

October 2010



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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The composition of the
unemployed and
long-term
unemployed
in tough labor
markets



Also in this issue:

The impact of the 2007–09 recession on workers with disabilities • Disability and occupational projections



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request:

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

Cover Design by Bruce Boyd

Schedule of Economic News Releases, November 2010

Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, November 3, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for September 2010
Thursday, November 4, 2010	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Third Quarter 2010
Friday, November 5, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for October 2010
Tuesday, November 9, 2010	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for September 2010
Wednesday, November 10, 2010	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for October 2010
Friday, November 12, 2010	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for Third Quarter 2010
Tuesday, November 16, 2010	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for October 2010
Wednesday, November 17, 2010	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for October 2010
Wednesday, November 17, 2010	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for October 2010
Thursday, November 18, 2010	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for First Quarter 2010
Tuesday, November 23, 2010	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for October 2010
Tuesday, November 23, 2010	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for October 2010

Subscribe to the BLS Online Calendar

Online calendar subscription—automatically updated:

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

See details below for users of different types of calendars.

Instructions for Outlook 2007 and Apple iCal Users:

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

Instructions for Google Calendar, Mozilla, and Evolution Users:

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

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

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

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 133, Number 10
October 2010

The composition of the unemployed and long-term unemployed in tough labor markets 3

The 2007–09 recession differed substantially from past recessions in terms of the makeup of the labor force, the unemployed, and the long-term unemployed

Sylvia Allegretto and Devon Lynch

The impact of the 2007–09 recession on workers with disabilities 19

Between October 2008 and June 2010, job losses among workers with disabilities exceeded those of workers without disabilities

H. Stephen Kaye

Disability and occupational projections 31

An analysis of BLS occupational projections data and Census data on disabilities shows that people with disabilities tend to be underrepresented in the fastest growing occupations

Douglas Kruse, Lisa Schur, and Mohammad Ali

Departments

Labor month in review	2
Précis	88
Book review	90
Current labor statistics	93

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

The Labor Month in Review section of this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be posted to the BLS website soon.

October 29, 2010

The composition of the unemployed and long-term unemployed in tough labor markets

The share of unemployment accounted for by long-term unemployment has risen higher following the 2007–09 recession than following any other recent recession, and the makeup of the labor force, the unemployed, and the long-term unemployed has changed substantially since 1983

Sylvia Allegretto
and
Devon Lynch

The most widely tracked and discussed statistic from the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly release of *The Employment Situation* is the unemployment rate—especially during economic downturns. Another measure that has garnered much attention because of the severity of the recent recession has been the incidence of long-term unemployment (LTU). The share of unemployment accounted for by “long-termers”—those out of work for at least 27 weeks—is indicative of the capacity of the economy to get people back to work. The recession that began in 2007 led to the highest unemployment rates in almost three decades, along with record-breaking rates of long-term unemployment. Almost 3 years after the onset of the recession, unemployment remains high, at 9.6 percent, and more than two fifths (41.7 percent) of unemployed workers are long-termers.¹

As informative as these aggregate statistics are, in the absence of other data, they mask much of the nuanced nature of those who make up the ranks of the unemployed—especially because the U.S. workforce has changed considerably over the last three decades. In order to craft ef-

fective government policy and create targeted safety nets, it is important to identify those who are disproportionately affected by economic downturns and the demographic characteristics of those who experience long bouts of unemployment. This article documents changes in the demographic makeup of the labor force, the unemployed, and the long-term unemployed over recent recessions.

The article first examines the overall unemployment rate and the share of unemployment accounted for by long-term unemployment—henceforth, “the LTU share”—over time and in the context of recessions. The movements of the two series relative to each other, which have varied considerably over time, are discussed as well. Also, the changing trends in long-term unemployment during and after recessions are presented.

Next, a detailed analysis of 2009 is presented; it is composed of two parts. The first reports unemployment rates and LTU shares by demographic and reveals the substantial variance in rates among demographic groups. Secondly, the article presents an analysis of the shares of the labor force, the unemployed, and the long-term unemployed accounted for by different demographic groups, industries, and occupational groups.²

Sylvia Allegretto is an economist at the Institute for Research on Labor and Employment at the University of California, Berkeley. Email: allegretto@berkeley.edu. Devon Lynch is an assistant professor of economics at the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth. Email: dlynch@umassd.edu.

Lastly, a historical assessment of recent recessions is presented through the lens of annual data for 1983, 1992, 2003, and 2009.³ The years 1983, 1992, and 2003 were postrecessionary peaks in the LTU share, and 2009 is the most recent full year for which data are available to examine the effects of the 2007–09 recession; thus, data from these years arguably characterize the toughest labor markets over the last three decades.⁴

There are many pertinent points of analysis in this investigation. For instance, what groups disproportionately bear the brunt of recessions, and has intensity changed over time? As the average level of educational attainment has increased, have economic downturns affected the employment outcomes of workers with different educational backgrounds in new ways? How have men and women fared, relative to each other, during recent recessions, given the increase of women workers? How has the racial composition of the labor force changed, and what effect has it had on the racial composition of unemployment? These are a few of the questions answered in this article, which documents the evolution of the labor force and contemporaneous changes in unemployment.

Unemployment and long-term unemployment

As an economy falls into recession, it intuitively makes sense for unemployment rates to increase and for the length of unemployment spells to increase as well. The unemployment rate and the share of unemployment accounted for by LTU are depicted in chart 1. Several important features of the data are evident. First, excluding the most recent recession, peak unemployment rates fell for each successive recession beginning with the recession of the early 1980s (that is, the double-dip recession). The peak rate fell from 10.8 percent, to 7.8 percent, to 6.3 percent. However, the corresponding peak LTU shares remained high—26.0 percent, 23.1 percent, and 23.6 percent. The relatively low unemployment rates that followed the 2001 recession had corresponding LTU shares of at least 20 percent for 32 consecutive months (October 2002–May 2005)—an unprecedented stretch. Thus, even though unemployment rates were relatively low following the early 1990s and 2001 recessions, large shares of unemployed workers experienced long bouts of unemployment.

A starkly different pattern emerged with the onset of the recession that began in December 2007—when both series rose precipitously for an extended period. In September 2010, the unemployment rate, 9.6 percent,

was down slightly from 10.1 percent (October 2009), which thus far is the peak unemployment rate following the 2007–09 recession, and the LTU share was just off a recent record high of 46.0 percent (May 2010). The most recent recession has been dubbed the “Great Recession” by some pundits, and chart 1 clearly illustrates the degree of economic woe in the labor market: the unemployment rate recently approached its historic high of 10.8 percent, reached in 1983, and the LTU share far surpassed the previous peak of 26.0, which also was reached in 1983.⁵

If recent trends are any indication, it may be that these series have yet to attain their true highs following the most recent recession. Between 1948 and 1985 it took, on average, 1.6 months into an economic recovery for the unemployment rate to peak, and 8.3 months for the LTU share to peak. A different pattern emerged following the 1990–91 and 2001 recessions, when the peaks of these series were much delayed. The recoveries from these recessions were deemed “jobless recoveries” because the economy was officially in recovery and expanding but the labor market continued to shed jobs. Following the 1990–91 recession, it took 15 months for the unemployment rate to peak and 19 months for the LTU share to peak. The lag was even longer following the 2001 recession, when it took 19 months and 29 months, respectively, for the unemployment rate and LTU share to peak. Whether the trend of later and later peaks in these two series persists will depend on the movement of the two series over the next several months.

Chart 2 delves further into the progression of the LTU share starting at the peaks of the last six cycles and going to 30 months out. As depicted, the most recent recession is a clear break from the norm. The LTU share at the onset of recession in 2007 was uncharacteristically high (17.3 percent), and a steep increase began about a year into the recession. Of course, the length of the recession that ran from December 2007 to June 2009, which was the longest on record in the post-Depression era (the length of each recession is in parentheses in chart 2), certainly contributed to the increased LTU share.⁶

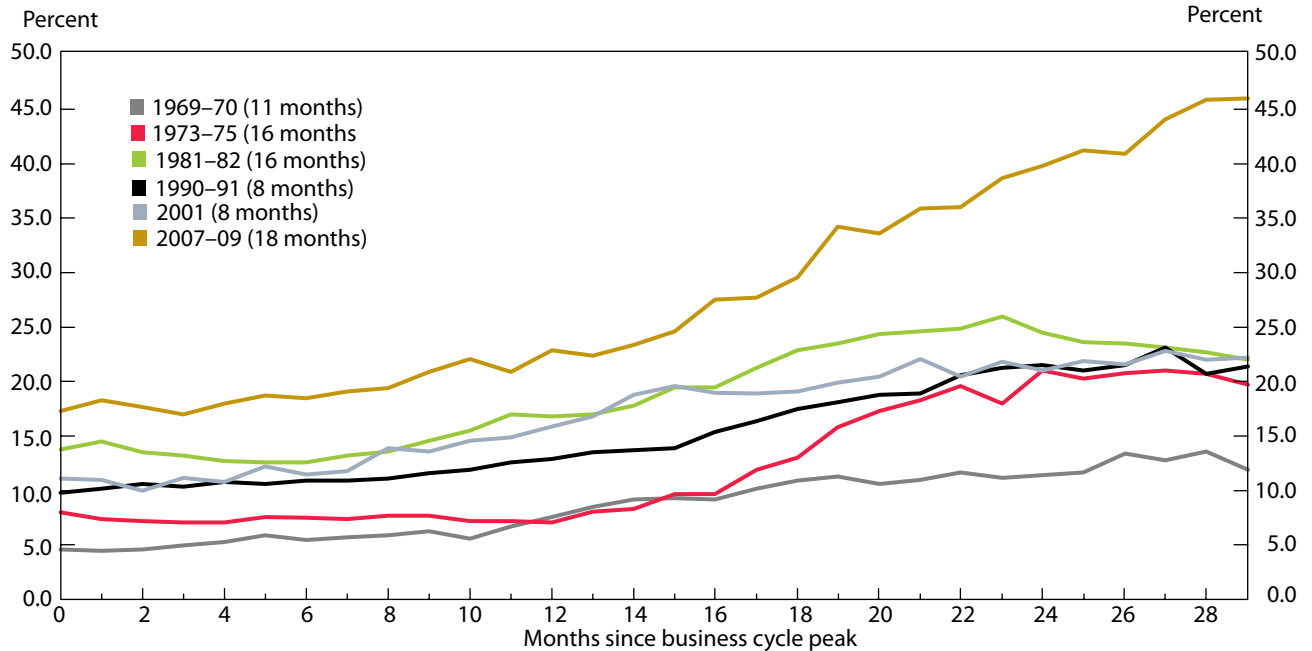
The recessions referenced in chart 2 have varying lengths; thus, direct comparisons among them are difficult. The lines in chart 3 show the progression of the LTU share from the onset of recovery to 3 years later, which enables a direct comparison of LTU share trajectories during recoveries. The line for the 2007–09 recession is not as long as the other lines, because it has not yet been 3 years since the most recently declared trough in the business cycle. Following the 1981 recession, the LTU share increased for 7 consecutive months into recovery, to a then record high of 26 percent. However, after that peak, the LTU share declined relatively quickly. The fairly pronounced turnaround in the LTU share was driven by

Chart 1. The unemployment rate and the share of unemployment accounted for by those unemployed for 27 or more weeks (the long-term unemployed), January 1979–September 2010



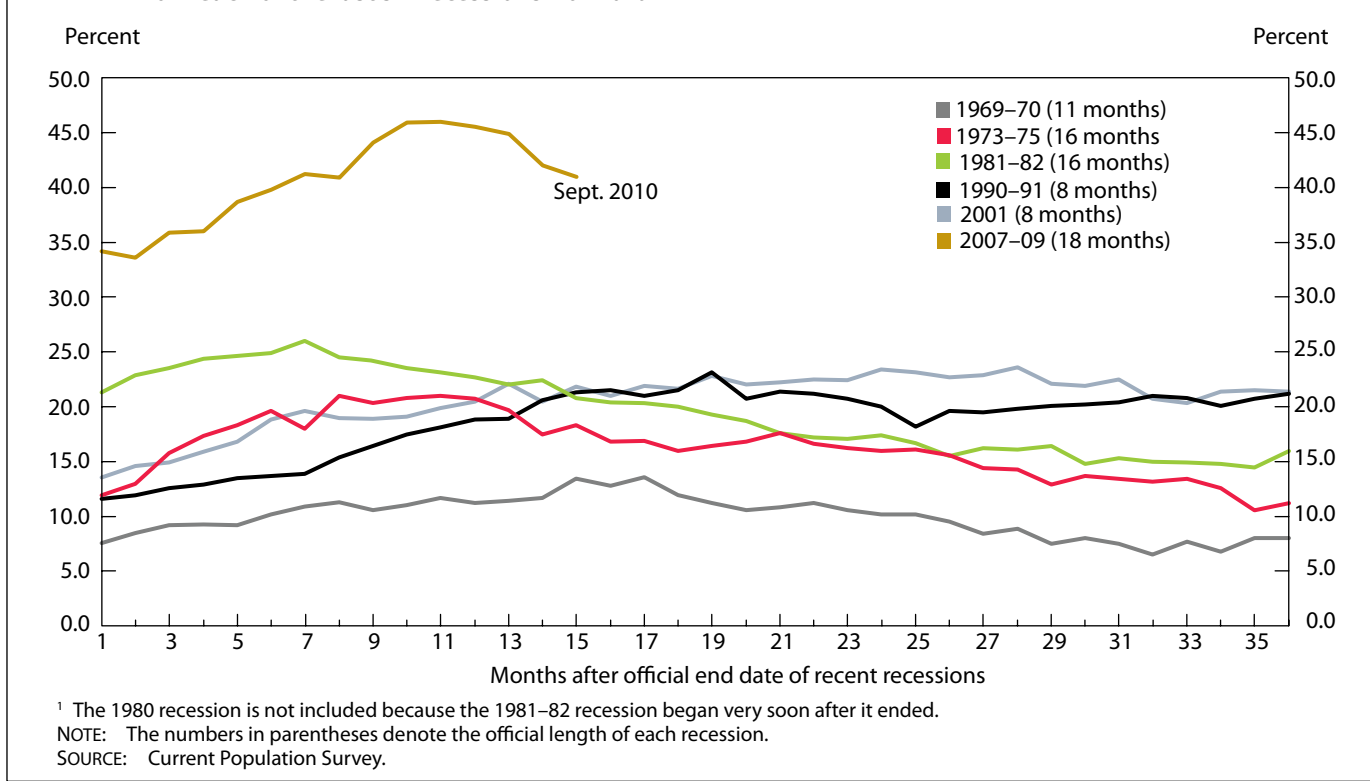
NOTE: The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Chart 2. The share of unemployment accounted for by long-term unemployment, from the onset of each of the last six recessions¹ forward



¹ The 1980 recession is not included because the 1981–82 recession began very soon after it ended.
NOTE: The numbers in parentheses denote the official length of each recession.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Chart 3. The share of unemployment accounted for by long-term unemployment, from the onset of recovery from each of the last six recessions¹ forward



the strong rebound in jobs: 3.1 million were created in the first 12 months of recovery (a 1-percent increase).⁷

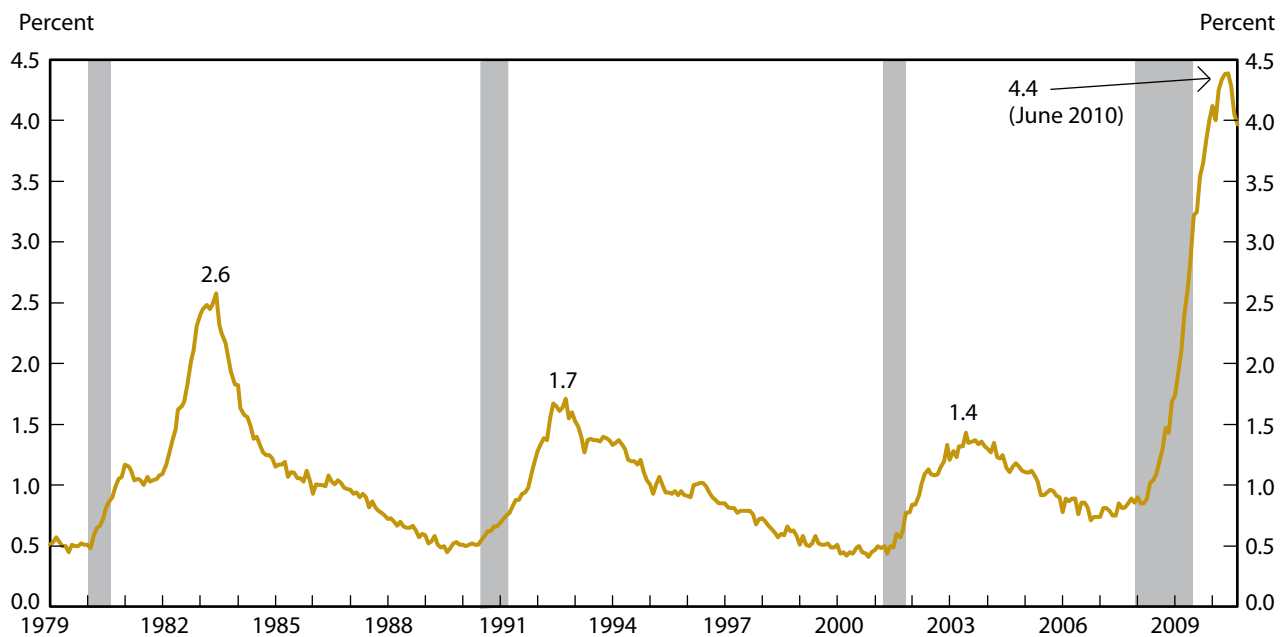
With the exception of the 2007-09 recession, the most persistent postrecession increases in LTU share were those which followed the 1990-91 and 2001 recessions. After the 1990-91 recession, the LTU share trended upward for 19 months, to 23.1 percent, and generally remained high throughout the 3-year period following the end of the recession. During the first 12 months of recovery, employment fell by 239,000 (or 0.22 percent).⁸ The LTU share remained relatively high for a prolonged period following the 1990-91 recession, and the cyclical low reached just before the 2001 recession was higher than the previous cyclical low. (See chart 1.)

As illustrated in chart 3, during the first 12 months of expansion after the 2001 recession, there was a decline of 562,000 jobs (an employment decrease of 0.43 percent). During the recovery, the LTU share steadily increased for 28 months, to a business cycle high of 23.6 percent, and remained high well into the fourth year of recovery. Again, the low in the LTU share reached just before the next recession (the recession that began in December 2007) was higher than the previous low.

As seen in the chart, the starting point for the LTU share at the onset of the recent recovery was very high, and it remains so even though it has come down slightly during the past few months. At this point, it is unknown what path the LTU share will take once net job creation increases. The high LTU share is in part due to anemic employment growth that has been, on average, positive so far in 2010 but far too weak (averaging 68,000 jobs per month) to effectively chip away at overall unemployment or LTU. If a weak labor market persists, the rates of both unemployment and LTU could remain elevated for many years to come.

Another indicator that historically has served as a measure of the degree of labor market stress is the rate of long-term unemployment (chart 4). In September 2010, workers who were long-term unemployed accounted for 4.0 percent of the *total labor force*; this series previously had peaked at 2.6 percent, in 1983.⁹ Thus, of all people in the labor force, approximately 1 in 25 was long-term unemployed in September 2010. With regard to the labor market, the downturn that began in 2007 is by all indications much worse than those of recent history and can even be considered one of the worst ever.

Chart 4. The long-term unemployment rate,¹ January 1979–September 2010



¹ This rate is calculated as the number of long-term unemployed people divided by the number of people in the labor force.
NOTE: The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

2009 demographic analyses

The unemployment rate and the LTU share. A demographic assessment of the labor market in 2009—the most recent year for which annual data are available—is presented in table 1. The year was plagued by ever-increasing monthly rates of unemployment (from 7.7 percent to 10.1 percent) and LTU share (from 22.4 percent to 39.8 percent).

The annual unemployment rate in 2009 was 9.3 percent, and the average LTU share was 31.5 percent. The first two columns of table 1 show that the unemployment rate and LTU share vary by demographic group. There was more variation in the unemployment rate than in the LTU share, and the pattern of variation between the two was not consistent. For example, those without a high school diploma had a rate of unemployment that was almost twice the overall rate and three-and-a-half times the rate of those with at least a bachelor's degree. But the lowest LTU share of any educational attainment category was for those with the least amount of education, and the second-lowest LTU share was for those with the highest level of education.

Unemployment rates by sex, industry, and occupational group provide insight as to why some pundits have dubbed the most recent recession the “mancession”: there has been

a disproportionate loss of jobs in male-dominated sectors associated with that recession. In 2009, unemployment rates were very high for those working in construction (17.0 percent for the construction industry and 19.7 percent for the construction and extraction major occupational group), the manufacturing industry (11.9 percent), and production occupations (14.7 percent). The education and health services industry had a low (4.5 percent) unemployment rate, and it bucked the job-loss trend in 2009.¹⁰

In sum, those with less education, men, Blacks and Hispanics, teenagers, and workers in construction and manufacturing had the highest rates of unemployment. The groups with the highest LTU shares include those with only a high school degree and those with some college coursework but no degree; Blacks; those 55 and older; workers in management, business and financial occupations; and workers in the financial activities industry.

It is important to keep in mind that there are decision processes that affect rates of unemployment and LTU shares. One factor that may lower (raise) rates for certain groups is the propensity to leave (stay in) the labor force after having been unemployed for a given length of time; the decision to remain in the labor force or leave it affects both unemployment rates and LTU shares and likely is not

Category	Unemployment rate, in percent	Percent of unemployment accounted for by LTU	Distribution		
			Labor force	Unemployment	Long-term unemployment
All	9.3	31.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Education					
Less than a high school diploma.....	18.2	28.6	.11	.21	.19
High school diploma.....	11.3	32.8	.29	.35	.37
Some college but no degree.....	8.6	32.2	.29	.27	.28
At least a bachelor's degree	4.8	31.4	.31	.16	.16
Sex					
Male.....	10.3	31.7	.54	.59	.60
Female.....	8.1	31.2	.47	.41	.40
Race/ethnicity¹					
White	7.8	30.2	.68	.57	.55
Black.....	14.7	39.0	.11	.18	.22
Hispanic.....	12.1	28.2	.15	.19	.17
Asian	7.4	34.5	.05	.04	.04
Other.....	13.2	28.7	.02	.02	.02
Age					
16–19	24.3	19.4	.04	.11	.07
20–24	14.7	26.0	.10	.15	.13
25–34	9.9	30.4	.22	.23	.22
35–44	7.9	33.1	.22	.19	.20
45–54	7.2	37.5	.23	.18	.22
55 and older.....	6.6	39.4	.19	.13	.17
Occupational group					
Farming, fishing, and forestry, and installation, maintenance, and repair ²	8.6	31.8	.04	.04	.04
Management, business and financial	4.9	36.6	.15	.08	.09
Professional and related	4.4	30.5	.21	.10	.10
Service.....	9.6	28.8	.18	.18	.17
Sales and related	8.8	33.1	.11	.11	.11
Office and administrative support..	8.3	34.7	.13	.12	.13
Construction and extraction	19.7	28.9	.06	.13	.12
Production	14.7	34.7	.06	.09	.10
Transportation and material moving.....	12.0	31.4	.06	.08	.08
Industry					
Natural resources and mining	10.0	23.6	.02	.02	.02
Construction	17.0	30.1	.08	.14	.13
Manufacturing	11.9	34.5	.11	.14	.15
Wholesale and retail trade.....	8.9	32.5	.14	.13	.14
Transportation and utilities.....	7.5	31.7	.05	.04	.04
Information	8.9	37.1	.02	.02	.03
Financial activities.....	6.2	38.3	.07	.04	.05
Professional and business services..	10.0	33.0	.11	.12	.12
Educational and health services.....	4.5	29.8	.22	.11	.10
Leisure and hospitality	11.4	27.9	.09	.11	.10
Other services.....	6.8	33.4	.05	.04	.04
Public administration	2.9	32.2	.05	.01	.01

¹ Hispanic is classified as an ethnicity; Hispanics may be of any race. People in the race categories in this table (White, Black, Asian, and other) all are non-Hispanic.

² These two major occupational groups have been combined for the purposes of this table.

NOTE: Data on people for whom there is no occupation or industry reported are not included in this table. This causes the last three columns in the table not to sum to 100 for the *industry* and *occupational group* sections of the table.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

made in the same way across groups. For example, in 2010 Randy Ilg looked at flows of unemployed workers and found that younger unemployed workers were more likely than older unemployed workers to leave the labor force.¹¹ When discouraged workers drop out of the labor force, it depresses the rate of LTU (and thus unemployment) for any group of workers. By contrast, it is well known that unemployed workers with more means, such as the ability to collect unemployment insurance, tap into savings, and access credit, are able to stay unemployed and search for a job that is a good match for their skill set more easily than those with lesser means, which can lengthen unemployment spells for those who are able to remain unemployed for longer.

Distribution of long-term unemployment shares by demographic group. Among the unemployed, 31.5 percent were long-term unemployed in 2009. At the time, it was the highest annual LTU share on record and represented 4.5 million long termers. The last three columns in table 1 report the shares of the labor force, of unemployment, and of LTU held by various groups of people. A share analysis of a demographic variable (sex, race, level of education, or age) consists of an examination of the distribution of shares across demographic groups encompassed by the variable. For example, a share analysis of unemployment by sex consists of determining what proportion of the unemployed was men and what proportion was women.¹²

The results of an analysis to calculate shares of the labor force, of unemployment, and of LTU are presented for six variables: education, sex, race and ethnicity, age, occupational group, and industry. Each group's share of the labor force is included to assess whether each demographic is relatively overrepresented or underrepresented among the unemployed and long-term unemployed. It is also informative to compare data on the two unemployment measures with each other.

There are four demographic groups based on education. The proportion of the labor force that had less than a high school degree was 11 percent; however, this group accounted for a disproportionately high 21 percent of those who were unemployed and 19 percent of those who were long-term unemployed. At the other end of the educational spectrum, those with at least a bachelor's degree made up 31 percent of the labor force but represented just 16 percent of both unemployment and LTU.

As measured by their share of the labor force, other groups that were underrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed and the long-term unemployed in 2009 were women, Whites, workers in professional and related oc-

cupations, and those who worked in the education and health services industry. Conversely, demographic groups that had relatively high representation in the ranks of the unemployed and long-term unemployed were people with a high school degree or less, men, Blacks, younger workers, and those who worked in construction and manufacturing.

Are the results of table 1 typical of difficult labor markets? For instance, is it always the case that those with less education bear the brunt of economic downturns? Do women typically fare better than men? The next section compares labor market outcomes across the toughest labor markets of the past three decades.

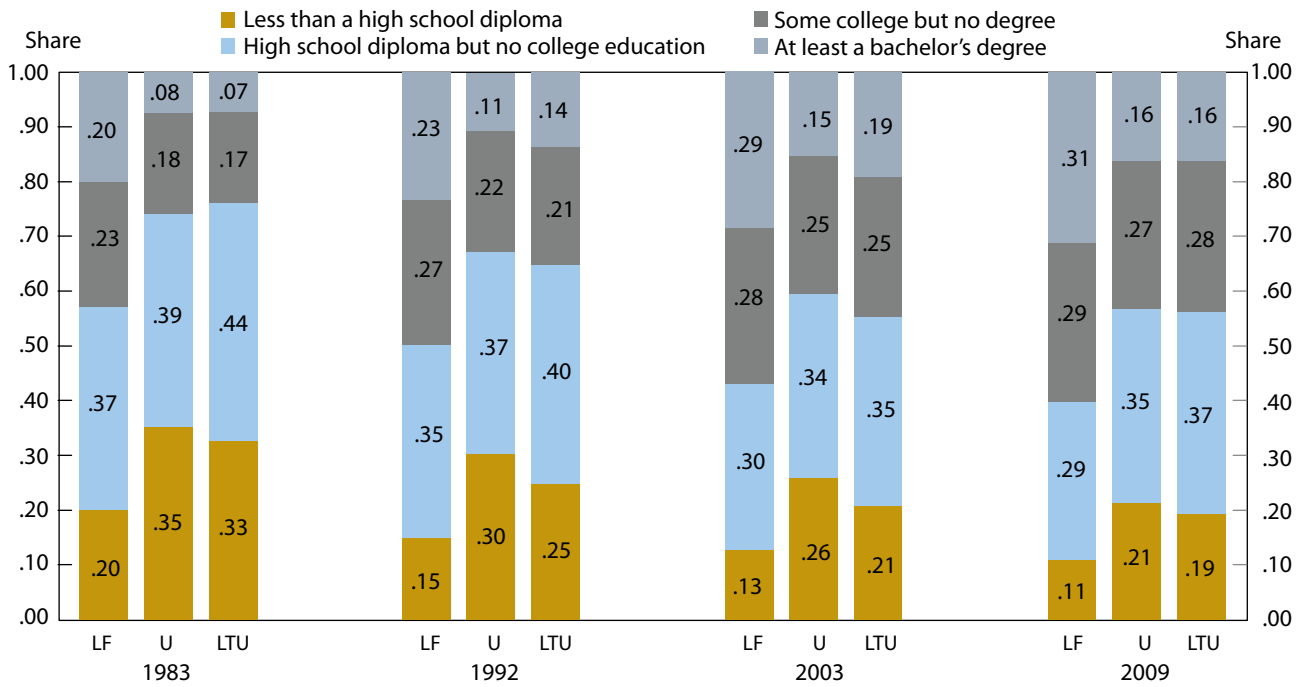
Historical comparisons of tough labor markets

As stated earlier, this analysis focuses on four years: 1983, 1992, 2003, and 2009. The years 1983, 1992, and 2003 were annual peaks in long-term unemployment that followed the recessions of 1980–81 (double dip), 1990–91, and 2001. The year 2009 is the most recent full year for which data are available to examine the effects of the 2007–09 recession. Each chart displays data for a different demographic variable and functions as a share analysis for the labor force as a whole, for the unemployed, and for the long-term unemployed for each year (1983, 1992, 2003, and 2009). Charts 5, 6, 7, and 8 show data by educational attainment, sex, race and ethnicity, and age, respectively.¹³ Each demographic group's share of the labor force is included for two reasons: firstly, to assess whether each group is relatively overrepresented or underrepresented in terms of the unemployment measures, and secondly, to show demographic shifts in the labor force over time.

