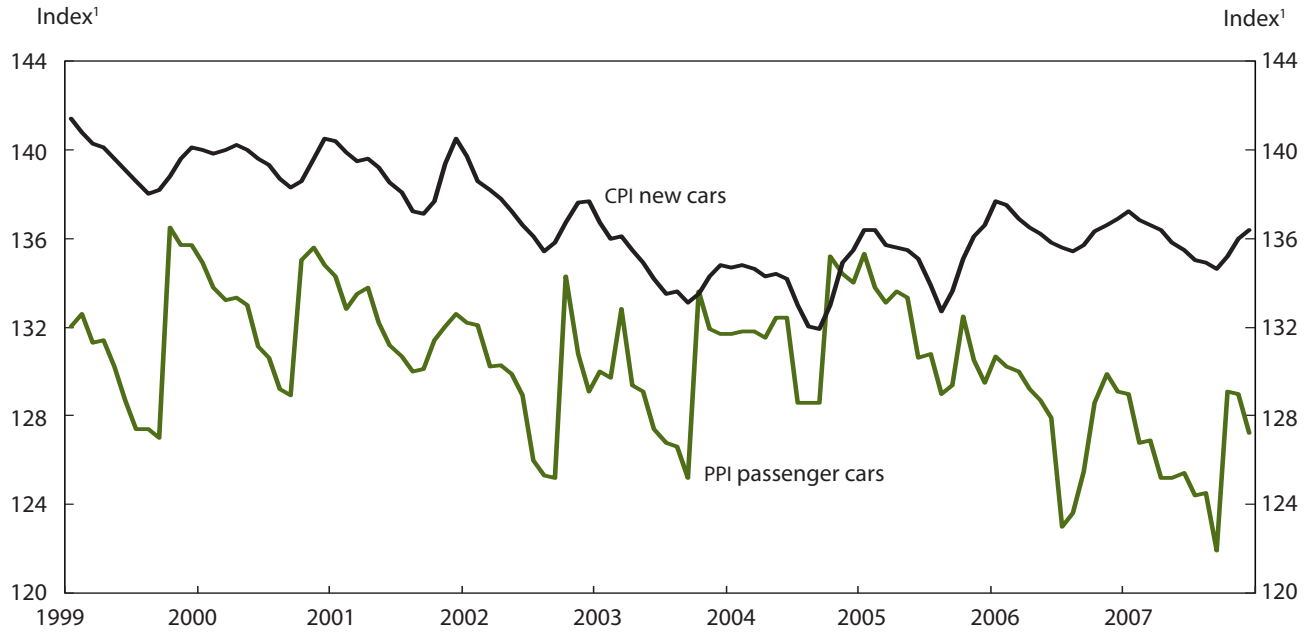
Chart 4. Seasonal factors for natural gas, 2007 revision, 2005–07



differences lessened subsequent to the 2007 revision.

Cars. The Bureau publishes a CPI time series for new cars and an analogous PPI series for passenger cars. Despite the fact that they both have the word "cars" in their title, the two series behave differently.[7] The seasonality of the CPI for new cars corresponds to a changeover in model each September. The corresponding PPI model

Chart 5. Consumer Price Index (CPI) for new cars and Producer Price Index (PPI) indexes for passenger cars, 1999–2007



[1] CPI: 1982–84 = 100; PPI: 1982 = 100.

changeover, by contrast, generally occurs in October and exhibits a more abrupt transition compared with the CPI series, and the PPI series is generally more volatile.[8] The application of rebates to vehicle prices in each program is also different: PPI pricing measures consumer and dealer cash rebates, as well as low-interest financing offers, while the CPI uses an average of manufacturer and dealer rebates for each model over the previous 30 days. The latter approach affects both the magnitude and timing of the impact of rebates on CPIs relative to PPIs. Also, the CPI ceased directly measuring financing incentives as a part of its vehicle series in 1999.

Chart 5 contains the published unadjusted data for the preceding PPI and CPI car series. The chart reveals differences in trend, seasonality, and overall volatility between the series. A recurrent strong seasonal pattern is apparent in both series, but the timing and magnitude of seasonal peaks and troughs are different.

Although the Bureau publishes PPI and CPI series for cars, the differences between the two price series render explicit collaboration on seasonal adjustment intervention modeling difficult. In the end, it was decided to share relevant information on events affecting the automobile market, but not to attempt full PPI and CPI collaboration on seasonal adjustment intervention modeling for cars.

DIFFERENCES IN SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT TREATMENTS for similar data series can be driven by differences either in underlying series data or in the procedures used to arrive at the seasonal adjustment. The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently updated its PPI and CPI seasonal adjustment procedures to ensure that differences in seasonal series are a result of the underlying unadjusted data, as opposed to differences in seasonal adjustment methods.

Procedures were updated for the selection of intervention candidates as well as intervention modeling. For candidate selection, both programs now implement a relative-importance criterion, utilize automatic outlier detection, and allow all series that meet the relative-importance threshold to become candidates for seasonal adjustment. For intervention modeling, both programs now use a standard set of tools, including automatic outlier detection, information criteria, graphical analysis, and residual analysis.

To improve PPI and CPI seasonal adjustment further, a specific set of series was identified in which PPI and CPI seasonal adjusters coordinated their efforts. This collaborative approach to the seasonal adjustment of important series, such as volatile energy commodities, allows the Bureau to present the most consistent treatment possible of seasonal adjustment. □

Notes

[1] The first release of a seasonally adjusted price index occurs along with the regular monthly release of unadjusted indexes. Indexes in the current year are adjusted by means of seasonal factors from the corresponding month of the previous year.

[2] See Julius Shiskin, Allan H. Young, and John C. Musgrave, "The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II of the Seasonal Adjustment Program," Technical Paper no. 15 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, revised February 1967).

[3] See John Lothian and Marietta Morry, "A Set of Quality Control Statistics for the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method" (Ottawa, ON, Statistics Canada, October 1978).

[4] The *spectrum*, or *spectral density*, graph measures relative contributions of frequencies to overall fluctuations in the series. The *x*-axis measures time, in cycles per quarter. Seasonal effects in quarterly data can be observed at frequencies of 0.25 and 0.5 cycle per quarter. The *y*-axis, or ordinate, is 10 times the logarithm of the spectrum amplitudes for the first difference of the series. (For details on the spectrum diagnostics in X-12-ARIMA, see David F. Findley, Brian C. Monsell, William R. Bell, Mark C. Otto, and Bor-Chung Chen, "New Capabilities and Methods of the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program," *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, April 1998, pp. 127–77, on the Internet at **www.census.gov/ts/papers/jbes98.pdf** (visited July 22, 2010).)

[5] For additional information on indirect CPI adjustment, see "Aggregation of Dependently Adjusted Seasonally Adjusted Series" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cpi/cpisatn2001.pdf** (visited July 22, 2010).

[6] The year 2007 was the focus of this analysis because that year was the first year the Bureau updated the seasonal adjustment procedures described in this article.

[7] For a detailed discussion of their differences, see Maria Bustinza, Daniel Chow, Thaddious Foster, Tod Reese, and David Yochum, "Price measures of new vehicles: a comparison," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2008, pp. 19–32.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 20.

APPENDIX: Diagnostic tools and frequently employed graphs

Exhibit A-1. Seasonal adjustment diagnostics from X-12-ARIMA

X-11 seasonality metrics		
Diagnostic	**Description**	**Seasonality criterion**
F(*s*)	One-way analysis-of-variance (ANOVA) test for presence of stable seasonality	$F(s) \geq 7.0$
F(*m*)	One-way ANOVA test for presence of moving seasonality	$F(m) \leq 3.0$
M7	Amount of moving seasonality relative to amount of stable seasonality	M7 < 1.0
Q	Weighted average of M1–M11 quality statistics	$Q < 1.0$
Model evaluation and selection diagnostics		
Diagnostic	**Description**	**Criterion**
AIC	Akaike information criterion, a measure of goodness of fit	Minimize
BIC	Bayesian information criterion, a selection method for models with different numbers of parameters	Minimize
Graphic analysis		
Description		
Original series and seasonally adjusted series for X-12-ARIMA output		
Graphic plot of seasonal factors for X-12-ARIMA output		
Original and prior adjusted seasonal series, for jobs with intervention analysis seasonal adjustment models		
Spectra of the original and of the differenced seasonally adjusted series		
Seasonal factors by month		

Multiple jobholding during the 2000s

Multiple jobholding has held steady in recent years; most workers who moonlight do so for economic reasons

Steven F. Hipple

In 2009, 7.3 million workers held more than one job, and the multiple jobholding rate—the proportion of total employment made up of multiple jobholders—was 5.2 percent. Both the number of multiple jobholders and the rate of multiple jobholding have been stable in recent years and remain below the levels recorded during the mid-1990s. Among most of the major demographic groups, "moonlighting" has become less common in recent years compared with the mid-to-late 1990s.

Information on multiple jobholding is available from the Current Population Survey (CPS).[1] Since 1994, data on multiple jobholding have been collected on a monthly basis in the CPS. Before 1994, data on multiple jobholding were collected periodically in CPS supplemental surveys. The availability of monthly estimates allows for better examination of the characteristics of multiple jobholders and for the determination of whether multiple jobholding is responsive to recent cyclical changes in economic conditions.[2] This article discusses the measurement of multiple jobholding, addresses historical trends, and provides an overview of the characteristics of multiple jobholders.

Recent trends in multiple jobholding

A number of earlier studies found that the multiple jobholding rate moved in a "procyclical" fashion, rising during economic expansions when job growth was strong and declining during economic downturns when jobs were more difficult to find.[3] However, since regular monthly estimates of multiple jobholding became available in 1994, the multiple jobholding rate has shown no clear cyclical pattern. As the data in chart 1 show, in contrast to the unemployment rate, the multiple jobholding rate has remained relatively stable since 1994. The multiple jobholding rate reached its most recent peak (6.2 percent) during 1995–96. (See table 1.) However, as the economy continued to expand during the latter half of the 1990s, the rate began to recede and declined to 5.3 percent by 2002, a year of sluggish labor market conditions following the 2001 recession. From 2003 to 2007, as the economy expanded and the unemployment rate fell, the multiple jobholding rate held steady and never returned to its prerecession high. Since the start of the most recent recession in December 2007, the multiple jobholding rate has hovered around 5 percent.[4]

Multiple jobholding rates for most of the major demographic groups—men, women, Whites, and Blacks—have exhibited a similar pattern over the 1994–2009 period; the rates for these groups began to decline by the late 1990s and early 2000s, but have since remained close to the levels recorded just after the 2001 recession. During the 1990s and early 2000s, the multiple jobholding rates of men and women were similar, but since 2002, the gap in rates between men and women has widened as men have worked multiple jobs at a lower rate than women have. (See chart 2 and table 1.)

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How is multiple jobholding measured?

Since January 1994, employed respondents have been asked the following question in the monthly CPS: "Last week, did you have more than one job (or business), including part-time, evening, or weekend work?" If they answer "yes," they are also asked how many jobs (or businesses) they had altogether and how many hours they worked each week at all their jobs.[1] The primary job is defined as one at which the greatest number of hours were worked. Each month, additional questions on the industry and occupation of the secondary job also are asked of a quarter of the CPS respondents.[2] For workers who held more than two jobs, the information on the industry, occupation, and class of worker for their second job is collected only for the job at which they worked the second-greatest number of hours. Of the 7.3 million multiple jobholders in 2009, 92 percent held two jobs, 7 percent held three jobs, and the remainder held four or more jobs.

In the CPS, a multiple jobholder is defined as an individual who responds affirmatively to the initial question stated earlier and (1) had a job as a wage and salary worker with two or more employers, (2) combined a wage and salary job with self-employment, or (3) combined a wage and salary job with one as an unpaid family worker. Excluded are people who were self-employed or unpaid family workers on their primary job and held a secondary job as a self-employed worker or an unpaid family worker.

Notes

[1] Data on hours worked relate to the actual number of hours worked during the reference week. For example, people who normally work 40 hours a week but were off on the New Year's Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours, even though they were paid for the holiday.

[2] Each month, the questions on the occupation and industry of the secondary job are asked of respondents in the outgoing rotation groups, which are groups of people who are in their fourth or eighth month as part of the sample.

Demographic characteristics

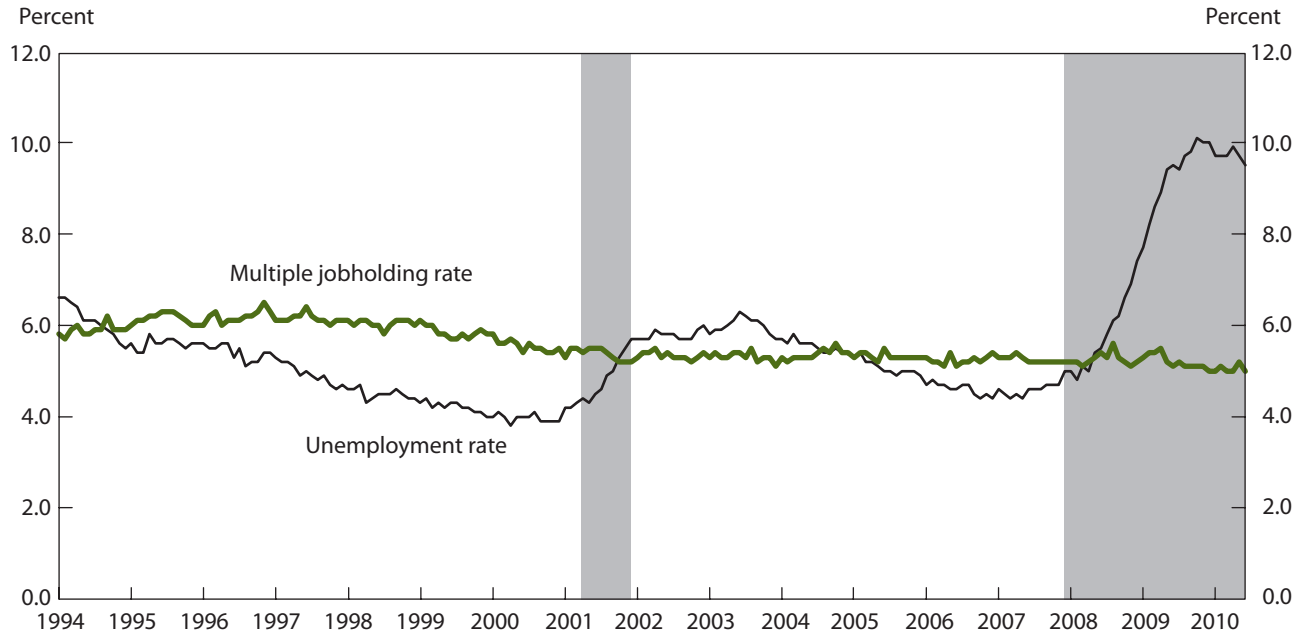
Although similar numbers of men and women held multiple jobs in 2009, the multiple jobholding rate for women (5.6 percent) was higher than that for men (4.8 percent). For both men and women, multiple jobholding rates were lowest for those age 16 to 19 and age 65 and over. (See table 2.)

Table 3 shows multiple jobholding rates for men and women by age since 1994. After holding fairly steady during the 1994–2005 period, the incidence of multiple jobholding among both male and female teenagers (age 16 to 19) has declined in recent years. For men and women between the ages of 20 and 54, multiple jobholding rates in nearly every age group declined during the late 1990s and early 2000s; since 2002, however, rates for workers in most of these age groups have remained relatively stable. Compared with 15 years earlier, the incidence of multiple jobholding among women age 55 and over was higher in 2009.

In 2009, married men were somewhat more likely to hold more than one job than were men without a spouse. (See table 2.) Among women (during the same year), the multiple jobholding rate was highest for those who were widowed, divorced, or separated (6.5 percent). Among the major race and ethnic groups, Whites were most likely to hold more than one job. In 2009, the multiple jobholding rate for Whites was 5.4 percent, while the rates for Blacks and Hispanics were 4.8 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. The rate for Asians was 3.2 percent.

Workers who were natives of the United States were more likely than the foreign born to hold more than one job. The multiple jobholding rate for the native born was 5.5 percent, compared with 3.3 percent for the foreign born. Foreign-born workers who were naturalized citizens had a somewhat higher probability of holding multiple jobs than their counterparts who were noncitizens; the multiple jobholding rate for naturalized citizens was 3.9 percent, compared with 2.9 percent for noncitizens.

Chart 1. **Multiple jobholding rate and unemployment rate, January 1994 to June 2010, seasonally adjusted**



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). NBER has not yet designated an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007.

Table 1. **Multiple jobholding levels and rates, by selected characteristics, 1994–2009 annual averages**

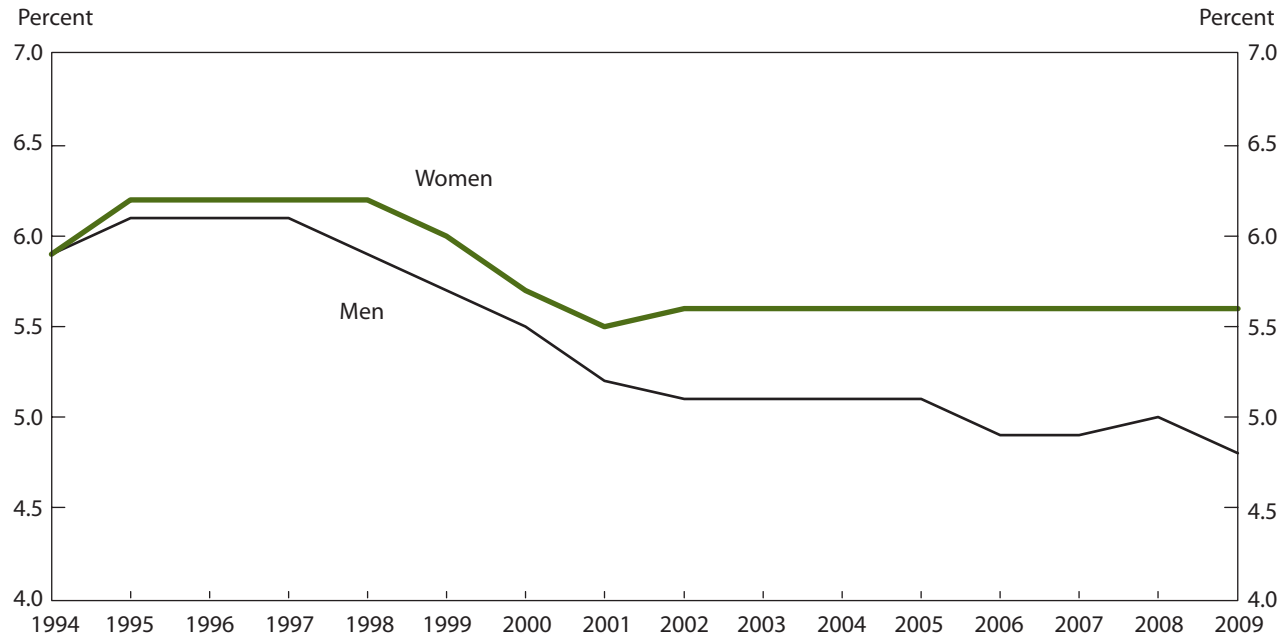
[Levels in thousands; rates in percent]

Year	Total employed	Multiple jobholders				Multiple jobholding rate[1]						
		Total	Men	Women	Women as a percent of total	Total	Men	Women	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
1994.....	123,060	7,260	3,924	3,336	46.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	4.9	–	3.7
1995.....	124,900	7,693	4,139	3,554	46.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	5.2	–	3.9
1996.....	126,708	7,832	4,192	3,640	46.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	5.2	–	3.8
1997.....	129,558	7,955	4,237	3,718	46.7	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.4	–	3.9
1998.....	131,463	7,926	4,178	3,748	47.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.5	–	3.8
1999.....	133,488	7,802	4,104	3,698	47.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	–	3.6
2000.....	136,891	7,604	3,996	3,608	47.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	3.9	3.4
2001.....	136,933	7,357	3,834	3,523	47.9	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4
2002.....	136,485	7,291	3,734	3,557	48.8	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.5
2003.....	137,736	7,315	3,716	3,599	49.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.4	3.4	3.2
2004.....	139,252	7,473	3,835	3,638	48.7	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.7	3.8	3.4
2005.....	141,730	7,546	3,855	3,691	48.9	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.1	3.1
2006.....	144,427	7,576	3,822	3,753	49.5	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.0
2007.....	146,047	7,655	3,833	3,822	49.9	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.4	4.7	3.6	3.1
2008.....	145,362	7,620	3,837	3,783	49.6	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.7	3.7	3.3
2009.....	139,877	7,271	3,530	3,741	51.5	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.2	3.3

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

[1] Multiple jobholding rates are calculated by dividing the number of multiple jobholders in a specified worker group by total employment in the same group.

Chart 2. Multiple jobholding rates for men and women, 1994–2009, annual averages



The incidence of multiple jobholding generally increases as workers achieve higher levels of education. (See table 2 and chart 3.) Among workers age 25 and older, those with less than a high school diploma had a low multiple jobholding rate (2.4 percent). The rate was much higher (7.0 percent) for workers with an advanced degree, especially those with a master's degree or a doctoral degree.

Industry and occupation of the primary job

In 2009, the multiple jobholding rate for workers with primary jobs in nonagricultural industries was 5.2 percent, compared with 4.3 percent for their counterparts in agricultural industries. Among industries within the nonagricultural sector, there was variation in multiple jobholding rates. For instance, multiple jobholding rates were lowest for workers with primary jobs in mining (3.3 percent) and construction (3.1 percent); by comparison, rates were much higher for workers in education and health services (7.6 percent) and public administration (7.2 percent). (See table 4.)

Among the occupational groups, the multiple jobholding rates were highest for workers in professional and related occupations (7.1 percent) and service occupations (6.0 percent). The following tabulation shows the occupations with the highest multiple jobholding rates among men and women.

Sex and occupation	*Multiple jobholding rate (percent)*
Men	
Firefighters	28.6
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	20.1
Secondary school teachers	14.0
Social workers	13.5
Elementary and middle school teachers	11.5
Women	
Dental hygienists	12.9
Psychologists	12.5
Postsecondary teachers	11.9
Physical therapists	11.7
Therapists, all other	11.5

Many professional and related occupations, such as teachers and college faculty, have predictable or flexible hours that would allow for second jobs. The same holds for healthcare occupations and firefighters.[5]

Table 2. Multiple jobholding levels and rates, by sex and other selected characteristics, 2009 annual averages

[Levels in thousands; rates in percent]

Characteristic	Total employed			Multiple jobholders			Multiple jobholding rate[1]		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Age									
Total, 16 years and over	139,877	73,670	66,208	7,271	3,530	3,741	5.2	4.8	5.6
16 to 19 years	4,837	2,328	2,509	186	71	115	3.8	3.1	4.6
20 to 24 years	12,764	6,510	6,254	710	307	403	5.6	4.7	6.4
25 to 34 years	30,014	16,223	13,791	1,546	795	750	5.1	4.9	5.4
35 to 44 years	31,517	16,918	14,599	1,675	822	853	5.3	4.9	5.8
45 to 54 years	33,613	17,443	16,170	1,903	907	996	5.7	5.2	6.2
55 years and over	27,132	14,247	12,885	1,251	627	623	4.6	4.4	4.8
55 to 64 years	21,019	10,890	10,128	1,039	507	532	4.9	4.7	5.2
65 years and over	6,114	3,357	2,757	212	120	92	3.5	3.6	3.3
Marital status									
Single	38,428	20,628	17,800	1,989	890	1,099	5.2	4.3	6.2
Married, spouse present	79,205	43,998	35,207	3,993	2,212	1,781	5.0	5.0	5.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	22,244	9,043	13,201	1,289	429	861	5.8	4.7	6.5
Race/ethnicity									
White	114,996	61,630	53,366	6,166	3,016	3,150	5.4	4.9	5.9
Black or African American	15,025	6,817	8,208	714	319	395	4.8	4.7	4.8
Asian	6,635	3,551	3,084	210	111	100	3.2	3.1	3.2
Hispanic or Latino	19,647	11,640	8,007	643	354	289	3.3	3.0	3.6
Country of birth and U.S. citizenship status									
U.S. born	118,269	60,905	57,364	6,557	3,139	3,418	5.5	5.2	6.0
Foreign born	21,608	12,765	8,844	714	391	323	3.3	3.1	3.7
U.S. citizen	9,658	5,108	4,550	372	192	180	3.9	3.8	4.0
Not a U.S. citizen	11,951	7,657	4,293	342	199	143	2.9	2.6	3.3
Educational attainment									
Total, 25 years and over	122,277	64,831	57,445	6,375	3,152	3,223	5.2	4.9	5.6
Less than a high school diploma	10,371	6,569	3,802	253	152	102	2.4	2.3	2.7
High school diploma, no college	34,487	19,085	15,402	1,362	709	654	4.0	3.7	4.2
Some college, no degree	21,016	10,772	10,244	1,187	588	599	5.7	5.5	5.8
Associate's degree	12,872	5,864	7,008	811	356	456	6.3	6.1	6.5
Bachelor's degree	27,964	14,368	13,597	1,677	824	853	6.0	5.7	6.3
Advanced degree	15,567	8,174	7,393	1,083	524	560	7.0	6.4	7.6
Master's degree	11,019	5,288	5,731	808	350	458	7.3	6.6	8.0
Professional degree	2,574	1,644	930	133	88	46	5.2	5.3	4.9
Doctoral degree	1,974	1,242	732	142	86	56	7.2	6.9	7.6

[1] Multiple jobholding rates are calculated by dividing the number of multiple jobholders in a specified worker group by total employment in the same group.

NOTE: Estimates for the race groups in the table (White, Black or African American, Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

The second jobs

The vast majority (96 percent) of multiple jobholders held secondary jobs in nonagricultural industries in 2009. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 18 percent held secondary jobs as self-employed workers in nonagricultural industries.[6] Slightly more than three-fourths of multiple jobholders held secondary wage and salary jobs in nonagricultural industries, with 22 percent working in education and health services, 15 percent in leisure and hospitality, and 12 percent in retail trade. (See table 5.)

There were differences between men and women with regard to the types of secondary jobs they held. For example, men were more likely than women to hold secondary

Table 3. Multiple jobholding rates[1] of men and women, age 16 and over, 1994–2009 annual averages

[In percent]

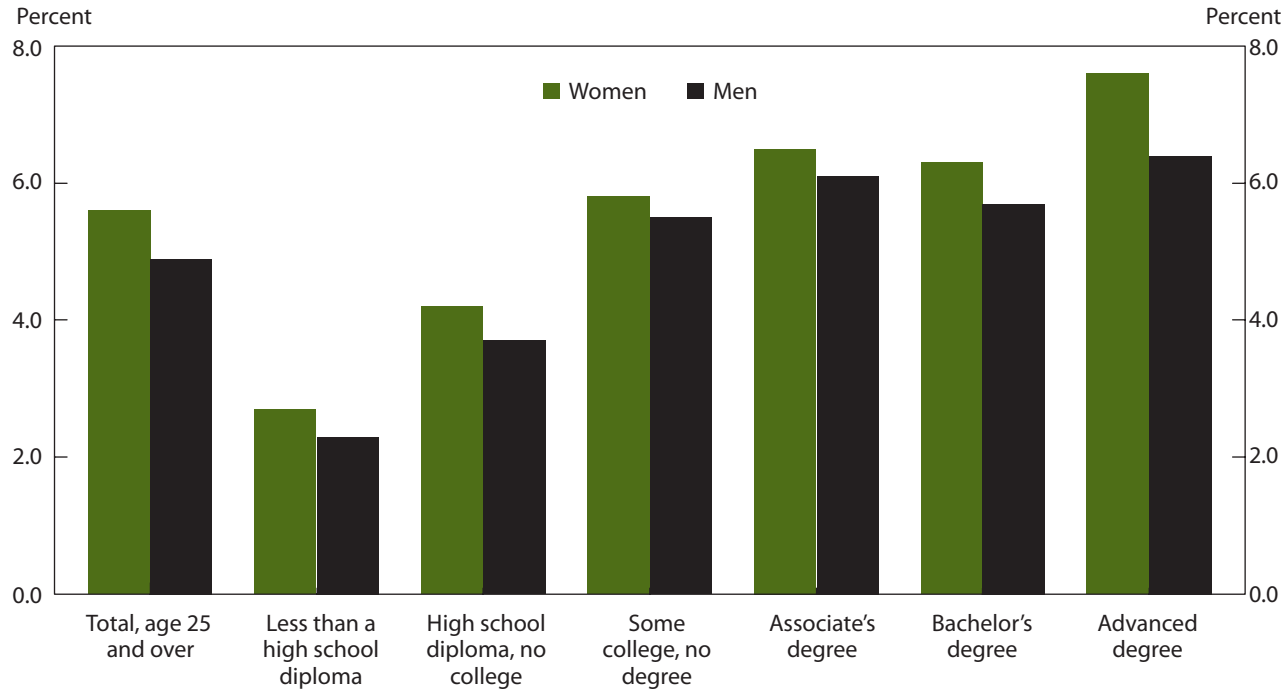
Year	Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and over
Men							
1994	5.9	4.1	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.2	4.3
1995	6.1	4.7	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	4.3
1996	6.1	4.4	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	4.7
1997	6.1	4.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	6.4	4.8
1998	5.9	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	4.9
1999	5.7	4.1	5.1	6.1	6.3	6.0	4.9
2000	5.5	3.9	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	4.9
2001	5.2	3.6	4.8	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.7
2002	5.1	3.6	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.6	4.3
2003	5.1	3.7	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.6	4.6
2004	5.1	3.6	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	4.6
2005	5.1	4.0	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.6
2006	4.9	3.4	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.7
2007	4.9	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.7
2008	5.0	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.3	4.7
2009	4.8	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.4
Women							
1994	5.9	5.9	7.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	3.6
1995	6.2	6.3	7.3	6.1	6.4	6.6	4.1
1996	6.2	5.9	7.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	4.1
1997	6.2	5.7	7.3	6.0	6.5	6.8	4.4
1998	6.2	5.7	7.2	6.0	6.3	6.7	4.6
1999	6.0	5.5	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.5	4.7
2000	5.7	5.6	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.6
2001	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	4.4
2002	5.6	5.4	6.4	5.2	5.9	5.9	4.6
2003	5.6	5.7	6.7	5.1	5.7	5.9	4.8
2004	5.6	5.7	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	4.8
2005	5.6	5.9	6.5	5.5	5.6	6.0	4.7
2006	5.6	5.4	6.7	5.2	5.6	6.2	4.7
2007	5.6	5.1	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	4.9
2008	5.6	4.6	6.5	5.0	5.9	6.1	4.9
2009	5.6	4.6	6.4	5.4	5.8	6.2	4.8

[1] Multiple jobholding rates are calculated by dividing the number of multiple jobholders in a specified worker group by total employment in the same worker group.

jobs in agriculture—7 percent of multiple jobholding men did so, compared with 2 percent of women with multiple jobs. Men also were more likely than women to be self-employed on the second job; the proportions of male and female multiple jobholders who were self-employed on the second jobs were 27 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

In regard to industries, 14 percent of male multiple jobholders held secondary wage and salary jobs in the education and health services industry and the same percentage held secondary wage and salary jobs in the leisure and hospitality industry. Another 10 percent of men with multiple jobs worked at secondary jobs in retail trade. By comparison, 29 percent of female multiple jobholders held secondary wage and salary jobs in education and health

Chart 3. Multiple jobholding rates by sex and educational attainment, 2009 annual averages



services. Relatively large proportions of female multiple jobholders had secondary jobs in leisure and hospitality (16 percent) and retail trade (14 percent).

