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Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions



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The April Review

As the current downturn in the Nation's economy continues, an examination of trends in labor force flows during recessions is particularly timely. Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg provide just such a review in this month's lead article.

As is widely recognized, during periods of economic weakness, unemployment rises and employment declines. However, the sources of the changes in these measures are not always readily apparent. The top-side figures are net outcomes resulting from millions of individual labor market decisions and developments. People shift in their labor force status between employment, unemployment, and out of the labor force. The authors use a research series extending from 1990 to the present produced by BLS of these monthly labor force status flows to compare and contrast periods just prior to the onset of recessions and the recessions themselves. The current economic downturn thus far, at least, has some interesting differences from its two most recent predecessors.

As this month's first article highlights, the U.S. labor market is epitomized by enormous aggregate changes at any point in time. Our second article, by Sheryl L. Konigsberg, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan, focuses on another aspect of this dynamism, namely, gross job gains and losses accounted for by employers. Through its Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program, BLS quantifies every quarter the levels of gross job gains resulting from opening and expanding private sector business establishments and gross job losses resulting from closing and contracting establishments. It tabulates the data

by industry and by firm size (number of employees). As the authors note, starting last fall BLS began publishing new BED data quantifying the distribution of the gains and losses grouped by the number of jobs gained or lost. Their article documents these new data and explains and illustrates their potential analytic value.

China's growing presence on the world stage has been a topic of intense interest in recent years. BLS has sponsored and published in the *Monthly Labor Review* a series of articles assessing that nation's data on manufacturing employment and labor compensation, and this month's article by Erin Lett and Judith Banister provides the latest update. The sources for manufacturing sector data are described, trends in employment from the late 1970s to 2006 are presented, and estimates of earnings for factory workers are updated. China continues to have far more manufacturing employees than any other country in the world, and their compensation, while rising, remains small compared to other developing Asian economies.

Consumer expenditures in 2007

Consumer units, which are similar to households, spent \$49,638, on average, in 2007, according to the latest annual report from the Bureau's Consumer Expenditure Survey. This amount represents a 2.6 percent increase from the year before, a more moderate change than the increase of 4.3 percent in 2006. Spending kept pace with inflation in 2007 as the increase in expenditures was close to the 2.8 percent rise in the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) over this period.

The major components of spend-

ing—food, housing, apparel and services, transportation, healthcare, entertainment, and personal insurance and pensions—accounted for about 90 percent of total expenditures, and all of these showed increases in 2007. Expenditures increased 3.4 percent for housing, 2.9 percent for transportation, 3.1 percent for healthcare, 13.6 percent for entertainment, 1.3 percent for personal insurance and pensions, and 0.4 percent for food, as well as apparel and services.

Consumer Expenditure Survey data include the expenditures and income of consumers, as well as the demographic characteristics of those consumers. Additional information about these data can be found online at <http://www.bls.gov/cex/>. The annual report for 2007 can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxann07.pdf>.

Commissioner's Corner

Recently, BLS Commissioner Keith Hall unveiled a new feature on the BLS Web site. His "Commissioner's Corner" column is designed to highlight items of interest about BLS, its programs, products, and people. One specific goal he has is to help draw more attention to the wealth of information available at various places around the Web site. Dr. Hall also hopes the Commissioner's Corner will provide readers "with information on the many other areas in which BLS is involved such as our testimony before Congressional Committees, stories generated by media interviews, public speeches by BLS leadership, and awards and recognitions, among others."

The Commissioner's Corner will be updated regularly, so check for updates online at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/commissionerscorner.htm>. □

Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions

An analysis of labor force status flows reveals that the current recession, characterized by the slowing of flows into employment, differs from the recession of 2001 and most earlier recessions, which were marked more by increasing flows out of employment

Harley J. Frazis
and
Randy E. Ilg

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the Federal Government's main source of information on the labor force status of the population. Employment and unemployment estimates derived from the CPS are watched closely each month to gauge the health of the labor market. During periods of economic weakness, unemployment rises and the employment-population ratio declines. Chart 1 shows the unemployment rate and the employment-population ratio from January 1990 to December 2008. From a recent low point of 4.4 percent in March 2007, the jobless rate increased by 2.8 percentage points, to 7.2 percent in December 2008. Over the same period, the employment-population ratio declined by 2.3 percentage points, to 61.0 percent.

The sources of the changes in these two measures, however, are not as readily apparent from the published CPS data. Are more persons exiting employment, or are fewer entering? Are more persons becoming jobless, or are those currently unemployed exiting unemployment at a slower rate?

Since October 2007, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has produced a set of research series of labor force status flows that measure the month-to-month move-

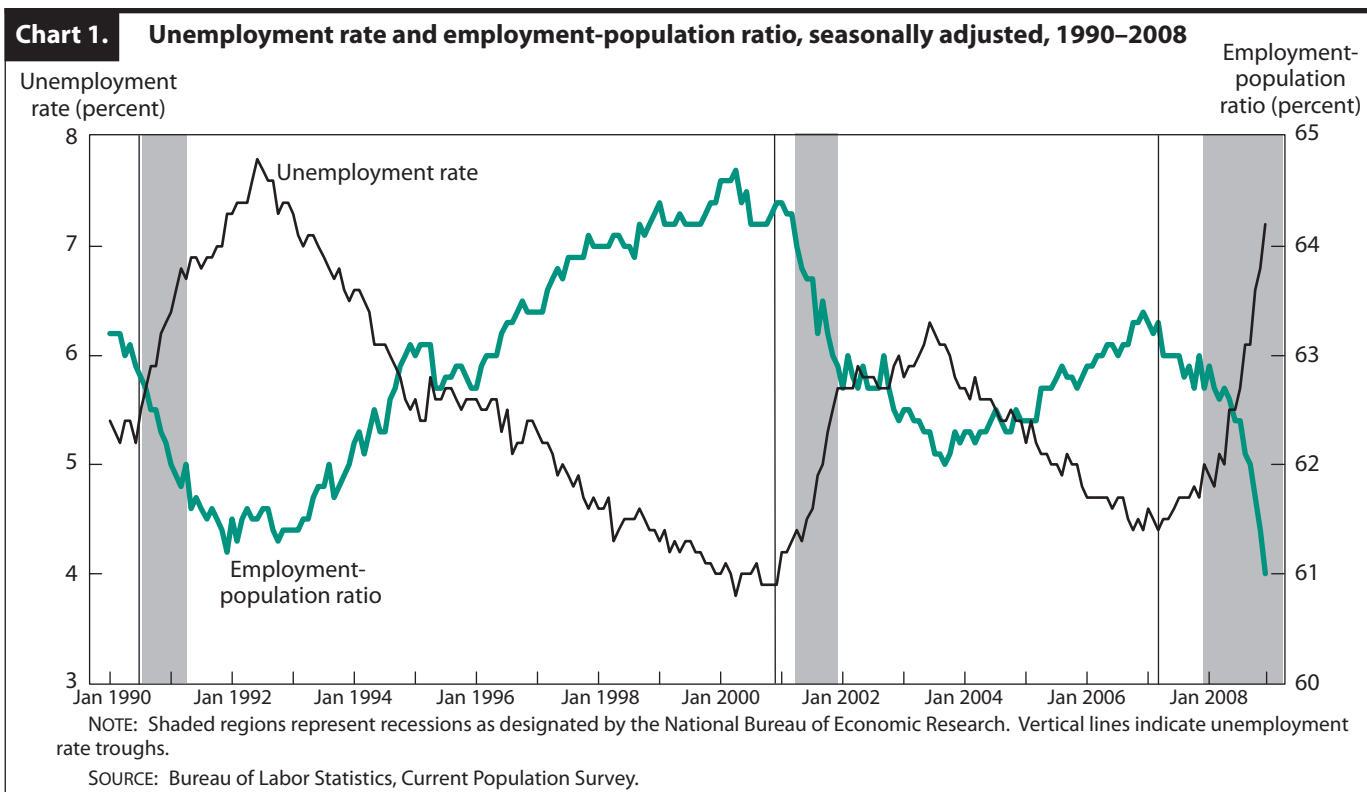
ments of individuals as they change their labor force status between employment and unemployment or enter or leave the labor market. These series extend from February 1990 to the present. This article uses those series to examine the sources of changes in employment and unemployment in labor market downturns since the 1990s.

The series measure the number of individuals in each of the three labor force states of employment (E), unemployment (U), or not in the labor force (N) in a given month who are in each labor force state in the next month. The set of possibilities for moving between labor force states can be expressed in the following 3 × 3 matrix:

<i>Status in previous month</i>	<i>Status in current month</i>		
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not in the labor force</i>
Employed.....	EE	EU	EN
Unemployed.....	UE	UU	UN
Not in the labor force.....	NE	NU	NN

The first letter in each cell of the matrix represents the labor force status of an individual in the previous month, the second letter the status in the current month. The cells on the main diagonal of the matrix (EE, UU, and NN) represent individuals who remained in the same labor force state over the month. The cells off the diagonal (EU, EN, UE, UN, NE, and NU) ac-

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count for most of the change in the published labor force estimates. (The scope of the CPS is the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older. In addition to the flows shown in the matrix, there are smaller flows into and out of the scope of the CPS. These flows are relatively constant over time, and for the most part, they are not discussed in this article.¹) As an example of the magnitude of the flows, about 16 million individuals, or 6.7 percent of the population aged 16 years and older, changed their labor force status in an average month in 2008. Nearly 5.8 million individuals entered the labor force in an average month, about equal to the number of persons that left the labor force. About 5.7 million entered employment in an average month, and 6.0 million exited. Finally, 4.2 million individuals entered unemployment each month, and 4.0 million individuals left unemployment.²

To describe trends in flows during recessions, periods of relative stability in the labor market—that is, the 6-month periods just prior to low points in the unemployment rate—are compared with subsequent periods extending from unemployment rate troughs to the next peak. The analysis that follows of the most recent labor market downturns shows contrasting patterns of labor market flows for the different downturns. Declining flows into employment were relatively more important than increasing flows out

of employment in 2007–08 compared with 2001.

Flows into unemployment increased sharply at some point in all downturns in the series, but in 2007–08 that increase lagged the trough in the unemployment rate, with the initial rise in unemployment caused by a decline in flows out of unemployment. Men and women show contrasting patterns, with greater increases in exits from employment and entrances into unemployment for men than for women in the most recent downturn.

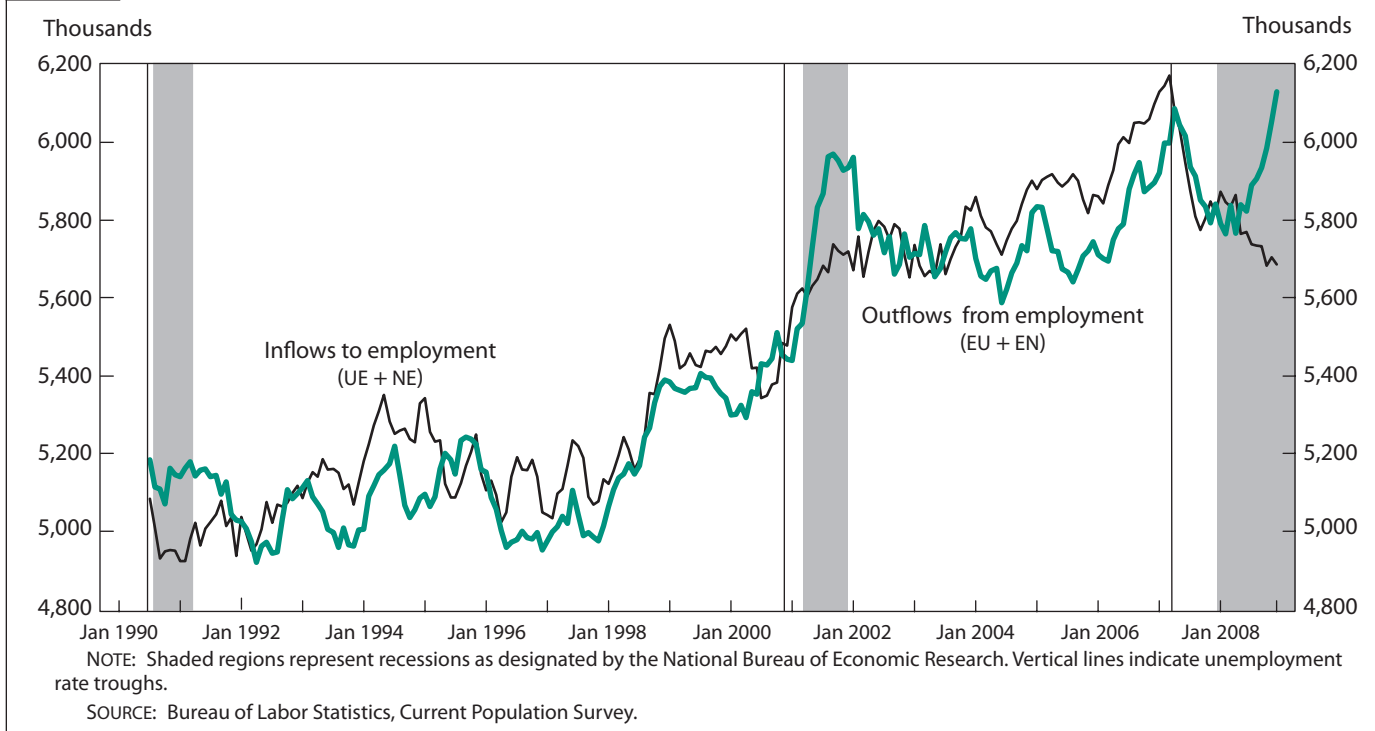
Employment flows

Changes in the employment-population ratio are attributable to changes in the difference in flows into and out of employment. Relative to a situation in which the employment-population ratio is stable or increasing, decreases in the ratio can be attributed to a combination of declining inflows to employment and increasing flows out of employment.

During the 6-month period prior to March 2007, the employment-population ratio was relatively stable—with in a tenth of a percentage point of its March 2007 value of 63.3 percent. Which flows changed to cause the ratio to drop after a period of stability?

Chart 2 shows flows into and out of employment from

Chart 2. Inflows to and outflows from employment, seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



other labor force states. The outflow series combines flows from employment to unemployment (EU) and from employment to not in the labor force (EN). The inflow series shows flows from unemployment to employment (UE) and from not in the labor force to employment (NE). Because the flow data are quite volatile from month to month, the data presented in charts 2–10 are based on 6-month moving averages for legibility. Chart 2 shows that employment inflows and outflows were quite close in magnitude from March 2007 to early 2008, after which the two series diverged because of increases in outflows and decreases in inflows. As the chart also shows, inflows to employment declined sharply early in 2007. Outflows from employment declined as well, but not to the same extent, and only partially counteracted the decline in inflows.

Table 1 summarizes flow magnitudes over time. The sixth row of the table shows that, from the most recent unemployment rate trough in March 2007 to December 2008, outflows exceeded inflows by about 170 thousand per month, so the employment-population ratio declined. Comparing the flows for the 6 months before March 2007 to the period from March 2007 to December 2008 shows that inflows declined by an average of 416,000 while outflows declined by an average of 73,000. Thus,

the decline in the employment-population ratio over the period as a whole was due entirely to declines in flows into employment.

The behavior of employment (and unemployment) flows differs for different periods after March 2007. As shown both in chart 2 and in the last three rows of each panel (total, men, and women) in table 1, flows into employment declined between March and August 2007. Flows into and out of employment were relatively stable between August 2007 and February 2008, with the difference between them narrowing. Consequently, the employment-population ratio decreased only slightly, by 0.1 percentage point, during this period, after declining by 0.5 percentage point in the 5 months between March and August 2007. (Table 1 shows that inflows slightly exceeded outflows in the August 2007–February 2008 period. Note that the net effect of flows into and out of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older, not shown in the table or in any of the charts in this article, is to reduce the employment-population ratio, because much of the inflow consists of 15-year-olds turning 16. These individuals tend to be employed at a much lower rate than the general population. Thus, inflows from other labor force states to employment need to be greater than the corresponding outflows in order for the employment-population ratio

Table 1. Change in the employment-population ratio and labor force status flows for selected periods preceding and during the last two major recessions and the current recession, by sex, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Percentage-point change in employment-population ratio from low point to high point in unemployment rate series	Inflows to employment			Outflows from employment		
		Average monthly inflows (UE + NE)	Average UE flows	Average NE flows	Average monthly outflows (EU + EN)	Average EU flows	Average EN flows
Total							
January 1990 to June 1990 .....	...	5,099	1,959	3,140	5,173	1,781	3,392
June 1990 to June 1992.....	-1.4	4,993	2,080	2,912	5,076	1,973	3,103
June 2000 to December 2000 .....	...	5,478	1,814	3,663	5,442	1,596	3,846
December 2000 to June 2003	-2.1	5,711	2,033	3,679	5,785	1,925	3,860
September 2006 to March 2007 .....	...	6,172	2,011	4,161	5,998	1,809	4,190
March 2007 to December 2008	-2.3	5,756	2,003	3,753	5,925	1,962	3,963
March 2007 to August 2007	-.5	5,745	1,887	3,858	5,916	1,754	4,162
August 2007 to February 2008.....	-.1	5,847	1,963	3,884	5,765	1,800	3,964
February 2008 to December 2008	-1.7	5,706	2,085	3,622	6,027	2,163	3,863
Men							
January 1990 to June 1990 .....	...	2,374	1,141	1,233	2,412	1,082	1,329
June 1990 to June 1992.....	-2.3	2,444	1,274	1,170	2,506	1,261	1,246
June 2000 to December 2000 .....	...	2,563	983	1,580	2,550	912	1,638
December 2000 to June 2003	-3.0	2,746	1,166	1,579	2,802	1,135	1,667
September 2006 to March 2007 .....	...	2,902	1,142	1,760	2,862	1,089	1,773
March 2007 to December 2008.....	-3.4	2,788	1,177	1,611	2,920	1,197	1,723
March 2007 to August 2007	-.7	2,756	1,100	1,656	2,851	1,033	1,818
August 2007 to February 2008.....	.0	2,841	1,146	1,695	2,794	1,070	1,723
February 2008 to December 2008	-2.7	2,772	1,235	1,537	3,031	1,356	1,676
Women							
January 1990 to June 1990 .....	...	2,726	818	1,907	2,761	699	2,062
June 1990 to June 1992.....	-.7	2,548	806	1,742	2,570	712	1,857
June 2000 to December 2000 .....	...	2,915	832	2,084	2,892	684	2,208
December 2000 to June 2003	-1.2	2,966	866	2,099	2,984	791	2,193
September 2006 to March 2007 .....	...	3,269	868	2,401	3,137	720	2,418
March 2007 to December 2008	-1.2	2,968	826	2,142	3,005	765	2,240
March 2007 to August 2007	-.4	2,989	788	2,202	3,065	721	2,344
August 2007 to February 2008.....	.0	3,006	817	2,188	2,971	730	2,241
February 2008 to December 2008	-.8	2,934	850	2,085	2,995	807	2,188

NOTE: Flow data represent the change in level of the flow from the previous month to the current month (for example, January to February, February to March, and so forth). The series low and high points refer to the overall unemployment rate.

to remain stable.) Flows out of employment accelerated sharply from February 2008 to December 2008, while the decline in inflows into employment continued and the employment-population ratio decreased by 1.7 points.

Comparisons with the other recessions examined are instructive. Because the focus of this article is on the labor market, in all cases the period immediately preceding the low point in the unemployment rate is compared with the

period from the low point to the next peak. For all three recessions, the unemployment rate trough was before the official start of the recession as determined the National Bureau of Economic Research, by periods ranging from 1 month in 1990 to 9 months in 2007.

In the recession of 2001, the unemployment rate was 3.9 percent at its trough in December 2000 and increased to 6.3 percent by June 2003. (The recession officially began in March 2001.) The employment-population ratio declined from 64.4 percent to 62.3 percent over the same period. The recent changes in flows into and out of employment contrast sharply with the pattern found in the 2001 downturn, but are somewhat similar to that of the 1990-92 recession. As can be seen in chart 2, flows out of employment increased in 2001. Unlike the situation in the recent downturn, flows into employment also increased, though not enough to counteract the rise in outflows.

In the early 1990s, the unemployment rate reached a low point of 5.2 percent in June 1990, from which it increased to a high of 7.8 percent by June 1992. The employment-population ratio decreased from 62.9 percent to 61.5 percent over the same period. (The peak in the ratio occurred slightly earlier, in March 1990.) Comparing the period from February 1990 to June 1990 with the period from June 1990 to the unemployment peak in June 1992 reveals declines in both inflows to and outflows from employment, a pattern of declines similar to that in the current recession. The small differences between the change in outflows and the change in inflows shown in the first two rows of table 1 implies only a slight acceleration in the decline of the employment-population ratio; the ratio had already started declining before June 1990. Unfortunately, data limitations do not allow a comparison of the period before February 1990 with the 1990-92 downturn.

Recall that chart 2 shows flows as levels rather than as a percentage of the population, so flows will trend upward with population growth. However, the decline in flows into employment is more pronounced when flows are shown as a percentage of the population. The 6-month average flow into employment as of December 2008 is 2.43 percent, a series low (tied with October 2008). The difference between this 6-month average flow and the series average of 2.60 percent is equivalent to a decline of approximately 400 thousand per month at the December 2008 population level. As of then, the 6-month average flow out of employment was 2.61 percent of the population, well below the series maximum for the 6-month average of 2.78 percent set in August 2001.

Combining the flows into and out of employment masks movements in the individual flows. The top panel of chart 3

separates the flows out of employment into EU and EN flows. For legibility, each flow has its own vertical axis, although, for comparability, the scale is the same. The EN flow declines more or less continuously from early 2007 forward. The EU flow is relatively stable in 2007, but turns up sharply in 2008. Summarizing the effects over the downturn, the last two columns of table 1 show that the small decline in outflows from employment from March 2007 through December 2008 is the result of two countervailing effects: more people going from employment to unemployment (an increase in the EU flow), counteracted by fewer people leaving their jobs to exit the labor force (a decrease in the EN flow). As shown in the ninth row of the table, the increase in the EU flow dominates after February 2008. In contrast, in early 2001 both the EU and EN flows increased substantially, although chart 3 shows that the EN flow declined from its peak late in 2001. During the 1990-92 downturn, the EU flow increased and the EN flow decreased, movement broadly similar to that of the current period.

The bottom panel of chart 3 displays the individual flows into employment. The NE flow was the main contributor to the decline in flows into employment, although both the UE and NE flows declined in early 2007. The increase in the UE flow from mid-2007 forward was, in some sense, an artifact of the increase in the number of unemployed, from 6.7 million in March 2007 to 11.1 million in December 2008. As the number of unemployed increases, the UE flow also will increase (in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the population) if the proportion of unemployed who find jobs in the next month does not decline too sharply. As shown later in chart 7, this proportion has, in fact, been declining throughout the current period of labor market weakness.

In 2001, the same basic pattern of flows into employment is observed, with the UE flow increasing (once again, an artifact of the increase in the number of unemployed) and the NE flow decreasing. However, as shown in chart 3 (bottom panel), the increase in the UE flow was much more pronounced and the decrease in the NE flow less pronounced, with the latter not starting until late 2001. The slight increase in the NE flow shown in table 1 between late 2000 and 2001-03 also was an artifact of the increase in the number of persons not in the labor force. The 1990-92 downturn shows the same basic pattern of decreasing NE flows and increasing UE flows as does the 2007-08 period.

Unemployment flows

Chart 4 shows flows into and out of unemployment, combining the EU and NU flows for the inflows and the UE

Chart 3. Outflows from employment (EU and EN) and inflows to employment (UE and NE), seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008

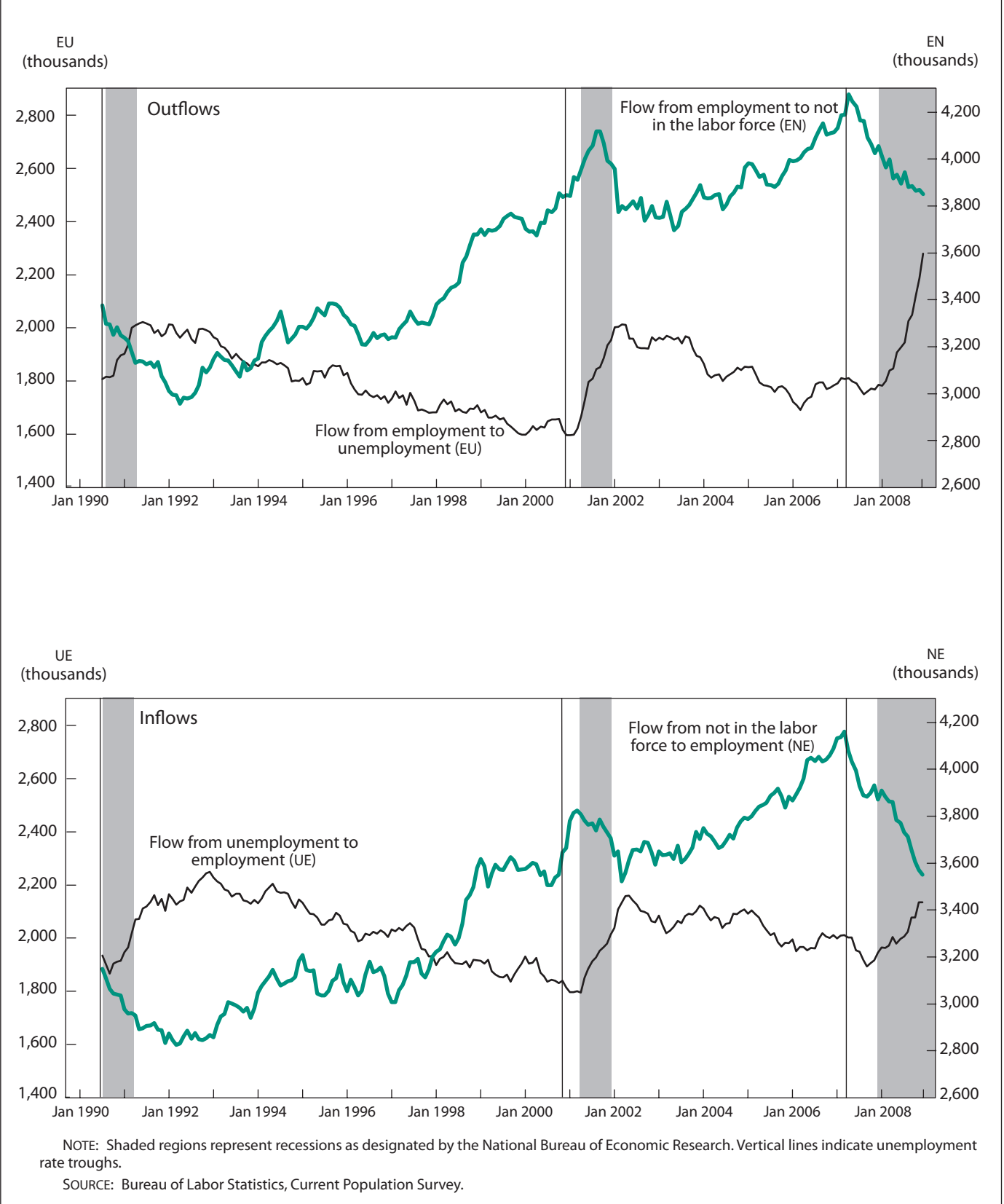
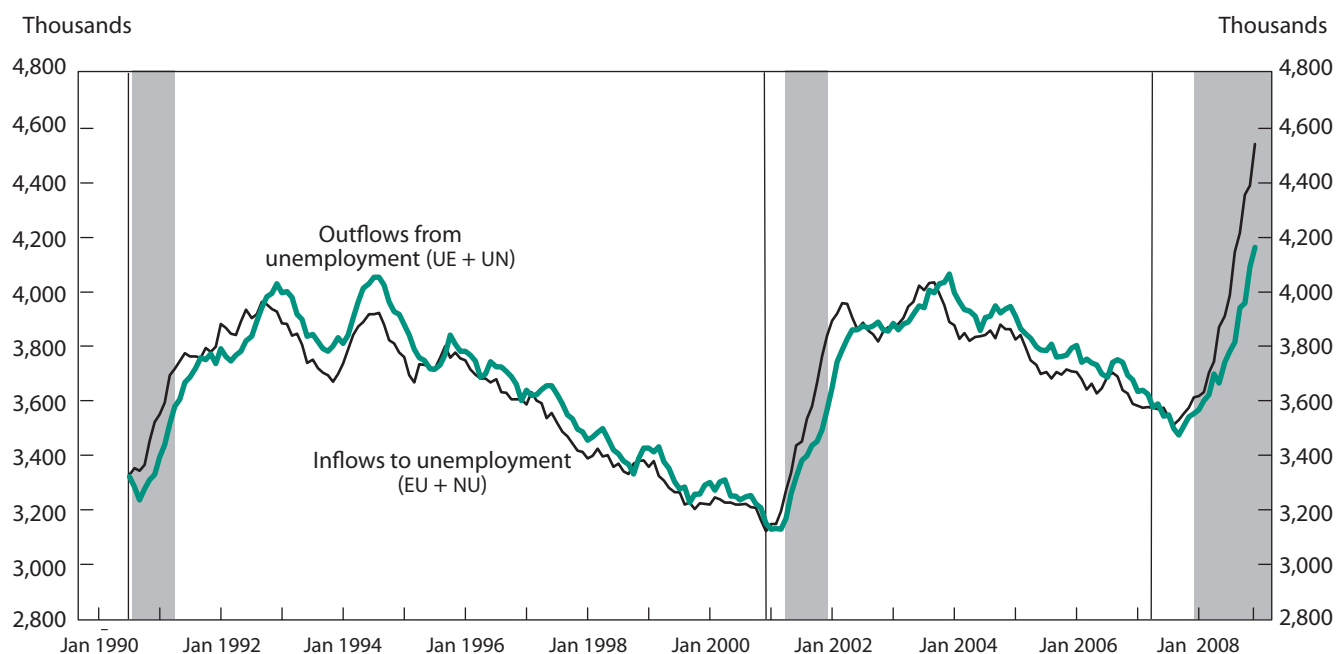


Chart 4. Inflows to and outflows from unemployment, seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Vertical lines indicate unemployment rate troughs.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

and UN flows for the outflows. In the 21-month period from March 2007 to December 2008, unemployment increased by 4.4 million, from 6.7 million to 11.1 million. Table 2 summarizes unemployment flows for selected periods. For the aforementioned 21-month period, relative to the preceding 6-month period from September 2006 through March 2007, when the labor market was stable, table 2 shows that flows into unemployment increased by 370,000 while outflows from unemployment rose by less than 140,000.

As shown in chart 4, a slightly different scenario occurred during the economic downturn of the early 1990s and again during the recession of 2001. In each case, both inflows to unemployment and outflows from unemployment rose at the onset of each of the recessions and continued to rise, for the most part, for the duration of the recession and beyond. The pattern observed during the current recession becomes even more distinct from that seen in earlier downturns when it is divided into three subperiods: from March 2007 to August 2007, from August 2007 to February 2008, and from February 2008 to December 2008. During the first of these subperiods, un-

employment rose because flows out of unemployment declined much more than did flows into unemployment. In contrast, increased flows into unemployment contributed to the rise in unemployment at the onset of earlier downturns. From March 2007 to August 2007, unemployment rose by about 400,000 and the jobless rate edged up by 0.3 percentage point. Compared with flows during the preceding 6-month period, flows into unemployment declined by an average of about 60 thousand per month and average flows out of unemployment fell by two-and-a-half times that amount.

From August 2007 to February 2008, both outflows and inflows increased, with outflows increasing by slightly more than inflows, and the unemployment rate changed marginally, by 0.1 percentage point. During the period from February 2008 through December 2008, however, inflows to unemployment increased dramatically, averaging over 700,000 more than during the earlier period, as shown in table 2; the pattern is visible in chart 4. As a result, the surge in inflows to unemployment produced a sharp rise in the jobless rate.

Chart 5 shows the separate unemployment inflows (top

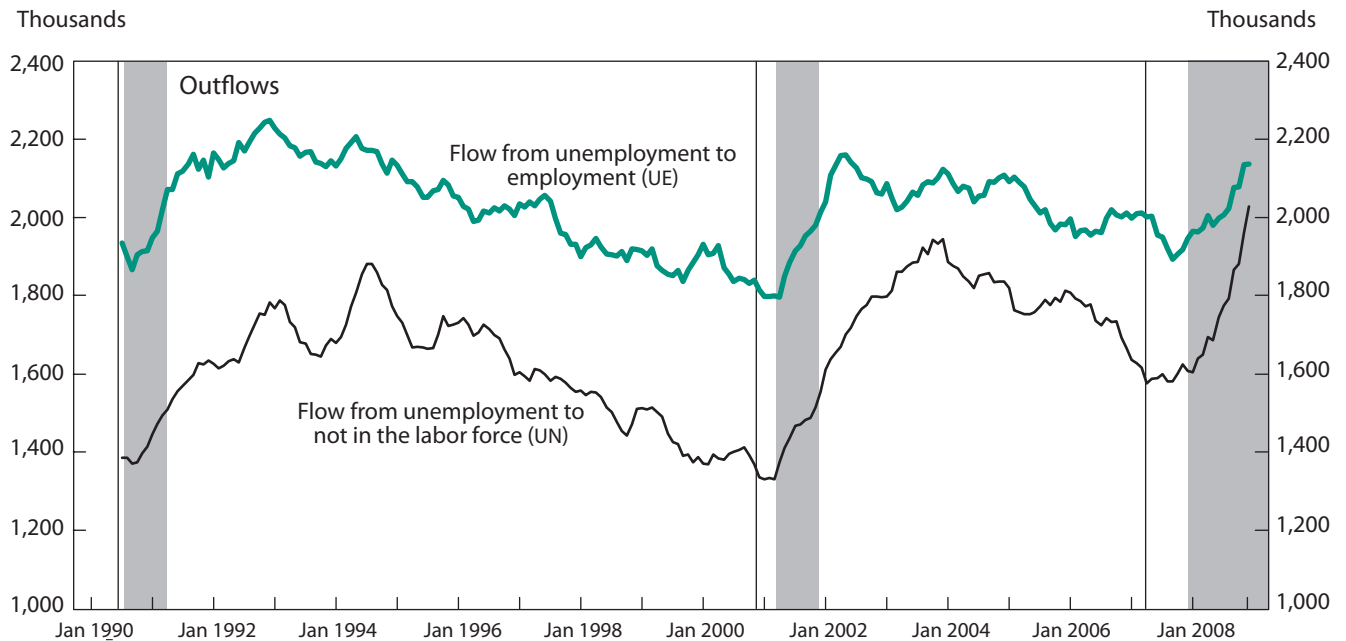
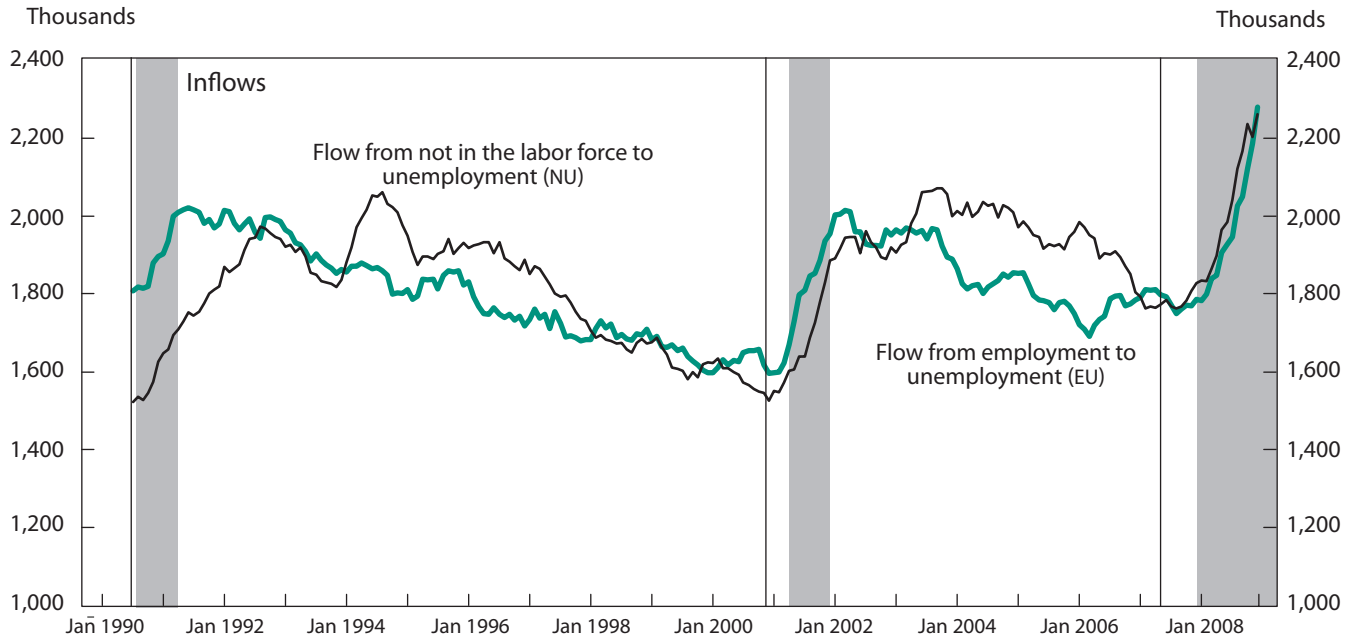
Table 2. Change in the unemployment rate and labor force status flows for selected periods preceding and during the last two major recessions and the current recession, by sex, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Percentage-point change in unemployment rate from series low point to series high point	Inflows to unemployment			Outflows from unemployment		
		Average monthly inflows (EU + NU)	Average EU flows	Average NU flows	Average monthly outflows (UE + UN)	Average UE flows	Average UN flows
Total							
January 1990 to June 1990 .....	...	3,294	1,781	1,513	3,344	1,959	1,385
June 1990 to June 1992.....	2.6	3,758	1,973	1,785	3,639	2,080	1,558
June 2000 to December 2000 .....	...	3,121	1,596	1,525	3,151	1,814	1,336
December 2000 to June 2003	2.4	3,807	1,925	1,882	3,710	2,033	1,677
September 2006 to March 2007.....	...	3,577	1,809	1,768	3,626	2,011	1,616
March 2007 to December 2008.....	2.8	3,947	1,962	1,985	3,762	2,003	1,759
March 2007 to August 2007.....	.3	3,514	1,754	1,761	3,462	1,887	1,575
August 2007 to February 2008.....	.1	3,633	1,800	1,833	3,602	1,963	1,639
February 2008 to December 2008.....	2.4	4,352	2,163	2,189	4,008	2,085	1,924
Men							
January 1990 to June 1990 .....	...	1,679	1,082	597	1,705	1,141	564
June 1990 to June 1992.....	3.0	2,007	1,261	746	1,929	1,274	655
June 2000 to December 2000 .....	...	1,600	912	689	1,590	983	607
December 2000 to June 2003	2.7	2,018	1,135	883	1,958	1,166	792
September 2006 to March 2007.....	...	1,932	1,089	843	1,924	1,142	781
March 2007 to December 2008.....	3.4	2,137	1,197	939	2,018	1,177	840
March 2007 to August 2007.....	.2	1,856	1,033	824	1,838	1,100	738
August 2007 to February 2008.....	.2	1,912	1,070	842	1,891	1,146	745
February 2008 to December 2008.....	3.0	2,412	1,356	1,056	2,183	1,235	949
Women							
January 1990 to June 1990 .....	...	1,615	699	916	1,640	818	822
June 1990 to June 1992.....	2.1	1,751	712	1,038	1,710	806	904
June 2000 to December 2000 .....	...	1,520	684	836	1,561	832	729
December 2000 to June 2003	2.1	1,789	791	999	1,752	866	885
September 2006 to March 2007.....	...	1,645	720	925	1,702	868	834
March 2007 to December 2008.....	2.1	1,810	765	1,045	1,744	826	919
March 2007 to August 2007.....	.3	1,658	721	937	1,624	788	836
August 2007 to February 2008.....	.1	1,721	730	991	1,711	817	894
February 2008 to December 2008.....	1.7	1,940	807	1,133	1,825	850	975

NOTE: Flow data represent the change in level of the flow from the previous month to the current month (for example, January to February, February to March, and so forth). The series low and high points refer to the overall unemployment rate.