In addition to presenting the data in the charts, this article discusses two measures of changes from 1983 to 2009. Firstly, the *percentage-point* changes in the shares, and secondly, the *percentage* changes in raw counts. An analysis of shares at different points in time (for example, the share of unemployment in 1983 and in 2009) shows shifts across groups (for instance, from men to women) encompassed by a given demographic variable (for example, sex), but does not measure *growth*—that is, the increase in the total number of unemployed over time. Thus, both percentage-point changes in shares and percentage changes in levels are reported.

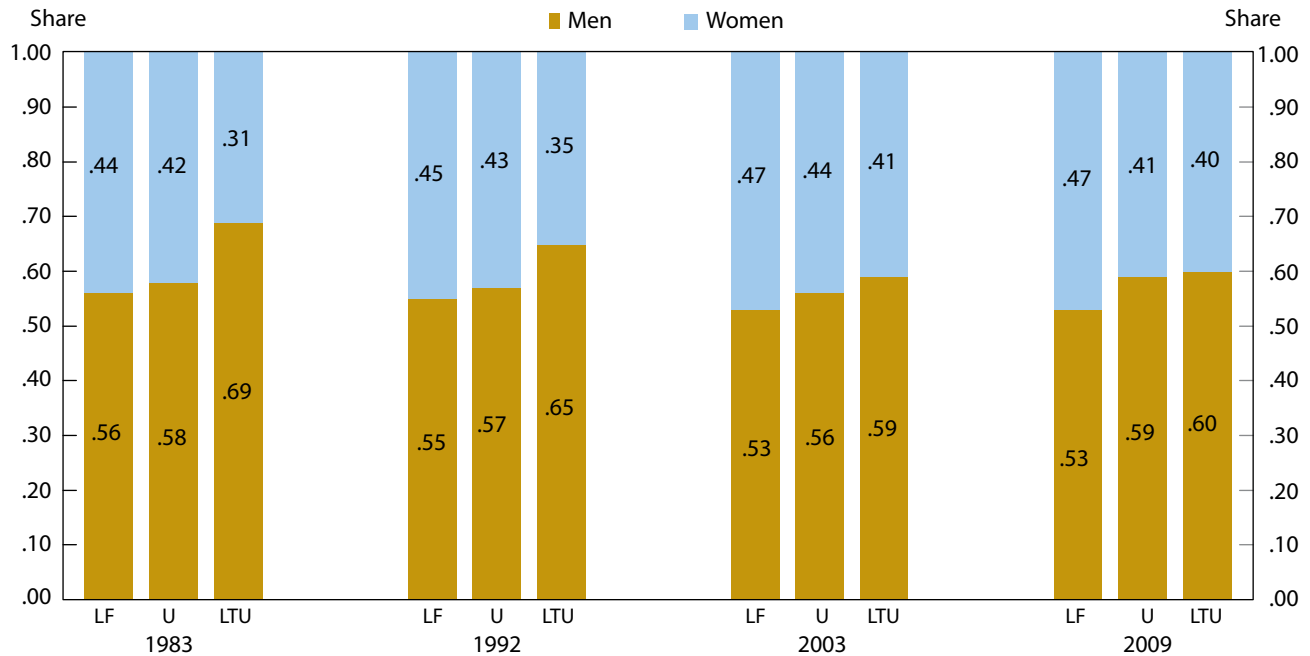
Education. In 1983, the annual unemployment rate was 9.6 percent and the LTU share was 23.9 percent—meaning that just shy of one quarter of the unemployed were out of work for 27 weeks or longer. Although chart 5 has data by level of education for all four years (1983, 1992, 2003, and

Chart 5. Shares of the labor force (LF), unemployment (U), and long-term unemployment (LTU) accounted for by people of various levels of educational attainment; 1983, 1992, 2003, and 2009



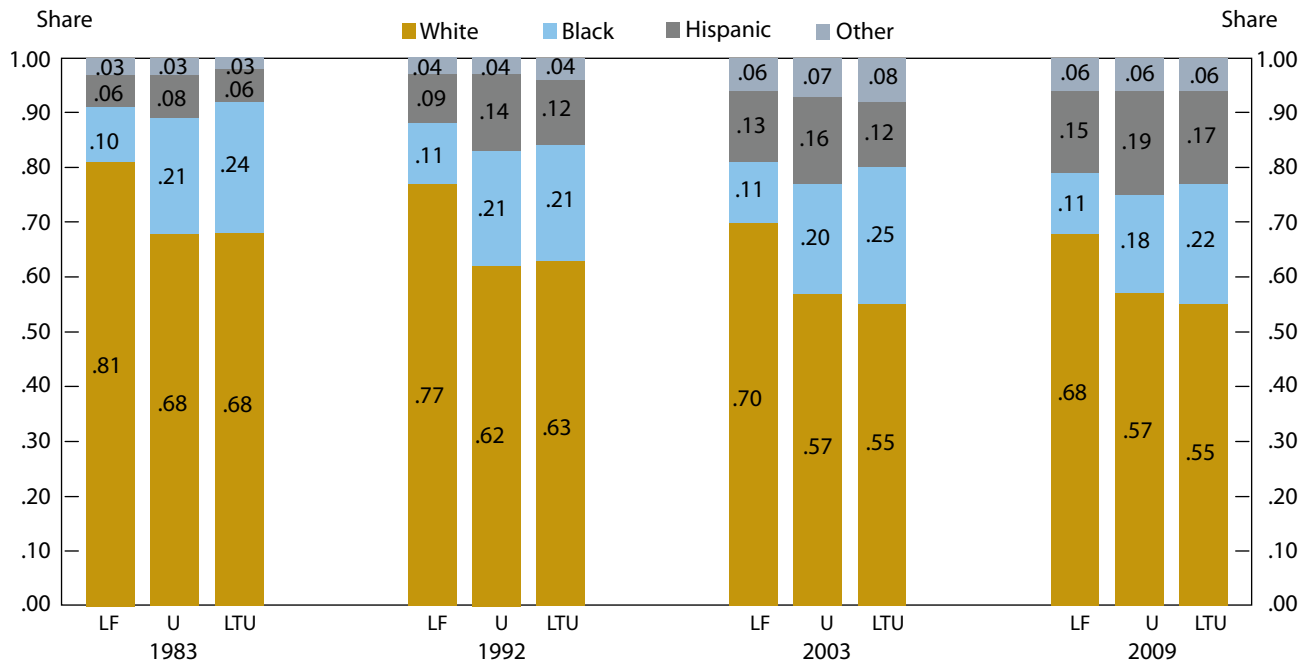
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Chart 6. Shares of the labor force (LF), unemployment (U), and long-term unemployment (LTU) accounted for by men and women; 1983, 1992, 2003, and 2009



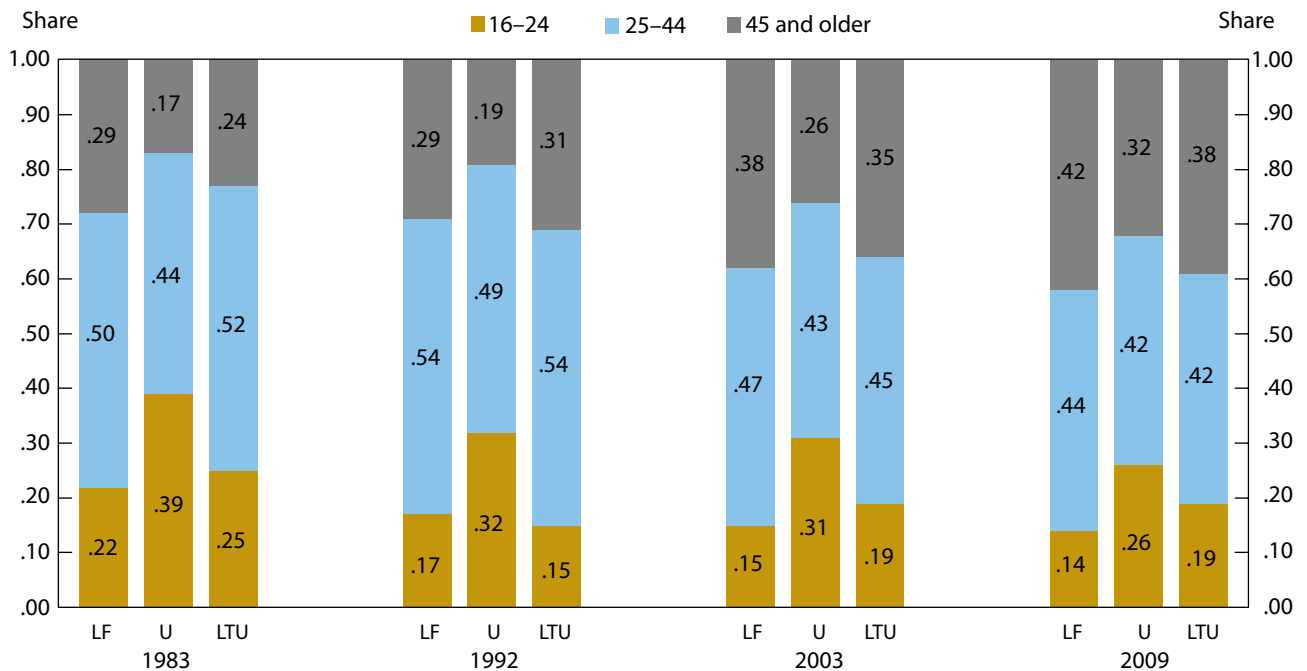
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Chart 7. Shares of the labor force (LF), unemployment (U), and long-term unemployment (LTU) accounted for by Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, and others; 1983, 1992, 2003, and 2009



NOTE: In this analysis, the race groups White, Black, and other all are non-Hispanic. Hispanics may be of any race.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Chart 8. Shares of the labor force (LF), unemployment (U), and long-term unemployment (LTU) accounted for by people ages 16–24, 25–44, and 45 and older; 1983, 1992, 2003, and 2009



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

2009), for the sake of brevity, most discussion of this chart is geared toward the first and last years.

In 1983, 20 percent of the labor force had less than a high school degree, 37 percent had a high school degree but no further education, 23 percent had attended some college but had not received a bachelor's degree, and 20 percent had at least a bachelor's degree.¹⁴ Those with less education were relatively overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed. For example, although they made up 20 percent of the labor force, those with less than a high school degree were 35 percent of the unemployed and 33 percent of the long-term unemployed. At the other end of the educational spectrum, those with at least a bachelor's degree (20 percent of the labor force), were underrepresented in the ranks of both the unemployed (accounting for 8 percent) and the long-term unemployed (accounting for 7 percent).

In 2009, the annual unemployment rate was 9.3 percent (not far from the 9.6-percent rate of 1983) but the LTU share was 31.5 percent (much higher than the 23.7-percent share from 1983). As seen in chart 5, the labor force was, on the whole, more highly educated in 2009 than in 1983. The share of those with less than a high school degree declined, from 20 percent in 1983 to 11 percent in 2009, and the share of those with at least a bachelor's degree increased, from 20 percent in 1983 to 31 percent in 2009. Even with the shifting of educational shares, those with less than a high school degree in 2009 (11 percent of the labor force) still were disproportionately represented in the ranks of the unemployed (accounting for 21 percent of unemployment) and the long-term unemployed (accounting for 19 percent of LTU).

The share analysis illustrates that, as the labor force attained more education, the trend of the less educated being disproportionately represented in the ranks of the unemployed and the LTU held across the four years examined in the chart.¹⁵ Although each recession has been different,¹⁶ the composition of the unemployed and that of the long-term unemployed have not changed in a substantive, fundamental way. The question is, was the degree of overrepresentation or underrepresentation for a given demographic group as strong in 2009 as it was in 1983? The answer is hard to determine from a quick glance at chart 5, because each demographic group's share of the labor force has changed along with its share of unemployment and long-term unemployment.

Two measures of changes from 1983 to 2009 are documented in table 2. The left half of the table presents percentage-point changes in share. For example, the shares of the labor force, unemployment, and long-term unemploy-

ment accounted for by those with less than a high school degree were, respectively, 9.2 percentage points, 13.8 percentage points, and 13.2 percentage points smaller in 2009 than in 1983. For context, it is helpful to know that the unemployment rate was 0.4 percentage point lower in 2009 than in 1983 but that the LTU share was 7.8 percentage points above the 1983 rate.

In terms of raw counts (right side of table 2), the size of the labor force increased by 37.8 percent, unemployment increased by 32.3 percent, and LTU increased by 75.8 percent, or approximately twice the rate of increase of the labor force from 1983 to 2009. (See table A-1 of the appendix for the raw counts.) As expected, the labor force grew considerably over this period, which is why, even though the unemployment rate decreased slightly, there was still a large increase in the *number* of unemployed.

On the right half of table 2, the percentage changes for each demographic can be compared with the overall percentage change (top row).¹⁷ Additionally, for each demographic group, it is useful to view percentage-point changes in share of unemployment and share of LTU in relation to the corresponding changes in the labor force, and to view percentage changes in raw counts of unemployment and LTU in the same way.

Relative to the overall percentage-point changes in the unemployment rate (-0.4) and the percent of unemployment accounted for by LTU (7.8), the percentage-point decline for each of the two groups with relatively less education (a high school degree but no further education, and less than a high school degree) was significant. The share of the labor force accounted for by those with less than a high school degree declined by 9.2 percentage points, and this demographic group experienced 13.8-percentages-point and 13.2-percentages-point declines in their shares of overall unemployment and overall LTU, respectively. This can be seen in chart 5 and table 2. Thus, for the cohort without a high school degree, the declines in their share of unemployment and their share of LTU were greater than the decrease in their share of the labor force. On the other end of the educational spectrum, there was an 11.0-percentages-point increase in the share of workers with at least a bachelor's degree from 1983 to 2009, and this cohort had its share of unemployment rise by 8.7 percentage points and its share of LTU rise by 8.9 percentage points.

The growth rates for these two groups provide further insight into a changing labor market. (See the right side of table 2.) While the overall labor force grew by 37.8 percent, there was a 25.4-percent *decline* in the number of those in the labor force with less than a high school degree and a 113.5-percent increase in the size of the cohort in

Table 2. Changes in the labor force, unemployment, and long-term unemployment, by level of education, sex, race/ethnicity, and age, 1983–2009

Demographic group	Percentage-point change in the share of:			Percentage change in raw counts		
	The labor force	Unemployment	Long-term unemployment	Labor force	Unemployment	Long-term unemployment
All.....	...	...	...	37.8	32.3	75.8
Education						
Less than a high school diploma	-9.2	-13.8	-13.2	-25.4	-19.6	4.7
High school diploma	-8.2	-3.6	-6.7	7.3	20.0	48.7
Some college but no degree	6.4	8.7	11.0	76.7	95.4	193.1
At least a bachelor's degree	11.0	8.7	8.9	113.5	185.8	289.2
Sex						
Male	-3.2	1.3	-8.9	30.1	35.4	52.9
Female	3.2	-1.3	8.9	47.8	28.1	125.7
Race/ethnicity¹						
White	-13.3	-10.5	-12.9	15.2	11.8	42.5
Black.....	.6	-3.7	-1.9	46.4	9.5	61.7
Hispanic.....	8.8	10.9	10.9	247.8	209.9	393.5
Other.....	3.9	3.3	3.8	251.9	186.4	339.8
Age						
16–24.....	-7.9	-12.7	-5.1	-12.4	-10.8	39.4
25–44.....	-5.8	1.9	-9.6	21.6	26.6	43.2
45 and older.....	13.8	14.6	14.7	104.3	146.6	184.9

¹ Hispanic is classified as an ethnicity; Hispanics may be of any race. People in the race categories in this table (White, Black, and other) all are non-Hispanic.

NOTE: To better understand the data in this table, it is useful to

know that the unemployment rate was -0.4 percentage point lower in 2009 than in 1983 and that the share of unemployment accounted for by long-term unemployment was 7.8 percentage points higher in 2009 than in 1983.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

the labor force with at least a bachelor's degree. The overall 32.3-percent increase in the number of unemployed was due mostly to the increase in the number of unemployed workers with higher levels of education: the increase was 185.8 percent for those with at least a bachelor's degree, while there was a 19.6-percent decline in the number of unemployed workers without a high school diploma.

There was a dramatic 75.8-percent increase in the overall number of long-term unemployed people, and each educational cohort experienced increases. The degree of increase was lowest for those without a high school degree (4.7 percent), and the increase for those with at least a bachelor's degree was almost threefold (289.2 percent).

There were notable differences among changes in the labor force, unemployment, and long-term unemployment within cohorts. For example, for those with a bachelor's degree or more, there was an increase of 113.5 percent in the number in the labor force, of 185.8 percent in the number of unemployed, and of 289.2 percent in the number of long-term unemployed.¹⁸ Thus, both the number

of unemployed with a bachelor's degree and the number of long-term unemployed with a bachelor's degree grew faster than the total number of people from this cohort in the labor force.

In sum, the analysis by educational attainment shows that, during the past three decades or so, the workforce has become much more educated. Those with less education consistently and disproportionately bore the brunt of economic downturns; however, this was less the case in 2009 than in 1983, because during 2009, those with higher levels of education had very large absolute and relative increases in unemployment and LTU.

Sex. Historically, the labor force has had a greater number of men than of women. Although this phenomenon persisted from 1983 to 2009, the share of women in the labor force has steadily increased. (See chart 6.) In 1983, women's share of the labor force was 44 percent, and they accounted for 42 percent of the unemployed but a much lower 31 percent of the long-term unemployed. Hence,

although men represented 56 percent of the labor force and 58 percent of the unemployed, they were significantly overrepresented in the ranks of the long-term unemployed, at 69 percent.

It is hard to know exactly why men were so overrepresented in the ranks of the long-term unemployed in 1983. One fact to bear in mind is that, to be counted as unemployed (or as long-term unemployed), one must have actively searched for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey. It may have been that women were quicker to drop out of the labor force during periods of unemployment in 1983 than they were in 2009, or that structural shifts in employment (such as the decline in manufacturing, a sector traditionally dominated by men) made it more difficult for men to find work. Most likely, it was a combination of both.

In 2009, women's share of the labor force grew to 47 percent, but their share of unemployment was about the same as in 1983 (changing from 42 percent to 41 percent) and even as their share of LTU increased substantially, from 31 percent to 40 percent, they were still underrepresented among the long-term unemployed in relation to their share of the labor force.

Table 2 shows the changes from 1983 to 2009 by sex. Given that there are only two categories, the percentage-point changes are symmetrical: an increase for one sex implies a decrease of an equal absolute value for the other. As expected, the increase in the number of women in the labor force was above the average, at 47.8 percent (the overall average was 37.8 percent)—reflecting a share increase of 3.2 percentage points. The number of unemployed women increased by 28.1 percent (below the overall average of 32.3 percent)—which resulted in a share decrease of 1.3 percentage points. However, the number of long-term unemployed women increased by 125.7 percent, which was well above the average of 75.8 percent, and women's share of LTU increased by 8.9 percentage points.

Women are now close to parity with men in terms of labor force share. While the share and number of women in the labor force increased over the period, their share of LTU grew substantially—even though they are still underrepresented among the long-term unemployed compared with men. The growth in women's LTU was well over twice the rate of their labor force growth and far above the overall rate of increase in LTU.

Race and ethnicity. Over the past three decades there have been significant changes in the racial makeup of the workforce. The race and ethnicity groups examined in this article are the following: White (non-Hispanic); Black (non-Hispanic); other (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic (may

be of any race). In 1983 minorities accounted for just one in five members of the labor force; by 2009 the proportion was one in three. As illustrated in chart 7, Blacks were significantly overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed (21 percent) and long-term unemployed (24 percent), while Whites were underrepresented in the ranks of both the unemployed (68 percent) and long-term unemployed (68 percent). Hispanics' shares of the unemployed (8 percent) and long-term unemployed (6 percent) were similar to their share of the labor force (6 percent). The shares of unemployment and LTU accounted for by the "other" category also were in proportion with the category's share of the labor force.

The labor force experienced a major racial and ethnic shift from 1983 to 2009: the share of Whites declined from 81 percent to 68 percent and that of Hispanics more than doubled, increasing from 6 percent to 15 percent. The share of Blacks in the labor force remained relatively constant from 1983 to 2009 (shifting from 10 percent to 11 percent). In 2009, the general pattern of unemployment and LTU by race/ethnicity relative to the labor force was the same as it had been in 2003, 1992, and 1983. In other words, Whites were underrepresented, Blacks and Hispanics were overrepresented, and those in the "other" category were represented among the unemployed and long-term unemployed approximately in proportion to their representation in the labor force.

Again, table 2 provides further insight into the changes depicted in chart 7. The 13.3-percentage-point decline in Whites' share of the labor force did not match the decline in Whites' shares of unemployment—a decline of 10.5 percentage points—but the decline in their share of LTU was 12.9 percentage points, which was similar to the decline in their share of the labor force. As stated, despite these changes, in 2009 Whites still were relatively underrepresented among both the unemployed and the long-term unemployed.

On the right side of table 2, it is shown that the number of Whites in the labor force increased by 15.2 percent, well below the overall increase of 37.8 percent. Whites also had below-average increases in unemployment and LTU. Importantly, the increase in the number of long-term unemployed Whites, 42.5 percent, though below the overall increase in LTU, was almost 3 times the percentage increase in the number of Whites in the labor force.

The share of Blacks in the labor force changed little over time, while their share of unemployment fell from 21 percent to 18 percent. Blacks' share of LTU seesawed during the 1983–2009 period. The percent growth of Blacks in the labor force (46.4 percent) was just above the overall aver-

age, whereas their percent increase in unemployment was 9.5 percent—which represented a 3.7-percentage-point decline in their share of unemployment. The number of long-term unemployed Blacks grew by 61.7 percent, which was below the average and far below the increases experienced for those in the categories of “other” and Hispanic.

Hispanics had the largest increases across the three measures—in terms of both percentage-point and percent increases. Compared with 1983, in 2009 Hispanics were more likely to be unemployed and long-term unemployed. Their share of the labor force increased by 8.8 percentage points (from 6 percent to 15 percent), and their shares of unemployment and LTU both increased by 10.9 percentage points. These large increases were reflected in Hispanics’ very large and above-average increases in raw numbers. There was a 247.8-percent increase in the number of Hispanics in the labor force, but it did not match the nearly fourfold (393.5 percent) increase in the number of long-term unemployed Hispanics.

The racial category of “other,” which includes everyone not in the three previously discussed groups, while remaining small, increased substantially in both the share and count analyses. For the most part, those in this category were not disproportionately represented among the unemployed or long-term unemployed across the four-year analysis.

The story of changing labor force demographics was largely a Hispanic one. Chart 7 shows that, at some point between 1992 and 2003, Hispanics surpassed Blacks as a share of the workforce. Minority workers continue to be disproportionately represented in the ranks of the unemployed and LTU. In 2009, Hispanics and Blacks together made up about a quarter of the labor force, but they accounted for more than a third of the unemployed and long-term unemployed.

Age cohorts. The aging of the U.S. population is apparent in this article’s analysis by age cohort: along with the general population, the labor force has grown considerably older over the last three decades or so. In 1983, 22 percent of the labor force was workers aged 16 to 24, 50 percent was 25 to 44, and 29 percent was 45 or over. Chart 8 shows the steady progression of the aging of the labor force from 1983 to 2009. A common pattern holds across the four years—younger people were relatively overrepresented in their shares of both unemployment and LTU, but especially of unemployment. The share of unemployment accounted for by workers aged 16–24 was significantly higher than the share of LTU accounted for by this group. The reverse was true for workers 45 and older. As pointed out earlier,

in 2010, Ilg showed that workers 16 to 24 years of age were more likely to drop out of the labor force than workers 25 to 54 years of age.¹⁹ From 2007 through 2009, for the younger of these two groups of people, approximately 30 percent of labor force flows were from unemployed to not in the labor force across all three years. But, during that time frame, when the labor market was deteriorating, people aged 25 to 54 were less likely to go from unemployed to not in the labor force: an average of 20.7 percent of flows for this age group were from unemployed to not in the labor force in 2007, 18.7 percent in 2008, and 15.3 percent in 2009.

In the tough labor market of 2009, workers aged 16–24 went from unemployed to employed at an average rate (16.9 percent) similar to that of workers aged 25–54 (18.0 percent). However, workers aged 25–54 were much more likely to remain unemployed (66.7 percent of the unemployed remained unemployed) compared with workers aged 16–24 (53.7 percent).

The aging of the workforce was considerable by 2009. Workers in the 16–24 age group accounted for just 14 percent of the labor force, and the cohort aged 25–44 also shrank in relative size, from half of the labor force in 1983 to a share of 44 percent in 2009. The share of workers aged 45 and older grew to 42 percent, from 29 percent in 1983. The youngest cohort experienced percentage-point declines in its share of the labor force, of unemployment, and of LTU from 1983 to 2009 (see table 2), but the relative decline in the cohort’s share of unemployment (a decrease of 12.7 percentage points) was larger than the decline in its share of the labor force (a decrease of 7.9 percentage points), and the decline in its share of LTU (a decline of 5.1 percentage points) was smaller. Similarly, the number of 16- to 24-year-olds in the labor force fell by 12.4 percent and the number of the unemployed people from this cohort fell by 10.8 percent; however, the number of long-term unemployed in this group increased, though less than the percent by which the overall number of long-term unemployed increased.

The increases in the share of the labor force, of unemployment, and of LTU accounted for by the 45-and-older group were similar—13.8 percentage points, 14.6 percentage points, and 14.7 percentage points, respectively. In percentage terms, the 45-and-older group grew in numbers considerably more quickly than average for all three outcomes (labor force, unemployment, and LTU). The increase in the number of long-term unemployed people from this cohort was large—184.9 percent—but must be viewed in light of the increase in the number of people from this cohort in the labor force, 104.3 percent. (Again, the per-

cent increase in LTU for all people—75.8 percent—was about twice the rate of the increase in the labor force as a whole—37.8 percent).²⁰

In general, younger workers continue to represent a disproportionate share of both unemployment and LTU, although their share of LTU is not as large. The workforce has aged considerably, but older workers remain underrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed.

IT IS CLEAR THAT THE RECESSION that ran from December 2007 to June 2009 was severe and placed great stress on the labor market. The unemployment rate rose to the highest it has been in over a quarter century, and the share of unemployment accounted for by long-term unemployment reached the highest ever recorded. In 2009, a 9.3-percent unemployment rate represented 14.3 million unemployed workers, of which close to one in three was out of work for at least half of a year. In the first half of 2010, the LTU share climbed to almost one in two.

This article's analysis of 2009 revealed that the most recent recession has affected men more than women; the weakness in male-dominated occupations such as construction and manufacturing was reflected in very high rates of unemployment in those occupations and in the disproportional share of unemployment and share of LTU accounted for by those workers. The consistent story across recent recessions is that those with less education, the young, and minorities were disproportionately affected compared with better educated, more experienced, and White workers. However, the fallout from the 2007–09 recession was felt more broadly across the demographic spectrum in 2009 compared with what happened in the tough labor markets of 2003, 1992, and 1983.

Since the early 1980s there have been enormous changes in the makeup of the workforce. The workforce has become more educated: a third of the labor force had at least a bachelor's degree in 2009, whereas just a fifth did in 1983. Women are now close to half of all workers and may surpass men at some point in the not-so-distant future—especially given that the most recent recession caused a disproportionate number of job losses in male-dominated sectors. Workers have become more diverse racially and ethnically, a change that has been driven primarily by large increases in the number of Hispanic workers. The aging of the population is reflected in the aging of the labor force: in 2009, two out of five workers were at least 45 years of age.

This article documents the changing face of the labor force as a whole and of some of its components. There has been an ever-increasing problem with long-term joblessness in both good times and bad. As a share of total unemployment, long-term unemployment has been high even following relatively mild recessions. Furthermore, during times of economic expansion, low points in LTU share have been higher with each successive business cycle over the past 30 years or so. The nature of unemployment is both cyclical and structural. Many workers are being left behind in an ever-changing economy because of forces such as globalization and changes in technology, and the bursting of bubbles can both effect downturns and make them more severe.

The rapidly shifting portrait of workers is important on many fronts. Aggregate statistics such as the unemployment rate are much needed gauges of labor market trends—but it is important to determine exactly who is negatively affected by economic recessions in order to develop efficient and effective economic policies. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors graciously thank Jin Dai for data assistance and Jay Liao and Maria Carolina Tomás for research assistance. In addition, the authors are grateful for generous support from the Open Society Institute's Campaign for Black Male Achievement.

¹ As of September 2010.

² This article follows the Standard Occupational Classification system in its analysis of occupations. Management, business and financial occupations; professional and related occupations; and service occupations are aggregations of major occupational groups. The other occupational groups analyzed in this article are all major occupational groups. However, the farming, fishing, and forestry major occupational group and the installation, maintenance, and repair major occupational group were combined. People for whom there is no occupation reported are a small segment of data and are not included in this analysis.