For both men and women, the occupational distribution of their secondary jobs was similar to that of their primary jobs. Men were more likely than women to have secondary jobs in management, business, and financial occupations; construction and extraction occupations; installation, maintenance, and repair occupations; and transportation and material moving occupations. Compared with male multiple jobholders, larger proportions of female multiple jobholders had secondary jobs in service occupations; sales and related occupations; and office and administrative support occupations.

Work schedules

Multiple jobholders worked an average of 46.8 hours per week in 2009.[7] By comparison, those with one job worked fewer hours on average (35.8 hours per week).[8] This pattern holds across all of the major demographic groups. For multiple jobholders, there is variation among the various demographic groups in terms of hours spent working at their jobs. Workers in the central age group (25 to 54 years) were most likely to work full time at their primary job and part time at their secondary job; 58 percent of these workers had such a work pattern.[9] By comparison, workers under the age of 25 were more likely to work part time at both their primary and secondary jobs. For example, 72 percent of multiple jobholders age 16 to 19 and 45 percent of those ages 20 to 24 worked part time at both their primary and secondary jobs. Multiple jobholders age 65 and older were more likely than those in the other age groups to report that their hours varied. In addition, a relatively large proportion (36 percent) of workers age 65 and older reported working part time at both their primary and secondary jobs. (See table 6.)

Women who moonlight were nearly twice as likely as men to work at multiple part-time jobs. Thirty-three percent of female multiple jobholders had two part-time jobs in 2009, compared with 17 percent of their male counterparts. Although the incidence of multiple jobholding among women in 2009 was lower than it was a decade earlier, the proportion of female multiple jobholders who held two part-time jobs (1 in 3) was about the same. Over the 1994–2009 period, men were more likely than women to work full time at the primary job and part time at the secondary job.

Table 4. Multiple jobholders by occupation, industry, and class of worker of the primary job, 2009 annual averages

[Levels in thousands; rates in percent]

Occupation, industry, and class of worker of primary job	Total employed	Multiple jobholders	Multiple jobholding rate[1]
Total, 16 years and over	139,877	7,271	5.2
Occupation			
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,219	3,193	6.1
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,529	1,012	4.7
Professional and related occupations	30,690	2,181	7.1
Service occupations	24,598	1,471	6.0
Sales and office occupations	33,787	1,643	4.9
Sales and related occupations.	15,641	708	4.5
Office and administrative support occupations	18,146	935	5.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,323	401	3.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	926	36	3.9
Construction and extraction occupations	7,439	188	2.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,957	177	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15,951	562	3.5
Production occupations	7,654	263	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,297	298	3.6
Industry and class of worker			
Agriculture and related industries	2,103	91	4.3
Wage and salary workers	1,242	52	4.2
Self-employed workers	836	38	4.5
Unpaid family workers	25	1	(2)
Nonagricultural industries	137,775	7,181	5.2
Wage and salary workers	128,713	6,882	5.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	689	23	3.3
Construction	7,994	251	3.1
Manufacturing	13,871	471	3.4
Wholesale trade	3,636	152	4.2
Retail trade	15,070	700	4.6
Transportation and utilities	6,839	278	4.1
Information	3,094	161	5.2
Financial activities	8,950	406	4.5
Professional and business services	13,001	585	4.5
Education and health services	30,712	2,344	7.6
Leisure and hospitality	12,091	694	5.7
Other services	5,891	322	5.5
Public administration	6,875	497	7.2
Self-employed workers	8,995	297	3.3
Unpaid family workers	66	1	1.5

[1] Multiple jobholding rates are calculated by dividing the number of multiple jobholders in a specified worker group by total employment in the same group.

[2] Estimate not shown because base is fewer than 50,000 persons.

NOTE: Items may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table 5. Multiple jobholders by sex and by occupation, industry, and class of worker of the secondary job, 2009 annual averages

[Percent distribution]

Occupation, industry, and class of worker of secondary job	Total	Men	Women
Total, 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupation			
Management, professional, and related occupations	39.6	43.7	35.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	13.8	19.2	8.7
Professional and related occupations	25.9	24.6	27.1
Service occupations	27.1	22.5	31.3
Sales and office occupations	23.6	17.1	29.6
Sales and related occupations	14.6	12.4	16.6
Office and administrative support occupations	9.0	4.7	13.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	4.3	8.4	.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	.6	1.0	.2
Construction and extraction occupations	2.0	3.9	.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1.7	3.4	.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	5.5	8.3	2.8
Production occupations	1.9	2.2	1.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	3.6	6.1	1.3
Industry and class of worker			
Agriculture and related industries	4.5	7.1	2.1
Wage and salary workers	1.1	1.8	.5
Self-employed workers	3.4	5.3	1.6
Unpaid family workers	0	0	0
Nonagricultural industries	95.5	92.9	97.9
Wage and salary workers	77.7	71.6	83.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	.0	.1	0
Construction	1.6	2.6	.8
Manufacturing	1.4	1.8	1.1
Wholesale trade	1.0	1.3	.7
Retail trade	12.0	10.0	13.8
Transportation and utilities	2.3	3.4	1.3
Information	1.7	2.2	1.2
Financial activities	3.3	4.1	2.7
Professional and business services	7.0	7.8	6.3
Education and health services	22.0	14.1	29.4
Leisure and hospitality	15.2	14.0	16.4
Other services	7.2	6.7	7.7
Public administration	2.8	3.7	1.9
Self-employed workers	17.8	21.3	14.5
Unpaid family workers	0	0	0

Table 6. Multiple jobholders by age, sex, race/ethnicity, work schedule, and weekly hours of work at the primary and secondary jobs, 2009 annual averages

Characteristic	Total multiple jobholders (in thousands)	Percent distribution					Average weekly hours		
		Total	Usually full time on primary job, part time on secondary job(s)	Usually part time on primary and secondary job(s)	Usually full time on primary and secondary job(s)	Hours vary	All jobs	Primary job	Secondary job(s)
Total, 16 years and over	7,271	100.0	53.2	25.0	3.4	17.7	46.8	33.6	13.1
16 to 24 years	896	100.0	30.9	50.7	1.8	15.8	39.4	27.0	12.4
16 to 19 years	186	100.0	12.9	71.5	.5	15.1	30.7	20.7	10.0
20 to 24 years	710	100.0	35.6	45.2	2.1	16.1	41.7	28.7	13.0
25 to 54 years	5,124	100.0	57.8	20.7	3.7	17.1	48.5	35.0	13.5
25 to 34 years	1,546	100.0	57.8	22.4	3.4	15.7	47.7	34.5	13.1
35 to 44 years	1,675	100.0	57.9	20.2	3.6	17.6	49.0	35.4	13.6
45 to 54 years	1,903	100.0	57.6	19.9	4.1	17.8	48.7	35.1	13.6
55 years and over	1,251	100.0	50.4	24.3	3.3	21.5	45.0	32.7	12.3
55 to 64 years	1,039	100.0	53.9	21.8	3.4	20.3	46.3	33.8	12.5
65 years and over	212	100.0	33.0	36.3	2.8	27.4	38.9	27.5	11.4
Men	3,530	100.0	57.8	17.0	4.4	19.9	50.9	36.7	14.2
Women	3,741	100.0	48.8	32.7	2.5	15.6	42.8	30.8	12.1
White	6,166	100.0	52.1	26.0	3.1	18.2	46.2	33.5	12.8
Black or African American	714	100.0	60.9	17.5	6.0	14.6	51.5	35.4	16.0
Asian	210	100.0	57.1	24.3	4.3	13.3	47.9	33.4	14.5
Hispanic or Latino	643	100.0	56.3	24.1	6.8	11.8	49.3	33.9	15.4

NOTE: Estimates for the race groups in the table (White, Black or African American, Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The total includes a small number of persons who work part time at their primary job and full time at their secondary job(s); these persons are not shown separately.

Reasons for multiple jobholding

Surveys of multiple jobholding have consistently shown that economic factors are the primary reasons for moonlighting.[10] Information on reasons for multiple jobholding is not collected monthly, but data are available from periodic CPS supplements. In May 2004, the last time information on reasons for multiple jobholding was collected, 38 percent of people who had multiple jobs reported that they did so in order to earn extra money; another 26 percent said they had more than one job in order to meet expenses or pay off debt.[11] Among the other common reasons for working multiple jobs, enjoyment of the second job was reported by 18 percent of moonlighters, and 4 percent of moonlighters mainly wanted to build a business or get experience in a different job. (See table 7.)

The reasons for multiple jobholding varied noticeably among demographic groups. For instance, the proportion working more than one job for economic reasons—that is, to meet expenses or pay off debt or to earn extra money—declined with age. For example, three-fourths of multiple jobholders age 16 to 24 had economic reasons, compared with half of their counterparts age 55 and over. Conversely, the share of workers who moonlighted because they enjoyed the second job tended to increase with age. For example, only 11 percent of multiple jobholders age 16 to 24 reported that they moonlighted because they enjoyed the second job, compared with 27 percent of workers age 55 and over.

Among multiple jobholders, Hispanics and Blacks were more likely than Whites to report economic reasons for holding more than one job; 73 percent of Black and 77 percent of Hispanic multiple jobholders had economic reasons in May 2004, compared with 63 percent of Whites. Eighteen percent of Whites had multiple jobs because they enjoyed the second job, compared with 12 percent of Blacks

Table 7. Multiple jobholders by main reason for working more than one job and by other selected characteristics, May 2004

Characteristic	Percent distribution by reason					
	To meet expenses or pay off debt	To earn extra money	To build a business or get experience in a different job	Enjoys the second job	Other reasons	Reason not available
Age and sex						
Total, 16 years and over	25.6	38.1	3.7	17.6	12.5	2.4
16 to 24 years	23.8	50.8	5.6	10.6	7.7	1.6
25 to 34 years	28.4	41.4	3.7	13.7	10.6	2.2
35 to 44 years	27.9	37.6	3.9	15.1	12.5	3.0
45 to 54 years	23.4	33.9	3.9	22.8	13.8	2.2
55 years and over	22.1	28.0	1.3	26.9	18.7	3.0
Men, 16 years and over	23.7	37.5	4.1	19.8	12.7	2.1
16 to 24 years	16.6	57.8	8.4	10.9	6.1	.2
25 to 34 years	27.2	40.4	4.9	11.8	13.3	2.4
35 to 44 years	26.4	37.7	3.9	17.0	12.4	2.5
45 to 54 years	22.4	32.4	3.3	27.7	12.0	2.3
55 years and over	21.5	24.1	1.0	31.8	19.3	2.4
Women, 16 years and over	27.5	38.7	3.3	15.5	12.3	2.6
16 to 24 years	29.2	45.5	3.4	10.4	8.9	2.6
25 to 34 years	29.8	42.5	2.3	15.7	7.7	2.0
35 to 44 years	29.7	37.5	3.9	13.0	12.5	3.4
45 to 54 years	24.5	35.5	4.5	17.9	15.6	2.0
55 years and over	23.0	32.3	1.7	21.7	17.9	3.4
Marital status						
Men:						
Single	20.4	50.1	5.6	13.1	8.6	2.1
Married, spouse present	24.2	32.4	3.6	23.6	14.3	1.9
Other marital status[1]	27.7	38.5	4.3	12.6	12.8	4.0
Women:						
Single	32.5	42.8	3.4	10.7	8.2	2.5
Married, spouse present	19.7	38.4	3.8	20.9	14.7	2.4
Other marital status[1]	37.1	33.7	2.2	10.2	13.8	3.0
Race/ethnicity						
White	25.4	37.1	3.8	18.4	13.2	2.1
Black or African American	28.7	43.8	3.4	11.8	8.3	4.0
Asian	18.0	51.5	4.3	13.3	11.2	1.7
Hispanic or Latino	35.9	41.1	2.7	10.8	8.6	.8
Country of birth and U.S. citizenship status						
U.S. born	24.9	37.9	3.8	18.0	13.0	2.3
Foreign born	32.5	40.1	3.0	13.8	7.7	2.9
U.S. citizen	27.7	40.7	1.5	17.2	11.7	1.2
Not a U.S. citizen	37.2	39.6	4.4	10.4	4.4	4.1
Educational attainment						
Total, 25 years and over	25.9	36.1	3.4	18.8	13.3	2.5
Less than a high school diploma	44.6	34.6	2.1	9.6	6.7	2.5
High school diploma, no college	33.2	38.1	1.2	14.0	11.0	2.5
Some college, no degree	24.5	41.7	3.2	14.3	13.0	3.2
Associate's degree	22.3	39.7	2.9	16.4	16.6	2.0
Bachelor's degree	23.5	34.5	3.5	22.7	14.0	1.9
Advanced degree	18.8	25.6	7.7	29.8	15.1	2.9
Master's degree	19.8	29.9	7.0	28.0	12.8	2.5
Professional degree	18.0	16.4	7.0	38.3	19.5	.8
Doctoral degree	13.7	10.7	12.2	32.1	23.7	7.6

[1] Includes married, spouse absent; and widowed, divorced, or separated.

and 11 percent of Hispanics. (See table 7.)

With regard to country of birth and U.S. citizenship status, the proportion of foreign-born multiple jobholders who had an economic reason for holding more than one job (73 percent) was higher than the corresponding proportion of native-born multiple jobholders (63 percent). The native born and the foreign born who were U.S. citizens were more likely than noncitizens to cite enjoyment of the second job as the main reason for multiple jobholding; roughly 18 percent of both the native born and foreign born who were U.S. citizens reported such a reason, compared with 10 percent of noncitizens.

Primary reasons for holding more than one job differed by educational attainment. As educational attainment increases, the proportion of multiple jobholders who moonlighted for economic reasons declines. Conversely, as educational attainment increases, multiple jobholders are more likely to have worked more than one job because they enjoyed the second job or because they wanted to build a business or get experience. It is possible that workers with more education are more apt to work at secondary jobs that involve intellectual pursuits that they enjoy, whereas secondary jobs held by less-educated people might be held mainly to increase incomes. Indeed, 37 percent of multiple jobholders with advanced degrees held secondary jobs in management occupations or in education, training, and library occupations. In contrast, among multiple jobholders with less than a high school diploma, 41 percent held secondary jobs in food preparation and serving occupations or in building and grounds maintenance occupations.

BOTH THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WORKERS with multiple jobs have held fairly steady in recent years, but moonlighting among most of the major demographic groups was less common in 2009 than it was during the mid-to-late 1990s. As was the case in the past, women, Whites, and workers with more education were more likely to hold more than one job in 2009. Workers whose primary job was in public administration or in education and health services had the greatest likelihood of moonlighting. Economic factors continued to predominate among the reasons for having multiple jobs. In 2004, nearly two-thirds of multiple jobholders reported that they did so primarily for an economic reason, although a sizeable proportion (nearly 1 in 5) cited enjoyment of the second job as their primary reason. □

Notes

[1] The CPS is a nationwide sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted monthly by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS collects information about the demographic characteristics and employment status of the civilian noninstitutional working-age population (age 16 and over).

[2] The regular collection of data on multiple jobholding has proven to be useful in reconciling the differences in employment levels and trends between data from the CPS and those from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. For more information on reconciling data from the CPS and the CES survey, see *Employment from the BLS household and payroll surveys: summary of recent trends* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/web/ces_cps_trends.pdf** (visited July 1, 2010).

[3] John F. Stinson, Jr. documented the rise of multiple jobholding during the 1970s and 1980s. See John F. Stinson, Jr., "Moonlighting by women jumped to record highs," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1986, pp. 22–25, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1986/11/art4full.pdf** (visited Mar. 19, 2010); John F. Stinson, Jr., "Multiple jobholding up sharply in the 1980's," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1990, pp. 3–10, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1990/07/art1full.pdf** (visited Mar. 19, 2010); and John F. Stinson, Jr., "New data on multiple jobholding available from the CPS," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1997, pp. 3–8, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1997/03/art1full.pdf** (visited Mar. 19, 2010). Using data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes and Jean Kimmel found that both men and women exhibit procyclical moonlighting tendencies. See Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes and Jean Kimmel, *Moonlighting Behavior over the Business Cycle* (Bonn, Germany, Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) Discussion Paper 1671, July 2005), on the Internet at **http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=761664** (visited July 1, 2010). Jean Kimmel and Lisa M. Powell conducted research on the causes of the rise in multiple jobholding in Canada and the United States during the 1980s and 1990s. The authors argue that the increase in multiple jobholding during this period can be attributed to three broad reasons—changes in the composition of the labor force, supply-side factors, and demand-side factors. See Jean Kimmel and Lisa M. Powell, "Moonlighting Trends and Related Policy Issues in Canada and the United States," *Canadian Public Policy – Analyse de Politiques*, June 1999, pp. 207–31.

[4] The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the generally recognized arbiter of business cycles in the United States, designated December 2007 as the start date of the most recent recession. The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for this recession.

[5] Data from the May 2004 CPS Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement show that the incidence of shift work was very high among workers in health care support and protective service occupations.

[6] As previously mentioned, for workers who held more than two jobs, the information on the industry, occupation, and class of worker (wage and salary, self-employed, or unpaid family worker) for their second job is collected only for the job at which they worked the second-highest number of hours.

[7] The data on hours worked refer to the hours of work on all jobs, even if more than two jobs were held.

[8] Data from the American Time Use Survey also show that multiple jobholders work longer hours than single jobholders.

[9] A full-time job is one in which a person usually works 35 hours

or more per week, and a part-time job is one in which a person usually works 1 to 34 hours per week.

[10] Information on reasons for holding multiple jobs also was collected in CPS supplements conducted in May 1985, May 1991, May 1997, May 2001, and May 2004. In each of these surveys, economic reasons were those most often cited as the primary reasons for moonlighting. For further information on reasons for holding multiple jobs from the May 2001 CPS supplement, see Jennifer L. Hallmartel, "Twenty-first century moonlighters," *Issues in Labor Statistics,* Summary 02–07 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2002), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils50.pdf** (visited Mar. 19, 2010). For information on reasons for multiple jobholding from the May 1997 CPS supplement, see Jennifer Martel, "When one job is not enough," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 00–15, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2000), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils40.pdf** (visited Mar. 19, 2010). Data for May 1991 were published in *Multiple Jobholding Unchanged in May 1991*, USDL 91-547 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 28, 1991). For data on reasons for holding multiple jobs from the May 1985 CPS supplement, see Stinson, "Moonlighting by women jumped to record highs."

[11] In the May 2004 CPS Work Schedules Supplements, multiple jobholders were asked: "What is the MAIN reason you worked at more than one job?" Respondents were asked to choose among the following response options: meet expenses or pay off debt, earn extra money, build a business or get experience in a different job, enjoy the second job, or some other reason. In the May 2001 CPS Work Schedules Supplement, the same set of questions was asked of respondents. The proportions from the May 2001 and May 2004 CPS Work Schedules Supplement are similar.

Multiple jobholding in U.S. States in 2009

Jim Campbell

In 2009, 18 States and the District of Columbia experienced increases in their multiple jobholding rates[1] from 2008, 26 States recorded decreases, and 6 States had no change.[2] The national multiple jobholding rate was unchanged in 2009, at 5.2 percent for the fourth consecutive year.

The largest over-the-year multiple jobholding rate increases among the States were posted in South Dakota (0.8 percentage point) and Illinois and Utah (0.7 point each). The District of Columbia also reported a rate increase of 0.7 percentage point. Michigan and Vermont experienced the largest decreases among the States (with a decline of 1.0 percentage point each), followed by Arizona and Delaware (a decline of 0.8 point each).

Although the U.S. multiple jobholding rate in 2009 was the same as in the previous 3 years, it was 1.0 percentage point lower than in 1995 and 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.[3] Similarly, compared with 1996 data, 2009 data indicate that 45 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates and only 5 States had higher rates. The largest declines over this period occurred in Montana (a decrease of 3.6 percentage points) and Missouri (a decrease of 3.2 points). Rhode Island had the largest increase in its multiple jobholding rate (0.7 percentage point) over this 13-year span.

The multiple jobholding rates for

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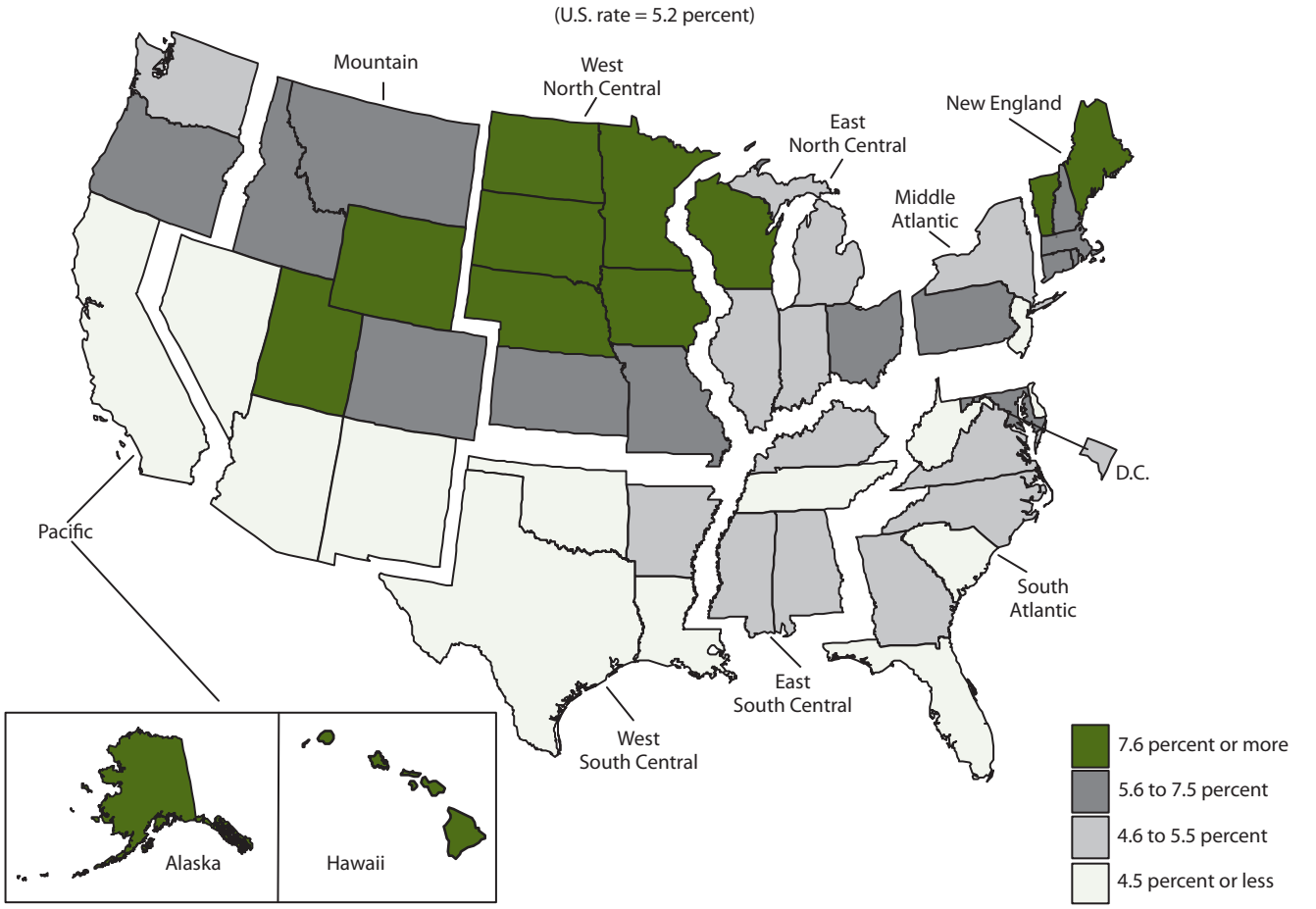
Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2008 and 2009 annual averages

State/area	2008	2009	State/area	2008	2009
United States	5.2	5.2	Missouri	5.3	5.8
Alabama	4.2	4.6	Montana	7.1	6.6
Alaska	8.0	7.8	Nebraska	9.8	9.5
Arizona	4.6	3.8	Nevada	3.7	3.7
Arkansas	5.1	4.8	New Hampshire	6.6	7.0
California	4.5	4.4	New Jersey	4.1	4.3
Colorado	6.1	6.0	New Mexico	4.7	4.5
Connecticut	5.9	5.8	New York	4.6	4.6
Delaware	5.2	4.4	North Carolina	5.2	4.9
District of Columbia	4.5	5.2	North Dakota	9.8	9.8
Florida	4.2	4.2	Ohio	5.9	5.9
Georgia	4.5	4.6	Oklahoma	5.0	4.4
Hawaii	8.1	7.7	Oregon	5.9	5.9
Idaho	7.5	7.0	Pennsylvania	5.5	5.8
Illinois	4.7	5.4	Rhode Island	7.2	7.5
Indiana	4.7	5.0	South Carolina	4.7	4.5
Iowa	8.6	8.8	South Dakota	9.5	10.3
Kansas	8.1	7.4	Tennessee	5.0	4.4
Kentucky	5.9	5.5	Texas	4.2	4.1
Louisiana	4.1	3.9	Utah	6.9	7.6
Maine	8.3	7.7	Vermont	8.9	7.9
Maryland	6.3	5.7	Virginia	4.8	5.0
Massachusetts	6.1	6.0	Washington	5.2	5.5
Michigan	5.6	4.6	West Virginia	4.3	4.5
Minnesota	8.8	9.0	Wisconsin	7.7	7.6
Mississippi	4.9	5.5	Wyoming	8.4	8.7

Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2009 annual averages



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

individual States varied considerably around the U.S. average in 2009 as they had in other years. (See table 1 and chart 1.) Overall, 29 States had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average and 21 States had lower rates. (The District of Columbia had the same rate as the U.S. average). As in past years, northern States generally had higher rates than southern States. All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation as a whole. The northern States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. South Dakota and North Dakota recorded the highest rates, 10.3 and 9.8 percent, respectively, followed by Nebraska, 9.5 percent. Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2009 have had consistently high rates over the timespan during which estimates have been available.

Thirteen of the 16 States in the South region,[4] as well as the District of Columbia, had multiple jobholding rates equal to or below the U.S. figure. Among the 13 States with rates of 4.5 percent or lower, 8 were in the South. Nevada, in the West region,[5] recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rate in 2009, 3.7 percent. Arizona and Louisiana reported the next-lowest rates, 3.8 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Notes

[1] Multiple jobholders are those people who report in the reference week that they are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

[2] Data come from the Current Population Survey, a survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years and older. The survey is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[3] Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the Current Population Survey in 1994.

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

[5] The West region is composed of the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

Our (not so?) modern workplace

A common, perhaps fashionable piece of received wisdom among employers is that alternative workplace practices and "new" human resource management practices that emerged during the 1980s are good for both the worker and production. Although a number of studies have investigated alternative workplace practices either alone or in combination with selected human resource management practices, little attention has been paid to human resource management practices as a whole. To close this gap, John Godard addresses the latter in his article "What Is Best for Workers? The Implications of Workplace and Human Resource Management Practices Revisited" (*Industrial Relations*, July 2010, pp. 466–88).

In a sample of 750 employed non-Quebecker Canadians, 253 of whom were unionized, Godard found that new human resource management practices, including hiring on the basis of the candidate's "values," training in social and team skills, development, active career planning, and continuous learning, had contradictory effects (producing both more stress and more job satisfaction, $p < .1$) or no effect on selected characteristics of workers. By contrast, traditional human resource management practices, including complex job classifications, hiring on the basis of the candidate's skills, a formal orientation session, job-based technical training, internal job ladders with advancement and pay based on seniority, formal grievance systems, and good benefits, were found to produce less stress, less fatigue, less of a sense of management coercion, more empowerment, more job satisfaction, and more commitment to the supervisor (all with $p \leq .01$) in workers. Alternative workplace practices, including autonomous or semiautonomous teamwork, cross-training, job rotation, information sharing, and pay for performance, had little effect on any of the selected characteristics, except for empowerment.