Chart 5. Inflows to unemployment (NU and EU), and outflows from unemployment (UE and UN), seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Vertical lines indicate unemployment rate troughs.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

panel) and outflows (bottom panel). The stability of inflows to unemployment during early to mid-2007 is shared by its component flows, EU and NU. Both components of outflows from unemployment, UE and UN, decreased, producing the decline in outflows already noted. During the other recessions shown in this chart, all of these flows increased. Given the earlier description of flows into and out of employment, this pattern makes sense, because the EU flow is a component of employment outflows and unemployment inflows and the UE flow is a component of employment inflows and unemployment outflows. The initial decline in job creation and employment inflows led to a corresponding decline in unemployment outflows as the UE flow declined.

The sharp increase in flows into unemployment after February 2008 reflects increases in both the EU flow (noted earlier) and the NU flow. The increase in the NU flow also reflects slow job creation, as a larger share of persons entering the labor market failed to find a job in the first few weeks of searching. Chart 6 shows the percentage of persons moving into the labor force (that is, NE and NU flows) who were unemployed in the month of entry. As

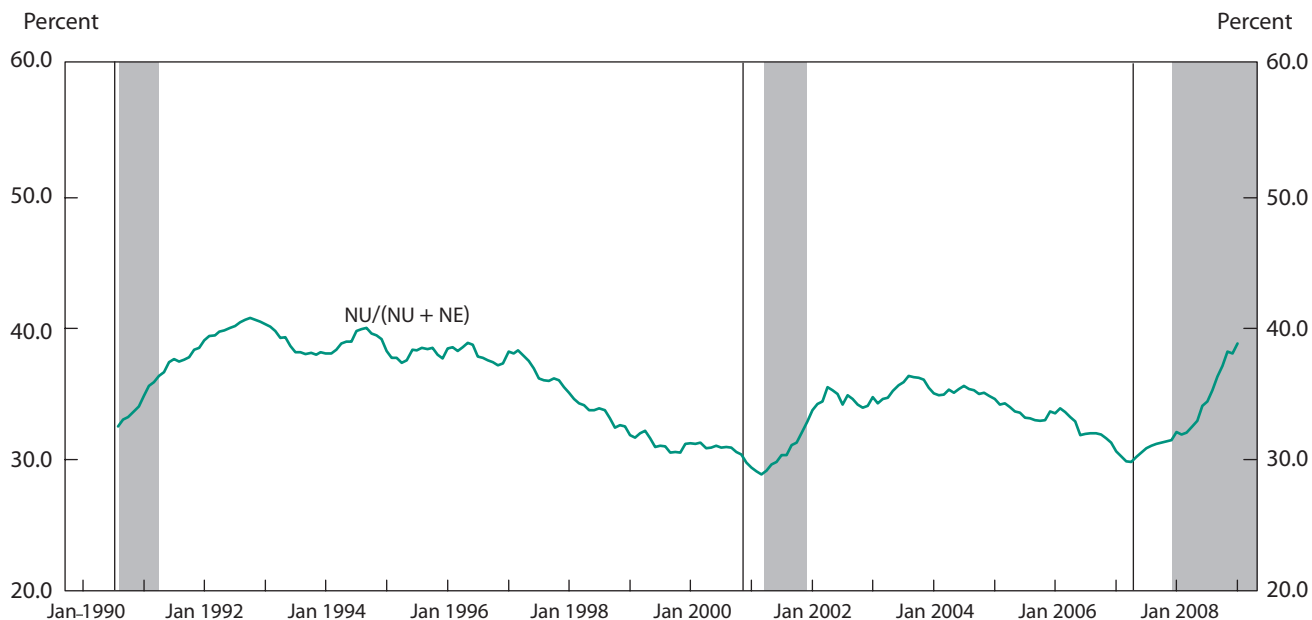
can be seen, this share increased in all three recessions.

As shown in chart 4, flows out of unemployment have increased in periods of labor market weakness, although with some delay in the current period. However, the number of unemployed also increased during these times, so it is not immediately clear whether unemployed persons have a higher probability of exiting unemployment during labor market downturns. As shown in chart 7, the share of the unemployed who remained unemployed (UU) rose sharply during each of the last two downturns and for an extended length of time in their aftermath; it also rose sharply during 2008. At the same time, the share of the unemployed who became employed (UE) declined during these recessionary periods and began to rise only after economic activity picked up.

Men's and women's labor force flows

The unemployment rate for both men and women increased from March 2007 to December 2008, from 4.5 percent to 7.9 percent for men and from 4.3 percent to 6.4 percent for women. The women's labor force participation

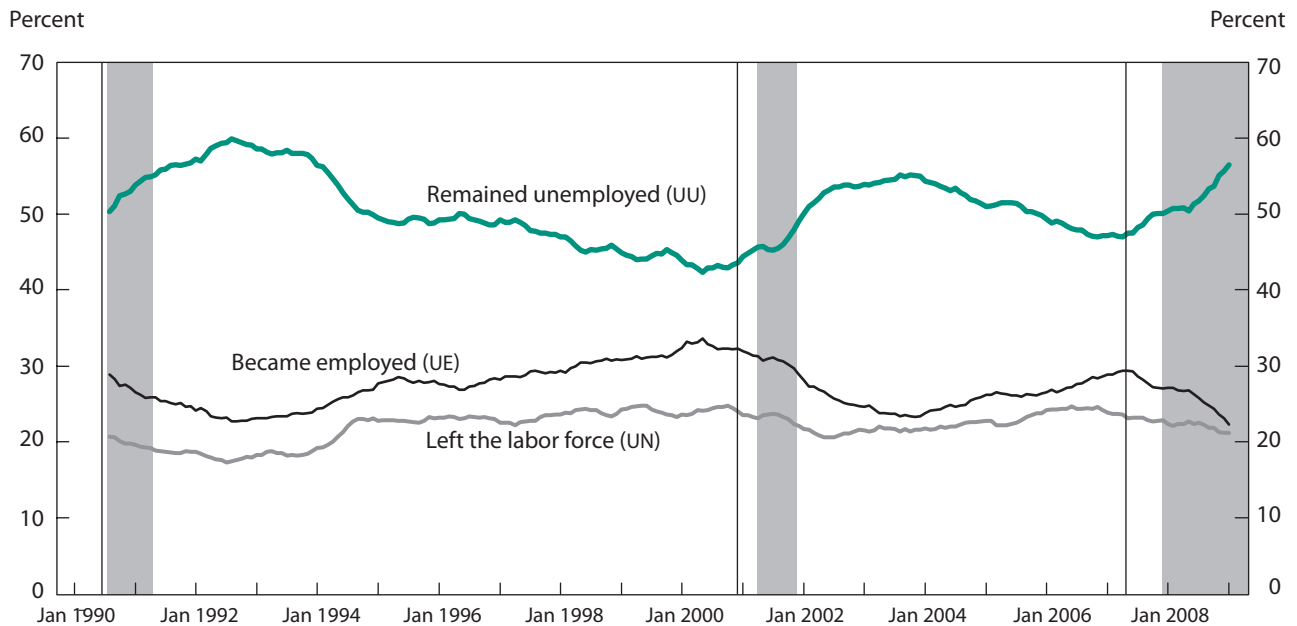
Chart 6. Flows from not in the labor force to unemployment (NU), as a percentage of labor force entrants (NU + NE), seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Vertical lines indicate unemployment rate troughs.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 7. Share of the unemployed who became employed, remained unemployed, or left the labor force, seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Vertical lines indicate unemployment rate troughs.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

rate was unchanged at 59.5 percent, and the proportion of women employed declined by 1.2 percentage point, from 56.9 percent to 55.7 percent. In contrast, men's labor force participation fell from 73.4 percent to 72.4 percent and the proportion of men employed declined by 3.4 percentage points, from 70.1 percent to 66.7 percent. Accordingly, the net decline in the overall employment-population ratio can be attributed mostly to men.

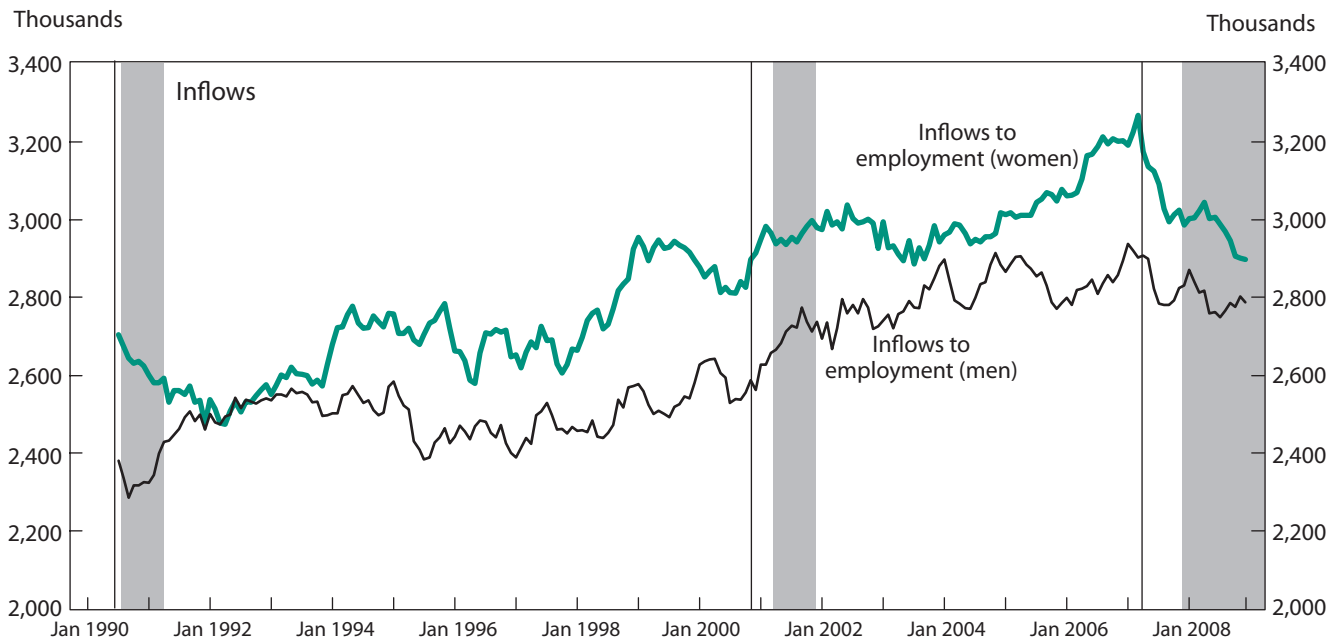
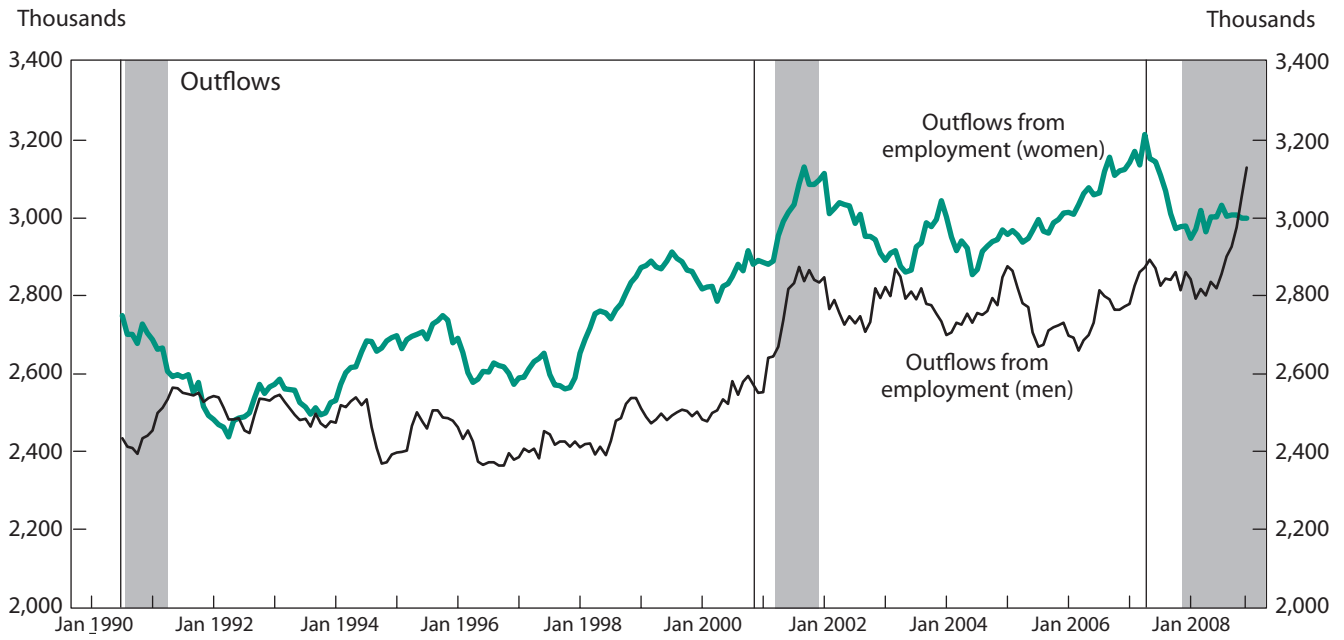
Chart 8 shows flows out of employment (top panel) and flows into employment (bottom panel), both broken down by sex. During the current recession, flows out of employment were essentially flat for men until 2008, when they increased substantially. Flows out of employment declined significantly for women in 2007. Most of the decline in flows out of employment in the periods from March 2007 to August 2007 and from August 2007 to February 2008 was accounted for by women, as is seen by comparing the relevant rows in table 1. Flows into employment declined for both sexes, but more for women. This pattern was similar to that exhibited in the 1990–92 recession, except that during that recession (after a brief period of decline for both sexes) outflows from and inflows into employment

increased for men while they declined for women. The 2001 recession showed greater increases in both outflows and inflows for men than for women.

The top panel of chart 9 shows the separate EU and EN flows, broken down by sex. The trends in the flows for the current labor market downturn are strikingly dissimilar between men and women. For men, a substantial increase in the EU flow was somewhat offset by a small decrease in the EN flow in 2008. In contrast, there was a substantial decrease in women exiting the labor force from employment in 2007 and a smaller uptick in the EU flow in 2008. This pattern is once again quite similar to that of the 1990–92 recession: men accounted for most of the increase in the EU flow, while women accounted for most of the decline in the EN flow. (Changes in the separate flows into employment are similar in pattern between men and women and are not charted here.)

Chart 10 shows the flows out of unemployment (top panel) and the flows into unemployment (bottom panel), both broken out by sex. Flows out of unemployment exhibit roughly similar patterns for men and women. Men's outflows generally increase more than women's during pe-

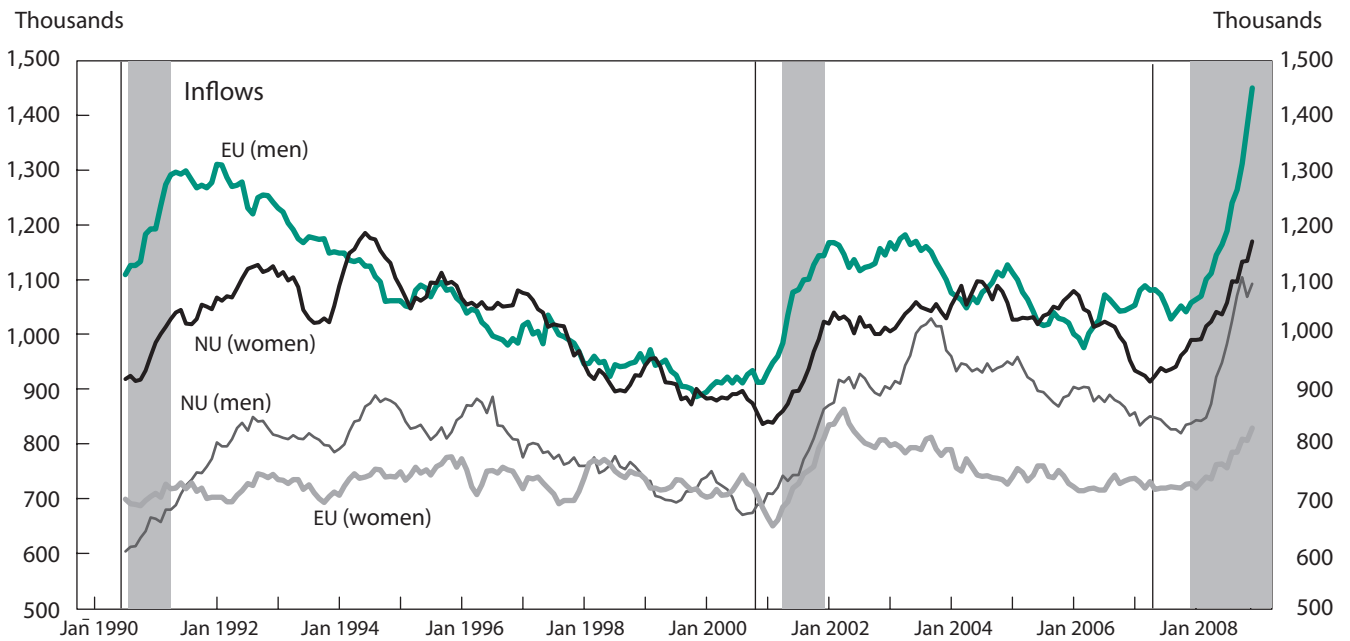
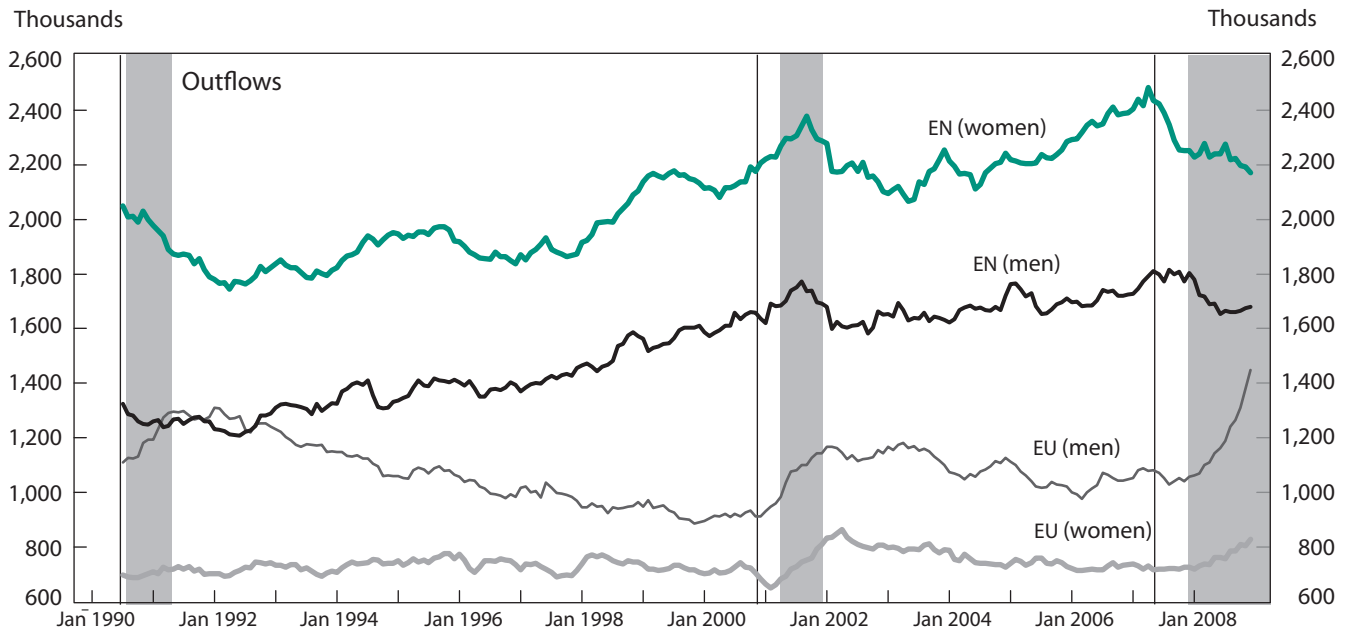
Chart 8. Outflows from employment (EU and EN) and inflows to employment (UE and NE), by sex, seasonally adjusted, 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Vertical lines indicate unemployment rate troughs.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

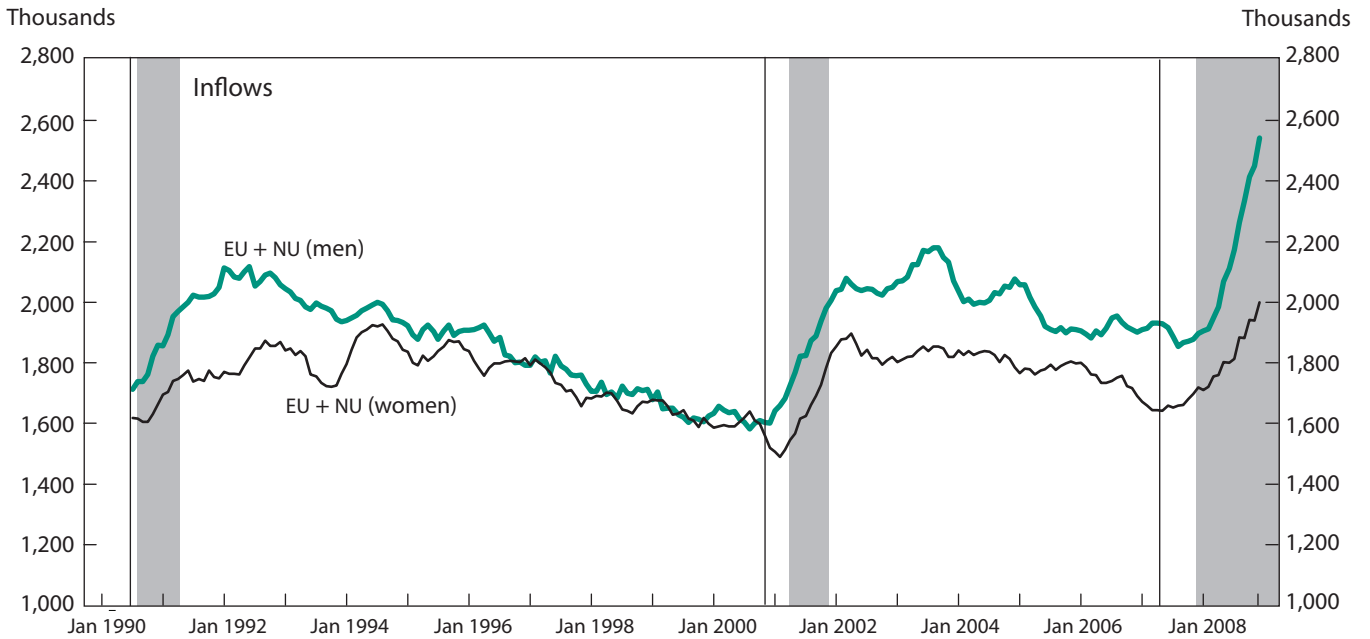
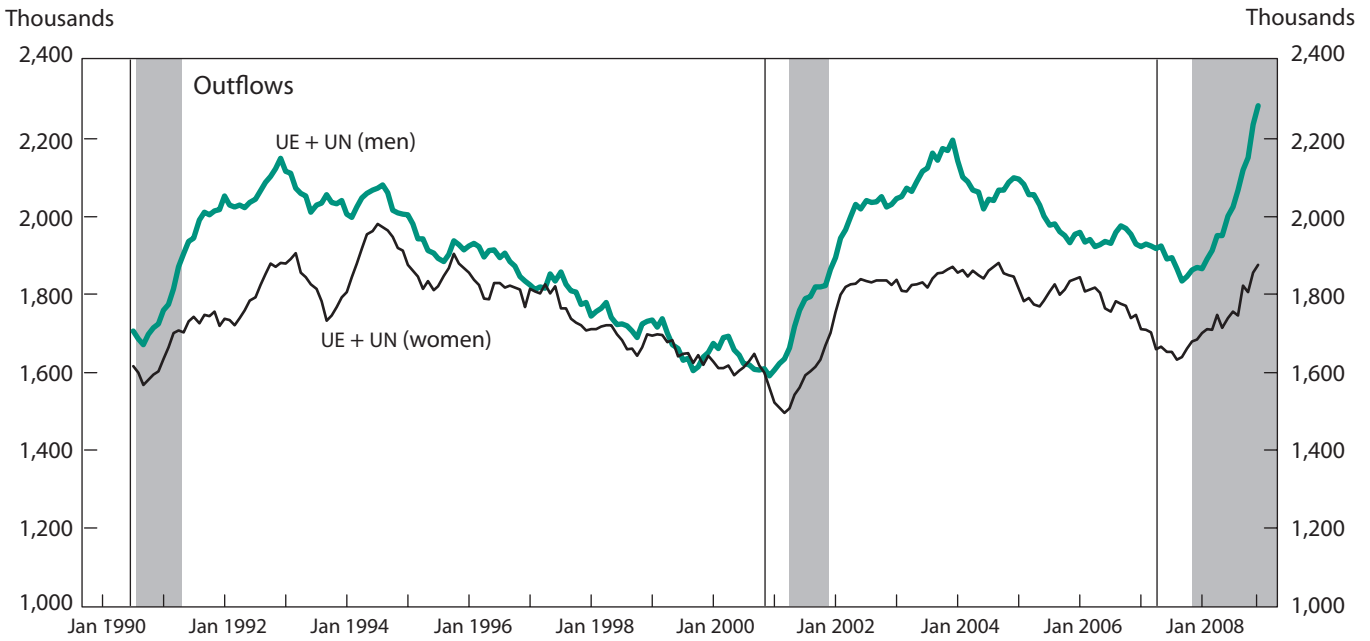
Chart 9. Outflows from employment (EU and EN) and inflows to unemployment (EU) and NU), by type and sex, seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Vertical lines indicate unemployment rate troughs.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 10. Outflows from unemployment (UE + UN) and inflows to unemployment (EU + NU), by sex, seasonally adjusted 6-month moving average, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Vertical lines indicate unemployment rate troughs.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

riods of labor market weakness, but this also is true of the inflows. There is one exception in the current period: the decline in exits from unemployment after the trough in the unemployment rate in March 2007 is present for both sexes. Comparing the period from March 2007 to August 2007 with the period from February 2008 to December 2008 reveals that men's outflows from unemployment increased by an average of 345,000, as opposed to an average of about 200,000 for women, as shown in table 2. In contrast, men's inflows to unemployment show a much more dramatic increase over the same period: an average of about 550 thousand, compared with an average of about 280 thousand for women. This difference is attributable to the larger relative increase in the EU flow for men mentioned earlier. The NU flow shows a similar pattern between the sexes after 2007, although women display a more continuous increase while men exhibit a larger increase after early 2008. (See bottom panel of chart 9.)

Comparison with other research

How do the patterns discussed in this article compare with those found in earlier papers? Some researchers have used other adjustment techniques to produce series that enable them to investigate recessions before 1990. For example, Olivier Blanchard and Peter Diamond analyzed series from 1968 through May 1986, and Shigeru Fujita and Garey Ramey created a series that incorporated data from 1976 through 2005.³ Both of these papers adjusted flows by means of a technique borrowed from John M. Abowd and Arnold Zellner that, on average, adjusts for the discrepancy between stocks and flows found in the unadjusted data.⁴ (Unlike the current BLS research series, however, the adjusted series do not exactly match for any given month.)

The earlier series show that earlier recessions followed a pattern more typical of the 2001 recession than of the current downturn. Summarizing the four recessions captured in their data,⁵ Blanchard and Diamond estimated that flows out of employment were more responsive to recessions than were flows into employment.⁶ This conclusion contrasts sharply with the finding here of the importance of declining flows into employment in the current downturn. The general pattern of the individual flows is similar to that of the current downturn described here, but the relative magnitudes are different: EU flows typically increased by more, and earlier in the recession, than EN flows decreased, and they typically increased much more than NU flows.⁷ By contrast, the results in this article show NU flows and EU flows increasing roughly equally.

Fujita and Ramey's results are similar to those of

Blanchard and Diamond, and the two pairs of authors come to the same general conclusions. However, Fujita and Ramey's graphs show that the 1990 recession (which was too recent to have been included by Blanchard and Diamond) was dominated by decreases in flows into employment rather than increases in flows out of employment.⁸ (Fujita and Ramey do not mention this in their text, which stresses EU flows more than broader flows into and out of employment. Like the results presented here, Fujita and Ramey's series indicate an increase in the EU flow during the 1990 recession, even though they show little overall increase in flows out of employment.)

USING A SET OF RECENTLY DEVELOPED data series that extend from 1990 to the present, this article has examined labor force status flows during the current labor market downturn and compared them with flows in and around other recent economic downturns. One of the most striking features of the current downturn is the slowing of flows into employment, in contrast to the 2001 recession and most earlier recessions, which were marked to a greater extent by increased flows out of employment. Similarly, the early part of the current period of weakness was marked by a decrease in flows out of unemployment, rather than the usual increase in flows into unemployment—although, more recently, rising inflows into unemployment have resulted in a jump in the jobless rate.⁹ Both the decrease in flows into employment throughout the period from March 2007 to December 2008 and the decrease in flows out of unemployment in mid-2007 are consistent with a prolonged slowdown in job creation occurring alongside an increase in job destruction.

A more detailed picture emerged upon analyzing the flows by sex. The smaller increase in outflows from employment observed in the current period (and also in the 1990–92 recession), compared with the 2001 recession, was a result of two countervailing factors: increasing EU flows and decreasing EN flows. Increases in EU flows were relatively more important for men, whereas declines in EN flows were more important for women.

Flow data have been compared to moving pictures, in contrast to the usual “snapshot” numbers that capture the economy at a point in time. The new flow series allow an examination of the dynamics behind the headline numbers produced from the CPS. Both similarities with and differences from previous labor market downturns emerged from the analysis presented in this article. Explaining the differences and similarities between different business cycles will undoubtedly become an active area of research as users become more familiar with flow data. □

Notes

¹ For more details, see Harley J. Frazis, Edwin L. Robison, Thomas D. Evans, and Martha A. Duff, “Estimating gross flows consistent with stocks in the CPS,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 3–9; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/09/art1full.pdf (visited Feb. 27, 2009).

² For more information on labor force status flows, see Zhi Boon, Charles M. Carson, R. Jason Faberman, and Randy E. Ilg, “Studying the labor market using BLS labor dynamics data,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 3–16, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art1full.pdf (visited Mar. 3, 2009); and Randy E. Ilg, “Analyzing CPS data using gross flows,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 10–18, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/09/art2full.pdf (visited Mar. 3, 2009). For more on the concepts and estimation associated with gross flow data, see Frazis, Robison, Evans, and Duff, “Estimating Gross Flows.” Additional information on the new research series on labor force status flows is presented in “New research series on labor force status flows from the Current Population Survey,” in *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2, 2008), on the Internet at stats.bls.gov/cps/cps_flows.htm.

³ See Olivier Blanchard and Peter Diamond, “The Cyclical Behavior of

the Gross Flows of U.S. Workers,” *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, no. 2, 1990, pp. 85–143; and Shigeru Fujita and Garey Ramey, “The Cyclical Behavior of Job Loss and Hiring,” Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Working Paper, November 2006.

⁴ John M. Abowd and Arnold Zellner, “Estimating Gross Labor-Force Flows,” *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, July 1985, pp. 254–83.

⁵ The cyclical peaks were in 1969, 1973, 1980, and 1981.

⁶ See their Figure 5, p. 104.

⁷ See their Figure 9, p. 117.

⁸ See their Figures 15 and 16, pp. 46–47.

⁹ See Ilg, “Analyzing CPS data,” for other information on unemployment flows in previous recessions. See also “Why Has Unemployment Risen? Insight From Labor Force Flows,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 08–05 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2008); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils66.pdf (visited Mar. 4, 2009).

Business employment dynamics: tabulations by size of employment change

Business Employment Dynamics data are quarterly series of gross job gain and loss statistics for the U.S. economy; in autumn 2008, for the first time BLS published BED data that display gross job gain and loss statistics grouped by the number of jobs that were gained or lost

Sheryl L. Konigsberg,
James R. Spletzer, and
David M. Talan

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) quantify the levels of quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses in the U.S. economy. In the second quarter of 2008, on a seasonally adjusted basis, 1.8 million establishments expanded or opened, creating 7.3 million jobs, and 2.0 million establishments contracted or closed, eliminating 7.8 million jobs. The gross job gains figure of 7.3 million is just one statistic that summarizes the underlying distribution of jobs created from businesses that have opened or expanded; the gross job losses figure of 7.8 million is also a single statistic, and it summarizes the underlying distribution of jobs lost from businesses that have closed or contracted. To explore the distribution of gross job gains, it is necessary to ask questions such as the following: how many establishments have grown by 1–4 jobs, by 5–19 jobs, and by 20 or more jobs? and how many total jobs have these establishments created? Analogous questions can explore the distribution of gross job losses.

In September 2008, BLS published new BED data quantifying the distributions of gross job gains and losses. These data are referred to as “size-of-employment-change” statis-

tics.¹ This article documents these data and explains how they add to people’s knowledge of U.S. labor market dynamics.

There are three reasons to produce and analyze size-of-employment-change statistics. The first, as noted above, is to explore the distributions of gross job gains and gross job losses. If 1.8 million expanding and opening establishments created 7.3 million jobs, this implies that the average growing establishment created 4.1 jobs. Is the distribution of gross job gains fairly tight around this average, or is the distribution of gross job gains spread out, with many establishments gaining 1 or 2 jobs and some establishments gaining 100 or more jobs? The BED size-of-employment-change data show that a large number of establishments changed their employment levels by just a few jobs, while relatively few establishments changed their employment levels by a large number of jobs.

The second reason for producing and analyzing size-of-employment-change statistics is to better understand the cyclicity of the labor market. BED statistics show that the sharp declines in employment that occurred during the 2001 recession are characterized by substantial drops in gross job gains and dramatic increases in gross job losses. Is the

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increase in gross job losses during the recession the result of a large number of establishments reducing their size by one or two employees? or is there a small number of establishments that had large layoffs? The BED size-of-employment-change data show that, during the 2001 recession, strong cyclical movements in gross job gains and gross job losses occurred predominantly in a small number of establishments that gained or lost a large number of jobs.

The third reason for producing and analyzing size-of-employment-change statistics is to better understand the more moderate labor market dynamics found to exist from the end of the 2001 recession to mid-2008, in comparison with most of the 1990s. BED data show that the amount of gross job gains and gross job losses following the 2001 recession is noticeably lower than prior to the 2001 recession. BED size-of-employment-change statistics indicate that this reduction in establishment-level employment change is concentrated in the relatively few establishments that increased or decreased their employment levels by 20 or more jobs in a quarter.

Business Employment Dynamics

BED data are quarterly gross job gain and gross job loss statistics that are tabulated by linking business establishments from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) across quarters. The BED data indicate the number of jobs that are created by establishments that open or expand and the number of jobs lost from establishments that contract or close. The sum of employment increases at opening and expanding establishments is defined as gross job gains. The sum of employment losses at closing and contracting establishments is defined as gross job losses. The difference between gross jobs gains and gross job losses is the net employment change.²

The basic products of the BLS Business Employment Dynamics program are statistics measuring quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses at the national NAICS super-sector level, at the State total private level, and by firm size for the Nation. According to BED statistics, the U.S. economy lost ½ million net jobs (seasonally adjusted) between March 2008 and June 2008. The gross job gain and gross job loss statistics indicate that this net employment loss is the result of 7.3 million jobs added at 1.8 million opening and expanding establishments, and 7.8 million jobs lost at 2.0 million contracting and closing establishments. These gross job gains and gross job losses exemplify the sizable number of jobs and establishments that typically appear and disappear within the short

timeframe of 3 months.

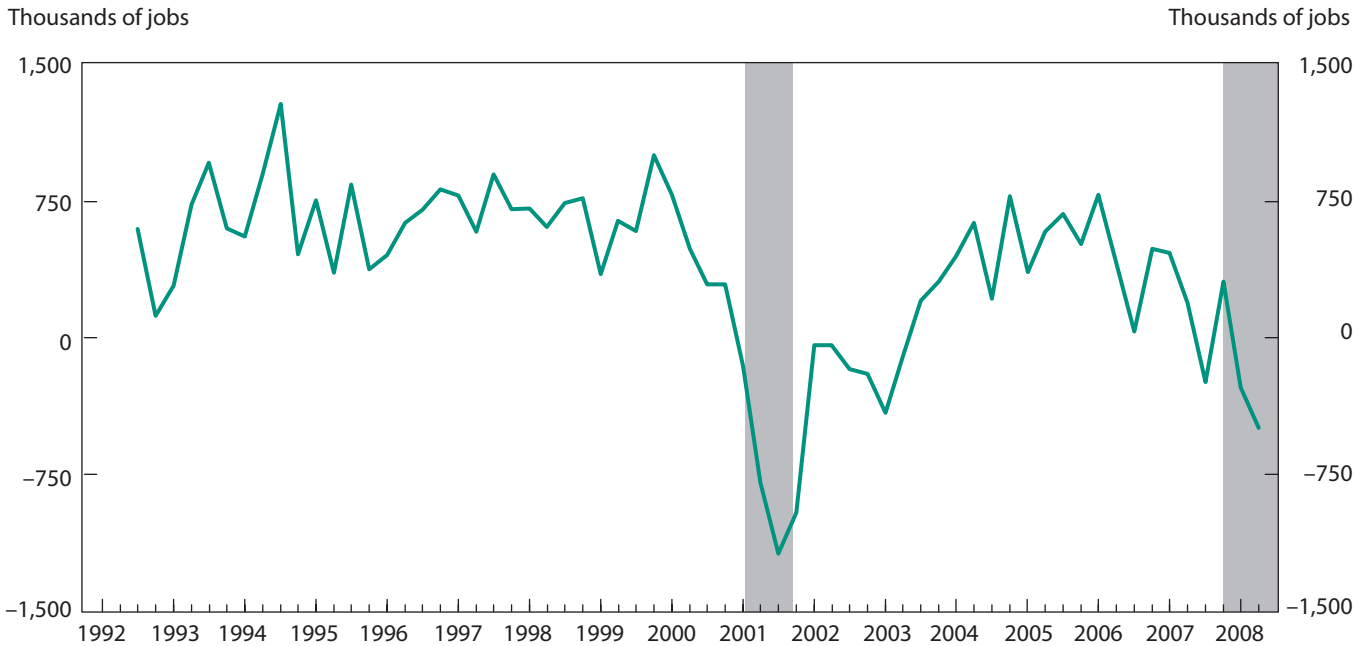
The historical BED series start in the third quarter of 1992 and currently run through the second quarter of 2008. (Statistics for the third quarter of 2008 will be released in May 2009.) The seasonally adjusted time series of quarterly net employment growth is shown in chart 1. The 2001 recession (which was determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research to have occurred from March 2001 to November 2001) is evident in this chart. Prior to the recession, between the third quarter of 1992 and the fourth quarter of 2000, net employment growth had been positive every quarter and had been averaging 639,000 net new jobs per quarter. During the recession, net employment growth was negative for all quarters of 2001, hitting a trough in the third quarter of 2001 with 1.2 million net jobs lost.