In addition, this article follows the North American Industry Classification System in its analysis of industries. Natural resources and mining, construction, manufacturing, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services (except public administration) are all supersectors. Wholesale and retail trade comprises the wholesale trade and retail trade sectors, and transportation and utilities comprises the transportation and warehousing sector and the utilities sector. Public administration is treated as a sector. The word "industry" is used in this article as a general term to refer to any of the aforementioned sectors or supersectors. People for whom there is no industry reported are a small segment of data and are not included in this analysis.

³ For the purposes of this assessment, the early 1980s double-dip recession is considered as one event.

⁴ Each peak in LTU occurred in a postrecessionary period, with

varying lags.

⁵ These BLS data series started in 1948.

⁶ See the Web site of the National Bureau of Economic Research for business cycle reference dates: www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html (visited Oct. 4, 2010).

⁷ Calculated with Current Employment Statistics survey data from November 1982 to November 1983.

⁸ Calculated with Current Employment Statistics survey data from March 1991 to March 1992.

⁹ There is a break in this series caused by the 1994 CPS redesign. However, the break has been accounted for with adjustments to the data. See Anne E. Polivka and Stephen M. Miller, "The CPS After the Redesign: Refocusing the Economic Lens," on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/ec950090.pdf (visited Oct. 21, 2010).

¹⁰ According to Current Employment Statistics data, overall job loss in 2009 was 3 percent, but the construction and manufacturing industries were down 13 percent and 8 percent, respectively; the proportions of workers in each industry who were men were 87 percent and 71 percent, respectively. Conversely, education and health services, 77 percent female, had job growth of 1.5 percent in 2009.

¹¹ See Randy Ilg, "Long-term unemployment experience of the jobless," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10-05 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils82.pdf (visited Oct. 5, 2010); see especially table 2.

¹² The terms *share* and *proportion* are used interchangeably in this article.

¹³ Analyses by industry and occupation are not included in this section because of coding changes across years.

¹⁴ Table A-1 of the appendix contains raw counts by demographic group of those in the labor force, the unemployed, and the long-term unemployed in 1983 and 2009.

¹⁵ The trend holds across economic cycles, not just recessions, but not to the same degree.

¹⁶ For example, the early 1980s recession was attributed primarily to monetary policy in reaction to high inflation, whereas the bursting of the information technology bubble was the impetus of the 2001 downturn, and the bursting of the housing bubble was the impetus of the 2007–09 downturn.

¹⁷ To relate the two sides of table 2, if the percent change for any demographic was above (below) the overall percent change, then the share change was positive (negative).

¹⁸ Table A-2 of the appendix gives the distribution of the total change in raw counts for the number in the labor force, the number of unemployed, and the number of long-term unemployed, by demographic group for each demographic variable. For example, the labor force grew by 37.8 percent from 1983 to 2009. Of that change, within the variable of education, 60.4 percent of growth was attributable to those with at least a bachelor's degree.

¹⁹ See endnote 11.

²⁰ Table A-2 of the appendix shows that the 45-and-older cohort was overwhelmingly the largest contributor to the overall increases in the size of the labor force, in unemployment, and in LTU.

Appendix: Tables A-1 and A-2

Table A-1. Number of people in the labor force, unemployed, and long-term unemployed, by demographic group, 1983 and 2009

(In thousands)

Demographic group	Labor force		Unemployment		Long-term unemployment	
	1983	2009	1983	2009	1983	2009
All	111,857	154,142	10,782	14,265	2,558	4,496
Education						
Less than a high school diploma..	22,505	16,784	3,797	3,054	834	873
High school diploma.....	41,520	44,568	4,204	5,046	1,114	1,657
Some college but no degree.....	25,333	44,756	1,971	3,851	423	1,240
At least a bachelor's degree	22,498	48,034	809	2,313	187	727
Sex						
Male.....	63,145	82,123	6,245	8,453	1,754	2,682
Female.....	48,711	72,019	4,537	5,811	804	1,814
Race/ethnicity¹						
White.....	90,993	104,859	7,316	8,176	1,735	2,472
Black.....	11,618	17,008	2,286	2,502	603	975
Hispanic.....	6,426	22,352	873	2,706	155	764
Other.....	2,820	9,922	307	880	65	285
Age						
16–24.....	24,385	21,361	4,214	3,760	628	876
25–44.....	55,530	67,537	4,743	6,005	1,325	1,898
45 and older.....	31,942	65,245	1,825	4,500	605	1,722

¹ Hispanic is classified as an ethnicity; Hispanics may be of any race. People in the race categories in this table (White, Black, and other) all are non-Hispanic.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Table A-2. The distribution of the percent change in raw counts for the labor force, unemployment, and long-term unemployment, by demographic group, in percent, 1983 to 2009			
Demographic group	Labor force	Unemployment	Long-term unemployment
Education			
Less than a high school diploma	-13.5	-21.3	2.0
High school diploma	7.2	24.2	28.0
Some college but no degree	45.9	54.0	42.1
At least a bachelor's degree	60.4	43.2	27.9
Sex			
Male.....	44.9	63.4	47.9
Female	55.1	36.6	52.1
Race/ethnicity			
White.....	32.8	24.7	38.0
Black.....	12.7	6.2	19.2
Hispanic	37.7	52.6	31.4
Other.....	16.8	16.5	11.3
Age			
16-24	-7.2	-13.0	12.8
25-44	28.4	36.2	29.6
45 and older	78.8	76.8	57.7
NOTE: With the exception of differences due to rounding, within each column, the numbers for a given demographic variable sum to 100. For example, for the change in the number of people in the labor force by education category, -13.5, 7.2, and 45.9, and 60.4 sum to 100.			
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.			

The impact of the 2007–09 recession on workers with disabilities

New data available from the Current Population Survey (CPS) indicate that between October 2008 and June 2010, job losses among workers with disabilities far exceeded those of workers without disabilities; this labor market volatility resulted in the proportion of employed U.S. workers identified as having disabilities declining by 9 percent

H. Stephen Kaye

Researchers have asserted that workers with disabilities are “the last hired and first fired,”¹ suggesting that the employment of people with disabilities is particularly procyclical, meaning that workers with disabilities “may be the first to be laid off in a recession and the last to be hired when conditions improve.”² Although this claim has yet to be proved, various studies have shown that workers with disabilities are much more likely than workers without disabilities to have short-term jobs or work as contractors,³ to perceive their jobs as less than secure,⁴ and to experience job losses and periods of unemployment,⁵ partly because workers with disabilities are more often employed in occupations with lower status and less stability.⁶

During and immediately following recessions, applications for Federal disability benefits rise markedly,⁷ and new benefit awards generally increase as well.⁸ Many people with disabilities exit the labor force permanently during economic downturns. Benefits can provide a safety net for people who may have always been eligible for them but who stayed in the labor force as long as the opportunity lasted. Or there

may be a more complex relationship between recession and disability: some researchers argue that economic downturns, which have been shown in some studies to cause mental and perhaps physical health conditions that could exacerbate or cause disability, may result in increased disability among labor force participants, reducing perceived ability to work and motivating people to seek benefits rather than jobs.⁹

The recent recession, which officially began in December 2007¹⁰ but did not substantially affect unemployment rates until mid-2008,¹¹ has resulted in the largest four-quarter percentage decline in gross domestic product since 1946¹² and the highest rates of unemployment since 1983.¹³ Although the effect of prior recessions on employment of the general population has been extensively studied, research on the effect of recessions on workers with disabilities has been limited by lack of data collection on the employment experiences of people with disabilities, either because surveys and administrative data sources did not have means of identifying labor force participants with disabilities, or because the existing disability measures were inadequate or inappropriate for the purpose.¹⁴

With its large, monthly sample of U.S. house-

H. Stephen Kaye is an associate professor, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences and Institute for Health and Aging, University of California, San Francisco. Email: Steve.kaye@ucsf.edu

holds and its reputation as an accurate and reliable source of employment statistics, the Current Population Survey (CPS) is the ideal vehicle for tracking the workforce with disabilities in a fluctuating economy. Until recently, the CPS lacked any means of identifying workers with disabilities (except for people declaring themselves completely unable to work due to disability), and had only a controversial, unvalidated annual measure designed for survey administration purposes.¹⁵ In response to a 1998 Executive order mandating better measurement of the employment rate of people with disabilities,¹⁶ the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced a tested and validated measure of disability status¹⁷ into the CPS monthly survey in mid-2008.¹⁸ It is now possible to track month-to-month changes in the employment levels of people with various types of disabilities, with only a few weeks' lag between data collection and analysis. The new survey measures even allow for tracking individual respondents as their labor force status changes from month to month.

Using these unprecedented data, this article compares the labor force experiences of a large and well-selected sample of workers with disabilities with those of their nondisabled peers, during the most severe economic downturn in many decades. The analysis attempts to discover whether workers with disabilities are indeed the first to be fired and the last to be hired in bad economic times.

Data and methods

The CPS is a nationally representative monthly survey of about 54,000 households, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and BLS.¹⁹ The basic monthly survey provides a comprehensive body of data on labor force participation and earnings, and serves as the source of official statistics on employment and unemployment rates. Every month, initial interviews are conducted with a representative sample of U.S. households, and then the same households are interviewed again in each of the next 3 months; those households are then reinterviewed during the same 4 calendar months of the following year. Thus, the labor force status of each respondent can be tracked over 4 consecutive months or from year to year, if the respondent is available for the follow-up interviews.

The CPS disability measure is made up of six questions pertaining to limitations in hearing, vision, ambulation, cognition, self-care, and getting around in the community. BLS warns against comparing re-

sponses beginning in October 2008 with those of the previous 4 months because of a change in administration of the questions;²⁰ the analysis in this article is therefore limited to respondents identified as having (or not having) disabilities in October 2008 and thereafter. Household members reported as having any of the six limitations were classified as having disabilities; those reported as having difficulty in performing self-care (“dressing or bathing”) or other routine activities (“doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping”) are classified as having limitations in daily activities, a more significant level of disability that may require help from other people to perform such activities. In addition to labor force status indicators, the monthly survey also contains information on the occupation and industry of employment, both of which were used in this analysis.

To evaluate the impact of the recession across industries for this study, an analysis of layoffs and other involuntary discharges was performed using data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), also conducted by BLS.²¹ JOLTS data are collected monthly from a sample of approximately 16,000 U.S. nonfarm employers, including government agencies at all levels. The monthly layoff/discharge rate for the entire nonfarm economy increased dramatically between September 2008 (when it was 1.5 percent, a typical value for September) and January 2009 (when it was 2.9 percent, about 1 percentage point above the typical January level), and remained unusually high through most of 2009. For the 18 major industry categories covered by JOLTS, the impact of the recession on the industry can be assessed by comparing the ratio of the average rate of layoffs over the 12-month period beginning October 2008 with the average over a 2-year period during the economic expansion (October 2005–September 2007). Industries experiencing a greater proportional increase in layoffs and other discharges than that for the entire nonfarm economy were classified as *highly affected industries*,²² with the remainder classified as *less affected industries*.²³ To separate out much of the inherently seasonal variation, a third category was created for *highly seasonal industries*, which are easily identified by a strong cyclical pattern in job layoffs and discharges.²⁴

For the analysis of occupational differences in employment trends, the 504 occupations identified in the CPS (variable PEIO1OCD) were collapsed into 3 categories based on the amount of advance preparation (education and training) required to obtain a job in the occupation. Information on occupational preparation requirements were obtained from the O*NET database²⁵ of occupational characteristics, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor. Based on O*NET’s “job zones” categories, occupations were classified as *low skill* (the “some preparation” and “little or no preparation” job zones,

in which prior experience might be helpful but is generally not necessary, and college degrees are generally not required), *medium skill* (requires on-the-job experience or an apprenticeship, and often a bachelor's or associate's degree), and *high skill* (the "considerable" and "extensive preparation" O*NET categories, generally requiring several years of on-the-job experience and at least a bachelor's degree). The O*NET occupational classifications are more detailed than those of the CPS; in some cases, job zone ratings for multiple O*NET occupations were averaged to obtain a rating for a single CPS occupational category.

To track month-to-month changes in an individual's employment status, the sample from each month was restricted to respondents in the longitudinal sample (that is, records with nonzero longitudinal weights), indicating that the current month is at least their second consecutive interview month. First-time survey respondents (members of households newly selected into the sample, members of replacement households, and new members of continuing households) were excluded, as were those returning to the sample after a gap (typically the 8-month gap between interviews 4 and 5). The longitudinal sample comprises 71.3 percent of the working-age sample, and has been reweighted by BLS to represent the U.S. working-age population. After each record was matched with the corresponding record in the prior month's sample, 0.7 percent of such records were dropped because the recorded age or sex of the respondent changed from one month to the next (apart from a possible 1-year increase in age), and a further 0.6 percent were dropped because the labor force status had been imputed in either or both months.

Sampling weights were used throughout the analysis, and standard errors for all estimates were calculated using the formulas provided by BLS.²⁶ The statistical significance of trends was estimated by computing the difference in chi-squares of a fit with a linear trend and a fit without a trend. The chi-square was obtained using the square of the formula-derived standard errors in the denominator, a standard method for analyzing goodness-of-fit when the data have predetermined standard errors;²⁷ the resulting chi-square difference has the properties of a chi-square with a single degree of freedom.

Results

Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Table 1 shows the size and selected characteristics of the working-age populations with and without disabilities in October 2008 and June 2010. As compared with other major national surveys, the CPS identifies a substantially smaller

Category	With disability		No disability	
	Oct. '08	June '10	Oct. '08	June '10
Population (millions)	14.7	14.3	173.3	¹ 175.9
Percent of working-age population.....	7.8	² 7.5	92.2	² 92.5
Age and sex				
Mean age.....	47.7	¹ 48.0	39.8	² 39.9
Percent female.....	50.4	51.0	50.7	50.7
Race/ethnicity³ (percent)				
White.....	80.6	80.9	81.5	¹ 81.2
African American.....	16.4	² 16.0	12.6	¹ 12.9
Asian/Pacific Islander....	2.2	2.2	5.7	5.9
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	2.8	3.3	1.5	1.5
Latino/Hispanic.....	10.4	¹ 11.3	15.4	² 15.6
Education				
College graduates (percent).....	13.4	¹ 14.6	29.7	29.7
Labor force participation				
Participants (millions)...	5.4	¹ 4.9	140.9	141.3
Employed.....	4.7	¹ 4.2	132.8	¹ 128.3
Unemployed (looking for work).....	.6	¹ .8	8.2	¹ 13.0
Perceives unable to participate (percent)...	44.9	¹ 47.6	2.0	¹ 2.3

¹ Difference is statistically significant at $p < .01$.
² Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$.
³ Racial/ethnic categories are not mutually exclusive.

proportion of working-age adults as having disabilities (7.8 percent at the start of the period and 7.5 percent at the end). The 2008 American Community Survey yields an estimate of 10.1 percent; the estimate from the 2007 survey, which used an older set of questions, is 12.4 percent.²⁸ The 2008 National Health Interview Survey yields an estimate of 10.8 percent,²⁹ and the estimate from the Survey of Income and Program Participation is 16.5 percent, using 2005 data and a much broader measure of disability.³⁰ The difference in reported disability rates between the beginning and end of the period reflects a small downward trend in disability prevalence that is modestly statistically significant.

The mean age of the population with disabilities is

about 8 years older than that of the population without disabilities; for both groups, the average age increased significantly over the October 2008–June 2010 period, with a larger, though relatively modest, increase among those with disabilities. African Americans and especially American Indians and Alaska Natives are overrepresented in the population with disabilities, while Asians and Pacific Islanders and Latinos are underrepresented, statistics that are consistently found in most national surveys.³¹ In addition, educational attainment is generally much lower among the population with disabilities than among those without disabilities. This educational gap seems to be narrowing, however, with a substantial increase over the 20-month period in the proportion of working-age adults with disabilities who are college graduates.

Despite relatively modest changes in the number and demographic characteristics of working-age adults with disabilities over the period between October 2008 and June 2010, there was a substantial drop in labor force participation among this group, from 5.4 million to 4.9 million. In contrast, there was no statistically significant change in the number of labor force participants without disabilities. The size of the employed workforce decreased for both groups, but by a far greater amount for those with disabilities: those with disabilities experienced a 12.3 percent decline, from 4.7 million to 4.2 million, compared with a 3.4 percent drop for working-age adults without disabilities. There were large and statistically significant increases in the number of unemployed labor force participants with and without disabilities.

There is a marked increase over the period in the proportion of working-age adults with disabilities who see themselves as unable to participate in the labor force. This category includes people who say they are unable to work or who say that disability or ill health prevents them from seeking employment. It is interesting to note that 2.0 percent of people identified as *not* having disabilities said they were unable to work or seek employment; by the end of the 20-month period, this number rose to 2.3 percent. Although the proportion is small, the number of people is substantial; in June 2010, 4.0 million people cited disability as a reason for not participating in the labor force but did not endorse any of the six newly added functional measures. In fact, of those people whose labor force status is listed as “disabled” in the dataset, only 67.5 percent are captured by the new disability measure.

Proportion of workforce reporting disabilities. The decreasing workforce disability rate illustrates the disproportionate impact of the recession on workers with disabilities.

As indicated in chart 1 and table 2, that proportion of workers who have disabilities dropped from an initial 3.44 percent in October 2008 to 3.12 percent one year later in October 2009, with most of that decline occurring in mid-2009. After returning briefly to nearly its initial value early in 2010, the proportion drops to 3.14 by June 2010. These declines are highly statistically significant; they amount to a nearly 10 percent decline in people with disabilities in the workforce over the course of 1 year.

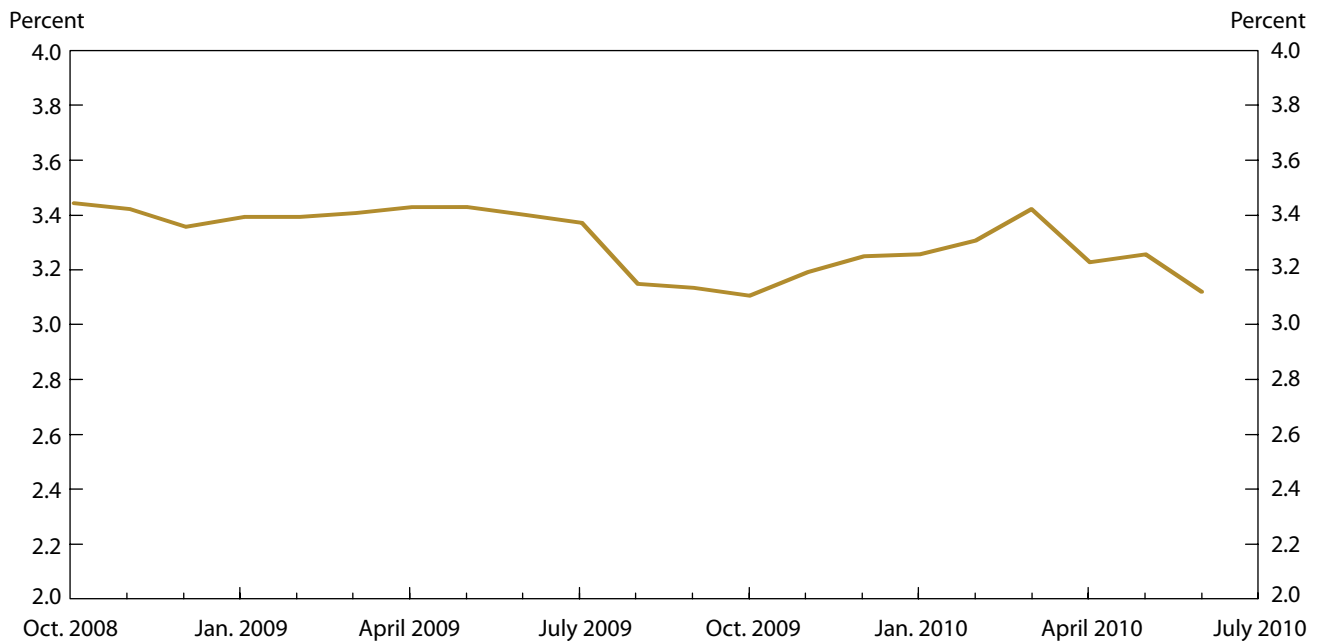
Table 2 also shows the employment rate (technically the employment-to-population ratio, or the proportion of working-age adults who have jobs) for working-age adults with and without disabilities. The initial 32.2 percent employment rate of working-age adults with disabilities is less than half that of their nondisabled counterparts, and the proportional decline (11.8 percent over one year and 9.9 percent over the entire 20-month period) is more than twice that of working-age adults without disabilities.

There were statistically significant declines in the rates of all measured types of disability except visual impairment, which was also the only disability population not to experience a decline in its employment rate. People with limitations in their ability to perform daily activities had the lowest employment rate of any group by far at the start of the period, and experienced the largest declines in both rate of employment and rate of reported disability in the workforce.

Workers under 40 years old with disabilities were faced with the brunt of the recession’s disproportionate impact; the proportion of workers between the ages of 18 and 39 reporting disabilities dropped by 17.5 percent over the period. The apparent decline for those 40 to 54 years of age fails the statistical test for a linear trend, even though this population also faced a large and statistically significant employment rate decline. Perhaps surprisingly, people with disabilities between 55 and 64 years of age appear to have been mostly protected from the impact of the recession, with no statistically significant declines in either employment rate or representation in the workforce.

Both men and women with disabilities were disproportionately affected by the recession, but the proportion of employed men reporting disabilities dropped by nearly twice that of women, as shown in table 2. The disproportionate impact of the recession was felt across all levels of educational attainment, with significant and large declines in the reported rate of disability even among those with college degrees. That group, however, appears to have recovered more quickly than those with less education, with the rate returning to nearly its original level by the end of the period.

Chart 1. Proportion of employed working-age adults identified as having disabilities, 2008–10



Variation in impact of the recession by industry. Some industries were profoundly affected by the recession, with a large wave of layoffs occurring as early as December 2008 or January 2009; other industries did not feel the force of the recession until mid-2009. In industries that were highly affected and are not particularly seasonal (based on data on layoffs and other involuntary discharges; see the “Data and Methods” section for details), the proportion of workers identified as having disabilities gradually declined from an initial 3.2 percent to reach a low of 2.8 percent at the end of 2009, then recovered to slightly above its initial value, and subsequently fell to a new low of 2.7 percent in June 2010 (chart 2). In less affected, nonseasonal industries, there was also a decline in the rate of identified disability, but it was more modest and did not begin until the second half of 2009. Industries with a seasonal pattern of hiring and layoffs show greater volatility in the proportion of workers with disabilities than in either of the nonseasonal classifications.

Occupational differences. The impact of a recession on an individual worker depends not only on the type of employer he or she works for, but also on the kind of work he or she does. As shown in chart 3, workers with disabilities have a much greater presence in low-skill occupations

than in medium-skill occupations, and in medium-skill than in high-skill occupations. Among people employed in low-skill occupations (often found in highly seasonal industries) there is an early increase in the proportion of workers identified as having disabilities (from 4.0 percent in October 2008 to 4.3 percent in March 2009), followed by a gradual decline and a leveling off, reaching a low of 3.7 percent at the end of the period. Among workers employed in medium-skill occupations, there is a modest initial decline in the rate of identified disability from 3.5 percent in October 2008 to 3.2 percent in January 2009, and then a rather precipitous decline in mid-2009 to 2.8 percent in August; the rate increases temporarily and then falls again to a final value of 2.9 percent in June 2010.

In contrast to the large declines in the representation of workers with disabilities in low-skill and medium-skill occupations, there is no evidence of any disproportionate impact of the recession on workers in high-skill occupations. The apparent, temporary decline in the rate of identified disability is not statistically significant, and the final value of 2.5 percent is unchanged from the initial value. In addition to the protection that their greater job skills impart, most high-skill workers are employed in industries that were less affected by the recession.

Table 2. Proportion of employed working-age adults reporting disability and employment-to-population ratio¹ for workers with disabilities, by various characteristics, Oct. 2008, Oct. 2009, and June 2010

Category	Proportion of employed workforce identified as having disabilities					Rate of employment among working-age adults with disabilities				
	Oct. '08	Oct. '09	June '10	Percent change		Oct. '08	Oct. '09	June '10	Percent change	
				Oct. '08–Oct. '09	Oct. '08–June '10				Oct. '08–Oct. '09	Oct. '08–June '10
	Percent			Percent of Oct. '08 value		Percent			Percent of Oct. '08 value	
Disability type										
Any disability	3.44	3.12	3.14	² –9.5	² –8.9	32.2	28.4	29.0	² –11.8	² –9.9
Hearing.....	1.15	.99	1.03	–14.0	³ –10.6	55.4	47.7	48.2	² –13.8	² –13.0
Vision .....	.51	.51	.56	.1	10.4	33.2	33.2	36.2	.0	8.9
Mobility.....	1.36	1.23	1.12	² –9.3	² –17.8	22.9	20.1	18.9	² –12.1	² –17.4
Cognitive .....	.91	.83	.79	² –8.8	² –12.9	23.3	20.5	20.9	² –11.8	² –10.4
Daily activities.....	.51	.42	.43	² –19.0	² –16.7	14.1	11.1	11.6	² –20.8	² –17.3
No disability	–	–	–	–	–	76.7	72.7	72.9	² –5.2	² –4.9
Age group										
18–39.....	2.20	1.93	1.81	² –12.1	² –17.5	39.1	32.6	33.3	² –16.6	² –14.8
40–54.....	3.77	3.47	3.36	–7.9	–10.8	34.4	32.1	29.9	³ –6.7	² –13.2
55–64.....	6.42	5.69	6.39	–11.3	–4	25.1	21.9	25.4	–12.8	.9
Sex										
Men.....	3.54	3.07	3.15	² –13.4	³ –11.0	35.4	29.8	31.5	² –15.9	² –11.2
Women	3.33	3.17	3.11	–4.8	² –6.4	29.0	27.0	26.6	² –6.8	² –8.3
Education										
No high school diploma....	4.95	4.48	3.96	² –9.5	–20.0	18.1	15.8	16.3	² –12.5	–10.1
High school diploma	3.83	3.53	3.46	–7.6	² –9.5	32.7	28.7	28.5	² –12.2	² –12.9
College graduate.....	2.34	2.06	2.34	² –11.8	–.1	53.0	46.8	49.2	² –11.7	² –7.0

¹ Employment-to-population ratio is often referred to as the employment rate.

² Statistically significant at $p < .01$.

³ Statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Unemployment rates. The unemployment rate (the proportion of working-age labor force participants who are either actively looking for work or waiting to return to work following a short-term layoff) is indicated by the total height of the bars shown in chart 4. During the final quarter of 2008, the unemployment rate for labor force participants with disabilities was 12.2 percent. By the third quarter of 2009, that rate had risen by 4.9 percentage points to 17.1 percent, meaning that more than one-sixth of labor force participants with disabilities were not working. There was a subsequent decline of more than 1 percentage point, with the rate leveling off to reach a value of 15.5 percent in the second quarter of 2010.

In contrast to the 4.9-percentage-point increase during the first three quarters of 2009, the unemployment rate for working-age labor force participants without disabilities increased by a much smaller value—2.9 percentage points—from an initial value of 6.3 percent to 9.2 percent. The rate continued to increase, reaching 10.2 percent in the first quarter of 2010 and falling back to 9.2 percent in the second quarter.