So, what follows from these results? The chief finding of the study is that alternative workplace practices may not improve the quality of worklife as much as they are thought to (if they do at all). Traditional human resource management practices appear to be far more important in that regard, and new human resource management practices may actually be detrimental to the quality of worklife. Traditional human resource management practices (and concomitant traditional workplace practices), according to Godard, "may be integral to the quality of working life, providing rules and protections that ensure the fair and equitable exercise of authority" (p. 476).

To get a sense of just how important these traditional practices may be, Godard calculations indicate that a workplace's becoming more traditional could result in as much as 9 percent less stress and 17 percent more job satisfaction. Corresponding shifts in alternative workplace practices and new human resource management practices yielded considerably smaller percent changes in the worker characteristics of interest.

A further regression was carried out to measure the effects of union membership. The regression indicated that alternative workplace practices make little difference to quality of worklife unless they are participatory (that is, provide for informational meetings or briefings for workers; conduct quality circles, in which workers discuss quality or workflow issues; and establish a steering committee, in which formally elected or appointed workers meet with managers to discuss the issues that arise in the quality circles) and are backed up by union representation. In that case alone, the effects of alternative workplace practices may be comparable to those of traditional human resource management practices.

On the purely statistical side, further regressions indicated that the failure to include a full array of human resource management practices in exploring the implications of alternative workplace practices could result in specification error, biasing coefficients upward. Thus, care must be taken to include the full array of human resource management practices in conducting such studies. Regressions carried out for selection error did not significantly alter the results, ruling out that kind of error.

Finally, parallel regressions on a sample of 450 workers in the United Kingdom indicated that Godard's results are not generalizable to that country, and a comparison with an earlier (1998) study suggested that workers adjust to alternative workplace practices over time, muting their negative effects somewhat. (No conclusions could be drawn about workers' reactions to new human resource management practices because they were not examined in the earlier study.) In sum, Godard's research indicates that the implications of various workplace practices are institutionally conditioned across countries and that, in the long run, workers gradually adapt to those practices, be they beneficial or detrimental. □

The Big Screen and Globalization

The Cinema of Globalization: A Guide to Films about the New Economic Order. By Tom Zaniello, Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2007, 224 pp., $21.00/paper.

How should one approach the complex issue of globalization? Tom Zaniello, the director of the Honors Program at Northern Kentucky University, has assembled a worthwhile introduction to the central topics presently available in cinema. His thorough guide to films will appeal to a broad audience.

The preface includes his 14 indicators of globalization and key terms related to each: (1) transnational organizations (meaning the World Bank, WTO, and IMF in this context); (2) global labor (focused on migratory labor and human trafficking); (3) global capital (free movement of investment across national borders); (4) digitalization (conversion of images or data into a digital form for computer processing); (5) changes in the workplace; (6) outsourcing (contracting jobs to other, preferably, low-wage companies) and offshoring (moving the operation to another location while maintaining ownership within the company); (7) deregulation; (8) privatization (transferring a business enterprise from the government to the private sector); (9) oil; (10) scarce resources; (11) intellectual property rights (from copyrights to decoding DNA); (12) China (as Favored Trading Partner); (13) containerized shipping, export processing zones (also called free trade zones–where trade barriers may be negotiable to attract business and foreign investment–often in a developing country), and (14) anti-globalization (examples include the anti-sweatshop movement, pure food activists, and open land and fishing rights organizations).

It is difficult to find a common definition of the term globalization, or even consensus about what constitutes globalization. Zaniello cites commonality he has with differing opinions of indicators of globalization from across the political spectrum. His balanced introduction acknowledges the views of centrist Thomas Friedman ("*Globalization is the integration of capital, technology, and information across national borders, in a way that is creating a single global market and, to some degree, a global village*)," Philippe Legrain from the right ("*Globalization is neither a label for Americanization, nor an excuse for worldwide corporate domination. It does not eliminate local cultures. Still less does it make governments irrelevant. It is a chance for mutual enrichment, not a route to global impoverishment*)," and Susan George from the left ("*Globalization is a political order made by and for transnational corporations*)."

The book is well organized for use as a reference source. There is a convenient alphabetical index of the 201 films presented at the beginning of the book, an alphabetical description of each movie with the appropriate globalization topic listed alphabetically at the beginning of each entry, and a topical index provided at the end. The topical index (67 headings) provides a breakdown for Frontline programs, animated films, mock documentaries, and must-see films (14) in addition to films categorized by topics (agribusiness, call centers, and Thatcherism, to name a few); film availability is also addressed (most films are available online or on DVD) and websites are listed for distributors.

There is a recommended reading section at the end of each movie description. However, not all recommended readings are easily obtainable from an internet search. Many of the entries for this section were simply reviews for the particular movie. Readers may find the entries entertaining, but not all entries contribute to the globalization topic; for example, for the movie *Wall Street*, one of the recommended readings was a film critique of Daryl Hannah's performance. On the plus side, Zaniello includes many useful sources (such as *Den of Thieves*, by James B. Stewart, presenting a nonfiction account of the insider trading scandals of the 1980s).

Whether you agree or disagree with the issues expressed in the films, Zaniello has presented a thorough and interesting way to pursue research on the complexities and controversies surrounding globalization in a unique manner. The entries ranged from the tragic *Fear and Trembling* (a Belgian woman commits career damaging cultural faux pas while working in Japan), and *Blue Vinyl* (a documentary about vinyl siding) to nonsensical *Zoolander* ("one of the first globalization comedies"—covering the topical global labor issue). For those readers with an interest in globalization from a variety of perspectives presented in a cinematic format, I heartily recommend this book . □

—Mary Faluszczak
Office of Field Operations
Consumer Price Index
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment,* Bulletin 1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are 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 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

Foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits; some European countries do not include persons older than age 64 in their labor force measures, because a large portion of this population has retired. Adjustments are made to exclude active duty military from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national 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 Division of International Labor Comparison at (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	65.4	66.1	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8
Employment-population ratio	62.2	59.3	62.8	62.6	62.0	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.3	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7
Men	6.1	10.3	5.1	5.5	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7
16 to 24 years	14.4	20.1	12.7	13.3	14.9	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.7
25 years and older	4.8	8.8	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0
Women	5.4	8.1	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5
16 to 24 years	11.2	14.9	10.2	11.0	11.7	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5
25 years and older	4.4	6.9	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	136,790	130,912	137,858	137,285	136,283	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,750
Total private	114,281	108,369	115,419	114,775	113,715	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,254
Goods-producing	21,334	18,620	21,815	21,511	21,092	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,870
Manufacturing	13,406	11,883	13,654	13,528	13,270	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,579
Service-providing	115,456	112,292	116,043	115,774	115,191	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,880
Average hours:											
Total private	33.6	33.1	33.8	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	41.3	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0
Overtime	3.7	2.9	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	2.6	1.5	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6
Private nonfarm	2.4	1.2	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8
Goods-producing[5]	2.4	1.0	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.1
Service-providing[5]	2.5	1.3	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7
State and local government	3.0	2.4	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.8	2.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5
Nonunion	2.4	.9	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Private nonfarm	2.4	1.2	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.7	1.5	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4
Private nonfarm	2.6	1.4	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.8	-.4	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	6.3	-2.5	2.8	4.2	-.1	-7.4	.2	3.1	-.6	1.7	1.7
Finished consumer goods	7.4	-3.8	3.4	5.2	-.4	-10.0	.3	4.3	-.7	2.1	2.3
Capital equipment	2.9	2.0	.7	.6	1.0	1.9	-.2	-.2	-.4	.8	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	10.3	-8.3	5.0	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.4
Crude materials	21.6	-30.5	14.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	11.7	10.2
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.1	3.8	-.2	2.9	1.4	2.1	.9	7.6	8.0	6.6	3.0
Nonfarm business sector	2.0	3.7	-.5	3.0	1.1	2.2	.9	7.6	7.8	6.3	3.6
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	2.2	1.9	-3.2	6.6	4.9	.2	-6.8	9.2	3.9	8.2	_

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.
[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.
[3] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.
[4] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.
[5] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2009				2010	2009				2010
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	-4.1	7.5	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.7	3.3	1.8	0.9	2.4
All persons, nonfarm business sector	-4.2	7.7	-.4	.4	1.9	1.8	3.4	1.8	.8	2.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
Private nonfarm	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6
Union	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4
Nonunion	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	1.8	1.2	.9	.9	1.4
State and local government	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.0
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Private nonfarm	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Union	.6	.7	.5	.6	.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Nonunion	.4	.2	.4	.3	.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
State and local government	.5	.5	.8	.2	.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.
[2] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.
[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	233,788	235,801	235,452	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329	237,499
Civilian labor force	154,287	154,142	154,956	154,759	154,351	154,426	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910	154,715	154,393
Participation rate	66.0	65.4	65.8	65.7	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	65.2	65.0
Employed	145,362	139,877	140,438	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.2	59.3	59.6	59.4	59.3	59.1	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.7
Unemployed	8,924	14,265	14,518	14,721	14,534	14,993	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005	15,260	14,973
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7
Not in the labor force	79,501	81,659	80,496	80,895	81,519	81,661	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249	82,614	83,107
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	104,453	105,493	105,299	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301	106,407
Civilian labor force	79,047	78,897	79,339	79,246	78,984	79,196	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796	79,356	79,237
Participation rate	75.7	74.8	75.3	75.2	74.8	75.0	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.7	74.5
Employed	74,750	71,341	71,552	71,354	71,255	71,142	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358	71,477
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.6	67.6	68.0	67.7	67.5	67.3	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.2
Unemployed	4,297	7,555	7,787	7,892	7,728	8,055	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882	7,998	7,760
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8
Not in the labor force	25,406	26,596	25,961	26,166	26,547	26,455	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403	26,945	27,170
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	112,260	113,265	113,089	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066	114,160
Civilian labor force	68,382	68,856	69,060	68,984	68,910	68,847	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027	69,265	69,128
Participation rate	60.9	60.8	61.1	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.6
Employed	65,039	63,699	63,847	63,741	63,685	63,552	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552	63,505
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.9	56.2	56.5	56.3	56.2	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.6
Unemployed	3,342	5,157	5,213	5,243	5,225	5,295	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532	5,712	5,623
Unemployment rate	4.9	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1
Not in the labor force	43,878	44,409	44,029	44,205	44,386	44,558	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947	44,801	45,032
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	17,075	17,043	17,064	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962	16,932
Civilian labor force	6,858	6,390	6,557	6,529	6,457	6,383	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	5,972	6,087	6,094	6,028
Participation rate	40.2	37.5	38.4	38.3	37.9	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.6
Employed	5,573	4,837	5,039	4,943	4,877	4,740	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544	4,438
Employment-population ratio[2]	32.6	28.4	29.5	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.2
Unemployed	1,285	1,552	1,518	1,586	1,581	1,643	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591	1,550	1,590
Unemployment rate	18.7	24.3	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4
Not in the labor force	10,218	10,654	10,507	10,525	10,586	10,648	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899	10,867	10,905
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	189,540	190,902	190,667	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749	191,856
Civilian labor force	125,635	125,644	126,326	126,088	125,911	126,038	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054	125,779	125,429
Participation rate	66.3	65.8	66.3	66.1	65.9	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.4
Employed	119,126	114,996	115,451	115,102	114,984	114,784	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108	114,484	114,359
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.8	60.2	60.6	60.3	60.2	60.1	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.6
Unemployed	6,509	10,648	10,874	10,986	10,927	11,254	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945	11,295	11,070
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8
Not in the labor force	63,905	65,258	64,342	64,713	65,033	65,048	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594	65,970	66,427
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,843	28,241	28,184	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624	28,653
Civilian labor force	17,740	17,632	17,716	17,665	17,651	17,596	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871	17,951	17,983
Participation rate	63.7	62.4	62.9	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.7	62.8
Employed	15,953	15,025	15,066	15,048	15,050	14,914	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920	14,985	15,189
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.3	53.2	53.5	53.3	53.3	52.7	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.4	53.0
Unemployed	1,788	2,606	2,650	2,617	2,600	2,682	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951	2,966	2,794
Unemployment rate	10.1	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5
Not in the labor force	10,103	10,609	10,467	10,552	10,601	10,694	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720	10,673	10,670

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	32,141	32,891	32,753	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578
Civilian labor force	22,024	22,352	22,459	22,348	22,540	22,320	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707	22,684	22,789
Participation rate	68.5	68.0	68.6	68.1	68.5	67.6	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.0	67.7	67.9
Employed	20,346	19,647	19,599	19,609	19,748	19,411	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848	19,850	19,953
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.3	59.7	59.8	59.7	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4
Unemployed	1,678	2,706	2,860	2,739	2,792	2,908	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859	2,834	2,836
Unemployment rate	7.6	12.1	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4
Not in the labor force	10,116	10,539	10,294	10,491	10,386	10,697	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706	10,814	10,789

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	145,362	139,877	140,438	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420
Men	77,486	73,670	73,974	73,727	73,613	73,436	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548	73,639
Women	67,876	66,208	66,463	66,311	66,205	65,997	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907	65,781
Married men, spouse present	45,860	43,998	44,214	44,242	43,955	43,847	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083	43,205	43,322
Married women, spouse present	35,869	35,207	35,347	35,402	35,321	35,151	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887	34,643	34,238
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	5,875	8,913	9,048	8,962	8,808	9,077	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054	9,152	8,809
Slack work or business conditions	4,169	6,648	6,788	6,779	6,831	6,895	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177	6,268	6,143
Could only find part-time work	1,389	1,966	1,917	1,970	1,826	2,065	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388	2,489	2,326
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,343	18,710	18,848	18,715	18,993	18,768	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379	18,140	17,929
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	5,773	8,791	8,894	8,825	8,664	8,946	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946	9,049	8,661
Slack work or business conditions	4,097	6,556	6,670	6,685	6,713	6,797	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099	6,213	6,041
Could only find part-time work	1,380	1,955	1,910	1,964	1,789	2,046	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406	2,486	2,306
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,005	18,372	18,478	18,358	18,610	18,383	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066	17,798	17,627

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	18.7	24.3	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4
Men, 20 years and older	5.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1
White, total [1]	5.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.8	21.8	20.7	21.7	22.5	24.3	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.7	23.5	24.4
Men, 16 to 19 years	19.1	25.2	24.6	24.4	26.1	28.1	26.8	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	25.0	27.0	27.3	26.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	14.4	18.4	16.6	19.0	18.7	20.2	19.7	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	22.2
Men, 20 years and older	4.9	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.8
Women, 20 years and older	4.4	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
Black or African American, total [1]	10.1	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	31.2	39.5	39.9	38.5	36.2	35.0	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	37.3	38.0
Men, 16 to 19 years	35.9	46.0	46.2	44.8	39.2	46.8	50.8	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3	44.9	47.4	35.2	35.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	26.8	33.4	34.8	33.1	33.5	24.5	32.7	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4	39.1	34.7	39.4	40.1
Men, 20 years and older	10.2	16.3	16.7	16.4	16.0	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	18.0	17.1
Women, 20 years and older	8.1	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.7	12.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.6	12.1	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4
Married men, spouse present	3.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7
Married women, spouse present	3.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3
Full-time workers	5.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4
Part-time workers	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.7
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	9.0	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5	14.7	15.0
High school graduates, no college [3]	5.7	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.9
Some college or associate degree	4.6	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7

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

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Less than 5 weeks	2,932	3,165	3,219	3,152	3,181	2,992	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646	2,682	2,752
5 to 14 weeks	2,804	3,828	4,300	3,994	3,539	4,093	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228	2,991	3,019
15 weeks and over	3,188	7,272	7,013	7,844	7,819	7,849	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983	8,969	8,924
15 to 26 weeks	1,427	2,775	2,983	3,404	2,847	2,825	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436	2,253	2,161
27 weeks and over	1,761	4,496	4,030	4,440	4,972	5,024	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547	6,716	6,763
Mean duration, in weeks	17.9	24.4	22.9	24.4	25.3	25.2	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2	33.0	34.4
Median duration, in weeks	9.4	15.1	14.9	18.2	15.9	15.5	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0	21.6	23.2

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Job losers[1]	4,789	9,160	9,428	9,562	9,549	9,814	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354	9,246	9,223
On temporary layoff	1,176	1,630	1,842	1,741	1,670	1,704	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595	1,359	1,478
Not on temporary layoff	3,614	7,530	7,586	7,821	7,880	8,110	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758	7,887	7,746
Job leavers	896	882	909	822	882	835	869	909	929	932	914	866	894	938	969
Reentrants	2,472	3,187	3,200	3,322	3,306	3,294	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544	3,739	3,453
New entrants	766	1,035	977	969	994	1,096	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197	1,231	1,206
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	53.7	64.2	65.0	65.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4	61.0	62.1
On temporary layoff	13.2	11.4	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.3	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	9.0	9.9
Not on temporary layoff	40.5	52.8	52.3	53.3	53.5	53.9	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8	52.0	52.2
Job leavers	10.0	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5
Reentrants	27.7	22.3	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.7	23.3
New entrants	8.6	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	3.1	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
New entrants	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7
16 to 24 years	12.8	17.6	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8	19.6	18.1
16 to 19 years	18.7	24.3	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4
16 to 17 years	22.1	25.9	23.8	25.5	26.0	26.5	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6	29.2	29.8
18 to 19 years	16.8	23.4	23.2	23.8	23.3	25.2	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.1	24.6
20 to 24 years	10.2	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8	17.2	14.7
25 years and older	4.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
25 to 54 years	4.8	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7
55 years and older	3.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
Men, 16 years and older	6.1	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5
16 to 24 years	14.4	20.1	20.3	19.9	20.3	20.8	20.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.6	22.5	19.5
16 to 19 years	21.2	27.8	27.1	26.5	27.9	29.9	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7	29.3	28.1
16 to 17 years	25.2	28.7	26.5	26.5	28.5	29.6	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	32.2	32.4
18 to 19 years	19.0	27.4	28.0	27.1	27.3	29.9	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1	27.8	26.3
20 to 24 years	11.4	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.0	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9	16.1
25 years and older	4.8	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1
25 to 54 years	5.0	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5
55 years and older	3.9	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6
Women, 16 years and older	5.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8
16 to 24 years	11.2	14.9	14.5	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.6
16 to 19 years	16.2	20.7	19.1	22.1	20.9	21.4	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.4	24.6
16 to 17 years	19.1	23.1	21.2	24.6	23.6	23.3	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3	26.2	27.4
18 t0 19 years	14.3	19.4	18.0	20.3	19.2	20.2	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.2	22.9
20 to 24 years	8.8	12.3	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0	14.3	13.2
25 years and older	4.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6
25 to 54 years	4.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9
55 years and older[1]	3.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010[p]	Apr. 2010[p]	State	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010[p]	Apr. 2010[p]
Alabama	9.7	11.0	11.0	Missouri	9.1	9.5	9.5
Alaska	7.7	8.5	8.4	Montana	5.9	7.1	7.1
Arizona	9.0	9.6	9.5	Nebraska	4.6	5.0	5.0
Arkansas	7.1	7.8	7.8	Nevada	11.0	13.4	13.7
California	11.0	12.6	12.5	New Hampshire	6.0	7.0	6.7
Colorado	8.1	7.9	8.0	New Jersey	8.9	9.8	9.8
Connecticut	8.0	9.2	9.0	New Mexico	6.6	8.8	8.7
Delaware	7.8	9.2	9.0	New York	8.1	8.6	8.4
District of Columbia	9.4	11.5	11.0	North Carolina	10.7	11.1	10.8
Florida	9.9	12.3	12.0	North Dakota	4.4	4.0	3.8
Georgia	9.2	10.5	10.3	Ohio	10.0	11.0	10.9
Hawaii	6.8	6.9	6.7	Oklahoma	6.1	6.6	6.6
Idaho	7.4	9.4	9.1	Oregon	11.5	10.6	10.6
Illinois	9.6	11.5	11.2	Pennsylvania	7.8	9.0	9.0
Indiana	10.5	9.9	10.0	Rhode Island	10.4	12.6	12.5
Iowa	5.5	6.8	6.9	South Carolina	11.5	12.2	11.5
Kansas	6.7	6.5	6.5	South Dakota	4.9	4.8	4.7
Kentucky	10.4	10.7	10.6	Tennessee	10.5	10.6	10.5
Louisiana	6.5	6.9	6.7	Texas	7.3	8.2	8.3
Maine	8.1	8.2	8.1	Utah	6.7	7.2	7.3
Maryland	6.9	7.7	7.5	Vermont	7.2	6.6	6.4
Massachusetts	8.0	9.3	9.2	Virginia	6.7	7.3	7.2
Michigan	13.2	14.1	14.0	Washington	8.9	9.5	9.3
Minnesota	8.3	7.3	7.1	West Virginia	7.4	9.5	9.1
Mississippi	9.2	11.6	11.5	Wisconsin	8.6	8.8	8.5
				Wyoming	5.6	7.3	7.1

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010[p]	Apr. 2010[p]	State	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010[p]	Apr. 2010[p]
Alabama	2,140,894	2,065,482	2,083,738	Missouri	3,052,834	2,987,803	2,992,103
Alaska	360,221	365,080	366,147	Montana	499,388	498,287	499,939
Arizona	3,146,835	3,160,748	3,175,448	Nebraska	985,054	988,043	990,489
Arkansas	1,368,159	1,370,062	1,366,472	Nevada	1,366,119	1,375,028	1,377,378
California	18,331,144	18,245,937	18,312,565	New Hampshire	742,682	748,137	747,344
Colorado	2,734,069	2,656,145	2,669,019	New Jersey	4,544,621	4,563,355	4,571,031
Connecticut	1,890,450	1,907,766	1,903,909	New Mexico	953,371	966,770	967,644
Delaware	438,293	427,411	427,126	New York	9,730,547	9,652,950	9,680,998
District of Columbia	331,439	336,966	337,423	North Carolina	4,564,265	4,564,936	4,573,236
Florida	9,190,250	9,271,042	9,284,043	North Dakota	365,851	367,829	368,965
Georgia	4,801,929	4,710,355	4,717,975	Ohio	6,008,895	5,947,813	5,973,808
Hawaii	639,898	636,591	636,621	Oklahoma	1,771,515	1,777,570	1,780,066
Idaho	748,456	757,642	760,595	Oregon	1,981,902	1,954,806	1,963,012
Illinois	6,616,977	6,668,894	6,695,455	Pennsylvania	6,432,432	6,458,026	6,470,955
Indiana	3,232,211	3,122,816	3,134,806	Rhode Island	562,788	578,424	579,349
Iowa	1,670,263	1,684,617	1,689,221	South Carolina	2,185,673	2,173,816	2,166,489
Kansas	1,519,614	1,514,001	1,512,679	South Dakota	447,032	444,355	444,645
Kentucky	2,088,506	2,082,643	2,085,673	Tennessee	3,036,677	3,010,002	3,028,281
Louisiana	2,066,925	2,084,512	2,091,459	Texas	11,869,881	12,160,023	12,210,804
Maine	704,438	705,221	705,003	Utah	1,376,716	1,345,874	1,349,773
Maryland	3,003,787	2,962,003	2,968,118	Vermont	361,309	362,397	362,127
Massachusetts	3,474,781	3,483,706	3,488,205	Virginia	4,195,253	4,180,450	4,192,362
Michigan	4,915,492	4,851,276	4,879,599	Washington	3,540,148	3,518,055	3,539,929
Minnesota	2,975,298	2,987,076	2,988,695	West Virginia	804,390	788,041	788,313
Mississippi	1,294,232	1,302,705	1,301,602	Wisconsin	3,115,045	3,046,655	3,052,300
				Wyoming	294,332	292,148	292,671

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

[p] = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	136,790	130,920	131,155	130,640	130,294	130,082	129,857	129,633	129,697	129,588	129,602	129,641	129,849	130,162	130,595
TOTAL PRIVATE	114,281	108,371	108,527	108,075	107,778	107,563	107,377	107,115	107,190	107,107	107,123	107,185	107,343	107,584	107,617
GOODS-PRODUCING	21,334	18,620	18,731	18,503	18,375	18,245	18,124	17,993	17,960	17,906	17,876	17,848	17,905	17,972	17,985
Natural resources and mining	767	700	700	692	687	678	676	669	676	676	684	691	702	709	720
Logging	56.6	49.8	49.5	49.3	49.1	49.4	50.1	48.5	47.2	46.9	47.0	47.2	48.3	48.9	48.7
Mining	709.8	650.0	650.7	642.7	637.4	628.6	625.5	620.8	628.4	629.4	637.2	644.1	653.4	659.8	670.8
Oil and gas extraction	160.5	161.6	162.0	161.6	161.0	160.1	160.4	160.4	160.2	159.8	160.9	161.5	163.0	164.1	165.8
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	226.0	211.6	212.2	210.0	208.6	207.4	206.8	204.3	207.2	207.7	209.3	211.2	212.8	212.4	213.0
Coal mining	81.2	82.2	83.0	82.0	80.9	81.0	80.6	79.3	79.3	79.2	79.6	80.7	81.3	81.5	82.7
Support activities for mining	323.4	276.7	276.5	271.1	267.8	261.1	258.3	256.1	261.0	261.9	267.0	271.4	277.6	283.3	292.0
Construction	7,162	6,037	6,120	6,029	5,949	5,885	5,814	5,747	5,732	5,696	5,636	5,585	5,612	5,634	5,604
Construction of buildings	1,641.7	1,365.6	1,386.9	1,362.8	1,344.1	1,332.2	1,313.0	1,300.0	1,295.9	1,282.5	1,266.3	1,255.4	1,268.5	1,278.3	1,272.6
Heavy and civil engineering	964.5	846.9	856.8	841.3	834.6	830.5	817.8	804.6	808.7	797.9	800.8	793.4	800.8	810.8	801.8
Speciality trade contractors	4,555.8	3,824.4	3,876.5	3,824.9	3,770.7	3,722.3	3,682.9	3,642.8	3,627.6	3,615.1	3,568.4	3,535.7	3,542.5	3,544.4	3,529.7
Manufacturing	13,406	11,883	11,911	11,782	11,739	11,682	11,634	11,577	11,552	11,534	11,556	11,572	11,591	11,629	11,661
Production workers	9,629	8,350	8,349	8,244	8,230	8,192	8,166	8,124	8,108	8,089	8,113	8,118	8,129	8,159	8,183
Durable goods	8,463	7,309	7,326	7,222	7,197	7,151	7,112	7,070	7,047	7,036	7,062	7,071	7,095	7,123	7,153
Production workers	5,975	5,008	5,005	4,921	4,920	4,886	4,865	4,833	4,816	4,801	4,828	4,830	4,850	4,872	4,896
Wood products	456.0	360.7	361.9	355.1	352.4	350.2	349.2	348.4	348.6	348.9	348.3	348.9	350.2	352.9	354.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	465.0	397.7	399.7	394.1	393.5	391.6	389.5	382.2	382.6	383.9	382.2	383.1	382.5	383.4	385.4
Primary metals	442.0	364.7	363.4	355.2	353.8	353.9	351.3	350.1	350.8	351.8	353.5	358.9	362.8	366.7	370.2
Fabricated metal products	1,527.5	1,317.5	1,323.2	1,305.0	1,291.4	1,284.2	1,276.9	1,272.1	1,268.0	1,266.8	1,268.4	1,273.3	1,282.7	1,290.1	1,298.7
Machinery	1,187.6	1,029.3	1,038.7	1,022.7	1,008.6	1,002.9	993.8	983.8	975.9	973.2	975.6	979.8	984.9	991.0	996.5
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,244.2	1,136.3	1,144.0	1,131.0	1,122.8	1,113.3	1,107.5	1,101.5	1,097.9	1,093.3	1,091.6	1,091.9	1,093.2	1,093.1	1,096.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	183.2	166.0	164.9	163.7	163.2	161.2	160.8	159.6	159.5	158.3	158.2	158.2	158.0	158.1	158.6
Communications equipment	127.3	121.4	121.7	121.0	120.8	120.1	120.4	119.3	118.3	119.0	118.1	118.7	119.7	119.5	120.9
Semiconductors and electronic components	431.8	377.0	381.0	374.2	369.2	365.8	363.3	361.1	360.8	359.7	360.0	361.6	362.3	364.1	365.2
Electronic instruments	441.0	421.3	425.0	421.8	419.9	417.4	414.9	413.5	411.4	408.9	408.2	406.9	405.9	404.6	404.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	424.3	376.7	376.0	374.4	370.9	369.8	369.0	365.6	363.4	361.8	362.5	364.5	365.9	368.2	369.4
Transportation equipment	1,608.0	1,353.0	1,338.9	1,313.0	1,341.6	1,331.1	1,328.0	1,326.3	1,318.0	1,316.6	1,343.6	1,333.6	1,337.2	1,342.4	1,347.3
Furniture and related products	479.6	385.7	389.1	382.6	377.5	372.8	368.5	364.6	365.8	363.9	361.0	361.2	359.9	360.5	360.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	628.9	587.0	591.3	588.4	584.5	581.5	578.2	575.6	576.1	575.6	575.1	575.5	575.3	575.1	574.8
Nondurable goods	4,943	4,574	4,585	4,560	4,542	4,531	4,522	4,507	4,505	4,498	4,494	4,501	4,496	4,506	4,508
Production workers	3,653	3,341	3,344	3,323	3,310	3,306	3,301	3,291	3,292	3,288	3,285	3,288	3,279	3,287	3,287
Food manufacturing	1,480.9	1,459.0	1,459.5	1,459.9	1,460.3	1,463.3	1,463.6	1,462.0	1,457.4	1,455.6	1,450.6	1,455.0	1,456.0	1,459.7	1,459.4
Beverages and tobacco products	198.4	187.7	188.2	187.6	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.8	185.3	183.6	182.3	184.1	184.9	183.9	182.9
Textile mills	151.2	125.6	126.3	124.6	122.8	122.1	120.9	119.9	122.5	124.2	121.1	123.5	123.1	123.6	123.6
Textile product mills	147.2	126.6	126.0	125.8	124.9	124.6	124.9	123.6	122.8	122.1	121.6	122.0	121.8	122.5	123.2
Apparel	199.0	169.6	171.6	165.6	168.2	166.8	165.2	163.5	164.0	166.0	168.9	167.9	165.9	165.8	165.2
Leather and allied products	33.1	29.4	29.8	29.4	29.0	29.1	28.6	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.5	27.7	28.3
Paper and paper products	444.9	407.4	407.5	406.2	403.9	402.7	402.2	399.3	398.5	397.6	397.2	398.8	397.2	399.0	399.2
Printing and related support activities	594.1	523.8	529.9	522.6	517.9	513.4	510.6	506.7	501.4	501.0	499.6	499.9	496.0	497.2	497.0
Petroleum and coal products	117.4	115.3	116.1	115.8	115.6	115.4	115.6	115.3	115.2	112.3	113.3	113.6	113.4	114.8	113.7
Chemicals	847.1	802.8	805.3	801.5	797.3	793.2	791.3	790.5	794.7	791.2	788.7	785.0	782.5	781.7	781.6
Plastics and rubber products	729.4	627.4	625.2	620.7	615.3	613.5	611.7	610.7	614.8	616.4	622.4	622.4	626.5	630.4	633.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	115,456	112,300	112,424	112,137	111,919	111,837	111,733	111,640	111,737	111,682	111,726	111,793	111,944	112,190	112,610
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	92,947	89,751	89,796	89,572	89,403	89,318	89,253	89,122	89,230	89,201	89,247	89,337	89,438	89,612	89,632
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,293	24,949	24,997	24,943	24,845	24,819	24,754	24,670	24,678	24,653	24,666	24,667	24,714	24,741	24,737
Wholesale trade	5,942.7	5,625.3	5,625.9	5,612.7	5,596.9	5,588.2	5,579.9	5,574.5	5,568.3	5,564.0	5,556.3	5,559.5	5,570.8	5,576.2	5,573.9
Durable goods	3,052.0	2,827.0	2,831.8	2,819.6	2,808.0	2,799.3	2,792.1	2,787.0	2,775.0	2,766.7	2,761.9	2,764.3	2,765.4	2,768.1	2,770.8
Nondurable goods	2,047.7	1,980.0	1,979.5	1,977.3	1,975.6	1,972.8	1,969.9	1,968.7	1,975.4	1,974.3	1,975.1	1,971.8	1,978.2	1,978.8	1,971.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	842.9	818.4	814.6	815.8	813.3	816.1	817.9	818.8	817.9	823.0	819.3	823.4	827.2	829.3	831.5
Retail trade	15,283.1	14,527.8	14,570.2	14,545.8	14,492.3	14,477.0	14,428.7	14,365.7	14,374.5	14,360.0	14,409.1	14,416.2	14,438.9	14,453.3	14,442.4
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,831.2	1,640.0	1,637.6	1,630.7	1,624.9	1,628.0	1,621.2	1,618.6	1,620.4	1,624.0	1,622.5	1,622.7	1,626.4	1,631.0	1,633.5
Automobile dealers	1,176.7	1,021.8	1,019.4	1,013.1	1,008.9	1,012.6	1,007.3	1,005.7	1,007.8	1,014.0	1,013.6	1,014.0	1,015.3	1,016.9	1,014.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	531.1	450.0	449.0	447.1	445.9	441.2	439.6	437.3	438.6	439.0	439.8	440.6	442.9	441.4	441.6
Electronics and appliance stores	540.5	487.1	486.8	484.5	482.0	482.4	481.5	475.3	477.2	477.2	481.0	481.5	482.0	479.5	479.9