Chart 2 shows the time series of seasonally adjusted gross job gains and losses. The 2001 recession is apparent in this chart, as it was in chart 1. Between 1992 and 1999, both the gross job gain and the gross job loss series were climbing at relatively constant rates. Gross job gains dropped substantially in 2001, and gross job losses climbed dramatically in 2001. Thus the large net employment declines during the first three quarters of 2001 can be attributed to both falling gross job gains (a slowdown in the jobs created by establishment expansions and openings) and rising gross job losses (an increase in the jobs lost from establishment contractions and closings).

Size of employment change

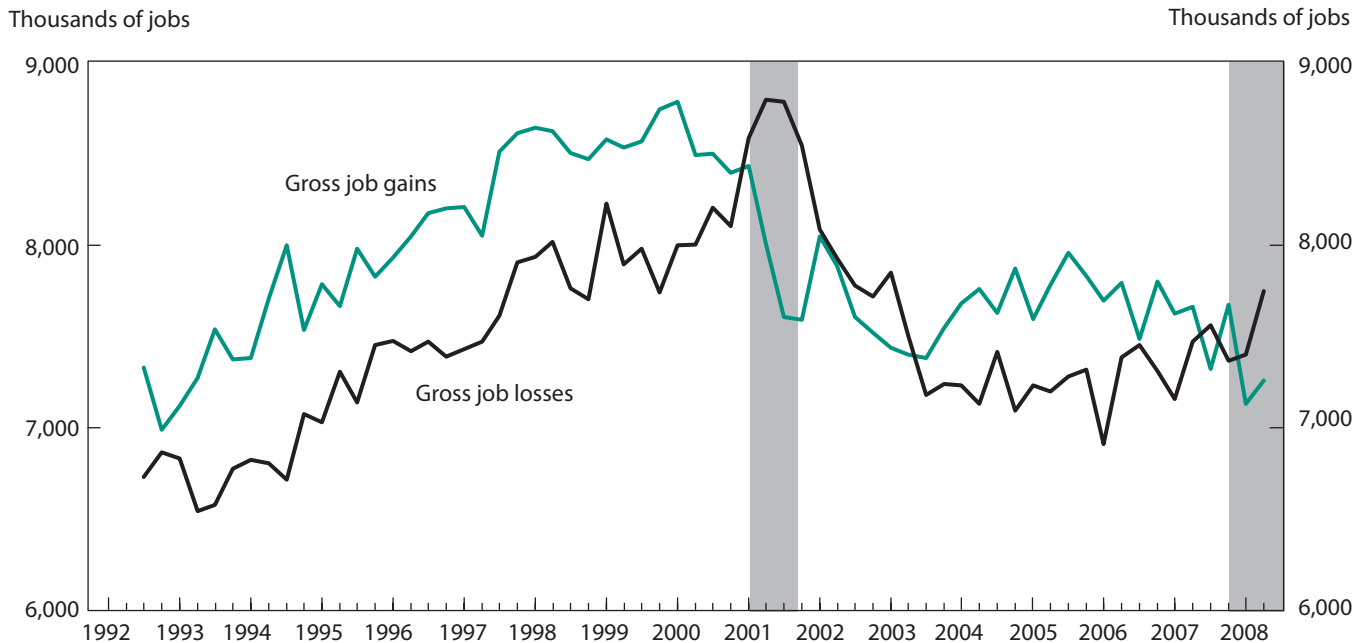
Concepts and Definitions. The gross job gains of 7.3 million in the second quarter of 2008 are the sum of all jobs gained by the 1.8 million expanding and opening establishments. Some of these 1.8 million establishments gained 1 job, some of the establishments gained 2 jobs, and so forth. While it is conceptually possible to determine the number of establishments and the total number of jobs gained for every possible size of change, doing so would be impractical; at some point, it is best to combine gross job gain and loss statistics into a manageable number of categories organized by the size of the gain or loss. BLS has calculated and published gross job gains and losses for the following 19 categories: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–74, 75–99, and 100+. These categories were chosen after an extensive analysis of the data. The categories afford a good representation of the distributions of gross job gains and losses. Data for the 19 categories are available from the BLS website.³

Chart 1. Net employment change, third quarter 1992 through second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: The first quarter of each year ends in March, and the first quarter's endpoint is represented by the year's long tick mark. The shorter tick marks represent the endpoints of the second, third, and fourth quarters. The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions, one running March 2001–November 2001 and the other beginning in December 2007. An endpoint for the more recent recession has yet to be designated.

Chart 2. Gross job gains and gross job losses, third quarter 1992 through second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: The first quarter of each year ends in March, and the first quarter's endpoint is represented by the year's long tick mark. The shorter tick marks represent the endpoints of the second, third, and fourth quarters. The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions, one running March 2001–November 2001 and the other beginning in December 2007. An endpoint for the more recent recession has yet to be designated.

In order to simplify the discussion, this article uses fewer than 19 categories. Statistics are presented using the following three categories of size of employment change: 1–4, 5–19, and 20+.

Results. Table 1 shows size-of-employment-change statistics for the second quarter of 2008, using the three categories mentioned previously. Gross job gains during the quarter were 7.3 million. Of these gains, 34.2 percent were created by the 1.5 million establishments that added 1–4 jobs, and 36.6 percent were created by the 41,000 establishments that added 20 or more jobs. Gross job losses totaled 7.8 million. Of these losses, 35.5 percent occurred in the 1.7 million establishments that lost 1 to 4 jobs, and 34.1 percent occurred in the 50,000 establishments that lost 20 or more jobs. Not reported in table 1 are the 3.5 million establishments that had no change in their employment level between the first and second quarters of 2008.

These size-of-employment-change data show that a large number of establishments changed their level of employment by a few employees, while relatively few establishments changed their level of employment by a large number of employees. The resulting gross job gains and gross job losses from these two groups of establishments are similar in magnitude. Chart 3 shows gross job gains for each of the three employment-change categories, and it also shows the number of establishments responsible for creating the gross job gains. Chart 4 does the same for gross job losses. These two charts illustrate that the levels of gross job gains and gross job losses are similar for the three size-of-employment-change

categories (the gains and losses are above 2 million jobs in all three categories), notwithstanding the number of establishments declines rapidly as the size of employment change increases. These facts demonstrate that a relatively small number of establishments (41,000 to 50,000) changing their employment levels by 20 or more jobs has been sufficient to create or lose approximately as many jobs as the more than 1.5 million establishments that changed their employment levels by just a few jobs.

Turning to the time series, one must ask whether the decline in gross job gains and the rise in gross job losses that occurred during the 2001 recession are spread evenly across the size-of-employment-change categories, or whether the gains and losses are concentrated in one particular size-of-employment-change category. The answer to this question is depicted in charts 5 and 6. The number of jobs gained and the number lost by the establishments that changed their level of employment by just a few jobs exhibit little if any movement across the business cycle. However, the amount of jobs gained and the amount lost by the establishments that altered their level of employment by 20 or more jobs exhibit strong cyclical variation. This leads one to conclude that the decline in gross job gains and the increase in gross job losses that occurred during the 2001 recession are most pronounced among the establishments that gained or lost 20 or more jobs.

To quantify this conclusion, note that seasonally adjusted quarterly gross job gains fell from 8.5 million in the first quarter of 2001 to 7.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2001. Slightly less than two-thirds of this decline (61 percent) is attributable to establishments that gained 20

Table 1. Gross job gains and gross job losses and numbers of establishments gaining and losing jobs, by size of employment change, second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

	Gross job gains		Gross job losses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	7,275	100.0	7,771	100.0
1–4 jobs.....	2,490	34.2	2,755	35.5
5–19 jobs.....	2,125	29.2	2,365	30.4
20 or more jobs.....	2,660	36.6	2,651	34.1
	Establishments gaining jobs		Establishments losing jobs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,827	100.0	2,023	100.0
1–4 jobs.....	1,535	84.0	1,691	83.6
5–19 jobs.....	251	13.7	282	13.9
20 or more jobs.....	41	2.2	50	2.5

Chart 3. Gross job gains and number of establishments gaining jobs, by size of employment change, second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted

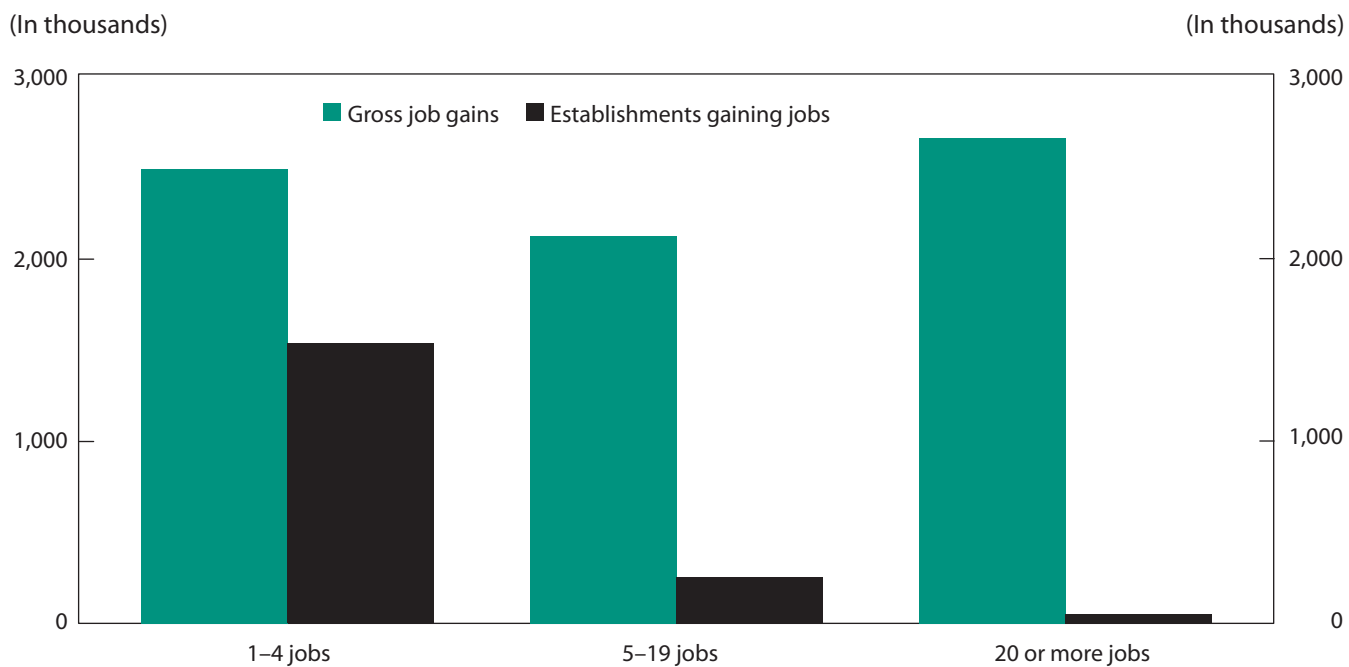


Chart 4. Gross job losses and number of establishments losing jobs, by size of employment change, second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted

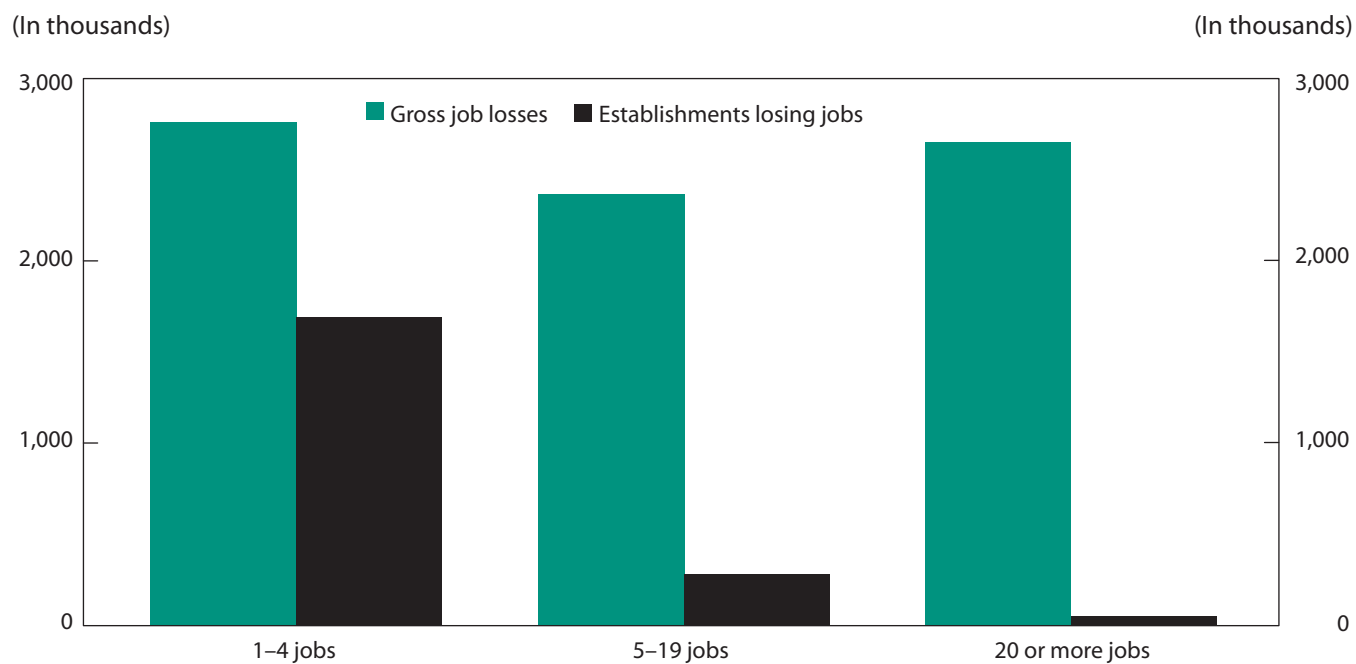
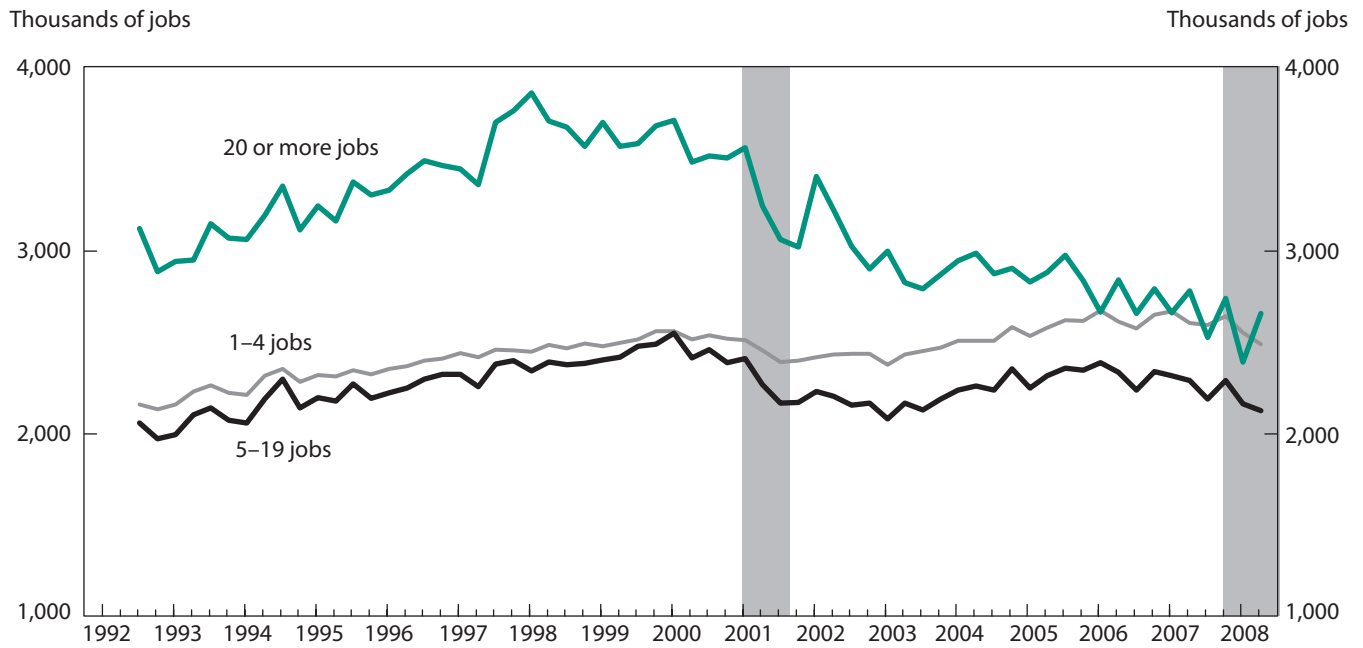
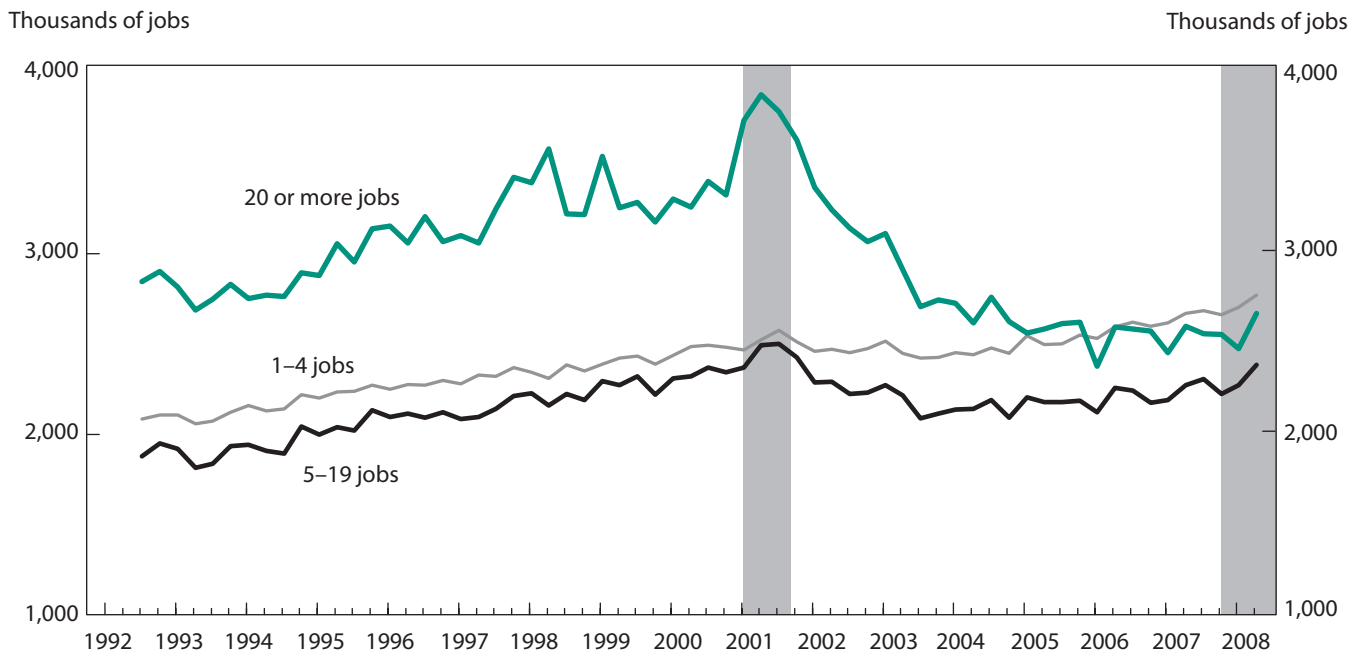


Chart 5. Gross job gains by size of employment change, third quarter 1992 through second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: The first quarter of each year ends in March, and the first quarter's endpoint is represented by the year's long tick mark. The shorter tick marks represent the endpoints of the second, third, and fourth quarters. The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions, one running March 2001–November 2001 and the other beginning in December 2007. An endpoint for the more recent recession has yet to be designated.

Chart 6. Gross job losses by size of employment change, third quarter 1992 through second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: The first quarter of each year ends in March, and the first quarter's endpoint is represented by the year's long tick mark. The shorter tick marks represent the endpoints of the second, third, and fourth quarters. The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions, one running March 2001–November 2001 and the other beginning in December 2007. An endpoint for the more recent recession has yet to be designated.

or more jobs. Similarly, the number of seasonally adjusted quarterly gross job losses rose from 8.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2000 to 8.8 million in the third quarter of 2001. Roughly two-thirds of this increase (65 percent) is attributable to establishments that lost 20 or more jobs.

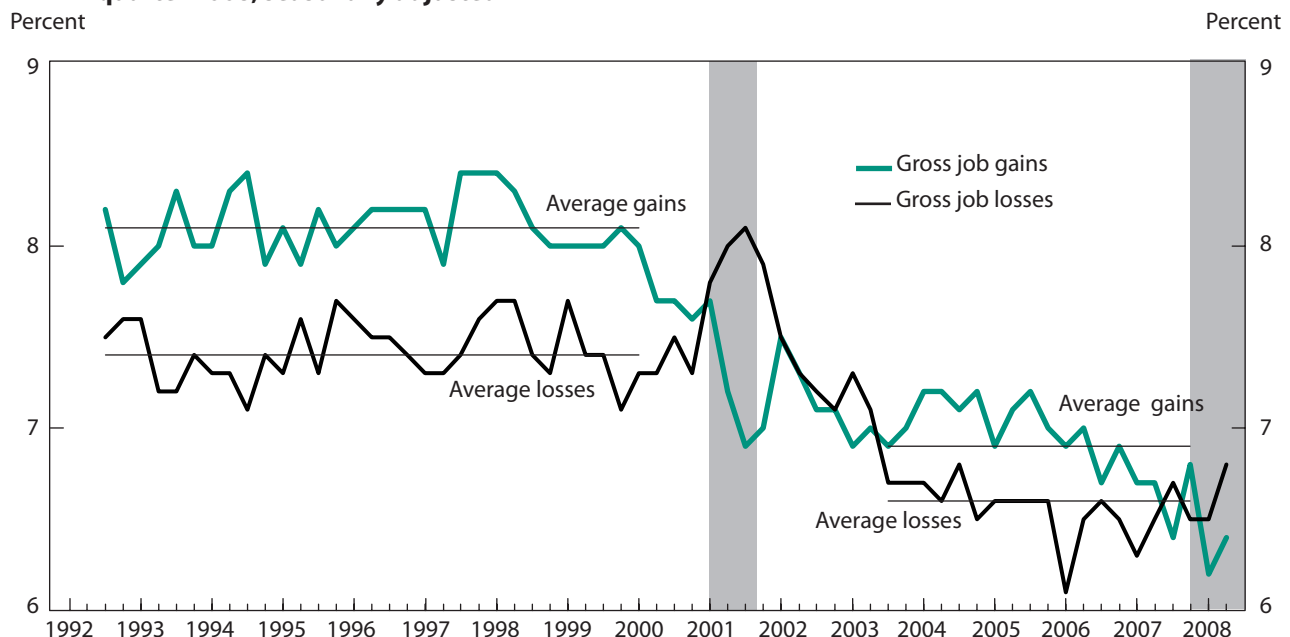
Further analysis. Although this article focuses mainly on the three size-of-employment-change categories mentioned previously, the authors did take a closer look at each of the 19 original categories. The group of establishments that gained or lost exactly one job during a quarter exhibits some intriguing properties that appear to be relevant to the business cycle. The data reveal that prior to the most recent recession (which began in December 2007, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research), the category of establishments that gained or lost exactly one job during a quarter was the first group to experience a net employment loss; specifically, losses occurred during the second and third quarters of 2006, as well as all four quarters of 2007. No other size-of-employment-change category had this pattern of losses. All the other categories had net gains in the second quarter of 2006 and all had at least two quarters of positive net gains in 2007. This timing pattern of net losses also occurred heading into the 2001 recession. The

establishments that gained or lost one job over the quarter had their last positive net growth in the second quarter of 2000; all other size-of-employment-change categories did not experience their first net loss until sometime in 2001. It is possible that the establishments that gain or lose exactly one job over the quarter are more sensitive than other establishments to early downward pressures as economic expansions begin to lose their momentum.

Moderation in gross job flows

In comparing the economic expansion of the 1990s with the period from after the 2001 recession to late 2007 and early 2008, the gross job gain and gross job loss data from the BED program exhibit what appears to have been a notable change. The levels of gross job gains and gross job losses prior to the 2001 recession are noticeably higher than the levels following the 2001 recession.⁴ This is apparent in chart 2 and even more obvious in chart 7 where seasonally adjusted time series of rates of gross job gains and gross job losses are presented. The chart presents rates rather than levels to control for an increasing employment base over time. From the third quarter of 1992 to the first quarter of 2000, the average gross job gain and gross job loss rates were 8.1 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively.

Chart 7. Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment, third quarter 1992 through second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: The first quarter of each year ends in March, and the first quarter's endpoint is represented by the year's long tick mark. The shorter tick marks represent the endpoints of the second, third, and fourth quarters. The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions, one running March 2001–November 2001 and the other beginning in December 2007. An endpoint for the more recent recession has yet to be designated.

From the third quarter of 2003 to the fourth quarter of 2007, the rates were much lower: the average gross job gain and gross job loss rates were 6.9 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.⁵

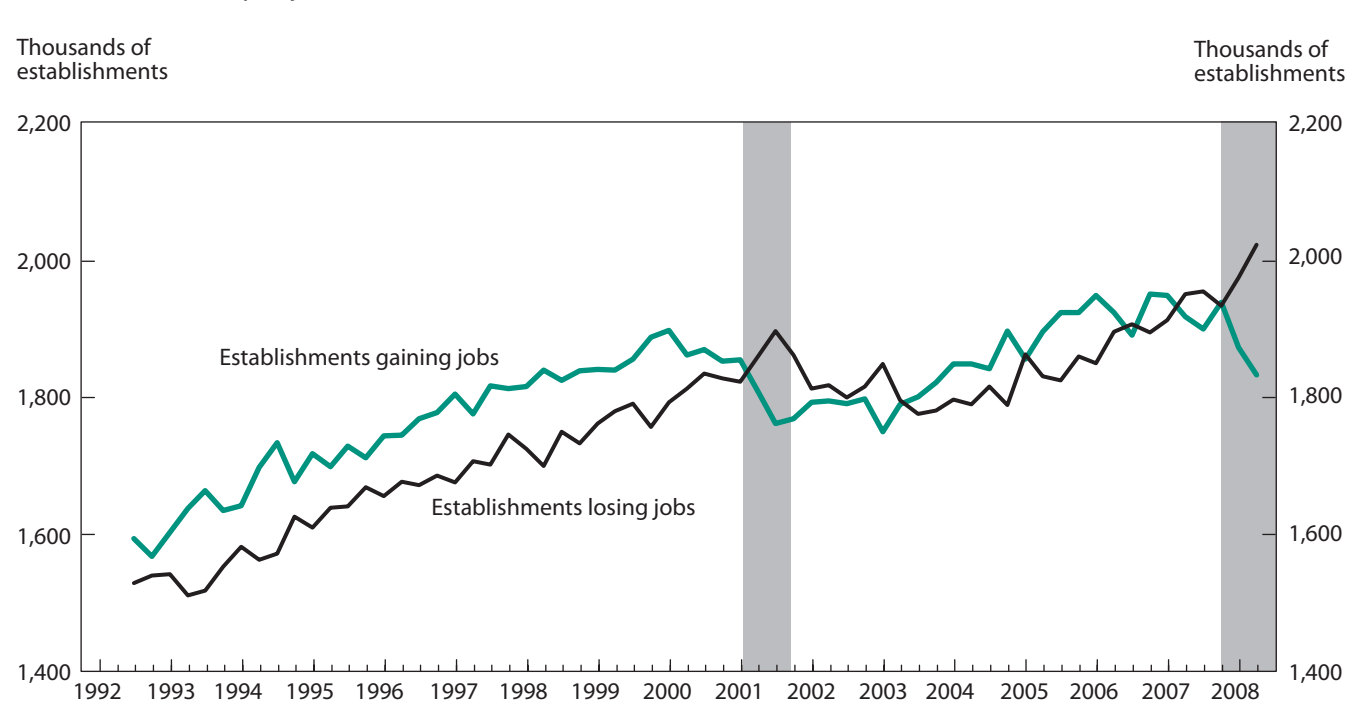
Therefore, there was less establishment-level employment change from mid-2003 through 2007 than there was during the 1990s. On a quarterly basis, relative to the 1990s, fewer jobs were created in the later period from establishments increasing their level of employment, and fewer jobs were lost from establishments decreasing their level of employment. BED statistics suggest that this decrease is due not to fewer establishments changing their employment level, but rather to a smaller average size of change for the establishments that have changed their level of employment. Chart 8 shows the number of establishments gaining jobs and the number of establishments losing jobs, and chart 9 depicts the average size of gains and losses.⁶ Chart 8 shows that the number of establishments gaining or losing jobs rose at a steady rate during the 1990s, fell sometime during or immediately following the 2001 recession, and then rose between 2004 and 2007. One may infer from chart 9 that the average quarterly

employment gain or employment loss of an establishment changing its employment level was 4½ jobs during the 1990s and fell fairly steadily following the 2001 recession. In every quarter in 2007 and the first half of 2008, the average quarterly gain or loss of an establishment changing its employment level was less than four jobs.

The size-of-employment-change statistics in charts 5 and 6 strongly suggest where this recent decline in gross job gains and gross job losses has occurred. Concerning data from before and after the 2001 recession, the relatively few establishments that increased or decreased their employment levels by 20 or more jobs in a quarter show a substantial change in gross job gains and gross job losses. In contrast, the jobs gained and lost by the large number of establishments that changed their employment level by just a few jobs have little if any break in trend from before the 2001 recession to after it. Thus, any explanations for the reduced levels of establishment-level employment change in the 2000s relative to the 1990s should focus on the establishments with large quarterly changes in employment.

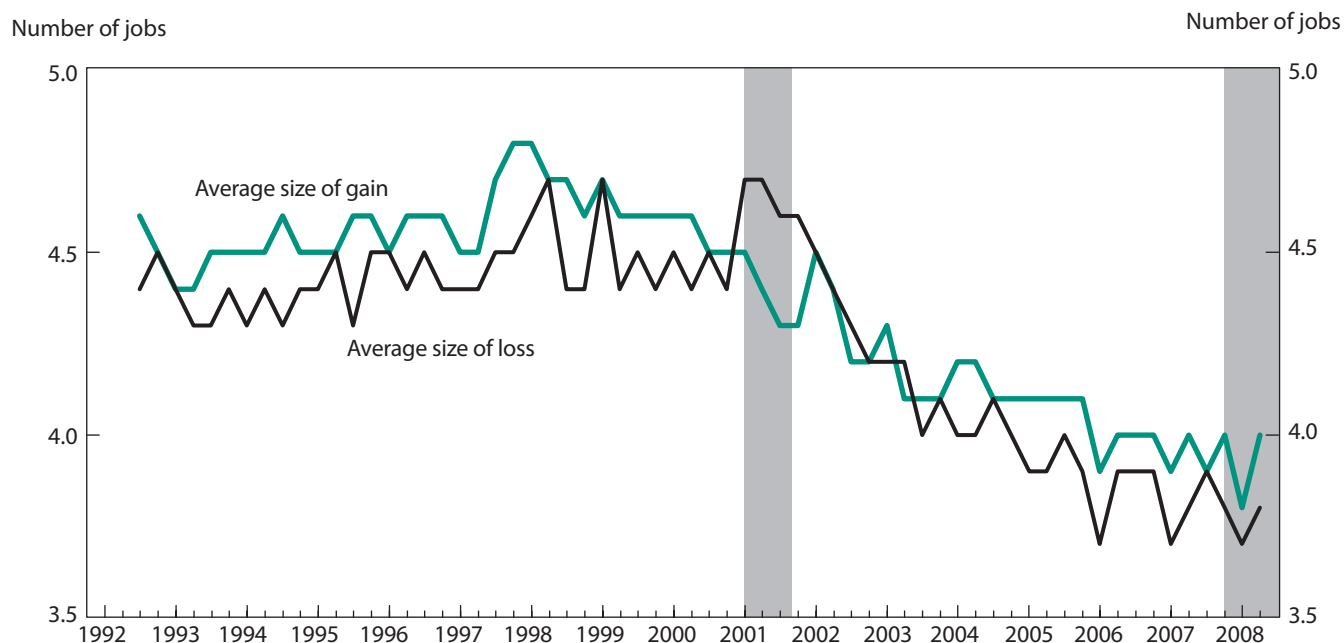
Table 2 provides further analysis of size-of-employment-

Chart 8. Numbers of establishments gaining and losing jobs, third quarter 1992 through second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: The first quarter of each year ends in March, and the first quarter's endpoint is represented by the year's long tick mark. The shorter tick marks represent the endpoints of the second, third, and fourth quarters. The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions, one running March 2001–November 2001 and the other beginning in December 2007. An endpoint for the more recent recession has yet to be designated.

Chart 9. Average size of gain for establishments gaining jobs, and average size of loss for establishments losing jobs, third quarter 1992 through second quarter 2008, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: The first quarter of each year ends in March, and the first quarter's endpoint is represented by the year's long tick mark. The shorter tick marks represent the endpoints of the second, third, and fourth quarters. The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions, one running March 2001–November 2001 and the other beginning in December 2007. An endpoint for the more recent recession has yet to be designated.

change statistics in an attempt to determine the source of the moderation in gross job gains and gross job losses.⁷ One goal is to learn whether the reduced levels of employment change are found in the group of establishments that are gaining or losing 20–49 jobs, in the establishments that are gaining or losing 50–99 jobs, or in the establishments that are gaining or losing 100 or more jobs. Moreover, if the reduced levels are concentrated in one of these size-of-employment-change categories, this raises the question of whether the reduction originates from establishments that are expanding and contracting or from establishments that are opening and closing.

Table 2 shows empirically that the recent moderation in gross job gains has occurred primarily amongst those establishments gaining 20 or more jobs in a given quarter. From the second quarter of 1995 to the first quarter of 2000, establishments gaining 20 or more jobs added an average of 3.6 million jobs per quarter, whereas from the third quarter of 2003 to the second quarter of 2008, establishments gaining 20 or more jobs added an average of 2.8 million jobs per quarter.⁸ The difference between these two statistics is 767,000 jobs, which is much higher than the difference of 79,000 for establishments gaining

5–19 jobs and also much higher than the difference for establishments gaining 1–4 jobs. Table 2 also specifically considers the establishments gaining 20 or more jobs and decomposes the trend difference into that attributable to establishments gaining 20–49 jobs, establishments gaining 50–99 jobs, and establishments gaining 100 or more jobs. Almost two-thirds of the difference (63.8 percent) results from the establishments gaining 100 or more jobs in a quarter. Thus, much of the moderation in gross job gains is due to decreased gross job gains for the establishments that gained 100 or more jobs in a quarter. From the second quarter of 1995 to the first quarter of 2000, these establishments gained 1.5 million jobs in the average quarter, whereas from the third quarter of 2003 to the second quarter of 2008, these establishments gained 1.0 million jobs in the average quarter.

Statistics for the largest size-of-employment-change category are decomposed further into the gross job gains attributable to expansions and those attributable to openings. In the average quarter prior to the 2001 recession, establishments that expanded by 100 or more employees gained 1.1 million jobs, and establishments that opened with 100 or more employees gained 416,000 jobs. (See

Table 2. Gross job gains and gross job losses, by size of employment change and by timespan, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of employment change	Average gross job gains prior to the 2001 recession (1995 quarter II–2000 quarter I)	Average gross job gains after the 2001 recession (2003 quarter III–2008 quarter II)	Difference	Percent of total difference
Total.....	8,339	7,627	713	100.0
1–4 jobs	2,441	2,574	–133	–18.6
5–19 jobs	2,348	2,269	79	11.0
20 or more jobs.....	3,550	2,783	767	107.6
20–49 jobs	1,274	1,125	150	21.0
50–99 jobs	758	631	127	17.8
100 or more jobs.....	1,518	1,028	490	68.7
Job gains from expansions.....	1,101	864	238	33.4
Job gains from openings.....	416	164	252	35.3
Size of employment change	Average gross job losses prior to the 2001 recession (1995 quarter II–2000 quarter I)	Average gross job losses after the 2001 recession (2003 quarter III–2008 quarter II)	Difference	Percent of total difference
Total.....	7,668	7,305	363	100.0
1–4 jobs	2,312	2,543	–231	–63.7
5–19 jobs	2,151	2,180	–29	–8.1
20 or more jobs.....	3,205	2,582	624	171.8
20–49 jobs	1,161	1,068	92	25.3
50–99 jobs	677	576	101	27.8
100 or more jobs	1,368	938	430	118.5
Job losses from contractions	1,011	776	235	64.7
Job losses from closings.....	356	162	195	53.7

table 2.) Both of these gross job gain statistics were lower in the average quarter following the recession: the number of jobs resulting from expansions fell from 1.1 million to 864,000, and the number of jobs resulting from openings fell from 416,000 to 164,000. Thus, the moderation in gross job gains is mostly due to establishments that gained 100 or more jobs in a quarter; amongst this group of establishments, the decline is almost equally attributable to a decline in job gains at expanding establishments and a decline in job gains at opening establishments. (Expanding establishments and opening establishments were responsible for 48.5 percent and 51.4 percent of the decline, respectively.)

A similar conclusion holds for gross job losses. (See table 2.) Much of the moderation in gross job losses is attributable to establishments that lost more than 100 jobs in a quarter. Among this group of establishments, the decline is attributable to both a decrease in job losses at

contracting establishments and a decrease in the number of jobs lost at establishments that closed.

It must be asked whether the moderation amongst the establishments that gained or lost 100 or more jobs in a quarter represents a true economic change or whether any of the moderation is the result of increased data quality. The data-quality hypothesis appears particularly plausible with regard to the declines in the large openings and closings. The QCEW program, which is the source of BED data, is continually improving the quality of its microdata. The BED program also has made several recent improvements in microdata linkages. After a thorough review, the authors of this article have determined that the timing of recent data improvement initiatives is not related to the timing of the moderation in the BED statistics. Thus, it appears that the recent moderation in gross job gain and gross job loss statistics is an economic phenomenon. There is literature that attempts to explain a related phenom-

enon, which some call “the great moderation”; the hypotheses put forward for the great moderation might also help explain the moderation in gross job gains and gross losses that is evident in chart 7.⁹ Although any empirical analysis that attempts to distinguish amongst these hypotheses is beyond the scope of this article, BED size-of-employment-change data can serve as an additional tool to help economists analyze the moderation along with other changes in the macroeconomy.

BED SIZE-OF-EMPLOYMENT-CHANGE DATA quantify the distributions of quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses by the size of the change in employment. The data show that approximately one-third of gross job gains and gross job losses originate from a large number of establishments that changed their employment level by 1–4 employees, while approximately one-third of gross job gains and gross job losses originate from a relatively small number of establishments that changed their level of employment by 20 or more jobs. The seasonally adjusted

time series data show that the increase in gross job losses that came about during the 2001 recession did not occur because many establishments had small declines in employment, but rather because a relatively small number of establishments experienced sizeable declines in employment. Similarly, the substantial decline in gross job gains that transpired during the 2001 recession did not occur because many establishments made small cutbacks to hiring, but rather because relatively few establishments cut back significantly on their hiring. BED size-of-employment-change data also show that the moderation in gross job gains and gross job losses that occurred from the end of the 2001 recession to mid-2008 (as compared with the gains and losses of the economic expansion of the 1990s) is primarily due to the small number of establishments that gained or lost a large number of jobs in a quarter. It is expected that BED size-of-employment-change data will continue to be valuable for economists and policymakers interested in understanding the dynamics of the U.S. labor market. □

NOTES

¹ Size-of-employment-change statistics are available at the BED website at www.bls.gov/bdm/bdsoc.htm (visited April 9, 2009).

² For a more thorough description of the concepts and definitions, the source data, and the longitudinal linkages in the BED program, see James R. Spletzer, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, David M. Talan, and Richard L. Clayton, “Business employment dynamics: new data on gross job gains and losses,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29–42.