Chart 4 also shows the proportions of labor force participants who are unemployed following voluntary departure from a job, a first-time entry or reentry into the labor force, and job loss. Loss of a job, including temporary layoff, is the principal reason for unemployment among

Chart 2. Proportion of employed working-age adults identified as having disabilities, by industry type 2008-10

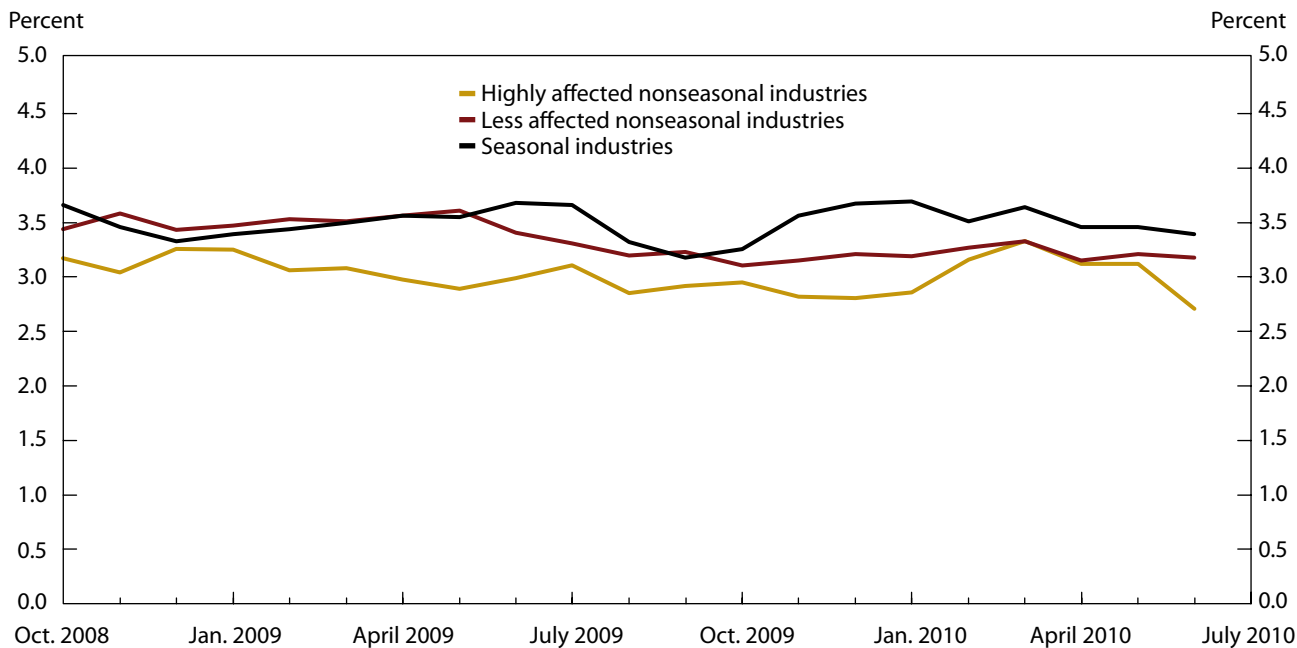
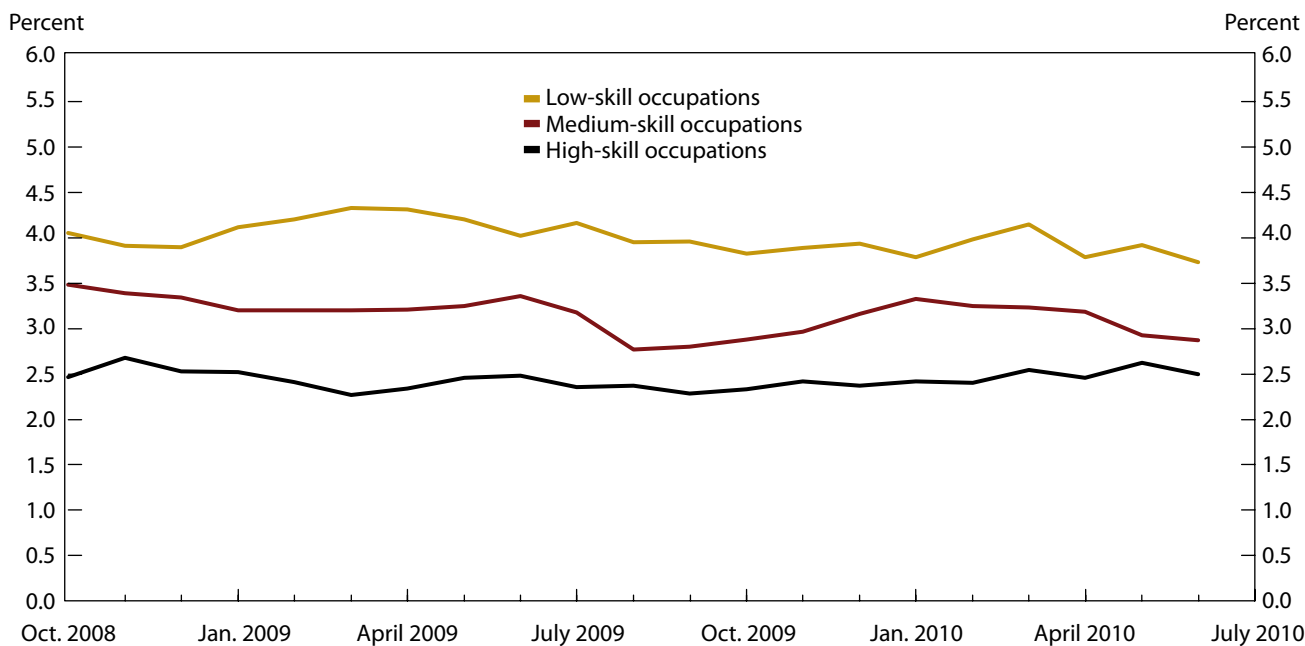
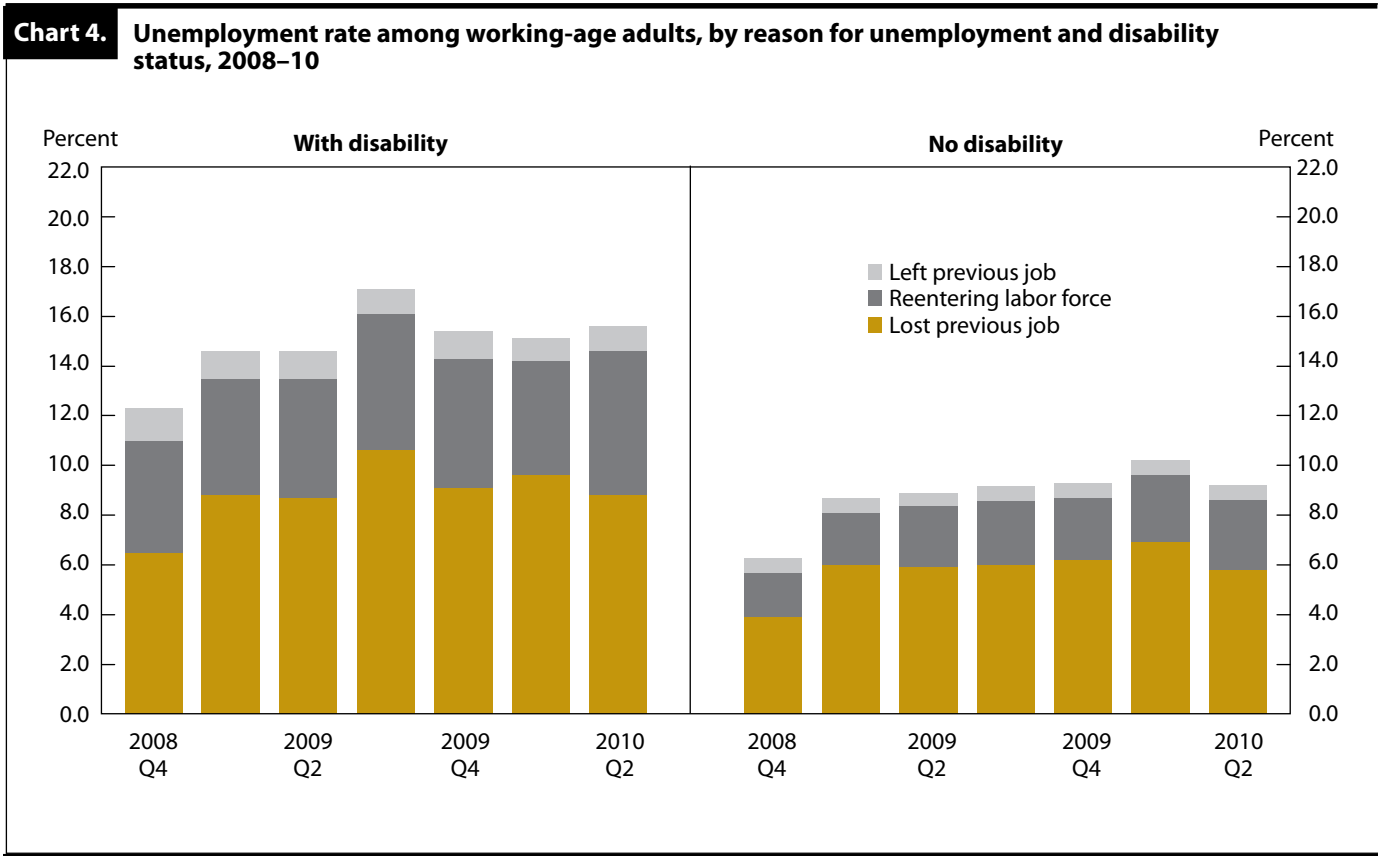


Chart 3. Proportion of employed working-age adults identified as having disabilities, by occupation type, 2008-10





labor force participants both with and without disabilities. Among those labor force participants with disabilities, the proportion of those unemployed because of job loss increased 4.1 percentage points between the fourth quarter of 2008 (6.5 percent) and the third quarter of 2009 (10.6 percent). Labor force participants without disabilities saw just over half that increase, 2.1 percentage points, over the same period.

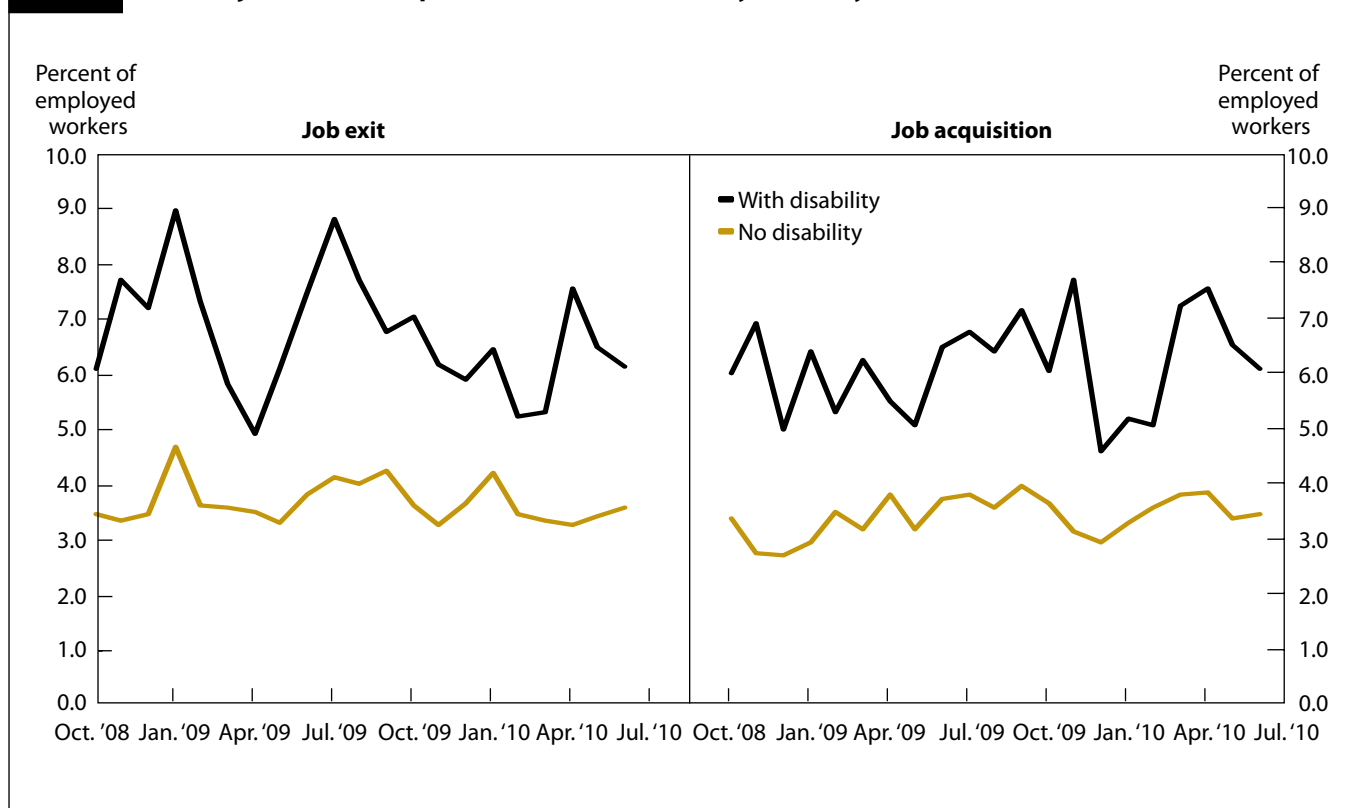
Voluntary termination of employment (and then remaining in the labor force to seek a new job) is relatively rare among both groups, and the rates are more or less steady over the period. In contrast, a much larger proportion of labor force participants with disabilities are unemployed following first-time entry or reentry into the labor force, compared to their nondisabled counterparts, with the proportions increasing by 1.3 percentage points for labor force participants with disabilities over the full period and 1.0 percent for those without disabilities.

Job exit and acquisition. The tenuous relationship between people with disabilities and the labor force is well illustrated in chart 5. Even at the start of the data collection period, when the effects of the recession were just

beginning to emerge in the labor force, the rates of job exit (percent of people employed in the prior month who were no longer employed in the current month) and of job acquisition (percent of people employed in the current month who had not been employed in the prior month) are both at 6.1 percent for working-age adults with disabilities, almost twice the rates for working-age adults without disabilities, about 3.5 percent. In other words, over the course of one relatively typical month, about 1 of every 16 workers with disabilities lost (or left) their jobs and 1 of every 16 workers got jobs; the chart includes short-term or seasonal jobs as well as temporary layoffs and rehires. There is a great deal of transition in and out of employment among workers with disabilities, far exceeding that of their counterparts without disabilities.

Between October 2008 and January 2009, the job exit rate grows dramatically for people with disabilities, rising by 1.6 percentage points in November and a further 1.3 points by January 2009, when it reaches a high of 9.0 percent. In contrast, the exit rate for workers without disabilities remains steady through December and increases by a relatively modest 1.2 percentage points in January, reaching a high of 4.7 percent. January through April

Chart 5. Rates of job exit and acquisition over one month, by disability status, 2008–10



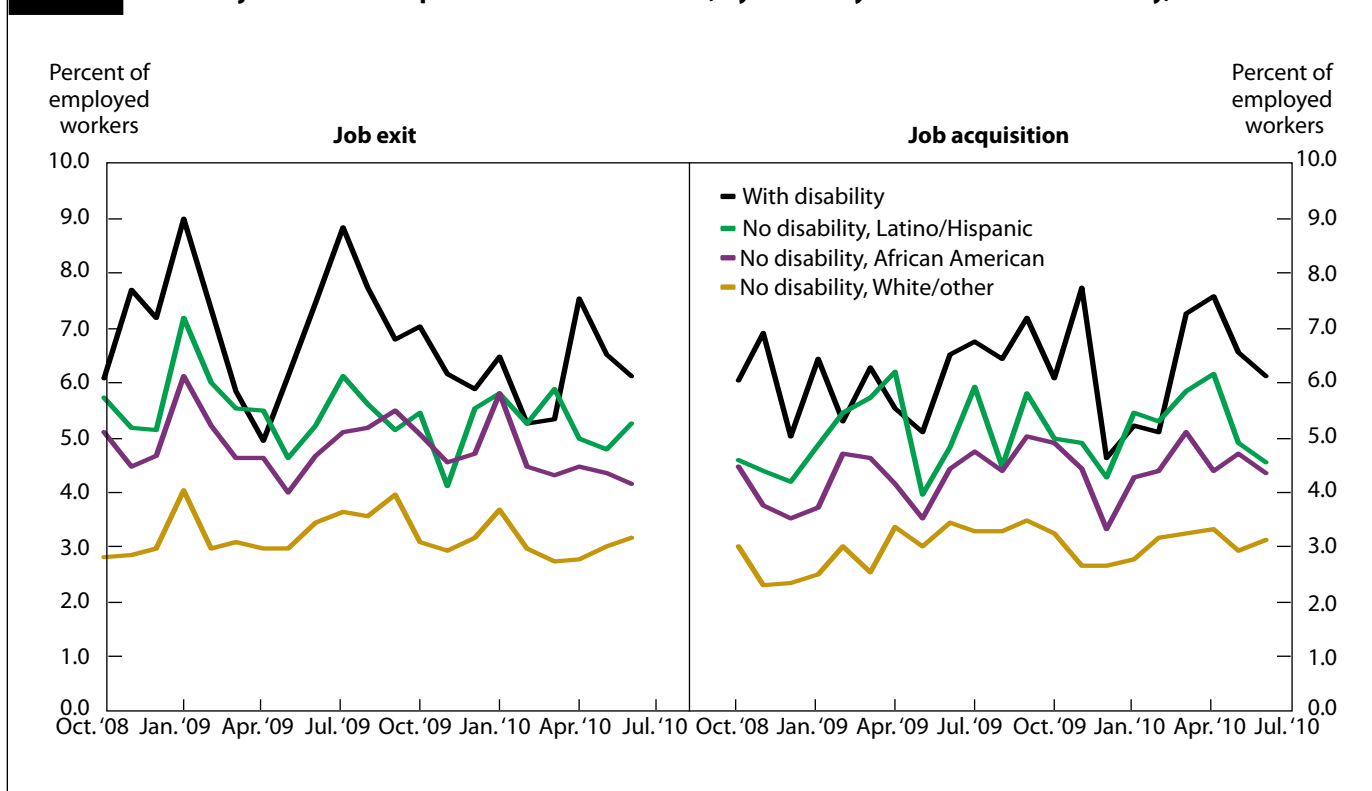
2009 saw a dramatic decline in the exit rate for workers with disabilities (compared to a modest decline for those without disabilities) and then a dramatic increase (again, compared to a modest increase) from April to July 2009, followed by a gradual decline.

The rate of job acquisition also shows greater volatility for workers with disabilities than for those without. The latter varies by 1.2 percentage points, from a low of 2.8 percent in December 2008 to a high of 4.0 percent in September 2009, and then back down to 3.0 percent in December 2009. For workers with disabilities, there is a 3.1-percentage-point variation over the period; December 2008 saw a temporary low of 5.0 percent, followed by much fluctuation, then an increase to a high of 7.7 percent in November 2009, and then a drop to a new low of 4.6 percent in the following month.

To determine whether workers with disabilities are the first to lose their jobs at the start of a recession and the last to be hired in the recovery, it is instructive to compare the job exit and acquisition rates of people with disabilities with those of racial and ethnic minority and majority groups. Rates in chart 6 are for four mutually exclusive categories of working-age adults: those with dis-

abilities, those without disabilities of Hispanic or Latino origin, those without disabilities of non-Latino African American origin, and a comparison group of everyone else (those without disabilities who are neither Latino nor African American). As the chart shows, the disability and racial or ethnic minority populations all experienced higher rates of both job exit and job acquisition than the comparison group over the entire period, again indicating a more tenuous connection to the labor market. In general, however, rates for workers with disabilities are higher than those for the racial and ethnic minority groups, and show greater fluctuation over the period.

In particular, Latino and African American workers without disabilities experienced greater increases in job exits between October 2008 and January 2009 than did the comparison group (those without disability who are neither Latino nor African American), but these increases are less dramatic than those for workers with disabilities, and appear to have begun two months later than those for workers with disabilities. And when job exit rates increase once again for all groups in mid-2009, the population with disabilities sees a more pronounced increase than any of the other three groups—an increase that seems to begin

Chart 6. Rates of job exit and acquisition over one month, by disability status and race/ethnicity, 2008–10

one month earlier. The data on job acquisitions do not yet reflect large increases in hiring indicative of a substantial recovery, so it is not yet possible to address the “last hired” part of the assertion.

Discussion

An analysis of trends over 21 months of data from the CPS reveals strong evidence that the 2007–09 recession has disproportionately affected workers with disabilities, resulting in a 9 percent decline in the presence of workers with disabilities in the employed labor force. Particularly affected were workers with mobility impairments (17.8 percent decline in their representation in the workforce between October 2008 and June 2010), workers with difficulty performing routine daily activities (16.7 percent decline), younger working-age adults with disabilities (17.5 percent for those ages 18–39), and workers with disabilities employed in medium-skill occupations (17.3 percent). Men with disabilities were more likely to experience the effects of the recession than women with disabilities, and people without college degrees were more affected than those workers who have college degrees. People with dis-

abilities working in highly skilled occupations appear to have been the least affected throughout the period.

For the U.S. workforce as a whole, the proportion of workers identified as having disabilities experienced a small decline in late 2008, and then held more or less steady until a large drop in late summer of 2009. But a closer look at disability rates by industry reveals that, in nonseasonal industries highly affected by the recession, the presence of workers with disabilities declined gradually through the first half of 2009, while it held steady in other nonseasonal industries, which did not experience the burden of the recession until mid-2009. The rate of reported disability is more cyclical in seasonal industries, increasing in spring and early summer and then declining rapidly and increasing again late in the year.

The recent, substantial increase in new Social Security Disability awards³² suggests that many workers with disabilities who lost their jobs left the labor force rather than continuing to seek employment. But others persisted in looking for work long enough to result in a large and rapidly increasing unemployment rate: more than one-sixth (17.1 percent) of working-age labor force participants with disabilities were looking for work during the summer

of 2009, compared to less than one-tenth (9.2 percent) of their nondisabled counterparts. Among both populations, a large majority of unemployed people lost their jobs, instead of leaving voluntarily or returning to the labor force after an absence. Despite a widespread belief that Government disability benefits provide an adequate safety net for working-age adults with disabilities—perhaps even an enticement to leave the labor force when times are tough³³—the very high rate of unemployment following job loss indicates that a large proportion of those losing jobs either need to remain in the labor force or choose to do so.

An advantage of the longitudinal aspect of the CPS is the ability to analyze month-to-month transitions into and out of employment, clearly illustrating the tenuous relationship that many workers with disabilities have with their jobs (perhaps partly because they are more likely to be employed in temporary, seasonal, or other lower-skilled jobs, making them more expendable). The rates of both job exit and acquisition for working-age adults with disabilities are about 80 percent higher over the period, on average, than those of their nondisabled counterparts. During January 2009, the worst single month for layoffs and other job losses, 9 percent of workers with disabilities lost or left their jobs, nearly twice the rate of job exit for workers without disabilities (4.7 percent). The January 2009 rates represent a 3-month increase of about 3 percentage points for workers with disabilities compared to just over 1 point for other workers—a clear indication of the especially high vulner-

ability of workers with disabilities to the early effect of an economic downturn. A similar pattern is repeated during a second wave of job loss that occurred in mid-2009.

This article offers clear evidence of the disproportionate effect that the 2007–09 recession had on workers with disabilities compared with their counterparts without disabilities. Does this evidence also support the hypothesis that people with disabilities are the first to be laid off in a recession and the last to be hired when conditions improve? It seems that people with disabilities are the first to be laid off: the upswing in job exit has a larger magnitude and occurs earlier for workers with disabilities than for even African American and Latino workers, and all three groups show a much larger effect than that seen among the nondisabled, nonminority population.

At the time of this writing it is too early to tell whether workers with disabilities are the last to be hired when conditions improve. Job acquisition rates through mid-2010 do not yet show any indication of a substantial, sustained increase in hiring of workers (with or without disabilities) that would signal a clear economic recovery, and unemployment rates remain high for both groups. When conditions do improve, it will be instructive to observe whether increases in hiring for workers with disabilities lag behind those of their counterparts without disabilities, which would indicate that this particularly disadvantaged population faces not only a deeper recession than other groups, but also a longer period from onset to recovery. □

NOTES

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: This research was funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, U.S. Department of Education, under grant numbers H133A060033 to the Burton Blatt Institute at Syracuse University (Peter Blanck, Principal Investigator), H133A060098 to the Public Health Institute (Erica Jones, PI), and H133B080002 to the University of California, San Francisco (Charlene Harrington, PI).

¹ See, for example, A. Sheldon, “Recession, radicalism and the road to recovery?” *Disability and Society*, 2009, pp. 667–71; Laura Trupin, Douglas S. Sebesta, Edward Yelin and Mitchell P. LaPlante, *Trends in Labor Force Participation Among Persons with Disabilities, 1983–94* (U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, 1997).

² Douglas Kruse and Lisa Schur, “Employment of People with Disabilities Following the ADA,” *Industrial Relations*, 2003, p. 31.

³ Lisa Schur, “Dead end jobs or a path to economic well being? The consequences of non-standard work among people with disabilities,” *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 2002, pp. 601–20; Lisa Schur, “Barriers or opportunities? The causes of contingent and part-time work among people with disabilities,” *Industrial Relations*, October 2003, pp. 589–622.

⁴ L. Schur, D. Kruse, J. Blasi and P. Blanck, “Is Disability Disabling in All Workplaces? Workplace Disparities and Corporate Culture,” *Industrial Relations*, July 2009, pp. 381–410.

⁵ E. H. Yelin and L. Trupin, “Disability and the characteristics of employment,” *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2003, pp. 20–31.

⁶ H. Stephen Kaye, “Stuck at the bottom rung: Occupational characteristics of workers with disabilities,” *Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation*, June 2009, pp. 115–28.

⁷ *Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2000* (Social Security Administration, 2001); *Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2009* (Social Security Administration, 2010).

⁸ David H. Autor and Mark G. Duggan, “The rise in the disability rolls and the decline in unemployment,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 2003, pp. 157–206.

⁹ H. Stephen Kaye, “Employment and the Changing Disability Population,” in David C. Stapleton and Richard V. Burkhauser, eds. *The Decline in the Employment of People with Disabilities: A Policy Puzzle* (Kalamazoo, Michigan: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2003).

¹⁰ National Bureau of Economic Research. “Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions,” 2008, on the Internet at <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>.

¹¹ *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Unemployment rate* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009), on the Internet at <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ln>.

¹² *National Income and Product Accounts Table 1.1.6: Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained Dollars* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2009), on the Internet at <http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/SelectTable.asp>.

¹³ *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Unemployment rate* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009), on the Internet at <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ln>.

¹⁴ R. Silverstein, G. Julnes and R. Nolan, “What policymakers need and must demand from research regarding the employment rate of persons with disabilities,” *Behavioral Science and The Law*, 2005, pp. 399–448.

¹⁵ Thomas W. Hale, “The lack of a disability measure in today’s Current Population Survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, 2001, pp. 38–40.

¹⁶ *Federal Register* (The White House, March 1998), “Executive Order 13078 of March 13, 1998: Increasing Employment of Adults With Disabilities,” pp. 13111–13.

¹⁷ Matthew Brault and Sharon M. Stern, *Evaluation Report Covering Disability—2006 American Community Survey Content Test Report P.4.* (U. S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007).

¹⁸ *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: New monthly data series on the employment status of people with a disability* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability.htm>.

¹⁹ *Current Population Survey: Design and methodology* (U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006).

²⁰ *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Frequently asked questions about disability data* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009), on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm.

²¹ K. A. Clark and R. Hyson, “New tools for labor market analysis: JOLTS,” *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2001, pp. 32–37.

²² Mining and logging; manufacturing (both durable and nondu-

table goods); wholesale trade; information; finance and insurance; and real estate and rental and leasing.

²³ Professional and business services; educational services; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; Federal government; and state and local governments.

²⁴ Construction; retail trade; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and “other services” such as automotive repair, religious organizations, beauty salons, private households, and civic, social, and advocacy organizations. Although beyond the scope of the JOLTS data, agriculture is also included in this category.

²⁵ *The O*NET Content Model: Detailed outline with descriptions* (National Center for O*NET Development, 2007).

²⁶ *Employment and Earnings* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2009), “Table 1-D. Parameters and factors for computation of approximate standard errors,” pp. 208–09. The appropriateness of using the formulas for analyses of the disability population was tested by comparing formula-based standard errors obtained for the ASEC with standard errors obtained using replicate weights.

²⁷ See, for example, John R. Taylor, *An Introduction to Error Analysis: The study of uncertainties in physical measurement* (Sausalito, CA: University Science Books, 1997).

²⁸ Matthew Brault, *Review of Changes to the Measurement of Disability in the 2008 American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2009).

²⁹ P.F. Adams, K.M. Heyman and J.L. Vickerie, “Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2008,” *Vital Health Statistics*, 2009.

³⁰ Matthew Brault, *Americans with Disabilities: 2005* (U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2008). Age range is 21–64.

³¹ See, for example, Brault, *Americans with Disabilities: 2005*.

³² *Benefits awarded—time series for selected benefit type* (Social Security Administration, 2010), on the Internet at <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/ProgData/awards.html>.

³³ J. Bound and T. Waidmann, “Accounting for recent declines in employment rates among working-aged men and women with disabilities,” *Journal of Human Resources*, Spring 2002, pp. 231–50.

The PDF version of the "Disability and occupational projections" article from this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be posted to the BLS website soon.

An HTML version is available at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/10/art3exc.htm>

October 29, 2010

Labor market returns of the GED

The General Educational Development credential (GED) has grown by leaps and bounds since its inception and has become a significant force in the American educational system. Introduced in 1942, the GED was created to make it easier for returning World War II veterans without a high school diploma to earn an equivalent credential. The test, which consists of a group of five subject tests, certifies that the taker has American or Canadian high school-level academic skills. Today the GED is more popular than ever. In 2008, almost 500,000 people received a GED, accounting for 12 percent of all high school credentials issued in that year. In a recent National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) study entitled *The GED* (NBER Working Paper 16064, June 2010) authors James J. Heckman, John Eric Humphries, and Nicholas S. Mader examine the claims that the test is equivalent to a traditional high school diploma with respect to opportunities to attend college and attain positions in the labor market.

The authors find that the growth in the popularity of the GED is in contrast with low average labor market returns. Their research suggests that a GED holds little value in terms of labor market outcomes; few people actually obtain postsecondary credentials after they receive a GED, perhaps due to deficits in non-cognitive skills such as persistence, motivation, and reliability (despite scholastic aptitude). Although the GED is widely thought to serve as a step to a more valuable credential such as an associate's degree or bachelor's degree, only 31 percent

of those who take the GED enroll in a postsecondary institution, and 77 percent of those students enroll only for a single semester.

The authors also find that, on average, a GED does not increase the wages of dropouts. The researchers determine that males with GEDs earn on average 1 percent less per hour than dropouts, whereas males who are high school graduates with no further education make 3.6 percent more per hour on average than dropouts. The researchers found that females with GEDs earn 1.7 percent more per hour than dropouts, whereas female high school graduates with no college earn 10.6 percent more per hour. Wage returns from the GED are small as well. The authors note a statistically significant 6 percent hourly wage premium 5 years after GED certification.

The majority of the growth in the number of GED test takers is attributable to three demographic groups: those in Adult Education classes (sponsored by government and non-profit entities), prisoners, and 16- to 19-year-olds. Since the early 1980s, 16- to 17-year-olds have been responsible for most of the growth. Because they are still high school age, the authors ask whether students now often choose the GED as a substitute for a traditional (and more valuable) high school degree instead of using it as the second chance it was meant to be.

Wage structures and human capital

The overall wage structure of the U.S. economy—the levels of pay and benefits, the nature of jobs, and the skill sets involved—has changed dramatically over the last several

decades. At least since the 1970s, the monetary returns to education and experience have increased markedly. The two most commonly cited reasons are rapid technological changes, which necessitate a more highly skilled workforce, and the ongoing employment trend toward more service-providing jobs and fewer manufacturing jobs. Over the same period, educational attainment has risen steadily, and it is generally assumed that the two trends are closely related. More education leads to greater returns in the labor market, so more people invest in human capital in order to realize such returns. But it is difficult to actually measure the extent to which increased investment in education relates to the changing wage structure in the United States. How closely related are the two phenomena? How do people formulate their expectations about the future returns to education and experience?