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,248.0	1,162.6	1,168.3	1,163.3	1,155.0	1,149.6	1,146.3	1,138.9	1,142.9	1,150.0	1,154.6	1,162.2	1,173.8	1,173.4	1,169.8
Food and beverage stores	2,862.0	2,829.0	2,838.4	2,839.8	2,834.4	2,832.3	2,825.4	2,823.5	2,808.5	2,799.8	2,813.3	2,804.7	2,804.2	2,809.8	2,806.6
Health and personal care stores	1,002.8	984.2	986.3	986.1	984.6	983.6	977.5	978.8	979.1	978.7	980.9	977.1	974.5	974.7	976.2
Gasoline stations	842.4	827.0	826.1	825.9	826.8	830.3	827.1	827.5	823.5	822.5	820.9	819.7	819.7	821.3	822.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,468.0	1,368.9	1,374.0	1,369.7	1,361.1	1,354.4	1,354.3	1,351.8	1,363.1	1,360.9	1,371.6	1,375.4	1,383.4	1,393.0	1,387.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	651.0	616.4	621.0	619.1	619.4	619.6	620.3	596.3	604.7	606.9	608.8	612.4	610.8	611.5	608.1
General merchandise stores[1]	3,025.6	2,956.1	2,970.9	2,970.8	2,956.9	2,955.2	2,944.3	2,930.4	2,928.1	2,911.8	2,927.8	2,930.3	2,929.4	2,925.9	2,927.4
Department stores	1,540.5	1,471.2	1,475.5	1,473.3	1,467.8	1,471.7	1,467.7	1,457.0	1,464.3	1,458.7	1,471.0	1,477.4	1,477.3	1,479.3	1,478.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	842.5	784.6	788.8	786.1	780.3	780.3	772.6	770.6	773.3	769.4	772.6	772.7	772.6	770.9	768.1
Nonstore retailers	438.0	421.8	423.0	422.7	421.0	420.1	418.6	416.7	415.1	419.8	415.3	416.9	419.2	420.9	421.5
Transportation and warehousing	4,508.3	4,235.3	4,239.9	4,223.2	4,195.9	4,194.8	4,184.4	4,168.6	4,175.8	4,171.8	4,142.5	4,133.5	4,146.2	4,153.6	4,162.8
Air transportation	490.7	459.7	459.9	457.8	457.0	457.6	456.8	457.1	454.7	453.8	454.1	454.5	454.0	453.3	454.8
Rail transportation	231.0	219.4	219.2	217.3	217.0	217.7	215.7	214.1	213.2	213.7	213.2	213.6	215.3	215.6	216.4
Water transportation	67.1	63.7	63.6	62.6	61.8	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.9	62.3	63.6	62.9	63.8
Truck transportation	1,389.0	1,265.9	1,267.9	1,260.0	1,254.5	1,251.0	1,249.6	1,240.8	1,243.3	1,231.3	1,232.1	1,227.9	1,227.2	1,231.3	1,235.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	423.3	419.3	420.9	427.8	418.7	417.6	416.2	416.7	417.5	414.6	414.8	410.7	415.7	414.8	413.9
Pipeline transportation	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.3	40.9	41.4	42.2	42.3	41.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.0	27.8	28.3	27.9	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	28.4	27.8	28.8	29.3
Support activities for transportation	592.0	549.0	552.1	543.3	538.7	539.8	540.5	537.8	539.0	538.5	538.2	535.2	538.7	540.7	543.0
Couriers and messengers	573.4	547.1	542.8	543.1	539.6	540.6	537.1	538.6	542.7	553.6	523.8	521.7	520.8	522.3	521.5
Warehousing and storage	672.1	641.6	643.6	642.1	639.4	638.6	635.6	631.1	633.1	634.2	634.9	638.4	643.4	644.2	646.0
Utilities	558.9	561.1	560.9	561.2	559.8	559.3	560.6	561.0	559.8	557.2	558.5	558.2	557.8	557.7	557.5
Information	2,984	2,807	2,812	2,797	2,785	2,776	2,777	2,774	2,762	2,748	2,745	2,739	2,728	2,727	2,723
Publishing industries, except Internet	880.4	796.4	801.6	794.5	788.1	781.1	779.8	772.5	770.7	769.3	770.8	763.9	763.0	762.9	762.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	371.3	350.4	347.3	345.7	345.6	347.6	349.6	353.8	350.6	341.7	341.9	347.4	343.8	349.2	354.2
Broadcasting, except Internet.	318.7	301.0	302.7	300.4	298.2	296.3	296.2	296.0	295.5	294.3	295.2	296.0	295.9	295.9	294.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	1,019.4	974.8	977.3	972.4	968.9	966.8	966.7	967.0	961.4	956.9	951.9	945.4	941.1	933.9	927.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	260.3	250.0	249.3	249.5	249.3	251.1	250.1	248.8	248.3	250.2	249.7	249.8	248.0	247.4	246.2
Other information services	133.5	134.5	133.4	134.9	134.4	133.0	134.3	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.5	137.3	138.0
Financial activities	8,145	7,758	7,773	7,742	7,719	7,695	7,683	7,664	7,666	7,657	7,635	7,628	7,609	7,611	7,599
Finance and insurance	6,014.9	5,762.7	5,776.3	5,756.8	5,738.1	5,718.9	5,707.5	5,694.8	5,699.6	5,693.7	5,677.0	5,670.6	5,659.3	5,656.6	5,652.0
Monetary authorities—central bank	22.4	21.1	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,732.7	2,597.3	2,600.8	2,592.0	2,587.3	2,578.6	2,571.3	2,565.6	2,573.1	2,570.9	2,565.5	2,567.9	2,566.9	2,563.2	2,562.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,815.2	1,760.5	1,760.2	1,758.0	1,755.6	1,752.5	1,749.3	1,747.4	1,750.9	1,750.3	1,748.5	1,750.0	1,751.6	1,752.4	1,752.8
Commercial banking	1,357.5	1,318.8	1,319.8	1,316.3	1,315.3	1,311.9	1,309.5	1,308.4	1,311.4	1,310.8	1,310.1	1,311.4	1,311.9	1,312.4	1,312.3
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	864.2	809.7	811.3	805.4	800.6	798.6	796.3	795.5	795.1	795.9	792.6	793.0	790.5	797.1	796.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,305.2	2,246.7	2,255.1	2,250.1	2,241.9	2,233.4	2,231.9	2,225.4	2,223.7	2,219.6	2,212.1	2,203.5	2,196.0	2,190.0	2,186.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	90.5	87.8	88.1	88.4	87.4	87.3	86.9	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.6	85.0	84.7	85.1	85.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,129.6	1,995.3	1,996.5	1,984.8	1,980.8	1,975.8	1,975.8	1,969.1	1,966.8	1,963.3	1,958.3	1,956.9	1,950.1	1,954.4	1,946.7
Real estate	1,485.0	1,416.7	1,414.0	1,406.2	1,404.7	1,402.8	1,407.5	1,403.8	1,405.6	1,403.5	1,399.4	1,397.9	1,388.9	1,393.5	1,387.5
Rental and leasing services	616.9	552.4	555.7	552.3	550.1	547.2	542.5	539.4	535.7	534.2	533.7	534.1	536.4	536.5	534.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	27.7	26.3	26.8	26.3	26.0	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.3
Professional and business services	17,735	16,580	16,585	16,453	16,405	16,371	16,349	16,360	16,466	16,488	16,511	16,567	16,568	16,638	16,663
Professional and technical services[1]	7,799.4	7,508.5	7,526.0	7,481.6	7,464.9	7,450.6	7,444.6	7,434.1	7,433.3	7,431.5	7,417.7	7,416.7	7,404.0	7,418.8	7,405.2
Legal services	1,161.5	1,122.4	1,127.7	1,121.8	1,117.5	1,116.5	1,113.5	1,107.4	1,106.2	1,104.5	1,105.0	1,105.2	1,105.9	1,104.1	1,103.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services	951.0	920.4	924.8	918.8	921.0	921.3	916.6	919.4	918.4	915.8	919.0	917.4	909.3	908.8	898.2
Architectural and engineering services	1,439.4	1,324.6	1,332.1	1,318.9	1,305.7	1,301.6	1,299.9	1,292.3	1,289.6	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,279.9	1,279.7	1,280.0	1,278.4

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,439.6	1,426.3	1,419.7	1,417.7	1,423.6	1,421.4	1,425.5	1,429.9	1,431.3	1,428.3	1,433.4	1,439.4	1,436.1	1,443.7	1,445.7
Management and technical consulting services	1,002.0	992.5	991.6	988.5	988.0	987.8	987.5	995.1	990.6	993.3	986.3	983.3	983.6	984.4	980.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,904.5	1,856.0	1,864.3	1,854.5	1,849.0	1,845.1	1,837.4	1,830.0	1,824.9	1,819.8	1,819.2	1,822.6	1,822.9	1,824.0	1,825.3
Administrative and waste services	8,031.5	7,214.9	7,194.2	7,116.5	7,091.3	7,075.6	7,066.6	7,096.2	7,207.3	7,236.4	7,273.6	7,327.2	7,340.8	7,395.2	7,432.7
Administrative and support services[1]	7,674.7	6,864.3	6,844.4	6,767.3	6,741.0	6,725.1	6,714.2	6,744.0	6,856.5	6,888.7	6,927.0	6,980.2	6,992.5	7,046.1	7,080.0
Employment services [1]	3,133.0	2,497.6	2,460.8	2,421.7	2,398.7	2,381.7	2,375.0	2,408.6	2,515.8	2,575.0	2,629.3	2,666.1	2,701.9	2,730.6	2,770.2
Temporary help services	2,348.4	1,827.7	1,792.4	1,758.1	1,749.3	1,733.6	1,724.4	1,766.6	1,861.3	1,911.0	1,960.2	1,996.1	2,028.4	2,051.7	2,082.8
Business support services	832.3	816.8	815.6	808.7	809.4	809.1	810.8	811.2	813.4	805.3	801.5	798.3	794.1	794.7	793.7
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,839.8	1,748.5	1,766.8	1,743.3	1,738.6	1,735.0	1,730.4	1,727.1	1,726.8	1,725.9	1,710.9	1,725.8	1,706.6	1,726.5	1,724.8
Waste management and remediation services	356.8	350.7	349.8	349.2	350.3	350.5	352.4	352.2	350.8	347.7	346.6	347.0	348.3	349.1	352.7
Educational and health services	18,838	19,191	19,137	19,165	19,186	19,221	19,247	19,282	19,313	19,350	19,370	19,400	19,449	19,477	19,497
Educational services	3,039.7	3,089.9	3,081.5	3,091.7	3,085.8	3,088.7	3,080.4	3,087.7	3,092.7	3,107.3	3,111.5	3,121.2	3,130.5	3,133.6	3,137.6
Health care and social assistance	15,798.3	16,100.8	16,055.5	16,073.4	16,100.6	16,132.6	16,166.3	16,194.6	16,220.7	16,242.5	16,258.2	16,279.2	16,318.4	16,343.8	16,359.8
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,646.6	5,777.3	5,757.1	5,769.9	5,779.3	5,789.0	5,804.9	5,813.8	5,830.3	5,847.2	5,855.0	5,864.1	5,885.3	5,892.8	5,902.7
Offices of physicians	2,252.6	2,279.8	2,268.7	2,273.5	2,280.0	2,283.8	2,287.9	2,287.6	2,298.1	2,306.5	2,309.7	2,310.8	2,312.9	2,312.5	2,314.2
Outpatient care centers	533.3	543.0	541.2	545.0	543.0	544.2	544.6	548.4	544.4	546.2	544.7	545.9	548.6	551.2	551.2
Home health care services	961.4	1,023.9	1,020.1	1,023.8	1,025.7	1,028.1	1,035.1	1,040.7	1,046.1	1,051.0	1,050.9	1,051.9	1,058.2	1,063.4	1,063.8
Hospitals	4,627.3	4,677.1	4,670.5	4,672.1	4,675.2	4,675.4	4,680.8	4,688.6	4,690.4	4,694.4	4,702.5	4,704.3	4,705.6	4,710.3	4,707.9
Nursing and residential care facilities [1]	3,016.1	3,081.2	3,072.3	3,077.8	3,086.3	3,094.2	3,096.1	3,103.2	3,102.2	3,099.0	3,096.5	3,099.6	3,108.5	3,113.5	3,117.3
Nursing care facilities	1,618.7	1,643.9	1,642.6	1,644.4	1,645.4	1,649.4	1,650.8	1,652.9	1,649.7	1,648.2	1,644.9	1,646.7	1,650.8	1,653.0	1,654.1
Social assistance [1]	2,508.4	2,565.2	2,555.6	2,553.6	2,559.8	2,574.0	2,584.5	2,589.0	2,597.8	2,601.9	2,604.2	2,611.2	2,619.0	2,627.2	2,631.9
Child day care services	859.4	857.0	860.6	851.3	849.4	855.7	857.4	855.0	859.6	858.9	859.8	861.7	862.8	867.6	865.6
Leisure and hospitality	13,436	13,102	13,126	13,105	13,101	13,083	13,099	13,045	13,024	12,991	13,003	13,026	13,049	13,085	13,077
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,970.1	1,914.5	1,910.9	1,896.4	1,905.9	1,901.9	1,938.7	1,904.7	1,895.7	1,886.5	1,884.8	1,893.1	1,888.2	1,905.0	1,893.6
Performing arts and spectator sports	405.7	397.2	397.7	396.1	401.9	398.6	401.3	400.0	393.2	391.8	390.1	396.0	396.8	404.6	410.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	131.6	129.9	130.1	130.1	129.8	129.9	130.5	130.5	129.1	129.0	128.2	128.9	129.8	129.2	128.7
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,432.8	1,387.4	1,383.1	1,370.2	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,406.9	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,365.7	1,366.5	1,368.2	1,361.6	1,371.2	1,354.8
Accommodations and food services	11,466.3	11,187.5	11,215.0	11,208.7	11,195.4	11,180.9	11,160.4	11,140.3	11,128.2	11,104.5	11,117.7	11,133.3	11,160.8	11,180.0	11,183.7
Accommodations	1,868.7	1,759.7	1,764.3	1,759.0	1,755.4	1,754.0	1,748.4	1,741.3	1,735.0	1,733.1	1,726.1	1,728.4	1,733.4	1,740.3	1,747.1
Food services and drinking places	9,597.5	9,427.8	9,450.7	9,449.7	9,440.0	9,426.9	9,412.0	9,399.0	9,393.2	9,371.4	9,391.6	9,404.9	9,427.4	9,439.7	9,436.6
Other services	5,515	5,364	5,366	5,367	5,362	5,353	5,344	5,327	5,321	5,314	5,317	5,310	5,321	5,333	5,336
Repair and maintenance	1,227.0	1,153.7	1,153.0	1,150.4	1,149.1	1,148.0	1,141.2	1,138.2	1,141.3	1,139.8	1,138.5	1,136.1	1,142.3	1,146.1	1,150.2
Personal and laundry services	1,322.6	1,282.3	1,277.9	1,282.3	1,280.2	1,278.5	1,274.5	1,269.7	1,270.8	1,269.6	1,268.4	1,271.5	1,273.0	1,273.1	1,273.3
Membership associations and organizations	2,965.7	2,927.6	2,935.3	2,934.5	2,932.2	2,926.6	2,927.8	2,918.8	2,908.7	2,904.4	2,910.5	2,902.1	2,905.7	2,914.1	2,912.3
Government	22,509	22,549	22,628	22,565	22,516	22,519	22,480	22,518	22,507	22,481	22,479	22,456	22,506	22,578	22,978
Federal	2,762	2,828	2,865	2,810	2,816	2,815	2,818	2,836	2,833	2,824	2,857	2,860	2,910	2,988	3,406
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,014.4	2,124.2	2,156.0	2,106.3	2,113.9	2,120.4	2,127.3	2,147.4	2,150.4	2,160.1	2,181.4	2,192.9	2,246.3	2,326.8	2,748.0
U.S. Postal Service	747.4	703.2	708.8	703.9	701.7	694.4	690.5	688.6	682.8	663.7	675.9	666.6	663.9	661.1	658.4
State	5,177	5,180	5,189	5,177	5,154	5,172	5,173	5,182	5,172	5,178	5,169	5,175	5,174	5,169	5,161
Education	2,354.4	2,370.5	2,372.8	2,366.1	2,351.5	2,367.4	2,365.5	2,378.5	2,378.0	2,383.7	2,383.2	2,392.5	2,391.9	2,392.0	2,389.4
Other State government	2,822.5	2,809.2	2,816.6	2,810.7	2,802.0	2,804.7	2,807.0	2,803.4	2,793.6	2,794.5	2,785.8	2,782.7	2,782.0	2,777.3	2,771.2
Local	14,571	14,542	14,574	14,578	14,546	14,532	14,489	14,500	14,502	14,479	14,453	14,421	14,422	14,421	14,411
Education	8,083.9	8,062.1	8,086.9	8,094.1	8,048.9	8,034.0	8,013.0	8,041.0	8,054.1	8,040.0	8,025.1	8,000.7	8,007.4	8,009.2	8,008.9
Other local government	6,486.5	6,479.8	6,486.9	6,483.6	6,497.5	6,497.9	6,476.1	6,459.0	6,448.0	6,438.9	6,427.9	6,419.8	6,414.5	6,411.7	6,402.2

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.6	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.4
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.2	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.5
Natural resources and mining	45.1	43.3	43.3	43.2	42.9	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.2	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.3
Construction	38.5	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.8	38.0	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.1
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5
Overtime hours	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0
Durable goods	41.1	39.9	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.7
Overtime hours	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9
Wood products	38.6	37.4	37.0	37.5	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.2	38.3	39.4	39.7	40.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.1	40.9	40.6	40.8	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.4	40.0	41.3	41.7	41.8
Primary metals	42.2	40.7	40.1	39.8	40.2	40.8	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.9	44.3
Fabricated metal products	41.3	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.6
Machinery	42.3	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.8	42.2
Computer and electronic products	41.0	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.9	39.3	39.4	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	39.7	41.2	41.5	41.1
Transportation equipment	41.9	41.2	40.0	40.4	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.2
Furniture and related products	38.1	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.5	38.7	39.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.5	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.4
Nondurable goods	40.4	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.2
Overtime hours	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1
Food manufacturing	40.5	40.0	40.1	39.9	39.7	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.0
Beverage and tobacco products	38.8	35.7	36.6	35.3	35.1	35.4	35.8	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.0	36.0	35.5	38.2
Textile mills	38.7	37.7	36.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.5	39.7	41.3	42.4	42.4
Textile product mills	38.6	37.9	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.2	38.9
Apparel	36.4	36.0	36.1	35.7	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.1
Leather and allied products	37.6	33.6	31.9	32.0	33.6	33.8	33.7	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.5
Paper and paper products	42.9	41.8	41.2	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.1
Printing and related support activities	38.3	38.0	37.6	38.1	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.9
Petroleum and coal products	44.6	43.4	43.4	43.3	43.1	44.1	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.1	43.9	43.6
Chemicals	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.4
Plastics and rubber products	41.0	40.2	39.8	39.8	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	42.2	42.6	42.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.1	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0
Retail trade	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2
Transportation and warehousing	36.4	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.8	37.1	37.1
Utilities	42.7	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.0
Information	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6
Financial activities	35.8	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2
Professional and business services	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.0
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8
Other services	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.8

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

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

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$18.08	$18.62	$18.55	$18.57	$18.62	$18.69	$18.71	$18.78	$18.80	$18.85	$18.90	$18.92	$18.90	$18.95	$19.00
Constant (1982) dollars	8.57	8.88	8.93	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.93
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	19.85	19.86	19.92	19.95	19.92	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.16	20.17	20.20
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.33	23.33	23.31	23.27	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.29	23.71	23.87	23.83	23.83
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.63	22.62	22.69	22.70	22.54	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.08	23.13	23.12	23.09	23.10
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.15	18.17	18.26	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.42	18.47	18.47	18.48	18.56
Excluding overtime	16.97	17.58	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.65	17.72	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.67	17.67	17.71
Durable goods	18.70	19.35	19.27	19.27	19.40	19.45	19.53	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.65	19.66	19.74
Nondurable goods	16.15	16.56	16.47	16.55	16.56	16.63	16.70	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.72	16.79
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.27	18.29	18.34	18.42	18.46	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.64	18.66	18.64	18.69	18.74
Trade,transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.45	16.41	16.44	16.54	16.56	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.78	16.78	16.77	16.83	16.86
Wholesale trade	20.13	20.85	20.86	20.78	20.86	20.98	21.03	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.49	21.42	21.37	21.48	21.51
Retail trade	12.87	13.02	12.96	12.96	12.96	13.04	13.07	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.18	13.20	13.18	13.22	13.22
Transportation and warehousing	18.41	18.80	18.77	18.67	18.75	18.82	18.77	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.16	19.18	19.29
Utilities	28.83	29.56	29.42	29.38	29.45	29.71	29.64	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.93	30.04	30.21
Information	24.78	25.45	25.45	25.48	25.48	25.67	25.54	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.58	25.63	25.65	25.62	25.77
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.79	20.83	20.79	20.90	20.94	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.37	21.27	21.34	21.36	21.37
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.23	22.30	22.39	22.45	22.53	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.62	22.66	22.63	22.67	22.75
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.40	19.45	19.51	19.55	19.61	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.76	19.83	19.80	19.88	19.92
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.01	11.07	11.12	11.16	11.24	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.31	11.31	11.34
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.50	16.51	16.57	16.65	16.71	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.79	16.81	16.85

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

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

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$18.08	$18.62	$18.50	$18.45	$18.51	$18.63	$18.73	$18.76	$18.88	$18.85	$18.98	$18.98	$18.91	$18.97	$19.02
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	18.55	18.57	18.62	18.69	18.71	18.78	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.92	18.90	18.95	19.00
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	19.84	19.84	19.98	20.01	20.04	20.08	20.06	20.08	20.02	20.00	20.05	20.13	20.17
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.15	22.99	23.15	23.13	23.26	23.29	23.27	23.73	23.43	23.74	24.10	23.96	23.64
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.59	22.52	22.74	22.79	22.74	23.07	22.94	23.03	23.00	23.03	23.04	22.99	23.02
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.12	18.15	18.21	18.26	18.43	18.33	18.39	18.46	18.47	18.47	18.44	18.49	18.54
Durable goods	18.70	19.35	19.24	19.25	19.36	19.43	19.60	19.51	19.56	19.67	19.64	19.70	19.63	19.65	19.70
Wood products	14.19	14.93	14.89	14.83	15.02	15.09	15.08	15.09	15.18	15.16	14.97	14.79	14.80	14.89	14.91
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.90	17.28	17.24	17.38	17.42	17.43	17.46	17.34	17.45	17.25	17.28	17.21	17.30	17.53	17.49
Primary metals	20.19	20.08	19.83	19.94	20.23	20.28	20.57	20.42	20.29	20.19	20.06	20.08	20.11	20.11	20.03
Fabricated metal products	16.99	17.49	17.40	17.45	17.48	17.52	17.65	17.61	17.66	17.87	17.79	17.84	17.92	17.95	17.91
Machinery	17.97	18.38	18.35	18.24	18.36	18.36	18.62	18.55	18.70	18.76	18.81	18.71	18.56	18.78	18.87
Computer and electronic products	21.04	21.88	21.71	21.67	21.86	22.08	22.00	22.05	22.40	22.42	22.52	22.87	22.45	22.59	22.94
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.78	16.27	16.15	16.23	16.39	16.58	16.61	16.48	16.55	16.65	16.76	16.69	16.72	16.60	16.62
Transportation equipment	23.85	24.93	24.94	25.05	25.10	24.92	25.18	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.89	24.85	24.94	24.90	24.93
Furniture and related products	14.54	15.04	15.00	15.09	15.20	15.12	15.28	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	14.95	14.89	14.96	15.01
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.20	16.13	16.21	16.10	16.21	16.20	16.21	16.23	16.27	16.30	16.22	16.45	16.38	16.40	16.43
Nondurable goods	16.15	16.56	16.45	16.52	16.52	16.54	16.74	16.60	16.67	16.67	16.72	16.63	16.65	16.72	16.78
Food manufacturing	14.01	14.40	14.27	14.35	14.35	14.44	14.66	14.51	14.49	14.46	14.41	14.30	14.35	14.38	14.41
Beverages and tobacco products	19.35	20.49	20.38	20.20	20.15	20.27	20.29	20.60	21.34	21.71	22.12	21.99	22.13	22.29	22.45
Textile mills	13.58	13.71	13.64	13.63	13.50	13.78	13.77	13.62	13.62	13.64	13.50	13.57	13.50	13.42	13.35
Textile product mills	11.73	11.44	11.35	11.56	11.18	11.34	11.29	11.41	11.61	11.72	11.95	11.67	11.61	11.77	11.92
Apparel	11.40	11.37	11.28	11.38	11.38	11.30	11.53	11.15	11.35	11.55	11.28	11.36	11.32	11.30	11.30
Leather and allied products	12.96	13.90	13.85	14.06	13.69	13.59	13.46	13.83	13.93	13.49	13.56	13.37	13.19	13.24	12.90
Paper and paper products	18.89	19.28	19.12	19.32	19.48	19.12	19.53	19.21	19.43	19.55	19.60	19.55	19.78	20.26	20.23
Printing and related support activities	16.75	16.75	16.61	16.56	16.54	16.76	16.87	16.79	16.88	16.93	17.01	17.08	17.04	16.76	16.89
Petroleum and coal products	27.41	29.63	28.99	29.23	29.48	29.41	29.72	30.35	30.61	30.81	31.49	31.30	31.56	31.49	31.45
Chemicals	19.50	20.30	20.19	20.21	20.38	20.41	20.61	20.60	20.61	20.68	20.62	20.61	20.55	20.72	20.94
Plastics and rubber products	15.85	16.01	16.09	16.05	15.82	15.90	16.05	15.78	15.83	15.72	15.90	15.68	15.65	15.60	15.57
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.21	18.14	18.19	18.32	18.44	18.48	18.63	18.59	18.76	18.78	18.68	18.73	18.77
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.42	16.37	16.42	16.58	16.62	16.59	16.63	16.57	16.83	16.85	16.76	16.87	16.87
Wholesale trade	20.13	20.85	20.75	20.64	20.81	21.00	21.01	21.05	21.25	21.40	21.55	21.46	21.26	21.47	21.48
Retail trade	12.87	13.02	12.97	12.94	12.97	13.10	13.20	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.20	13.23	13.18	13.27	13.25
Transportation and warehousing	18.41	18.80	18.69	18.69	18.80	18.89	18.77	18.89	18.97	18.98	19.14	19.15	19.13	19.15	19.23
Utilities	28.83	29.56	29.45	29.23	29.29	29.47	29.71	29.79	29.97	30.09	29.80	29.91	30.02	30.15	30.28
Information	24.78	25.45	25.45	25.31	25.35	25.73	25.65	25.77	25.76	25.50	25.60	25.59	25.52	25.55	25.95
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.76	20.71	20.69	20.92	20.94	21.01	21.19	21.08	21.35	21.27	21.35	21.39	21.53
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.11	22.08	22.22	22.37	22.40	22.33	22.69	22.63	22.76	22.87	22.66	22.68	22.91
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.37	19.39	19.54	19.49	19.65	19.67	19.72	19.79	19.83	19.83	19.80	19.90	19.87
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.00	10.99	10.98	11.04	11.23	11.24	11.34	11.41	11.34	11.39	11.33	11.31	11.33
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.57	16.45	16.45	16.59	16.72	16.73	16.80	16.85	16.86	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.91