³ The data for the 19 categories are available from the BED website: www.bls.gov/bdm/bdsoc.htm. Both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data are available for jobs gained and lost and for the numbers of establishments gaining and losing jobs. Data on expansions, openings, total gross job gains, contractions, closings, and total gross job losses are available. For a mathematical derivation of size-of-employment-change statistics, see Richard L. Clayton and James R. Spletzer, “Business employment dynamics,” in Timothy Dunne, J. Bradford Jensen, and Mark J. Roberts, ed., *Producer Dynamics*, (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2009), chapter 4.

⁴ This finding has not been altered by the entry of the economy into recession in 2008. The finding is based upon BED data going through the second quarter of 2008, which are the most current data as of this writing.

⁵ The authors acknowledge that the periods chosen (third quarter 1992 to first quarter 2000 and third quarter 2003 to fourth quarter 2007) do not correspond to the NBER-determined starting points and endpoints for recessionary periods. The authors chose the aforementioned quarters on the basis of an analysis of charts 2 and 7. In chart 2, for example, gross job gains rise steadily through the first quarter of 2000. The second quarter of 2000 exhibits a sharp decline in gross job gains, and the third and fourth quarters of 2000 do not revert to the

1990s trend of rising gross job gains. Thus, there was an obvious break in the series between the first quarter and the second quarter of 2000. Bearing in mind that it is desirable to calculate an average gross job gains rate that summarizes the expansionary period of the 1990s, the data in charts 2 and 7 suggest that the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2000 should not be included in the calculation.

⁶ In Chart 9, the average size of gains for establishments gaining jobs is computed by dividing the total gross job gains in a given quarter by the number of expanding and opening establishments in that quarter. Similarly, the average size of losses for establishments losing jobs is computed by dividing the total gross job losses by the number of contracting and closing establishments.

⁷ The statistics in table 2 are tabulated from data downloaded from the BED website at www.bls.gov/bdm/bdsoc.htm.

⁸ See endnote 5 for an explanation of why the first quarter of 2000 was chosen as the endpoint of the earlier period used for comparison. Using the same line of reasoning, the third quarter of 2003 was chosen as the starting point of the later period used for comparison. The most recent statistics go through mid-2008, creating a 5-year window of data. To construct a comparable 5-year period, the second quarter of 1995 was chosen as the beginning of the earlier period.

⁹ The great moderation refers to the decline in variability of output and inflation that began in the mid-1980s. For a summary of the literature, see Ben S. Bernanke, “The Great Moderation.” Speech given at the Meetings of the Eastern Economic Association, Washington, DC, Feb. 20, 2004. Available online at www.federalreserve.gov/BOARDDOCS/SPEECHES/2004/20040220/default.htm (visited April 9, 2009).

China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06

Both employment and compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector increased rapidly from 2002 to 2006; employment increased more than 10 percent during those 4 years, to 112 million, while compensation costs increased more than 40 percent, to \$0.81 per hour worked

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In 2006, China passed Mexico to become the United States' second-largest trading partner in manufactured goods, behind only Canada.¹ Because of China's growing importance to the U.S. economy, there has been great interest in statistics about China's manufacturing sector, particularly employment statistics and a comparable compensation costs measure. In response to this interest, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsored a baseline research project to assess the quality of China's data on manufacturing employment and labor compensation and to develop estimates of hourly compensation costs in China. The data sources and estimation procedures used in that original work have been the basis for updates through 2004 and, in this article, through 2006, when the average hourly compensation costs of China's 112 million manufacturing employees were \$0.81.²

The first section of this article reviews the available data sources for China's manufacturing sector. The second section then presents the trend in that nation's manufacturing employment from 1978 to 2006. Next, the article updates previous estimates of China's manufacturing earnings and compensation costs, including the effect of the new floating exchange rate. A brief comparison of the results from China's

First National Economic Census with those from the annual data sources used herein concludes the article.

Manufacturing sector data sources

The concepts and coverage of China's published statistics on manufacturing employment and wages often do not follow international standards and can be difficult to understand. Some of the difficulty is related to the fact that not all of the data are collected by one agency: data from urban areas are the responsibility of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, whereas data for other areas—in the form of town and village enterprise (TVE) data³—are compiled and reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. This system of data collection is based on an annual reporting system from work units that originally reflected a planned socialist or Marxist economy and emphasized urban data over rural data. Today, analysts have comparatively detailed yearly figures on employment and earnings in urban manufacturing units, and these figures are published in easily accessible statistical volumes.

In contrast, minimal labor-related statistics are published about China's large network of factories and small manufacturing units besides urban units. The fact remains that the

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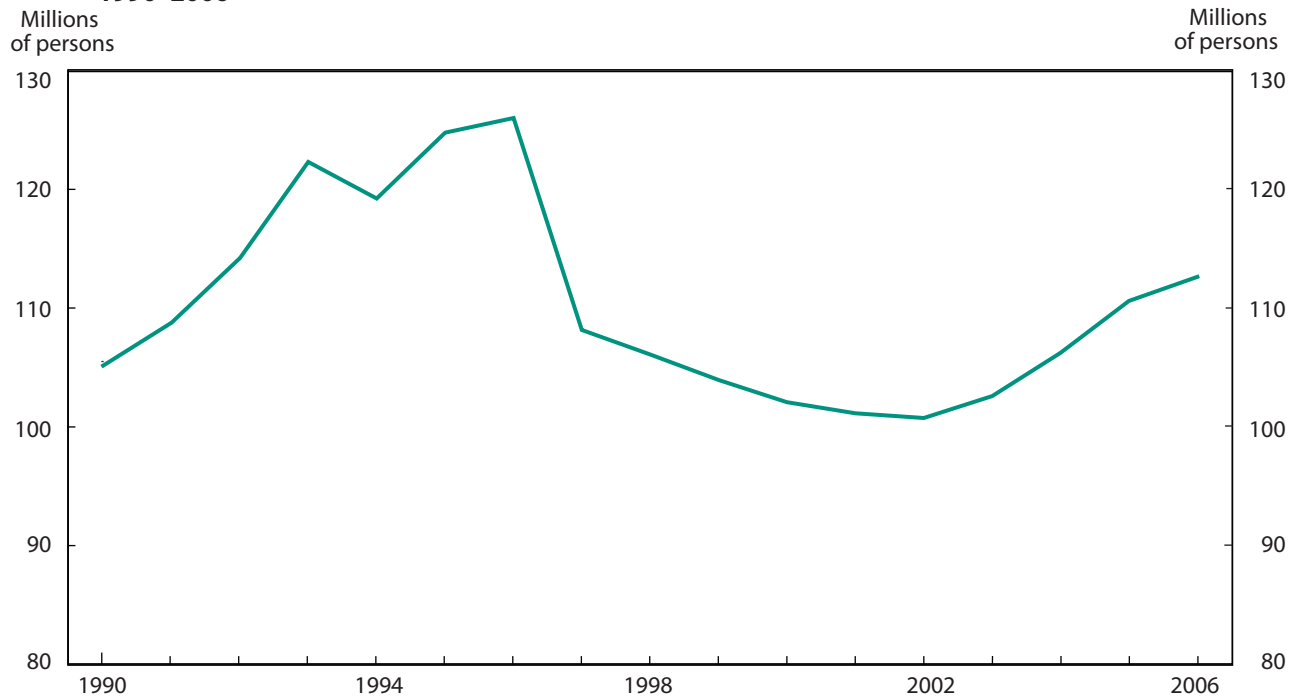
majority of China's manufacturing workers are employed outside of urban enterprises, yet each year only two relevant numbers are published about them: the total number of manufacturing employees in China who work in establishments and groups besides urban manufacturing units and the total annual wage bill for those manufacturing workers.

Estimates of total employment and average hourly compensation costs for China's manufacturing sector are constructed by combining the ample urban data with the less plentiful compiled and published figures on TVE manufacturing. Important gaps in the TVE data are filled by estimating nonwage components of labor compensation as well as hours worked per year. These national estimates for China cannot be considered as robust as the manufacturing statistics for most developed economies, but the accumulated evidence to date, including China's First National Economic Census (discussed later in the article), supports the general validity of the BLS annual calculations on China's manufacturing employment and labor compensation.

Yearend manufacturing employment, 1978–2006

Total yearend manufacturing employment in China increased from 1978 to the mid-1990s, peaking at 126.08 million workers in 1996. (See chart 1 and table 1.⁴) In the late 1990s, privatization in China's manufacturing establishments and intense global competition brought increases in labor productivity, accompanied by a drop in manufacturing employment in urban China and a slight decline in TVE manufacturing employment as firms shed excess workers from the era of State-owned enterprises in order to become more cost efficient. In 2002, total yearend manufacturing employment bottomed out at 100.68 million workers. In recent years, with much of the redundant employment of the previous era eliminated and foreign demand for Chinese-manufactured goods growing by 25 percent per year, total employment has shown an upward trend.⁵ By the end of 2006, China's manufacturing employment had increased once again, to 112.63 million, nearly 8 times the level of manufacturing employment in the United States (14.16 million).

Chart 1. Yearend manufacturing employment in urban units and in town and village enterprises, China, 1990–2006



SOURCE: Table 1. Based on and updated from Judith Banister, "China trend report: How many manufacturing employees are there in China?" The Conference Board, China Center for Economics and Business Monthly Member Briefing, October 2007, p. 4.

Table 1. Yearend manufacturing employment in China, 1978–2006

[In millions]

Year	Reported manufacturing employment		Total manufacturing employment in urban units	Town and village enterprises (TVEs)		Manufacturing employment—urban units plus TVEs	
	Total	Rural		Industry	Manufacturing	Total (yearend)	Total (average)
1978.....	53.32	17.34	(¹)	17.34	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1980.....	58.99	19.42	(¹)	19.42	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1985.....	74.12	27.41	(¹)	41.37	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1986.....	80.19	31.39	(¹)	47.62	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1987.....	83.59	32.97	(¹)	52.67	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1988.....	86.52	34.13	(¹)	57.03	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1989.....	85.47	32.56	(¹)	56.24	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1990.....	86.24	32.29	53.61	55.72	51.50	105.10	(¹)
1991.....	88.39	32.68	55.01	58.14	53.73	108.75	106.92
1992.....	91.06	34.68	55.67	63.36	58.56	114.23	111.49
1993.....	92.95	36.59	55.27	72.60	67.10	122.37	118.30
1994.....	96.13	38.49	54.92	69.62	64.34	119.26	120.82
1995.....	98.03	39.71	54.93	75.65	69.92	124.85	122.06
1996.....	97.63	40.19	53.44	78.60	72.64	126.08	125.47
1997.....	96.12	40.32	51.30	61.49	56.83	108.13	117.11
1998.....	83.19	39.29	38.26	73.34	67.78	106.04	107.09
1999.....	81.09	39.53	35.54	73.95	68.35	103.89	104.96
2000.....	80.43	41.09	33.01	74.67	69.01	102.02	102.95
2001.....	80.83	42.96	30.70	76.15	70.38	101.08	101.55
2002.....	83.07	45.06	29.81	76.68	70.87	100.68	100.88
2003.....	(¹)	(¹)	29.81	(¹)	72.73	102.54	101.61
2004.....	(¹)	(¹)	30.51	(¹)	75.68	106.19	104.36
2005.....	(¹)	(¹)	32.11	(¹)	78.48	110.59	108.39
2006.....	(¹)	(¹)	33.52	(¹)	79.11	112.63	111.61

¹ Not available or not included in analysis.

SOURCES: Data for 1978–2002 are taken from Judith Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, p. 13; China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2007* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2007), p. 10; China Ministry of Agriculture, China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, editors, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook, 2004* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Publishing House, 2004), p. 102; China Ministry of Agriculture, China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, editors, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook, 2005* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Publishing House, 2005), p. 108; China Ministry of Agriculture, China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook, 2006* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Publishing House, 2006), p. 155; China Ministry of Agriculture, compilers, *China Agriculture Statistical Report, 2006* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Press, 2007), p. 157.

NOTE: In 2002, manufacturing employment for TVEs was published for the first time and was 92.4 percent of TVE “industry” [*gongye*] employment. The TVE industry employment series goes back to 1978. The proportion of TVE industry employment in prior years that consisted of manufacturing workers is unknown, but for the purposes of constructing a longer time series, TVE manufacturing employment during each of those years is assumed to be 92.4 percent of TVE industry employment that year, on the basis of the published figure for 2002. Manufacturing employment in urban units has been published for the years 1994–2006. Years prior to 1994 are estimated from the trend found in manufacturing urban “staff and workers,” a subgroup that accounts for 99 percent of urban manufacturing staff and workers between 1994 and 1997.

These estimates are far higher than the “official” national totals for manufacturing employment published by China’s National Bureau of Statistics through 2002. (See table 1.) The published yearend total of 83.07 million workers for 2002 included 29.81 million “manufacturing employees in urban units,” 45.06 million “rural” manufacturing employees of registered manufacturing enterprises outside of areas classified as urban, and another 8.21 million informal manufacturing workers outside of established enterprises.⁶

In this article, total manufacturing employment for China as a whole is calculated by combining manufacturing employment in TVEs (rather than “rural employment”) with “manufacturing employment in urban units.” China’s National Bureau of Statistics has never published corresponding wage data for “rural” manufacturing employees, whereas earnings data are published for TVE employees. Also, previous research has shown that about a third of manufacturing employment in nonurban enterprises is likely not covered in the official “rural” series.⁷ For these

reasons, TVE data from the Ministry of Agriculture are used instead to represent groups other than urban units.

Compensation costs of manufacturing employees

The sections that follow update the hourly compensation costs series for China's manufacturing employees developed in previous articles of the *Review*.⁸ The estimates are 2005–06 data based on the same statistical sources as the employment data constructed in the previous section. Therefore, they reflect compensation for China's total manufacturing employment—that is, the sum of employment in manufacturing urban units and employment in manufacturing TVEs. Like the employment data just described, earnings data from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (urban data) and Ministry of Agriculture (TVE data) for various categories of workers are combined to construct an estimate of compensation costs in China's manufacturing industry.⁹

As shown in table 2, the average number of manufacturing employees in China was 108.39 million during 2005 and 111.61 million during 2006. Average yearly earnings (the basic wage in cash and in kind) totaled 10,812 yuan for 2005 and 12,039 yuan in 2006. Table 2 adjusts reported average annual earnings by including estimates for additional components of total labor compensation and translates annual, monthly, and hourly labor compensation into

U.S. dollars at the market exchange rate each year.

Hours worked in manufacturing

Both the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of Agriculture publish an earnings figure that includes wages, bonuses, and allowances paid to employees in cash or in kind. These numbers are published on an annual basis only. To make meaningful comparisons with other economies, earnings must first be converted to an hourly basis. If hours worked by manufacturing employees in one country are substantially more or less than those worked by similar employees in other countries, then weekly, monthly, or annual earnings do not provide a good basis for comparing earnings for work done.

A description of the methodology used to calculate the original 2002 estimates of hours worked for China can be found in Banister's August 2005 article. For the 2002 estimate of hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector, a figure for urban manufacturing employees' annual hours worked was derived from the Ministry of Labor's labor force survey. In 2002, the Ministry of Labor published two estimates of weekly hours worked for urban areas—one with reference to a week in spring and the other with reference to a week in autumn. These two estimates were averaged and then adjusted to an annual basis by using an estimate of the average number of weeks

Table 2. Estimated compensation costs of manufacturing employees in China, 2005 and 2006

Category of manufacturing workers	Average number of employees (millions)	Annual earnings per employee (yuan)	Annual compensation per employee		Monthly compensation per employee		Hourly compensation per employee	
			Yuan	U.S. dollars	Yuan	U.S. dollars	Yuan	U.S. dollars
2005								
Total, manufacturing urban units and town and village enterprises (TVEs).....	108.39	10,812	13,785	\$1,682	1,149	\$140	5.94	\$0.73
Manufacturing urban units.....	31.31	15,934	24,506	2,991	2,042	249	10.63	1.30
Manufacturing TVEs	77.08	8,732	9,430	1,151	786	96	4.05	.49
2006								
Total, manufacturing urban units and TVEs	111.61	12,039	15,456	1,939	1,288	162	6.43	.81
Manufacturing urban units.....	32.81	18,225	28,030	3,516	2,336	293	11.74	1.47
Manufacturing TVEs	78.80	9,463	10,220	1,282	852	107	4.24	.53

NOTE: Total compensation costs are 1.538 times earnings for urban workers and 1.080 times earnings for TVE workers. U.S. dollars are calculated at the prevailing market exchange rate: 8.1936 yuan = 1 U.S. dollar in 2005 and 7.9723 yuan = 1 U.S. dollar in 2006.

SOURCES: Employment data are from table 1. Earnings data for 2005 are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2006* (Beijing,

China Statistics Press, 2006), p. 185; and China Ministry of Agriculture, China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, editors, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook 2006* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Publishing House, 2006), p. 156. Earnings data for 2006 are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2007* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2007), p. 203; and China Ministry of Agriculture, compilers, *China Agriculture Statistical Report 2006* [in Chinese] (Beijing, China Agriculture Press, 2007), p. 158.

worked per year by urban manufacturing employees. For 2003 and beyond, data on hours worked for the spring reference period have not been published. The estimates of hours worked by urban employees for these years are based on percent changes in the number of hours worked in the autumn reference period relative to the same reference period in the previous year. These percent changes are then applied to the previous year's estimate of annual hours worked to derive an estimate of annual hours worked from 2003 through 2006.

The published data on weekly hours worked in urban China showed a sharp increase from the 2003–04 period to 2005–06, not only in manufacturing, which exhibited a sudden 9-percent increase, but in most other economic sectors as well. Such a large jump in hours worked is unusual compared with the rest of the series for China, as well as from an international perspective. Discussions with China's National Bureau of Statistics revealed that the 2005 figures on hours worked in China's urban economy did not come from the annual labor force survey, which is the source for all the other years. Rather, the 2005 data came from China's 1-percent sample population survey, which occurs at the midpoints between the decennial censuses and is modeled on the questionnaires and definitions used in the decennial censuses of 1990 and 2000.

The decennial censuses and the related interim surveys use a broad definition of "urban" that includes all of China's towns (*zhen*) which have been established as urban places. In contrast, China's reported annual data on the urban economy and the annual labor force surveys use a narrow definition of "urban" that excludes most of China's urban towns. It is not surprising that the broader definition results in a higher number of weekly hours worked, because manufacturing operations in China's towns are likely less regulated than those in cities and, therefore, that employees in towns are required to work more hours per week, on average, than those in cities.

Given that the 1-percent sample survey covers a significantly larger "urban" population than the administrative data encompass, the 2005 data on hours worked are not comparable with the rest of the series and are not used in the compensation estimates calculated in this article. Instead, urban weekly hours worked for the 2005 autumn reference period are estimated, using the average of the 2004 and 2006 autumn labor force survey data.

Because there are no published data to update the estimate of hours worked by TVE manufacturing employees, the percent changes used for urban areas are applied to the estimated TVE annual hours worked in 2002 for each of the subsequent years. From 2003, for the purposes of

this article, data on hours worked for both urban and TVE employees have been estimated on the basis of changes in the number of hours worked in the autumn reference period relative to the same reference period in the previous year from China's labor force survey (after adjusting the published figure for 2005). These percent changes are then applied to the estimate of the previous year's annual hours worked to derive an estimate of annual hours worked for the year in question.

Estimating nonwage compensation costs

In order to estimate total compensation costs for China's manufacturing employees, additional employer payments for social benefits such as workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, and old-age pension funds must be added to the published earnings figures. On the one hand, the relevant compensation data for calculating social benefits as a percentage of total earnings for urban establishments are from a survey of such establishments that China's Ministry of Labor conducted with reference to 2002. On the other hand, social benefits as a percentage of total earnings for TVE employees were based on a survey of large manufacturing enterprises in Nanjing Municipality for the years 1994–2001, as well as on assumptions about the level of benefits in large and small establishments, and between enterprises located in suburban areas and in rural areas.¹⁰ The results of these surveys were used to construct the original 2002 estimates of China's manufacturing compensation costs.

The Ministry of Labor has not published any data from a more recent survey. Without such data, the ratio of employer expenditures for social benefits to direct earnings is held constant for the 2003–06 estimates at the 2002 levels.

Total hourly compensation costs in 2002–06

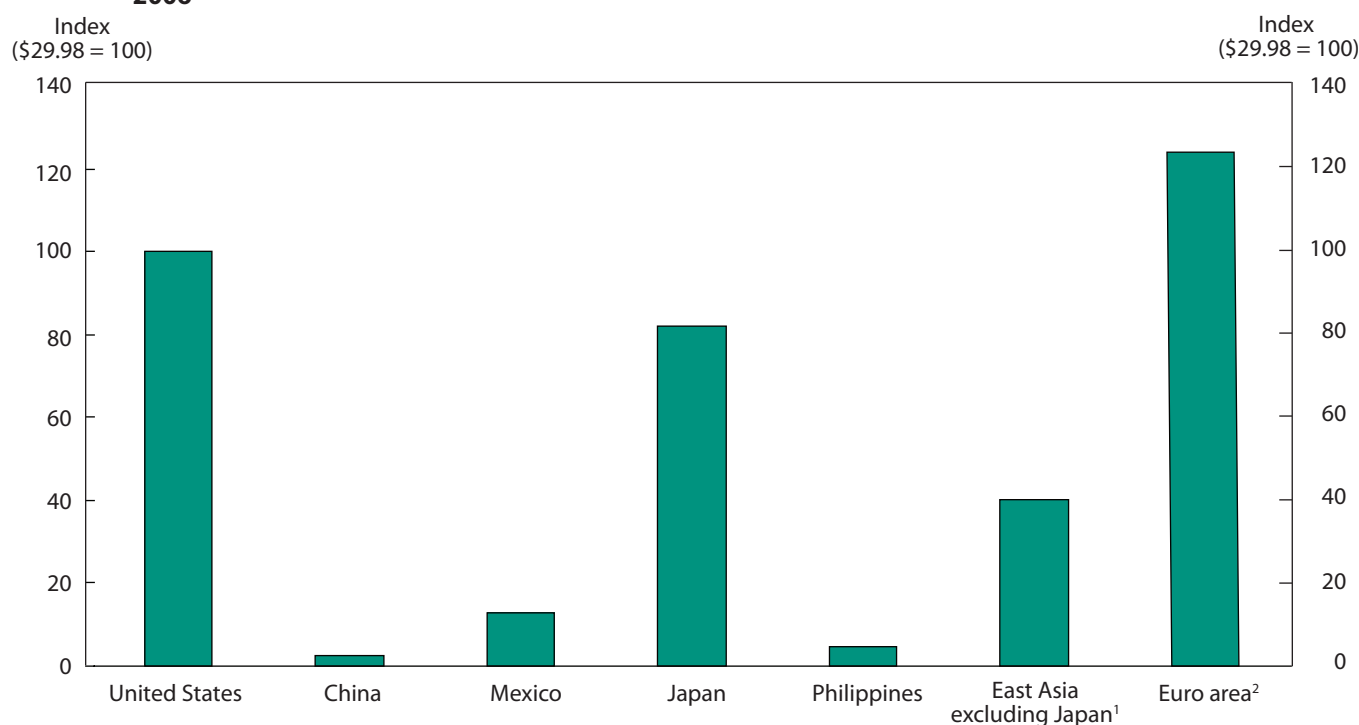
Although hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector increased relatively rapidly compared with those of other economies between 2002 and 2006,¹¹ average hourly compensation in China continues to be a small fraction of that found in the United States and other developed Western economies. (See table 3 and chart 2.) Average hourly compensation costs for China's manufacturing sector in 2006 were \$0.81, 2.7 percent of the average hourly compensation costs of manufacturing employees in the United States for the same year.¹² Because hourly compensation costs in China have grown at an annual rate 3 times that of the United States during

Table 3. Estimated compensation costs of manufacturing employees (hourly compensation per employee) in China, 2002–06

Category of manufacturing workers	Yuan				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total, manufacturing urban units and town and village enterprises (TVES).....	4.73	5.17	5.50	5.94	6.43
Manufacturing urban units.....	7.87	8.87	9.86	10.63	11.74
Manufacturing TVES.....	3.40	3.63	3.73	4.05	4.24
	U.S. dollars				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total, manufacturing urban units and TVES.....	\$0.57	\$0.62	\$0.67	\$0.73	\$0.81
Manufacturing urban units.....	.95	1.07	1.19	1.30	1.47
Manufacturing TVES.....	.41	.44	.45	.49	.53

SOURCES: Table 2; and Erin Lett and Judith Banister, "Labor costs of manufacturing employees in China: an update to 2003–04," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2006, p. 43.

Chart 2. Average hourly compensation costs of manufacturing employees, selected economies and regions, 2006



¹ "East Asia excluding Japan" comprises the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, and Taiwan.

² "Euro area" refers to European Union member countries that had adopted the euro as the common currency as of January 1, 2009.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "International comparisons of hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, 2007" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 26, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ichcc.pdf. The data in this chart refer to the all-employees series rather than the production worker series. For China, data are from this article and are not from the BLS series.

the 5 years covered in this series (9 percent and 3 percent, respectively), this percentage has edged higher, starting from 2.1 percent of U.S. compensation costs in 2002 and increasing slightly each year. Note that all comparisons of China's data with data from the United States or other

countries refer to the new BLS international comparisons series of hourly compensation costs for *all employees* in manufacturing; previous articles used the production workers series for comparisons. The all-employees series is used because it is more comparable with the worker cov-

erage of the Chinese data, which includes both manual and nonmanual workers.

Urban and TVE compensation costs

The difference between urban and TVE hourly compensation costs continues to be one of the central features of Chinese compensation. In 2002, the first year in the series, total hourly compensation costs for manufacturing employees in urban units was 2.3 times that of their TVE counterparts (\$0.95 and \$0.41, respectively; see table 3). Between 2002 and 2006, compensation costs, in yuan, for employees in urban manufacturing units grew 12 percent annually, on average. In contrast, compensation costs for TVE manufacturing employees grew about half that amount each year, namely, 7 percent. As a result, compensation costs for urban manufacturing enterprise employees were about 2.8 times the level of all other manufacturing workers in 2006 (\$1.47 and \$0.53, respectively; see chart 3). Because more than two-thirds of China’s manufacturing employees are categorized as TVE workers, total manufacturing compensation in China more closely reflects

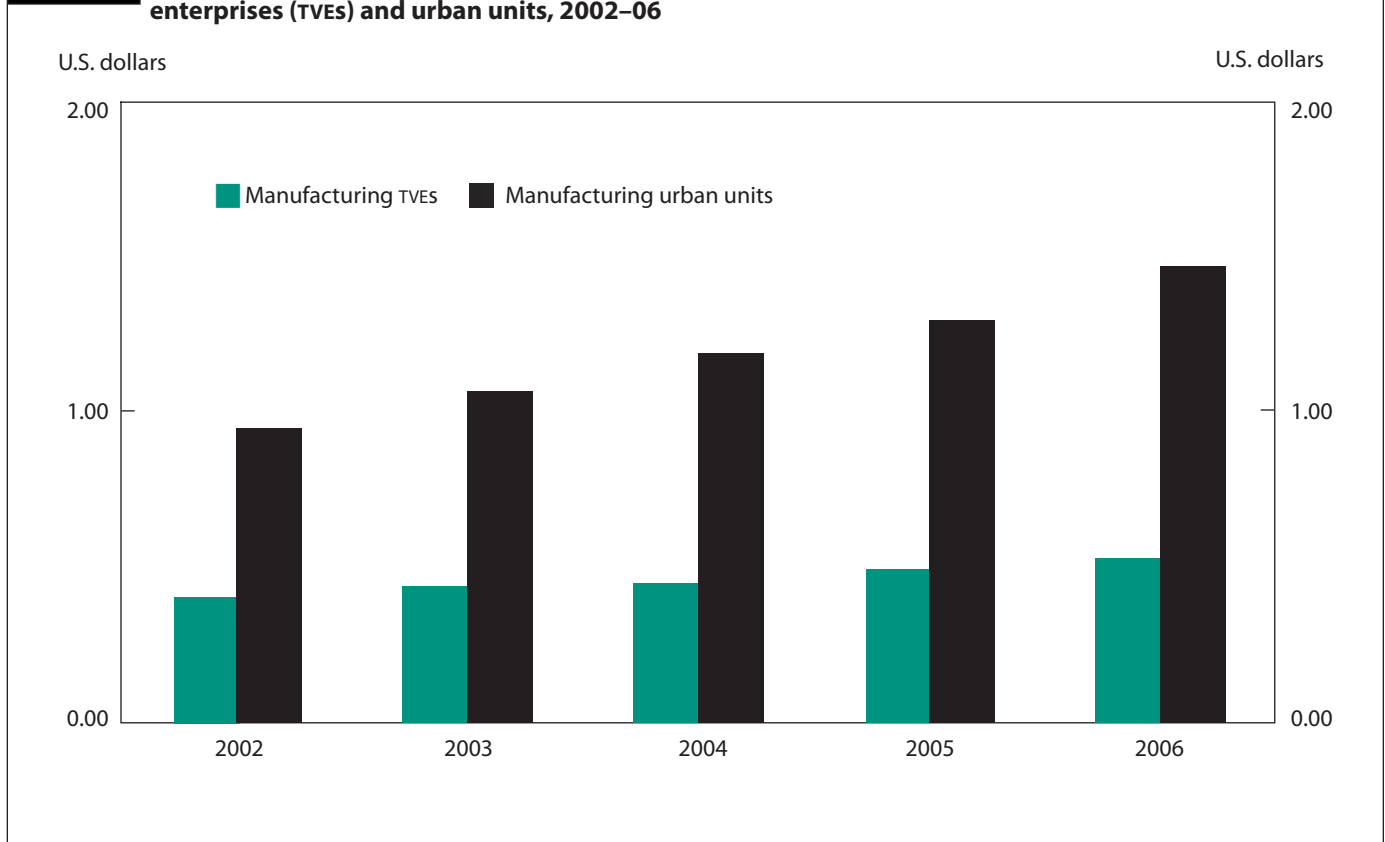
the compensation costs of TVE workers than it does urban unit compensation costs.

The exchange rate effect

Compared on a national currency basis, compensation costs across countries show underlying wage and benefit trends within each country. However, changes in currency exchange rates often have a large impact on compensation costs on a U.S. dollar basis. For 2002–04, the first 3 years of the series for hourly compensation costs for manufacturing employees, the Chinese yuan was pegged to the U.S. dollar at 8.28 yuan per U.S. dollar. Thus, all changes in compensation costs in U.S. dollars for these years of the series simply reflect changes in compensation costs measured in yuan.

In July 2005, the People’s Bank of China announced that the value of the yuan would be increased by about 2 percent, to 8.11 yuan per U.S. dollar.¹³ In addition, the yuan was allowed to float within a narrow 0.3-percent band against a basket of foreign currencies in daily trading. (The band was widened to 0.5 percent in May 2007.¹⁴) Within

Chart 3. Average hourly compensation costs of manufacturing employees in China, town and village enterprises (TVEs) and urban units, 2002–06



this new exchange rate regime, the yuan has gradually appreciated against the U.S. dollar, rising from an annual average of 8.28 yuan per dollar in 2004 to 8.19 yuan per dollar in 2005 and then to 7.97 yuan per dollar in 2006.¹⁵ Because of these changes, 2005 and 2006 hourly compensation costs for China reported in U.S. dollars reflect not only the increase in national currency compensation costs, but also the appreciation of the yuan. This results in a larger annual increase in Chinese hourly compensation costs when measured in U.S. dollars than when measured in yuan (11 percent and 8 percent, respectively, between 2005 and 2006).

China's First National Economic Census

This section presents figures from China's First National Economic Census, with data referring to 2004, to support the validity of the annual estimates of employment and hourly compensation costs that are based on China's regular annual reports used in this and previous articles. Total 2004 employment in Chinese manufacturing, from the Economic Census, was calculated by summing average employment in manufacturing enterprises that were operational in 2004 (80.81 million) with self-employed and household employment (24.62 million), for a total of 105.43 million employees in the manufacturing sector.¹⁶ This figure is fairly consistent with that year's average manufacturing employment figure obtained from annually reported data and used by BLS to estimate hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector (104.36 million employees).¹⁷

Likewise, hourly compensation costs for 2004, as calculated with data from the Economic Census, are similar to those based on annual data.¹⁸ On the basis of the Economic Census, 2004 hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector were 5.96 yuan, or \$0.72, which was 2.5 percent of U.S. hourly compensation costs in manufacturing.¹⁹ Data from China's annual reporting systems resulted in an estimate for China's 2004 hourly manufacturing compensation costs of 5.50 yuan, or \$0.67, equivalent to 2.3 percent of the U.S. figure for that year. The small difference in these estimates came about

because manufacturing enterprises in China reported slightly higher numbers for the average earnings or base wage of their employees in the Economic Census forms than in their regular annual reporting forms for the same year.

China's National Bureau of Statistics plans to conduct a second Economic Census with data referencing the 2008 calendar year. By the time data are published from this census, much more information about the coverage of those data and the coverage of the data from the annual sources may have been published as well. BLS would like to make fuller use of Economic Census data for refining its annual updates of China's manufacturing employment and hourly compensation.

China's manufacturing in the global economy

China has far more manufacturing employees than any other country. It supplies the world with labor-intensive manufactured products and is gradually engaging in more skill-intensive and capital-intensive production. Manufacturing compensation costs for employers are rising rapidly, especially when measured in U.S. dollars, but remain a small fraction of hourly compensation costs for manufacturing employees in developed and newly industrialized Asian economies. China continues to be highly competitive in global manufacturing of low- and middle-range industrial commodities, such as cheap consumer goods, standardized equipment and computer hardware, and household durable goods, but is still not so competitive in manufactures based on cutting-edge technology.

The global economic downturn that began in late 2008 likely will affect the Chinese manufacturing sector by decreasing the market for China's export products. In addition, compensation costs measured in U.S. dollars will be affected by the strengthening yuan, which continued to appreciate against the dollar during 2007 and 2008. How these two events and others will play out in relation to Chinese manufacturing employment and hourly compensation costs is not yet clear, but that the two sets of phenomena will be intertwined is certain. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of Bruce Levine, labor counselor in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. Mr. Levine met with Chinese officials on behalf of the authors to obtain information on several statistical questions, including the problematic data on hours worked in urban manufacturing. The authors also would like to thank Constance Sorrentino and Chris Sparks for their comments on previous drafts of this article; Xing Shuqin

and Song Jintao for their assistance in locating and procuring statistical volumes necessary for the presentation of the analysis; and Serena Lin for verifying the accuracy of the data.

¹ "Top Trading Partners—Surplus, Deficit, Total Trade" (U.S. Census Bureau,

Manufacturing in China

Foreign Trade Division, January 2009), on the Internet at www.census.gov/foreign-trade/top (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

² The currency denoted by the dollar sign (\$) is U.S. dollars. For the original detailed report on 2002 manufacturing employment and labor compensation, see Judith Banister, “Manufacturing Employment and Compensation in China,” on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/chinareport.pdf (visited Mar. 17, 2009), or the following two *Monthly Labor Review* articles based on that report: Judith Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, pp. 11–29, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/07/art2full.pdf (visited Mar. 17, 2009); and Judith Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2005, pp. 22–40, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/08/art3full.pdf (visited Mar. 17, 2009). These works were updated through 2004 in Erin Lett and Judith Banister, “Labor costs of manufacturing employees in China: an update to 2003–04,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2006, pp. 40–45, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/11/art4full.pdf (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

³ For a discussion of TVEs, see Banister, “Manufacturing Employment and Compensation in China.”

⁴ The partial, incomplete data in table 1 under “Reported manufacturing employment” show the rising trend from 1978 to 1990. Subsequent manufacturing employment trends are derived from the nearly complete series for 1990–2006 under “Manufacturing employment, Urban units plus TVEs.”

⁵ World Trade Organization, “Trade Profiles: China,” on the Internet at stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFView.aspx?Language=E&Country=CN (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

⁶ Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China.”

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ For the original estimates of hourly compensation costs and a detailed explanation of the methods used, see Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China.” For the data on hourly compensation costs, updated to 2003–04, see Lett and Banister, “Labor costs of manufacturing employees in China.”

⁹ See Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China,” for a more detailed explanation of the limitations of published data from China.

¹⁰ See Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China,” for more information about these sources.

¹¹ “International comparisons of hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, 2006” (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jan. 25, 2008), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ichcc.pdf (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

¹² All estimates of compensation costs and the associated percent changes in this article are calculated with the use of nominal currency—that is, current dollars or current yuan.

¹³ People’s Bank of China, “Public Announcement of the People’s Bank of China on Reforming the RMB Exchange Rate Regime,” July 21, 2005, on the Internet at www.pbc.gov.cn/english/detail.asp?col=6400&ID=542 (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

¹⁴ People’s Bank of China, “Public Announcement of the People’s Bank of China on Enlarging the Floating Band of the RMB Trading Prices against the U.S. Dollar in the Inter-bank Spot Foreign Exchange Market,” May 18, 2007, on the Internet at www.pbc.gov.cn/english/detail.asp?col=6400&ID=837 (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

¹⁵ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, “Foreign Exchange Rates (Annual),” Jan. 2, 2008, on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g5a (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

¹⁶ China’s National Bureau of Statistics published Economic Census self-employed and household data only for “industry,” which includes mining and quarrying; manufacturing; and the production and distribution of electricity, gas, and water. A “manufacturing-only” employment estimate was obtained by multiplying the ratio of self-employed and household manufacturing employment to self-employed and household industry employment for 2003 from the Yearbook of Industry and Commerce by industry employment from the Economic Census.

¹⁷ Note that the status of the self-employed and family businesses in the annual data (that is, to what extent they are included) is unclear.

¹⁸ The analysis in this section of the article is from Judith Banister, “Manufacturing in China Today: Employment and Labor Compensation,” The Conference Board Economics Program Working Paper Series EPWP #07–01, 2007, on the Internet at www.conference-board.org/economics/workingpapers.cfm (visited Mar. 17, 2009).

¹⁹ The estimate of U.S. hourly compensation costs, \$28.98 in 2004, does not include the unincorporated self-employed or unpaid family workers. No data are available to determine what percentage of “self-employed and household employment” from China’s Economic Census these two groups constitute. To present some idea of the maximum size of the effect these two groups may have, the comparable figure for the 80.81 million enterprise employees in Chinese manufacturing was 6.87 yuan, or \$0.83, about 2.9 percent of U.S. compensation costs in 2004.

Human resource practices and their effects on workplace safety

Safety Practices, Firm Culture, and Workplace Injuries. By Richard J. Butler and Yong-Seung Park, Kalamazoo, Michigan, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2005, 103 pages, \$17.89/paperback.

In 1908, Frederick Hoffman wrote in the *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*, the forerunner of today's *Monthly Labor Review*, "thus far no national investigation of the subject of industrial accidents has been made to determine the true accident risk in industry." At that time, employees were assumed culpable for injuries and illness, while employers parried responsibility and preventive public policy was largely absent. Thankfully, conditions have changed. Nevertheless, a perplexing question from Hoffman's time remains: How do injuries and illnesses occur and how can they be prevented? An unambiguously definitive answer would likely ensure the design and implementation of efficacious preventive measures.

Richard Butler is a Professor of Economics at Brigham Young University and Yong-Seung Park is an Associate Professor of Human Resources and Industrial Relations at Kyung Hee University in South Korea. They suggest that today's researchers must develop models that are reasonably accurate and incorporate the latest management techniques despite imperfect information; for example, Human Resource Management (HRM) practices. The authors acknowledge "that while high performance HRM practices have attracted the attention of practitioners and researchers, previous

research has largely been limited to how [these] practices affect firm productivity and profitability. Little is known about how the new HRM practices affect work safety."