In the July 2010 issue of the *Journal of Labor Economics*, economists Moshe Buchinsky and Philip Leslie attempt to answer these questions. For the authors of this study, the challenge lies in developing a plausible model for how people assess the future returns to education and experience in order to make reasonable decisions about investing in human capital in the present. After all, it is unlikely that many people in the 1970s or 1980s could have accurately predicted the extent of the changes that would occur in the subsequent decades. Buchinsky and Leslie develop a dynamic programming model of educational choices in which people use the information available at the time to forecast wage distributions in the future while—and this is key—taking into

account the inherent uncertainties involved in their assessments of the future. Dynamic programming is a common technique economists use to formulate and solve problems involving sequential decisionmaking under uncertainty. Making reasonable assumptions about a person's expectations of future wages is an important component of the authors' model.

This study demonstrates the value of using dynamic programming methods to analyze people's choices about educational investment. A key element of these kinds of models is how accurately they represent a person's current behavior in relation to future wage distributions and how well they account for uncertainty. Buchinsky and Leslie "propose a general method of forecasting that

is embedded in a dynamic optimization framework" which depends upon "plausible assumptions about what information is available at the time of forecasting." By comparing their methods with those of other studies, the authors were able to create a framework that "accounts for sources of uncertainty faced by individuals" and that has not been used previously. □

Where are you publishing your research?

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

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



Low Wages in America

Low-Wage America: How Employers are Reshaping Opportunity in the Workplace. Eileen Applebaum, Annette D. Bernhardt, and Richard J. Murnane, New York, NY, Russell Sage Foundation, 2006, 533 pp., \$45.00 hardback; \$22.50 paperback.

This book is the fruit of an extensive research effort into the working conditions of low-paid workers (with at best a high school education, employed in a broad variety of service and manufacturing industries) and management strategies to cope with the cost pressures, training needs, and career ambitions of these employees. Unfortunately, those strategies often include the computerization of the routine work done by low-paid workers, diminishing their security of tenure—in effect, “disemploying” many of them, according to the authors.

About one quarter of the American workforce currently consists of low-wage workers. Using updated data for illustrative purposes, when these workers worked full time, year round, they earned roughly \$22,000 in 2008, close to the poverty line for a family of four; The Economic Policy Institute, cited by the authors, estimated that a “no frills annual budget” for such a family ran about twice that much that year. Some low-wage workers, to be sure, live in families with other employed members, that improved their living standard; others may eventually be able to learn sufficient skills to escape their low earnings status. But large numbers remain relegated to poorly paid jobs. According to a recent study, 60 percent of families in

the lowest income quintile, which would include low-wage earners, had not moved to a higher quintile after ten years. Tight labor markets, as occurred during the 1990s, diminished the proportion of low-wage labor, but even during that decade, when unemployment rates fell to their lowest levels in 30 years, “real earnings of male high school graduates (did not) return to their 1970s levels.”

The book includes case studies of individual firms in 12 industries which employ large numbers of low-wage workers. The studies are essentially based on interviews of managers and front line workers conducted over lengthy time periods from the late 1980s to the early 2000s. The studies found that the transformation of technologies, globalization of competitiveness, and shareholder pressure to maintain or raise short-term earnings—all made as a result of management’s close attentiveness to costs—impinged upon wages and other worker compensation, and that these factors are unlikely to lose their force in future years.

Here is a brief summary of some of the studies’ findings on low wage workers in selected occupations: hospitality (hotels), hospital, banking, call centers, and a few manufacturing industries.

Technological solutions to raise productivity to respond to cost pressures typically cannot be applied to the labor-intensive processes characteristic of the *hospitality (hotel)* industry. As a result, work assignments in hotels may be enlarged: for example, more rooms per day per housekeeper may be assigned even as guest conveniences are added to the workload. Much work is contingent, or on call, so that many housekeepers cannot

count on full-time earnings. Some functions, such as food and beverage servicing and cleaning of public areas, are subcontracted; management may thus feel less encumbered by the threat of unionization since contract work is usually harder to organize. Where unions are present, however, the authors found a cooperative collaboration between management and employees in meeting training needs as well as ensuring that contractually stipulated rights are observed.

The *hospital* industry has been under severe cost pressures. Despite the fact that hospitals have been consolidated and more medical procedures are performed on an outpatient basis, employee workload has nonetheless increased with the rising number of elderly patients and their unique needs. The study looked at ways of making work more satisfying and interesting, such as by assigning more than one task and responsibility. Yet, even with enhancements, the authors found that “workers in these jobs are no more satisfied than are other workers,” except that they are less likely to quit. Another consideration is that this study of low-wage hospital employment conditions and human resource problems was undertaken during a period of tight labor markets and low unemployment, which confronted managers with costly turnover of personnel, rather than today’s environment of much higher unemployment and (presumably) less pressure to make concessions.

The study also looked at food service workers, housekeepers, and nursing assistants. The workers in the former two occupations frequently have at best a high school education; nursing assistants may have some

college background. At locations where trade union density is high and hospital workers are organized, unions usually offer training and assistance to workers to complete a high school education or its equivalent. Nevertheless, cost pressures on the industry from insurance companies and Medicare payment cutbacks have largely precluded other desirable job enhancements.

The authors next turn to *banking*, a key service industry where computerization has tended to sharply reduce the employment of persons doing the routine work. This has in particular been the case in check processing and teller work. "Computers...supplant or augment human cognition in a vast set of information-processing tasks that have historically been the mind's exclusive dominion. In economic terms, advances in information technology have sharply lowered the price of accomplishing procedural cognitive tasks. Accordingly, computers increasingly substitute for the routine information-processing, communications, and coordinating functions performed by clerks, cashiers, telephone operators, bank tellers, bookkeepers and others handling repetitive information-processing tasks." The cognitive tasks fed into computers require an ordered sequence of instructions, "specifying how to achieve a desired end"—clearly applicable to check processing. Problems, of course, arise in a day's work involving the processing of tens of thousands of checks to be credited (or debited) to customer accounts or to be routed to other banks. Unfortunately for low-wage workers, such problems must often be resolved by better educated workers engaged in nonroutine, cognitive tasks hired for their problem-solving abilities. Digital imaging of checks, rather

than packaging them for transit to customers or other banks, has also eliminated low-skill jobs. The authors feel the continued offshoring of other computerized banking operations to low-wage locations would spell "a significant loss of jobs for less educated workers in the parent plant."

The authors' study of *call centers* is emblematic of the impact of information technologies, mechanization, and industrial engineering on the service industry. At the time of the book's publication, some 70,000 call centers existed in the United States, employing roughly 3.9 million workers. Advances in technology (especially in the banking, airlines, and telecommunications industry) together with globalization and deregulation of certain industries made it possible for call centers to cover increasingly large geographical areas. New entrants were unconstrained by unions or state public service commissions. Some centers employ several hundred workers, "but only through high levels of mechanization and standardized work rules, which typically create greater alienation, absenteeism, and turnover." Such work rules also facilitate a more minute division of function, reducing skill requirements of jobs. Furthermore, automation takes the control of pacing responses to calls away from the worker—a completed call is immediately followed by another call—creating "an assembly line of calls..." Electronic performance monitoring facilitates enforcement of standardized rules, including time spent per call. Workers' job insecurity is increased by the ease with which call centers can be relocated to lower wage areas, though it is true that, in telecommunications at least, unionization has sometimes succeeded in

contractually insuring that no such relocation will be undertaken and helped raise wages of unionized employees. Still, the ease with which call centers can move operations has impeded unionization efforts.

The medical, dental, and optical instruments *manufacturing* industries once employed large numbers of high school graduates. But the introduction of continuous motion machines significantly increased assembly line speed, computerized control devices now quickly detect line malfunctions, and robots package the completed product. Hence, while productivity in the plants studied has improved, employment fell by 20 percent over the ten years prior to the study as more newly designed products were added to the mix. Interestingly, skill requirements in these industries became **more** demanding: employees had to be able to check automated equipment and develop and display diagnostic and interpersonal skills. One positive development is that some firms had to furnish training to develop such skills, and, as in steel, the evolving high skill level of the workforce would be an additional disincentive for relocating abroad.

Fortunately, for some *manufacturing* industries discussed in this book, relocation is of little if any interest. Thus, medical, dental, and optical instrument manufacturers prefer to stay in close contact with R&D enterprises, as well as with customers, to expedite response to their special needs. Labor costs in steel rolling and finishing mills are relatively small, while the investment in capital equipment is so large that, at the time of the study, no interest in relocating the industry or parts of it was expressed. Moreover, workers' ability to monitor the production process, combined with their

computer literacy and their experience, was rated high by management representatives.

The authors of this work argue that, as a result of international competition, U.S. manufacturing firms have faced the choice of taking either the “high road” of producing innovative products with skilled, highly paid workers, or the “low road” of producing commodity products with low-paid, unskilled workers. Yet, there are some emerging manufacturers which are able to combine the two strategies—making innovative products but

employing “moderately skilled, low-paid workers.” Such combinations “may well be a bellwether for overall trends in U.S. manufacturing.”

Strong advances in productivity typically limit employment opportunities in manufacturing; for example, manufacturing output more than doubled between 1979 and 2007 (the most recent cyclical peak year), while employment diminished 29 percent. At least some service industries posted strong gains in productivity, and employment opportunities in them were occasionally constrained by offshoring. Other

service sector industries were more closely tied to domestic consumption; efficiency of their delivery was more likely to be outsourced to specialized contractors, which often negatively affected the pay and security of tenure of their domestic workers.

The authors have done an excellent job reporting the results of their research. I found this book highly enlightening and strongly recommend it. □

—Horst Brand
Economist (Retired)
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Notes on current labor statistics 94

Comparative indicators

1. Labor market indicators..... 106
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 107
3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 107

Labor force data

4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 108
5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 109
6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted 110
7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 110
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 111
9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 111
10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 112
11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted 112
12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 113
13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 116
14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 117
15. Average hourly earnings by industry 118
16. Average weekly earnings by industry 119
17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 120
18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 121
19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 121
20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 122
21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 122
22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 123
23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State.. 125
24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 126
25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector..... 127
26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 128
27. Annual data: Employment status of the population..... 133
28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 133
29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 134

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation135
31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 137
32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 139
33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 140
34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 141
35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 144
36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 146
37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 146

Price data

38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 147
39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 150
40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 151
41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 152
42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 153
43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 154
44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 154
45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 155
46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 155

Productivity data

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 156
48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 157
49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 158
50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 159

International comparisons data

51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 162
52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 163
53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 16 economies..... 164

Injury and illness data

54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 166
55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 168

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

To preserve the comparability of the U.S.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

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

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

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

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2009			2010		2009			2010	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	9.0	3.8	1.5	-0.2	-0.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.0
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	9.1	3.4	1.5	.0	-0.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.0
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.5	.3	.6	.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9
Union.....	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6
Nonunion.....	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	1.2	.9	.9	1.4	1.6
State and local government.....	.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Union.....	.7	.5	.6	.5	.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Nonunion.....	.2	.4	.3	.5	.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
State and local government.....	.5	.8	.2	.3	.2	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	233,788	235,801	236,087	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690	237,890	238,099
Civilian labor force.....	154,287	154,142	154,426	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910	154,715	154,393	153,741	153,560	154,110
Participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.7	64.6	64.7
Employed.....	145,362	139,877	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960	139,250
Employment-population ratio ²	62.2	59.3	59.1	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.5
Unemployed.....	8,924	14,265	14,993	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005	15,260	14,973	14,623	14,599	14,860
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6
Not in the labor force.....	79,501	81,659	81,661	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249	82,614	83,107	83,949	84,330	83,989
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	104,453	105,493	105,651	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522	106,641	106,761
Civilian labor force.....	79,047	78,897	79,196	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796	79,356	79,237	79,110	78,971	79,332
Participation rate.....	75.7	74.8	75.0	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.7	74.5	74.3	74.1	74.3
Employed.....	74,750	71,341	71,142	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358	71,477	71,316	71,332	71,521
Employment-population ratio ²	71.6	67.6	67.3	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.9	67.0
Unemployed.....	4,297	7,555	8,055	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882	7,998	7,760	7,793	7,638	7,811
Unemployment rate.....	5.4	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8
Not in the labor force.....	25,406	26,596	26,455	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403	26,945	27,170	27,412	27,671	27,429
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	112,260	113,265	113,405	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264	114,372	114,481
Civilian labor force.....	68,382	68,856	68,847	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027	69,265	69,128	68,859	68,747	68,844
Participation rate.....	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.1	60.1
Employed.....	65,039	63,699	63,552	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552	63,505	63,516	63,314	63,356
Employment-population ratio ²	57.9	56.2	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.3
Unemployed.....	3,342	5,157	5,295	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532	5,712	5,623	5,343	5,433	5,488
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0
Not in the labor force.....	43,878	44,409	44,558	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947	44,801	45,032	45,405	45,625	45,637
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	17,075	17,043	17,031	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904	16,877	16,857
Civilian labor force.....	6,858	6,390	6,383	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	5,972	6,087	6,094	6,028	5,772	5,843	5,934
Participation rate.....	40.2	37.5	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.6	34.1	34.6	35.2
Employed.....	5,573	4,837	4,740	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544	4,438	4,286	4,315	4,373
Employment-population ratio ²	32.6	28.4	27.8	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.2	25.4	25.6	25.9
Unemployed.....	1,285	1,552	1,643	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591	1,550	1,590	1,486	1,528	1,561
Unemployment rate.....	18.7	24.3	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3
Not in the labor force.....	10,218	10,654	10,648	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899	10,867	10,905	11,132	11,034	10,923
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	189,540	190,902	191,086	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979	192,109	192,245
Civilian labor force.....	125,635	125,644	126,038	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054	125,779	125,429	124,959	125,060	125,362
Participation rate.....	66.3	65.8	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.4	65.1	65.1	65.2
Employed.....	119,126	114,996	114,784	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108	114,484	114,359	114,163	114,300	114,470
Employment-population ratio ²	62.8	60.2	60.1	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5
Unemployed.....	6,509	10,648	11,254	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945	11,295	11,070	10,797	10,760	10,893
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7
Not in the labor force.....	63,905	65,258	65,048	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594	65,970	66,427	67,019	67,049	66,883
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	27,843	28,241	28,290	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624	28,653	28,685	28,718	28,755
Civilian labor force.....	17,740	17,632	17,596	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871	17,951	17,983	17,768	17,651	17,879
Participation rate.....	63.7	62.4	62.2	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.2
Employed.....	15,953	15,025	14,914	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920	14,985	15,189	15,036	14,896	14,967
Employment-population ratio ²	57.3	53.2	52.7	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.4	53.0	52.4	51.9	52.0
Unemployed.....	1,788	2,606	2,682	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951	2,966	2,794	2,732	2,755	2,911
Unemployment rate.....	10.1	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.3
Not in the labor force.....	10,103	10,609	10,694	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720	10,673	10,670	10,917	11,067	10,877

See footnotes at end of table.

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,141	32,891	33,017	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747	33,836
Civilian labor force.....	22,024	22,352	22,320	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707	22,684	22,789	22,674	22,738	22,729
Participation rate.....	68.5	68.0	67.6	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.0	67.7	67.9	67.4	67.4	67.2
Employed.....	20,346	19,647	19,411	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848	19,850	19,953	19,854	19,987	20,002
Employment-population ratio ²	63.3	59.7	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.0	59.2	59.1
Unemployed.....	1,678	2,706	2,908	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859	2,834	2,836	2,820	2,751	2,726
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	12.1	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.0
Not in the labor force.....	10,116	10,539	10,697	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706	10,814	10,789	10,989	11,009	11,107

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	145,362	139,877	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960	139,250
Men.....	77,486	73,670	73,436	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548	73,639	73,375	73,454	73,608
Women.....	67,876	66,208	65,997	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907	65,781	65,743	65,506	65,642
Married men, spouse present.....	45,860	43,998	43,847	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083	43,205	43,322	43,333	43,369	43,433
Married women, spouse present.....	35,869	35,207	35,151	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887	34,643	34,238	34,332	34,304	34,213
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,875	8,913	9,077	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054	9,152	8,809	8,627	8,529	8,860
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,169	6,648	6,895	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177	6,268	6,143	6,165	6,119	6,380
Could only find part-time work.....	1,389	1,966	2,065	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388	2,489	2,326	2,101	2,246	2,347
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,343	18,710	18,768	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379	18,140	17,929	17,870	18,157	18,558
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,773	8,791	8,946	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946	9,049	8,661	8,472	8,386	8,730
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,097	6,556	6,797	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099	6,213	6,041	6,074	6,018	6,304
Could only find part-time work.....	1,380	1,955	2,046	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406	2,486	2,306	2,086	2,192	2,320
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,005	18,372	18,383	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066	17,798	17,627	17,580	17,774	18,161

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.4	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0
White, total ¹	5.2	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.8	21.8	24.3	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.7	23.5	24.4	23.2	23.5	23.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	19.1	25.2	28.1	26.8	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	25.0	27.0	27.3	26.6	27.1	26.4	27.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	14.4	18.4	20.2	19.7	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	22.2	19.3	20.5	20.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.9	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1
Black or African American, total ¹	10.1	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.2	39.5	35.0	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	37.3	38.0	39.9	40.6	45.4
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.9	46.0	46.8	50.8	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3	44.9	47.4	35.2	35.4	43.2	43.7	51.7
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	26.8	33.4	24.5	32.7	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4	39.1	34.7	39.4	40.1	36.5	37.1	38.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.2	16.3	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	18.0	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.1	11.5	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.7	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.6	12.1	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.0
Married men, spouse present.....	3.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8
Married women, spouse present.....	3.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.0
Full-time workers.....	5.8	10.0	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3
Part-time workers.....	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.7
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	9.0	14.6	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	13.8	14.0
High school graduates, no college ³	5.7	9.7	9.8	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.1	10.3
Some college or associate degree.....	4.6	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,932	3,165	2,992	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646	2,682	2,752	2,769	2,839	2,760
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,804	3,828	4,093	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228	2,991	3,019	3,121	3,060	3,635
15 weeks and over.....	3,188	7,272	7,849	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983	8,969	8,924	8,959	8,722	8,484
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,427	2,775	2,825	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436	2,253	2,161	2,208	2,151	2,235
27 weeks and over.....	1,761	4,496	5,024	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547	6,716	6,763	6,751	6,572	6,249
Mean duration, in weeks.....	17.9	24.4	25.2	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2	33.0	34.4	35.2	34.2	33.6
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.4	15.1	15.5	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0	21.6	23.2	25.5	22.2	19.9

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

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Job losers ¹	4,789	9,160	9,814	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354	9,246	9,223	9,114	9,125	9,305
On temporary layoff.....	1,176	1,630	1,704	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595	1,359	1,478	1,424	1,268	1,480
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,614	7,530	8,110	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758	7,887	7,746	7,690	7,857	7,825
Job leavers.....	896	882	835	869	909	929	932	914	866	894	938	969	900	900	874
Reentrants.....	2,472	3,187	3,294	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544	3,739	3,453	3,308	3,393	3,411
New entrants.....	766	1,035	1,096	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197	1,231	1,206	1,140	1,188	1,259
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	53.7	64.2	65.3	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4	61.0	62.1	63.0	62.5	62.7
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	11.4	11.3	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	9.0	9.9	9.8	8.7	10.0
Not on temporary layoff.....	40.5	52.8	53.9	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8	52.0	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.7
Job leavers.....	10.0	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9
Reentrants.....	27.7	22.3	21.9	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.7	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.0
New entrants.....	8.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.5
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	3.1	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.5	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.8	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8	19.6	18.1	18.2	18.6	18.1
16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1	26.3
16 to 17 years.....	22.1	25.9	26.5	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.2	30.4	31.4
18 to 19 years.....	16.8	23.4	25.2	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.0	23.6	23.9
20 to 24 years.....	10.2	14.7	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8	17.2	14.7	15.3	15.6	14.9
25 years and older.....	4.6	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.3
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5
55 years and older.....	3.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.1	10.3	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.6
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	20.8	20.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.6	22.5	19.5	20.9	21.2	20.7
16 to 19 years.....	21.2	27.8	29.9	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.2	29.0	29.7
16 to 17 years.....	25.2	28.7	29.6	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	32.2	32.4	32.8	32.5	33.0
18 to 19 years.....	19.0	27.4	29.9	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1	27.8	26.3	27.4	26.7	28.1
20 to 24 years.....	11.4	17.0	17.0	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9	16.1	17.8	18.3	17.3
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.2
55 years and older.....	3.9	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.4
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.6	15.4	15.7	15.4
16 to 19 years.....	16.2	20.7	21.4	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.4	24.6	22.3	23.1	22.9
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	23.1	23.3	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3	26.2	27.4	25.8	28.2	30.0
18 to 19 years.....	14.3	19.4	20.2	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.2	22.9	20.3	20.5	19.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	12.3	13.1	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0	14.3	13.2	12.6	12.7	12.2
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.7
55 years and older ¹	3.7	6.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	July 2009	June 2010 ^P	July 2010 ^P	State	July 2009	June 2010 ^P	July 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	10.5	10.3	9.7	Missouri.....	9.7	9.1	9.2
Alaska.....	8.1	7.9	7.7	Montana.....	6.3	7.3	7.3
Arizona.....	9.4	9.6	9.6	Nebraska.....	4.8	4.9	4.7
Arkansas.....	7.4	7.5	7.4	Nevada.....	12.3	14.2	14.3
California.....	11.8	12.3	12.3	New Hampshire.....	6.6	5.9	5.8
Colorado.....	8.1	8.0	8.0	New Jersey.....	9.6	9.6	9.7
Connecticut.....	8.5	8.8	8.9	New Mexico.....	7.4	8.2	8.2
Delaware.....	8.2	8.5	8.4	New York.....	8.7	8.2	8.2
District of Columbia.....	10.4	10.0	9.9	North Carolina.....	11.0	10.0	9.8
Florida.....	10.8	11.4	11.5	North Dakota.....	4.4	3.6	3.6
Georgia.....	9.9	10.0	9.9	Ohio.....	10.6	10.5	10.3
Hawaii.....	7.0	6.3	6.4	Oklahoma.....	6.8	6.8	6.9
Idaho.....	8.2	8.8	8.8	Oregon.....	11.4	10.5	10.6
Illinois.....	10.5	10.4	10.3	Pennsylvania.....	8.3	9.2	9.3
Indiana.....	10.4	10.1	10.2	Rhode Island.....	11.4	12.0	11.9
Iowa.....	6.1	6.7	6.8	South Carolina.....	12.0	10.7	10.7
Kansas.....	7.2	6.5	6.5	South Dakota.....	4.9	4.4	4.4
Kentucky.....	10.8	10.0	9.9	Tennessee.....	10.9	10.0	9.7
Louisiana.....	7.2	7.0	7.2	Texas.....	7.9	8.2	8.2
Maine.....	8.2	8.0	8.1	Utah.....	6.8	7.2	7.2
Maryland.....	7.2	7.1	7.1	Vermont.....	7.1	6.0	6.0
Massachusetts.....	8.7	9.0	9.0	Virginia.....	6.9	7.0	6.9
Michigan.....	14.2	13.2	13.1	Washington.....	9.2	9.0	8.9
Minnesota.....	8.3	6.8	6.9	West Virginia.....	8.5	8.5	8.6
Mississippi.....	9.7	11.0	10.8	Wisconsin.....	8.9	7.9	7.9
				Wyoming.....	6.8	6.8	6.7

^P = preliminary

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

State	July 2009	June 2010 ^P	July 2010 ^P	State	July 2009	June 2010 ^P	July 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	2,115,274	2,099,123	2,096,223	Missouri.....	3,041,055	2,988,447	2,983,895
Alaska.....	361,265	363,892	363,203	Montana.....	498,916	500,159	498,341
Arizona.....	3,143,682	3,176,408	3,172,049	Nebraska.....	982,374	984,068	978,542
Arkansas.....	1,366,958	1,352,830	1,345,287	Nevada.....	1,372,413	1,367,513	1,359,447
California.....	18,251,962	18,313,020	18,267,451	New Hampshire.....	742,191	741,794	739,624
Colorado.....	2,704,792	2,662,424	2,655,878	New Jersey.....	4,542,540	4,551,912	4,529,582
Connecticut.....	1,892,810	1,887,023	1,878,542	New Mexico.....	953,881	960,308	956,200
Delaware.....	434,119	424,649	422,734	New York.....	9,711,341	9,689,951	9,659,552
District of Columbia.....	331,254	337,139	334,872	North Carolina.....	4,532,322	4,545,756	4,512,288
Florida.....	9,192,219	9,237,690	9,217,385	North Dakota.....	364,722	369,356	368,347
Georgia.....	4,768,874	4,697,685	4,674,857	Ohio.....	5,978,021	5,966,433	5,941,869
Hawaii.....	637,609	636,394	634,751	Oklahoma.....	1,777,654	1,769,996	1,761,129
Idaho.....	748,685	759,208	756,933	Oregon.....	1,964,584	1,962,269	1,961,158
Illinois.....	6,611,048	6,661,063	6,630,134	Pennsylvania.....	6,400,493	6,438,040	6,395,838
Indiana.....	3,180,493	3,133,958	3,122,884	Rhode Island.....	566,517	576,100	573,774
Iowa.....	1,672,508	1,680,262	1,674,142	South Carolina.....	2,181,026	2,150,249	2,142,800
Kansas.....	1,526,009	1,500,153	1,493,117	South Dakota.....	446,102	443,648	442,955
Kentucky.....	2,086,103	2,071,063	2,064,267	Tennessee.....	3,016,577	3,034,326	3,028,473
Louisiana.....	2,067,670	2,095,018	2,094,542	Texas.....	11,951,207	12,177,071	12,133,312
Maine.....	703,261	698,049	694,875	Utah.....	1,365,376	1,350,926	1,350,715
Maryland.....	2,986,511	2,958,448	2,948,613	Vermont.....	359,338	358,778	356,828
Massachusetts.....	3,475,225	3,478,879	3,479,403	Virginia.....	4,180,559	4,185,604	4,171,759
Michigan.....	4,889,126	4,862,677	4,846,031	Washington.....	3,533,708	3,546,201	3,537,634
Minnesota.....	2,968,988	2,970,704	2,958,065	West Virginia.....	800,495	781,781	776,157
Mississippi.....	1,290,171	1,297,982	1,298,779	Wisconsin.....	3,087,603	3,040,729	3,030,450
				Wyoming.....	294,736	292,023	291,014