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

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$607.95	$617.11	$610.50	$610.70	$614.53	$625.97	$618.09	$620.96	$632.48	$623.94	$626.34	$622.54	$625.92	$631.70	$640.97
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	614.01	612.81	616.32	618.64	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	634.60
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	773.76	781.70	789.21	798.40	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	818.90
Natural resources and mining	1014.69	1007.85	993.14	1002.36	990.82	1020.03	1002.51	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.53
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	858.42	860.26	882.31	888.81	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	886.27
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	712.12	720.56	721.12	734.05	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56
Durable goods	767.95	771.03	756.13	764.23	766.66	781.09	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52
Wood products	547.53	559.05	552.42	572.44	576.77	582.47	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	603.86
Nonmetallic mineral products	711.11	706.16	699.94	721.27	742.09	744.26	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	732.83
Primary metals	851.29	816.93	789.23	797.60	803.13	833.51	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	883.32
Fabricated metal products	701.57	689.35	678.60	685.79	683.47	695.54	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	745.06
Machinery	759.94	737.88	726.66	724.13	723.38	727.06	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.54
Computer and electronic products	861.58	883.07	864.06	873.30	870.03	889.82	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	940.54
Electrical equipment and appliances	645.60	639.50	633.08	631.35	631.02	646.62	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	683.08
Transportation equipment	1000.67	1026.61	995.11	1019.54	1024.08	1046.64	1062.60	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1076.98
Furniture and related products	553.93	566.48	565.50	576.44	579.12	576.07	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	588.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing	591.95	620.78	615.98	613.41	619.22	635.04	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70
Nondurable goods	652.22	658.36	648.13	657.50	655.84	661.60	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	689.66
Food manufacturing	566.91	575.89	570.80	574.00	569.70	581.93	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	590.81
Beverages and tobacco products	750.25	731.37	754.06	719.12	705.25	725.67	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29
Textile mills	525.00	517.15	497.86	520.67	507.60	525.02	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.04
Textile product mills	453.10	433.13	432.44	448.53	429.31	435.46	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	464.88
Apparel	415.14	408.92	408.34	407.40	414.23	403.41	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93
Leather and allied products	486.58	466.73	445.97	451.33	451.77	462.06	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23
Paper and paper products	809.57	805.86	782.01	807.58	818.16	801.13	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	867.87
Printing and related support activities	642.50	635.72	617.89	625.97	628.52	646.94	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	651.95
Petroleum and coal products	1222.07	1285.64	1246.57	1280.27	1300.07	1299.92	1289.85	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93
Chemicals	809.29	841.33	821.73	836.69	845.77	847.02	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	881.57
Plastics and rubber products	648.98	643.81	635.56	643.61	632.80	643.95	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	664.84
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	580.90	578.67	583.90	595.40	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	538.58	536.94	543.50	552.11	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.15
Wholesale trade	769.62	784.75	778.13	776.06	776.21	795.90	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.83
Retail trade	386.21	388.72	387.80	386.91	392.99	396.93	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48
Transportation and warehousing	670.37	677.44	665.36	667.23	682.44	695.15	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	717.28
Utilities	1230.69	1243.76	1239.85	1224.74	1221.39	1234.79	1238.91	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1274.79
Information	908.99	931.93	918.75	916.22	925.28	952.01	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.96
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	741.13	739.35	738.63	767.76	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	794.46
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	765.01	766.18	766.59	789.66	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	621.78	622.42	631.14	631.48	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	272.80	274.75	277.79	283.73	277.38	275.38	282.37	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.85	279.36	284.38
Other services	495.57	506.28	503.73	500.08	501.73	512.63	508.29	510.27	515.76	512.24	514.23	513.76	516.22	516.68	524.21

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2006	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010	48.9	57.4	60.4	68.0	54.8							
Over 3-month span:												
2006	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010	42.4	40.9	57.6	63.4	61.9							
Over 6-month span:												
2006	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010	31.6	31.8	41.8	52.4	53.2							
Over 12-month span:												
2006	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010	14.5	16.5	23.4	27.3	34.6							
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2006	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010	42.7	67.1	60.4	67.1	62.2							
Over 3-month span:												
2006	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010	37.2	42.7	55.5	62.8	62.2							
Over 6-month span:												
2006	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010	24.4	26.2	33.5	50.6	54.9							
Over 12-month span:												
2006	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010	6.1	6.1	7.3	12.8	23.2							

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[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009		2010					2009		2010				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	2,456	2,531	2,854	2,647	2,785	3,302	3,206	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,113	2,130	2,471	2,266	2,363	2,675	2,596	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
Construction	71	67	62	65	83	88	80	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing	155	171	154	167	180	195	196	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	334	378	395	453	470	456	455	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Professional and business services	425	404	424	409	423	550	580	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.4
Education and health services	537	545	624	502	536	561	520	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	236	227	268	285	257	274	299	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
Government	343	401	383	381	421	627	611	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	482	547	585	542	599	678	705	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8
South	859	943	986	916	945	1,080	1,175	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
Midwest	553	495	613	566	573	664	610	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0
West	586	603	648	682	707	821	718	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.
[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009		2010					2009		2010				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	4,160	3,997	4,087	4,011	4,331	4,292	4,504	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,878	3,715	3,790	3,710	3,970	3,935	3,778	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5
Construction	329	335	312	306	400	349	313	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.5	7.1	6.2	5.6
Manufacturing	259	244	289	267	279	305	258	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	847	849	822	821	897	856	807	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3
Professional and business services	808	652	729	767	744	780	777	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7
Education and health services	512	496	487	470	503	496	482	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	693	657	715	652	712	711	671	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.1
Government	282	282	297	301	360	357	726	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	758	746	836	733	837	695	811	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.3
South	1,555	1,463	1,449	1,381	1,618	1,585	1,640	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.5
Midwest	896	900	936	965	1,073	1,012	1,055	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6
West	970	879	922	861	1,025	870	972	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009		2010					2009		2010				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	4,130	4,195	4,155	3,969	4,048	4,013	4,085	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,846	3,884	3,858	3,663	3,743	3,726	3,756	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Construction	347	382	405	362	365	345	344	6.1	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.2
Manufacturing	285	273	276	260	245	249	232	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	853	901	856	806	866	803	787	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2
Professional and business services	706	649	698	716	699	733	785	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7
Education and health services	486	486	457	440	455	475	443	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	716	688	709	621	677	684	689	5.5	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.3
Government	284	311	296	306	305	287	328	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	728	817	789	730	821	690	774	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1
South	1,531	1,499	1,561	1,459	1,423	1,427	1,495	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Midwest	752	1,016	988	858	895	948	978	2.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
West	894	1,061	1,034	954	920	944	933	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009		2010					2009		2010				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	1,837	1,753	1,772	1,851	1,918	1,972	1,877	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	1,731	1,639	1,661	1,719	1,802	1,871	1,774	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Construction	92	76	99	84	83	67	59	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing	75	75	85	97	89	99	95	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	413	392	368	432	424	442	422	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Professional and business services	264	248	259	300	315	323	322	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Education and health services	262	271	248	237	253	299	250	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	397	375	401	393	406	419	413	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Government	106	114	112	132	117	101	103	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	276	280	268	320	325	332	291	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
South	757	722	736	755	750	744	714	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Midwest	377	391	380	421	438	442	440	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
West	446	382	362	434	406	429	412	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The quits level is the number of quits during the entire month; the quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.
[p] = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09[2]	Fourth quarter 2009	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09[2]
United States[3]	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	$942	2.5
Private industry	8,790.5	106,313.0	-4.9	942	2.4
Natural resources and mining	126.9	1,649.6	-8.5	985	-1.1
Construction	827.3	5,558.7	-16.2	1,053	.1
Manufacturing	349.9	11,484.8	-10.9	1,148	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,886.7	25,057.0	-4.8	783	2.2
Information	145.7	2,766.2	-6.3	1,448	6.4
Financial activities	834.7	7,498.6	-4.6	1,422	2.3
Professional and business services	1,534.3	16,512.5	-4.9	1,237	2.9
Education and health services	876.0	18,597.7	1.6	911	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	742.6	12,621.7	-2.6	399	2.3
Other services	1,261.9	4,343.0	-2.4	589	1.4
Government	294.5	22,022.0	-.4	942	3.1
Los Angeles, CA	434.0	3,926.0	-5.3	1,099	2.0
Private industry	430.1	3,342.6	-5.7	1,093	2.4
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.3	-10.6	1,473	16.6
Construction	13.6	107.1	-21.2	1,154	1.3
Manufacturing	13.9	375.8	-10.5	1,169	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.4	752.7	-6.1	858	3.5
Information	8.8	199.0	-4.4	2,045	7.2
Financial activities	23.2	217.3	-6.1	1,487	1.5
Professional and business services	42.5	526.0	-8.1	1,339	1.7
Education and health services	28.5	504.6	.6	1,034	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.4	380.2	-4.5	908	-3.4
Other services	204.6	253.7	-1.4	449	-1.3
Government	3.9	583.4	-2.4	1,136	-.4
Cook, IL	142.6	2,369.9	-4.5	1,142	2.1
Private industry	141.2	2,062.3	-5.0	1,141	1.2
Natural resources and mining	.1	.9	-11.2	1,071	-.6
Construction	12.2	69.1	-16.0	1,407	-4.6
Manufacturing	6.8	196.5	-10.1	1,158	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	444.4	-5.7	843	.8
Information	2.6	52.1	-5.9	1,622	9.1
Financial activities	15.4	190.9	-6.6	2,063	2.0
Professional and business services	29.5	396.2	-6.7	1,542	.7
Education and health services	14.5	392.6	1.6	976	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	220.9	-2.4	454	2.0
Other services	15.1	93.9	-2.9	792	1.4
Government	1.4	307.6	-1.0	1,148	8.4
New York, NY	118.1	2,294.4	-3.9	1,878	1.1
Private industry	117.9	1,845.7	-4.7	2,072	1.5
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-8.9	1,795	12.0
Construction	2.2	31.0	-15.3	2,062	6.1
Manufacturing	2.7	27.3	-17.4	1,582	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.0	241.2	-5.5	1,316	1.6
Information	4.4	124.9	-7.4	2,144	4.1
Financial activities	18.7	345.1	-7.2	4,264	4.6
Professional and business services	24.6	459.7	-6.3	2,148	-1.1
Education and health services	8.8	298.9	1.3	1,180	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	223.7	-1.2	927	3.8
Other services	18.1	88.2	-2.0	1,112	1.0
Government	.3	448.7	-.8	1,087	2.3
Harris, TX	98.7	1,990.2	-4.3	1,195	.7
Private industry	98.2	1,726.5	-5.3	1,225	.8
Natural resources and mining	1.5	80.3	-5.9	3,130	9.4
Construction	6.6	134.7	-14.5	1,229	1.1
Manufacturing	4.6	166.9	-12.3	1,494	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.4	421.5	-4.7	1,027	-.5
Information	1.4	30.2	-4.8	1,381	-.4
Financial activities	10.6	114.2	-4.0	1,456	-3.4
Professional and business services	19.8	311.4	-7.3	1,494	2.5
Education and health services	10.7	232.9	4.0	990	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	175.0	-.8	414	2.7
Other services	12.4	58.7	-2.6	660	-2.4
Government	.5	263.7	2.4	997	1.0
Maricopa, AZ	98.7	1,626.8	-6.5	923	3.4
Private industry	98.0	1,407.7	-6.9	920	2.8
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.9	-6.4	857	-16.6
Construction	9.8	82.8	-28.5	998	1.1
Manufacturing	3.3	106.7	-11.5	1,272	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.4	345.4	-5.5	824	3.3
Information	1.5	27.5	-6.8	1,227	11.0
Financial activities	12.1	134.3	-4.5	1,094	2.5
Professional and business services	22.3	265.2	-7.9	1,007	1.6
Education and health services	10.3	224.1	3.2	1,037	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	166.3	-5.9	440	4.3
Other services	7.1	46.6	-4.6	655	6.0
Government	.7	219.1	-4.0	940	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09[2]	Fourth quarter 2009	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09[2]
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,409.9	-4.3	$1,129	0.5
Private industry	67.3	1,240.9	-4.9	1,144	.3
Natural resources and mining	.6	8.3	-.5	3,746	-22.4
Construction	4.2	67.6	-15.9	1,110	3.4
Manufacturing	3.0	116.5	-11.2	1,279	([4])
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	288.7	-5.1	997	.7
Information	1.6	45.5	-5.0	1,564	3.2
Financial activities	8.6	137.0	([4])	1,427	([4])
Professional and business services	14.8	251.3	-7.4	1,377	.0
Education and health services	6.9	162.2	6.1	1,067	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	124.9	-3.0	514	4.5
Other services	6.9	38.1	-2.2	672	-.3
Government	.5	169.0	-.1	1,018	3.2
Orange, CA	102.8	1,361.4	-6.2	1,065	2.0
Private industry	101.5	1,215.9	-6.5	1,067	2.2
Natural resources and mining	.2	3.3	-16.9	637	-5.5
Construction	6.7	67.8	-20.0	1,199	-2.1
Manufacturing	5.1	149.4	-11.1	1,299	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.6	253.8	-6.7	971	3.3
Information	1.3	26.0	-10.0	1,546	7.3
Financial activities	10.2	104.8	([4])	1,643	3.4
Professional and business services	19.0	238.5	([4])	1,279	.6
Education and health services	10.2	152.1	.0	1,014	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	166.5	-3.1	417	3.5
Other services	20.0	47.8	-2.7	556	-.7
Government	1.4	145.5	-3.1	1,048	.4
San Diego, CA	99.4	1,245.3	-4.9	1,019	3.7
Private industry	98.1	1,021.4	-5.8	1,005	4.4
Natural resources and mining	.7	8.6	-7.6	613	4.8
Construction	6.7	57.0	-19.2	1,182	3.6
Manufacturing	3.1	92.0	-9.7	1,411	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.9	205.9	-5.6	785	([4])
Information	1.2	36.3	-6.1	2,156	9.8
Financial activities	9.0	69.6	-5.1	1,185	.5
Professional and business services	16.3	197.0	-6.3	1,320	4.8
Education and health services	8.3	144.6	2.5	990	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	149.2	-6.3	442	3.3
Other services	27.7	56.8	-3.6	512	7.6
Government	1.3	224.0	-.9	1,082	.0
King, WA	82.1	1,119.1	-4.7	1,172	3.6
Private industry	81.6	962.2	-5.4	1,180	3.4
Natural resources and mining	.4	2.7	-7.9	1,321	-16.3
Construction	6.6	48.8	-22.8	1,255	5.0
Manufacturing	2.4	98.5	-9.4	1,504	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	209.1	-5.5	996	4.0
Information	1.8	78.4	-4.3	2,016	2.1
Financial activities	6.9	66.2	-7.9	1,515	6.4
Professional and business services	14.5	171.9	-7.5	1,449	5.3
Education and health services	6.9	131.6	1.8	968	8.0
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	105.8	-2.7	469	4.5
Other services	20.5	49.2	12.6	598	-5.7
Government	.5	157.0	.0	1,122	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL	85.0	959.7	-4.5	949	2.9
Private industry	84.6	811.8	-4.7	919	1.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.5	-3.2	483	7.3
Construction	5.6	32.9	-21.1	980	.8
Manufacturing	2.6	35.5	-14.1	914	10.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.3	242.0	-4.4	834	2.8
Information	1.5	17.4	-8.6	1,340	6.3
Financial activities	9.5	62.2	-6.2	1,397	.1
Professional and business services	17.7	123.4	-7.0	1,215	-1.0
Education and health services	9.6	150.2	3.0	915	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	103.5	-1.9	538	6.5
Other services	7.5	34.7	-4.9	576	-.9
Government	.4	147.8	-3.2	1,112	9.3

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, fourth quarter 2009.

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09	Fourth quarter 2009	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09
United States[2]	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	$942	2.5
Alabama	117.5	1,819.9	-4.7	818	3.4
Alaska	21.4	302.4	-.5	959	3.5
Arizona	154.1	2,406.2	-6.0	876	3.3
Arkansas	86.1	1,136.2	-2.8	725	2.5
California	1,374.0	14,476.4	-5.3	1,074	3.1
Colorado	171.7	2,183.6	-4.9	965	3.5
Connecticut	112.0	1,620.1	-4.0	1,192	2.3
Delaware	28.6	398.3	-5.0	960	2.1
District of Columbia	34.8	686.7	-.1	1,614	2.7
Florida	599.3	7,208.9	-5.0	855	3.6
Georgia	271.6	3,773.5	-4.9	875	2.6
Hawaii	39.3	592.5	-3.7	843	2.7
Idaho	55.8	604.3	-4.7	708	2.2
Illinois	376.4	5,529.4	-4.6	1,008	2.3
Indiana	159.9	2,709.7	-4.3	781	2.2
Iowa	94.6	1,436.2	-3.3	771	2.1
Kansas	88.1	1,309.8	-4.4	792	2.9
Kentucky	108.2	1,726.2	-3.1	781	3.4
Louisiana	127.0	1,842.8	-3.5	833	.4
Maine	50.2	579.0	-2.8	759	3.3
Maryland	162.4	2,462.9	-2.8	1,054	4.5
Massachusetts	215.5	3,142.5	-3.0	1,176	1.8
Michigan	252.2	3,767.7	-5.6	913	1.1
Minnesota	166.0	2,559.4	-3.8	928	2.3
Mississippi	70.7	1,076.5	-3.7	697	2.7
Missouri	174.3	2,598.7	-3.8	816	-3.2
Montana	42.5	419.4	-3.3	695	2.5
Nebraska	60.5	896.6	-2.9	756	3.6
Nevada	74.9	1,123.2	-6.9	875	1.4
New Hampshire	48.9	605.8	-3.2	958	2.4
New Jersey	270.8	3,806.6	-2.9	1,143	1.6
New Mexico	54.1	787.0	-4.2	794	3.3
New York	586.4	8,445.4	-2.6	1,190	1.7
North Carolina	251.3	3,802.2	-5.0	818	3.2
North Dakota	26.0	353.6	-.2	752	3.7
Ohio	288.1	4,911.8	-4.9	840	2.9
Oklahoma	101.9	1,486.4	-4.8	763	.9
Oregon	130.6	1,593.3	-4.8	829	2.5
Pennsylvania	342.0	5,474.5	-3.1	931	3.8
Rhode Island	35.3	448.1	-3.5	912	2.9
South Carolina	112.7	1,748.6	-4.9	763	4.4
South Dakota	31.0	386.0	-2.4	688	3.8
Tennessee	140.5	2,572.3	-4.5	849	2.9
Texas	567.1	10,146.9	-3.5	944	1.2
Utah	85.7	1,158.1	-4.5	796	3.2
Vermont	24.6	296.4	-2.7	804	3.7
Virginia	231.7	3,551.6	-2.8	994	4.3
Washington	235.0	2,776.6	-3.7	952	3.6
West Virginia	48.5	693.6	-2.9	752	2.5
Wisconsin	158.2	2,634.2	-4.4	810	2.1
Wyoming	25.1	266.9	-6.3	831	-2.2
Puerto Rico	50.0	977.6	-5.2	552	4.5
Virgin Islands	3.5	43.9	-3.7	746	2.2

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	$4,235,579,204	$33,340	$641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
	UI covered				
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	$4,112,169,533	$33,094	$636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
	Private industry covered				
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	$3,577,738,557	$33,244	$639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
	State government covered				
1999	70,538	4,296,673	$149,011,194	$34,681	$667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
	Local government covered				
1999	140,093	12,339,584	$385,419,781	$31,234	$601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
	Federal government covered (UCFE)				
1999	49,661	2,786,567	$123,409,672	$44,287	$852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275

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

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2008

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	8,737,209	5,347,059	1,405,989	940,355	649,897	221,242	125,680	30,651	10,833	5,503
Employment, March	112,661,107	7,726,320	9,317,598	12,712,673	19,590,026	15,200,470	18,769,975	10,490,782	7,355,848	11,497,415
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,210	70,167	23,540	15,213	10,230	3,338	1,888	574	192	68
Employment, March	1,735,716	113,349	155,594	205,063	309,062	229,769	285,052	198,874	129,465	109,488
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	884,900	596,761	135,351	80,118	49,933	14,548	6,455	1,305	337	92
Employment, March	7,015,698	820,427	887,949	1,076,415	1,494,411	990,273	953,252	438,169	221,521	133,281
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	360,128	138,761	61,564	53,932	52,329	25,129	18,998	6,052	2,298	1,065
Employment, March	13,530,440	239,464	413,129	741,464	1,631,131	1,758,241	2,909,766	2,072,004	1,554,107	2,211,134
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,918,453	1,025,889	381,783	253,919	158,449	53,773	34,906	7,571	1,654	509
Employment, March	26,025,160	1,686,285	2,543,460	3,411,060	4,758,401	3,726,557	5,155,843	2,600,592	1,090,853	1,052,109
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	144,342	82,456	21,073	16,279	13,502	5,634	3,580	1,093	490	235
Employment, March	3,007,840	113,866	140,161	222,141	415,963	388,105	542,466	380,246	334,589	470,303
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	866,044	571,395	153,677	80,370	39,542	11,675	6,176	1,823	911	475
Employment, March	8,002,154	880,298	1,013,702	1,059,248	1,176,225	798,971	929,717	631,696	630,185	882,112
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,500,983	1,026,478	199,658	126,947	85,319	32,918	20,556	5,907	2,267	933
Employment, March	17,672,891	1,403,930	1,312,525	1,712,339	2,594,343	2,279,648	3,116,492	2,019,588	1,542,704	1,691,322
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	838,101	403,555	181,824	119,131	77,795	28,219	19,577	4,258	1,933	1,809
Employment, March	17,855,618	715,158	1,208,328	1,604,008	2,344,710	1,961,088	2,946,642	1,449,126	1,343,470	4,283,088
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	729,550	280,079	122,835	135,822	137,270	40,241	10,754	1,610	642	297
Employment, March	13,121,259	443,453	829,466	1,908,049	4,122,254	2,674,380	1,523,474	547,993	438,685	633,505
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,157,207	946,782	118,658	57,400	25,255	5,738	2,787	458	109	20
Employment, March	4,450,274	1,128,799	775,868	757,235	736,119	391,483	406,934	152,494	70,269	31,073

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2008.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

26. Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Metropolitan areas[4]	$46,139	$47,194	2.3
Abilene, TX	31,567	32,649	3.4
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,295	20,714	2.1
Akron, OH	39,499	40,376	2.2
Albany, GA	33,378	34,314	2.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	42,191	43,912	4.1
Albuquerque, NM	38,191	39,342	3.0
Alexandria, LA	32,757	34,783	6.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	41,784	42,500	1.7
Altoona, PA	31,988	32,986	3.1
Amarillo, TX	35,574	38,215	7.4
Ames, IA	37,041	38,558	4.1
Anchorage, AK	45,237	46,935	3.8
Anderson, IN	32,850	31,326	-4.6
Anderson, SC	31,086	32,322	4.0
Ann Arbor, MI	49,427	48,987	-0.9
Anniston-Oxford, AL	34,593	36,227	4.7
Appleton, WI	36,575	37,522	2.6
Asheville, NC	33,406	34,070	2.0
Athens-Clarke County, GA	34,256	35,503	3.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,111	48,064	-0.1
Atlantic City, NJ	39,276	40,337	2.7
Auburn-Opelika, AL	31,554	32,651	3.5
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	36,915	38,068	3.1
Austin-Round Rock, TX	46,458	47,355	1.9
Bakersfield, CA	38,254	39,476	3.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD	47,177	48,438	2.7
Bangor, ME	32,829	33,829	3.0
Barnstable Town, MA	37,691	38,839	3.0
Baton Rouge, LA	39,339	41,961	6.7
Battle Creek, MI	40,628	42,782	5.3
Bay City, MI	35,680	36,489	2.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	40,682	43,302	6.4
Bellingham, WA	34,239	35,864	4.7
Bend, OR	34,318	35,044	2.1
Billings, MT	35,372	36,155	2.2
Binghamton, NY	36,322	37,731	3.9
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	42,570	43,651	2.5
Bismarck, ND	34,118	35,389	3.7
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,248	35,272	0.1
Bloomington, IN	32,028	33,220	3.7
Bloomington-Normal, IL	42,082	43,918	4.4
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,553	37,315	-0.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	59,817	61,128	2.2
Boulder, CO	52,745	53,455	1.3
Bowling Green, KY	33,308	34,861	4.7
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	39,506	40,421	2.3
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	79,973	80,018	0.1
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	27,126	28,342	4.5
Brunswick, GA	32,705	34,458	5.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,218	38,984	2.0
Burlington, NC	33,132	34,283	3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	41,907	43,559	3.9
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,091	34,897	2.4
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,658	37,866	0.6
Carson City, NV	42,030	43,858	4.3
Casper, WY	41,105	43,851	6.7
Cedar Rapids, IA	41,059	42,356	3.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	35,788	37,408	4.5
Charleston, WV	38,687	40,442	4.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	36,954	38,035	2.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	46,975	47,332	0.8
Charlottesville, VA	40,819	41,777	2.3
Chattanooga, TN-GA	36,522	37,258	2.0
Cheyenne, WY	36,191	37,452	3.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	50,823	51,775	1.9
Chico, CA	33,207	34,310	3.3
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	42,969	43,801	1.9
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,216	32,991	2.4
Cleveland, TN	34,666	35,010	1.0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	42,783	43,467	1.6
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,035	31,353	1.0
College Station-Bryan, TX	32,630	33,967	4.1
Colorado Springs, CO	39,745	40,973	3.1
Columbia, MO	33,266	34,331	3.2
Columbia, SC	36,293	37,514	3.4
Columbus, GA-AL	34,511	35,067	1.6
Columbus, IN	41,078	42,610	3.7
Columbus, OH	42,655	43,533	2.1
Corpus Christi, TX	37,186	38,771	4.3
Corvallis, OR	41,981	42,343	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Cumberland, MD-WV	$31,373	$32,583	3.9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	49,627	50,331	1.4
Dalton, GA	34,433	34,403	-0.1
Danville, IL	34,086	35,602	4.4
Danville, VA	30,212	30,580	1.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	39,385	40,425	2.6
Dayton, OH	40,223	40,824	1.5
Decatur, AL	35,931	36,855	2.6
Decatur, IL	41,039	42,012	2.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,196	32,938	2.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	50,180	51,270	2.2
Des Moines, IA	42,895	43,918	2.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	49,019	50,081	2.2
Dothan, AL	32,367	32,965	1.8
Dover, DE	35,978	36,375	1.1
Dubuque, IA	34,240	35,656	4.1
Duluth, MN-WI	35,202	36,307	3.1
Durham, NC	52,420	53,700	2.4
Eau Claire, WI	32,792	33,549	2.3
El Centro, CA	32,419	33,239	2.5
Elizabethtown, KY	32,701	33,728	3.1
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	36,566	35,858	-1.9
Elmira, NY	34,879	36,984	6.0
El Paso, TX	31,354	31,837	1.5
Erie, PA	34,788	35,992	3.5
Eugene-Springfield, OR	34,329	35,380	3.1
Evansville, IN-KY	37,182	38,304	3.0
Fairbanks, AK	42,345	44,225	4.4
Fajardo, PR	22,075	22,984	4.1
Fargo, ND-MN	35,264	36,745	4.2
Farmington, NM	38,572	41,155	6.7
Fayetteville, NC	33,216	34,619	4.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	37,325	39,025	4.6
Flagstaff, AZ	34,473	35,353	2.6
Flint, MI	39,310	39,206	-0.3
Florence, SC	34,305	34,841	1.6
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	30,699	32,088	4.5
Fond du Lac, WI	34,664	36,166	4.3
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	39,335	40,154	2.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	31,236	32,130	2.9
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	35,613	36,454	2.4
Fort Wayne, IN	36,542	36,806	0.7
Fresno, CA	35,111	36,038	2.6
Gadsden, AL	30,979	31,718	2.4
Gainesville, FL	36,243	37,282	2.9
Gainesville, GA	36,994	37,929	2.5
Glens Falls, NY	33,564	34,531	2.9
Goldsboro, NC	30,177	30,607	1.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN	30,745	32,207	4.8
Grand Junction, CO	36,221	39,246	8.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	38,953	39,868	2.3
Great Falls, MT	31,009	31,962	3.1
Greeley, CO	37,066	38,700	4.4
Green Bay, WI	37,788	39,247	3.9
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,213	37,919	1.9
Greenville, NC	33,703	34,672	2.9
Greenville, SC	36,536	37,592	2.9
Guayama, PR	26,094	27,189	4.2
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	34,971	35,700	2.1
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	35,468	36,472	2.8
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	32,504	35,374	8.8
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	41,424	42,330	2.2
Harrisonburg, VA	32,718	34,197	4.5
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,188	54,446	0.5
Hattiesburg, MS	30,729	31,629	2.9
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,364	32,810	1.4
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,210	33,854	1.9
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,470	37,953	1.3
Honolulu, HI	40,748	42,090	3.3
Hot Springs, AR	28,448	29,042	2.1
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	41,604	44,345	6.6
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	53,494	55,407	3.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	33,973	35,717	5.1
Huntsville, AL	45,763	47,427	3.6
Idaho Falls, ID	29,878	30,485	2.0
Indianapolis, IN	42,227	43,128	2.1
Iowa City, IA	37,457	39,070	4.3
Ithaca, NY	39,387	41,689	5.8
Jackson, MI	38,267	38,672	1.1
Jackson, MS	35,771	36,730	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007-08
Jackson, TN	$35,059	$35,975	2.6
Jacksonville, FL	41,437	41,524	0.2
Jacksonville, NC	27,005	27,893	3.3
Janesville, WI	36,790	36,906	0.3
Jefferson City, MO	32,903	33,766	2.6
Johnson City, TN	31,985	32,759	2.4
Johnstown, PA	31,384	32,464	3.4
Jonesboro, AR	30,378	31,532	3.8
Joplin, MO	31,068	32,156	3.5
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	38,402	40,333	5.0
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	33,340	34,451	3.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	42,921	44,155	2.9
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	40,439	41,878	3.6
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	32,915	34,299	4.2
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	36,399	37,260	2.4
Kingston, NY	35,018	35,883	2.5
Knoxville, TN	38,386	38,912	1.4
Kokomo, IN	47,269	44,117	-6.7
La Crosse, WI-MN	32,949	34,078	3.4
Lafayette, IN	36,419	37,832	3.9
Lafayette, LA	40,684	42,748	5.1
Lake Charles, LA	37,447	39,982	6.8
Lakeland, FL	34,394	35,195	2.3
Lancaster, PA	37,043	38,127	2.9
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	40,866	42,339	3.6
Laredo, TX	29,009	29,572	1.9
Las Cruces, NM	31,422	32,894	4.7
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	42,336	43,120	1.9
Lawrence, KS	30,830	32,313	4.8
Lawton, OK	30,617	32,258	5.4
Lebanon, PA	32,876	33,900	3.1
Lewiston, ID-WA	31,961	32,783	2.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	33,118	34,396	3.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	39,290	40,034	1.9
Lima, OH	35,177	35,381	0.6
Lincoln, NE	34,750	35,834	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	39,305	38,902	-1.0
Logan, UT-ID	27,810	29,392	5.7
Longview, TX	36,956	38,902	5.3
Longview, WA	37,101	37,806	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	50,480	51,520	2.1
Louisville, KY-IN	40,125	40,596	1.2
Lubbock, TX	32,761	33,867	3.4
Lynchburg, VA	34,412	35,207	2.3
Macon, GA	34,243	34,823	1.7
Madera, CA	33,266	34,405	3.4
Madison, WI	41,201	42,623	3.5
Manchester-Nashua, NH	49,235	50,629	2.8
Mansfield, OH	33,109	33,946	2.5
Mayaguez, PR	21,326	22,394	5.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	27,651	28,498	3.1
Medford, OR	32,877	33,402	1.6
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	42,339	43,124	1.9
Merced, CA	32,351	33,903	4.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	43,428	44,199	1.8
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	32,570	33,507	2.9
Midland, TX	45,574	50,116	10.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	43,261	44,462	2.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	49,542	51,044	3.0
Missoula, MT	32,233	33,414	3.7
Mobile, AL	36,890	38,180	3.5
Modesto, CA	36,739	37,867	3.1
Monroe, LA	31,992	32,796	2.5
Monroe, MI	41,636	41,849	0.5
Montgomery, AL	36,223	37,552	3.7
Morgantown, WV	35,241	37,082	5.2
Morristown, TN	32,806	32,858	0.2
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	34,620	36,230	4.7
Muncie, IN	31,326	32,420	3.5
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	34,982	36,033	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,576	28,450	-0.4
Napa, CA	44,171	45,061	2.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	41,300	40,178	-2.7
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	42,728	43,964	2.9
New Haven-Milford, CT	47,039	48,239	2.6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	43,255	45,108	4.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	65,685	66,548	1.3
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,140	38,814	1.8
Norwich-New London, CT	45,463	46,727	2.8
Ocala, FL	31,623	32,579	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2010	
Civilian workers[2]	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.8	0.6	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.5	.7	1.4
Management, business, and financial	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.7	1.2	1.5
Professional and related	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.4	112.9	.4	1.4
Sales and office	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	109.7	110.3	.5	1.8
Sales and related	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	.1	1.5
Office and administrative support	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	.8	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.5	.8	2.2
Construction and extraction	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.2	.6	2.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	1.1	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	109.3	110.3	.9	2.1
Production	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	108.4	109.6	1.1	2.2
Transportation and material moving	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	110.4	111.2	.7	2.1
Service occupations	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	113.0	113.5	.4	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7	109.8	1.0	1.7
Manufacturing	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	1.3	1.8
Service-providing	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.5	112.2	.6	1.7
Education and health services	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.4	113.7	.3	1.8
Health care and social assistance	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.7	.4	1.8
Hospitals	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.4	114.1	.6	2.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.5	112.1	.5	1.6
Education services	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	.1	1.7
Elementary and secondary schools	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	114.0	114.1	.1	2.0
Public administration[3]	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	.4	2.3
Private industry workers	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	.8	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	1.0	1.3
Management, business, and financial	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	1.3	1.6
Professional and related	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	.7	1.1
Sales and office	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	.5	1.8
Sales and related	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	.0	1.4
Office and administrative support	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	.9	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.2	112.2	.9	2.1
Construction and extraction	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	.6	2.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	1.2	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	.9	2.0
Production	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.3	109.5	1.1	2.2
Transportation and material moving	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.5	.7	1.9
Service occupations	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	.5	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	1.1	1.8
Management, professional, and related	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	1.5	1.1
Sales and office	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	.4	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	.8	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	1.2	2.1
Construction	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	.4	1.1
Manufacturing	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	1.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.6	1.4
Sales and office	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	108.2	.7	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	1.7	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.8	109.1	1.2	2.2
Service-providing industries	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	.7	1.6
Management, professional, and related	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	.8	1.3
Sales and office	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	1.2	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	.6	1.9
Service occupations	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	.4	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	1.0	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2010	
Wholesale trade	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	0.9	0.8
Retail trade	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	.8	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	.7	1.5
Utilities	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.4	3.0	5.3
Information	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	.6	1.2
Financial activities	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	1.1	2.8
Finance and insurance	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	1.1	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	1.2	2.3
Professional and business services	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	112.4	113.0	.5	1.0
Education and health services	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	.4	1.6
Education services	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	.0	1.2
Health care and social assistance	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	.4	1.6
Hospitals	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	.6	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.5	.7	1.2
Accommodation and food services	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	.4	.9
Other services, except public administration	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.2	.6	1.3
State and local government workers	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	114.3	114.6	.3	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	113.9	114.1	.2	1.9
Professional and related	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.0	.0	1.9
Sales and office	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	114.7	115.3	.5	2.6
Office and administrative support	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.6	.5	2.5
Service occupations	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	115.6	116.1	.4	2.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.1	.1	2.0
Education services	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	.1	1.8
Schools	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	.1	1.8
Elementary and secondary schools	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	115.8	116.2	.3	2.6
Hospitals	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.2	.6	2.5
Public administration [3]	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	.4	2.3

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2010	
Civilian workers[1]	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.7	0.4	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	111.8	112.5	.6	1.4
Management, business, and financial	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	1.1	1.5
Professional and related	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	.4	1.3
Sales and office	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.7	109.9	.2	1.7
Sales and related	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	.0	1.8
Office and administrative support	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.3	.4	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	.4	1.7
Construction and extraction	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	112.7	112.8	.1	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	.7	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.1	.2	1.5
Production	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.4	109.8	.4	1.5
Transportation and material moving	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.4	110.6	.2	1.7
Service occupations	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	112.7	113.0	.3	1.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	.4	1.2
Manufacturing	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	.5	1.2
Service-providing	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	.4	1.5
Education and health services	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.6	112.8	.2	1.6
Health care and social assistance	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	.4	1.7
Hospitals	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.7	114.0	.3	1.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.1	.4	1.6
Education services	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	.2	1.7
Public administration [2]	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	.4	2.2
Private industry workers	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.9	111.4	.5	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	.9	1.3
Management, business, and financial	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	1.1	1.5
Professional and related	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	.6	1.1
Sales and office	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	.2	1.6
Sales and related	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	.0	1.8
Office and administrative support	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	.4	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	.4	1.7
Construction and extraction	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	.2	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	.8	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	.2	1.4
Production	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	.3	1.4
Transportation and material moving	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	.1	1.6
Service occupations	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	.3	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	.5	1.2
Management, professional, and related	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	1.0	1.1
Sales and office	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.4	-.4	.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	.3	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	.3	1.3
Construction	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	.2	.8
Manufacturing	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	.5	1.2
Management, professional, and related	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	1.2	1.5
Sales and office	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.3	-.4	.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	.5	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	.3	1.4
Service-providing industries	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	.8	1.3
Sales and office	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	.3	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	.8	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	.2	1.7
Service occupations	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	.6	1.6

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2010	
Wholesale trade	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	0.7	0.3
Retail trade	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	.5	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	.4	1.4
Utilities	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	.5	2.6
Information	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	.5	1.7
Financial activities	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	.8	2.8
Finance and insurance	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	.7	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	107.9	1.0	2.2
Professional and business services	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	.5	.9
Education and health services	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	.4	1.6
Education services	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	-.1	1.3
Health care and social assistance	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	.4	1.6
Hospitals	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	.6	1.2
Accommodation and food services	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	.3	.9
Other services, except public administration	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	.2	.8
State and local government workers	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	.3	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.5	.2	1.6
Professional and related	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	.2	1.7
Sales and office	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	112.4	112.9	.4	2.2
Office and administrative support	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	112.9	113.3	.4	2.1
Service occupations	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.3	.4	2.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	.2	1.6
Education services	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	.2	1.5
Schools	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	.3	2.5
Hospitals	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	.4	2.3
Public administration [2]	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	.4	2.2

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2010	
Civilian workers	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.7	112.1	1.3	2.2
Private industry workers	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	110.4	1.5	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	1.3	1.3
Sales and office	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	1.4	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	109.5	111.6	1.9	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	2.4	3.4
Service occupations	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	1.1	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	2.5	2.8
Manufacturing	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	2.9	3.0
Service-providing	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	1.3	1.8
State and local government workers	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	117.9	118.3	.3	2.7

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2010	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	1.5	3.4
Goods-producing	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	112.0	1.8	3.7
Manufacturing	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8	108.6	2.6	4.0
Service-providing	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.5	1.4	3.3
Nonunion	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	.7	1.4
Goods-producing	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	.8	1.1
Manufacturing	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	.9	1.3
Service-providing	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	.6	1.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	.7	1.8
South	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.5
Midwest	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	1.2	1.9
West	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	111.4	.6	1.4
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	.5	2.5
Goods-producing	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	.4	1.8
Manufacturing	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	.5	1.7
Service-providing	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	.7	2.9
Nonunion	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	.5	1.3
Goods-producing	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	.5	1.0
Manufacturing	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	.5	1.1
Service-providing	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	.5	1.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	.5	1.6
South	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	.4	1.4
Midwest	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	.6	1.4
West	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.1	.4	1.4

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	15	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1
In effect during period	16	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	72.2	12.5	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	1.7
In effect during period (in thousands)	136.8	16.9	0.0	2.5	4.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	1.7
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1954.1	124.1	0.0	30.0	43.5	5.7	15.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	44.5	23.8
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	215.303	214.537	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178
All items (1967 = 100)	644.951	642.658	640.616	646.121	645.096	646.544	646.948	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564
Food and beverages	214.225	218.249	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693
Food	214.106	217.955	217.826	217.740	217.257	217.350	217.218	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374
Food at home	214.125	215.124	215.088	214.824	213.815	213.722	213.227	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793
Cereals and bakery products	244.853	252.567	252.714	253.008	253.391	252.382	251.231	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	204.653	203.805	203.789	204.031	201.743	202.911	201.755	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679
Dairy and related products[1]	210.396	197.013	196.055	194.197	193.118	192.381	193.353	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814	197.308	197.749
Fruits and vegetables	278.932	272.945	274.006	272.608	270.940	267.309	267.609	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	160.045	163.034	162.803	162.571	162.069	162.953	162.911	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982
Other foods at home	184.166	191.220	191.144	191.328	190.967	191.317	190.571	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461
Sugar and sweets	186.577	196.933	196.403	197.009	195.126	195.430	196.998	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123
Fats and oils	196.751	201.224	200.679	201.127	201.031	200.578	200.009	199.916	196.473	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510
Other foods	198.103	205.497	205.587	205.654	205.544	206.064	204.728	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	119.924	122.393	122.838	122.224	121.990	121.892	122.099	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607
Food away from home[1]	215.769	223.272	223.023	223.163	223.345	223.675	224.003	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573
Other food away from home[1,2]	150.640	155.852	155.099	155.841	156.570	156.697	157.302	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529
Alcoholic beverages	214.484	220.751	220.005	220.477	220.850	220.946	221.474	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463
Housing	216.264	217.057	216.971	218.071	218.085	217.827	217.178	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981
Shelter	246.666	249.354	249.779	250.243	250.310	250.248	249.501	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100
Rent of primary residence	243.271	248.812	249.069	249.092	248.994	249.029	248.965	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925
Lodging away from home	143.664	134.243	135.680	138.318	139.424	137.454	133.706	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	252.426	256.610	256.875	256.981	256.872	257.155	256.865	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	118.843	121.487	120.728	121.083	121.298	121.830	122.170	122.184	122.243	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036
Fuels and utilities	220.018	210.696	206.358	212.677	212.961	212.661	211.618	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773
Fuels	200.808	188.113	183.783	190.647	190.534	189.735	188.509	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017
Fuel oil and other fuels	334.405	239.778	225.164	232.638	230.192	237.521	236.616	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	272.606
Gas (piped) and electricity	202.212	193.563	189.619	196.754	196.767	195.475	194.176	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628
Household furnishings and operations	127.800	128.701	129.644	129.623	129.267	128.304	128.201	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029
Apparel	118.907	120.078	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006
Men's and boys' apparel	113.032	113.628	117.146	112.849	109.744	110.835	112.933	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885
Women's and girls' apparel	107.460	108.091	109.460	106.455	101.688	103.991	112.535	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	113.762	114.489	114.142	113.915	111.022	113.673	116.309	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.412
Footwear	124.157	126.854	127.519	125.515	124.405	125.292	128.670	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738
Transportation	195.549	179.252	175.997	183.735	182.798	184.386	183.932	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761
Private transportation	191.039	174.762	171.757	179.649	178.330	179.987	179.466	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071
New and used motor vehicles[2]	93.291	93.486	92.701	93.020	93.413	93.126	93.440	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890
New vehicles	134.194	135.623	135.162	135.719	136.055	134.080	134.576	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600	138.174	137.750
Used cars and trucks[1]	133.951	126.973	122.650	124.323	125.061	128.028	129.369	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537
Motor fuel	279.652	201.978	193.609	225.021	217.860	225.089	220.690	219.015	228.050	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671
Gasoline (all types)	277.457	201.555	193.727	225.526	217.945	225.179	220.542	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	128.747	134.050	134.347	134.270	133.729	133.531	133.406	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	233.859	243.337	242.488	242.683	243.031	243.494	244.493	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311
Public transportation	250.549	236.348	228.878	232.540	238.932	238.997	239.855	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766	249.135	253.275
Medical care	364.065	375.613	375.026	375.093	375.739	376.537	377.727	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762
Medical care commodities	296.045	305.108	304.697	304.683	304.229	305.797	307.671	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923
Medical care services	384.943	397.299	396.648	396.750	397.868	398.303	399.160	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173
Professional services	310.968	319.372	319.333	319.652	320.076	320.252	320.756	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121
Hospital and related services	533.953	567.879	564.112	564.406	568.315	570.150	572.991	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313
Recreation[2]	113.254	114.272	114.264	114.643	114.619	114.755	114.629	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684
Video and audio[1,2]	102.632	101.276	101.947	101.871	101.614	101.474	100.801	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572
Education and communication[2]	123.631	127.393	126.467	126.519	126.914	128.128	129.035	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270
Education[2]	181.277	190.857	187.853	188.179	189.184	193.161	195.595	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917
Educational books and supplies	450.187	482.072	472.588	476.974	481.768	490.102	493.636	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	522.098	548.971	540.498	541.119	543.810	555.402	562.635	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983
Communication[1,2]	84.185	84.954	85.049	84.975	85.056	84.913	85.044	85.055	84.768	84.809	84.974	84.905	84.940	84.947	84.809
Information and information processing[1,2]	81.352	81.944	82.038	81.909	81.991	81.835	81.969	81.978	81.688	81.728	81.817	81.743	81.776	81.784	81.641
Telephone services[1,2]	100.451	102.392	102.267	102.182	102.643	102.674	102.968	102.891	102.528	102.707	102.729	102.288	102.298	102.394	102.369
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	10.061	9.672	9.775	9.731	9.604	9.499	9.467	9.501	9.467	9.423	9.457	9.540	9.552	9.530	9.473
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	94.944	82.304	84.366	83.476	80.838	78.576	77.997	78.213	78.077	77.960	78.323	77.961	78.385	78.234	76.676
Other goods and services	345.381	368.586	369.901	370.595	372.894	372.699	374.219	375.444	376.702	377.330	377.652	377.992	378.808	378.911	379.714
Tobacco and smoking products	588.682	730.316	740.311	746.283	762.907	763.634	771.089	773.758	781.538	783.794	786.857	785.714	787.268	788.066	798.192
Personal care[1]	201.279	204.587	204.578	204.503	204.571	204.352	204.751	205.406	205.575	205.823	205.789	206.137	206.594	206.599	206.296
Personal care products[1]	159.290	162.578	163.051	162.301	162.887	162.476	162.372	162.257	161.753	162.275	161.627	162.029	162.367	161.601	160.351
Personal care services[1]	223.669	227.588	227.607	227.572	227.325	227.580	228.286	228.465	228.358	228.343	228.629	228.107	228.429	229.635	230.013

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Miscellaneous personal services	338.921	344.469	343.051	344.232	344.367	345.137	345.515	347.834	348.792	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	174.764	169.698	169.060	171.593	170.483	171.081	171.559	172.252	173.061	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333
Food and beverages	214.225	218.249	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693
Commodities less food and beverages	153.034	144.395	143.587	147.099	145.742	146.528	147.222	148.037	149.245	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559
Nondurables less food and beverages	196.192	178.959	177.480	184.581	181.755	184.366	185.544	185.759	187.776	185.689	187.484	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201
Apparel	118.907	120.078	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel	248.809	219.592	216.090	229.692	227.038	230.396	228.954	228.344	232.649	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876
Durables	110.877	109.859	109.650	109.983	109.924	109.129	109.387	110.684	111.159	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454
Services	255.498	259.154	258.433	259.544	259.992	260.355	260.136	259.844	259.323	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756
Rent of shelter[3]	257.152	259.924	260.388	260.869	260.935	260.858	260.064	260.035	258.704	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489	258.457	258.525
Transportation services	244.074	251.031	248.628	249.194	251.184	252.234	253.001	254.449	255.935	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.325
Other services	295.780	303.992	302.132	303.000	303.761	305.890	307.161	307.011	306.740	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870
Special indexes:															
All items less food	215.528	214.008	213.236	215.389	215.069	215.617	215.795	215.986	216.207	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010
All items less shelter	205.453	203.301	202.171	204.578	204.069	204.776	205.263	205.567	206.286	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932
All items less medical care	207.777	206.555	205.876	207.764	207.388	207.855	207.949	208.131	208.250	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841
Commodities less food	155.310	147.071	146.261	149.697	148.386	149.155	149.846	150.663	151.847	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106
Nondurables less food	197.297	181.453	180.017	186.726	184.090	186.552	187.691	187.939	189.852	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041
Nondurables less food and apparel	244.443	218.687	215.459	227.768	225.410	228.446	227.195	226.717	230.622	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090
Nondurables	205.901	198.548	197.673	201.461	199.746	201.191	201.783	202.058	203.035	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391
Services less rent of shelter[3]	273.000	278.064	275.777	277.777	278.747	279.697	280.194	279.545	280.014	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541
Services less medical care services	244.987	248.122	247.406	248.557	248.963	249.316	249.043	248.692	248.075	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087
Energy	236.666	193.126	186.909	205.408	201.938	204.971	202.243	199.198	204.026	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363
All items less energy	214.751	218.433	218.323	218.440	218.421	218.642	219.076	219.624	219.291	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298
All items less food and energy	215.572	219.235	219.128	219.283	219.350	219.596	220.137	220.731	220.384	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193
Commodities less food and energy	140.246	142.041	142.360	141.990	141.463	141.310	142.729	143.857	143.871	143.383	143.125	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888
Energy commodities	284.352	205.281	196.528	226.881	219.922	227.204	222.961	221.749	231.226	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.680
Services less energy	261.017	265.875	265.466	265.993	266.484	267.008	266.894	267.081	266.488	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	211.053	209.630	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124
All items (1967 = 100)	628.661	624.423	621.875	628.422	627.093	628.970	629.462	630.140	631.491	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809
Food and beverages	213.546	217.480	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844
Food	213.376	217.118	216.975	216.890	216.384	216.539	216.313	216.654	216.305	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427
Food at home	213.017	213.908	213.876	213.657	212.628	212.623	212.010	212.396	211.488	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501
Cereals and bakery products	245.472	253.214	253.430	253.701	253.969	252.932	251.754	252.049	251.376	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	204.255	203.394	203.409	203.503	201.261	202.483	201.087	200.210	200.709	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228
Dairy and related products[1]	209.773	195.679	194.694	192.898	191.783	191.048	192.048	194.120	192.695	193.546	197.663	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490
Fruits and vegetables	276.759	270.562	271.530	270.653	269.316	265.730	265.810	267.084	267.049	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	159.324	162.598	162.468	162.167	161.650	162.433	162.396	162.456	160.619	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694
Other foods at home	183.637	190.519	190.401	190.657	190.235	190.704	189.892	190.630	188.868	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643
Sugar and sweets	185.494	195.702	194.928	195.773	194.005	194.511	196.027	195.752	197.031	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979
Fats and oils	197.512	202.003	201.470	202.004	201.666	201.199	200.621	200.759	197.400	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054
Other foods	198.303	205.573	205.641	205.759	205.549	206.210	204.823	205.929	203.664	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	120.348	122.753	123.126	122.537	122.119	122.217	122.496	122.676	121.647	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869
Food away from home[1]	215.613	223.383	223.082	223.186	223.408	223.789	224.102	224.382	224.815	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657
Other food away from home[1,2]	149.731	155.607	154.409	155.091	156.904	156.769	157.132	156.909	156.853	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901
Alcoholic beverages	214.579	221.325	220.729	221.179	221.517	221.618	221.454	222.555	223.445	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515
Housing	211.839	213.144	212.881	214.034	214.029	213.824	213.391	212.734	212.327	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518
Shelter	239.128	242.637	242.941	243.238	243.248	243.279	242.816	242.804	242.159	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964
Rent of primary residence	242.196	247.401	247.710	247.691	247.573	247.601	247.500	247.422	247.361	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352
Lodging away from home[2]	143.164	135.163	136.113	139.246	140.873	138.543	134.803	134.586	127.061	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	228.758	232.499	232.739	232.837	232.723	232.977	232.731	232.761	232.635	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	119.136	121.935	121.160	121.529	121.765	122.254	122.644	122.761	122.830	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051
Fuels and utilities	217.883	209.595	205.270	211.929	212.276	211.808	210.796	206.732	207.530	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426
Fuels	197.537	186.229	181.977	189.108	189.082	188.125	186.967	182.227	182.994	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946
Fuel oil and other fuels	331.784	243.003	229.019	235.869	233.018	239.435	238.006	246.153	262.340	265.130	284.061	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630
Gas (piped) and electricity	200.265	191.981	187.982	195.445	195.547	194.211	193.013	187.473	187.572	187.125	188.607	187.730	189.595	188.837	190.233
Household furnishings and operations	123.635	124.632	125.589	125.526	125.160	124.219	124.351	123.995	123.448	123.187	123.339	123.097	122.859	121.979	122.019
Apparel	118.735	119.847	121.364	118.547	115.516	117.095	122.176	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267
Men's and boys' apparel	113.490	114.340	117.687	113.416	110.558	111.629	113.682	115.381	114.091	110.856	109.893	111.575	113.032	113.538	113.838
Women's and girls' apparel	107.489	107.602	108.637	105.676	101.289	103.727	112.086	113.290	111.039	107.819	102.860	106.496	110.885	109.783	107.882
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.266	117.202	116.912	116.645	113.744	116.482	119.075	119.949	119.272	115.754	117.028	117.789	119.644	120.106	117.881
Footwear	124.102	127.183	127.802	126.150	125.046	125.880	128.988	130.596	130.682	128.637	127.267	127.843	128.172	129.112	128.647
Transportation	195.692	176.729	173.055	181.730	180.419	182.541	182.024	183.506	186.928	186.839	189.544	188.406	191.294	193.320	194.079
Private transportation	192.492	173.491	169.957	178.734	177.197	179.368	178.801	180.271	183.680	183.565	186.457	185.268	188.146	190.106	190.768
New and used motor vehicles[2]	92.146	91.308	90.039	90.588	90.973	91.129	91.599	93.414	94.338	95.072	95.464	95.819	95.900	95.780	95.988