The objective of the book is to test the effect of HRM practices on workplace safety. The book's five chapters are divided into three units: literature review; construction of the data set and model; and results. In the literature review, Butler and Park focus on the relation between risk, incentives, and safety. Their argument is simple but powerful: Because employees obviously understand workplace conditions better than any outside consultant, they "are the least-cost providers of safety information and safety processes." HRM policies that successfully harness this information can positively affect productivity, profitability, and safe work conditions.

To test their thesis, the authors painstakingly construct a data set of 230 Minnesota firms (mostly small and medium sized) that had applied for a State grant during 1998–99 to reduce occupational injury risk. This data set was then merged with a richer State workers' compensation data set. The obvious drawback of this study is self-selection bias. Each firm had applied for a State grant to reduce injuries; thus, these firms had already made a commitment to safety. Another drawback is the limitation to the State of Minnesota, meaning that "results are strictly valid for only those firms included in our sample." No data set, however, is perfect. Anyone in this field will appreciate the authors' painstaking diligence in constructing a detailed micro rich data set, which, although limited to one State, nevertheless enables testing of very specific and illuminating hypotheses.

A key result of this study is that HRM policies (such as employee participation in decisionmaking, employees' participation in financial returns, and especially management safety culture), positively affect worker incentives, thereby reducing accident and workers' compensation costs. Butler and Park conclude that "the more management and worker involvement there is with the safety processes of the firm, the safer the workplace becomes. Safety outcomes improve as safety resources are used more efficiently, and both worker and management involvement are essential to achieve the optimal level of workplace safety."

This book raises several questions for future research. First, for employers entrenched in HRM: How do economic conditions affect their commitment to health and safety? Butler and Park found a large and significant downsizing effect, operating through a reduction in claim durations rather than claims filing. But does a downturn (especially a severe one) mean that investment in health and safety is ignored? How are scarce resources allocated during significant downturns? Another, more fundamental, question: What motivates firms to initially adopt HRM policies and commit to safer working conditions?

This book's repository of information will appeal to anyone interested in improving workplace safety including academics, practitioners, and policy officials. This is a quick and highly informative read, with technical jargon confined to sparse footnotes. It deserves a wide audience.

—Jack Reardon
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Performance measures and incentive plans

It is critical for firms to find effective ways to measure the performance of their employees and to create systems of incentives that spur them to make decisions that increase profit. Yet performance measurement is typically a very difficult task, and economists have yet to fully understand incentive plans. “Performance Measure Properties and Incentive System Design” (*Industrial Relations*, April 2009, pp. 237–64), a recent article by Michael J. Gibbs, Kenneth A. Merchant, Wim A. Van Der Stede, and Mark E. Vargus, builds upon earlier work on this subject by constructing and analyzing a data set on the basis of survey responses from managers in auto dealerships.

The authors analyze four properties of performance measures: controllable risk, uncontrollable risk, distortion, and manipulability. Controllable risk is uncertainty to which the agent

can react, whereas uncontrollable risk is uncertainty to which the agent is not able to react. Distortion occurs when an incentive encourages employees to misallocate their efforts—for instance, to focus on short-term rather than long-term goals. When an employee “works the system” and increases his or her reward from an incentive plan at the expense of the firm, the employee has taken advantage of the manipulability of the incentive plan. Most auto dealerships were found to use more than one type of performance measure. When determining the primary type of bonus to offer employees, firms typically placed the most weight on the performance measure that was the least flawed in terms of controllable and uncontrollable risk, distortion, and manipulability. The paper’s authors contend that when firms implement additional bonuses, they do so in part to adjust for weaknesses in the primary measure of performance. The

more that a performance measure is flawed, the less weight the measure is typically given.

In addition to objective evaluations of employees, the firms in the study generally had supervisors conduct subjective evaluations, allowing them to give implicit rewards or punishments that adjusted for problems with the numerical results of their subordinates’ evaluations. For example, if it is determined that a sluggish national economy is the only culprit for reduced profits in a particular business unit, an employee in that unit may still receive a promotion. In contrast, an employee could be dismissed if it is determined that he or she fraudulently inflated profits. Overall, the article supports two main conclusions: that properties of performance measures are important to the balancing and strength of incentives, and that incentive plans are systems of implicit and explicit instruments that are meant to work together. □

Changes to the text sections of news releases

Starting in summer 2009, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will introduce changes to the textual portion of some of its news releases. The objective is to publish releases with a tighter analytical focus, improving their utility to our data users. There will be no change in the data or technical documentation contained in the releases, only in the textual discussion about the data. The textual changes for some of the releases will be fairly modest, while for others the analytical content may be more noticeably different.

BLS will post examples of the revamped releases on its Web site prior to the first official publication for each. These changes are intended to improve and refresh one of the Bureau’s primary communications vehicles, whose readers include journalists, analysts, researchers and data users of all types. Comments or questions on this activity may be directed to the BLS Press Office: (202) 691-5902 or pressoffice@bls.gov.

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Hires are the total number of additions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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 esti-

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from

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

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

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/pub/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 (NAICS 97).

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54-55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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	2007	2008	2006	2007					2008			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Employment data												
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹												
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.9
Employment-population ratio.....	63.0	62.2	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.1	62.1	61.3
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	5.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.9
Men.....	4.7	6.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.5	7.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.5	14.9	14.9	16.5
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	5.1	6.0
Women.....	4.5	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.1
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.9	11.6
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	5.2
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹												
Total nonfarm.....	137,623	137,248	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,078	137,831	137,617	137,020	135,489	
Total private.....	115,420	114,792	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,745	115,454	115,154	114,525	112,975	
Goods-producing.....	22,221	21,404	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,976	21,737	21,491	21,250	20,616	
Manufacturing.....	13,884	13,455	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,772	13,644	13,527	13,357	12,981	
Service-providing.....	115,402	115,844	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,102	116,094	116,126	115,770	114,873	
Average hours:												
Total private.....	33.8	33.6	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.3	
Manufacturing.....	41.2	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.5	39.9	
Overtime.....	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}												
Total compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.3	2.6	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	2.4	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3	
Service-providing ⁵	3.2	2.5	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	
State and local government.....	4.1	3.0	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):												
Union.....	2.0	2.8	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	
Nonunion.....	3.2	2.4	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	

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	2007	2008	2006	2007					2008			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Compensation data^{1,2,3}												
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.3	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.4	2.7	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	
Private nonfarm.....	3.3	2.6	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	
Price data¹												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	2.8	3.8	-5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	3.9	6.3	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-2	-7.3	
Finished consumer goods.....	4.5	7.4	-2	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	-6	-9.8	
Capital equipment.....	1.8	2.8	1.3	.3	-1	-1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.6	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	4.1	10.5	-8	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.8	-13.1	
Crude materials.....	12.1	21.5	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-14.4	-33.4	
Productivity data⁴												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	1.5	2.7	.2	-1	5.0	6.2	.1	2.3	3.7	1.7	3.1	
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.4	2.8	.2	.0	4.1	5.8	.8	2.6	3.6	1.5	3.2	
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵.....	.7	-	-2.9	.2	3.4	1.9	2.2	-.2	7.7	5.5	-

¹ Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes

only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2007	2008				2007	2008			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	4.4	3.6	1.2	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	5.3	3.8	.9	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4
Union.....	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.8
Nonunion.....	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4
State and local government.....	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Union.....	.3	.8	1.1	.7	.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2
Nonunion.....	.7	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5
State and local government.....	.7	.6	.5	1.8	.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	231,867	233,788	232,809	232,995	233,198	233,405	233,627	233,864	234,107	234,360	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739	234,913
Civilian labor force	153,124	154,287	153,498	153,843	153,932	154,510	154,400	154,506	154,823	154,621	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716	154,214
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5	65.6
Employed	146,047	145,362	146,075	146,023	146,257	145,974	145,738	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748
Employment-population ratio ²	63.0	62.2	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.3
Unemployed	7,078	8,924	7,423	7,820	7,675	8,536	8,662	8,910	9,550	9,592	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616	12,467
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1
Not in the labor force	78,743	79,501	79,311	79,152	79,267	78,895	79,227	79,358	79,284	79,739	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023	80,699
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	103,555	104,453	103,961	104,052	104,152	104,258	104,371	104,490	104,613	104,741	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902	104,999
Civilian labor force	78,596	79,047	78,806	78,866	78,820	78,913	79,055	79,286	79,308	79,392	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585	78,687
Participation rate	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9	74.9
Employed	75,337	74,750	75,395	75,216	75,147	74,992	74,949	74,973	74,737	74,503	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293
Employment-population ratio ²	72.8	71.6	72.5	72.3	72.2	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2	68.9
Unemployed	3,259	4,297	3,412	3,650	3,673	3,921	4,106	4,313	4,572	4,889	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972	6,394
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1
Not in the labor force	24,959	25,406	25,155	25,186	25,332	25,345	25,315	25,204	25,305	25,349	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318	26,312
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	111,330	112,260	111,822	111,902	111,990	112,083	112,183	112,290	112,401	112,518	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738	112,824
Civilian labor force	67,516	68,382	67,879	68,174	68,118	68,367	68,421	68,273	68,666	68,385	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584	68,917
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	60.7	60.9	60.8	61.0	61.0	60.8	61.1	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8	61.1
Employed	64,799	65,039	64,993	65,079	65,196	65,114	65,169	65,103	65,003	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271
Employment-population ratio ²	58.2	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.0	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0	57.0
Unemployed	2,718	3,342	2,886	3,095	2,923	3,252	3,252	3,170	3,662	3,377	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286	4,646
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7
Not in the labor force	43,814	43,878	43,943	43,728	43,872	43,716	43,762	44,017	43,736	44,133	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154	43,907
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,982	17,075	17,027	17,041	17,056	17,064	17,073	17,084	17,092	17,101	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098	17,090
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,858	6,813	6,803	6,993	7,231	6,924	6,947	6,849	6,844	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547	6,610
Participation rate	41.3	40.2	40.0	39.9	41.0	42.4	40.6	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.7
Employed	5,911	5,573	5,688	5,729	5,914	5,868	5,620	5,520	5,533	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184
Employment-population ratio ²	34.8	32.6	33.4	33.6	34.7	34.4	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3
Unemployed	1,101	1,285	1,125	1,075	1,079	1,363	1,304	1,427	1,316	1,326	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359	1,427
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.7	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6
Not in the labor force	9,970	10,218	10,214	10,237	10,063	9,834	10,149	10,137	10,243	10,257	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551	10,480
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	188,253	189,540	188,906	189,019	189,147	189,281	189,428	189,587	189,747	189,916	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225	190,331
Civilian labor force	124,935	125,635	125,047	125,208	125,198	125,759	125,712	125,979	125,987	125,844	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312	125,703
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0
Employed	119,792	119,126	119,607	119,580	119,644	119,611	119,417	119,432	119,082	118,964	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692	116,481
Employment-population ratio ²	63.6	62.8	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.0	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3	61.2
Unemployed	5,143	6,509	5,440	5,628	5,554	6,148	6,295	6,547	6,904	6,880	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621	9,222
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3
Not in the labor force	63,319	63,905	63,858	63,811	63,949	63,523	63,716	63,608	63,761	64,072	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913	64,628
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,485	27,843	27,675	27,709	27,746	27,780	27,816	27,854	27,896	27,939	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052	28,085
Civilian labor force	17,496	17,740	17,633	17,688	17,755	17,737	17,708	17,744	17,949	17,733	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791	17,703
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.7	63.7	64.3	63.5	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.0
Employed	16,051	15,953	16,156	16,090	16,200	16,009	16,041	15,989	16,026	15,709	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546	15,336
Employment-population ratio ²	58.4	57.3	58.4	58.1	58.4	57.6	57.7	57.4	57.4	56.2	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.6
Unemployed	1,445	1,788	1,477	1,598	1,555	1,728	1,667	1,755	1,923	2,024	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245	2,368
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4
Not in the labor force	9,989	10,103	10,042	10,022	9,991	10,043	10,109	10,111	9,947	10,206	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261	10,382

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		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	31,383	32,141	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179	32,273	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501
Civilian labor force.....	21,602	22,024	21,764	21,778	21,920	22,125	22,100	22,062	22,201	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100
Participation rate.....	68.8	68.5	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	68.9	68.6	68.8	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0
Employed.....	20,382	20,346	20,395	20,251	20,392	20,565	20,391	20,396	20,404	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684
Employment-population ratio ²	64.9	63.3	64.3	63.6	63.9	64.3	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6
Unemployed.....	1,220	1,678	1,369	1,527	1,528	1,560	1,709	1,665	1,797	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	7.6	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9
Not in the labor force.....	9,781	10,116	9,968	10,042	9,990	9,873	9,987	10,117	10,072	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401

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		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	146,047	145,362	146,075	146,023	146,257	145,974	145,738	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748
Men.....	78,254	77,486	78,171	77,985	78,029	77,932	77,726	77,683	77,484	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777
Women.....	67,792	67,876	67,904	68,038	68,228	68,042	68,012	67,913	67,789	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970
Married men, spouse present.....	46,314	45,860	46,146	45,975	45,968	45,871	45,902	46,093	45,804	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502
Married women, spouse present.....	35,832	35,869	35,720	35,825	36,144	36,122	36,189	36,110	35,994	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,401	5,875	4,890	4,937	5,240	5,290	5,495	5,813	5,879	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,877	4,169	3,294	3,349	3,580	3,658	3,905	4,220	4,240	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443
Could only find part-time work.....	1,210	1,389	1,241	1,364	1,325	1,305	1,359	1,300	1,412	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,756	19,343	19,317	19,402	19,792	19,396	19,428	19,348	19,690	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,317	5,773	4,790	4,826	5,152	5,218	5,390	5,693	5,802	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,827	4,097	3,234	3,276	3,537	3,599	3,839	4,160	4,171	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390
Could only find part-time work.....	1,199	1,380	1,230	1,354	1,328	1,297	1,340	1,287	1,385	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,419	19,005	18,980	19,078	19,436	18,997	19,036	18,992	19,269	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562

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		2008												2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Characteristic																
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.1	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	
White, total ¹	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	16.8	14.4	13.2	14.2	16.5	17.0	19.1	17.3	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1	
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	19.1	16.7	14.6	15.2	18.1	18.7	22.4	19.5	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4	21.8	22.2	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.1	14.4	12.0	11.8	13.1	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.8	16.0	
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.7	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	
Black or African American, total ¹	8.3	10.1	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.4	31.2	31.8	30.8	24.6	32.3	29.8	32.0	29.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8	
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	33.8	35.9	32.5	38.6	27.8	39.9	35.4	37.7	29.8	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2	44.0	45.6	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.3	26.8	31.3	24.7	22.0	25.2	24.4	26.8	28.9	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2	29.8	32.1	
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.9	10.2	8.0	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9	
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.7	8.1	6.5	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.6	7.6	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	
Married men, spouse present.....	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	
Married women, spouse present.....	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	
Full-time workers.....	4.6	5.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	
Part-time workers.....	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	
Educational attainment²																
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.1	9.0	7.4	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6	
High school graduates, no college ³	4.4	5.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3	
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	

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		2008												2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,542	2,932	2,661	2,797	2,496	3,257	2,733	2,884	3,242	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404	
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,232	2,804	2,419	2,549	2,529	2,478	3,012	2,853	2,874	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969	
15 weeks and over.....	2,303	3,188	2,400	2,444	2,652	2,808	2,966	3,168	3,447	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264	
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,061	1,427	1,103	1,143	1,277	1,238	1,345	1,450	1,568	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347	
27 weeks and over.....	1,243	1,761	1,297	1,300	1,375	1,570	1,621	1,718	1,878	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917	
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	17.9	16.6	16.1	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.5	9.4	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.3	10.1	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0	

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2008												2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Job losers ¹	3,515	4,789	3,865	4,161	4,043	4,319	4,465	4,595	4,994	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696	
On temporary layoff.....	976	1,176	982	1,064	1,103	1,121	1,106	1,041	1,279	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488	
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,539	3,614	2,883	3,097	2,939	3,197	3,358	3,554	3,715	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208	
Job leavers.....	793	896	780	792	860	881	847	875	999	982	946	940	1,007	917	820	
Reentrants.....	2,142	2,472	2,096	2,126	2,145	2,522	2,562	2,668	2,678	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834	
New entrants.....	627	766	660	695	625	832	761	818	829	822	825	760	829	780	1,005	
Percent of unemployed																
Job losers ¹	49.7	53.7	52.2	53.5	52.7	50.5	51.7	51.3	52.6	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3	
On temporary layoff.....	13.8	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.4	13.1	12.8	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0	
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.9	40.5	39.0	39.8	38.3	37.4	38.9	39.7	39.1	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2	
Job leavers.....	11.2	10.0	10.5	10.2	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6	
Reentrants.....	30.3	27.7	28.3	27.3	28.0	29.5	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9	
New entrants.....	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.7	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1	
Percent of civilian labor force																
Job losers ¹	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0	
Job leavers.....	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5	
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	
New entrants.....	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	

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		2008												2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	12.8	11.3	11.4	11.0	13.1	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.5	
16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	
16 to 17 years.....	17.5	22.1	18.5	18.7	20.2	21.5	23.2	24.9	22.2	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9	
18 to 19 years.....	14.5	16.8	15.5	14.2	13.4	17.6	15.9	17.6	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0	
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	10.2	9.0	9.4	9.0	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9	
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	
55 years and older.....	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.7	6.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.6	
16 to 19 years.....	17.6	21.2	18.5	17.8	17.0	20.8	20.8	23.5	21.1	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9	
16 to 17 years.....	19.4	25.2	20.5	22.4	22.5	23.7	26.1	29.3	24.5	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5	
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	19.0	17.8	15.2	14.5	19.8	17.5	20.1	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7	
20 to 24 years.....	8.9	11.4	9.9	10.3	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6	
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9	
55 years and older.....	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0	
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.5	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	10.0	10.1	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.2	13.3	
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	16.2	14.5	13.8	13.9	16.7	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3	
16 to 17 years.....	15.7	19.1	16.7	15.3	18.1	19.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8	
18 to 19 years.....	12.5	14.3	13.0	13.1	12.2	15.2	14.1	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0	
20 to 24 years.....	7.3	8.8	7.8	8.3	7.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9	
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	
55 years and older ¹	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3	

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008 ^P	Jan. 2009 ^P	State	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008 ^P	Jan. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	3.9	6.5	7.8	Missouri.....	5.5	7.1	8.1
Alaska.....	6.4	6.8	7.8	Montana.....	3.9	5.0	5.6
Arizona.....	4.4	6.6	7.0	Nebraska.....	3.0	3.9	4.3
Arkansas.....	4.8	5.7	6.4	Nevada.....	5.3	8.4	9.4
California.....	6.1	8.7	10.1	New Hampshire.....	3.5	4.3	5.2
Colorado.....	4.3	5.8	6.6	New Jersey.....	4.6	6.8	7.3
Connecticut.....	5.0	6.6	7.3	New Mexico.....	3.7	4.7	5.1
Delaware.....	3.9	5.7	6.7	New York.....	4.7	6.6	7.0
District of Columbia.....	5.9	8.2	9.2	North Carolina.....	5.0	8.1	9.7
Florida.....	5.0	7.6	8.8	North Dakota.....	3.0	3.3	4.2
Georgia.....	5.2	7.5	8.5	Ohio.....	5.7	7.4	8.8
Hawaii.....	3.0	5.1	6.1	Oklahoma.....	3.3	4.6	5.0
Idaho.....	3.7	6.1	6.5	Oregon.....	5.3	8.3	9.8
Illinois.....	5.8	7.2	7.8	Pennsylvania.....	4.6	6.4	7.0
Indiana.....	4.8	7.8	9.3	Rhode Island.....	6.3	9.4	10.3
Iowa.....	3.9	4.4	4.8	South Carolina.....	5.7	8.8	10.3
Kansas.....	3.9	5.0	5.8	South Dakota.....	2.7	3.7	4.4
Kentucky.....	5.5	7.6	8.8	Tennessee.....	5.3	7.6	8.6
Louisiana.....	3.8	5.5	5.1	Texas.....	4.4	5.6	6.4
Maine.....	4.8	6.5	7.7	Utah.....	3.2	4.1	4.6
Maryland.....	3.6	5.4	6.2	Vermont.....	4.3	5.9	6.8
Massachusetts.....	4.6	6.4	7.4	Virginia.....	3.4	5.0	6.0
Michigan.....	7.3	10.2	11.6	Washington.....	4.6	6.5	7.8
Minnesota.....	4.8	6.6	7.5	West Virginia.....	4.1	4.5	5.2
Mississippi.....	6.0	7.8	8.7	Wisconsin.....	4.4	5.9	7.0
				Wyoming.....	2.7	3.2	3.7

^P = preliminary

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

State	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008 ^P	Jan. 2009 ^P	State	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008 ^P	Jan. 2009 ^P
Alabama.....	2,168,677	2,160,184	2,146,896	Missouri.....	3,017,918	3,017,492	3,010,154
Alaska.....	354,345	359,328	358,893	Montana.....	504,901	507,276	503,529
Arizona.....	3,081,403	3,179,315	3,156,606	Nebraska.....	991,918	1,001,373	990,459
Arkansas.....	1,364,984	1,373,504	1,369,899	Nevada.....	1,346,619	1,406,796	1,403,121
California.....	18,213,928	18,557,231	18,538,119	New Hampshire.....	738,847	738,866	739,717
Colorado.....	2,715,634	2,751,262	2,738,452	New Jersey.....	4,478,667	4,520,784	4,503,013
Connecticut.....	1,862,296	1,894,238	1,889,549	New Mexico.....	953,182	964,892	957,791
Delaware.....	441,257	445,476	439,918	New York.....	9,620,784	9,733,719	9,689,161
District of Columbia.....	330,552	332,805	332,151	North Carolina.....	4,516,900	4,577,313	4,550,518
Florida.....	9,154,682	9,342,620	9,267,985	North Dakota.....	367,648	372,052	371,349
Georgia.....	4,827,630	4,880,643	4,814,641	Ohio.....	5,964,635	5,979,250	5,959,911
Hawaii.....	649,463	657,584	648,894	Oklahoma.....	1,733,291	1,767,781	1,760,691
Idaho.....	750,796	759,249	752,620	Oregon.....	1,939,496	1,982,279	1,989,651
Illinois.....	6,740,603	6,658,332	6,601,591	Pennsylvania.....	6,346,038	6,441,455	6,446,871
Indiana.....	3,222,717	3,247,625	3,249,440	Rhode Island.....	568,743	565,319	562,709
Iowa.....	1,674,589	1,676,531	1,672,080	South Carolina.....	2,127,989	2,193,197	2,186,244
Kansas.....	1,486,280	1,511,906	1,508,667	South Dakota.....	443,080	446,746	445,137
Kentucky.....	2,028,208	2,062,218	2,069,935	Tennessee.....	3,030,388	3,046,065	3,033,462
Louisiana.....	2,048,234	2,110,784	2,090,968	Texas.....	11,568,848	11,856,650	11,816,124
Maine.....	704,798	710,603	710,624	Utah.....	1,373,836	1,400,090	1,391,116
Maryland.....	2,988,164	3,012,756	2,978,371	Vermont.....	354,635	356,705	357,112
Massachusetts.....	3,416,862	3,432,611	3,426,505	Virginia.....	4,089,782	4,183,307	4,146,570
Michigan.....	4,981,626	4,884,676	4,862,172	Washington.....	3,437,906	3,525,523	3,524,564
Minnesota.....	2,913,119	2,950,942	2,941,072	West Virginia.....	808,250	805,454	798,534
Mississippi.....	1,310,115	1,321,435	1,322,792	Wisconsin.....	3,083,174	3,110,639	3,102,241
				Wyoming.....	290,058	294,877	293,013

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		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM	137,598	137,066	137,936	137,814	137,654	137,517	137,356	137,228	137,053	136,732	136,352	135,755	135,074	134,419	133,768
TOTAL PRIVATE	115,380	114,566	115,515	115,373	115,203	115,029	114,834	114,691	114,497	114,197	113,813	113,212	112,542	111,856	111,196
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,233	21,419	21,887	21,800	21,679	21,612	21,507	21,432	21,351	21,247	21,063	20,814	20,532	20,153	19,877
Natural resources and mining	724	774	750	756	756	763	770	777	787	794	794	793	789	785	781
Logging.....	60.1	57.0	58.2	57.8	58.6	57.3	56.0	55.8	56.1	56.5	56.6	56.6	55.7	56.4	56.8
Mining.....	663.8	717.0	691.7	697.7	697.8	705.5	713.8	721.3	730.6	737.7	737.7	736.8	733.3	728.9	724.2
Oil and gas extraction.....	146.2	161.6	154.9	156.2	155.1	158.8	160.7	162.7	164.7	166.3	166.5	167.4	169.4	168.7	169.1
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	223.4	227.7	223.7	223.6	222.9	226.3	226.9	227.6	230.0	230.2	230.5	230.7	229.2	228.1	226.1
Coal mining.....	77.2	80.6	77.6	77.9	78.1	79.2	79.6	79.5	81.7	82.5	83.1	84.3	84.5	85.0	84.7
Support activities for mining.....	294.3	327.7	313.1	317.9	319.8	320.4	326.2	331.0	335.9	341.2	340.7	338.7	334.7	332.1	329.0
Construction	7,630	7,215	7,445	7,401	7,337	7,293	7,232	7,201	7,177	7,131	7,066	6,939	6,841	6,723	6,619
Construction of buildings.....	1,774.2	1,659.3	1,716.5	1,712.6	1,693.8	1,676.9	1,660.6	1,655.5	1,647.5	1,625.0	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,572.9	1,535.1	1,502.7
Heavy and civil engineering.....	1,005.4	970.2	997.3	993.6	980.5	982.1	972.2	970.9	966.1	960.2	952.6	942.5	933.2	929.0	923.8
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,850.2	4,585.3	4,731.4	4,694.5	4,662.3	4,633.6	4,598.7	4,574.6	4,563.1	4,545.4	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,335.2	4,258.7	4,192.0
Manufacturing	13,879	13,431	13,692	13,643	13,586	13,556	13,505	13,454	13,387	13,322	13,203	13,082	12,902	12,645	12,477
Production workers.....	9,975	9,649	9,886	9,853	9,795	9,770	9,723	9,672	9,608	9,543	9,425	9,322	9,174	8,959	8,827
Durable goods	8,808	8,476	8,673	8,637	8,587	8,567	8,533	8,502	8,439	8,392	8,300	8,216	8,085	7,879	7,747
Production workers.....	6,250	5,986	6,176	6,146	6,099	6,077	6,040	6,006	5,948	5,898	5,805	5,741	5,633	5,462	5,358
Wood products.....	515.3	459.6	486.2	479.8	477.3	468.3	462.9	458.4	451.9	446.4	438.8	429.8	416.2	400.6	385.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	500.5	468.1	484.2	479.4	477.2	473.0	469.7	466.4	464.5	458.2	450.1	441.2	433.5	423.5	423.5
Primary metals.....	455.8	443.3	450.8	450.9	449.7	447.9	446.6	444.8	440.8	441.1	438.6	429.8	419.6	407.9	392.7
Fabricated metal products.....	1,562.8	1,528.3	1,558.6	1,557.5	1,546.0	1,544.8	1,534.8	1,528.4	1,530.6	1,519.4	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.5	1,424.4	1,396.9
Machinery.....	1,187.1	1,185.6	1,190.5	1,193.8	1,193.1	1,192.2	1,190.8	1,191.1	1,187.5	1,183.1	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,150.2	1,125.2	1,099.9
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,272.5	1,247.6	1,254.7	1,257.9	1,255.7	1,252.8	1,248.5	1,247.3	1,248.3	1,246.5	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,223.7	1,213.3	1,200.2
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	186.2	182.8	184.0	183.8	184.0	183.6	182.1	182.5	182.6	182.8	182.4	181.8	180.0	180.4	177.3
Communications equipment.....	128.1	129.0	127.5	128.3	129.1	129.1	130.2	129.1	129.1	129.2	128.6	129.5	129.1	129.6	129.4
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	447.5	432.4	439.2	439.2	437.0	434.4	431.2	431.9	432.3	431.0	428.4	423.2	417.4	410.5	403.9
Electronic instruments.....	443.2	441.6	440.1	443.6	442.9	443.1	442.4	441.8	442.6	442.5	440.2	438.8	437.5	433.9	431.9
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	429.4	424.9	427.9	427.4	428.5	428.5	428.3	428.4	425.5	422.6	421.3	417.5	412.0	407.4	402.9
Transportation equipment.....	1,711.9	1,606.5	1,676.7	1,653.8	1,632.1	1,636.6	1,634.3	1,625.7	1,584.5	1,572.6	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,501.8	1,425.5	1,420.4
Furniture and related products.....	531.1	481.0	507.3	501.4	495.2	491.6	488.0	483.4	475.7	470.3	458.8	449.6	440.6	428.9	417.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	641.7	630.8	636.4	635.2	632.5	631.4	629.0	627.9	630.1	629.4	628.5	624.2	618.4	612.0	606.9
Nondurable goods	5,071	4,955	5,019	5,006	4,999	4,989	4,972	4,952	4,948	4,930	4,903	4,866	4,817	4,766	4,730
Production workers.....	3,725	3,663	3,710	3,707	3,696	3,693	3,683	3,666	3,660	3,645	3,620	3,581	3,541	3,497	3,469
Food manufacturing.....	1,484.1	1,484.8	1,489.7	1,485.7	1,483.2	1,483.1	1,482.1	1,478.1	1,482.7	1,484.3	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,477.6	1,472.7	1,469.9
Beverages and tobacco products.....	198.2	199.0	196.7	198.9	201.6	201.4	200.6	200.0	199.2	199.3	197.2	196.4	195.8	194.0	191.0
Textile mills.....	169.7	151.0	161.2	158.5	155.9	154.3	150.7	149.0	149.5	147.5	145.6	140.6	136.8	134.0	131.2
Textile product mills.....	157.7	147.5	150.7	151.0	150.1	149.1	147.1	146.2	145.2	145.5	144.5	143.5	141.2	138.6	136.2
Apparel.....	214.6	198.4	205.7	203.8	202.5	200.8	200.0	199.5	200.4	197.3	192.8	187.1	183.5	179.6	178.7
Leather and allied products.....	33.8	33.6	33.2	33.2	33.6	33.6	34.2	33.0	34.5	34.3	33.9	32.6	32.6	32.4	31.7
Paper and paper products.....	458.2	445.8	451.0	449.9	450.6	449.8	448.2	447.1	444.7	441.9	439.7	437.1	433.4	427.7	422.6
Printing and related support activities.....	622.1	594.1	608.2	607.4	605.6	601.2	594.8	591.5	591.5	587.6	582.3	574.1	567.0	559.2	552.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	114.5	117.1	116.4	116.3	115.9	117.1	117.6	118.1	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.2	116.9	114.2	114.7
Chemicals.....	860.9	849.8	855.8	854.0	854.1	854.2	852.8	850.0	847.3	844.3	843.4	842.6	837.1	833.6	831.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	757.2	734.2	750.1	747.3	745.5	744.3	743.4	739.3	734.7	729.7	721.1	705.9	694.9	680.1	669.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING	115,366	115,646	116,049	116,014	115,975	115,905	115,849	115,796	115,702	115,485	115,289	114,941	114,542	114,266	113,891
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	93,147	93,146	93,628	93,573	93,524	93,417	93,327	93,259	93,146	92,950	92,750	92,398	92,010	91,703	91,319
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,630	26,385	26,655	26,629	26,562	26,503	26,467	26,425	26,354	26,257	26,157	26,005	25,843	25,739	25,615
Wholesale trade	6,015.2	5,963.7	6,021.2	6,012.5	5,995.9	5,989.3	5,983.1	5,966.9	5,954.3	5,947.2	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,850.7	5,819.3	5,782.3
Durable goods.....	3,121.5	3,060.7	3,101.0	3,099.8	3,087.2	3,078.2	3,071.7	3,062.5	3,052.4	3,047.2	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,978.6	2,957.8	2,926.4
Nondurable goods.....	2,062.2	2,053.0	2,067.9	2,063.0	2,060.9	2,063.7	2,061.5	2,053.2	2,049.0	2,044.1	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.1	2,013.5	2,011.1
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	831.5	850.1	852.3	849.7	847.8	847.4	849.9	851.2	852.9	855.9	853.5	851.8	847.0	848.0	844.8
Retail trade	15,520.0	15,356.3	15,526.1	15,506.0	15,457.6	15,419.9	15,404.4	15,380.2	15,334.5	15,278.2	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,037.9	14,999.4	14,959.9
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,908.3	1,844.5	1,894.6	1,890.9	1,885.1	1,877.4	1,866.2	1,851.4	1,832.6	1,818.4	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.6	1,731.6	1,718.3
Automobile dealers.....	1,242.2	1,186.0	1,229.8	1,227.6	1,220.9	1,214.6	1,204.7	1,191.5	1,176.2	1,164.8	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,099.9	1,089.2	1,080.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	574.6	542.8	558.5	550.4	549.5	547.6	546.5	545.8	542.3	538.4	532.4	522.6	514.2	506.8	498.6
Electronics and appliance stores.....	549.4	549.6	551.2	552.9	554.5	555.0	552.9	553.0	551.0	547.1	545.1	541.5	538.6	540.3	542.1

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,309.3	1,253.1	1,271.9	1,264.9	1,254.5	1,256.0	1,252.2	1,244.1	1,245.9	1,248.4	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,227.8	1,217.6	1,211.1
Food and beverage stores.....	2,843.6	2,858.4	2,872.0	2,874.7	2,866.7	2,864.0	2,863.2	2,863.4	2,853.8	2,846.5	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,835.1	2,834.1	2,826.9
Health and personal care stores.....	993.1	1,002.4	1,006.7	1,007.7	1,006.9	1,004.8	1,003.6	1,005.4	999.0	998.9	995.9	989.4	991.2	985.3	986.1
Gasoline stations.....	861.5	843.4	854.6	854.2	848.5	838.1	845.8	843.0	840.9	834.8	836.1	836.9	834.4	833.0	832.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,500.0	1,484.2	1,497.7	1,498.2	1,495.0	1,490.9	1,487.2	1,483.6	1,483.3	1,478.5	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,449.3	1,449.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	656.3	646.7	660.0	653.8	646.2	649.2	646.9	642.2	645.8	641.6	641.2	633.1	624.3	620.3	611.7
General merchandise stores ¹	3,020.6	3,047.1	3,058.1	3,060.7	3,052.9	3,043.2	3,052.0	3,062.3	3,058.2	3,045.8	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,029.2	3,038.7	3,046.4
Department stores.....	1,591.5	1,557.0	1,588.2	1,583.5	1,576.4	1,564.0	1,561.8	1,563.2	1,554.4	1,541.9	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,521.2	1,531.8	1,541.1
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	865.4	847.8	857.0	854.5	855.0	851.8	849.4	848.3	845.6	844.3	845.0	838.3	825.0	820.0	817.5
Nonstore retailers.....	437.9	436.3	443.8	443.1	442.8	441.9	438.5	437.7	436.1	435.5	433.6	427.7	424.0	422.4	419.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,540.9	4,505.0	4,551.6	4,553.4	4,551.7	4,536.3	4,521.1	4,518.0	4,506.0	4,471.3	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,389.9	4,351.3	4,302.4
Air transportation.....	491.8	492.6	506.2	505.4	501.9	498.3	494.9	492.9	488.1	483.2	482.1	481.6	477.8	476.8	474.8
Rail transportation.....	233.7	229.5	231.4	231.4	231.1	230.3	227.1	230.1	228.8	227.6	229.5	229.0	226.8	227.5	227.1
Water transportation.....	65.5	65.2	66.7	66.0	66.2	65.8	66.1	66.4	64.9	64.5	63.9	62.6	60.3	59.9	61.5
Truck transportation.....	1,439.2	1,391.1	1,411.9	1,414.6	1,410.4	1,405.1	1,393.1	1,391.2	1,390.3	1,378.1	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,340.8	1,316.0	1,282.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	412.1	418.1	419.9	420.0	423.0	418.8	421.9	420.8	422.7	414.4	413.8	411.7	410.1	408.4	406.6
Pipeline transportation.....	39.9	42.0	40.6	40.8	40.9	41.7	42.3	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.6	28.0	28.9	28.7	28.4	28.1	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.9	26.6
Support activities for transportation.....	584.2	589.9	590.9	591.2	593.0	591.5	590.9	592.8	592.1	589.5	588.0	582.2	579.5	571.7	562.4
Couriers and messengers.....	580.7	575.9	581.2	577.5	577.8	578.9	579.2	577.7	575.7	572.9	570.5	565.7	564.6	564.2	564.8
Warehousing and storage.....	665.2	672.8	673.9	677.8	679.0	677.8	677.5	675.8	673.6	670.9	668.4	663.2	659.5	656.7	652.7
Utilities.....	553.4	559.5	556.4	557.4	557.1	557.0	558.2	559.7	559.3	560.5	562.8	564.0	564.6	568.8	569.9
Information.....	3,032	2,997	3,025	3,023	3,017	3,013	3,006	2,995	2,990	2,986	2,982	2,965	2,940	2,921	2,906
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	901.2	882.6	895.7	893.3	893.2	890.4	886.8	882.9	879.4	876.6	872.6	863.6	857.8	848.4	839.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	380.6	381.6	381.9	385.2	384.5	383.3	383.5	380.1	380.0	381.7	388.7	385.0	377.2	373.3	379.8
Broadcasting, except Internet..	325.2	315.9	319.3	319.0	317.3	317.7	315.7	315.9	313.8	313.0	312.9	313.1	308.1	307.0	303.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....															
Telecommunications.....	1,030.6	1,021.4	1,029.3	1,028.0	1,025.5	1,025.3	1,025.5	1,022.8	1,023.1	1,021.6	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	999.6	992.3
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	267.8	261.6	265.6	263.4	263.2	263.3	261.8	260.5	259.8	259.6	258.9	257.5	256.4	256.6	254.6
Other information services.....	126.3	133.6	133.1	134.2	132.9	132.5	132.2	133.0	133.6	133.1	134.1	135.1	136.5	136.0	136.0
Financial activities.....	8,301	8,146	8,211	8,204	8,190	8,179	8,162	8,154	8,141	8,115	8,088	8,043	8,010	7,958	7,914
Finance and insurance.....	6,132.0	6,015.2	6,059.3	6,055.8	6,050.8	6,039.7	6,026.1	6,019.9	6,010.6	5,994.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,924.0	5,891.1	5,863.9
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.6	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.0
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,866.3	2,735.8	2,775.6	2,763.3	2,756.6	2,746.7	2,738.5	2,730.9	2,724.4	2,722.4	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,680.8	2,667.7	2,657.2
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,823.5	1,819.5	1,826.3	1,824.9	1,827.9	1,824.8	1,822.2	1,820.0	1,818.4	1,814.8	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,804.9	1,800.4	1,796.9
Commercial banking.....	1,351.4	1,359.9	1,362.0	1,362.0	1,363.4	1,363.0	1,362.1	1,361.1	1,360.1	1,359.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,351.8	1,348.5	1,345.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	848.6	858.1	864.4	867.5	867.4	865.8	864.4	860.4	861.4	851.4	847.8	842.1	839.9	824.1	816.0
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,306.8	2,308.8	2,307.2	2,313.3	2,313.4	2,314.7	2,310.6	2,316.1	2,312.0	2,307.6	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,292.0	2,288.2	2,282.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.7	90.3	89.8	89.3	90.7	90.0	90.3	90.2	90.5	90.6	91.4	91.4	90.0	90.0	87.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,169.1	2,130.2	2,151.3	2,148.5	2,139.6	2,138.9	2,135.9	2,134.4	2,130.0	2,120.6	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,085.8	2,066.6	2,050.2
Real estate.....	1,500.4	1,481.1	1,491.2	1,489.4	1,486.9	1,486.2	1,485.5	1,481.5	1,482.4	1,474.5	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,458.2	1,446.0	1,434.6
Rental and leasing services.....	640.3	620.9	631.7	630.6	624.3	624.8	622.5	624.4	619.4	617.7	609.7	603.8	599.3	592.3	587.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.5	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.5	28.2	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2
Professional and business services.....	17,942	17,778	18,018	17,954	17,950	17,887	17,824	17,788	17,727	17,675	17,612	17,488	17,356	17,222	17,042
Professional and technical services.....	7,659.5	7,829.7	7,823.1	7,818.8	7,833.7	7,821.5	7,828.9	7,833.6	7,833.0	7,834.4	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,797.2	7,763.5	7,726.8
Legal services.....	1,175.4	1,163.7	1,171.2	1,168.8	1,166.6	1,165.2	1,164.5	1,163.0	1,161.0	1,160.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,156.8	1,154.4	1,150.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	935.9	950.1	958.7	948.8	954.1	944.9	948.3	947.5	947.9	945.6	946.4	941.0	933.7	923.2	920.8
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,432.2	1,444.8	1,453.6	1,450.9	1,451.7	1,449.3	1,450.5	1,449.2	1,447.2	1,441.4	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,419.4	1,413.3	1,397.3