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,248.0	1,162.6	1,149.6	1,146.3	1,138.9	1,142.9	1,150.0	1,154.6	1,162.2	1,173.8	1,173.4	1,163.3	1,145.7	1,144.4	1,144.5
Food and beverage stores.....	2,862.0	2,829.0	2,832.3	2,825.4	2,823.5	2,808.5	2,799.8	2,813.3	2,804.7	2,804.2	2,809.8	2,807.2	2,803.3	2,805.6	2,808.6
Health and personal care stores.....	1,002.8	984.2	983.6	977.5	978.8	979.1	978.7	980.9	977.1	974.5	974.7	976.2	974.5	972.7	971.1
Gasoline stations.....	842.4	827.0	830.3	827.1	827.5	823.5	822.5	820.9	819.7	819.7	821.3	822.8	820.4	824.3	822.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,468.0	1,368.9	1,354.4	1,354.3	1,351.8	1,363.1	1,360.9	1,371.6	1,375.4	1,383.4	1,393.0	1,390.1	1,391.0	1,391.8	1,391.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	651.0	616.4	619.6	620.3	596.3	604.7	606.9	608.8	612.4	610.8	611.5	609.0	609.8	609.0	607.6
General merchandise stores ¹	3,025.6	2,956.1	2,955.2	2,944.3	2,930.4	2,928.1	2,911.8	2,927.8	2,930.3	2,929.4	2,925.9	2,933.6	2,941.8	2,954.9	2,951.8
Department stores.....	1,540.5	1,471.2	1,471.7	1,467.7	1,457.0	1,464.3	1,458.7	1,471.0	1,477.4	1,477.3	1,479.3	1,482.0	1,488.7	1,492.9	1,492.8
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	842.5	784.6	780.3	772.6	770.6	773.3	769.4	772.6	772.7	772.6	770.9	769.5	768.3	769.4	767.3
Nonstore retailers.....	438.0	421.8	420.1	418.6	416.7	415.1	419.8	415.3	416.9	419.2	420.9	421.0	423.9	422.0	421.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,508.3	4,235.3	4,194.8	4,184.4	4,168.6	4,175.8	4,171.8	4,142.5	4,133.5	4,146.2	4,153.6	4,162.3	4,174.4	4,188.9	4,189.5
Air transportation.....	490.7	459.7	457.6	456.8	457.1	454.7	453.8	454.1	454.5	454.0	453.3	452.9	453.8	453.6	454.4
Rail transportation.....	231.0	219.4	217.7	215.7	214.1	213.2	213.7	213.2	213.6	215.3	215.6	216.4	218.9	219.6	220.0
Water transportation.....	67.1	63.7	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.9	62.3	63.6	62.9	63.7	64.1	63.7	63.7
Truck transportation.....	1,389.0	1,265.9	1,251.0	1,249.6	1,240.8	1,243.3	1,231.3	1,232.1	1,227.9	1,227.2	1,231.3	1,234.5	1,234.5	1,240.8	1,242.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	423.3	419.3	417.6	416.2	416.7	417.5	414.6	414.8	410.7	415.7	414.8	414.6	418.1	431.2	424.9
Pipeline transportation.....	41.7	41.7	41.4	42.2	42.3	41.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.2	38.9	39.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.0	27.8	28.0	28.0	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	28.4	27.8	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.4	28.4
Support activities for transportation.....	592.0	549.0	539.8	540.5	537.8	539.0	538.5	538.2	535.2	538.7	540.7	545.2	546.5	548.4	548.5
Couriers and messengers.....	573.4	547.1	540.6	537.1	538.6	542.7	553.6	523.8	521.7	520.8	522.3	521.3	523.1	520.7	523.3
Warehousing and storage.....	672.1	641.6	638.6	635.6	631.1	633.1	634.2	634.9	638.4	643.4	644.2	645.5	647.4	643.6	644.5
Utilities.....	558.9	561.1	559.3	560.6	561.0	559.8	557.2	558.5	558.2	557.8	557.7	556.6	555.0	552.9	552.6
Information.....	2,984	2,807	2,776	2,777	2,774	2,762	2,748	2,745	2,739	2,728	2,727	2,725	2,711	2,717	2,716
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	880.4	796.4	781.1	779.8	772.5	770.7	769.3	770.8	763.9	763.0	762.9	762.5	760.9	761.3	761.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	371.3	350.4	347.6	349.6	353.8	350.6	341.7	341.9	347.4	343.8	349.2	354.8	345.1	351.5	352.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	318.7	301.0	296.3	296.2	296.0	295.5	294.3	295.2	296.0	295.9	295.9	294.9	294.8	296.4	297.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....															
Telecommunications.....	1,019.4	974.8	966.8	966.7	967.0	961.4	956.9	951.9	945.4	941.1	933.9	927.5	925.5	921.0	919.4
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	260.3	250.0	251.1	250.1	248.8	248.3	250.2	249.7	249.8	248.0	247.4	246.6	245.5	245.5	244.0
Other information services.....	133.5	134.5	133.0	134.3	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.5	137.3	138.9	139.3	140.8	141.2
Financial activities.....	8,145	7,758	7,695	7,683	7,664	7,666	7,657	7,635	7,628	7,609	7,611	7,602	7,591	7,581	7,578
Finance and insurance.....	6,014.9	5,762.7	5,718.9	5,707.5	5,694.8	5,699.6	5,693.7	5,677.0	5,670.6	5,659.3	5,656.6	5,653.4	5,649.9	5,645.6	5,643.4
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	22.4	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,732.7	2,597.3	2,578.6	2,571.3	2,565.6	2,573.1	2,570.9	2,565.5	2,567.9	2,566.9	2,563.2	2,562.7	2,562.3	2,562.3	2,563.7
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,815.2	1,760.5	1,752.5	1,749.3	1,747.4	1,750.9	1,750.3	1,748.5	1,750.0	1,751.6	1,752.4	1,752.2	1,753.8	1,755.6	1,757.4
Commercial banking.....	1,357.5	1,318.8	1,311.9	1,309.5	1,308.4	1,311.4	1,310.8	1,310.1	1,311.4	1,311.9	1,312.4	1,312.3	1,313.0	1,315.7	1,317.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	864.2	809.7	798.6	796.3	795.5	795.1	795.9	792.6	793.0	790.5	797.1	797.4	797.9	798.0	796.4
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,305.2	2,246.7	2,233.4	2,231.9	2,225.4	2,223.7	2,219.6	2,212.1	2,203.5	2,196.0	2,190.0	2,186.9	2,183.4	2,178.6	2,177.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	90.5	87.8	87.3	86.9	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.6	85.0	84.7	85.1	85.2	85.1	85.5	85.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,129.6	1,995.3	1,975.8	1,975.8	1,969.1	1,966.8	1,963.3	1,958.3	1,956.9	1,950.1	1,954.4	1,948.4	1,941.2	1,935.0	1,934.8
Real estate.....	1,485.0	1,416.7	1,402.8	1,407.5	1,403.8	1,405.6	1,403.5	1,399.4	1,397.9	1,388.9	1,393.5	1,387.8	1,379.8	1,375.9	1,377.0
Rental and leasing services.....	616.9	552.4	547.2	542.5	539.4	535.7	534.2	533.7	534.1	536.4	536.5	536.3	537.4	535.2	534.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	27.7	26.3	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	23.8
Professional and business services.....	17,735	16,580	16,371	16,349	16,360	16,466	16,488	16,511	16,567	16,568	16,638	16,664	16,697	16,692	16,720
Professional and technical services ¹	7,799.4	7,508.5	7,450.6	7,444.6	7,434.1	7,433.3	7,431.5	7,417.7	7,416.7	7,404.0	7,418.8	7,405.5	7,407.5	7,416.0	7,430.1
Legal services.....	1,161.5	1,122.4	1,116.5	1,113.5	1,107.4	1,106.2	1,104.5	1,105.0	1,105.2	1,105.9	1,104.1	1,104.3	1,101.1	1,102.9	1,104.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	951.0	920.4	921.3	916.6	919.4	918.4	915.8	919.0	917.4	909.3	908.8	898.1	894.5	893.1	896.5
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,439.4	1,324.6	1,301.6	1,299.9	1,292.3	1,289.6	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,279.9	1,279.7	1,280.0	1,278.2	1,277.0	1,278.3	1,279.6

See notes at end of table

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

[In thousands]

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

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.5	
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.2	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.5
Natural resources and mining	45.1	43.3	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.2	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.4	44.8	44.8	45.5
Construction	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.6
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.2
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Durable goods.....	41.1	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.4
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Wood products.....	38.6	37.4	37.7	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.2	38.3	39.4	39.7	40.0	38.8	38.4	38.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.1	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.4	40.0	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.5
Primary metals.....	42.2	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.6	43.4
Fabricated metal products.....	41.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.8
Machinery.....	42.3	40.1	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3
Computer and electronic products.....	41.0	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.1	41.2
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.9	39.3	39.1	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	39.7	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.6
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	41.2	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.8	42.9	42.6
Furniture and related products.....	38.1	37.7	37.5	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3
Nondurable goods.....	40.4	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.5	40.7	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.5	40.0	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.8
Beverage and tobacco products.....	38.8	35.7	35.4	35.8	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.0	36.0	35.5	38.2	36.4	38.0	39.2
Textile mills.....	38.7	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.5	39.7	41.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	41.6	42.0
Textile product mills.....	38.6	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.2	39.1	37.8	38.3	38.0
Apparel.....	36.4	36.0	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.4	35.9	36.3	35.9	36.5
Leather and allied products.....	37.6	33.6	33.8	33.7	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.9
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	41.8	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.5	42.8	42.8
Printing and related support activities.....	38.3	38.0	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.6	43.4	44.1	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.1	43.9	43.5	42.5	42.5	43.0
Chemicals.....	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.5	41.7	42.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.0	40.2	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.7	41.8
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1
Retail trade.....	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.6
Utilities.....	42.7	42.1	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Information	36.7	36.6	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.4
Financial activities	35.8	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.1	36.4
Professional and business services	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.1	35.1
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.8
Other services	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.9

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

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

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

Industry	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.69	\$18.71	\$18.78	\$18.80	\$18.85	\$18.90	\$18.92	\$18.90	\$18.95	\$19.00	\$19.02	\$19.04	\$19.09
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.57	8.88	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.95	8.93	8.92
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.33	19.90	19.95	19.92	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.16	20.17	20.21	20.22	20.25	20.31
Natural resources and mining.....	22.50	23.29	23.27	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.29	23.71	23.87	23.83	23.81	23.91	23.98	23.96
Construction.....	21.87	22.67	22.70	22.54	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.08	23.13	23.12	23.09	23.12	23.17	23.21	23.28
Manufacturing.....	17.75	18.23	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.42	18.47	18.47	18.48	18.56	18.54	18.57	18.59
Excluding overtime.....	16.97	17.58	17.65	17.72	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.67	17.67	17.73	17.70	17.75	17.77
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.45	19.53	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.65	19.66	19.73	19.70	19.71	19.73
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.63	16.70	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.72	16.80	16.78	16.82	16.87
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.77	18.35	18.42	18.46	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.64	18.66	18.64	18.69	18.74	18.76	18.79	18.83
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.16	16.50	16.54	16.56	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.78	16.78	16.77	16.83	16.87	16.85	16.85	16.89
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	20.98	21.03	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.49	21.42	21.37	21.48	21.49	21.51	21.56	21.56
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	13.04	13.07	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.18	13.20	13.18	13.22	13.22	13.23	13.24	13.25
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.82	18.77	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.16	19.18	19.31	19.15	19.15	19.21
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.71	29.64	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.93	30.04	30.42	30.31	30.42	30.53
Information.....	24.78	25.45	25.67	25.54	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.58	25.63	25.65	25.62	25.77	25.75	26.03	25.91
Financial activities.....	20.28	20.83	20.90	20.94	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.37	21.27	21.34	21.36	21.36	21.39	21.45	21.47
Professional and business services.....	21.18	22.35	22.45	22.53	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.62	22.66	22.63	22.67	22.77	22.79	22.85	22.93
Education and health services.....	18.87	19.49	19.55	19.61	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.76	19.83	19.80	19.88	19.92	19.97	20.02	20.07
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.84	11.11	11.16	11.24	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.31	11.31	11.34	11.34	11.31	11.33
Other services.....	16.09	16.59	16.65	16.71	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.79	16.81	16.81	16.89	16.84	16.86

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		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.63	\$18.73	\$18.76	\$18.88	\$18.85	\$18.98	\$18.98	\$18.91	\$18.97	\$19.02	\$18.89	\$18.94	\$19.03
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	18.69	18.71	18.78	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.92	18.90	18.95	19.00	19.02	19.04	19.09
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	20.01	20.04	20.08	20.06	20.08	20.02	20.00	20.05	20.13	20.18	20.19	20.32	20.39
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.13	23.26	23.29	23.27	23.73	23.43	23.74	24.10	23.96	23.63	23.59	23.80	23.78
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.79	22.74	23.07	22.94	23.03	23.00	23.03	23.04	22.99	23.05	23.03	23.26	23.40
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.26	18.43	18.33	18.39	18.46	18.47	18.47	18.44	18.49	18.54	18.51	18.53	18.54
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.43	19.60	19.51	19.56	19.67	19.64	19.70	19.63	19.65	19.70	19.65	19.68	19.69
Wood products.....	14.19	14.93	15.09	15.08	15.09	15.18	15.16	14.97	14.79	14.80	14.89	14.91	14.83	14.86	14.83
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.90	17.28	17.43	17.46	17.34	17.45	17.25	17.28	17.21	17.30	17.53	17.49	17.56	17.53	17.56
Primary metals.....	20.19	20.08	20.28	20.57	20.42	20.29	20.19	20.06	20.08	20.11	20.11	20.03	19.92	20.09	19.76
Fabricated metal products.....	16.99	17.49	17.52	17.65	17.61	17.66	17.87	17.79	17.84	17.92	17.95	17.89	17.91	17.92	17.90
Machinery.....	17.97	18.38	18.36	18.62	18.55	18.70	18.76	18.81	18.71	18.56	18.78	18.86	19.02	19.05	19.01
Computer and electronic products.....	21.04	21.88	22.08	22.00	22.05	22.40	22.42	22.52	22.87	22.45	22.59	22.91	22.56	22.78	22.96
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.78	16.27	16.58	16.61	16.48	16.55	16.65	16.76	16.69	16.72	16.60	16.63	16.69	16.81	16.78
Transportation equipment.....	23.85	24.93	24.92	25.18	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.89	24.85	24.94	24.90	24.94	24.91	24.96	24.87
Furniture and related products.....	14.54	15.04	15.12	15.28	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	14.95	14.89	14.96	15.07	14.98	14.96	15.07
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	15.20	16.13	16.20	16.21	16.23	16.27	16.30	16.22	16.45	16.38	16.40	16.43	16.46	16.48	16.60
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.54	16.74	16.60	16.67	16.67	16.72	16.63	16.65	16.72	16.79	16.76	16.78	16.81
Food manufacturing.....	14.01	14.40	14.44	14.66	14.51	14.49	14.46	14.41	14.30	14.35	14.38	14.41	14.45	14.42	14.34
Beverages and tobacco products.....	19.35	20.49	20.27	20.29	20.60	21.34	21.71	22.12	21.99	22.13	22.29	22.45	22.20	21.41	21.94
Textile mills.....	13.58	13.71	13.78	13.77	13.62	13.62	13.64	13.50	13.57	13.50	13.42	13.34	13.48	13.65	13.69
Textile product mills.....	11.73	11.44	11.34	11.29	11.41	11.61	11.72	11.95	11.67	11.61	11.77	11.93	11.66	11.83	11.69
Apparel.....	11.40	11.37	11.30	11.53	11.15	11.35	11.55	11.28	11.36	11.32	11.30	11.30	11.42	11.46	11.34
Leather and allied products.....	12.96	13.90	13.59	13.46	13.83	13.93	13.49	13.56	13.37	13.19	13.24	12.90	13.12	12.74	12.56
Paper and paper products.....	18.89	19.28	19.12	19.53	19.21	19.43	19.55	19.60	19.55	19.78	20.26	20.22	20.16	20.22	20.08
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.75	16.76	16.87	16.79	16.88	16.93	17.01	17.08	17.04	16.76	16.86	16.71	16.69	16.77
Petroleum and coal products.....	27.41	29.63	29.41	29.72	30.35	30.61	30.81	31.49	31.30	31.56	31.49	31.45	30.65	30.68	31.51
Chemicals.....	19.50	20.30	20.41	20.61	20.60	20.61	20.68	20.62	20.61	20.55	20.72	20.93	21.05	21.05	21.67
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.85	16.01	15.90	16.05	15.78	15.83	15.72	15.90	15.68	15.65	15.60	15.64	15.60	15.80	15.62
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.32	18.44	18.48	18.63	18.59	18.76	18.78	18.68	18.73	18.77	18.60	18.64	18.74
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.58	16.62	16.59	16.63	16.57	16.83	16.85	16.76	16.87	16.89	16.79	16.80	16.88
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	21.00	21.01	21.05	21.25	21.40	21.55	21.46	21.26	21.47	21.47	21.35	21.49	21.51
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	13.10	13.20	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.20	13.23	13.18	13.27	13.25	13.21	13.23	13.28
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.89	18.77	18.89	18.97	18.98	19.14	19.15	19.13	19.15	19.26	19.13	19.16	19.27
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.47	29.71	29.79	29.97	30.09	29.80	29.91	30.02	30.15	30.47	30.16	30.19	30.33
Information	24.78	25.45	25.73	25.65	25.77	25.76	25.50	25.60	25.59	25.52	25.55	25.93	25.56	25.97	25.95
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.92	20.94	21.01	21.19	21.08	21.35	21.27	21.35	21.39	21.51	21.26	21.35	21.53
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.37	22.40	22.33	22.69	22.63	22.76	22.87	22.66	22.68	22.91	22.55	22.68	22.90
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.49	19.65	19.67	19.72	19.79	19.83	19.83	19.80	19.90	19.87	19.90	20.07	20.03
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.04	11.23	11.24	11.34	11.41	11.34	11.39	11.33	11.31	11.33	11.25	11.19	11.22
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.59	16.72	16.73	16.80	16.85	16.86	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.89	16.83	16.70	16.78

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.

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

Industry	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$607.95	\$617.11	\$625.97	\$618.09	\$620.96	\$632.48	\$623.94	\$626.34	\$622.54	\$625.92	\$631.70	\$640.97	\$630.93	\$636.38	\$647.02
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	618.64	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	636.50	635.27	635.94	639.52
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	798.40	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	819.31	819.71	820.93	835.99
Natural resources and mining	1014.69	1007.85	1020.03	1002.51	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.08	1066.27	1059.10	1101.01
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	888.81	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	887.43	895.87	911.79	928.98
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	734.05	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56	760.76	756.02	765.70
Durable goods.....	767.95	771.03	781.09	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52	815.48	808.85	817.14
Wood products.....	547.53	559.05	582.47	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	602.36	590.23	576.57	579.85
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	711.11	706.16	744.26	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	731.08	739.28	750.28	756.84
Primary metals.....	851.29	816.93	833.51	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	881.32	874.49	861.86	857.58
Fabricated metal products.....	701.57	689.35	695.54	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	744.22	741.47	740.10	751.80
Machinery.....	759.94	737.88	727.06	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.12	800.74	792.48	794.62
Computer and electronic products.....	861.58	883.07	889.82	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	941.60	922.70	927.15	941.36
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	645.60	639.50	646.62	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	685.16	699.31	687.53	696.37
Transportation equipment.....	1000.67	1026.61	1046.64	1062.60	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1077.41	1071.13	1050.82	1066.92
Furniture and related products.....	553.93	566.48	576.07	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	584.72	578.23	575.96	581.70
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	591.95	620.78	635.04	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70	637.00	637.78	640.76
Nondurable goods.....	652.22	658.36	661.60	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	690.07	680.46	677.91	689.21
Food manufacturing.....	566.91	575.89	581.93	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	589.37	585.23	584.01	587.94
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.25	731.37	725.67	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	814.74	815.72	884.18
Textile mills.....	525.00	517.15	525.02	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.95	556.72	565.11	577.72
Textile product mills.....	453.10	433.13	435.46	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	466.46	448.91	451.91	444.22
Apparel.....	415.14	408.92	403.41	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93	415.69	410.27	416.18
Leather and allied products.....	486.58	466.73	462.06	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	493.04	503.66
Paper and paper products.....	809.57	805.86	801.13	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	869.46	854.78	865.42	857.42
Printing and related support activities.....	642.50	635.72	646.94	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	650.80	638.32	630.88	652.35
Petroleum and coal products.....	1222.07	1285.64	1299.92	1289.85	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93	1314.89	1328.44	1373.84
Chemicals.....	809.29	841.33	847.02	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	879.06	875.68	875.68	912.31
Plastics and rubber products.....	648.98	643.81	643.95	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	667.83	659.88	650.96	652.92
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	595.40	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03	598.92	603.94	614.67
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	552.11	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.82	560.79	567.84	572.23
Wholesale trade.....	769.62	784.75	795.90	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.45	809.17	812.32	828.14
Retail trade.....	386.21	388.72	396.93	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48	398.94	408.81	407.70
Transportation and warehousing.....	670.37	677.44	695.15	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	716.47	715.46	722.33	738.04
Utilities.....	1230.69	1243.76	1234.79	1238.91	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1288.88	1275.77	1271.00	1279.93
Information	908.99	931.93	952.01	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.22	930.38	942.71	960.15
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	767.76	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	793.72	767.49	764.33	798.76
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	789.66	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60	789.25	793.80	817.53
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	631.48	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80	638.79	646.25	648.97
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	283.73	277.38	275.38	282.37	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.85	279.36	284.38	281.25	284.23	289.48
Other services	495.57	506.28	512.63	508.29	510.27	515.76	512.24	514.23	513.76	516.22	516.68	523.59	516.68	517.70	525.21

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007.....	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008.....	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009.....	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010.....	48.9	57.4	60.4	68.0	56.1	53.7	57.2	24.1				
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007.....	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008.....	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009.....	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010.....	42.4	40.9	57.6	63.4	63.2	61.2	55.6	56.5				
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007.....	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008.....	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009.....	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010.....	31.6	31.8	41.8	52.4	55.4	61.9	62.1	61.9				
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007.....	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008.....	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009.....	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010.....	14.5	16.5	23.4	27.3	35.5	40.0	46.3	49.3				
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007.....	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008.....	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009.....	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010.....	42.7	67.1	60.4	67.1	65.9	48.8	52.4	48.2				
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007.....	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008.....	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009.....	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010.....	37.2	42.7	55.5	62.8	67.1	64.6	55.5	52.4				
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007.....	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008.....	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009.....	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010.....	24.4	26.2	33.5	50.6	56.7	57.3	61.0	59.1				
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007.....	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008.....	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009.....	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010.....	6.1	6.1	7.3	12.8	25.0	34.8	41.5	43.3				

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.

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	2,647	2,785	3,302	2,939	2,864	3,141	3,201	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,266	2,363	2,675	2,597	2,537	2,821	2,849	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	
Construction.....	65	83	88	79	53	101	68	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	167	180	195	205	226	238	192	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	453	470	456	452	449	485	455	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	409	423	550	601	514	564	689	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	
Education and health services.....	502	536	561	512	487	515	494	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	285	257	274	288	317	365	391	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	
Government.....	381	421	627	342	327	320	352	1.7	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	542	599	678	657	631	639	688	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	
South.....	916	945	1,080	1,078	982	1,100	1,190	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	
Midwest.....	566	573	664	568	604	617	684	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	
West.....	682	707	821	689	632	696	801	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.7	

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	4,011	4,331	4,292	4,581	4,250	4,275	4,136	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,710	3,970	3,935	3,846	3,946	3,985	3,855	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	
Construction.....	306	400	349	321	289	361	382	5.5	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.8	
Manufacturing.....	267	279	305	266	267	297	268	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	821	897	856	819	876	864	799	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	767	744	780	805	825	810	808	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	
Education and health services.....	470	503	496	479	523	515	487	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	652	712	711	678	691	712	671	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1	
Government.....	301	360	357	735	304	289	282	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	733	837	695	844	718	731	679	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	
South.....	1,381	1,618	1,585	1,681	1,505	1,531	1,528	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Midwest.....	965	1,073	1,012	1,090	1,013	1,011	953	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	
West.....	861	1,025	870	1,014	923	923	827	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.9	

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	3,969	4,048	4,013	4,146	4,436	4,390	4,196	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,663	3,743	3,726	3,816	3,884	3,940	3,785	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	
Construction.....	362	365	345	340	314	361	357	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.5	6.4	
Manufacturing.....	260	245	249	238	260	271	278	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	806	866	803	800	874	855	812	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	716	699	733	806	777	830	804	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	
Education and health services.....	440	455	475	446	493	491	445	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	621	677	684	707	668	701	656	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	
Government.....	306	305	287	331	552	450	411	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	
Region³															
Northeast.....	730	821	690	734	748	775	759	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	
South.....	1,459	1,423	1,427	1,521	1,606	1,533	1,567	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	
Midwest.....	858	895	948	988	981	1,018	933	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	
West.....	954	920	944	920	928	929	892	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009							2009							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	1,851	1,918	1,972	1,929	1,951	1,974	1,998	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,719	1,802	1,871	1,828	1,819	1,855	1,881	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Construction.....	84	83	67	64	67	72	79	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Manufacturing.....	97	89	99	96	105	97	106	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	432	424	442	438	443	451	416	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	
Professional and business services.....	300	315	323	330	325	357	384	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	
Education and health services.....	237	253	299	254	268	258	246	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	393	406	419	428	373	401	413	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	
Government.....	132	117	101	101	131	119	116	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6	.5	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	320	325	332	286	341	318	341	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	
South.....	755	750	744	736	796	749	780	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Midwest.....	421	438	442	496	438	475	469	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	
West.....	434	406	429	433	437	404	435	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	

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.

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,737,209	5,347,059	1,405,989	940,355	649,897	221,242	125,680	30,651	10,833	5,503
Employment, March	112,661,107	7,726,320	9,317,598	12,712,673	19,590,026	15,200,470	18,769,975	10,490,782	7,355,848	11,497,415
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,210	70,167	23,540	15,213	10,230	3,338	1,888	574	192	68
Employment, March	1,735,716	113,349	155,594	205,063	309,062	229,769	285,052	198,874	129,465	109,488
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	884,900	596,761	135,351	80,118	49,933	14,548	6,455	1,305	337	92
Employment, March	7,015,698	820,427	887,949	1,076,415	1,494,411	990,273	953,252	438,169	221,521	133,281
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	360,128	138,761	61,564	53,932	52,329	25,129	18,998	6,052	2,298	1,065
Employment, March	13,530,440	239,464	413,129	741,464	1,631,131	1,758,241	2,909,766	2,072,004	1,554,107	2,211,134
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,918,453	1,025,889	381,783	253,919	158,449	53,773	34,906	7,571	1,654	509
Employment, March	26,025,160	1,686,285	2,543,460	3,411,060	4,758,401	3,726,557	5,155,843	2,600,592	1,090,853	1,052,109
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	144,342	82,456	21,073	16,279	13,502	5,634	3,580	1,093	490	235
Employment, March	3,007,840	113,866	140,161	222,141	415,963	388,105	542,466	380,246	334,589	470,303
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	866,044	571,395	153,677	80,370	39,542	11,675	6,176	1,823	911	475
Employment, March	8,002,154	880,298	1,013,702	1,059,248	1,176,225	798,971	929,717	631,696	630,185	882,112
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,500,983	1,026,478	199,658	126,947	85,319	32,918	20,556	5,907	2,267	933
Employment, March	17,672,891	1,403,930	1,312,525	1,712,339	2,594,343	2,279,648	3,116,492	2,019,588	1,542,704	1,691,322
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	838,101	403,555	181,824	119,131	77,795	28,219	19,577	4,258	1,933	1,809
Employment, March	17,855,618	715,158	1,208,328	1,604,008	2,344,710	1,961,088	2,946,642	1,449,126	1,343,470	4,283,088
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	729,550	280,079	122,835	135,822	137,270	40,241	10,754	1,610	642	297
Employment, March	13,121,259	443,453	829,466	1,908,049	4,122,254	2,674,380	1,523,474	547,993	438,685	633,505
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,157,207	946,782	118,658	57,400	25,255	5,738	2,787	458	109	20
Employment, March	4,450,274	1,128,799	775,868	757,235	736,119	391,483	406,934	152,494	70,269	31,073

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2008.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2007 and 2008 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

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

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

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

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

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Civilian workers²	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.8	112.3	0.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.5	112.8	.3	1.5
Management, business, and financial.....	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.7	112.1	.4	1.8
Professional and related.....	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.4	112.9	113.2	.3	1.4
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	.8	2.3
Sales and related.....	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	1.5	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.5	.4	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.9	.4	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.2	113.7	.4	1.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	.4	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	109.3	110.3	110.9	.5	2.2
Production.....	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	108.4	109.6	110.1	.5	2.2
Transportation and material moving.....	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	110.4	111.2	111.9	.6	2.2
Service occupations.....	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.8	.3	1.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7	109.8	110.3	.5	1.9
Manufacturing.....	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	.6	2.2
Service-providing.....	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.5	112.2	112.7	.4	1.9
Education and health services.....	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.4	113.7	113.9	.2	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	.4	1.7
Hospitals.....	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	.5	2.1
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.5	112.1	112.3	.2	1.4
Education services.....	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	.1	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	114.0	114.1	114.2	.1	1.9
Public administration ³	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	.3	1.8
Private industry workers	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	.5	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	.4	1.5
Management, business, and financial.....	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	.4	1.8
Professional and related.....	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	.4	1.4
Sales and office.....	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	.9	2.3
Sales and related.....	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	1.6	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	.4	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.2	112.2	112.7	.4	2.2
Construction and extraction.....	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	.4	1.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	.4	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	.5	2.2
Production.....	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.3	109.5	110.0	.5	2.2
Transportation and material moving.....	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.5	111.2	.6	2.1
Service occupations.....	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	.3	1.6
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.9	.6	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	.4	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	.5	2.1
Construction.....	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	.2	1.0
Manufacturing.....	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	.6	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	.7	2.2
Sales and office.....	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	108.2	109.0	.7	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	.5	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.8	109.1	109.6	.5	2.2
Service-providing industries.....	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.2	.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	.9	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	.4	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	.6	2.1
Service occupations.....	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	.9	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	0.8	1.9
Retail trade.....	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	.9	2.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	.9	1.9
Utilities.....	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.4	117.0	1.4	5.5
Information.....	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	.7	2.1
Financial activities.....	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	.6	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	.9	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	-.6	1.4
Professional and business services.....	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	112.4	113.0	113.4	.4	1.3
Education and health services.....	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	.4	1.6
Education services.....	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.8	.4	1.7
Hospitals.....	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	.5	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.5	113.4	-.1	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	.1	1.3
Other services, except public administration.....	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.2	112.7	.4	1.7
State and local government workers.....	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	114.3	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	113.9	114.1	114.3	.2	1.5
Professional and related.....	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.0	114.2	.2	1.6
Sales and office.....	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	.2	2.2
Office and administrative support.....	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.6	115.9	.3	2.3
Service occupations.....	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.4	.3	2.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.1	114.2	.1	1.6
Education services.....	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	.1	1.6
Schools.....	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	.1	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	.2	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.6	.3	1.6
Hospitals.....	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.2	115.8	.5	2.0
Public administration ³	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	115.9	.3	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009			2010			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Civilian workers¹	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.7	112.2	0.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.8	.3	1.4
Management, business, and financial.....	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	.4	1.9
Professional and related.....	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.0	.3	1.3
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.8	.8	2.0
Sales and related.....	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	1.7	3.2
Office and administrative support.....	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.3	112.7	.4	1.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	.3	1.5
Construction and extraction.....	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.3	.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	.1	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.6	.5	1.5
Production.....	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.1	.3	1.3
Transportation and material moving.....	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.2	.5	1.6
Service occupations.....	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.2	.2	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	.4	1.3
Manufacturing.....	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	.5	1.5
Service-providing.....	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	1.7
Education and health services.....	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.0	.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.0	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.7	114.0	114.6	.5	1.8
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.1	112.3	.2	1.3
Education services.....	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	.2	1.8
Public administration ²	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	.2	1.4
Private industry workers	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	.5	2.1
Professional and related.....	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	.4	1.3
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	1.0	2.2
Sales and related.....	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	1.7	3.2
Office and administrative support.....	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	.4	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	.3	1.6
Construction and extraction.....	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	.0	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	.5	1.4
Production.....	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	.4	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	.5	1.5
Service occupations.....	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	.1	1.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	.4	1.3
Management, professional, and related.....	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	.5	1.6
Sales and office.....	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.4	108.9	.5	.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	.5	1.3
Construction.....	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	.1	.7
Manufacturing.....	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	.6	2.0
Sales and office.....	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.3	109.1	.7	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	.5	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	.4	1.3
Service-providing industries.....	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	.5	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	1.0	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	.2	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	.5	1.5
Service occupations.....	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	.2	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	.9	2.1