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
New vehicles	135.338	136.711	136.113	136.800	137.082	135.130	135.672	138.422	139.952	139.962	139.857	139.905	139.653	139.192	138.794
Used cars and trucks [1]	134.731	127.687	123.339	125.056	125.817	128.781	130.122	133.458	134.977	138.242	140.023	141.079	141.657	142.173	143.396
Motor fuel	280.817	202.695	194.339	225.876	218.560	225.797	221.241	219.733	228.871	225.584	235.083	228.569	238.769	245.949	247.688
Gasoline (all types)	278.728	202.375	194.569	226.515	218.757	226.007	221.197	219.509	228.598	225.223	234.825	228.207	238.583	245.626	247.224
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	128.776	134.133	134.439	134.273	133.787	133.587	133.504	133.764	134.346	134.892	135.383	135.694	135.573	135.914	136.182
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	236.353	245.795	245.036	245.129	245.421	245.871	246.850	247.811	247.972	247.812	247.975	248.479	249.127	249.873	249.841
Public transportation	247.865	234.661	227.522	230.926	236.963	237.029	238.225	239.729	242.698	243.453	239.739	240.418	242.942	246.535	250.119
Medical care	364.208	376.064	375.420	375.479	376.161	377.007	378.263	379.072	380.295	380.302	383.443	386.919	388.330	389.050	389.029
Medical care commodities	287.970	296.724	296.431	296.369	295.871	297.379	299.098	299.742	299.972	299.777	301.890	304.320	305.532	306.117	306.458
Medical care services	386.317	399.165	398.387	398.497	399.677	400.204	401.217	402.075	403.695	403.791	407.286	411.114	412.568	413.325	413.145
Professional services	313.446	322.127	322.043	322.346	322.759	322.964	323.577	324.284	324.382	324.763	327.439	329.020	329.294	330.228	330.396
Hospital and related services	530.193	565.029	560.906	561.337	565.448	567.545	570.697	573.069	580.048	580.567	587.101	598.149	604.070	605.497	605.593
Recreation [2]	110.143	111.015	111.152	111.471	111.416	111.453	111.205	110.724	110.401	109.851	109.964	110.076	110.073	110.342	110.195
Video and audio [1,2]	102.654	101.602	102.214	102.193	101.982	101.867	101.228	100.639	100.681	100.400	100.473	100.084	100.547	100.568	99.977
Education and communication [2]	119.827	123.017	122.293	122.333	122.699	123.579	124.322	124.362	124.100	124.156	124.293	124.334	124.455	124.559	124.459
Education [2]	178.892	188.143	185.291	185.626	186.596	190.222	192.552	192.774	192.776	192.760	193.049	193.641	193.965	194.275	194.332
Educational books and supplies	452.880	485.025	475.213	480.024	485.218	493.615	496.691	497.534	498.627	499.478	503.416	505.356	505.642	504.436	504.925
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	504.163	529.316	521.550	522.076	524.523	534.825	541.688	542.284	542.174	542.036	542.531	544.155	545.120	546.192	546.319
Communication [1,2]	86.807	87.662	87.712	87.652	87.780	87.667	87.810	87.786	87.468	87.541	87.617	87.501	87.548	87.581	87.453
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.828	85.571	85.624	85.524	85.653	85.532	85.676	85.651	85.331	85.404	85.433	85.314	85.362	85.394	85.263
Telephone services [1,2]	100.502	102.341	102.231	102.153	102.587	102.613	102.896	102.818	102.413	102.585	102.504	102.038	102.048	102.132	102.101
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	10.567	10.178	10.271	10.238	10.113	10.012	9.975	9.995	9.969	9.935	9.978	10.077	10.099	10.087	10.028
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	94.863	82.104	84.017	83.278	80.736	78.480	77.835	77.939	77.926	77.821	78.278	77.939	78.474	78.420	76.736
Other goods and services	357.906	391.628	394.061	395.052	398.448	398.228	400.245	401.390	403.178	403.970	404.632	404.722	405.641	405.786	406.973
Tobacco and smoking products	591.100	735.056	746.009	752.078	768.005	768.483	776.198	778.650	786.541	789.173	791.959	790.710	792.452	793.243	803.019
Personal care [1]	199.170	202.490	202.631	202.406	202.490	202.221	202.576	203.115	203.245	203.454	203.575	203.824	204.294	204.294	203.828
Personal care products [1]	159.410	162.557	163.119	162.165	162.767	162.415	162.312	162.242	161.784	162.231	161.689	162.073	162.417	161.604	160.289
Personal care services [1]	223.978	227.804	227.829	227.800	227.512	227.751	228.480	228.683	228.614	228.614	228.793	228.169	228.500	229.857	230.263
Miscellaneous personal services	340.533	346.500	345.326	346.411	346.525	347.402	347.658	349.283	350.046	349.851	351.329	352.366	353.667	354.593	354.725
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	177.618	171.452	170.532	173.662	172.493	173.379	173.777	174.550	175.563	175.127	176.413	176.118	177.591	178.269	178.359
Food and beverages	213.546	217.480	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844
Commodities less food and beverages	157.481	147.327	146.125	150.477	149.046	150.209	150.851	151.760	153.273	152.532	153.834	153.444	155.417	156.268	156.345
Nondurables less food and beverages	205.279	185.579	183.813	192.478	189.436	192.365	193.225	193.394	195.926	193.667	195.981	195.059	199.133	201.091	201.141
Apparel	118.735	119.847	121.364	118.547	115.516	117.095	122.176	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	263.756	230.503	226.621	242.726	239.626	243.461	241.657	241.005	246.085	244.413	249.801	246.914	251.912	255.140	255.839
Durables	111.217	109.610	108.933	109.430	109.432	109.039	109.470	110.988	111.575	112.165	112.511	112.618	112.618	112.432	112.533
Services	250.272	254.267	253.482	254.624	255.003	255.342	255.244	254.847	254.663	254.519	254.918	255.199	255.634	255.796	256.048
Rent of shelter [3]	230.555	233.917	234.229	234.511	234.515	234.537	234.079	234.064	233.436	233.241	233.252	233.234	233.250	233.210	233.184
Transporatation services	242.563	250.960	248.795	249.312	250.811	251.880	252.805	254.408	255.871	256.007	255.577	256.809	257.728	258.501	259.113
Other services	284.319	291.572	290.116	290.845	291.573	293.266	294.190	293.938	293.624	293.470	293.972	294.230	294.564	295.327	295.551
Special indexes:															
All items less food	210.452	208.128	207.148	209.744	209.308	210.021	210.255	210.462	211.055	210.639	211.440	211.423	212.535	213.000	213.175
All items less shelter	203.102	199.860	198.571	201.488	200.871	201.726	202.123	202.441	203.301	202.951	204.128	204.101	205.441	206.048	206.283
All items less medical care	204.626	202.810	201.955	204.200	203.723	204.341	204.472	204.680	205.106	204.800	205.589	205.461	206.420	206.841	207.010
Commodities less food	159.538	149.780	148.589	152.856	151.466	152.606	153.229	154.147	155.650	154.918	156.200	155.820	157.742	158.569	158.650
Nondurables less food	206.047	187.718	186.012	194.254	191.387	194.170	194.978	195.196	197.644	195.487	197.701	196.831	200.682	202.529	202.587
Nondurables less food and apparel	258.423	228.679	225.091	239.808	237.011	240.515	238.857	238.355	243.061	241.513	246.455	243.829	248.369	251.298	251.953
Nondurables	210.333	201.628	200.601	205.219	203.377	205.017	205.374	205.647	206.876	205.823	207.611	207.092	209.370	210.526	210.607
Services less rent of shelter [3]	241.567	245.814	243.784	245.833	246.622	247.308	247.664	246.851	247.237	247.174	247.985	248.586	249.464	249.847	250.398
Services less medical care services	240.275	243.796	243.022	244.196	244.531	244.857	244.707	244.258	243.991	243.838	244.090	244.205	244.586	244.719	244.987
Energy	237.414	192.594	186.321	205.662	201.967	205.144	202.287	199.223	204.196	202.398	208.222	204.494	210.425	213.728	215.104
All items less energy	208.719	212.652	212.462	212.552	212.505	212.823	213.363	213.998	213.895	213.780	214.048	214.472	214.857	214.945	214.964
All items less food and energy	208.147	212.126	211.926	212.051	212.097	212.449	213.144	213.840	213.787	213.572	213.647	214.172	214.589	214.643	214.645
Commodities less food and energy	141.084	143.099	143.170	142.943	142.526	142.634	144.148	145.439	145.595	145.253	145.065	145.722	146.319	146.094	145.941
Energy commodities	284.270	205.325	196.706	227.444	220.264	227.506	223.048	221.910	231.371	228.303	238.217	231.808	241.599	248.594	250.038
Services less energy	255.598	261.022	260.615	261.014	261.425	261.960	261.990	262.196	261.979	261.871	262.146	262.559	262.830	263.097	263.218

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.
[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.
[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2009	2010					2009	2010				
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.S. city average	M	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	231.462	232.294	232.382	233.188	233.615	234.130	228.794	229.744	229.874	230.622	231.109	231.661
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	233.475	234.109	234.183	235.060	235.496	236.054	229.180	229.919	230.099	230.819	231.338	231.851
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	137.597	138.416	138.491	138.871	139.115	139.362	138.522	139.364	139.379	139.869	140.126	140.510
Midwest urban[4]	M	205.613	206.564	206.563	207.359	207.777	207.987	200.999	202.180	202.044	202.966	203.426	203.674
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	206.399	207.325	207.329	207.975	208.308	208.489	200.820	201.957	201.758	202.639	203.056	203.330
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	131.742	132.417	132.451	133.096	133.510	133.772	131.639	132.502	132.507	133.140	133.540	133.797
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	202.738	203.490	203.274	204.204	204.326	204.026	200.471	201.414	201.118	202.072	202.263	201.974
South urban	M	209.476	210.056	210.020	211.216	211.528	211.423	206.716	207.405	207.325	208.621	209.017	208.920
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	210.971	211.762	211.503	212.692	213.052	213.101	208.788	209.619	209.288	210.613	211.068	211.065
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	133.252	133.517	133.575	134.363	134.606	134.500	132.136	132.508	132.528	133.388	133.695	133.621
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	213.159	213.873	214.007	215.026	214.714	214.336	213.184	213.984	214.172	215.205	215.006	214.679
West urban	M	219.307	219.989	220.179	220.809	221.202	221.417	213.919	214.664	214.710	215.457	215.873	216.044
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	223.058	223.852	223.989	224.636	225.040	225.571	215.988	216.905	216.850	217.700	218.103	218.605
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	133.132	133.366	133.513	133.863	134.133	133.889	132.983	133.238	133.325	133.675	133.993	133.764
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	197.246	197.948	197.949	198.695	199.043	199.358	195.779	196.606	196.516	197.377	197.786	198.087
B/C[3]	M	133.535	133.954	134.028	134.639	134.920	134.909	133.072	133.589	133.619	134.274	134.594	134.624
D	M	209.192	209.984	210.098	211.011	210.968	210.739	207.417	208.297	208.368	209.326	209.327	209.097
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	211.185	212.104	212.456	212.952	212.929	212.984	204.196	205.529	205.627	206.381	206.466	206.774
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	223.643	224.610	224.620	225.483	225.916	226.438	216.233	217.290	217.090	218.157	218.475	218.787
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	238.427	238.970	238.862	240.101	240.529	241.075	233.448	234.067	234.153	235.240	235.750	236.144
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	237.266	–	237.986	–	238.083	–	237.999	–	238.388	–	238.863
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	203.037	–	203.577	–	204.024	–	194.529	–	194.852	–	195.574
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	202.106	–	201.982	–	202.108	–	205.456	–	205.351	–	205.263
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	141.124	–	141.741	–	142.025	–	141.155	–	141.782	–	142.064
Atlanta, GA	2	200.456	–	202.646	–	204.014	–	199.331	–	201.407	–	203.095	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	203.880	–	203.380	–	205.248	–	199.614	–	198.913	–	201.003	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	190.932	–	192.412	–	194.037	–	188.842	–	190.351	–	192.447	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	222.943	–	222.505	–	222.625	–	221.067	–	221.074	–	220.633	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	224.800	–	226.529	–	227.432	–	224.732	–	226.539	–	227.325	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	224.239	–	226.145	–	227.697	–	220.121	–	222.049	–	223.821	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	225.596	–	226.085	–	226.513	–	220.905	–	221.215	–	222.309	–

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537
Percent change	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4
Food and beverages:											
Index	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249
Percent change	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9
Housing:											
Index	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057
Percent change	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4
Apparel:											
Index	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078
Percent change	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0
Transportation:											
Index	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252
Percent change	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3
Medical care:											
Index	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613
Percent change	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2
Other goods and services:											
Index	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586
Percent change	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630
Percent change	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009								2010				
	2008	2009	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Finished goods	177.1	172.5	171.1	174.3	172.4	174.2	173.2	173.8	175.7	176.0	178.0	177.3	179.2	179.6	180.1
Finished consumer goods	186.3	179.1	177.3	181.7	179.2	181.6	180.4	180.8	183.3	183.8	186.5	185.6	188.4	188.9	189.5
Finished consumer foods	178.3	175.5	174.0	176.1	173.5	173.9	173.9	175.6	176.9	179.8	180.1	181.0	185.6	184.6	184.0
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	189.1	179.4	177.5	182.7	180.2	183.3	181.6	181.6	184.6	184.2	187.7	186.1	188.3	189.4	190.4
Nondurable goods less food	210.5	194.1	191.2	198.7	195.7	200.1	198.1	197.1	201.2	200.9	205.9	203.6	207.0	208.6	210.0
Durable goods	141.2	144.3	144.2	144.7	143.3	143.8	142.9	144.8	145.4	144.9	145.4	145.4	145.0	145.0	145.1
Capital equipment	153.8	156.7	156.3	156.6	155.9	156.4	155.9	157.0	157.5	157.1	157.5	157.4	157.2	157.3	157.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	188.3	172.5	170.2	172.7	172.3	174.8	174.7	174.5	176.0	176.6	179.4	179.2	181.0	183.1	184.6
Materials and components for manufacturing	177.2	162.7	160.1	160.9	161.6	163.8	164.9	165.2	166.1	167.5	169.4	170.8	172.5	175.0	175.4
Materials for food manufacturing	180.4	165.1	166.2	166.0	163.7	164.1	164.3	164.0	165.7	168.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	173.1	175.1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	214.3	191.6	187.4	190.1	192.0	196.6	197.1	196.7	199.8	202.9	207.3	211.0	214.7	218.3	217.3
Materials for durable manufacturing	203.3	168.9	162.1	162.7	164.5	168.9	173.2	174.6	174.6	176.5	179.4	180.4	183.1	189.2	190.7
Components for manufacturing	140.3	141.0	140.8	140.7	140.7	140.8	140.9	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.4	141.7	141.8	142.3
Materials and components for construction	205.4	202.9	202.8	202.0	201.9	201.5	202.0	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.3	203.5	204.8	206.0	207.4
Processed fuels and lubricants	206.2	161.9	156.5	167.0	164.1	172.2	169.0	167.9	172.6	171.4	180.2	175.1	179.3	182.5	187.3
Containers	191.8	195.8	196.1	195.4	194.3	193.5	193.7	193.3	193.2	193.2	194.2	197.3	198.3	199.7	201.4
Supplies	173.8	172.2	172.3	172.8	172.2	171.9	172.0	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.0	173.4	173.8	174.6
Crude materials for further processing	251.8	175.2	171.5	179.8	172.9	178.4	173.5	184.0	192.1	195.5	212.8	206.6	213.6	211.1	207.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	163.4	134.5	140.5	141.0	133.2	130.2	127.6	132.0	134.0	138.9	142.0	142.3	147.4	148.7	152.8
Crude nonfood materials	313.9	197.5	184.7	199.8	194.5	207.5	201.0	216.2	229.4	231.2	260.3	248.7	256.7	250.8	240.7
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	176.6	171.1	169.7	173.1	171.3	173.4	172.2	172.6	174.7	174.3	176.7	175.6	176.9	177.7	178.3
Finished energy goods	178.7	146.9	142.9	154.4	149.6	156.1	152.8	151.2	156.8	156.0	162.7	158.9	163.7	165.8	167.4
Finished goods less energy	169.8	172.3	171.7	172.4	171.4	171.8	171.5	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6	174.8	175.8	175.7	175.7
Finished consumer goods less energy	176.9	179.2	178.5	179.4	178.2	178.6	178.4	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3	182.7	184.3	184.2	184.2
Finished goods less food and energy	167.2	171.5	171.1	171.4	170.8	171.2	170.8	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0	173.0	172.9	173.1	173.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	176.4	181.6	181.3	181.7	181.1	181.5	181.2	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	206.8	214.3	213.7	213.9	214.4	214.5	214.9	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.6	218.0	218.5	219.0	219.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	188.7	173.0	170.4	172.9	172.7	175.5	175.4	175.3	176.8	177.2	180.2	180.0	182.1	184.3	185.7
Intermediate foods and feeds	181.6	166.0	167.3	169.3	166.5	166.1	165.8	164.5	165.7	168.0	168.7	168.4	167.8	168.7	170.5
Intermediate energy goods	208.1	162.5	157.2	167.8	165.3	174.5	171.0	169.8	175.2	173.8	183.2	177.6	182.3	185.2	189.9
Intermediate goods less energy	180.9	172.8	171.3	171.8	171.9	172.7	173.5	173.6	174.0	175.0	176.2	177.4	178.5	180.3	180.9
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	180.9	173.4	171.6	171.9	172.3	173.3	174.2	174.4	174.8	175.7	176.8	178.2	179.5	181.4	182.0
Crude energy materials	309.4	176.8	164.2	181.2	173.0	184.1	173.5	193.1	211.0	208.6	241.5	226.1	229.4	215.9	204.6
Crude materials less energy	205.4	164.8	166.9	168.9	163.4	164.5	163.3	167.6	169.2	176.3	183.0	183.1	191.4	195.2	197.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy	324.4	248.4	234.9	242.6	247.1	263.6	267.9	270.9	270.9	285.3	304.0	303.4	322.2	335.4	330.8

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2009								2010				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	May[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	166.0	180.2	173.0	182.8	177.2	192.3	206.7	208.4	231.3	224.3	223.4	217.1	208.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	168.6	192.2	179.9	194.8	186.6	210.8	233.5	235.5	271.6	261.6	258.2	245.6	230.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas	185.0	185.9	186.2	189.3	188.6	189.7	191.6	194.2	196.9	193.4	196.8	202.9	204.4
213	Mining support activities	101.3	100.0	101.2	100.4	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.2
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	165.8	168.4	167.1	169.4	168.6	168.9	170.7	170.8	173.1	172.1	173.9	175.2	176.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	170.5	171.4	169.7	169.7	169.5	168.3	169.1	171.2	172.2	172.3	172.5	173.9	175.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	119.2	119.4	119.4	119.5	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.3	121.8	121.9	122.4	122.4	123.6
313	Textile mills	111.8	112.1	111.9	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.4	112.6	112.9	114.4	114.6	115.9
315	Apparel manufacturing	103.3	103.3	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.4	103.5	103.5
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	153.9	153.6	153.2	154.0	154.0	153.3	152.9	152.8	153.1	153.5	154.1	155.1	155.9
321	Wood products manufacturing	102.4	102.3	103.2	103.2	103.7	102.7	103.0	103.5	103.6	105.4	107.0	109.7	112.5
322	Paper manufacturing	123.1	122.5	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.7	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.7	124.3	124.9	126.4
323	Printing and related support activities	109.2	109.0	109.0	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.4	109.3	109.4	109.6
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	206.5	238.1	225.9	251.6	241.5	240.8	258.4	254.3	275.6	260.7	278.1	287.2	292.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	222.8	222.4	224.1	224.0	225.1	225.0	225.4	227.3	228.7	231.7	232.3	235.6	233.5
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	160.6	160.3	160.3	160.4	161.3	161.5	161.9	162.0	162.3	162.9	164.5	165.7	166.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	162.8	163.8	165.4	172.5	177.8	180.7	179.9	182.2	186.5	187.4	190.6	198.4	201.0
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	175.0	174.4	173.9	173.8	174.0	174.1	174.1	174.2	174.4	175.3	175.3	176.3	176.9
333	Machinery manufacturing	120.2	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.4	120.3	120.6	120.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.2	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.4	91.7	91.2	91.3
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	128.5	128.3	128.5	129.2	129.4	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.7	130.8	131.2	131.7	131.9
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	108.9	109.5	108.5	109.1	108.5	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.8	110.4	110.3	110.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	176.9	176.8	177.0	176.2	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.2	175.9	176.2	176.9	177.0
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	111.3	111.4	111.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.2	112.5	112.5	112.7
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	118.1	118.4	118.8	122.9	123.0	122.1	122.4	121.5	123.9	120.7	124.7	124.6	122.9
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	123.0	122.6	121.5	120.5	121.6	121.8	121.5	121.1	120.0	120.6	120.8	123.0	121.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores	104.2	104.8	105.7	106.6	103.7	106.0	109.0	92.3	103.2	101.7	95.6	95.3	94.5
446	Health and personal care stores	138.1	137.2	138.6	137.1	139.0	138.7	140.0	139.0	138.7	141.7	142.2	143.2	143.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	59.4	69.5	75.9	63.5	68.3	61.9	77.8	82.9	74.1	74.1	64.9	77.7	84.4
454	Nonstore retailers	142.2	143.6	152.4	145.5	147.6	144.1	143.4	145.0	142.9	154.2	142.7	142.8	143.3
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	179.5	182.2	185.5	189.6	184.5	188.5	193.3	194.7	199.6	195.1	200.7	204.0	202.2
483	Water transportation	111.3	111.9	113.3	114.0	115.7	116.8	118.3	118.3	120.0	121.1	120.3	121.8	123.0
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	128.0	129.0	130.9	131.8	130.0	128.8	128.9	129.4	132.2	133.4	131.7	131.1	132.3
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	126.3	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.4	127.5	127.6	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.9	128.9
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	108.6	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.2	108.2
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	127.7	127.5	127.9	128.2	128.4	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.4	129.3	129.2	129.2
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	167.2	167.3	167.5	168.4	168.3	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.5	173.0	173.1	173.1
6231	Nursing care facilities	122.6	122.7	123.8	124.3	123.8	123.8	124.1	124.4	125.3	125.3	125.6	125.6	125.6
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	122.3	122.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	125.6	125.6	127.1	128.1	124.9	124.9	126.7	128.4
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.7	111.1	111.4	109.8	109.7	110.3	110.1	110.2	110.2	110.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	107.4	106.4	102.5	102.1	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.6	105.0	103.8	105.1	106.3	106.6
517	Telecommunications	101.1	101.1	101.2	101.7	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.7
5182	Data processing and related services	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	109.2	108.8	111.3	112.0	112.6	116.4	116.0	116.5	117.2	116.7	116.9	118.1	120.8
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	108.8	108.8	109.4	109.1	109.7	109.5	109.3	109.9	109.5	109.8	109.2	108.3	109.1
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	102.1	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.7	102.0	100.8	100.1	100.3
5313	Real estate support activities	109.7	107.3	107.6	108.2	108.2	107.4	107.3	109.3	108.1	107.5	107.1	107.9	107.2
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	134.0	137.6	141.1	142.0	140.5	135.8	132.3	129.8	130.2	134.7	131.9	133.2	128.3
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	166.3	166.3	166.4	166.5	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.8	169.6	168.7	169.6	170.6	170.6
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	115.3	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.1	114.7	115.4	114.0	113.6	114.3	113.5	112.6	113.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	143.0	143.0	143.0	142.9	142.9	142.8	142.8	143.0	142.9	143.2	143.8	143.8	143.4
54181	Advertising agencies	105.4	105.4	105.4	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	123.5	123.6	123.7	123.6	123.3	123.2	122.8	122.8	123.9	124.2	123.8	124.2	124.9
56151	Travel agencies	100.2	98.6	98.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	100.7	100.6	100.3	100.3
56172	Janitorial services	109.7	109.7	110.1	110.1	110.5	110.3	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.5	110.3	110.6	110.3
5621	Waste collection	115.6	114.9	116.3	116.7	117.0	116.9	117.1	116.1	116.0	115.4	117.3	118.3	119.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	141.0	143.7	146.0	144.9	140.9	141.8	139.8	137.2	139.3	138.2	137.0	139.9	141.6

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009								2010				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	116.8	120.0	119.3	121.1	121.3	122.3	124.1	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	126.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	139.2	139.8	138.2	140.0	140.6	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	155.0	155.5	153.2	155.7	156.8	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.9	167.5	169.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.1	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.1	108.5
Industrial supplies and materials	163.0	177.3	174.4	182.4	183.0	187.2	195.0	196.2	202.7	202.8	205.1	210.9	206.3
Fuels and lubricants	191.5	222.1	216.3	231.4	228.5	235.3	250.1	249.7	260.6	258.8	262.5	269.6	256.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	206.1	241.5	235.8	253.7	252.2	258.3	272.2	269.3	279.6	277.4	284.3	294.8	280.0
Paper and paper base stocks	103.3	101.8	99.1	98.4	99.1	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.6
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	139.2	137.5	132.3	133.3	134.8	137.7	139.4	140.6	142.6	142.9	144.6	148.0	148.7
Selected building materials	114.5	116.0	118.0	119.2	118.9	118.6	118.5	120.9	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.2	134.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	172.8	178.3	184.8	190.6	204.0	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.2	246.8	255.5
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	103.4	103.0	102.8	103.5	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7
Capital goods	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment	109.8	110.0	110.2	110.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.3	110.8
Nonelectrical machinery	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.1	86.0	86.0	86.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.3	108.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6
Nondurables, manufactured	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.0	109.0
Durables, manufactured	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	101.3	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008				2009				2010
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight	144.4	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	156.6
Export air freight	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.3
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	156.4	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	160.1

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2007				2008				2009				2010
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	139.0	140.0	142.0	142.8	142.8	143.8	144.3	145.0	145.3	148.0	150.9	153.4	154.2
Compensation per hour	175.2	176.3	177.7	179.9	180.3	181.0	183.6	185.4	183.5	186.8	186.8	185.9	186.5
Real compensation per hour	122.8	122.1	122.4	122.5	121.3	120.2	120.1	124.3	123.6	125.4	124.2	122.8	122.7
Unit labor costs	126.0	125.9	125.1	126.0	126.3	125.8	127.2	127.8	126.2	126.2	123.8	121.2	120.9
Unit nonlabor payments	136.7	139.4	141.9	141.9	141.7	143.8	145.3	143.4	148.0	147.7	151.9	156.5	157.9
Implicit price deflator	130.0	130.9	131.4	131.9	132.1	132.5	134.0	133.6	134.3	134.2	134.3	134.4	134.7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	138.3	139.0	141.0	142.0	141.8	142.8	143.2	144.0	144.3	147.0	149.8	152.1	153.2
Compensation per hour	174.3	174.9	176.2	178.8	179.3	179.7	182.4	184.4	182.5	185.9	185.7	184.8	185.5
Real compensation per hour	122.2	121.2	121.4	121.7	120.6	119.4	119.3	123.6	123.0	124.7	123.5	122.0	122.0
Unit labor costs	126.0	125.8	125.0	125.9	126.4	125.9	127.4	128.1	126.4	126.4	124.0	121.5	121.1
Unit nonlabor payments	138.2	141.0	143.3	142.9	142.5	144.9	146.5	145.1	150.3	150.0	154.6	158.8	160.3
Implicit price deflator	130.5	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.3	132.9	134.4	134.3	135.2	135.1	135.2	135.2	135.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	143.6	144.3	144.0	146.2	145.0	147.3	149.1	149.2	146.6	149.9	151.3	153.9	155.5
Compensation per hour	164.3	165.0	166.1	168.6	168.7	169.7	172.4	175.0	173.2	175.4	175.9	175.2	176.0
Real compensation per hour	115.2	114.3	114.4	114.8	113.5	112.7	112.8	117.3	116.7	117.7	116.9	115.7	115.8
Total unit costs	116.8	117.2	118.6	118.7	119.8	118.9	119.4	121.8	123.8	122.7	121.5	119.5	118.5
Unit labor costs	114.4	114.4	115.3	115.3	116.3	115.1	115.6	117.3	118.1	117.1	116.3	113.9	113.2
Unit nonlabor costs	123.1	124.9	127.4	127.9	129.1	129.2	129.8	134.1	139.1	138.0	135.7	134.8	132.9
Unit profits	171.2	171.8	155.6	149.9	133.0	134.7	145.3	129.5	127.5	133.8	140.0	149.5	155.9
Unit nonlabor payments	136.2	137.7	135.1	133.9	130.2	130.7	134.0	132.8	135.9	136.8	136.8	138.8	139.2
Implicit price deflator	121.8	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.0	120.4	121.8	122.5	124.1	123.7	123.2	122.2	121.9
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	176.6	177.6	180.2	182.5	182.9	181.1	181.0	179.7	178.4	181.3	187.6	190.6	191.3
Compensation per hour	172.7	172.2	172.9	176.3	175.6	176.1	179.2	185.4	185.0	187.8	187.4	188.3	188.3
Real compensation per hour	121.1	119.4	119.1	120.0	118.1	117.0	117.3	124.2	124.7	126.0	124.6	124.4	123.9
Unit labor costs	97.8	97.0	95.9	96.6	96.0	97.3	99.1	103.1	103.7	103.6	99.9	98.8	98.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.6	117.6	119.5	122.7
Output per unit of capital services	105.3	105.3	103.8	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.5	97.2	98.1	98.4	97.7	95.6
Multifactor productivity	95.3	96.2	97.4	98.8	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.4	108.2	109.7	110.3	110.7	112.0
Output	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.6	117.1	119.5	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	90.8	94.4	96.5	98.8	100.0	98.2	96.2	95.8	96.9	98.8	101.2	102.3	100.3
Capital services	78.7	82.9	88.2	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.7	110.2	112.9	115.8	119.1	122.3	125.9
Combined units of labor and capital input	86.9	90.7	93.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	101.4	103.6	106.2	108.0	107.6
Capital per hour of all persons	85.5	87.1	90.9	95.0	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.5	117.8	118.9	119.6	122.3	128.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.1	114.2	116.1	117.2	118.9	122.3
Output per unit of capital services	106.1	105.8	104.2	102.6	100.0	96.0	94.5	95.2	96.9	97.7	97.9	97.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity	95.8	96.5	97.7	99.0	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.2	108.0	109.3	109.9	110.1	111.4
Output	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.5	117.1	119.4	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	90.4	94.0	96.3	98.8	100.0	98.4	96.4	96.0	97.1	99.1	101.6	102.8	100.9
Capital services	78.1	82.4	87.8	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.9	110.5	113.1	116.1	119.6	123.1	126.7
Combined units of labor and capital input	86.5	90.4	93.7	97.3	100.0	100.2	99.6	100.0	101.5	103.8	106.6	108.4	108.1
Capital per hour of all persons	85.3	86.9	90.7	94.8	100.0	107.0	113.2	116.7	117.8	118.9	119.7	122.6	128.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	82.7	87.2	91.9	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.4	118.0	123.6	124.6	128.8	–
Output per unit of capital services	97.9	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.4	93.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	–
Multifactor productivity	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.6	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.3	108.1	108.1	110.8	116.0	–
Output	83.0	89.2	93.8	97.3	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.3	97.0	100.4	102.0	103.6	–
Inputs:													–
Hours of all persons	100.4	102.3	102.0	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.9	80.4	–
Capital services	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	102.5	–
Energy	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	92.5	86.3	84.0	–
Nonenergy materials	85.9	92.8	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.7	90.4	83.1	–
Purchased business services	88.4	92.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.3	99.1	97.0	105.2	103.9	103.5	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.9	92.0	89.3	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1964	1974	1984	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	57.0	72.5	85.5	101.4	120.7	126.2	131.0	134.9	137.2	138.5	141.0	144.0	149.4
Compensation per hour	16.2	31.8	68.9	103.8	140.9	145.3	152.3	157.6	163.8	170.1	177.3	182.5	186.0
Real compensation per hour	68.4	84.1	90.5	99.2	114.0	115.6	118.6	119.5	120.2	120.8	122.4	121.4	124.2
Unit labor costs	28.5	43.8	80.6	102.3	116.7	115.1	116.2	116.9	119.5	122.8	125.7	126.8	124.5
Unit nonlabor payments	27.2	39.7	80.4	106.1	111.0	116.1	118.7	125.8	131.9	135.9	140.0	143.6	150.8
Implicit price deflator	28.0	42.3	80.5	103.7	114.6	115.5	117.1	120.2	124.1	127.7	131.0	133.0	134.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	59.8	74.5	86.4	101.6	120.2	125.7	130.3	134.0	136.2	137.5	140.1	142.9	148.3
Compensation per hour	16.6	31.9	69.2	103.8	140.1	144.5	151.4	156.6	162.8	169.0	176.1	181.4	185.0
Real compensation per hour	70.0	84.6	90.9	99.2	113.3	115.0	117.9	118.7	119.4	120.0	121.6	120.7	123.5
Unit labor costs	27.8	42.9	80.1	102.2	116.5	115.0	116.2	116.8	119.5	122.9	125.7	126.9	124.7
Unit nonlabor payments	27.1	37.9	79.5	106.6	112.6	118.1	120.1	126.7	133.6	138.0	141.4	144.7	153.2
Implicit price deflator	27.5	41.0	79.9	103.8	115.1	116.1	117.6	120.4	124.7	128.5	131.5	133.5	135.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	62.6	73.0	87.4	102.3	123.5	127.9	133.0	137.5	141.0	143.1	144.5	147.6	150.5
Compensation per hour	18.2	34.0	71.6	103.6	137.3	140.9	147.3	150.9	155.7	160.2	166.0	171.4	175.1
Real compensation per hour	76.9	90.0	94.0	99.0	111.0	112.2	114.7	114.4	114.2	113.8	114.6	114.0	116.9
Total unit costs	27.7	45.1	81.8	100.9	111.5	110.9	111.3	110.1	111.8	113.8	117.8	120.0	121.9
Unit labor costs	29.2	46.5	82.0	101.3	111.2	110.2	110.8	109.7	110.4	112.0	114.9	116.1	116.4
Unit nonlabor costs	23.9	41.3	81.4	99.6	112.3	112.9	112.7	111.3	115.4	118.9	125.8	130.5	136.8
Unit profits	58.6	47.5	106.4	134.0	84.0	96.6	107.3	142.7	161.1	179.9	162.1	135.7	137.6
Unit nonlabor payments	33.3	42.9	88.2	109.0	104.6	108.5	111.2	119.8	127.8	135.5	135.7	131.9	137.0
Implicit price deflator	30.6	45.3	84.1	103.9	109.0	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	121.4	123.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	106.2	141.4	151.1	160.6	164.3	172.0	173.4	179.2	181.2	184.4
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	104.8	137.5	145.1	156.7	157.9	163.2	166.4	173.5	179.0	186.9
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	100.1	111.2	115.5	122.0	119.7	119.7	118.2	119.9	119.0	124.8
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	98.7	97.3	96.0	97.6	96.1	94.9	96.0	96.8	98.8	101.3
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	102.8	102.2	101.2	103.4	111.3	122.6	128.1	130.8	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	101.5	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.3	113.5	117.6	119.7	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Mining												
21	Mining	75.0	83.4	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.0	71.2	69.0
211	Oil and gas extraction	64.9	65.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6
2111	Oil and gas extraction	64.9	65.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas	62.3	78.2	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	93.7
2121	Coal mining	51.7	67.3	89.7	103.9	102.4	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4
2122	Metal ore mining	50.5	65.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.7	77.0	74.4
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	84.3	92.6	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.2	116.8	103.8	103.9
213	Support activities for mining	76.1	86.0	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7
2131	Support activities for mining	76.1	86.0	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	63.7	72.4	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.6
2212	Natural gas distribution	58.7	66.0	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.6
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	81.0	85.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.9	101.4
3111	Animal food	58.6	63.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.2	103.5
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	66.0	74.2	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	105.6	101.8
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	80.4	81.9	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	95.5
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	73.1	72.3	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.5	103.1
3115	Dairy products	77.4	89.2	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.6	108.6
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	90.1	94.4	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.3	109.0
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	72.5	69.4	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	100.7	87.8
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	85.5	86.2	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	93.8
3119	Other food products	87.5	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	95.1	96.4
312	Beverages and tobacco products	94.3	110.5	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.1	107.4
3121	Beverages	77.2	95.3	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.4	113.6
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	107.2	116.0	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.7	119.8
313	Textile mills	59.8	66.6	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	126.0	124.0
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	50.0	60.2	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	116.4	117.9
3132	Fabric mills	56.0	67.2	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	143.2	150.8
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	76.5	69.9	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.2	86.4
314	Textile product mills	82.0	81.9	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	100.3	97.2
3141	Textile furnishings mills	85.7	87.1	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	101.9	99.2
3149	Other textile product mills	78.8	79.1	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.9	104.5
315	Apparel	73.1	77.8	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	56.5	55.4
3151	Apparel knitting mills	71.3	86.9	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.1	62.9
3152	Cut and sew apparel	70.4	73.1	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	52.9	52.1
3159	Accessories and other apparel	129.9	129.8	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	74.0	74.0
316	Leather and allied products	83.9	93.5	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.8	128.4	129.4	133.7	128.8	133.4
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	138.4	131.6	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	165.0	160.6
3162	Footwear	77.3	83.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	110.7	130.8
3169	Other leather products	116.7	127.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	166.6	158.6
321	Wood products	83.1	86.8	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.9	109.6
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	67.3	74.1	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.2
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	90.3	103.4	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.0	104.7
3219	Other wood products	89.9	87.8	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	116.5	112.5
322	Paper and paper products	75.5	79.7	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.0	113.4
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	61.9	66.4	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.0	114.6
3222	Converted paper products	84.4	89.3	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.7	114.3
323	Printing and related support activities	87.6	91.1	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1
3231	Printing and related support activities	87.6	91.1	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1
324	Petroleum and coal products	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2
3241	Petroleum and coal products	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2
325	Chemicals	75.0	75.9	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.3	108.5
3251	Basic chemicals	76.1	72.4	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	156.0	132.4
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	62.9	65.4	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.1	98.9
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.8	82.5	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	140.0	138.5
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	89.6	89.7	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	104.2	102.8
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	81.6	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	105.5	101.3
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	68.2	68.8	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	135.2	127.7
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	62.3	70.7	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	102.3	103.1
326	Plastics and rubber products	67.3	73.8	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.9	102.2
3261	Plastics products	67.3	73.2	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	100.0
3262	Rubber products	71.3	79.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.8	109.8
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	83.6	86.4	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6
3271	Clay products and refractories	90.6	92.7	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	119.9	118.2