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		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,372.1	1,450.3	1,429.9	1,432.4	1,441.7	1,445.8	1,446.2	1,456.2	1,460.6	1,461.6	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,466.8	1,463.6	1,463.3
Management and technical consulting services.....	952.7	1,008.9	993.1	997.1	999.2	1,002.3	1,010.1	1,011.3	1,011.6	1,021.0	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,020.5	1,026.6	1,021.8
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.4	1,894.6	1,905.9	1,906.7	1,903.8	1,902.1	1,900.6	1,895.3	1,895.2	1,887.1	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,875.8	1,869.3
Administrative and waste services.....	8,416.3	8,053.7	8,289.3	8,228.2	8,212.0	8,163.3	8,094.9	8,058.6	7,998.6	7,953.2	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,686.3	7,582.7	7,446.3
Administrative and support services ¹	8,061.3	7,693.5	7,933.2	7,870.7	7,853.6	7,804.4	7,736.4	7,699.3	7,637.0	7,591.9	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,324.4	7,219.2	7,085.5
Employment services ¹	3,545.9	3,144.4	3,370.7	3,304.7	3,285.6	3,242.7	3,184.0	3,146.9	3,089.5	3,049.8	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,829.5	2,734.9	2,647.4
Temporary help services.....	2,597.4	2,342.6	2,520.3	2,486.8	2,464.0	2,426.7	2,383.5	2,349.1	2,301.1	2,264.2	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,055.6	1,975.6	1,897.9
Business support services.....	817.4	823.2	829.9	831.1	828.4	822.6	818.1	817.4	814.9	818.1	820.8	823.7	816.0	816.9	804.6
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,849.5	1,847.0	1,858.0	1,853.7	1,853.8	1,853.5	1,851.4	1,848.6	1,847.0	1,843.3	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,818.1	1,816.8	1,799.4
Waste management and remediation services.....	355.0	360.2	356.1	357.5	358.4	358.9	358.5	359.3	361.6	361.3	362.8	364.1	361.9	363.5	360.8
Educational and health services.....	18,322	18,855	18,657	18,698	18,752	18,798	18,843	18,888	18,950	18,957	18,981	19,044	19,080	19,123	19,149
Educational services.....	2,941.4	3,036.6	3,000.1	3,006.5	3,017.4	3,025.4	3,049.2	3,062.4	3,083.7	3,055.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,063.1	3,083.4	3,079.2
Health care and social assistance.....	15,380.2	15,818.5	15,657.0	15,691.1	15,734.1	15,772.3	15,794.1	15,825.9	15,865.9	15,901.9	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,017.0	16,039.8	16,070.2
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,473.5	5,660.7	5,588.9	5,599.3	5,622.6	5,634.9	5,652.0	5,676.3	5,683.8	5,699.5	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,742.6	5,755.2	5,771.5
Offices of physicians.....	2,201.6	2,265.7	2,241.2	2,243.7	2,251.8	2,256.8	2,264.6	2,272.7	2,272.7	2,279.0	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.5	2,302.1	2,308.4
Outpatient care centers.....	512.0	532.5	526.4	527.5	530.4	531.5	531.2	535.4	537.2	534.8	536.6	536.9	536.7	537.8	538.5
Home health care services.....	913.8	958.0	940.6	943.3	948.7	951.8	955.3	961.1	963.4	966.8	968.6	975.6	980.7	982.1	990.3
Hospitals.....	4,515.0	4,641.1	4,587.5	4,599.1	4,610.4	4,627.2	4,634.0	4,646.8	4,660.7	4,668.9	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,703.7	4,712.5	4,719.3
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,958.3	3,008.1	2,995.3	3,001.3	3,006.1	3,006.2	3,005.7	3,006.3	3,009.9	3,007.6	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,029.6	3,028.4	3,032.2
Nursing care facilities.....	1,602.6	1,613.7	1,616.0	1,614.7	1,615.0	1,615.1	1,613.0	1,612.3	1,612.6	1,608.9	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,617.3	1,615.8	1,616.2
Social assistance ¹	2,433.4	2,508.7	2,485.3	2,491.4	2,495.0	2,504.0	2,502.4	2,496.5	2,511.5	2,525.9	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,541.1	2,543.7	2,547.2
Child day care services.....	850.4	859.2	859.7	861.7	859.9	863.3	853.8	844.6	851.6	862.5	862.3	863.2	864.3	865.6	866.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,427	13,459	13,529	13,528	13,512	13,495	13,490	13,473	13,454	13,428	13,395	13,344	13,304	13,275	13,242
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,969.2	1,969.3	1,993.0	1,996.1	1,984.9	1,978.3	1,975.1	1,966.6	1,964.7	1,955.3	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.1	1,945.0	1,943.6
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	405.0	406.3	410.4	409.3	409.5	409.4	409.7	406.9	406.2	402.9	402.5	398.8	401.4	403.6	400.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	130.3	131.8	132.0	133.2	132.9	133.9	132.2	132.1	132.1	130.6	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.9	131.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,433.9	1,431.2	1,450.6	1,453.6	1,442.5	1,435.0	1,433.2	1,427.6	1,426.4	1,421.8	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,414.9	1,410.5	1,411.2
Accommodations and food services.....	11,457.4	11,489.3	11,535.9	11,532.0	11,527.5	11,516.7	11,515.3	11,506.3	11,489.3	11,472.4	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,356.5	11,329.9	11,297.9
Accommodations.....	1,866.9	1,857.3	1,888.7	1,883.9	1,881.1	1,872.1	1,865.0	1,854.6	1,843.6	1,841.3	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,794.3	1,775.2	1,757.1
Food services and drinking places.....	9,590.4	9,632.0	9,647.2	9,648.1	9,646.4	9,644.6	9,650.3	9,651.7	9,645.7	9,631.1	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,562.2	9,554.7	9,540.8
Other services.....	5,494	5,528	5,533	5,537	5,541	5,542	5,535	5,536	5,530	5,532	5,535	5,509	5,477	5,465	5,451
Repair and maintenance.....	1,253.4	1,228.2	1,246.2	1,242.2	1,242.2	1,239.6	1,233.6	1,230.6	1,220.6	1,221.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,189.9	1,187.8	1,180.1
Personal and laundry services.....	1,309.7	1,326.6	1,320.5	1,324.2	1,324.9	1,325.3	1,327.4	1,328.9	1,331.7	1,333.9	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,320.9	1,314.7	1,313.1
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,931.1	2,973.3	2,966.6	2,970.2	2,973.5	2,976.9	2,973.8	2,976.6	2,977.6	2,977.1	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.7	2,962.8	2,957.3
Government.....	22,218	22,500	22,421	22,441	22,451	22,488	22,522	22,537	22,556	22,537	22,539	22,543	22,532	22,563	22,572
Federal.....	2,734	2,764	2,746	2,751	2,758	2,763	2,765	2,776	2,768	2,771	2,775	2,783	2,778	2,794	2,794
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,964.7	2,016.8	1,984.7	1,989.6	1,996.4	2,007.7	2,014.6	2,020.2	2,027.1	2,034.3	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,057.3	2,065.7	2,069.9
U.S. Postal Service.....	769.1	747.5	761.2	761.5	761.3	755.7	750.5	755.8	740.6	736.5	731.9	730.1	720.9	728.4	724.5
State.....	5,122	5,178	5,153	5,152	5,159	5,167	5,175	5,184	5,204	5,192	5,194	5,197	5,196	5,193	5,190
Education.....	2,317.5	2,359.0	2,334.4	2,334.7	2,340.0	2,348.0	2,355.4	2,365.1	2,379.5	2,373.3	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,381.3	2,383.9	2,386.4
Other State government.....	2,804.3	2,818.9	2,818.3	2,817.3	2,819.4	2,818.5	2,819.4	2,819.1	2,824.6	2,818.9	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.8	2,809.1	2,803.9
Local.....	14,362	14,557	14,522	14,538	14,534	14,558	14,582	14,577	14,584	14,572	14,570	14,563	14,558	14,576	14,588
Education.....	7,986.8	8,075.6	8,069.7	8,076.4	8,066.2	8,085.2	8,101.3	8,088.3	8,084.5	8,075.4	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,060.5	8,075.2	8,088.6
Other local government.....	6,375.5	6,481.8	6,451.8	6,461.5	6,467.6	6,472.9	6,481.1	6,488.2	6,499.4	6,496.4	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,497.7	6,500.8	6,499.0

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2
Natural resources and mining	45.9	45.1	45.6	46.2	45.0	44.6	44.9	44.8	45.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.4	44.2
Construction	39.0	38.5	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.1
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.6
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6
Durable goods.....	41.5	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.7
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4
Wood products.....	39.4	38.6	39.1	38.7	38.6	39.0	39.1	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.6	36.8	37.0	37.3
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.1	42.3	43.2	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.2
Primary metals.....	42.9	42.2	42.7	43.0	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8
Fabricated metal products.....	41.6	41.3	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.9	39.6
Machinery.....	42.6	42.3	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.7
Computer and electronic products.....	40.6	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.7
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	42.0	43.0	42.4	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.6	41.7	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.4
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.1	38.3	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.5	37.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.2	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.1	39.4	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2
Nonurable goods.....	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.4
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	39.9
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.7	38.8	39.9	40.1	39.4	39.5	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.1	36.8
Textile mills.....	40.3	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.4	38.9	38.8	39.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.4
Textile product mills.....	39.7	38.6	39.4	39.3	38.3	38.7	38.9	39.1	38.7	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.1	36.9	36.7
Apparel.....	37.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	37.0	36.5	35.9	36.3	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.4
Leather and allied products.....	38.2	37.5	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.2	37.5	37.5	36.9	34.4	34.7	33.9	32.8
Paper and paper products.....	43.1	42.9	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.7
Printing and related support activities.....	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.1	44.6	43.9	43.7	43.2	44.1	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.2	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.2	45.3
Chemicals.....	41.9	41.5	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.9	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.3	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.4
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.0	36.4	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7
Utilities.....	42.4	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.7	43.2
Information	36.5	36.7	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.1	36.9
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.7	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2
Professional and business services	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	34.9
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	25.0
Other services	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$17.83	\$17.90	\$17.94	\$17.99	\$18.04	\$18.10	\$18.18	\$18.21	\$18.28	\$18.34	\$18.40	\$18.43	\$18.47
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.33	8.30	8.28	8.28	8.29	8.27	8.20	8.16	8.20	8.21	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	8.62
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18.67	19.33	19.07	19.17	19.16	19.20	19.27	19.36	19.43	19.48	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78
Natural resources and mining.....	20.97	22.50	21.80	22.28	21.77	21.79	22.04	22.54	23.01	23.08	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.12
Construction.....	20.95	21.87	21.48	21.58	21.62	21.72	21.77	21.85	22.02	22.09	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.43	22.44
Manufacturing.....	17.26	17.74	17.58	17.64	17.64	17.68	17.73	17.80	17.78	17.81	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.06
Excluding overtime.....	16.43	16.97	16.75	16.82	16.82	16.88	16.94	17.03	17.01	17.07	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.36	17.46
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.53	18.58	18.61	18.63	18.70	18.78	18.74	18.74	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.99	19.07
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	15.95	16.05	16.01	16.08	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43	16.50
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.11	17.77	17.51	17.58	17.63	17.69	17.74	17.79	17.87	17.90	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.78	16.16	16.04	16.07	16.08	16.13	16.16	16.17	16.23	16.20	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.14	20.03	20.04	20.05	20.07	20.11	20.15	20.28	20.20	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.41	20.49
Retail trade.....	12.75	12.87	12.81	12.83	12.84	12.87	12.87	12.88	12.92	12.91	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.96
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.72	18.41	18.21	18.25	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.42	18.48	18.47	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.72	18.72
Utilities.....	27.88	28.84	28.62	28.79	28.54	28.81	29.12	28.67	28.89	28.86	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.22	29.67
Information.....	23.96	24.77	24.48	24.58	24.56	24.71	24.78	24.87	24.95	24.90	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.98	25.07
Financial activities.....	19.64	20.27	20.04	20.12	20.17	20.23	20.24	20.26	20.37	20.43	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.53	20.56
Professional and business services.....	20.15	21.19	20.69	20.78	20.90	20.96	21.08	21.19	21.38	21.47	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.04	22.20
Education and health services.....	18.11	18.88	18.60	18.69	18.74	18.80	18.84	18.92	18.96	19.04	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.18	19.23
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.41	10.84	10.75	10.75	10.81	10.83	10.85	10.87	10.89	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.97	10.98
Other services.....	15.42	16.08	15.85	15.94	16.00	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.17	16.20	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.30	16.25

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$17.43	\$18.08	\$17.86	\$17.97	\$17.95	\$17.94	\$18.00	\$18.02	\$18.10	\$18.25	\$18.27	\$18.40	\$18.40	\$18.49	\$18.57	
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.83	17.90	17.94	17.99	18.04	18.10	18.18	18.21	18.28	18.34	18.40	18.43	18.47	
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.33	18.96	19.06	19.09	19.15	19.26	19.39	19.53	19.63	19.61	19.65	19.75	19.64	19.64	
Natural resources and mining	20.97	22.50	21.89	22.29	21.78	21.52	21.75	22.45	23.06	23.19	22.98	23.31	23.53	23.41	23.20	
Construction	20.95	21.87	21.35	21.44	21.49	21.61	21.69	21.90	22.16	22.34	22.28	22.32	22.52	22.32	22.26	
Manufacturing	17.26	17.74	17.57	17.62	17.64	17.65	17.73	17.73	17.75	17.84	17.86	17.94	18.06	18.03	18.07	
Durable goods.....	18.20	18.70	18.53	18.56	18.59	18.60	18.70	18.66	18.72	18.80	18.81	18.92	19.06	18.99	19.08	
Wood products.....	13.68	14.20	13.85	13.92	14.00	14.11	14.16	14.25	14.25	14.37	14.44	14.58	14.66	14.69	14.76	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.93	16.90	16.85	16.79	17.12	16.89	16.97	16.93	16.85	16.94	16.92	16.85	16.73	16.82	17.05	
Primary metals.....	19.66	20.18	20.01	20.23	20.21	20.24	20.26	20.43	20.28	20.36	20.01	19.98	20.05	19.80	19.68	
Fabricated metal products.....	16.53	16.99	16.79	16.86	16.82	16.85	16.93	16.94	17.08	17.14	17.18	17.21	17.36	17.24	17.29	
Machinery.....	17.72	17.97	17.83	17.87	17.91	18.01	17.90	17.96	17.97	18.08	18.11	18.18	18.15	18.16	18.21	
Computer and electronic products.....	19.94	21.03	20.57	20.76	20.86	20.95	21.02	21.11	21.21	21.23	21.42	21.37	21.44	21.46	21.37	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.93	15.78	15.71	15.64	15.74	15.66	15.72	15.85	15.94	15.99	15.83	15.74	15.88	15.81	15.94	
Transportation equipment.....	23.04	23.83	23.53	23.52	23.59	23.59	23.86	23.75	23.88	24.05	24.10	24.37	24.58	24.66	24.68	
Furniture and related products.....	14.32	14.54	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.52	14.59	14.54	14.55	14.77	14.92	14.95	14.86	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.66	15.19	14.95	15.08	14.96	14.97	15.15	15.35	15.33	15.31	15.33	15.42	15.60	15.66	15.97	
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.05	16.08	16.20	16.15	16.30	16.32	16.35	16.43	16.51	16.49	
Food manufacturing.....	13.55	14.00	13.77	13.85	13.88	13.91	13.97	14.03	14.02	14.15	14.10	14.17	14.26	14.34	14.29	
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.54	19.35	19.78	19.73	19.41	19.19	18.74	19.02	18.60	18.97	19.41	19.98	19.95	20.07	20.33	
Textile mills.....	13.00	13.57	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.77	13.67	13.72	13.71	13.69	13.80	13.90	13.71	
Textile product mills.....	11.78	11.73	11.61	11.77	11.77	11.86	11.80	11.80	11.78	11.81	11.62	11.59	11.72	11.59	11.53	
Apparel.....	11.05	11.40	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.35	11.35	11.28	11.48	11.38	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.44	
Leather and allied products.....	12.04	12.96	12.68	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85	12.94	12.98	13.14	13.61	13.47	14.10	14.31	
Paper and paper products.....	18.44	18.88	18.64	18.70	18.64	18.79	18.93	19.11	18.81	19.04	19.11	18.89	19.11	19.27	18.99	
Printing and related support activities.....	16.15	16.75	16.48	16.64	16.63	16.66	16.77	16.81	16.83	16.90	16.99	16.86	17.01	16.79	16.85	
Petroleum and coal products.....	25.21	27.46	26.35	27.06	26.96	26.85	26.99	27.54	27.69	28.25	28.69	28.28	28.17	29.13	29.57	
Chemicals.....	19.55	19.49	19.36	19.31	19.35	19.33	19.29	19.41	19.53	19.77	19.67	19.77	19.72	19.89	19.92	
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.39	15.85	15.60	15.72	15.80	15.74	15.72	15.87	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.13	16.24	16.24	16.23	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.11	17.77	17.59	17.70	17.67	17.64	17.68	17.68	17.73	17.90	17.94	18.10	18.09	18.23	18.33	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.78	16.16	16.05	16.14	16.13	16.12	16.17	16.18	16.21	16.27	16.24	16.26	16.14	16.37	16.47	
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.14	20.04	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.12	20.23	20.20	20.21	20.41	20.36	20.44	20.64	
Retail trade.....	12.75	12.87	12.80	12.88	12.89	12.89	12.90	12.92	12.93	13.01	12.89	12.85	12.74	12.96	12.98	
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.72	18.41	18.12	18.20	18.30	18.35	18.46	18.54	18.52	18.53	18.55	18.69	18.62	18.68	18.77	
Utilities.....	27.88	28.84	28.63	28.90	28.70	28.84	29.02	28.49	28.64	28.95	29.00	28.96	29.28	29.27	29.68	
Information	23.96	24.77	24.48	24.62	24.56	24.65	24.78	24.75	24.87	25.03	25.06	25.03	24.86	25.03	25.11	
Financial activities	19.64	20.27	20.06	20.17	20.21	20.19	20.26	20.19	20.29	20.42	20.41	20.54	20.50	20.48	20.67	
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	20.83	21.00	20.91	20.88	21.09	21.06	21.12	21.31	21.45	21.97	22.01	22.16	22.52	
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	18.57	18.74	18.75	18.76	18.79	18.96	18.95	19.08	19.04	19.10	19.23	19.26	19.25	
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.84	10.83	10.77	10.81	10.83	10.78	10.73	10.79	10.89	10.93	10.93	11.05	11.03	11.07	
Other services	15.42	16.08	15.78	16.11	16.09	16.11	16.10	16.06	16.10	16.22	16.17	16.24	16.27	16.34	16.33	

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$590.04	\$607.99	\$596.52	\$607.39	\$603.12	\$602.78	\$613.80	\$607.27	\$613.59	\$613.20	\$613.87	\$620.08	\$610.88	\$608.32	\$616.52
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	602.65	605.02	606.37	606.26	606.14	608.16	612.67	611.86	612.38	612.56	612.72	613.72	615.05
GOODS-PRODUCING	757.34	776.60	754.61	770.02	767.42	769.83	783.88	781.42	794.87	791.09	788.32	782.07	778.15	762.03	758.10
Natural resources and mining	962.64	1,013.78	987.24	1,018.65	969.21	951.18	985.28	1,005.76	1,051.54	1,041.23	1,038.70	1,072.26	1,040.03	1,020.68	1,006.88
CONSTRUCTION	816.66	842.36	800.63	825.44	825.22	834.15	854.59	858.48	875.32	869.03	866.69	845.93	840.00	828.07	823.62
Manufacturing	711.56	724.23	715.10	724.18	723.24	721.89	730.48	719.84	727.75	729.66	726.90	726.57	727.82	712.19	708.34
Durable goods.....	754.77	767.56	759.73	768.38	767.77	766.32	776.05	761.33	775.01	770.80	767.45	766.26	771.93	750.11	747.94
Wood products.....	539.34	547.81	524.92	533.14	540.40	554.52	566.40	560.03	561.45	561.87	551.61	549.67	538.02	524.43	531.36
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	716.78	711.30	685.80	715.25	722.46	717.83	724.62	726.30	726.24	725.03	719.10	692.54	677.57	654.30	658.13
Primary metals.....	843.26	850.84	848.42	869.89	854.88	854.13	871.18	860.10	865.96	861.23	832.42	817.18	818.04	797.94	779.33
Fabricated metal products.....	687.20	701.47	693.43	703.06	699.71	697.59	699.21	692.85	707.11	707.88	707.82	707.33	706.55	680.98	677.77
Machinery.....	754.19	759.92	763.12	764.84	761.18	758.22	755.38	750.73	763.73	764.78	760.62	758.11	755.04	740.93	737.51
Computer and electronic products.....	808.80	861.43	824.86	851.16	853.17	861.05	872.33	861.29	869.61	874.68	876.08	891.13	883.33	866.98	861.21
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	656.46	645.60	637.83	644.37	643.77	638.93	647.66	640.34	650.35	660.39	645.86	642.19	646.32	621.33	613.69
Transportation equipment.....	986.79	999.94	1,004.73	999.60	1,002.58	988.42	1,016.44	978.50	1,002.96	990.86	1,002.56	994.30	1,022.53	993.80	989.67
Furniture and related products.....	560.84	554.20	541.75	555.17	553.44	557.48	571.54	557.57	566.09	549.61	542.72	546.49	563.98	559.13	548.33
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	569.99	591.73	575.58	594.15	586.43	583.83	595.40	594.05	608.60	595.56	593.27	593.67	600.60	599.78	605.26
Nondurable goods.....	639.99	652.20	638.79	648.41	647.61	646.82	652.85	652.86	654.08	663.41	659.33	658.91	657.20	650.49	644.76
Food manufacturing.....	551.32	566.91	548.05	558.16	560.75	566.14	568.58	568.22	572.02	581.57	575.28	572.47	573.25	569.30	561.60
Beverages and tobacco products.....	755.22	750.18	771.42	787.23	770.58	765.68	738.36	741.78	716.10	720.86	729.82	767.23	726.18	728.54	740.01
Textile mills.....	524.40	524.93	513.98	521.86	515.14	522.45	529.62	535.65	542.70	544.68	525.09	520.22	514.74	510.13	493.56
Textile product mills.....	467.77	453.12	453.95	463.74	449.61	454.24	468.46	462.56	460.60	452.32	438.07	441.58	441.84	423.04	425.46
Apparel.....	411.39	415.17	420.58	418.82	423.57	412.62	415.41	416.55	410.59	409.84	411.96	414.28	410.82	407.98	403.83
Leather and allied products.....	459.50	486.49	480.57	499.59	491.31	502.32	501.03	485.73	481.37	486.75	484.87	462.74	476.84	470.94	465.08
Paper and paper products.....	795.58	809.21	807.11	809.71	805.25	791.06	806.42	808.35	806.95	818.72	812.18	802.83	814.09	797.78	782.39
Printing and related support activities.....	632.02	642.50	629.54	643.97	638.59	638.08	633.91	630.38	644.59	655.72	659.21	652.48	654.89	627.95	628.51
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,112.73	1,224.26	1,127.78	1,158.17	1,156.58	1,181.40	1,219.95	1,266.84	1,259.90	1,302.33	1,322.61	1,275.43	1,256.38	1,307.94	1,286.30
Chemicals.....	819.54	808.80	799.57	809.09	799.16	790.60	808.25	809.40	810.50	820.46	814.34	822.43	814.44	811.51	816.72
Plastics and rubber products.....	635.63	649.04	638.04	646.09	647.80	645.34	650.81	647.50	650.26	655.13	652.42	658.10	657.72	647.98	637.84
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	554.89	574.31	564.64	575.25	568.97	569.77	579.90	572.83	576.23	578.17	577.67	588.25	578.88	579.71	592.06
Trade, transportation, and utilities	526.07	535.79	528.05	537.46	533.90	533.57	544.93	538.79	541.41	543.42	535.92	536.58	531.01	530.39	538.57
Wholesale trade.....	748.94	769.91	759.52	775.09	764.38	761.33	779.95	770.60	774.81	767.60	772.02	787.83	767.57	770.59	786.38
Retail trade.....	385.11	386.39	380.16	386.40	385.41	386.70	393.45	391.48	391.78	395.50	384.12	381.65	380.93	378.43	384.21
Transportation and warehousing.....	654.95	670.33	655.94	667.94	662.46	664.27	681.17	674.86	679.68	676.35	671.51	680.32	679.63	663.14	664.46
Utilities.....	1,182.65	1,231.19	1,219.64	1,242.70	1,225.49	1,222.82	1,250.76	1,205.13	1,205.74	1,244.85	1,238.30	1,236.59	1,256.11	1,243.98	1,282.18
Information	874.65	908.44	883.73	903.55	891.53	892.33	919.34	910.80	917.70	926.11	924.71	936.12	917.33	921.10	931.58
Financial activities	705.13	726.37	714.14	730.15	721.50	718.76	737.46	718.76	726.38	728.99	728.64	753.82	731.85	735.23	760.66
Professional and business services	700.82	738.25	716.55	737.10	727.67	726.62	748.70	730.78	739.20	739.46	750.75	775.54	761.55	762.30	785.95
Education and health services	590.09	614.30	603.53	612.80	607.50	609.70	614.43	618.10	617.77	620.10	616.90	624.57	621.13	622.10	625.63
Leisure and hospitality	265.52	273.27	270.75	272.48	272.41	274.00	280.28	276.83	278.38	272.25	273.25	273.25	270.73	264.72	276.75
Other services	477.06	494.99	482.87	497.80	493.96	494.58	500.71	496.25	500.71	497.95	496.42	501.82	496.24	498.37	501.33

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

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							
	2008					2009		2008					2009		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	3,722	3,346	3,390	3,311	3,224	2,920	3,006	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,314	2,913	2,964	2,928	2,861	2,461	2,614	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	
Construction.....	84	152	79	76	66	55	26	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	
Manufacturing.....	300	236	230	203	188	115	140	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	638	525	564	624	495	488	495	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	692	608	603	505	562	501	471	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	
Education and health services.....	707	624	646	697	685	636	625	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	438	427	417	302	315	272	282	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	
Government.....	421	431	427	378	345	417	392	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	707	644	636	582	633	560	596	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	
South.....	1,409	1,269	1,314	1,267	1,245	1,109	1,128	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	
Midwest.....	794	674	698	644	607	587	608	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	
West.....	864	785	734	767	689	655	615	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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							
	2008					2009		2008					2009		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	4,654	4,505	4,486	4,226	4,508	4,460	4,360	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,378	4,263	4,160	3,928	4,214	4,141	4,068	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Construction.....	424	365	380	340	366	381	366	5.9	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	
Manufacturing.....	285	305	290	257	252	237	249	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	973	959	933	852	891	949	812	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	810	787	788	783	786	762	760	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	
Education and health services.....	554	506	544	528	528	539	536	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	838	814	769	706	711	743	696	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	
Government.....	305	278	318	281	271	306	270	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	800	742	759	661	726	753	878	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	
South.....	1,714	1,643	1,652	1,572	1,659	1,663	1,579	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	
Midwest.....	1,034	1,038	1,051	934	1,009	1,003	875	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.9	
West.....	1,124	1,088	1,043	1,043	1,053	1,002	1,000	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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							
	2008					2009		2008					2009		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	4,888	4,852	4,910	4,863	4,958	4,949	4,825	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,587	4,553	4,607	4,571	4,673	4,686	4,554	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	
Construction.....	436	412	440	472	452	524	454	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.6	7.8	6.9	
Manufacturing.....	348	371	404	384	419	476	420	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,031	1,046	1,034	1,030	1,041	1,049	918	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	
Professional and business services.....	871	809	906	909	898	866	947	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.6	
Education and health services.....	505	488	507	466	498	494	505	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	857	830	794	773	755	763	726	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	
Government.....	290	294	294	282	278	277	254	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	
Region³															
Northeast.....	824	734	743	767	799	813	787	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	
South.....	1,799	1,767	1,782	1,841	1,815	1,898	1,731	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	
Midwest.....	1,026	1,116	1,168	1,105	1,088	1,120	1,130	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	
West.....	1,258	1,184	1,209	1,205	1,227	1,180	1,181	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	

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							
	2008					2009		2008					2009		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	2,453	2,454	2,436	2,201	2,114	2,063	2,001	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,322	2,319	2,305	2,076	1,984	1,945	1,885	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Construction.....	151	128	107	109	92	85	107	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	146	147	143	122	87	105	93	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	.7	.8	.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	541	580	548	489	518	469	403	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	
Professional and business services.....	361	368	477	349	297	326	340	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	
Education and health services.....	285	290	294	251	256	248	246	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	529	514	516	469	461	443	438	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	
Government.....	139	134	132	122	130	105	110	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	337	338	347	321	302	278	271	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	
South.....	978	971	949	879	847	790	751	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	
Midwest.....	567	577	595	491	452	491	493	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	
West.....	566	560	541	510	498	492	499	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	

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, third quarter 2008.

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	\$3,967,072,423	\$31,945	\$614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
UI covered					
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	\$3,845,494,089	\$31,676	\$609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
Private industry covered					
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	\$3,337,621,699	\$31,762	\$611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
State government covered					
1998	67,347	4,240,779	\$142,512,445	\$33,605	\$646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
Local government covered					
1998	137,902	12,077,513	\$365,359,945	\$30,251	\$582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
1998	47,252	2,782,888	\$121,578,334	\$43,688	\$840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248

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

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2007

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,572,894	5,189,837	1,407,987	933,910	648,489	220,564	124,980	30,568	11,049	5,510
Employment, March	112,536,714	7,670,620	9,326,775	12,610,385	19,566,806	15,156,364	18,718,813	10,438,705	7,479,948	11,568,298
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,002	69,260	23,451	15,289	10,137	3,250	1,842	519	190	64
Employment, March	1,686,694	111,702	155,044	205,780	304,936	222,684	278,952	179,598	126,338	101,660
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	883,409	580,647	141,835	84,679	52,336	15,341	6,807	1,326	350	88
Employment, March	7,321,288	835,748	929,707	1,137,104	1,564,722	1,046,790	1,004,689	443,761	232,556	126,211
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	361,070	136,649	61,845	54,940	53,090	25,481	19,333	6,260	2,379	1,093
Employment, March	13,850,738	238,848	415,276	755,931	1,657,463	1,785,569	2,971,836	2,140,531	1,613,357	2,271,927
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,905,750	1,017,012	381,434	248,880	160,549	53,721	34,536	7,315	1,792	511
Employment, March	25,983,275	1,683,738	2,539,291	3,335,327	4,845,527	3,709,371	5,140,740	2,510,273	1,167,986	1,051,022
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	143,094	81,414	20,986	16,338	13,384	5,609	3,503	1,134	489	237
Employment, March	3,016,454	113,901	139,730	222,710	411,218	387,996	533,877	392,350	335,998	478,674
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	863,784	563,670	155,984	81,849	40,668	12,037	6,313	1,863	939	461
Employment, March	8,146,274	890,816	1,029,911	1,080,148	1,210,332	822,627	945,396	645,988	648,691	872,365
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,456,681	989,991	196,645	125,014	83,127	32,388	20,412	5,902	2,263	939
Employment, March	17,612,073	1,375,429	1,292,744	1,685,085	2,520,739	2,243,595	3,102,005	2,012,609	1,535,591	1,844,276
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	812,914	388,773	179,011	116,031	75,040	27,393	18,815	4,153	1,906	1,792
Employment, March	17,331,231	700,195	1,189,566	1,559,689	2,258,922	1,908,595	2,828,678	1,409,073	1,319,128	4,157,385
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	716,126	275,121	120,795	132,408	134,766	39,766	10,681	1,639	646	304
Employment, March	12,949,319	439,080	815,688	1,858,394	4,054,666	2,648,733	1,510,212	551,528	438,008	633,010
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,119,209	908,792	118,963	57,419	25,169	5,562	2,731	457	95	21
Employment, March	4,402,263	1,109,065	776,354	756,783	732,313	379,320	401,371	152,994	62,295	31,768

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2007.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers' by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.42	18.05
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	589.72	606.84
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.06	775.28
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.96	22.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	961.78	1008.27
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.06	841.46
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.72
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	557.09	573.25	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.33	691.02	711.36	723.51
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.10	17.73
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.50	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.78	572.96
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.79	16.19
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.38	537.00
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.90	769.74
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.76	12.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.90	769.74
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.73	18.39
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	636.97	654.83	669.44
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.87	28.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1017.27	1048.44	1095.90	1135.34	1182.17	1230.08
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.94	24.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	646.34	675.47	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	873.63	907.02
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	500.98	517.57	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.29	727.38
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.13	21.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.15	736.55
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.18	611.03
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	200.82	208.05	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.45	272.97
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	15.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	476.80	488.22

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	2006		2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2008											
Civilian workers²	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	0.3	2.6	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	.3	3.0	
Management, business, and financial.....	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	.1	3.0	
Professional and related.....	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	.3	2.9	
Sales and office.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	.1	1.8	
Sales and related.....	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	-.5	.3	
Office and administrative support.....	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	.5	2.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	.5	2.8	
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	.6	2.3	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	.3	2.4	
Production.....	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	.3	2.0	
Transportation and material moving.....	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	.3	2.7	
Service occupations.....	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	.4	2.7	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	.2	2.4	
Manufacturing.....	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	.3	2.0	
Service-providing.....	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	.3	2.6	
Education and health services.....	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	.3	3.0	
Health care and social assistance.....	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	.4	2.7	
Hospitals.....	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	.5	3.1	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	.6	3.1	
Education services.....	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	.2	3.2	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	.3	3.2	
Public administration ³	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	.4	2.7	
Private industry workers	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	.2	2.4	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	.3	2.9	
Management, business, and financial.....	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	.2	3.0	
Professional and related.....	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	.4	2.8	
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	.0	1.7	
Sales and related.....	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	-.5	.3	
Office and administrative support.....	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	.4	2.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	.6	2.7	
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	.7	2.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	.3	2.3	
Production.....	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	.3	2.0	
Transportation and material moving.....	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	.2	2.5	
Service occupations.....	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	.4	2.6	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	.3	2.4	
Management, professional, and related.....	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	-.1	2.1	
Sales and office.....	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	.4	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	.5	3.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	.4	2.1	
Construction.....	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	.3	3.1	
Manufacturing.....	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	.3	2.0	
Management, professional, and related.....	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	.0	1.8	
Sales and office.....	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	.3	2.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	.7	2.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	.3	1.9	
Service-providing industries.....	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	.3	2.5	
Management, professional, and related.....	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	.4	3.1	
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	.0	1.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	.6	2.1	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	.2	2.5	
Service occupations.....	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	.3	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	-.1	1.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2008											
Wholesale trade.....	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	-0.3	1.4	
Retail trade.....	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	-.1	1.9	
Transportation and warehousing.....	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	.1	2.3	
Utilities.....	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	.7	3.1	
Information.....	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	.2	1.2	
Financial activities.....	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	-.3	1.4	
Finance and insurance.....	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	-.4	1.0	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	.2	2.8	
Professional and business services.....	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	.7	3.8	
Education and health services.....	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	.3	2.7	
Education services.....	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	-.1	3.5	
Health care and social assistance.....	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	.4	2.5	
Hospitals.....	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	.5	3.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	.7	3.1	
Accommodation and food services.....	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	.6	3.2	
Other services, except public administration.....	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	.0	2.1	
State and local government workers.....	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	.3	3.0	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	.3	3.0	
Professional and related.....	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	.3	3.0	
Sales and office.....	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	.3	2.5	
Office and administrative support.....	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	.4	2.7	
Service occupations.....	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	.4	3.0	
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	.3	3.0	
Education services.....	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	.2	3.0	
Schools.....	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	.2	3.0	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	.3	3.1	
Health care and social assistance.....	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	.4	3.6	
Hospitals.....	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	.5	2.9	
Public administration ³	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	.4	2.7	

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	2006	2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2008	
Civilian workers¹	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	0.3	2.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	.4	3.2
Management, business, and financial.....	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	.3	3.2
Professional and related.....	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	.4	3.1
Sales and office.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	.0	1.8
Sales and related.....	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	-.7	.1
Office and administrative support.....	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	.5	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	.6	3.3
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	.5	3.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	.3	2.8
Production.....	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	.3	2.7
Transportation and material moving.....	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	.3	2.8
Service occupations.....	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	.4	2.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	.4	2.8
Manufacturing.....	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	.3	2.7
Service-providing.....	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	.3	2.7
Education and health services.....	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	.3	2.9
Health care and social assistance.....	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	.5	2.8
Hospitals.....	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	.7	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	.5	3.1
Education services.....	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	.2	3.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	.2	3.3
Public administration ²	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	.5	2.8
Private industry workers	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	.3	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	.4	3.1
Management, business, and financial.....	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	.3	3.2
Professional and related.....	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	.5	3.1
Sales and office.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	.0	1.7
Sales and related.....	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	-.7	.2
Office and administrative support.....	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	.5	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	.6	3.2
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	.6	3.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	.3	2.7
Production.....	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	.2	2.7
Transportation and material moving.....	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	.3	2.8
Service occupations.....	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	.4	2.8
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	.4	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	.1	2.6
Sales and office.....	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	.3	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	.7	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	.3	2.7
Construction.....	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	.5	3.1
Manufacturing.....	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	.3	2.7
Management, professional, and related.....	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	.2	2.4
Sales and office.....	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	.5	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	.2	2.7
Service-providing industries.....	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	.3	2.6
Management, professional, and related.....	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	.0	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	.3	2.8
Service occupations.....	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	.4	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	-.1	1.8

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006	2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2008										
Wholesale trade.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	-0.4	1.1
Retail trade.....	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	.0	1.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	.2	2.6
Utilities.....	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	.3	2.6
Information.....	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	.2	2.1
Financial activities.....	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	-.5	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	-.6	.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	.4	2.5
Professional and business services.....	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	.8	4.1
Education and health services.....	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	.4	2.7
Education services.....	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	.0	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	.5	2.6
Hospitals.....	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	.7	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	.8	3.2
Accommodation and food services.....	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	.8	3.5
Other services, except public administration.....	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	.0	2.3
State and local government workers.....	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	.3	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	.3	3.2
Professional and related.....	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	.2	3.1
Sales and office.....	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	.4	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	.4	2.6
Service occupations.....	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	.5	3.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	.3	3.2
Education services.....	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	.2	3.1
Schools.....	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	.2	3.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	.3	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	.5	3.8
Hospitals.....	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	.6	3.2
Public administration ²	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	.5	2.8

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	2006	2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2008										
Civilian workers.....	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	0.2	2.2
Private industry workers.....	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	.2	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	.0	2.4
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	.2	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	.2	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	.3	1.4
Service occupations.....	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	.1	2.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	.1	1.5
Manufacturing.....	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	.2	.8
Service-providing.....	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	.2	2.2
State and local government workers.....	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	.3	2.9