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	0.9	1.5
Retail trade.....	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	.9	2.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	.7	1.5
Utilities.....	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	.7	2.4
Information.....	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	.6	2.0
Financial activities.....	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	1.1	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	1.5	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	107.9	107.2	-.6	1.3
Professional and business services.....	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	.3	1.2
Education and health services.....	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	.3	1.5
Education services.....	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	.1	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	.5	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	-.2	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	-.1	1.2
Other services, except public administration.....	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	.4	1.2
State and local government workers.....	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	.2	1.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	.2	1.3
Professional and related.....	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	.1	1.4
Sales and office.....	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	112.4	112.9	112.9	.0	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	112.9	113.3	113.4	.1	1.6
Service occupations.....	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.3	114.5	.2	1.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.6	.1	1.4
Education services.....	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	.1	1.4
Schools.....	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.2	.3	1.2
Hospitals.....	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.7	.3	1.5
Public administration ²	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	113.9	.2	1.4

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
Civilian workers	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.7	112.1	112.7	0.5	2.5
Private industry workers	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	110.4	111.1	.6	2.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	.3	1.6
Sales and office.....	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	.8	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	109.5	111.6	112.4	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	.7	3.7
Service occupations.....	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	.7	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	.6	3.1
Manufacturing.....	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.5	.8	3.8
Service-providing.....	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	.5	2.2
State and local government workers	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.8	.4	2.6

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008			2009				2010		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2010										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	0.8	3.6
Goods-producing.....	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	112.0	112.7	.6	3.5
Manufacturing.....	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8	108.6	109.1	.5	4.1
Service-providing.....	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.5	114.5	.9	3.5
Nonunion.....	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	.5	1.6
Goods-producing.....	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	.4	1.4
Manufacturing.....	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	.6	1.8
Service-providing.....	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	.5	1.7
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	.8	2.3
South.....	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	1.7
Midwest.....	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	.5	2.1
West.....	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.8	.4	1.5
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	.5	2.3
Goods-producing.....	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	.4	1.7
Service-providing.....	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	.6	2.7
Nonunion.....	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	.4	1.5
Goods-producing.....	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	.4	1.2
Manufacturing.....	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	.6	1.5
Service-providing.....	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	.5	1.7
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	.8	2.1
South.....	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	.4	1.5
Midwest.....	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	.5	1.7
West.....	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	.3	1.4

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	15	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	0
In effect during period.....	16	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	72.2	12.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	1.7	13.8	15.0	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	136.8	16.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	1.7	15.5	15.0	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1954.1	124.1	5.7	15.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	44.5	23.8	36.8	180.0	0.0
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	215.303	214.537	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312
All items (1967 = 100).....	644.951	642.658	646.544	646.948	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926	653.066	653.966
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877
Food.....	214.106	217.955	217.350	217.218	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218	219.121	219.491
Food at home.....	214.125	215.124	213.722	213.227	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361	215.256	215.382
Cereals and bakery products.....	244.853	252.567	252.382	251.231	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260	250.172	249.736
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.653	203.805	202.911	201.755	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171	208.989	208.854
Dairy and related products ¹	210.396	197.013	192.381	193.353	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947	198.991	198.712
Fruits and vegetables.....	278.932	272.945	267.309	267.609	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907	265.967	265.914
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	160.045	163.034	162.953	162.911	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361	161.121	161.764
Other foods at home.....	184.166	191.220	191.317	190.571	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001	191.529	192.026
Sugar and sweets.....	186.577	196.933	195.430	196.998	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737	201.180	200.335
Fats and oils.....	196.751	201.224	200.578	200.009	199.916	196.475	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375	200.506	201.764
Other foods.....	198.103	205.497	206.064	204.728	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874	205.166	205.857
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	119.924	122.393	121.892	122.099	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551	122.052	121.787
Food away from home ¹	215.769	223.272	223.675	224.003	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797	225.710	226.422
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	150.640	155.852	156.697	157.302	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271	159.338	159.517
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.484	220.751	220.946	221.474	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680	223.639	223.536
Housing.....	216.264	217.057	217.827	217.178	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778	217.076	216.976
Shelter.....	246.666	249.354	250.248	249.501	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470	248.677	248.595
Rent of primary residence.....	243.271	248.812	249.029	248.965	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999	249.126	249.024
Lodging away from home.....	143.664	134.243	137.454	133.706	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476	143.538	139.999
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	252.426	256.610	257.155	256.865	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352	256.395	256.509
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	118.843	121.487	121.830	122.170	122.184	122.243	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289	125.865	126.463
Fuels and utilities.....	220.018	210.696	212.661	211.618	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820	219.614	219.602
Fuels.....	200.808	188.113	189.735	188.509	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.300	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678	195.268	194.865
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	334.405	239.778	237.521	236.616	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	272.606	265.521	261.257	263.196
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	202.212	193.563	195.475	194.176	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207	200.177	199.632
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.800	128.701	128.304	128.201	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589	125.239	125.005
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.032	113.628	110.835	112.933	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446	109.670	110.229
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.460	108.091	103.991	112.535	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746	100.659	102.702
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.762	114.489	113.673	116.309	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.412	112.930	112.882	113.245
Footwear.....	124.157	126.854	125.292	128.670	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738	127.196	125.212	125.656
Transportation.....	195.549	179.252	184.386	183.932	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651	193.038	193.454
Private transportation.....	191.039	174.762	179.987	179.466	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593	188.028	188.616
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.291	93.486	93.126	93.440	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.176	97.620	97.891
New vehicles.....	134.194	135.623	134.080	134.576	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600	138.174	137.750	137.503	137.323	137.119
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.951	126.973	128.028	129.369	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399	146.379	147.909
Motor fuel.....	279.652	201.978	225.089	220.690	219.015	228.050	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868	234.642	235.690
Gasoline (all types).....	277.457	201.555	225.179	220.542	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.214	234.091	235.110
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.747	134.050	133.531	133.406	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686	137.236	137.646
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	233.859	243.337	243.494	244.493	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635	247.536	248.390
Public transportation.....	250.549	236.348	238.997	239.855	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825	257.337	254.717
Medical care.....	364.065	375.613	376.537	377.727	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199	387.898	388.467
Medical care commodities.....	296.045	305.108	305.797	307.671	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888	314.113	314.881
Medical care services.....	384.943	397.299	398.303	399.160	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802	410.710	411.182
Professional services.....	310.968	319.372	320.252	320.756	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938	328.899	329.318
Hospital and related services.....	533.953	567.879	570.150	572.991	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378	604.291	605.859
Recreation ²	113.254	114.272	114.755	114.629	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802	113.689	113.521
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.632	101.276	101.474	100.801	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814	99.244	98.852
Education and communication ²	123.631	127.393	128.128	129.035	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.263	129.586	130.599
Education ²	181.277	190.857	193.161	195.595	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284	198.206	201.476
Educational books and supplies.....	450.187	482.072	490.102	493.636	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870	504.856	504.635
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	522.098	548.971	555.402	562.635	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.910	569.750	579.833
Communication ^{1,2}	84.185	84.954	84.913	85.044											

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	338.921	344.469	345.137	345.515	347.834	348.792	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522	353.941	354.533	355.429
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	174.764	169.698	171.081	171.559	172.252	173.061	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333	173.899	173.503	173.925
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877
Commodities less food and beverages.....	153.034	144.395	146.528	147.222	148.037	149.245	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559	149.648	149.116	149.558
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	196.192	178.959	184.366	185.544	185.759	187.776	185.689	187.484	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201	188.237	187.006	187.890
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	248.809	219.592	230.396	228.954	228.344	232.649	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876	236.028	235.935	236.498
Durables.....	110.877	109.859	109.129	109.387	110.684	111.159	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454	111.443	111.555	111.587
Services.....	255.498	259.154	260.355	260.136	259.844	259.323	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756	261.756	262.241	262.421
Rent of shelter ³	257.152	259.924	260.858	260.064	260.035	258.704	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489	258.457	258.525	258.910	259.115	259.015
Transportation services.....	244.074	251.031	252.234	253.001	254.449	255.935	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.328	260.525	261.054	260.944
Other services.....	295.780	303.992	305.890	307.161	307.011	306.740	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870	309.349	310.033	311.443
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	215.528	214.008	215.617	215.795	215.986	216.207	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010	217.788	217.857	218.147
All items less shelter.....	205.453	203.301	204.776	205.263	205.567	206.286	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932	208.486	208.469	208.925
All items less medical care.....	207.777	206.555	207.855	207.949	208.131	208.250	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841	209.605	209.664	209.952
Commodities less food.....	155.310	147.071	149.155	149.846	150.663	151.847	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106	152.247	151.754	152.182
Nondurables less food.....	197.297	181.453	186.552	187.691	187.939	189.852	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041	190.306	189.196	190.025
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	244.443	218.687	228.446	227.195	226.717	230.622	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090	233.711	233.710	234.212
Nondurables.....	205.901	198.548	201.191	201.783	202.058	203.035	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391	204.157	203.471	204.111
Services less rent of shelter ³	273.000	278.064	279.697	280.194	279.545	280.014	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541	285.371	286.238	286.775
Services less medical care services.....	244.987	248.122	249.316	249.403	248.692	248.075	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087	250.094	250.605	250.766
Energy.....	236.666	193.126	204.971	202.243	199.198	204.026	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363	211.660	212.372	212.663
All items less energy.....	214.751	218.433	218.642	219.076	219.624	219.291	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298	220.336	220.316	220.619
All items less food and energy.....	215.572	219.235	219.596	220.137	220.731	220.384	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193	221.265	221.258	221.551
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.246	142.041	141.310	142.729	143.857	143.871	143.383	143.125	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888	143.376	142.864	143.206
Energy commodities.....	284.352	205.281	227.204	222.961	221.749	231.226	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.680	238.032	237.602	238.702
Services less energy.....	261.017	265.875	267.008	266.894	267.081	266.488	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829	268.308	268.655	268.903
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	211.053	209.630	211.156	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205
All items (1967 = 100).....	628.661	624.423	628.970	629.622	630.140	631.491	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809	636.962	637.138	638.052
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175
Food.....	213.376	217.118	216.539	216.313	216.654	216.305	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427	218.291	218.276	218.696
Food at home.....	213.017	213.908	212.623	212.010	212.396	211.488	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501	214.143	214.212	214.392
Cereals and bakery products.....	245.472	253.214	252.932	251.754	252.049	251.376	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920	250.742	250.670	250.327
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.255	203.394	202.483	201.087	200.210	200.799	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228	207.883	208.784	208.676
Dairy and related products ¹	209.773	195.679	191.048	192.048	194.120	192.695	193.546	197.663	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490	196.663	197.782	197.651
Fruits and vegetables.....	276.759	270.562	265.730	265.810	267.084	267.049	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080	269.400	263.715	263.946
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	159.324	162.598	162.433	162.396	162.456	160.619	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694	159.938	160.862	161.353
Other foods at home.....	183.637	190.519	190.704	189.892	190.630	188.868	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643	190.164	190.675	191.226
Sugar and sweets.....	185.494	195.702	194.511	196.027	195.752	197.031	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979	198.560	199.857	198.872
Fats and oils.....	197.512	202.003	201.199	200.621	200.759	197.400	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054	199.676	200.656	201.786
Other foods.....	198.303	205.573	206.210	204.823	205.929	203.664	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031	204.877	205.206	206.021
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	120.348	122.753	122.217	122.496	122.676	121.647	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869	121.830	122.217	121.804
Food away from home ¹	215.613	223.383	223.789	224.102	224.382	224.815	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657	225.846	225.707	226.481
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	149.731	155.607	156.769	157.132	156.909	156.853	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901	159.601	159.725	159.866
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.579	221.325	221.618	221.454	222.555	223.445	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515	223.718	224.772	224.749
Housing.....	211.839	213.144	213.824	213.391	212.734	212.327	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518	213.469	213.743	213.603
Shelter.....	239.128	242.637	243.279	242.816	242.804	242.159	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964	242.253	242.396	242.295
Rent of primary residence.....	242.196	247.401	247.601	247.500	247.422	247.361	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352	247.389	247.442	247.250
Lodging away from home ²	143.164	135.163	138.543	134.803	134.586	127.061	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067	142.529	145.768	140.967
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	228.758	232.499	232.977	232.731	232.761	232.635	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068	232.235	232.271	232.373
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	119.136	121.935	122.254	122.644	122.761	122.830	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051	126.345	126.950	127.526
Fuels and utilities.....	217.883	209.595	211.808	210.796	206.732	207.530	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426	217.007	218.770	218.703
Fuels.....	197.537	186.229	188.125	186.967	182.227	182.994	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946	192.105	193.671	193.259
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	331.784	243.003	239.435	238.006	246.153	262.340	265.130	284.061	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630	267.671	263.269	264.904
Gas (piped															

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
New vehicles.....	135.338	136.711	135.130	135.672	138.422	139.952	139.962	139.857	139.905	139.653	139.192	138.794	138.639	138.387	138.152
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.731	127.687	128.781	130.122	133.458	134.977	138.242	140.023	141.079	141.657	142.173	143.396	145.257	147.247	148.782
Motor fuel.....	280.817	202.695	225.797	221.241	219.733	228.871	225.584	235.083	228.569	238.769	245.949	247.688	235.670	235.399	236.436
Gasoline (all types).....	278.728	202.375	226.007	221.197	219.509	228.598	225.223	234.825	228.207	238.583	245.626	247.224	235.124	234.959	235.966
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.776	134.133	133.587	133.504	133.764	134.346	134.892	135.383	135.694	135.573	135.914	136.182	136.719	137.218	137.612
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	236.353	245.795	245.871	246.850	247.811	247.972	247.812	247.975	248.479	249.127	249.873	249.841	250.142	250.143	251.084
Public transportation.....	247.865	234.661	237.029	238.225	239.729	242.698	243.453	239.739	240.418	242.942	246.535	250.119	254.023	253.625	251.634
Medical care.....	364.208	376.064	377.007	378.263	379.072	380.295	380.302	383.443	386.919	388.330	389.050	389.029	389.513	389.335	389.905
Medical care commodities.....	287.970	296.724	297.379	299.098	299.742	299.972	299.777	301.890	304.320	305.532	306.117	306.458	306.440	305.764	306.541
Medical care services.....	386.317	399.165	400.204	401.217	402.075	403.695	403.791	407.286	411.114	412.568	413.325	413.145	413.834	413.883	414.344
Professional services.....	313.446	322.127	322.964	323.577	324.284	324.382	324.763	327.439	329.020	329.294	330.228	330.396	331.323	332.219	332.656
Hospital and related services.....	530.193	565.029	567.545	570.697	573.069	580.048	580.567	587.101	598.149	604.070	605.497	605.593	606.700	605.634	607.181
Recreation ²	110.143	111.015	111.453	111.205	110.724	110.401	109.851	109.964	110.076	110.073	110.342	110.195	110.339	110.076	109.967
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.654	101.602	101.867	101.228	100.639	100.681	100.400	100.473	100.084	100.547	100.568	99.977	100.239	99.660	99.385
Education and communication ²	119.827	123.017	123.579	124.322	124.362	124.100	124.156	124.293	124.334	124.455	124.559	124.459	124.430	124.687	125.425
Education ²	178.892	188.143	190.222	192.552	192.774	192.776	192.760	193.641	193.665	193.965	194.332	194.332	194.746	195.550	198.537
Educational books and supplies.....	452.880	485.025	493.615	496.691	497.534	498.627	499.478	503.416	505.356	505.642	504.436	504.925	507.168	506.799	508.150
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	504.163	529.316	534.825	541.688	542.284	542.174	542.036	542.531	544.155	545.120	546.192	546.319	547.366	549.874	558.909
Communication ^{1,2}	86.807	87.662	87.667	87.810	87.786	87.468	87.541	87.617	87.501	87.548	87.581	87.453	87.306	87.376	87.391
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.828	85.571	85.532	85.676	85.651	85.331	85.404	85.433	85.314	85.362	85.394	85.263	85.115	85.186	85.201
Telephone services ^{1,2}	100.502	102.341	102.613	102.896	102.818	102.413	102.585	102.504	102.038	102.048	102.132	102.101	102.021	102.185	102.239
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.567	10.178	10.012	9.975	9.995	9.969	9.935	9.978	10.077	10.099	10.087	10.028	9.976	9.957	9.947
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	94.863	82.104	78.480	77.835	77.939	77.926	77.821	78.278	77.939	78.474	78.420	76.736	75.631	75.929	75.848
Other goods and services.....	357.906	391.628	398.228	400.245	401.390	403.178	403.970	404.632	404.722	405.641	405.786	406.973	408.610	411.793	412.453
Tobacco and smoking products.....	591.100	735.056	768.483	776.198	778.650	786.541	789.173	791.959	790.710	792.452	793.243	803.019	811.325	824.198	827.609
Personal care ¹	199.170	202.490	202.221	202.576	203.115	203.245	203.454	203.575	203.824	204.294	204.294	203.282	203.922	204.575	204.610
Personal care products ¹	159.410	162.557	162.415	162.312	162.242	161.784	162.231	161.689	162.073	162.417	161.604	160.289	159.900	161.416	161.376
Personal care services ¹	223.978	227.804	227.751	228.480	228.683	228.614	228.614	228.793	228.169	228.500	229.857	230.263	230.472	230.769	230.625
Miscellaneous personal services.....	340.533	346.500	347.402	347.658	349.283	350.046	349.851	351.329	352.366	353.667	354.593	354.725	355.101	355.667	356.582
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	177.618	171.452	173.379	173.777	174.550	175.563	175.127	176.413	176.118	177.591	178.269	178.359	176.848	176.554	177.003
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175
Commodities less food and beverages.....	157.481	147.327	150.209	150.851	151.760	153.273	152.532	153.834	153.444	155.417	156.268	156.345	154.282	153.847	154.309
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	205.279	185.579	192.365	193.225	193.394	195.926	193.667	195.981	195.059	199.133	201.091	201.141	196.614	195.484	196.297
Apparel.....	118.735	119.847	117.095	122.176	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267	117.630	114.464	115.600
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	263.756	230.503	243.461	241.657	241.005	246.085	244.413	249.801	246.914	251.912	255.140	255.839	250.039	250.103	250.745
Durables.....	111.217	109.610	109.039	109.470	110.988	111.575	112.165	112.511	112.618	112.618	112.432	112.533	112.781	112.995	113.125
Services.....	250.272	254.267	255.342	255.244	254.847	254.663	254.519	254.918	255.199	255.634	255.796	256.048	257.138	257.595	257.745
Rent of shelter ³	230.555	233.917	234.537	234.079	234.064	233.436	233.241	233.252	233.234	233.250	233.210	233.184	233.460	233.588	233.478
Transportation services.....	242.563	250.960	251.880	252.805	254.408	255.871	256.007	255.577	256.809	257.728	258.501	259.113	260.032	260.674	260.904
Other services.....	284.319	291.572	293.266	294.190	293.938	293.624	293.470	293.972	294.230	294.564	295.327	295.551	296.070	296.475	297.576
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	210.452	208.128	210.021	210.255	210.462	211.055	210.639	211.440	211.423	212.535	213.000	213.175	212.865	212.937	213.224
All items less shelter.....	203.102	199.860	201.726	202.123	202.441	203.301	202.951	204.128	204.101	205.441	206.048	206.283	205.788	205.817	206.276
All items less medical care.....	204.626	202.810	204.341	204.472	204.680	205.106	204.800	205.589	205.461	206.420	206.841	207.010	206.706	206.771	207.068
Commodities less food.....	159.538	149.780	152.606	153.229	154.147	155.650	154.918	156.200	155.820	157.742	158.569	158.560	156.641	156.245	156.695
Nondurables less food.....	206.047	187.718	194.170	194.978	195.196	197.644	195.487	197.701	196.831	200.682	202.529	202.587	198.309	197.295	198.064
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	258.423	228.679	240.515	238.857	238.355	243.061	241.513	246.455	243.829	248.369	251.298	251.953	246.685	246.832	247.415
Nondurables.....	210.333	201.628	205.017	205.374	205.647	206.876	205.823	207.611	207.092	209.370	210.526	210.607	208.127	207.547	208.167
Services less rent of shelter ³	241.567	245.814	247.308	247.664	246.851	247.237	247.174	247.985	248.586	249.464	249.847	250.398	252.319	253.109	253.551
Services less medical care services.....	240.275	243.796	244.857	244.707	244.258	243.991	243.838	244.090	244.205	244.586	244.719	244.987	246.079	246.547	246.681
Energy.....	237.414	192.594	205.144	202.287	199.223	204.196	202.398	208.222	204.494	210.425	213.728	215.104	212.049	212.674	212.996
All items less energy.....	208.719	212.652	212.823	213.363	213.998	213.895	213.780	214.048	214.472	214.857	214.945	214.964	215.015	215.005	215.312
All items less food and energy.....	208.147	212.126	212.449	213.144	213.840	213.787	213.572	213.647	214.172	214.589	214.643	214.645	214.733	214.724	215.009
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.084	143.099	142.634	144.148	145.439	145.595	145.253	145.065	145.722	146.319	146.094	145.941	145.603	145.205	145.557
Energy commodities.....	284.270	205.325	227.506	223.048	221.910	231.371	228.303	238.217	231.808	241.599	248.594	250.038	238.151	237.720	238.785
Services less energy.....	255.598	261.022	261.960	261.990	262.196	261.979	261.871	262.146	262.559	262.830	263.097	263.218	263.631	263.922	264.149

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010						2010					
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
U.S. city average.....	M	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	233.188	233.615	234.130	233.834	233.885	234.150	230.622	231.109	231.661	231.308	231.380	231.694
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	235.060	235.496	236.054	235.769	235.770	236.089	230.819	231.338	231.851	231.552	231.615	231.995
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.871	139.115	139.362	139.163	139.274	139.348	139.869	140.126	140.510	140.227	140.283	140.390
Midwest urban ⁴	M	207.359	207.777	207.987	207.886	208.211	208.639	202.966	203.426	203.674	203.524	203.877	204.273
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	207.975	208.308	208.489	208.289	208.556	208.912	202.639	203.056	203.330	203.063	203.363	203.593
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.096	133.510	133.772	133.845	134.130	134.375	133.140	133.540	133.797	133.845	134.136	134.426
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	204.204	204.326	204.026	203.749	203.992	204.985	202.072	202.263	201.974	201.654	201.950	202.896
South urban.....	M	211.216	211.528	211.423	211.232	210.988	211.308	208.621	209.017	208.920	208.640	208.440	208.740
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	212.692	213.052	213.101	213.121	212.696	212.947	210.613	211.068	211.065	210.985	210.592	210.831
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.363	134.606	134.500	134.173	134.130	134.335	133.388	133.695	133.621	133.227	133.227	133.420
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	215.026	214.714	214.336	215.216	214.639	215.266	215.205	215.006	214.679	215.416	214.840	215.354
West urban.....	M	220.809	221.202	221.417	221.147	221.331	221.523	215.457	215.873	216.044	215.681	215.824	216.048
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.636	225.040	225.571	225.291	225.574	225.790	217.700	218.103	218.605	218.238	218.499	218.784
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.863	134.133	133.889	133.635	133.685	133.704	133.675	133.993	133.764	133.448	133.471	133.480
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	198.695	199.043	199.358	199.183	199.224	199.477	197.377	197.786	198.087	197.852	197.908	198.168
B/C ³	M	134.639	134.920	134.909	134.692	134.753	134.908	134.274	134.594	134.624	134.349	134.420	134.581
D.....	M	211.011	210.968	210.739	211.094	210.882	211.606	209.326	209.327	209.097	209.374	209.161	209.863
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.952	212.929	212.984	212.186	212.535	212.784	206.381	206.466	206.774	205.834	206.307	206.338
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	225.483	225.916	226.438	225.877	225.991	226.373	218.157	218.475	218.787	218.222	218.367	218.752
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	240.101	240.529	241.075	240.817	241.147	241.569	235.240	235.750	236.144	235.916	236.330	236.820
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	237.986	—	238.083	—	236.132	—	238.388	—	238.863	—	236.657	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	203.577	—	204.024	—	203.989	—	194.852	—	195.574	—	195.477	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	201.982	—	202.108	—	200.227	—	205.351	—	205.263	—	203.537	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	141.741	—	142.025	—	141.966	—	141.782	—	142.064	—	141.926	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	204.014	—	204.725	—	204.511	—	203.095	—	204.084	—	203.745
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	205.248	—	204.891	—	205.412	—	201.003	—	200.703	—	201.359
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	194.037	—	194.734	—	195.165	—	192.447	—	192.696	—	193.276
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	222.625	—	222.390	—	222.803	—	220.633	—	220.384	—	220.790
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	227.432	—	228.074	—	228.500	—	227.325	—	228.175	—	228.523
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	227.697	—	228.110	—	227.954	—	223.821	—	224.185	—	224.195
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	226.513	—	226.118	—	227.645	—	222.309	—	221.857	—	223.444

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

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2008	2009	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p
Finished goods	177.1	172.5	174.2	173.2	173.8	175.7	176.0	178.0	177.0	179.1	179.5	179.8	179.1	179.7	179.6
Finished consumer goods.....	186.3	179.1	181.6	180.4	180.8	183.3	183.8	186.5	185.1	188.3	188.8	189.2	188.3	189.2	189.0
Finished consumer goods.....	178.3	175.5	173.9	173.9	175.6	176.9	179.8	180.1	180.9	185.6	184.2	184.1	180.3	181.2	180.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	189.1	179.4	183.3	181.6	181.6	184.6	184.2	187.7	185.6	188.2	189.4	190.0	190.1	190.9	190.9
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.5	194.1	200.1	198.1	197.1	201.2	200.9	205.9	202.8	206.8	208.7	209.6	210.0	211.3	211.4
Durable goods.....	141.2	144.3	143.8	142.9	144.8	145.4	144.9	145.4	145.2	145.0	144.8	145.0	144.3	144.3	144.1
Capital equipment.....	153.8	156.7	156.4	155.9	157.0	157.5	157.1	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	157.0	157.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	188.3	172.5	174.8	174.7	174.5	176.0	176.6	179.4	179.2	181.2	183.2	184.3	183.7	183.4	183.5
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	177.2	162.7	163.8	164.9	165.2	166.1	167.5	169.4	171.0	172.6	175.0	175.4	174.1	172.9	173.2
Materials for food manufacturing.....	180.4	165.1	164.1	164.3	164.0	165.7	168.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	172.7	175.1	174.8	174.0	175.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	214.3	191.6	196.6	197.1	196.7	199.8	202.9	207.3	211.7	214.8	217.7	216.9	214.8	211.8	213.0
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	203.3	168.9	168.9	173.2	174.6	174.6	176.5	179.4	180.6	183.5	189.3	190.8	187.2	185.6	184.3
Components for manufacturing.....	140.3	141.0	140.8	140.9	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.6	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.8
Materials and components for construction.....	205.4	202.9	201.5	202.0	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.3	203.5	204.6	206.1	207.4	206.3	206.3	206.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	206.2	161.9	172.2	169.0	167.9	172.6	171.4	180.2	174.9	180.0	183.1	185.9	185.8	186.7	186.3
Containers.....	191.8	195.8	193.5	193.7	193.3	193.2	193.2	194.2	196.1	198.8	200.1	201.6	203.8	204.4	205.3
Supplies.....	173.8	172.2	171.9	172.0	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.1	173.3	173.8	174.7	174.7	174.9	175.2
Crude materials for further processing	251.8	175.2	178.4	173.5	184.0	192.1	195.5	212.8	208.5	212.7	211.0	208.3	203.7	208.4	211.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	163.4	134.5	130.2	127.6	132.0	134.0	138.9	142.0	142.3	146.9	148.6	153.0	146.7	150.7	152.5
Crude nonfood materials.....	313.9	197.5	207.5	201.0	216.2	229.4	231.2	260.3	252.2	255.5	250.7	241.5	238.8	243.8	247.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	176.6	171.1	173.4	172.2	172.6	174.7	174.3	176.7	175.3	176.9	177.6	178.1	178.0	178.6	178.6
Finished energy goods.....	178.7	146.9	156.1	152.8	151.2	156.8	156.0	162.7	157.7	163.3	165.9	166.7	166.7	168.1	168.2
Finished goods less energy.....	169.8	172.3	171.8	171.5	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.5	175.7	174.8	175.1	175.0
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	176.9	179.2	178.6	178.4	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3	182.6	184.4	184.0	184.2	182.9	183.4	183.2
Finished goods less food and energy.....	167.2	171.5	171.2	170.8	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.3	173.2	173.4	173.4
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	176.4	181.6	181.5	181.2	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.9	184.0	184.2	184.2	184.6	184.7	185.0	185.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	206.8	214.3	214.5	214.9	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.6	218.1	218.8	219.1	219.7	220.7	221.5	221.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	188.7	173.0	175.5	175.4	175.3	176.8	177.2	180.2	180.1	182.3	184.4	185.4	184.7	184.4	184.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	181.6	166.0	166.1	165.8	164.5	165.7	168.0	168.7	168.3	167.7	168.5	170.8	170.8	170.9	171.8
Intermediate energy goods.....	208.1	162.5	174.5	171.0	169.8	175.2	173.8	183.2	177.4	182.9	185.8	188.5	187.8	188.7	188.8
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.9	172.8	172.7	173.5	173.6	174.0	175.0	176.2	177.5	178.5	180.3	181.0	180.3	179.7	179.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.9	173.4	173.3	174.2	174.4	174.8	175.7	176.8	178.3	179.6	181.5	181.9	181.2	180.5	180.6
Crude energy materials.....	309.4	176.8	184.1	173.5	193.1	211.0	208.6	241.5	229.8	226.8	216.0	205.9	207.8	217.0	217.6
Crude materials less energy.....	205.4	164.8	164.5	163.3	167.6	169.2	176.3	183.0	183.7	191.5	195.2	197.6	189.3	191.2	195.0
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	324.4	248.4	263.6	267.9	270.9	270.9	285.3	304.0	306.0	324.6	335.3	330.0	315.1	308.9	319.4