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3272	Glass and glass products	75.6	77.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.0	114.2
3273	Cement and concrete products	90.5	93.3	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.5	99.0
3274	Lime and gypsum products	89.3	90.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.6	110.6
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	79.4	85.6	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.8	113.2
331	Primary metals	70.4	76.6	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.3	112.5	116.2	121.9
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	51.9	59.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.1	151.0
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	81.9	92.5	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	70.7	67.4
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	72.7	76.9	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.5	125.3	123.2	123.9	122.0
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	90.8	93.3	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.7	123.1
3315	Foundries	69.4	73.7	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	112.3	104.3
332	Fabricated metal products	78.3	82.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.8	110.3
3321	Forging and stamping	68.8	74.2	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	124.2	124.4
3322	Cutlery and handtools	76.1	76.8	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.4	102.0
3323	Architectural and structural metals	83.5	87.3	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.0	106.1
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.7	96.2	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	104.7	102.5
3325	Hardware	77.0	75.8	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	93.0	100.2
3326	Spring and wire products	65.4	72.2	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	111.5	116.3
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	65.2	73.4	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.3	109.2
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	64.1	73.8	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.9	119.3
3329	Other fabricated metal products	85.5	84.9	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	116.7	121.5
333	Machinery	70.0	74.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.8	118.1
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	69.1	74.7	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.6	128.4
3332	Industrial machinery	63.4	67.3	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	117.0	105.7
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	88.9	102.5	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	115.6	122.9
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	70.6	76.8	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	109.8	109.2
3335	Metalworking machinery	75.8	79.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	118.2	118.3
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	61.5	61.9	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.5	96.6	101.0	96.9	96.7	94.0
3339	Other general purpose machinery	70.5	72.0	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.4	121.9
334	Computer and electronic products	15.1	23.0	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.0	127.3	133.9	144.7	159.9	170.6
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	3.7	7.2	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	292.4	388.4
3342	Communications equipment	31.2	47.5	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	146.2	139.3
3343	Audio and video equipment	41.6	63.1	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	110.8	93.5
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	6.4	11.3	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	160.1	167.1
3345	Electronic instruments	59.3	72.7	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	142.9	146.1
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	77.0	81.3	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	132.7	158.3
335	Electrical equipment and appliances	66.0	72.5	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	118.3	115.0
3351	Electric lighting equipment	80.6	83.4	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.5	125.0
3352	Household appliances	53.5	62.4	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	126.8	121.9
3353	Electrical equipment	67.3	77.5	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.0	120.7
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	68.7	71.8	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	107.3	104.8
336	Transportation equipment	65.5	70.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	125.5	118.6
3361	Motor vehicles	60.4	72.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	135.1	122.5
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	81.0	83.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	111.7	105.3
3363	Motor vehicle parts	60.3	63.1	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	114.3	108.9
3364	Aerospace products and parts	73.5	81.3	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	115.2	104.7
3365	Railroad rolling stock	38.0	55.9	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.9	110.7
3366	Ship and boat building	73.3	76.1	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	101.7	114.8
3369	Other transportation equipment	48.7	59.3	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	187.0	194.1
337	Furniture and related products	75.9	78.4	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	108.2	112.3
3371	Household and institutional furniture	77.3	81.4	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	108.2	113.3
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	74.0	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	105.7	106.6
3379	Other furniture related products	77.4	78.0	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	121.4	124.4
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	64.5	71.1	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	117.4	119.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	57.7	68.5	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	118.3	121.5
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	71.8	74.5	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.7	114.0
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	59.5	70.3	81.2	94.5	95.5	100.0	103.5	109.0	109.4	110.9	110.8	110.5
423	Durable goods	44.5	53.9	71.5	89.2	92.0	100.0	104.6	115.1	118.9	122.9	121.9	122.3
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	55.9	63.1	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.2	107.6	110.0	119.5	114.1	105.3
4232	Furniture and furnishings	69.5	82.4	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	106.9	112.2	109.6	113.0	105.2	88.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	88.0	89.1	80.7	86.9	94.1	100.0	107.4	112.4	113.0	108.9	103.4	102.2
4234	Commercial equipment	10.6	17.8	37.8	68.7	82.3	100.0	112.9	133.2	151.1	167.1	180.4	197.0
4235	Metals and minerals	105.6	112.3	103.9	97.5	98.0	100.0	101.2	110.4	107.5	103.0	95.1	87.1
4236	Electric goods	26.8	35.1	62.7	95.8	92.5	100.0	103.9	121.7	127.3	137.3	144.2	148.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing	80.2	91.9	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	101.3	104.5	101.0	101.4	96.5	89.5
4238	Machinery and supplies	74.0	80.5	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.1	112.0	117.0	119.8	115.5	123.0

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	72.0	87.0	80.2	91.7	93.8	100.0	96.0	107.7	107.0	96.7	93.8	96.5
424	Nondurable goods	86.1	96.3	94.6	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.4	107.4	107.7	105.8	105.0	104.5
4241	Paper and paper products	73.5	82.8	85.9	86.6	89.7	100.0	102.7	112.2	121.5	117.2	124.4	113.8
4242	Druggists' goods	78.8	98.7	111.5	95.7	94.6	100.0	111.6	117.9	124.8	121.7	113.3	121.2
4243	Apparel and piece goods	70.3	78.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	114.8	115.0	113.5	118.8
4244	Grocery and related products	89.3	106.1	101.5	103.9	103.3	100.0	106.4	105.6	104.7	104.5	107.3	103.5
4245	Farm product raw materials	83.1	84.8	101.8	107.2	104.1	100.0	100.1	111.3	113.4	120.4	119.9	122.0
4246	Chemicals	101.5	118.1	112.3	98.7	95.8	100.0	103.5	102.4	97.5	93.0	92.6	93.4
4247	Petroleum	54.9	73.9	65.1	89.9	91.5	100.0	98.4	106.2	98.6	95.8	92.0	93.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages	92.9	97.5	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	96.6	97.4	100.7	100.8	96.6
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	104.9	92.5	94.3	108.1	105.3	100.0	103.5	113.5	116.4	113.4	109.0	101.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	58.6	77.0	91.1	109.4	100.9	100.0	95.3	89.4	79.6	84.2	91.4	89.0
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	58.6	77.0	91.1	109.4	100.9	100.0	95.3	89.4	79.6	84.2	91.4	89.0
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	63.1	67.9	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.8	109.8	112.5	116.8	120.0	117.9
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	65.4	73.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.6	106.2	105.6	107.5	109.0	99.3
4411	Automobile dealers	67.6	76.4	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	101.9	106.4	105.4	106.9	109.2	99.1
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	55.4	63.5	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	100.1	107.2	100.8	106.9	108.3	110.1
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	66.7	76.9	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.9	102.3	107.3	108.2	105.6	101.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	58.1	66.8	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	104.1	113.5	116.4	121.1	128.1	128.5
4421	Furniture stores	61.8	72.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.9	111.2	113.7	119.8	123.2	121.6
4422	Home furnishings stores	53.0	59.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.7	116.3	119.5	123.0	133.9	136.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores	16.3	24.1	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.3	143.1	158.1	177.3	201.1	232.9
4431	Electronics and appliance stores	16.3	24.1	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.3	143.1	158.1	177.3	201.1	232.9
444	Building material and garden supply stores	62.8	67.5	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.2	111.3	111.4	113.9	116.8	117.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	64.0	68.3	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.0	110.4	111.3	113.5	114.5	112.1
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	56.5	63.5	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	106.3	118.4	111.8	116.7	136.1	164.4
445	Food and beverage stores	105.9	101.8	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	102.3	107.8	112.6	115.2	118.2	116.0
4451	Grocery stores	106.1	102.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.9	107.1	111.5	112.9	115.1	113.5
4452	Specialty food stores	131.5	106.1	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	106.5	114.3	118.8	131.2	140.1	128.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores	85.0	85.8	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.3	116.0	127.0	132.5	141.1	134.1
446	Health and personal care stores	68.4	73.1	81.3	91.3	94.5	100.0	105.3	109.2	108.8	113.0	112.1	112.5
4461	Health and personal care stores	68.4	73.1	81.3	91.3	94.5	100.0	105.3	109.2	108.8	113.0	112.1	112.5
447	Gasoline stations	67.1	70.2	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	95.8	97.7	99.4	98.9	101.4	100.8
4471	Gasoline stations	67.1	70.2	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	95.8	97.7	99.4	98.9	101.4	100.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	50.5	57.6	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.8	106.0	112.4	122.8	132.4	136.7
4481	Clothing stores	49.4	58.0	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.4	123.4	135.0	144.3
4482	Shoe stores	52.2	59.9	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.8	99.7	105.5	116.2	113.7	112.3
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	54.4	53.2	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	111.9	121.6	117.0	124.2	134.2	122.0
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	58.7	67.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.1	118.4	128.2	133.3	131.2	135.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	53.8	63.4	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.7	122.0	132.0	140.1	137.0	141.7
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	70.7	77.5	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.8	110.7	120.1	118.5	118.7	121.7
452	General merchandise stores	56.9	64.3	77.5	93.1	96.7	100.0	106.0	109.0	112.4	116.1	116.7	115.8
4521	Department stores	85.7	89.6	97.9	103.8	101.5	100.0	104.3	107.5	108.9	111.3	104.2	97.3
4529	Other general merchandise stores	30.5	38.9	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	105.8	107.1	110.7	113.9	120.3	123.2
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	54.7	61.9	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.9	109.8	116.7	128.4	133.8	136.8
4531	Florists	68.2	73.6	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	95.7	90.9	108.5	125.5	118.2	140.6
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	43.4	52.6	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.8	122.1	128.9	143.1	151.8	147.4
4533	Used merchandise stores	45.4	57.6	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	105.4	107.4	110.4	117.6	131.9	148.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	72.4	75.5	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	105.8	102.7	107.4	119.0	123.1	121.3
454	Nonstore retailers	27.9	33.5	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	107.4	118.4	121.3	140.4	152.4	154.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	18.5	23.6	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	114.5	128.3	136.4	160.6	176.6	170.5
4542	Vending machine operators	104.6	101.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.1	121.1	125.7	139.7	142.3	160.9
4543	Direct selling establishments	52.4	58.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	94.1	96.5	88.9	95.8	99.9	99.4
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	76.7	80.0	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.3	140.4
482111	Line-haul railroads	43.8	61.2	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	103.3
4841	General freight trucking	-	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.3	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	105.2
48411	General freight trucking, local	-	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.7	100.4	103.3	108.9	105.7	105.6
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	80.1	91.4	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.7	102.9	104.4	104.2
48421	Used household and office goods moving	130.9	137.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	104.7	106.5	105.4	105.0	108.2	115.2
491	U.S. Postal service	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8
4911	U.S. Postal service	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8
492	Couriers and messengers	103.6	108.8	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.9	97.9	97.0	100.2	95.6	100.2
493	Warehousing and storage	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4
4931	Warehousing and storage	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
49311	General warehousing and storage	-	44.9	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	104.0	99.8	101.3	100.6	98.0	98.2
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	-	106.7	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	106.1	114.5	102.6	93.1	99.4	102.4
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	54.7	62.5	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	106.6	107.2	109.5	114.4	117.0	119.0
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	100.3	91.8	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	104.2	98.0	97.6	101.3	102.2	100.1
5112	Software publishers	8.3	35.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	110.9	126.4	132.3	134.0	135.1	141.0
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.9	104.2	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	102.5	107.6	108.2	115.2	121.0	117.0
515	Broadcasting, except internet	95.7	99.0	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.3	108.1	112.4	119.8	130.0	133.1
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	103.2	109.7	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	98.9	100.5	102.4	109.7	112.8	112.8
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	81.3	74.2	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.1	123.9	131.0	137.9	160.8	170.9
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	51.8	63.9	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	105.7	110.4	112.3	116.6	122.8	126.7
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	34.7	34.1	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	110.5	132.3	171.7	185.1	195.1	231.9
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	54.2	78.8	96.9	99.4	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	105.9	109.8	110.5	110.7
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	80.9	91.4	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.3	102.5	94.8	95.8	111.7	117.1
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	52.9	58.7	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	98.1	111.3	114.0	124.2	119.9	114.3
53223	Video tape and disc rental	59.1	78.5	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.6	115.1	104.6	123.6	151.3	140.9
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	74.4	78.5	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	95.8	84.3	84.7	81.4	89.9	86.9
54131	Architectural services	83.7	93.5	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.6	108.3	108.3	106.2	109.9	114.9
54133	Engineering services	89.8	96.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.9	111.3	118.1	120.9	119.5	130.7
54181	Advertising agencies	84.8	99.7	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.9	117.5	116.8	117.6	122.3	127.8
541921	Photography studios, portrait	100.5	98.8	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	105.0	92.3	91.2	94.6	99.3	102.6
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies	-	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	109.4	124.7	131.5	152.5	180.6	210.8
56151	Travel agencies	70.0	72.4	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	130.8	162.3	190.2	206.7	244.8	248.1
56172	Janitorial services	71.1	87.2	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.8	107.0	108.9	103.1	109.2	112.0
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	-	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	104.0	105.6	105.0	108.2	106.8	119.3
621511	Medical laboratories	-	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	105.8	108.8	106.0	108.6	112.0	122.6
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	98.2	100.6	104.5	94.2	108.8
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	105.4	90.1	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.3	99.0	109.3	99.0	106.4	107.1
71395	Bowling centers	110.0	108.5	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.6	108.4	105.3	99.7	117.3	119.1
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services	88.1	93.2	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.8	106.9	107.0	106.1
721	Accommodation	76.6	81.0	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.6	109.7	109.2	109.7	108.7
7211	Traveler accommodation	75.6	80.4	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.5	111.7	110.2	109.3	109.7	108.7
722	Food services and drinking places	91.9	96.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.2
7221	Full-service restaurants	88.3	93.5	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.6	102.8	100.9
7222	Limited-service eating places	94.0	100.2	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.7	106.4	106.7	107.1
7223	Special food services	78.2	87.7	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	104.5	107.1	110.1	110.8	113.1	112.2
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	132.8	115.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.9	106.3	112.4	122.5	123.3	120.9
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	82.8	86.9	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.6	106.3	105.6	104.0	102.4	101.9
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair	103.3	105.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.3	98.0	102.8	99.2
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services	75.7	78.4	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.4	116.2	115.5	119.5	122.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	109.7	112.2	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	98.4	98.6	105.2	102.9	97.7
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	86.3	85.1	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.9	99.6	109.8	109.1	104.5	105.1
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners	58.6	59.0	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.6	115.2	99.1	91.0	87.0
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services	90.7	85.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	90.1	95.7	104.2	103.3	101.5	103.6
81233	Linen and uniform supply	102.4	106.1	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.3	104.9	112.9	117.4	110.1	110.1
81292	Photofinishing	95.3	111.2	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.8	99.2	108.1	105.9	102.7	109.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm**).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**).
Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

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

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.
[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.
[3] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts*, 10 Countries (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm).** Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Output per hour																
United States	41.6	56.9	65.8	68.3	71.0	74.0	79.1	83.1	89.5	90.4	106.4	112.9	115.1	120.5	126.2	127.8
Canada	55.2	70.7	82.4	83.3	83.0	86.7	90.9	94.8	100.5	98.4	100.4	101.6	105.0	107.3	110.2	107.3
Australia	59.0	74.1	80.0	79.0	81.3	83.0	87.0	88.3	93.6	95.9	101.8	103.1	103.8	104.8	106.8	105.9
Japan	47.9	70.9	78.2	83.4	87.2	90.3	91.2	93.6	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.2	127.0
Korea, Rep. of	–	34.6	49.4	54.3	59.7	67.3	75.0	83.5	90.6	90.1	106.8	117.8	130.8	146.8	157.9	159.9
Singapore	–	51.0	66.9	71.3	74.7	77.1	83.1	91.5	97.7	91.8	103.7	110.0	112.0	114.7	110.3	103.1
Taiwan	29.3	53.6	62.8	67.4	72.5	75.5	79.1	84.0	88.3	92.2	102.6	107.1	114.8	122.5	133.5	132.8
Belgium	49.9	73.9	82.3	86.0	87.3	92.7	93.9	93.3	96.8	97.0	102.9	108.1	111.0	115.1	120.2	120.8
Denmark	66.1	79.3	90.8	90.8	87.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.0	119.4	114.1
France	42.9	63.6	72.4	75.2	75.5	79.9	84.1	87.8	94.0	95.9	104.5	107.3	112.3	114.9	116.3	115.4
Germany	54.5	69.8	79.3	80.6	82.9	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	113.5	123.1	129.3	129.2
Italy	56.8	78.1	89.8	94.2	94.6	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.6
Netherlands	48.0	68.3	79.0	82.1	83.9	84.1	86.6	90.1	96.6	97.1	102.1	109.0	113.9	118.2	121.4	119.7
Norway	70.1	87.8	89.2	88.1	90.8	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.4	117.2
Spain	57.9	80.0	90.2	93.3	92.2	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	111.1	110.1
Sweden	41.3	50.9	62.7	66.6	68.8	75.1	79.6	86.9	92.8	90.1	108.1	119.7	127.1	139.0	139.7	134.6
United Kingdom	46.3	72.8	83.5	82.1	81.4	82.9	83.7	87.8	93.7	97.0	104.2	110.8	115.5	119.8	123.8	124.2
Output																
United States	49.6	66.2	75.7	79.1	82.1	87.1	92.9	96.9	103.0	97.3	101.1	106.8	107.7	113.6	116.9	113.7
Canada	55.2	68.7	73.1	76.5	77.5	82.3	86.5	93.7	103.2	99.2	99.4	101.4	103.0	102.6	101.6	95.9
Australia	70.3	81.5	85.4	84.9	87.6	89.6	92.1	91.9	96.3	95.4	101.7	101.8	101.4	100.5	103.7	105.4
Japan	61.9	98.9	97.5	101.7	105.6	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	125.7	121.4
Korea, Rep. of	13.4	41.3	54.9	61.3	65.3	68.4	63.0	76.8	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.9
Singapore	–	51.2	68.5	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.9
Taiwan	30.2	60.5	71.1	75.0	78.9	83.5	86.1	92.4	99.2	91.8	105.3	115.6	123.6	132.5	146.3	144.7
Belgium	67.5	87.2	87.5	89.9	90.2	94.5	96.1	96.4	100.7	100.8	98.6	102.2	102.0	104.9	107.6	107.1
Denmark	77.3	85.5	90.3	94.7	90.3	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.4	107.2	105.2
France	69.5	81.5	80.9	83.8	83.6	87.5	91.7	94.8	99.1	100.1	101.9	102.8	105.2	104.9	105.7	103.2
Germany	81.3	94.5	90.9	90.1	88.2	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	107.8	115.6	122.7	123.5
Italy	71.1	88.2	91.4	95.7	95.2	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.1	98.4
Netherlands	59.3	77.0	82.0	85.1	86.3	87.5	90.5	93.8	100.1	99.9	98.9	102.3	104.3	107.9	111.3	110.6
Norway	95.1	91.4	94.1	94.6	98.4	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	123.6	127.3
Spain	58.8	73.7	73.2	76.0	77.9	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	106.0	103.8
Sweden	46.8	56.1	59.7	67.5	69.7	75.1	81.3	89.0	96.3	94.1	104.9	114.5	119.8	129.2	132.2	127.6
United Kingdom	78.5	94.9	95.6	97.1	97.9	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.7	103.4	104.0	101.0
Total hours																
United States	119.4	116.5	115.1	115.9	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.6	94.3	92.6	89.0
Canada	100.0	97.2	88.8	91.8	93.4	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	98.1	95.6	92.2	89.3
Australia	119.1	110.0	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.0	105.9	104.1	102.9	99.5	99.9	98.7	97.7	95.9	97.1	99.6
Japan	129.3	139.6	124.7	122.0	121.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.8	95.7
Korea, Rep. of	–	119.2	111.1	113.0	109.3	101.7	84.0	92.0	99.1	102.0	98.7	98.3	94.1	90.6	90.2	91.9
Singapore	–	100.5	102.4	105.7	103.7	104.8	96.5	99.0	106.8	100.5	99.3	106.5	114.6	125.2	137.9	141.5
Taiwan	102.9	113.0	113.3	111.2	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.2	109.6	109.0
Belgium	135.3	117.9	106.3	104.5	103.4	101.9	102.3	103.4	104.0	104.0	95.8	94.5	91.9	91.1	89.5	88.6
Denmark	117.0	107.8	99.5	104.3	102.9	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.3	89.6	87.3	86.9	89.8	92.2
France	161.9	128.2	111.8	111.3	110.7	109.4	109.0	108.0	105.4	104.4	97.5	95.8	93.7	91.3	90.8	89.4
Germany	149.3	135.3	114.5	111.7	106.4	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.6
Italy	125.1	113.0	101.8	101.6	100.7	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.6	100.0	98.9
Netherlands	123.6	112.7	103.9	103.7	102.9	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.6	103.0	96.8	93.9	91.6	91.3	91.7	92.4
Norway	135.6	104.1	105.5	107.3	108.4	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	106.2	108.6
Spain	101.6	92.1	81.1	81.4	84.5	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.3
Sweden	113.2	110.2	95.1	101.3	101.3	100.1	102.2	102.4	103.8	104.3	97.0	95.7	94.2	93.0	94.6	94.8
United Kingdom	169.8	130.4	114.5	118.2	120.3	120.1	119.8	115.4	110.6	105.4	95.7	92.0	88.1	86.3	84.0	81.3
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	38.2	62.1	72.2	73.4	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.7	119.6	123.2
Canada	36.3	68.3	79.8	81.7	82.9	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.8	104.0	107.7	112.4	115.8	119.9	122.5
Australia	–	61.7	69.8	74.1	77.5	79.6	82.9	86.2	90.0	95.7	103.9	109.4	116.3	124.2	130.7	134.2
Japan	50.4	77.4	89.4	92.4	93.2	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	98.3	100.1
Korea, Rep. of	–	23.7	46.5	56.4	65.7	71.4	77.7	78.2	85.2	89.0	105.5	120.6	139.7	153.9	163.8	167.1
Singapore	–	56.2	77.5	81.0	87.0	90.9	96.1	87.9	90.2	97.3	100.6	97.9	96.8	95.0	94.3	94.7
Taiwan	20.4	58.6	76.4	82.7	88.2	90.8	94.2	95.9	97.6	103.7	101.0	102.1	105.7	108.9	112.4	113.8
Belgium	40.2	69.0	80.9	83.2	84.7	87.9	89.2	90.4	92.0	95.9	103.4	106.2	109.4	113.3	119.3	122.8
Denmark	32.6	68.6	77.7	79.3	82.5	85.4	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	122.9	126.1	130.5
France	28.2	64.2	77.6	79.9	81.4	83.8	84.4	87.1	91.8	94.2	102.3	105.5	109.4	113.7	116.8	120.3
Germany	35.8	59.7	77.1	81.2	85.1	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	110.3	113.0
Italy	19.6	61.3	78.0	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.0	115.5	118.5
Netherlands	41.1	61.9	75.0	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.7	120.5
Norway	24.7	58.5	66.2	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.2	132.2
Spain	20.7	59.0	83.8	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	118.9	124.8	130.8
Sweden	25.4	59.9	68.0	71.7	77.3	81.4	84.6	87.2	90.6	94.9	104.5	107.3	111.0	114.2	119.7	123.3
United Kingdom	24.5	60.6	70.9	72.1	71.9	75.1	80.7	85.4	90.6	94.7	104.9	109.6	115.9	121.7	125.7	128.8

See notes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–	4.3
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

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

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

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

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

Event or exposure[1]	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average)[2]	2005[3]	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
[3] The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.