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2008											
COMPENSATION												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	0.6	2.8	
Goods-producing.....	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	.7	2.8	
Manufacturing.....	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8	
Service-providing.....	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	.5	2.6	
Nonunion.....	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	.2	2.4	
Goods-producing.....	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	.1	2.2	
Manufacturing.....	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	.2	2.1	
Service-providing.....	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	.2	2.4	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	.7	2.5	
South.....	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	.2	2.4	
Midwest.....	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	.2	2.2	
West.....	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	.1	2.7	
WAGES AND SALARIES												
Workers by bargaining status¹												
Union.....	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	.7	3.2	
Goods-producing.....	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	.6	3.3	
Manufacturing.....	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	.6	2.8	
Service-providing.....	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	.6	3.2	
Nonunion.....	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	.2	2.5	
Goods-producing.....	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	.3	2.7	
Manufacturing.....	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	.2	2.6	
Service-providing.....	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	.3	2.5	
Workers by region¹												
Northeast.....	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	.8	2.8	
South.....	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	.2	2.8	
Midwest.....	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	.1	2.3	
West.....	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	.2	2.9	

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	21	15	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
In effect during period.....	23	16	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	189.2	72.2	6.1	5.7	2.3	4.2	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	220.9	136.8	16.6	11.8	5.9	10.1	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1264.8	1954.1	148.4	128.8	102.2	129.0	12.3	42.5	100.6	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	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		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	207.3	215.303	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143	212.193
All items (1967 = 100).....	621.1	644.951	634.139	639.636	643.515	648.933	655.474	658.915	656.284	655.376	648.758	636.332	629.751	632.491	635.637
Food and beverages.....	203.3	214.225	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333
Food.....	202.9	214.106	209.166	209.385	211.102	212.054	213.243	215.299	216.422	217.696	218.738	218.749	218.805	219.675	219.205
Food at home.....	201.2	214.125	208.329	208.203	210.851	211.863	213.171	215.785	217.259	218.629	219.660	219.086	218.683	219.744	218.389
Cereals and bakery products.....	222.1	244.853	233.389	236.261	240.034	244.192	245.758	250.321	250.080	250.924	252.832	252.723	253.063	254.445	254.187
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	195.6	204.653	199.688	199.775	200.770	200.960	202.914	205.075	207.488	209.937	210.706	209.602	208.890	208.616	207.963
Dairy and related products ¹	194.8	210.396	208.166	206.171	207.680	207.778	209.117	213.981	214.748	213.533	212.733	213.102	210.838	209.632	204.537
Fruits and vegetables.....	262.6	278.932	272.129	268.446	272.746	276.481	277.957	280.209	283.296	285.986	285.484	283.677	281.706	282.601	278.721
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	153.4	160.045	157.805	158.089	159.730	158.336	158.320	159.346	160.055	161.499	163.727	163.015	162.750	164.882	164.213
Other foods at home.....	173.3	184.166	177.863	178.238	181.806	182.680	183.804	185.725	186.991	187.944	189.348	189.301	190.203	192.492	192.404
Sugar and sweets.....	176.8	186.577	180.588	182.214	184.878	185.097	185.558	187.067	187.813	189.929	190.515	191.756	193.312	197.429	196.676
Fats and oils.....	172.9	196.751	184.878	182.808	190.640	193.364	196.150	201.205	203.059	206.274	208.300	205.806	206.710	206.886	205.359
Other foods.....	188.2	198.103	192.064	192.597	195.993	196.787	197.888	199.566	200.961	201.388	202.993	203.058	203.902	206.343	206.621
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	115.1	119.924	118.182	117.321	118.500	118.744	118.453	120.510	121.033	121.144	122.699	123.543	123.791	124.012	122.580
Food away from home ¹	206.7	215.769	211.878	212.537	213.083	213.967	215.015	216.376	217.063	218.225	219.200	220.403	220.684	221.319	221.968
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	144.1	150.640	148.385	148.564	148.667	149.666	149.873	151.120	151.133	152.400	153.544	153.978	154.062	153.402	154.726
Alcoholic beverages.....	207.0	214.484	212.044	212.407	213.503	213.532	213.912	214.394	215.094	216.055	216.972	217.492	217.975	219.113	219.682
Housing.....	209.6	216.264	213.026	214.389	214.890	215.809	217.941	219.610	219.148	218.184	217.383	216.467	216.073	216.928	217.180
Shelter.....	240.6	246.666	244.786	245.995	246.004	246.069	247.083	248.075	247.985	247.737	247.844	247.463	247.085	248.292	248.878
Rent of primary residence.....	234.7	243.271	240.325	240.874	241.474	241.803	242.640	243.367	244.181	244.926	245.855	246.681	247.278	247.974	248.305
Lodging away from home.....	142.8	143.664	144.092	149.434	146.378	145.634	148.621	153.032	149.146	143.597	141.140	133.555	129.157	133.559	135.809
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	246.2	252.426	250.481	250.966	251.418	251.576	252.170	252.504	252.957	253.493	253.902	254.669	254.875	255.500	255.779
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	117.0	118.843	117.622	117.701	118.422	118.411	119.092	118.764	118.562	119.944	119.916	120.562	120.019	120.402	120.683
Fuels and utilities.....	200.6	220.018	205.795	209.221	213.302	219.881	231.412	239.039	235.650	228.450	221.199	216.285	215.184	215.232	213.520
Fuels.....	181.7	200.808	185.994	189.693	194.121	201.212	213.762	221.742	217.455	209.501	201.176	195.599	194.335	194.149	192.168
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	251.5	334.405	308.269	332.139	342.811	363.872	389.423	395.706	367.794	349.164	318.667	281.869	256.209	247.163	242.264
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	186.3	202.212	187.376	190.105	194.379	200.999	213.375	221.805	218.656	210.950	203.503	199.435	199.487	199.791	197.886
Household furnishings and operations.....	126.9	127.800	126.753	127.423	127.332	127.598	127.625	127.884	128.013	128.584	128.789	128.554	128.535	128.761	129.170
Apparel.....	119.0	118.907	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825
Men's and boys' apparel.....	112.4	113.032	112.917	114.994	116.653	116.479	112.011	109.669	110.180	112.720	115.067	114.239	110.767	110.797	115.202
Women's and girls' apparel.....	110.3	107.460	106.340	110.645	111.221	108.722	104.312	100.049	104.211	111.774	111.833	110.588	105.456	100.638	105.777
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.9	113.762	115.750	116.037	116.358	114.582	111.555	109.218	109.558	113.494	116.158	116.010	112.568	112.321	113.544
Footwear.....	122.4	124.157	122.377	124.407	126.212	125.537	123.568	122.421	121.982	124.907	126.442	126.788	124.093	122.363	124.301
Transportation.....	184.7	195.549	190.520	195.189	198.608	205.262	211.787	212.806	206.739	203.861	192.709	173.644	164.628	166.738	169.542
Private transportation.....	180.8	191.039	186.571	191.067	194.574	201.133	207.257	208.038	201.779	199.153	187.976	168.527	159.411	161.788	164.871
New and used motor vehicles ²	94.3	93.291	94.581	94.318	93.973	93.705	93.598	93.650	93.260	92.480	92.071	91.618	91.408	91.831	92.224
New vehicles.....	136.3	134.194	136.279	135.727	135.175	134.669	134.516	134.397	133.404	132.399	132.264	132.359	132.308	133.273	134.186
Used cars and trucks ¹	135.7	133.951	137.248	137.225	136.787	136.325	135.980	135.840	135.405	132.916	129.733	126.869	125.883	124.863	122.837
Motor fuel.....	239.1	279.652	259.242	278.739	294.291	322.124	347.418	349.731	323.822	315.078	268.537	187.189	149.132	156.604	167.395
Gasoline (all types).....	238.0	277.457	257.845	276.497	291.910	319.787	344.981	347.357	321.511	313.535	266.382	184.235	146.102	154.488	166.118
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	121.6	128.747	125.225	126.325	126.049	126.824	127.824	129.118	130.327	131.048	131.917	132.947	133.077	133.414	134.108
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	223.0	233.859	228.731	229.765	230.528	231.730	233.232	234.788	236.125	237.121	238.227	239.048	239.356	241.076	241.689
Public transportation.....	230.0	250.549	235.724	242.929	244.164	251.600	264.681	270.002	268.487	261.318	252.323	243.385	237.638	234.394	231.529
Medical care.....	351.1	364.065	362.155	363.000	363.184	363.396	363.616	363.963	364.477	365.036	365.746	366.613	367.133	369.830	372.405
Medical care commodities.....	290.0	296.045	296.130	297.308	296.951	294.896	295.194	294.777	295.003	295.461	295.791	297.317	298.309	299.998	302.184
Medical care services.....	369.3	384.943	382.196	382.872	383.292	384.505	384.685	385.361	385.990	386.579	387.440	387.992	388.267	391.365	394.047
Professional services.....	300.8	310.968	307.928	308.726	309.227	310.917	311.317	311.926	312.396	312.527	312.914	313.328	313.886	315.603	316.992
Hospital and related services.....	498.9	533.953	527.971	528.968	530.144	531.022	531.606	533.558	535.501	537.728	540.853	543.183	543.585	551.305	558.373
Recreation ²	111.4	113.254	112.365	112.731	112.874	112.987	112.991	113.277	113.786	114.032	114.169	114.078	113.674	113.822	114.461
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.9	102.632	103.171	103.548	103.477	102.988	102.306	102.203	102.546	102.706	102.193	101.831	101.629	101.347	101.704
Education and communication ²	119.6	123.631	121.766	121.832	122.073	122.348	122.828	123.445	124.653	125.505	125.686	125.758	125.921	126.151	126.190
Education ²	171.4	181.277	177.460	177.407	177.754	177.994	178.385	179.229	183.184	186.148	186.669	186.733	186.916	187.175	187.256
Educational books and supplies.....	420.4	450.187	439.052	439.906	442.160	442.770	443.309	444.382	458.989	462.787	463.825	462.694	464.544	468.432	469.996
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	494.1	522.098	511.253	511.013	511.887	512.579	513.743	516.264	527.230	536.082	537.606	537.906	538.309	538.765	538.878
Communication ^{1,2}	83.4	84.185	83.391	83.502	83.670	83.929	84.394	84.840	84.701	84.524	84.535	84.601	84.737	84.928	84.945

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		2008										2009		
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	325.0	338.921	333.826	335.427	337.685	339.824	340.547	340.077	341.053	343.431	343.131	340.174	339.698	340.608	341.188
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	167.5	174.764	171.530	173.884	175.838	178.341	180.534	181.087	179.148	179.117	175.257	167.673	163.582	164.360	165.891
Food and beverages.....	203.3	214.225	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.5	153.034	150.530	153.682	155.690	158.778	161.337	161.301	158.179	157.621	151.874	141.397	135.720	136.427	138.702
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	182.5	196.192	189.420	196.185	200.926	207.875	213.489	213.363	207.284	206.919	195.127	173.346	161.681	162.938	167.560
Apparel.....	119.0	118.907	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	226.2	248.809	238.297	247.546	254.599	266.943	278.584	280.062	268.740	265.100	244.935	209.569	192.948	196.490	201.554
Durables.....	112.5	110.877	112.094	112.059	111.671	111.362	111.232	111.275	110.779	110.077	109.677	109.191	108.811	109.025	109.221
Services.....	246.8	255.498	251.527	252.817	253.426	254.509	256.668	258.422	258.638	258.059	257.559	256.967	256.731	257.780	258.328
Rent of shelter ³	250.8	257.152	255.199	256.470	256.463	256.532	257.585	258.637	258.547	258.255	258.368	257.961	257.567	258.830	259.440
Transportation services.....	233.7	244.074	237.929	239.556	240.150	242.343	245.759	247.869	248.806	248.047	247.762	247.030	246.287	247.006	248.114
Other services.....	285.6	295.780	291.406	292.218	293.016	293.959	294.668	295.677	297.923	299.598	299.923	299.996	300.067	300.614	301.471
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	208.1	215.528	212.136	214.236	215.462	217.411	219.757	220.758	219.552	218.991	216.250	211.421	208.855	209.777	211.076
All items less shelter.....	196.6	205.453	201.110	203.217	205.040	207.566	210.242	211.468	210.264	209.936	206.776	201.075	198.127	198.936	200.184
All items less medical care.....	200.1	207.777	204.136	205.992	207.317	209.170	211.408	212.576	211.653	211.321	209.021	204.721	202.442	203.281	204.265
Commodities less food.....	149.7	155.310	152.799	155.881	157.870	160.880	163.385	163.364	160.341	159.825	154.250	144.055	138.536	139.258	141.491
Nondurables less food.....	184.0	197.297	190.781	197.167	201.693	208.233	213.538	213.447	207.769	207.483	196.442	175.979	165.032	166.282	170.665
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	223.4	244.443	234.736	243.109	249.571	260.703	271.235	272.612	262.470	259.278	241.183	209.344	194.403	197.704	202.323
Nondurables.....	193.5	205.901	200.030	203.767	207.096	211.240	214.783	215.628	212.882	213.274	207.435	195.773	189.557	190.649	192.943
Services less rent of shelter ³	260.8	273.000	266.154	267.567	269.007	271.467	275.200	277.982	278.606	277.615	276.297	275.425	275.370	276.227	276.739
Services less medical care services.....	236.8	244.987	241.004	242.310	242.921	243.982	246.219	248.007	248.198	247.563	246.997	246.351	246.090	247.013	247.439
Energy.....	207.7	236.666	219.311	230.505	240.194	257.106	275.621	280.833	266.283	258.020	231.561	189.938	171.158	174.622	178.741
All items less energy.....	208.9	214.751	212.545	213.420	213.851	214.101	214.600	215.335	215.873	216.397	216.695	216.417	215.930	216.586	217.325
All items less food and energy.....	210.7	215.572	213.866	214.866	215.059	215.180	215.553	216.045	216.476	216.862	217.023	216.690	216.100	216.719	217.685
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.1	140.246	140.324	141.056	141.156	140.677	139.925	139.535	139.785	140.528	140.659	140.236	139.228	139.111	140.270
Energy commodities.....	241.0	284.352	263.508	283.362	298.757	326.414	351.886	354.423	328.240	318.918	272.921	193.395	155.745	162.395	172.428
Services less energy.....	253.1	261.017	258.098	259.249	259.503	260.049	261.216	262.323	262.867	262.980	263.156	262.901	262.636	263.759	264.547
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	202.8	211.053	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700	206.708
All items (1967 = 100).....	604.0	628.661	617.345	622.985	627.606	633.830	641.082	644.303	641.155	640.226	632.025	617.472	610.075	612.719	615.719
Food and beverages.....	202.5	213.546	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645
Food.....	202.1	213.376	208.317	208.571	210.252	211.200	212.514	214.577	215.812	217.090	218.120	218.114	218.155	218.998	218.449
Food at home.....	200.3	213.017	207.242	207.196	209.657	210.624	212.079	214.679	216.214	217.594	218.600	217.956	217.498	218.485	217.111
Cereals and bakery products.....	222.4	245.472	233.915	236.764	240.663	244.648	246.493	250.972	250.842	251.448	253.561	253.498	253.759	255.055	254.775
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	195.2	204.255	199.141	199.484	200.285	200.501	202.424	204.557	207.211	209.515	210.314	209.297	208.639	208.161	207.656
Dairy and related products ¹	194.5	209.773	207.750	205.660	207.135	207.088	208.510	213.582	214.139	212.841	211.808	212.184	209.922	208.530	203.023
Fruits and vegetables.....	260.5	276.759	268.954	266.030	270.169	274.136	276.641	278.885	282.171	284.612	283.549	281.279	278.835	279.906	275.884
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	152.8	159.324	157.456	157.488	158.799	157.285	157.309	158.527	159.024	160.850	163.265	162.472	162.280	164.514	163.821
Other foods at home.....	172.6	183.637	177.442	177.713	181.215	182.241	183.342	185.174	186.458	187.467	188.806	188.685	189.527	191.782	191.620
Sugar and sweets.....	175.3	185.494	179.740	181.033	183.725	184.127	184.378	186.054	186.860	188.914	189.574	190.501	192.120	195.867	195.395
Fats and oils.....	173.6	197.512	185.292	183.706	191.560	194.228	197.155	201.821	203.721	207.069	208.973	206.870	207.439	207.400	206.185
Other foods.....	188.4	198.303	192.430	192.832	196.106	197.081	198.153	199.722	201.119	201.632	203.138	203.126	203.937	206.490	206.547
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	115.4	120.348	118.828	117.754	118.751	119.248	118.879	121.015	121.443	121.589	123.026	123.837	124.144	124.477	122.994
Food away from home ¹	206.4	215.613	211.517	212.193	212.794	213.723	214.851	216.177	217.002	218.147	219.219	220.107	220.847	221.497	222.101
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	143.5	149.731	146.924	147.188	147.335	148.517	149.306	150.232	150.301	151.321	152.910	153.464	153.646	153.397	154.520
Alcoholic beverages.....	207.1	214.579	212.507	212.748	213.633	213.486	213.976	214.440	214.931	215.728	216.953	217.626	218.445	219.458	220.029
Housing.....	204.8	211.839	208.268	209.388	210.161	211.191	213.441	215.026	214.743	213.954	213.156	212.591	212.452	213.078	213.192
Shelter.....	233.0	239.128	237.158	237.965	238.261	238.353	239.198	239.845	240.038	240.163	240.517	240.740	240.752	241.651	242.051
Rent of primary residence.....	233.8	242.196	239.419	239.932	240.507	240.818	241.623	242.276	243.010	243.741	244.624	245.425	246.026	246.966	246.991
Lodging away from home ²	142.3	143.164	143.046	148.110	145.936	144.979	148.378	152.248	152.428	148.368	142.591	140.763	133.747	129.982	134.235
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	223.2	228.758	227.057	227.488	227.893	228.007	228.536	228.824	229.219	229.670	230.028	230.743	230.926	231.503	231.746
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	117.4	119.136	117.921	117.999	118.683	118.615	119.293	119.006	118.894	120.279	120.258	120.589	120.360	120.715	120.960
Fuels and utilities.....	198.9	217.883	203.584	206.861	210.912	217.388	228.843	236.381	233.373	226.709	219.325	214.700	213.861	213.882	212.353
Fuels.....	179.0	197.537	182.823	186.315	190.657	197.554	209.843	217.640	213.807	206.544	198.191	193.000	192.050	191.852	190.110
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	251.1	331.784	307.599	329.271	339.009	358.947	381.903	388.208	363.535	345.907	317.012	283.747	260.185	251.976	246.781
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	184.4	200.265	185.324	188.143	192.434	199.045	211.398	219.612							

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		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
New vehicles.....	137.4	135.338	137.445	136.910	136.456	135.933	135.728	135.556	134.540	133.504	133.351	133.380	133.317	134.490	135.248
Used cars and trucks ¹	136.6	134.731	138.094	138.070	137.616	137.145	136.790	136.639	136.186	133.669	130.444	127.540	126.526	125.485	123.443
Motor fuel.....	239.9	280.817	260.402	279.975	295.618	323.495	348.762	351.124	325.116	316.717	269.639	187.770	149.650	157.265	168.028
Gasoline (all types).....	238.9	278.728	259.112	277.842	293.349	321.291	346.459	348.888	322.930	315.324	267.580	184.855	146.644	155.204	166.831
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	121.4	128.776	125.238	126.330	126.032	126.742	127.750	128.997	130.228	131.072	132.088	133.125	133.295	133.645	134.264
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	225.5	236.353	231.349	232.344	232.983	234.221	235.550	237.324	238.583	239.571	240.688	241.509	241.855	243.594	244.219
Public transportation.....	228.5	247.865	233.979	240.729	241.966	249.310	261.779	266.259	264.755	258.142	249.168	240.496	235.199	232.422	229.404
Medical care.....	350.9	364.208	362.329	363.069	363.356	363.462	363.628	363.942	364.652	365.250	366.000	366.800	367.301	370.001	372.630
Medical care commodities.....	282.6	287.970	288.335	289.254	288.796	286.825	287.033	286.562	286.880	287.397	287.725	289.046	290.080	291.710	293.917
Medical care services.....	370.1	386.317	383.510	384.149	384.753	385.769	385.911	386.560	387.420	388.036	388.947	389.493	389.744	392.831	395.563
Professional services.....	303.2	313.446	310.426	311.259	311.757	313.294	313.618	314.235	314.893	314.977	315.458	315.825	316.435	318.110	319.663
Hospital and related services.....	493.7	530.193	523.654	524.534	526.495	527.230	527.948	529.798	532.065	534.394	537.382	539.864	540.101	547.655	554.390
Recreation ²	108.6	110.143	109.315	109.742	109.775	109.876	109.905	110.198	110.698	110.904	110.947	110.826	110.487	110.630	111.257
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.6	102.654	103.028	103.525	103.414	102.958	102.306	102.267	102.643	102.819	102.267	101.974	101.810	101.488	101.857
Education and communication ²	116.3	119.827	118.079	118.155	118.462	118.737	119.264	119.852	120.809	121.439	121.569	121.636	121.819	122.025	122.092
Education ²	169.3	178.892	175.118	175.101	175.545	175.791	176.148	176.879	180.819	183.613	184.091	184.115	184.352	184.642	184.765
Educational books and supplies.....	423.7	452.880	441.927	442.639	444.594	445.394	445.740	446.741	461.104	465.570	466.885	465.576	467.179	471.061	473.012
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	477.6	504.163	493.672	493.546	494.711	495.384	496.449	498.598	509.241	517.389	518.726	518.938	519.500	519.987	520.159
Communication ^{1,2}	85.8	86.807	85.919	86.016	86.244	86.496	87.017	87.490	87.369	87.224	87.226	87.300	87.444	87.599	87.640
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	83.9	84.828	83.992	84.091	84.320	84.511	85.007	85.484	85.355	85.208	85.214	85.292	85.454	85.581	85.624
Telephone services ^{1,2}	98.4	100.502	98.931	99.090	99.566	99.939	100.723	101.375	101.339	101.350	101.436	101.564	101.720	101.876	101.890
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	11.1	10.567	10.754	10.745	10.671	10.621	10.585	10.600	10.525	10.414	10.375	10.367	10.406	10.418	10.442
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	108.2	94.863	100.582	100.265	98.820	97.010	95.766	94.691	92.931	90.722	89.690	88.631	88.176	88.178	87.622
Other goods and services.....	344.0	357.906	351.979	353.351	354.887	356.523	358.419	359.961	360.102	361.125	362.354	362.550	362.986	364.333	365.522
Tobacco and smoking products.....	555.5	591.100	577.359	576.910	578.296	583.296	592.248	599.180	599.823	600.293	602.533	602.881	605.662	610.503	615.012
Personal care ¹	193.6	199.170	196.564	197.803	198.859	199.367	199.404	199.495	199.501	200.284	200.930	201.036	200.918	201.209	201.426
Personal care products ¹	158.3	159.410	157.877	158.730	159.585	158.993	159.052	159.237	159.345	159.730	159.914	160.994	161.295	162.683	162.543
Personal care services ¹	216.8	223.978	221.338	223.043	223.088	223.922	223.838	223.994	224.464	224.910	225.800	226.433	226.578	225.951	226.088
Miscellaneous personal services.....	326.1	340.533	334.868	336.476	338.851	341.212	341.921	341.763	342.974	345.175	344.622	342.853	342.530	343.022	343.443
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	169.6	177.618	174.083	176.727	178.900	181.837	184.495	185.105	182.846	182.647	177.906	168.926	164.233	165.151	166.673
Food and beverages.....	202.5	213.546	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645
Commodities less food and beverages.....	150.9	157.481	154.603	158.156	160.488	164.188	167.344	167.376	163.761	162.971	155.982	143.544	137.015	137.932	140.235
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	189.5	205.279	197.606	205.166	210.558	218.794	225.585	225.595	218.454	217.828	203.762	178.209	164.879	166.694	171.698
Apparel.....	118.5	118.735	117.883	120.809	121.855	120.407	116.706	113.978	116.214	120.990	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969	118.766
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	237.9	263.756	251.621	262.252	270.496	285.024	298.593	300.341	287.124	283.056	259.204	217.500	198.108	202.400	208.255
Durables.....	112.6	111.217	112.560	112.549	112.171	111.845	111.769	111.820	111.357	110.451	109.782	109.038	108.576	108.689	108.592
Services.....	241.7	250.272	246.154	247.197	248.045	249.175	251.365	252.991	253.304	252.861	252.369	252.144	252.176	253.033	253.456
Rent of shelter ³	224.6	230.555	228.660	229.443	229.719	229.810	230.620	231.255	231.445	231.541	231.885	232.096	232.112	232.981	233.365
Transportation services.....	233.4	242.563	237.426	238.496	239.044	240.728	243.395	245.005	246.041	245.722	246.003	246.126	245.881	246.931	248.029
Other services.....	275.2	284.319	280.199	281.017	281.829	282.720	283.449	284.449	286.389	287.792	287.898	288.082	288.227	288.627	289.432
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	202.7	210.452	206.877	209.055	210.583	212.870	215.498	216.407	214.950	214.361	210.949	205.214	202.292	203.186	204.465
All items less shelter.....	193.9	203.102	198.592	200.904	202.931	205.774	208.817	210.069	208.544	208.068	204.149	197.342	193.918	194.811	196.052
All items less medical care.....	196.6	204.626	200.800	202.713	204.290	206.423	208.906	210.002	208.900	208.563	205.726	200.707	198.153	198.978	199.928
Commodities less food.....	152.9	159.538	156.670	160.152	162.455	166.070	169.169	169.213	165.689	164.937	158.132	145.985	139.620	140.543	142.809
Nondurables less food.....	190.7	206.047	198.660	205.843	211.005	218.809	225.276	225.309	218.562	218.010	204.734	180.533	167.933	169.708	174.484
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	234.2	258.423	247.188	256.899	264.488	277.717	290.127	291.760	279.753	276.112	254.473	216.516	198.909	202.906	208.291
Nondurables.....	196.8	210.333	203.933	208.101	211.757	216.582	220.813	221.740	218.473	218.725	211.680	198.009	190.910	192.284	194.740
Services less rent of shelter ³	230.9	241.567	235.258	236.483	237.922	240.181	243.780	246.411	246.834	245.787	244.331	243.599	243.646	244.376	244.791
Services less medical care services.....	232.2	240.275	236.154	237.201	238.048	239.167	241.422	243.071	243.354	242.868	242.316	242.058	242.079	242.819	243.128
Energy.....	208.1	237.414	219.983	231.533	241.518	258.903	277.597	282.579	267.624	259.864	232.106	188.375	168.726	172.463	177.033
All items less energy.....	203.0	208.719	206.588	207.296	207.812	208.021	208.458	209.062	209.718	210.325	210.649	210.541	210.168	210.707	211.279
All items less food and energy.....	203.6	208.147	206.605	207.406	207.687	207.747	208.007	208.511	208.857	209.329	209.511	209.383	208.925	209.404	210.203
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.6	141.084	141.238	141.973	142.400	141.558	140.878	140.492	140.802	141.428	141.375	140.793	139.731	139.614	140.554
Energy commodities.....	241.3	284.270	263.601	283.359	298.852	326.565	351.873	354.402	328.310	319.507	272.894	192.494	154.744	161.781	171.978
Services less energy.....	247.9	255.598	252.756	253.589	254.031	254.517	255.513	256.365	257.072	257.411	257.774	258.008	258.039	258.976	259.643

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 sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2008				2009		2008				2009	
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average.....	M	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143	212.193	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700	206.708
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	232.841	230.837	227.236	225.091	225.436	226.754	229.949	227.762	223.741	221.446	221.704	222.945
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	235.314	233.165	229.625	227.681	227.852	229.262	230.579	228.437	224.621	222.628	222.707	224.084
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	137.723	136.730	134.445	132.830	133.308	133.967	138.881	137.489	134.757	132.938	133.345	133.908
Midwest urban ⁴	M	209.252	206.019	201.737	199.582	200.815	201.453	205.023	201.236	196.346	199.987	195.245	195.813
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	210.283	207.049	202.922	200.465	202.001	202.639	205.002	201.323	196.770	194.120	195.621	196.147
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.982	131.946	129.018	128.018	128.636	129.057	134.215	131.699	128.186	127.005	127.768	128.167
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	205.522	202.086	197.883	195.383	195.843	196.421	204.064	200.017	195.114	192.391	192.907	193.527
South urban.....	M	212.650	210.108	205.559	203.501	204.288	205.343	210.572	207.312	201.821	199.399	200.067	201.150
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	214.854	212.617	208.644	206.414	207.035	207.929	213.579	210.663	205.753	203.121	203.519	204.501
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	135.093	133.285	130.324	129.099	129.615	130.380	134.285	132.017	128.504	127.055	127.529	128.276
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	215.258	213.103	206.659	204.428	205.766	206.671	216.762	213.696	205.777	203.054	204.316	205.337
West urban.....	M	222.132	221.034	217.113	214.685	215.923	217.095	217.028	215.499	210.870	208.088	209.367	210.492
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	225.910	224.967	220.925	218.698	219.806	220.955	219.169	217.714	213.143	210.637	211.857	212.890
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.834	133.795	131.440	129.725	130.682	131.636	134.873	133.694	130.684	128.641	129.639	130.649
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	199.982	198.148	194.628	192.646	193.412	194.354	198.842	196.590	192.508	190.272	191.023	191.927
B/C ³	M	135.160	133.587	130.857	129.519	130.135	130.855	135.003	133.026	129.723	128.157	128.783	129.488
D.....	M	211.740	209.755	204.856	202.359	203.409	203.999	210.844	208.028	202.041	199.228	200.057	200.681
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	215.465	213.363	209.053	205.959	207.616	207.367	209.084	206.772	202.022	198.434	200.222	199.944
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	227.449	226.159	222.229	219.620	220.719	221.439	220.285	218.726	214.083	211.007	212.454	213.234
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	240.089	238.403	234.498	233.012	233.402	234.663	234.703	232.778	228.727	227.223	227.503	228.653
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	238.519	—	232.354	—	230.806	—	238.133	—	231.854	—	230.095	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	206.219	—	198.187	—	198.232	—	197.260	—	188.860	—	188.798	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	205.883	—	200.051	—	198.623	—	209.666	—	201.479	—	199.416	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	142.036	—	138.547	—	137.598	—	141.679	—	137.700	—	136.359	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	206.388	—	196.961	—	199.190	—	205.236	—	195.310	—	197.528
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	205.238	—	197.991	—	201.913	—	200.570	—	192.808	—	196.191
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	191.140	—	185.930	—	187.972	—	190.600	—	183.088	—	185.015
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	223.699	—	218.324	—	220.589	—	222.038	—	215.867	—	217.635
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	225.113	—	218.186	—	220.262	—	225.069	—	217.610	—	219.356
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	225.824	—	218.528	—	222.166	—	221.192	—	213.685	—	216.797
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	225.915	—	222.580	—	224.737	—	220.687	—	216.424	—	218.752

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁶ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2008											2009	
	2007	2008	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Finished goods.....	166.6	177.1	172.3	175.1	176.5	179.8	182.4	185.1	182.2	182.2	177.4	172.1	168.8	170.3	170.1
Finished consumer goods.....	173.5	186.3	180.4	184.2	185.8	190.3	193.8	197.2	193.2	193.0	185.5	178.4	173.8	175.7	175.4
Finished consumer goods.....	167.0	178.4	173.6	176.0	175.5	177.6	180.0	181.0	181.3	181.5	180.7	180.8	178.5	177.6	174.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	175.6	189.0	182.7	187.1	189.6	195.0	199.0	203.4	197.5	197.2	187.0	176.9	171.4	174.2	174.7
Nondurable goods less food.....	191.7	210.5	201.4	208.2	211.7	220.0	226.4	233.1	223.9	223.4	205.4	190.6	182.3	186.1	186.9
Durable goods.....	138.3	141.1	140.2	139.9	140.5	140.3	139.7	139.6	140.2	140.3	144.8	143.7	143.9	144.4	144.4
Capital equipment.....	149.5	153.7	151.8	151.8	152.4	152.7	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.3	157.0	156.7	156.7	157.5	157.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	170.7	188.6	179.1	184.5	187.3	192.8	197.2	203.1	199.4	198.6	189.0	180.7	172.7	171.6	169.8
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.4	177.6	170.1	173.1	175.5	179.1	182.4	187.4	188.7	186.7	180.3	173.5	164.6	162.9	161.2
Materials for food manufacturing.....	161.4	180.6	176.7	180.0	180.3	182.7	185.4	187.6	187.5	185.2	179.4	177.5	171.9	167.3	164.1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	184.0	215.5	201.5	206.0	209.5	215.9	222.8	234.8	238.6	234.7	222.4	206.9	188.1	188.3	186.7
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	189.8	203.4	193.1	200.3	205.6	211.9	215.4	219.2	218.9	214.5	202.2	191.7	177.7	171.6	167.1
Components for manufacturing.....	136.3	140.3	137.8	137.9	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.3	141.9	142.4	142.5	142.4	142.0	141.7	141.6
Materials and components for construction.....	192.5	205.4	195.7	197.3	200.2	203.3	206.5	209.8	212.9	214.0	212.2	210.3	207.6	206.2	204.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	173.9	206.4	189.0	206.1	211.8	227.3	238.4	250.1	225.2	224.5	193.9	170.3	154.1	154.3	150.1
Containers.....	180.3	191.9	185.7	185.9	187.0	187.6	189.2	191.9	195.0	198.4	199.1	199.3	198.1	198.0	199.3
Supplies.....	161.7	174.1	168.1	170.0	171.3	173.1	174.6	178.3	178.9	179.0	177.0	176.0	174.0	173.2	172.5
Crude materials for further processing.....	207.1	251.7	245.5	262.1	274.6	293.1	301.2	313.3	274.6	254.2	212.0	181.8	171.7	166.9	160.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	146.7	163.5	165.4	169.2	168.1	173.2	178.1	178.9	170.6	167.6	147.9	144.6	135.9	136.7	133.1
Crude nonfood materials.....	246.3	313.5	299.9	327.7	352.4	382.4	393.0	414.9	350.0	314.2	253.9	200.0	189.5	179.8	170.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	166.2	176.5	171.7	174.6	176.4	180.1	182.8	185.9	182.2	182.1	176.3	169.4	165.8	167.9	168.2
Finished energy goods.....	156.3	178.6	167.2	177.5	182.4	194.8	204.6	214.0	198.6	197.0	167.8	144.1	130.6	135.9	136.4
Finished goods less energy.....	162.8	169.8	167.0	167.6	168.0	168.8	169.4	170.2	170.8	171.2	173.1	172.8	172.3	172.6	172.3
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	168.7	176.9	173.7	174.7	174.9	175.9	176.8	177.7	178.3	178.7	180.2	180.0	179.2	179.3	178.7
Finished goods less food and energy.....	161.7	167.2	165.0	165.1	165.7	166.1	166.0	166.7	167.4	167.9	170.8	170.4	170.5	171.3	171.6
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	170.0	176.3	174.0	174.1	174.8	175.2	175.2	175.9	176.6	177.2	180.2	179.7	180.0	180.7	181.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	197.0	206.9	203.0	203.6	204.3	205.4	206.0	207.6	208.5	209.7	210.7	211.0	211.2	212.1	213.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	171.5	189.0	179.4	184.7	187.7	193.3	197.8	203.6	199.7	199.1	189.5	181.0	172.8	172.0	170.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	154.4	182.2	175.0	180.3	180.5	184.5	186.6	195.5	194.3	190.0	179.9	176.3	170.2	166.9	164.7
Intermediate energy goods.....	174.6	208.3	191.5	208.6	213.4	228.7	240.3	253.5	231.3	227.5	197.4	168.8	150.6	153.2	148.7
Intermediate goods less energy.....	167.6	181.2	173.7	176.0	178.4	181.4	183.9	187.9	188.9	188.8	184.5	181.4	176.0	174.0	172.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	168.4	181.2	173.7	175.8	178.3	181.2	183.8	187.5	188.7	188.8	184.8	181.8	176.4	174.6	173.6
Crude energy materials.....	232.8	308.5	291.7	325.4	346.1	386.1	400.4	426.5	339.1	303.7	244.4	189.9	178.4	165.0	151.0
Crude materials less energy.....	182.6	205.7	205.9	211.7	218.5	223.9	228.2	231.7	222.3	211.7	182.0	168.1	159.9	160.9	158.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	282.6	325.4	319.7	332.1	366.7	372.4	373.8	386.1	374.2	337.5	276.7	225.7	220.7	221.7	225.3

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2008										2009		
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	263.8	287.2	301.6	329.0	341.4	363.8	299.2	273.4	223.3	183.4	171.5	164.1	155.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100).....	335.0	371.6	390.8	436.2	456.0	490.4	383.6	341.2	259.4	194.9	177.9	165.7	150.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	170.3	174.8	186.1	184.7	185.8	191.8	190.4	188.9	184.1	179.6	175.2	175.4	179.9
213	Mining support activities.....	168.8	169.8	170.1	172.2	173.1	175.9	177.1	177.6	179.3	180.9	177.1	175.9	167.9
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	169.6	173.4	175.3	179.4	182.0	185.6	182.6	182.9	176.8	169.5	164.2	164.7	164.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	167.5	169.8	171.2	174.0	176.1	180.3	180.5	179.2	176.4	174.6	172.2	170.0	168.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	112.7	112.7	112.9	114.2	114.1	115.0	114.8	115.2	116.1	115.7	115.8	117.8	119.4
313	Textile mills.....	110.3	110.4	110.6	111.4	111.7	112.6	114.2	114.9	114.9	115.0	113.4	113.9	113.0
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.7	103.0	102.8	102.8	103.2	103.8
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	152.4	152.6	152.7	152.4	153.4	153.8	154.1	154.8	154.6	155.1	154.7	155.2	155.1
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	105.5	105.9	106.2	108.2	109.2	108.9	109.1	109.1	107.6	106.6	105.9	104.9	104.0
322	Paper manufacturing.....	119.2	119.6	120.2	120.5	120.9	121.8	124.5	126.6	127.3	127.4	127.1	126.4	126.2
323	Printing and related support activities.....	108.1	108.2	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.3	110.0	110.2	109.9	109.6
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	298.4	337.1	347.7	384.1	406.0	429.6	382.2	382.6	300.0	222.3	169.1	180.7	177.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	215.8	218.4	221.1	224.5	228.5	234.5	238.2	240.4	239.3	235.4	230.1	225.7	227.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	155.6	156.4	156.8	158.3	159.4	162.9	165.2	166.9	167.8	167.9	165.1	162.9	161.3
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	194.2	202.4	211.5	221.1	227.8	232.7	233.5	228.9	214.9	201.8	184.7	176.4	170.5
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	166.8	168.3	171.1	173.0	174.7	177.2	178.8	179.6	179.6	179.4	178.4	178.1	177.5
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.4	117.9	118.3	118.8	119.4	119.5	119.5	120.7	120.6
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	125.9	127.1	127.3	127.8	128.2	129.1	129.3	129.8	129.4	126.8	126.5	126.2	126.8
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	106.6	106.1	106.7	106.6	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.6	110.4	109.4	109.5	109.8	110.2
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	167.8	168.3	169.5	170.2	171.3	172.3	173.5	174.3	175.1	175.6	175.2	175.9	176.3
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	108.7	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.8	110.5	110.4	110.6	110.7	110.7	112.2	111.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	118.4	117.9	118.9	118.3	118.1	118.4	117.5	117.6	116.8	118.9	117.7	117.4	116.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	118.8	120.1	119.4	120.2	119.6	120.3	122.0	121.1	121.0	122.4	121.8	121.1	121.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	110.2	113.4	119.7	118.7	105.8	106.5	111.0	110.8	108.9	114.1	112.8	112.7	107.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	124.5	125.5	127.2	127.3	127.8	133.8	133.3	134.0	134.6	136.5	136.8	135.3	137.5
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	61.6	60.6	65.7	59.3	67.6	77.2	72.7	81.7	76.8	67.9	66.6	67.1	71.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	133.8	133.1	136.4	136.5	141.8	140.6	162.4	150.6	148.7	149.8	150.4	152.0	152.7
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	191.8	198.6	199.5	203.7	213.5	213.6	213.0	208.6	209.3	206.7	198.0	197.8	189.3
483	Water transportation.....	119.2	120.6	121.1	124.7	127.0	130.4	133.7	135.1	135.0	132.7	129.5	126.6	120.6
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	175.5	175.5	175.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	181.6
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	129.7	131.1	134.5	137.0	141.7	146.8	145.7	140.8	136.0	134.8	134.4	133.1	132.6
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.5	123.6	123.7	124.0	123.9	124.2	124.6	125.5
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	107.3	107.3	107.3	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.8	107.9	108.0	108.3
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	125.5	125.5	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.6	126.3	126.5	127.3	127.0	127.1	127.4	127.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	162.6	162.9	162.7	162.7	162.6	163.2	163.2	163.0	164.9	164.3	164.3	165.2	166.2
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	118.0	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.7	119.8	120.6	120.4	120.7	121.7	122.1
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.7	118.9	119.1	118.7	118.9	119.2	119.8
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	109.8	110.4	110.9	110.7	110.4	111.0	111.1	110.2	110.9	111.0	110.7	111.9	111.9
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	104.6	105.2	106.4	105.5	104.4	103.9	105.5	107.0	112.0	110.6	109.1	107.0	108.6
517	Telecommunications.....	100.9	100.6	101.0	101.3	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.5	101.2	100.5	100.9	101.2	101.1
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.1	100.9	100.6	100.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	122.9	121.0	119.6	119.6	120.2	119.1	120.2	120.5	117.7	115.1	112.3	113.4	112.4
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	108.2	109.7	109.5	110.5	110.4	110.9	112.7	111.7	111.5	110.7	111.6	113.8	108.5
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	109.8	110.0	110.2	106.9	106.9	106.8	104.4	103.8	103.1	103.8	103.2	98.6	101.6
5313	Real estate support activities.....	106.0	106.8	107.3	108.3	108.2	109.2	109.3	108.6	109.2	109.4	108.7	108.5	110.2
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	121.3	125.1	120.3	122.0	125.4	136.7	135.0	131.3	128.2	130.1	124.1	129.6	133.1
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	160.3	160.7	161.1	160.9	161.1	161.5	161.5	162.6	163.2	163.2	163.1	164.2	164.6
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	114.1	113.8	112.7	114.0	112.7	115.3	115.5	115.4	115.6	114.9	115.7	115.1	115.1
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	140.3	140.3	140.5	140.5	141.3	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.8	142.1	142.1	142.0	142.3
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.3	105.3	105.7	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	104.9	105.2
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.0	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.4	123.1	123.6	124.1	124.2	123.3	124.1
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
56172	Janitorial services.....	109.1	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.1	109.0	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	109.8	109.7
5621	Waste collection.....	112.1	112.0	112.2	111.9	112.6	112.3	113.3	114.0	113.0	113.3	110.2	113.6	114.3
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	145.2	145.3	145.6	144.9	147.0	149.9	150.9	146.9	145.6	146.5	144.3	142.4	139.7