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2009					2010							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	June ^P	July ^P	Aug. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	182.8	177.2	192.3	206.7	208.4	231.3	222.3	219.8	213.4	204.9	207.3	210.1	212.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	194.8	186.6	210.8	233.5	235.5	271.6	257.3	250.9	240.0	226.8	230.9	235.4	238.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	189.3	188.6	189.7	191.6	194.2	196.9	195.8	200.5	201.3	200.1	199.3	198.8	199.7
213	Mining support activities.....	100.4	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	100.0	100.4	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.6
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	169.4	168.6	168.9	170.7	170.8	173.1	172.2	173.9	175.2	176.1	174.9	174.8	175.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	169.7	169.5	168.3	169.1	171.2	172.2	172.4	172.6	173.6	175.8	175.7	175.5	175.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	119.5	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.3	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.1	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.6
313	Textile mills.....	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.4	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.6	115.3	116.2	116.0	116.4
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.3	103.5
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	154.0	154.0	153.3	152.9	152.8	153.1	153.6	154.0	155.3	155.8	155.8	156.4	156.9
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	103.2	103.7	102.7	103.0	103.5	103.6	105.6	107.3	110.0	112.5	110.4	109.7	108.0
322	Paper manufacturing.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.8	124.2	125.1	126.7	127.9	128.7	129.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.8	110.0	109.7
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	251.6	241.5	240.8	258.4	254.3	275.6	261.0	278.2	287.8	292.0	280.1	278.6	282.8
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	224.0	225.1	225.0	225.4	227.3	228.7	231.3	232.0	234.1	233.4	233.2	233.8	234.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	160.4	161.3	161.5	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.1	164.3	165.6	166.2	167.3	166.7	166.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	172.5	177.8	180.7	179.9	182.2	186.5	188.1	191.8	198.7	200.5	196.6	194.3	192.7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	173.8	174.0	174.1	174.1	174.2	174.4	175.0	175.6	176.3	177.0	177.4	177.3	177.6
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.2	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.5	120.7
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	92.2	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.5	91.6	91.4	91.3	91.2	91.1	91.1
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	129.2	129.4	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.7	131.1	131.1	131.7	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.7
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	109.1	108.5	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.7	110.3	110.3	110.3	109.9	109.8	109.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.2	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.2	176.0	176.4	176.9	176.7	177.6	178.1	177.7
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	112.6	112.7	113.2	113.1
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	122.9	123.0	122.1	122.4	121.5	123.9	123.8	123.9	124.4	123.9	124.3	123.6	124.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	120.5	121.6	121.8	121.5	121.1	120.0	120.9	120.3	121.7	121.7	120.0	120.7	122.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	106.6	103.7	106.0	109.0	92.3	103.2	105.8	101.0	105.4	104.1	103.0	108.1	106.7
446	Health and personal care stores.....	137.1	139.0	138.7	140.0	139.0	138.7	141.0	141.8	142.1	142.5	143.3	142.2	127.6
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	63.5	68.3	61.9	77.8	82.9	74.1	75.3	64.3	74.1	82.8	67.1	73.9	76.2
454	Nonstore retailers.....	145.5	147.6	144.1	143.4	145.0	142.9	154.7	144.5	142.8	142.7	140.9	141.4	136.3
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	189.6	184.5	188.5	193.3	194.7	199.6	199.5	203.2	205.8	202.9	205.0	209.3	208.5
483	Water transportation.....	114.0	115.7	116.8	118.3	118.3	120.0	121.5	119.8	121.0	123.1	122.5	129.9	129.9
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	131.8	130.0	128.8	128.9	129.4	132.2	133.0	132.2	131.0	131.3	132.5	136.9	139.1
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	126.8	126.8	127.4	127.5	127.6	128.5	128.6	128.9	129.0	129.0	129.1	129.6	129.9
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	128.2	128.4	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	168.4	168.3	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.7	172.9	173.0	172.8	173.0	173.4	173.7
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	124.3	123.8	123.8	124.1	124.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.9	126.0	125.9
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	122.8	125.4	125.6	125.6	127.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.7	128.7	128.2	128.6	130.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.7	111.1	111.4	109.8	109.7	110.3	110.2	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.2	110.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	102.1	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.6	105.0	104.0	106.3	108.7	109.5	108.7	109.1	109.1
517	Telecommunications.....	101.7	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.2	100.8	100.9	100.9	101.3
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.9	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	112.0	112.6	116.4	116.0	116.5	117.2	115.7	116.1	117.6	121.2	117.7	116.1	117.4
53112	Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.1	109.7	109.5	109.3	109.9	109.5	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.6	109.5	109.4	109.7
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8
5313	Real estate support activities.....	108.2	108.2	107.0	107.3	109.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.4	106.9	107.2	107.0	106.6
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	142.0	140.5	135.8	132.3	129.8	130.2	134.3	132.2	133.1	128.9	133.5	144.6	136.2
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	166.5	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.8	169.6	170.0	170.0	171.5	171.5	170.8	171.9	172.2
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	114.6	115.1	114.7	115.4	114.0	113.6	114.3	113.6	113.7	112.9	111.8	113.3	113.0
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	142.9	142.9	142.8	142.8	143.0	142.9	142.7	143.1	143.1	143.2	143.7	143.7	143.6
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	104.8
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.6	123.3	123.2	122.8	122.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.5	124.9	124.8	125.5	125.8
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.7	100.8
56172	Janitorial services.....	110.1	110.5	110.3	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.2	110.8
5621	Waste collection.....	116.7	117.0	116.9	117.1	116.1	116.0	115.5	117.1	117.9	118.7	119.0	118.5	118.8
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	144.9	140.9	141.8	139.8	137.2	139.3	140.6	140.3	140.5	140.8	140.7	143.7	142.1

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009					2010							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	118.1	117.9	117.9	118.9	119.7	120.7	120.3	121.2	122.5	123.1	122.2	122.1	123.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	164.5	158.2	156.5	162.0	165.1	167.6	160.8	163.4	162.6	165.1	164.5	164.0	171.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	167.3	160.7	159.0	164.6	167.9	170.6	162.9	165.7	164.6	167.4	166.7	166.1	173.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	140.8	137.3	135.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	144.8	145.9	147.8	147.3	147.2	147.7	148.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	143.6	143.9	144.9	147.5	150.1	152.8	152.6	155.1	160.0	162.2	159.8	159.0	161.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	138.0	142.2	143.9	151.8	152.5	152.1	150.4	155.7	157.1	159.1	162.5	164.0	165.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	181.6	171.9	175.5	184.6	189.6	200.0	190.4	197.0	209.2	215.2	208.0	204.5	215.3
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	141.1	142.7	143.3	144.8	147.3	148.9	150.5	152.2	156.2	157.8	155.8	155.4	156.6
Selected building materials.....	113.7	114.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.8	115.8	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.7	117.9	117.3
Capital goods.....	103.4	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	107.3	107.4	107.9	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.0	109.8	108.8	109.1	109.3	108.7	108.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.7	94.9	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.3	94.3	94.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.4	110.8	110.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.0	109.4	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.9	111.9	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.6	112.2
Durables, manufactured.....	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.2	107.8	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.0	107.7
Agricultural commodities.....	161.6	156.9	155.8	161.8	164.7	166.8	160.2	163.3	162.7	165.3	165.3	165.0	171.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.8	116.5	117.3	117.4	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.1	119.0	119.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009					2010							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES	121.1	121.3	122.3	124.1	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	126.7	125.2	125.2	125.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	140.0	140.6	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.1	148.7	149.1	152.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	155.7	156.8	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.8	167.4	169.8	166.1	166.1	170.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.5	104.1	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.3	108.7	109.2	110.6	111.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	182.4	183.0	187.2	195.0	196.2	202.7	202.8	205.0	210.7	205.6	199.5	199.8	201.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	231.4	228.5	235.3	250.1	249.7	260.6	258.8	262.4	269.3	255.6	245.8	248.3	252.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	253.7	252.2	258.3	272.2	269.3	279.6	277.4	284.2	294.5	278.9	267.4	269.7	275.2
Paper and paper base stocks.....	98.4	99.1	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5	116.2	115.9
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	133.3	134.8	137.7	139.4	140.6	142.6	142.9	144.6	147.8	148.4	146.2	146.3	147.1
Selected building materials.....	119.2	118.9	118.6	118.5	120.9	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.1	133.7	131.9	126.3	124.8
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	190.6	204.0	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.4	246.5	253.8	244.6	238.8	239.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	103.5	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.6
Capital goods.....	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	110.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.0	85.8	86.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.4	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.8
Durables, manufactured.....	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.1	99.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.4	101.9	103.1

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008			2009			2010		
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight.....	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.1
Export air freight.....	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	127.1
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	174.4

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2007			2008				2009				2010	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.0	103.0	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.6	103.5	104.4	106.5	108.4	110.0	111.0	110.6
Compensation per hour.....	107.4	108.3	109.8	111.0	111.0	112.0	112.2	111.2	113.6	114.6	115.1	115.0	114.7
Real compensation per hour.....	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.8	100.6	99.9	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.9	103.6	103.2	103.1
Unit labor costs.....	105.3	105.1	105.7	107.1	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.6	105.8	104.6	103.6	103.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.2	107.5	106.5	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.3	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	115.7	117.2
Implicit price deflator.....	105.7	106.1	106.1	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	101.9	103.0	103.9	103.5	103.8	103.5	103.5	104.3	106.5	108.3	109.9	110.9	110.6
Compensation per hour.....	107.2	108.0	109.7	111.0	110.9	111.9	112.2	111.1	113.6	114.5	115.0	115.0	114.8
Real compensation per hour.....	101.2	101.4	101.8	101.8	100.5	99.8	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1
Unit labor costs.....	105.1	104.9	105.6	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.7	103.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.1	107.4	106.1	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	115.9	117.4
Implicit price deflator.....	105.5	105.8	105.8	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	101.7	101.0	103.6	103.6	104.1	105.6	105.7	104.3	105.2	106.5	109.7	112.1	-
Compensation per hour.....	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.4	110.6	111.5	110.5	112.3	113.5	113.9	113.9	-
Real compensation per hour.....	99.9	99.9	100.4	99.9	99.1	98.7	101.9	101.5	102.8	102.9	102.5	102.2	-
Total unit costs.....	105.0	106.9	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.0	108.4	109.4	109.8	109.0	106.3	104.0	-
Unit labor costs.....	103.9	105.4	104.4	105.1	105.2	104.8	105.5	105.9	106.8	106.6	103.8	101.6	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	107.8	110.8	110.1	110.9	112.2	112.9	115.9	118.4	117.6	115.3	112.8	110.3	-
Unit profits.....	106.7	94.4	92.1	82.7	80.7	94.4	84.2	83.3	78.5	82.3	89.3	101.0	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.4	105.2	103.9	101.2	101.4	106.5	105.0	106.4	104.2	104.0	104.8	107.1	-
Implicit price deflator.....	105.2	105.3	104.2	103.7	103.8	105.4	105.3	106.1	105.9	105.6	104.2	103.6	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.8	104.5	105.4	105.2	103.4	103.0	102.3	101.9	103.4	107.5	109.6	110.0	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	104.5	104.8	107.0	107.6	108.5	110.1	112.0	113.1	114.9	115.9	117.1	115.6	115.1
Real compensation per hour.....	98.7	98.4	99.3	98.7	98.3	98.2	102.4	103.9	105.1	105.0	105.4	103.7	103.4
Unit labor costs.....	100.7	100.3	101.5	102.3	104.9	106.9	109.5	111.1	111.1	107.8	106.8	105.1	103.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Current Labor Statistics: Productivity Data

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.1	79.5	82.3	85.2	87.9	91.9	95.5	98.3	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	107.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	99.2	97.8	98.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	96.7	92.3
Multifactor productivity.....	86.6	87.9	89.5	91.0	91.7	93.9	96.4	99.0	100.0	100.5	101.0	101.1	101.9
Output.....	75.3	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.5	105.4	101.7
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	95.5	97.7	100.0	101.2	99.5	97.5	97.1	98.1	100.0	102.3	103.5	102.0	95.0
Capital services.....	70.0	74.4	79.5	84.8	89.0	92.0	94.5	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.2	109.1	110.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	87.0	90.1	93.4	96.0	96.2	95.8	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	99.9
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.7	74.7	78.2	82.6	88.6	94.0	97.3	98.5	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.6	80.0	82.6	85.4	88.1	92.2	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	108.7	107.3	105.9	103.5	99.5	98.0	98.2	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.9	96.1	91.6
Multifactor productivity.....	87.1	88.4	89.9	91.3	91.9	94.2	96.5	99.0	100.0	100.4	100.9	101.0	101.7
Output.....	75.3	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.6	105.5	101.6
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	94.9	97.2	99.8	101.0	99.4	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.7	101.9	94.9
Capital services.....	69.3	73.9	79.1	84.5	88.8	91.9	94.5	96.8	100.0	103.4	106.8	109.7	111.0
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.5	89.7	93.2	95.8	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.4	100.0
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.4	74.5	78.0	82.5	88.6	94.1	97.4	98.5	100.0	101.2	104.0	109.3	119.1
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	87.2	91.9	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.4	118.0	123.6	124.6	128.8	—	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.4	93.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	—	—
Multifactor productivity.....	93.8	95.9	96.6	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.3	108.1	108.1	110.8	116.0	—	—
Output.....	89.2	93.8	97.3	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.3	97.0	100.4	102.0	103.6	—	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	102.3	102.0	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.9	80.4	—	—
Capital services.....	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	102.5	—	—
Energy.....	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	92.5	86.3	84.0	—	—
Nonenergy materials.....	92.8	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.7	90.4	83.1	—	—
Purchased business services.....	92.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.3	99.1	97.0	105.2	103.9	103.5	—	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.9	92.0	89.3	—	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1964	1974	1984	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	41.6	52.9	62.4	74.0	88.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.3
Compensation per hour.....	9.9	19.4	42.1	63.4	86.1	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.6
Real compensation per hour.....	57.0	70.1	75.4	82.6	95.0	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.4
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	36.7	67.5	85.7	97.7	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.6	30.1	61.0	80.5	84.2	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.6
Implicit price deflator.....	22.5	34.1	64.9	83.6	92.4	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	44.0	54.8	63.5	74.7	88.4	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.2
Compensation per hour.....	10.2	19.7	42.6	63.9	86.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.5	113.5
Real compensation per hour.....	58.7	71.0	76.2	83.2	95.0	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.1	103.3
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	35.9	67.0	85.6	97.5	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.3	28.3	59.5	79.8	84.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.1	32.9	64.1	83.3	92.3	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	44.4	51.9	62.1	72.7	87.7	90.9	94.4	97.5	100.0	101.4	102.0	104.7	106.4
Compensation per hour.....	11.7	21.9	46.1	66.7	88.3	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.5
Real compensation per hour.....	67.4	78.9	82.5	86.8	97.4	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.4
Total unit costs.....	24.8	40.4	73.2	90.3	99.7	99.3	99.6	98.6	100.0	101.9	105.6	107.3	108.6
Unit labor costs.....	26.4	42.1	74.2	91.8	100.7	99.8	100.4	99.4	100.0	101.4	104.3	105.1	105.8
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.7	35.8	70.5	86.4	97.3	97.9	97.7	96.5	100.0	103.1	108.8	112.9	116.0
Unit profits.....	36.4	29.5	66.0	83.2	52.2	60.0	66.6	88.6	100.0	111.7	99.7	85.5	83.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.1	33.6	69.0	85.3	81.8	84.9	87.0	93.8	100.0	106.0	105.7	103.5	104.8
Implicit price deflator.....	26.3	39.0	72.3	89.4	93.7	94.3	95.4	97.3	100.0	103.1	104.8	104.5	105.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	61.7	82.2	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	104.2	103.5	105.6
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	64.2	84.3	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.5	115.2
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.7	92.9	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.3	104.9
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	104.1	102.5	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	101.1	105.8	109.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	83.9	83.4	82.6	84.3	90.8	100.0	104.5	107.1	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	89.4	88.6	87.7	89.4	93.7	100.0	103.6	105.4	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

Current Labor Statistics: Productivity Data

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining													
21	Mining.....	75.0	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.0	71.2	69.0	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.3	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	93.7	-
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	89.7	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	50.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.7	77.0	74.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	84.3	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.2	116.8	103.8	103.9	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.6	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.6	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	81.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.9	101.4	-
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.2	103.5	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	105.6	101.8	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	95.5	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.5	103.1	-
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.6	108.6	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.3	109.0	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	100.7	87.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	93.8	-
3119	Other food products.....	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	95.1	96.4	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.3	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.1	107.4	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.2	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.4	113.6	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.7	119.8	-
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	126.0	124.0	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	116.4	117.9	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	143.2	150.8	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.2	86.4	-
314	Textile product mills.....	82.0	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	100.3	97.2	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	85.7	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	101.9	99.2	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	78.8	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.9	104.5	-
315	Apparel.....	73.1	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	56.5	55.4	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.1	62.9	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.4	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	52.9	52.1	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	74.0	74.0	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	83.9	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	128.8	133.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	165.0	160.6	-
3162	Footwear.....	77.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	110.7	130.8	-
3169	Other leather products.....	116.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	166.6	158.6	-
321	Wood products.....	83.1	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.9	109.6	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.2	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.0	104.7	-
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	116.5	112.5	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.5	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.0	113.4	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.9	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.0	114.6	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.7	114.3	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.3	108.5	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	156.0	132.4	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.1	98.9	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	140.0	138.5	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	104.2	102.8	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	105.5	101.3	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	68.2	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	135.2	127.7	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	102.3	103.1	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.9	102.2	-
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	100.0	-
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.8	109.8	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	119.9	118.2	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3272	Glass and glass products.....	75.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.0	114.2	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	90.5	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.5	99.0	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	89.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.6	110.6	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.4	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.8	113.2	-
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.3	112.5	116.2	121.9	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.1	151.0	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	70.7	67.4	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.5	125.3	123.2	123.9	122.0	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.7	123.1	-
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	112.3	104.3	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.8	110.3	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	124.2	124.4	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.4	102.0	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.0	106.1	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	104.7	102.5	-
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	93.0	100.2	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	111.5	116.3	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.3	109.2	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.9	119.3	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.5	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	116.7	121.5	-
333	Machinery.....	70.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.8	118.1	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.6	128.4	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	117.0	105.7	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	115.7	122.9	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	109.8	109.2	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	118.2	118.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.5	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.5	96.6	101.0	96.9	96.7	94.0	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.4	121.9	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.1	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.0	127.3	133.9	144.7	159.9	170.6	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	292.4	388.4	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	146.2	139.3	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	110.8	93.5	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	160.1	167.1	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.3	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	142.9	146.1	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	77.0	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	132.7	158.3	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	118.3	115.0	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.5	125.0	-
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	126.8	121.9	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.0	120.7	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	107.3	104.8	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	125.5	118.6	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	135.1	122.5	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	111.7	105.3	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	114.3	108.9	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.5	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	115.2	104.7	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.9	110.7	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.3	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	101.7	114.8	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	187.0	194.1	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.9	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	108.2	112.3	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	77.3	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	108.2	113.3	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	105.7	106.6	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	121.4	124.4	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	117.4	119.3	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	118.3	121.5	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.7	114.0	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.2	80.9	94.4	95.4	100.0	103.9	109.2	110.0	111.5	111.0	108.5	104.9
423	Durable goods.....	44.1	70.8	88.8	91.8	100.0	105.2	116.4	120.7	124.7	124.1	121.5	113.5
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	55.9	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.0	107.2	109.3	116.9	112.4	98.9	84.4
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	69.5	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.2	123.1	117.6	99.5	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.0	80.6	86.9	94.1	100.0	108.7	115.1	117.4	115.0	112.3	110.2	100.9
4234	Commercial equipment.....	10.0	35.9	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.3	133.7	150.7	164.2	176.7	193.0	196.5
4235	Metals and minerals.....	105.4	103.7	97.3	97.7	100.0	102.3	112.2	110.0	106.1	98.7	89.8	79.9
4236	Electric goods.....	26.8	62.6	95.7	92.5	100.0	105.1	124.5	131.8	142.6	151.5	151.5	155.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	80.2	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.3	112.3	114.2	119.3	119.0	112.3	102.3
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	73.9	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	102.9	111.8	119.5	122.0	116.0	120.3	103.7

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	72.2	80.5	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.2	110.7	105.4	97.6	93.6	92.6	89.2
424	Nondurable goods.....	85.7	94.1	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.9	108.3	109.3	107.2	106.7	104.8	105.5
4241	Paper and paper products.....	73.6	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	101.9	110.7	117.2	112.5	121.0	107.5	106.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	78.7	111.3	95.7	94.6	100.0	112.0	118.7	126.6	125.4	117.3	120.5	131.1
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	70.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.4	110.7	121.2	124.1	126.3	125.3	130.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	89.3	101.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.4	108.6	105.1	105.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	82.3	100.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	96.4	103.4	100.0	102.3	100.8	103.5	112.0
4246	Chemicals.....	92.9	102.7	95.5	94.1	100.0	104.6	104.6	99.1	93.4	99.4	99.7	89.1
4247	Petroleum.....	55.7	66.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.9	113.4	109.5	104.8	99.6	97.9	92.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	92.9	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	97.1	98.1	101.1	102.2	96.3	98.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	105.2	94.6	108.7	105.5	100.0	102.0	110.9	113.1	110.4	103.8	100.0	105.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	63.1	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.1	112.7	116.8	120.0	117.6	119.3
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	65.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	97.6
4411	Automobile dealers.....	67.6	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.3	108.1	110.5	100.7	99.7
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	55.4	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.8	98.7	103.7	103.2	97.3	111.0
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	66.7	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.1	105.4	103.2	99.1	96.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	58.1	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.8	117.2	123.1	125.0	132.8
4421	Furniture stores.....	61.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.0	111.5	116.8	119.5	118.7	123.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	53.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.5	116.4	118.1	127.4	132.4	143.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	62.8	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.1	110.9	110.0	111.0	112.2	112.0	107.3
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	64.0	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.4	110.6	111.5	111.0	108.8	102.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	56.6	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.7	114.7	105.5	106.8	121.8	138.6	142.5
445	Food and beverage stores.....	105.9	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.7	114.8
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.1	112.8	110.0	111.6
4452	Specialty food stores.....	131.5	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.1	111.3	113.8	123.9	130.9	127.9	145.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	85.0	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.7	126.5	131.2	139.1	130.7	131.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
447	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	50.5	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.9	106.1	112.5	122.8	132.3	138.0	137.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	49.4	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.3	123.0	134.1	144.7	145.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	52.2	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.4	116.2	114.5	115.5	107.9
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	54.4	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.2	125.9	137.3	126.3	127.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	58.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.3	131.7	128.1	127.6	141.0
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	53.8	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.5	132.0	140.4	136.5	134.4	149.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	70.7	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.9	110.4	117.1	113.1	109.5	112.3	121.4
452	General merchandise stores.....	57.0	77.4	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.3	109.7	113.5	117.3	118.4	117.4	120.4
4521	Department stores.....	86.0	97.9	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.8	109.2	111.8	105.2	101.9	100.5
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	30.5	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.4	108.0	112.4	115.5	122.4	121.3	126.1
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	54.7	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.4	108.8	115.0	126.2	130.1	130.0	129.4
4531	Florists.....	68.2	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	99.7	97.3	112.6	126.1	113.6	130.9	151.8
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	43.4	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	129.0	143.7	152.1	153.3	169.8
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	45.4	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	123.0	135.4	128.7
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	72.4	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.4	100.5	104.3	115.6	118.2	109.3	100.1
454	Nonstore retailers.....	27.9	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.6	121.1	126.2	148.8	163.3	167.7	179.6
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	18.5	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	116.9	133.4	145.2	175.5	196.1	187.4	197.2
4542	Vending machine operators.....	104.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	118.2	121.0	118.1	122.7	115.8	136.5	123.9
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	52.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.0	95.1	87.7	94.3	97.9	102.9	113.6
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	76.7	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.3	140.4	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	43.8	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	103.3	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.3	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	105.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.7	100.4	103.3	108.9	105.7	105.6	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	80.1	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.7	102.9	104.4	104.2	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	104.7	106.5	105.4	105.0	108.2	115.2	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.9	97.9	97.0	100.2	95.6	100.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.0	97.6	95.2	95.4	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	104.0	99.8	101.3	100.6	98.0	98.2	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	106.1	114.5	102.6	93.1	99.4	102.4	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	106.6	107.2	109.5	114.4	117.0	119.0	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	104.2	98.0	97.6	101.3	102.2	100.1	-
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	110.9	126.4	132.3	134.0	135.1	141.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	102.5	107.6	108.2	115.2	121.0	117.0	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.3	108.1	112.4	119.8	130.0	133.1	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	98.9	100.5	102.4	109.7	112.8	112.8	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.3	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.1	123.9	131.0	137.9	160.8	170.9	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	51.8	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	105.7	110.4	112.3	116.6	122.8	126.7	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	110.5	132.3	171.7	185.1	195.1	231.9	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	54.2	96.9	99.4	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	105.9	109.8	110.5	110.7	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.3	102.5	94.8	95.8	111.7	117.1	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	98.1	111.3	114.0	124.2	119.9	114.3	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.6	115.1	104.6	123.6	151.3	140.9	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	95.8	84.3	84.7	81.4	89.9	86.9	-
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.6	108.3	108.3	106.2	109.9	114.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.9	111.3	118.1	120.9	119.5	130.7	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.9	117.5	116.8	117.6	122.3	127.8	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	105.0	92.3	91.2	94.6	99.3	102.6	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	109.4	124.7	131.5	152.5	180.6	210.8	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	130.8	162.3	190.2	206.7	244.8	248.1	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.8	107.0	108.9	103.1	109.2	112.0	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	104.0	105.6	105.0	108.2	106.8	119.3	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	105.8	108.8	106.0	108.6	112.0	122.6	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	98.2	100.6	104.5	94.2	108.8	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.4	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.3	99.0	109.3	99.0	106.4	107.1	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.6	108.4	105.3	99.7	117.3	119.1	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.8	106.9	107.0	106.1	-
721	Accommodation.....	76.6	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.6	109.7	109.2	109.7	108.7	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.5	111.7	110.2	109.3	109.7	108.7	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	91.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.2	106.2
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.6	102.8	100.9	101.1
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.7	106.4	106.7	107.2	109.2
7223	Special food services.....	78.2	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	104.5	107.1	110.1	110.8	113.1	111.6	111.4
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.9	106.3	112.4	122.5	123.3	120.9	124.3
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.6	106.3	105.6	104.0	102.4	101.9	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.3	98.0	102.8	99.2	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.4	116.2	115.5	119.5	122.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	98.4	98.6	105.2	102.9	97.7	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.9	99.6	109.8	109.1	104.5	105.1	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	58.6	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.6	115.2	99.1	91.0	87.0	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	90.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	90.1	95.7	104.2	103.3	101.5	103.6	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	102.4	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.3	104.9	112.9	117.4	110.1	110.1	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.8	99.2	108.1	105.9	102.7	109.8	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

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

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

Current Labor Statistics: International Comparisons

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Canada.....	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696	17,987	18,098
Australia.....	9,414	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,771	11,021	11,254	11,448
Japan.....	66,730	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362
France.....	26,342	26,591	26,867	27,113	27,285	27,424	27,616	27,881	28,028	28,021	28,331
Germany.....	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416	41,542	41,545
Italy.....	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,710
Netherlands.....	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686	8,780	8,846
Sweden.....	4,429	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888
United Kingdom.....	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Canada.....	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7	67.9	67.3
Australia.....	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	66.5
Japan.....	62.0	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3
France.....	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.1	57.3
Germany.....	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6
Italy.....	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4
Netherlands.....	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.2	66.4
Sweden.....	62.7	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.6
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3
Employed											
United States.....	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Canada.....	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767	17,025	16,769
Australia.....	8,762	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,255	10,539	10,777	10,809
Japan.....	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242
France.....	23,712	24,326	24,792	24,976	24,990	25,016	25,187	25,446	25,806	25,951	25,755
Germany.....	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815	38,406	38,324
Italy.....	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,765
Netherlands.....	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408	8,537	8,542
Sweden.....	4,116	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486
United Kingdom.....	27,058	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Canada.....	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2	64.2	62.3
Australia.....	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8	62.8
Japan.....	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4
France.....	51.7	52.7	53.3	53.2	52.8	52.5	52.3	52.5	52.9	52.8	52.1
Germany.....	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3	54.1	54.0
Italy.....	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6
Netherlands.....	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.7	64.3	64.1
Sweden.....	58.3	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5
Unemployed											
United States.....	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Canada.....	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929	962	1,329
Australia.....	652	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	482	477	638
Japan.....	2,810	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120
France.....	2,630	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,435	2,222	2,070	2,576
Germany.....	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601	3,136	3,222
Italy.....	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945
Netherlands.....	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278	243	304
Sweden.....	313	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401
United Kingdom.....	1,728	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Canada.....	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	7.3
Australia.....	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6
Japan.....	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8
France.....	10.0	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.4	9.1
Germany.....	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7	7.5	7.8
Italy.....	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9
Netherlands.....	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4
Sweden.....	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2
United Kingdom.....	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7

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

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

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International*

Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries (on the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/flscmparelf.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/flcintl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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