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008											2009	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	121.8	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	128.0	125.9	124.9	122.3	118.4	115.8	116.5	116.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.0	211.5	189.6	190.4	175.0	164.8	155.1	165.7	162.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	193.8	202.6	198.2	198.9	204.0	218.9	194.7	195.6	178.3	166.9	156.6	167.9	164.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	144.7	148.3	146.4	145.5	146.1	147.0	145.7	145.5	147.8	148.3	143.5	147.9	145.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.2	177.8	174.0	169.4	161.8	148.2	139.6	138.6	137.8
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	150.6	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.8	160.9	157.4	148.5	134.2	126.1	125.6	126.6
Fuels and lubricants.....	225.6	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.2	312.3	275.8	267.2	239.2	193.4	166.8	165.5	159.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	154.1	158.2	160.1	160.1	161.6	165.1	165.3	160.8	155.5	145.6	138.8	137.8	137.6
Selected building materials.....	113.8	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	116.6	115.6	115.1	115.5	115.8
Capital goods.....	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.5	101.9	102.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.0	107.8	107.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.9	94.2	94.0	94.1	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.3	93.4	93.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.7	107.8	107.9	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.4	108.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.9	109.1	109.0	109.2	109.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.2	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	109.8	109.6	109.0	108.9	107.4	107.2	108.7	109.0
Durables, manufactured.....	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.0	107.2	108.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.5
Agricultural commodities.....	185.6	194.3	190.5	190.8	195.2	208.2	188.2	188.3	172.5	160.6	150.8	160.0	157.4
Nonagricultural commodities.....	117.3	118.8	119.6	120.1	121.2	122.3	121.5	120.4	118.7	115.4	113.2	113.3	113.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008												2009	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
ALL COMMODITIES	129.5	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.5	147.5	143.0	137.8	129.6	120.0	114.5	113.1	113.0	
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	137.8	141.8	143.7	145.0	147.7	149.7	150.4	147.9	146.0	139.5	142.3	142.4	137.8	
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	152.6	157.3	159.8	162.2	165.1	167.6	167.9	165.1	162.8	154.4	159.4	159.2	153.1	
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.4	106.8	107.2	105.9	108.4	109.1	110.9	109.1	108.0	105.8	103.8	104.4	103.2	
Industrial supplies and materials.....	219.0	234.5	248.7	265.0	283.0	290.7	270.7	248.9	213.5	174.6	150.4	143.7	144.7	
Fuels and lubricants.....	300.0	329.0	354.6	388.3	423.7	437.6	392.0	346.3	274.1	197.8	153.9	146.4	150.1	
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	315.6	347.5	375.8	412.2	450.3	465.0	419.5	371.5	288.9	201.6	150.8	143.4	150.8	
Paper and paper base stocks.....	113.4	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.3	118.9	119.7	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.2	110.3	108.5	
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	146.6	147.8	148.7	149.6	152.9	157.4	159.6	162.4	160.2	155.0	148.5	138.9	136.9	
Selected building materials.....	113.8	114.1	114.3	116.2	119.2	121.3	122.1	122.7	120.4	118.8	118.1	117.1	116.4	
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	224.5	241.5	259.2	263.6	273.2	273.4	270.3	255.4	236.7	209.3	185.7	176.6	175.8	
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	105.9	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.6	110.7	111.8	111.4	110.9	110.4	109.0	106.8	106.0	
Capital goods.....	92.0	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.9	92.7	92.7	92.3	
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	108.7	109.3	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	112.9	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.2	
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.2	88.4	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.5	87.1	
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.8	108.0	108.2	
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	103.5	104.0	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.2	105.1	105.1	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.5	
Nondurables, manufactured.....	106.8	107.5	107.9	108.0	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.9	109.0	
Durables, manufactured.....	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.1	100.7	100.2	100.0	
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.6	102.7	104.4	

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2006	2007				2008			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight.....	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	143.0
Export air freight.....	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.2
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	159.9

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2005	2006				2007				2008			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	135.3	136.1	136.6	135.9	135.9	135.9	137.6	139.7	139.7	140.5	141.8	142.4	143.5
Compensation per hour.....	165.8	168.0	168.1	169.0	172.6	174.7	175.5	177.0	178.9	180.6	181.1	183.0	185.1
Real compensation per hour.....	119.6	120.7	119.7	119.1	122.1	122.4	121.6	121.9	121.7	121.5	120.4	119.7	124.0
Unit labor costs.....	122.6	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.0	128.5	127.5	126.7	128.1	128.5	127.7	128.5	129.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	132.4	133.4	136.2	136.2	133.4	134.3	137.4	139.7	139.2	140.2	142.3	144.7	142.9
Implicit price deflator.....	126.3	127.2	128.0	128.8	129.4	130.7	131.2	131.6	132.2	132.9	133.2	134.6	134.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	134.2	135.1	135.7	135.0	135.0	135.0	136.4	138.3	138.6	139.5	140.8	141.3	142.4
Compensation per hour.....	164.7	166.8	167.1	167.9	171.7	173.7	174.1	175.5	177.8	179.5	179.9	181.8	184.0
Real compensation per hour.....	118.8	119.8	118.9	118.3	121.4	121.8	120.7	120.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	118.9	123.3
Unit labor costs.....	122.7	123.5	123.2	124.4	127.1	128.7	127.7	126.9	128.3	128.7	127.8	128.6	129.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	134.2	135.5	138.6	138.3	134.8	135.2	138.2	140.3	139.8	141.0	143.3	146.0	144.6
Implicit price deflator.....	126.9	127.9	128.8	129.5	130.0	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.5	133.2	133.5	135.0	134.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	144.9	146.3	145.8	146.7	145.6	145.7	146.9	147.6	148.4	148.3	151.1	153.1	-
Compensation per hour.....	161.2	164.5	164.5	165.1	167.8	170.3	171.3	172.5	175.0	176.2	177.2	179.5	-
Real compensation per hour.....	116.3	118.1	117.0	116.3	118.7	119.4	118.7	118.7	119.0	118.6	117.8	117.4	-
Total unit costs.....	111.7	112.6	113.3	113.1	115.6	117.1	116.9	117.2	118.3	119.0	118.0	118.3	-
Unit labor costs.....	111.3	112.5	112.8	112.5	115.3	116.9	116.6	116.9	117.9	118.9	117.3	117.2	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	113.0	113.0	114.6	114.5	116.5	117.6	117.9	118.2	119.3	119.4	119.8	121.4	-
Unit profits.....	177.2	182.6	183.4	193.4	174.4	172.4	173.1	167.4	156.4	150.8	147.8	156.8	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	130.1	131.6	133.0	135.6	132.0	132.2	132.6	131.4	129.2	127.8	127.2	130.9	-
Implicit price deflator.....	117.6	118.8	119.5	120.3	120.8	122.1	122.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	120.6	121.8	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	172.8	172.6	172.7	174.5	175.4	177.0	178.7	180.6	182.5	184.0	182.9	181.4	180.0
Compensation per hour.....	165.3	170.9	169.5	170.3	174.6	176.9	176.4	179.7	181.4	182.4	184.6	189.0	-
Real compensation per hour.....	119.2	122.7	120.7	120.0	123.5	124.0	122.3	121.4	122.2	122.1	121.3	120.7	126.6
Unit labor costs.....	95.6	99.0	98.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.6	98.5	98.6	99.7	101.7	105.0

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1963	1973	1983	1993	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	55.0	73.4	83.0	100.4	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	134.8	136.1	138.2	142.0
Compensation per hour.....	15.6	28.9	66.3	102.2	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.5	176.5	182.4
Real compensation per hour.....	66.6	85.1	90.6	99.8	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.4	121.9	121.3
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	39.4	79.8	101.8	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	121.0	124.5	127.7	128.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	37.5	76.3	102.6	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.7	130.5	134.8	137.7	142.5
Implicit price deflator.....	27.7	38.7	78.5	102.1	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.6	128.3	131.4	133.7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	57.8	75.3	84.5	100.4	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	133.9	135.2	137.1	141.0
Compensation per hour.....	16.1	29.1	66.6	102.0	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.2	168.4	175.3	181.3
Real compensation per hour.....	68.7	85.5	91.1	99.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	119.0	119.6	121.1	120.6
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	38.6	78.9	101.6	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	121.1	124.6	127.9	128.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.3	35.3	76.1	103.1	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.0	136.8	138.4	143.7
Implicit price deflator.....	27.3	37.4	77.9	102.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	129.1	131.7	134.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	62.6	74.8	85.7	100.3	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.6	143.5	146.1	147.1	—
Compensation per hour.....	17.9	31.0	68.9	101.8	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.7	165.5	172.3	—
Real compensation per hour.....	76.4	91.2	94.3	99.3	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.7	117.1	117.5	119.0	—
Total unit costs.....	27.2	39.9	80.7	101.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	111.7	113.6	117.4	—
Unit labor costs.....	28.6	41.4	80.4	101.4	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	111.3	113.3	117.1	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.4	35.7	81.6	99.9	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.7	114.6	118.3	—
Unit profits.....	57.3	54.9	91.2	114.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	163.0	183.5	167.3	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	32.5	40.8	84.2	103.7	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	126.2	133.0	131.4	—
Implicit price deflator.....	29.9	41.2	81.7	102.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	102.6	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	163.9	171.9	173.8	179.7	182.1
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	102.0	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	164.5	171.3	177.3	184.2
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	99.6	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	120.7	121.7	122.5	122.6
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	99.5	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	95.7	98.6	98.7	101.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	101.1	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	122.2	126.6	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	100.6	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mining													
21	Mining.....	85.5	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.0	109.1	113.6	116.0	106.8	96.0	87.2	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	80.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.3	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	80.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.3	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	69.8	100.0	104.5	105.8	106.3	109.0	110.9	113.6	115.9	114.0	110.6	-
2121	Coal mining.....	58.5	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.6	112.4	113.2	112.8	107.6	100.0	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	71.2	100.0	109.3	112.3	122.0	131.9	138.6	142.8	137.4	130.0	123.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	88.5	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	108.1	114.2	118.2	118.7	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	65.6	100.0	103.7	103.5	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5	114.3	115.4	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	67.8	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	122.2	119.0	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	94.1	100.0	103.9	105.9	107.1	109.5	113.8	116.8	117.3	123.3	121.1	-
3111	Animal food.....	83.6	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	165.5	150.4	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	81.1	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	130.3	133.0	130.7	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	87.6	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	130.7	129.2	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	92.4	100.0	107.1	109.5	111.8	121.4	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.0	126.9	-
3115	Dairy products.....	82.7	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.6	110.2	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	97.4	100.0	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	108.0	117.4	116.9	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	123.1	100.0	120.2	131.6	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.2	162.2	186.1	203.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	100.9	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4	110.5	-
3119	Other food products.....	97.5	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	116.2	116.3	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	78.1	100.0	97.6	87.3	88.3	89.5	82.6	90.9	94.7	100.5	94.0	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.1	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	120.3	112.0	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	71.9	100.0	98.5	91.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.4	93.1	94.9	-
313	Textile mills.....	73.7	100.0	102.6	106.2	106.7	109.5	125.3	136.1	138.6	152.8	150.5	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	66.5	100.0	102.1	103.9	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	154.1	143.5	139.7	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	68.0	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.3	138.6	164.2	170.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	91.3	100.0	101.2	102.2	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.1	127.7	139.8	126.2	-
314	Textile product mills.....	93.0	100.0	98.7	102.5	107.1	104.5	107.3	112.7	123.4	128.0	121.1	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	91.2	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	125.7	117.3	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	92.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	128.9	126.1	-
315	Apparel.....	71.9	100.0	101.8	111.7	116.8	116.5	102.9	112.4	103.4	110.9	114.0	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	76.2	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.6	96.6	120.0	123.7	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	69.8	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.5	117.6	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	97.8	100.0	109.0	99.3	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.7	70.8	74.0	67.3	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	71.6	100.0	106.6	112.7	120.3	122.4	97.7	99.8	109.5	123.6	132.5	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	94.0	100.0	100.3	98.1	100.1	100.3	81.2	82.2	93.5	118.7	118.1	-
3162	Footwear.....	76.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	105.6	115.4	-
3169	Other leather products.....	92.3	100.0	113.3	110.4	122.8	117.6	96.2	100.3	127.7	149.7	174.6	-
321	Wood products.....	95.0	100.0	101.2	102.9	102.7	106.1	113.6	114.7	115.6	123.1	124.9	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	77.6	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.3	129.7	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	99.7	100.0	105.1	98.7	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.2	117.4	-
3219	Other wood products.....	103.0	100.0	101.0	104.5	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	126.3	125.3	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	85.8	100.0	102.3	104.1	106.3	106.8	114.2	118.9	123.4	124.5	127.3	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	81.7	100.0	102.5	111.1	116.3	119.9	133.1	141.4	148.0	147.7	151.1	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	89.0	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.6	112.9	114.8	116.6	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	97.6	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	97.6	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	71.1	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	71.1	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-
325	Chemicals.....	85.9	100.0	99.9	103.5	106.6	105.3	114.2	118.4	125.8	134.1	137.5	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	94.6	100.0	102.8	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	165.2	169.3	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	77.4	100.0	106.0	109.8	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	121.9	130.5	134.9	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.4	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	132.5	130.7	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	87.3	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	110.0	115.0	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	89.4	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.2	119.1	120.8	115.4	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	84.4	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	153.1	162.9	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	75.4	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5	118.1	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	80.9	100.0	103.2	107.9	110.2	112.3	120.8	126.0	128.7	132.6	132.8	-
3261	Plastics products.....	83.1	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6	133.8	-
3262	Rubber products.....	75.5	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	118.7	124.9	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	87.6	100.0	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	104.6	111.2	108.7	115.3	114.6	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	86.9	100.0	101.2	102.7	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.2	114.6	111.9	-
3272	Glass and glass products.....	82.4	100.0	101.3	106.7	108.1	102.9	107.5	115.3	113.8	123.1	132.9	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	93.6	100.0	105.1	105.9	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.3	102.8	106.5	103.1	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	88.2	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.7	119.3	116.5	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.9	116.3	-
331	Primary metals.....	81.0	100.0	102.0	102.8	101.3	101.0	115.2	118.2	132.0	135.5	134.3	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	64.8	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	163.1	163.5	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	79.7	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.8	86.1	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	90.5	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	154.4	151.7	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	96.8	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.6	123.1	122.3	115.7	-
3315	Foundries.....	81.4	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.6	131.8	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	87.3	100.0	101.3	103.0	104.8	104.8	110.9	114.4	113.4	116.9	119.7	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	85.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	147.6	152.7	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	86.3	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	114.1	116.6	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	88.7	100.0	100.9	102.0	100.6	101.6	106.0	108.8	105.4	109.2	113.5	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	95.7	96.6	-
3325	Hardware.....	88.7	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	131.8	131.1	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	82.2	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	143.2	140.6	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	76.9	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	116.3	117.1	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	75.5	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.5	135.5	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	91.0	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.5	117.7	-
333	Machinery.....	82.3	100.0	102.9	104.7	111.5	109.0	116.6	125.2	127.0	134.1	137.4	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	74.6	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	129.4	129.1	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	75.1	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	122.4	135.3	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	87.0	100.0	106.3	110.0	101.3	94.5	97.8	104.7	106.5	115.1	122.3	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	84.0	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.1	133.4	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	85.1	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	127.3	128.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	80.2	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	132.5	128.5	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	83.5	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	138.4	143.8	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	28.4	100.0	118.4	149.5	181.8	181.4	188.0	217.2	244.3	259.6	282.2	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	11.0	100.0	140.4	195.9	235.0	252.2	297.4	373.4	415.1	543.3	715.7	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	39.8	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	143.7	178.2	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	61.7	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	230.2	240.7	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	17.0	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.2	230.0	263.1	321.6	360.0	381.6	380.4	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	70.2	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	146.6	150.6	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	85.7	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	142.1	137.7	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	75.5	100.0	103.9	106.6	111.5	111.4	113.4	117.2	123.3	130.0	129.4	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.1	100.0	104.4	102.8	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.4	122.7	130.3	136.7	-
3352	Household appliances.....	73.3	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	164.5	173.2	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	68.7	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	118.5	118.1	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	78.8	100.0	105.8	114.7	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.6	115.7	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	81.6	100.0	109.7	118.0	109.4	113.6	127.4	137.5	134.9	140.9	142.4	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	75.4	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	148.4	163.8	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	85.0	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2	110.9	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	78.7	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.1	143.7	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	87.2	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.2	125.0	117.9	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	55.6	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	137.3	148.0	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	95.5	100.0	99.3	112.0	122.0	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	131.7	127.3	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.8	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	184.1	197.8	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	84.8	100.0	102.0	101.6	101.4	103.4	112.6	117.0	118.4	125.0	127.8	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	85.2	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	120.8	124.0	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	85.8	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.2	130.7	134.9	134.4	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	86.3	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	128.3	130.8	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	81.1	100.0	105.2	107.8	114.7	116.6	124.2	132.7	134.9	144.6	149.8	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	76.3	100.0	109.0	111.1	115.5	120.7	129.1	138.9	139.5	148.5	152.8	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	85.4	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	137.8	143.2	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	73.2	100.0	103.4	111.2	116.5	117.7	123.3	127.5	134.8	135.8	138.6	141.5
423	Durable goods.....	62.3	100.0	107.1	119.2	125.0	128.9	140.2	146.6	161.5	167.4	174.5	178.4
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	74.5	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.7	120.0	133.4	137.6	143.5	146.5	162.7	161.8
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	80.5	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.5	110.7	116.0	123.9	130.0	127.1	130.6	131.1
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	109.1	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.7	116.6	123.9	133.0	139.4	140.2	135.4	124.5
4234	Commercial equipment.....	28.0	100.0	125.5	162.0	181.9	217.9	264.9	299.1	352.8	402.0	447.3	508.5
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.7	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.5	106.3	104.2	99.9	94.4
4236	Electric goods.....	42.8	100.0	105.9	127.5	152.8	147.6	159.5	165.7	194.1	204.6	222.1	235.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	82.2	100.0	101.8	104.4	103.7	100.5	102.6	103.9	107.3	104.5	105.6	105.8
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.1	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.9	100.3	103.4	112.4	117.6	121.2	121.5
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	89.8	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.6	135.0	135.5	122.3	118.4
424	Nondurable goods.....	91.0	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.5	113.6	114.3	113.1	115.0

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.6	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	130.9	141.7	136.9	146.5
4242	Druggists' goods.....	70.7	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.2	105.8	112.1	109.7	104.3
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	86.3	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	131.0	140.8	146.6	148.3
4244	Grocery and related products.....	87.9	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.9	98.6	104.9	104.1	103.4	103.8	109.7
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	81.6	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.3	111.0	117.9	125.1
4246	Chemicals.....	90.4	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	92.2	91.2	87.4	85.1	86.4
4247	Petroleum.....	84.4	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	151.1	163.2	153.3	149.4	149.1
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	99.3	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.1	104.0	107.4	108.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	111.2	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.8	120.7	124.1	121.9	117.1
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	100.0	102.4	112.3	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.5	101.6	91.5	95.0	98.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	100.0	102.4	112.3	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.5	101.6	91.5	95.0	98.3
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	79.2	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	137.9	141.3	147.3	152.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	78.4	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.3	126.7	129.3	132.2
4411	Automobile dealers.....	79.2	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.5	125.8	129.8
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	74.1	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	143.3	134.6	142.6	146.9
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	71.8	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.1	115.5	115.9	112.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	75.1	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	146.7	150.5	158.2	168.7
4421	Furniture stores.....	77.3	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.2	142.3	151.1	156.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	71.3	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	156.8	161.4	168.3	184.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.0	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	367.5	412.0	471.1
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.0	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	367.5	412.0	471.1
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	75.8	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.6	134.8	137.9	142.2
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	77.6	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.4	134.0	134.9	138.0	140.0
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	66.9	100.0	102.4	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	134.7	138.3	162.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	110.8	100.0	99.9	101.9	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.9	117.9	120.6	123.8
4451	Grocery stores.....	111.1	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	116.8	118.2	120.6
4452	Specialty food stores.....	138.5	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	125.3	139.4	145.4
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	93.6	100.0	104.6	99.1	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	139.8	146.1	156.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.4	139.3	139.0
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.4	139.3	139.0
447	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.7	124.9	129.3
4471	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.7	124.9	129.3
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	66.3	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.6	162.4	176.6
4481	Clothing stores.....	67.1	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	153.0	169.4	186.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	65.3	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.0	145.1	141.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	64.5	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	138.9	148.3	162.9
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	74.9	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	163.5	170.5	167.8
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	73.2	100.0	111.5	119.8	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	179.3	191.4	189.2
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	78.9	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	134.3	132.4	128.3
452	General merchandise stores.....	73.5	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.0	149.8	152.5
4521	Department stores.....	87.2	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	110.0	112.7	107.0
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	54.8	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	199.8	204.8	219.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	65.1	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	139.2	155.0	160.8
4531	Florists.....	77.6	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	123.7	145.1	132.9
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	61.4	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	182.4	204.8	224.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	64.5	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	156.6	167.6	182.0
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	68.3	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	101.6	114.0	115.4
454	Nonstore retailers.....	50.7	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.5	220.6	261.9	290.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	39.4	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	290.1	355.9	397.2
4542	Vending machine operators.....	95.5	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.3	102.3	110.5	114.4	125.7	132.4
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	70.8	100.0	101.9	104.3	122.5	127.9	135.1	127.0	130.3	119.6	127.5	138.4
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.8	126.9	135.5	142.5	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	58.9	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.4	142.8	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	85.7	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	113.2	112.3	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	106.7	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.6	88.3	87.0	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	90.9	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	90.9	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	148.3	100.0	112.6	117.6	122.0	123.4	131.1	134.0	126.8	125.1	128.6	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3	-
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	100.0	112.1	112.9	115.8	126.3	136.1	138.9	131.0	132.2	127.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	100.0	97.9	103.4	95.4	85.4	87.2	92.3	99.3	97.5	88.5	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	64.1	100.0	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.6	117.2	126.4	130.7	136.5	142.7	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.0	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.5	106.6	107.6	110.8	-
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.7	177.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.7	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	105.7	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.7	125.5	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	98.1	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	100.9	109.5	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	164.6	169.9	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.9	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.7	138.2	146.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	292.2	381.9	435.9	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.6	110.6	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	72.8	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.6	108.4	108.5	114.2	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	92.7	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.1	118.2	110.2	111.8	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	60.3	100.0	115.4	120.9	121.7	113.5	114.0	115.8	136.6	145.1	162.2	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	144.2	176.4	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	99.9	103.6	99.7	-
54131	Architectural services.....	90.0	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	120.8	119.1	-
54133	Engineering services.....	90.2	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	107.8	115.4	116.2	-	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.5	131.5	132.8	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.1	93.0	93.5	95.3	-
Administrative and waste services													
56131	Employment placement agencies.....	-	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	115.9	122.9	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	182.4	189.9	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	75.1	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	121.5	115.6	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	137.9	140.1	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	126.0	128.2	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.0	156.3	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	112.0	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	109.9	97.7	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	106.0	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1	110.6	-
Accommodation and food services													
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	85.1	100.0	100.1	105.6	111.8	107.6	112.1	114.4	120.4	115.0	111.8	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.0	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	109.7	109.2
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	92.1	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.2	106.0	105.1
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.5	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.5	109.8	108.6
7223	Special food services.....	89.9	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	118.7	120.2
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	121.6	135.7	145.2
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	111.9	112.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	83.5	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	129.9	122.3	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.2	99.7	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	97.1	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.5	119.6	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.8	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	114.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2006	2007	2006				2007				2008		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0
Canada.....	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Australia.....	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2
Japan.....	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
France.....	9.5	8.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.3
Germany.....	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5
Italy.....	6.9	6.2	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	-
Netherlands.....	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
Sweden.....	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data 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. Quarterly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the internet at

<http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparef.htm>). For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flssec.pdf>). 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, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Canada.....	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696
Australia.....	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699	10,949
Japan.....	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080
France.....	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,646	26,851	26,937	27,092	27,322	27,535
Germany.....	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416
Italy.....	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459
Netherlands.....	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686
Sweden.....	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748	4,823
United Kingdom.....	28,403	28,474	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,564	29,802	30,138	30,600	30,790
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0
Canada.....	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7
Australia.....	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	66.0
Japan.....	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.6	56.0	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.6	56.7
Germany.....	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4
Italy.....	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6
Netherlands.....	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9
Sweden.....	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3
United Kingdom.....	62.5	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4
Employed											
United States.....	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Canada.....	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767
Australia.....	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186	10,470
Japan.....	64,900	64,500	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,510
France.....	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,312	24,373	24,354	24,493	24,717	25,162
Germany.....	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815
Italy.....	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953
Netherlands.....	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408
Sweden.....	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,416	4,530
United Kingdom.....	26,413	26,684	27,058	27,375	27,603	27,815	28,077	28,379	28,674	28,930	29,138
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0
Canada.....	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2
Australia.....	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5	63.1
Japan.....	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6
France.....	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.8
Germany.....	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3
Italy.....	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6
Netherlands.....	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.8
Sweden.....	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	59.9	60.4	61.3
United Kingdom.....	58.1	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Canada.....	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929
Australia.....	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512	478
Japan.....	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570
France.....	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,478	2,583	2,599	2,605	2,374
Germany.....	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601
Italy.....	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506
Netherlands.....	423	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278
Sweden.....	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332	293
United Kingdom.....	1,991	1,790	1,728	1,587	1,488	1,528	1,488	1,422	1,463	1,670	1,652
Unemployment rate											
United States.....	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Canada.....	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3
Australia.....	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4
Japan.....	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9
France.....	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.6
Germany.....	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
Italy.....	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Netherlands.....	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2
Sweden.....	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom.....	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 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, 10 countries* (on the

Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparef.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf>), 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

[1996 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Output per hour																
United States.....	58.6	80.1	88.1	92.7	96.2	104.2	111.5	117.1	126.1	127.4	140.9	149.8	159.0	162.2	169.9	177.8
Canada.....	66.5	85.2	94.0	99.3	100.5	104.5	109.6	114.2	121.1	118.5	120.5	121.1	122.4	126.6	129.3	132.8
Australia.....	72.5	91.1	95.8	98.4	97.1	102.0	106.9	108.5	115.1	117.9	122.9	125.2	126.8	127.6	128.8	131.3
Japan.....	54.8	81.3	87.6	89.0	95.6	103.5	104.5	107.3	113.0	110.6	114.7	122.5	131.0	139.6	141.0	145.8
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	58.0	75.9	82.8	90.9	112.8	125.7	139.8	151.7	150.6	165.3	176.8	197.2	212.1	233.5	253.9
Singapore.....	—	68.2	82.3	89.5	95.5	103.2	111.2	122.5	130.8	122.9	133.8	138.7	147.3	149.9	153.5	147.5
Taiwan.....	40.4	73.9	83.4	86.6	93.0	104.1	109.2	116.0	122.2	127.7	139.2	143.6	150.9	162.3	173.4	188.5
Belgium.....	57.2	84.7	89.6	94.4	98.6	106.3	107.6	106.8	110.9	111.0	114.6	117.8	123.7	127.0	131.8	137.6
Denmark.....	75.3	90.3	92.0	103.4	103.4	108.0	107.4	109.1	113.0	113.2	113.9	118.7	125.5	129.6	135.5	136.0
France.....	56.9	84.2	90.0	95.9	99.7	105.9	111.4	116.2	124.5	127.0	132.4	138.4	142.2	148.7	154.6	158.5
Germany.....	67.1	86.1	89.1	95.8	97.3	105.9	106.3	108.9	116.5	119.5	120.7	125.0	129.7	137.1	148.6	155.9
Italy.....	60.1	82.5	87.2	94.9	99.5	102.0	100.6	101.4	106.7	107.0	105.7	103.5	105.0	106.4	105.9	105.4
Netherlands.....	57.2	81.4	86.2	94.1	97.9	100.3	103.2	107.4	115.2	115.7	119.2	119.2	129.9	135.8	140.2	144.0
Norway.....	77.3	96.8	98.3	98.3	97.1	100.2	97.7	101.1	104.2	107.1	110.2	119.7	126.8	131.2	128.5	128.2
Spain.....	62.8	86.8	94.9	97.8	101.2	101.0	102.7	104.5	105.6	108.0	108.4	111.1	113.2	115.4	117.7	122.2
Sweden.....	60.0	73.9	82.6	91.1	96.8	109.1	115.6	126.2	134.8	131.0	145.3	157.1	173.9	184.7	202.0	203.0
United Kingdom.....	55.9	87.8	100.1	102.7	101.0	102.0	102.9	108.0	115.4	119.4	123.0	128.2	136.2	141.9	149.1	153.0
Output																
United States.....	60.5	80.7	85.7	92.2	96.4	106.1	113.2	118.1	125.5	118.5	121.8	123.2	130.1	131.2	138.4	142.4
Canada.....	71.2	88.7	87.7	94.4	98.7	106.3	111.7	121.0	133.1	128.0	129.0	128.3	130.9	132.9	132.3	131.1
Australia.....	80.2	93.1	92.7	97.5	96.9	102.3	105.2	105.0	110.0	108.9	114.2	116.2	116.3	115.8	114.7	118.4
Japan.....	59.0	94.3	93.5	92.1	95.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	101.8	96.2	94.7	99.8	105.6	111.1	114.9	119.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	20.5	63.2	75.5	84.1	94.0	104.9	96.6	117.6	137.6	140.6	151.2	159.6	177.3	189.8	205.9	219.3
Singapore.....	—	66.2	78.5	88.4	97.3	104.3	103.5	117.0	134.7	119.1	129.1	132.9	151.3	165.7	185.4	196.2
Taiwan.....	38.2	76.7	85.0	90.1	95.0	105.7	109.1	117.1	125.7	116.4	126.7	133.5	146.5	156.7	167.9	185.3
Belgium.....	74.8	96.6	92.8	97.0	99.6	104.8	106.5	106.9	111.6	111.8	110.9	109.3	113.2	113.1	116.3	119.3
Denmark.....	85.6	94.7	90.3	100.0	104.8	108.2	109.1	110.0	113.9	114.0	110.7	107.6	109.3	109.9	114.5	118.6
France.....	83.2	97.5	93.8	96.8	100.3	104.7	109.7	113.4	118.6	119.8	119.7	121.9	123.0	125.9	127.2	128.8
Germany.....	92.3	107.2	99.9	103.1	102.1	104.4	105.6	106.6	113.9	115.8	113.4	114.2	118.3	122.3	131.2	139.2
Italy.....	74.7	92.6	89.9	95.9	100.5	101.5	102.4	102.2	106.5	106.2	105.0	102.2	103.0	102.5	103.7	104.8
Netherlands.....	68.7	89.2	90.2	95.0	98.6	101.4	104.8	108.7	116.0	115.8	115.9	114.6	118.5	120.9	124.1	128.1
Norway.....	96.7	92.9	93.2	95.7	96.1	104.3	103.6	103.5	102.9	102.2	101.6	105.0	111.0	115.9	119.4	125.7
Spain.....	75.5	94.6	92.4	94.0	97.6	106.4	112.9	119.3	124.6	128.6	128.4	130.0	130.9	132.4	134.8	138.6
Sweden.....	67.1	80.4	74.1	85.5	96.8	107.8	116.7	127.6	138.1	134.9	143.4	150.4	164.2	171.8	185.3	189.6
United Kingdom.....	80.3	96.9	93.4	97.8	99.3	101.8	102.4	103.6	105.9	104.5	102.2	101.9	104.2	104.0	105.8	106.5
Total hours																
United States.....	103.3	100.7	97.3	99.5	100.2	101.8	101.5	100.9	99.6	93.0	86.5	82.2	81.8	80.9	81.5	80.1
Canada.....	107.0	104.1	93.3	95.1	98.3	101.6	101.9	105.9	109.9	107.9	107.1	105.9	106.9	105.0	102.3	98.7
Australia.....	110.6	102.2	96.9	99.1	99.8	100.3	98.4	96.7	95.6	92.4	92.9	92.8	91.7	90.7	89.1	90.2
Japan.....	107.6	115.9	106.7	103.5	100.4	99.1	92.9	90.2	90.1	87.0	82.6	81.4	80.6	79.6	81.5	81.6
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	109.0	99.5	101.6	103.3	93.0	76.8	84.1	90.7	93.3	91.5	90.2	89.9	89.5	88.2	86.4
Singapore.....	—	96.9	95.3	98.8	101.9	101.1	93.1	95.6	103.0	96.9	96.5	95.8	102.8	110.5	120.8	133.0
Taiwan.....	94.5	103.7	101.9	104.0	102.2	101.6	99.9	101.0	102.9	91.1	91.1	92.9	97.1	96.5	96.8	98.3
Belgium.....	130.9	114.1	103.5	102.8	101.0	98.6	98.9	100.0	100.7	100.7	96.8	92.8	91.5	89.0	88.2	86.7
Denmark.....	113.7	104.8	98.1	96.7	101.4	100.2	101.5	100.8	100.8	100.7	97.2	90.7	87.1	84.8	84.5	87.2
France.....	146.3	115.8	104.1	101.0	100.6	98.9	98.5	97.6	95.3	94.3	90.4	88.1	86.5	84.7	82.3	81.2
Germany.....	137.4	124.6	112.1	107.6	105.0	98.6	99.4	97.9	97.7	96.9	94.0	91.4	91.2	89.2	88.3	89.3
Italy.....	124.3	112.2	103.1	101.1	100.9	99.5	101.8	100.8	99.9	99.3	99.3	98.8	98.1	96.4	97.9	99.4
Netherlands.....	120.1	109.6	104.6	100.9	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.1	97.2	94.1	91.2	89.0	88.5	88.9
Norway.....	125.1	96.0	94.8	97.3	99.0	104.1	106.1	102.4	98.8	95.4	92.3	87.7	87.5	88.4	92.9	98.0
Spain.....	120.3	109.0	97.4	96.1	96.4	105.4	109.9	114.1	118.0	119.0	118.4	117.0	115.6	114.7	114.6	113.4
Sweden.....	111.8	108.8	89.7	93.9	100.0	98.8	100.9	101.1	102.4	103.0	98.7	95.7	94.4	93.0	91.7	93.4
United Kingdom.....	143.8	110.4	93.3	95.2	98.3	99.8	99.6	95.9	91.8	87.5	83.1	79.5	76.5	73.3	71.0	69.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	51.2	82.7	93.3	96.3	98.1	102.6	108.6	112.9	123.2	126.1	135.2	144.7	147.7	150.5	156.7	162.2
Canada.....	43.8	82.4	93.5	96.2	98.5	102.4	107.7	110.0	113.6	116.7	120.6	125.5	129.9	135.5	139.7	144.6
Australia.....	—	79.5	88.9	90.0	95.6	102.7	106.9	111.2	116.1	123.5	129.0	134.1	141.1	150.1	160.2	168.6
Japan.....	53.7	83.0	94.1	96.0	99.2	103.3	105.9	105.7	105.1	106.5	107.2	104.9	105.9	106.8	105.6	105.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	36.1	61.6	70.8	85.9	108.7	118.4	119.0	127.1	131.1	144.4	151.5	173.0	186.8	202.9	218.6
Singapore.....	—	64.6	84.3	89.1	93.1	104.4	110.5	101.0	103.7	111.8	114.9	115.6	112.5	111.3	108.7	104.1
Taiwan.....	23.1	66.5	82.6	86.6	93.8	103.1	107.0	108.9	111.0	118.1	114.4	116.3	118.2	122.8	126.7	130.6
Belgium.....	47.5	81.4	94.8	95.5	98.2	103.8	105.3	106.7	108.5	113.1	118.0	122.0	125.2	129.0	133.7	140.7
Denmark.....	39.5	83.1	90.9	94.1	96.0	103.4	106.1	108.8	110.9	116.2	121.2	129.4	134.4	142.0	149.0	152.9
France.....	34.6	78.9	91.8	95.3	98.1	102.9	103.7	107.0	112.8	115.8	122.8	125.7	129.7	134.4	140.9	145.0
Germany.....	43.3	72.3	86.7	90.6	95.5	102.0	103.4	105.8	111.3	114.7	117.5	120.2	120.8	122.4	127.4	129.5
Italy.....	22.6	70.5	85.1	89.6	94.9	104.7	102.8	105.4	108.1	111.8	115.0	119.3	123.4	127.4	129.9	132.7
Netherlands.....	52.3	78.8	91.6	95.6	98.1	102.6	106.9	110.5	115.9	120.8	127.5	132.6	138.2	140.3	144.2	148.5
Norway.....	34.3	81.2	89.2	91.9	96.0	104.5	110.6									

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

[1996 = 100]

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

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

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

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