

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 131, Number 11

November 2008

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The November Review

Given ongoing events in the securities markets, workers and their families are perhaps more focused on their retirement plans and retirement investments than ever before. The lead article in this month's *Review* examines an important aspect in the history of 401(k) plans, namely, the changing availability over time of the opportunity to invest in the stock of one's own employer. William J. Wiatrowski first provides a brief overview of these defined contribution retirement plans, and then elucidates the shift over the 20 years from 1985 to 2005 of the use of stock as an investment vehicle. Given the prominence and ubiquity of 401(k) plans in today's world, the changes discussed in this article are particularly timely.

Zack Warren compares occupational employment and wages in the not-for-profit and for-profit sectors using data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. As he notes, the number of not-for-profit institutions has increased rapidly in recent years, and the employment generated by such places has grown concurrently. Using the great volume of detailed industry and occupational employment information available from this program, he finds that occupational differences between for-profit and not-for-profit organizations can vary greatly from industry to industry.

The employment status of people with disabilities has been a topic of considerable attention and research in recent years, in both the public and private sectors. Burt S. Barnow identifies issues he feels are especially critical in regard to measuring not

only employment status, but also the very nature of disability status itself. He also examines the impact of the Americans with Disabilities Act on the employment trends of disabled persons. He makes it clear that from his perspective socioeconomic surveys have to cover these issues more comprehensively if a fuller understanding of this sensitive subject is to be attained.

Finally for the November issue, Mary Dorinda Allard provides a look at how that most rambunctious of groups—high school students—allocate their time engaging in homework, household activities, and other aspects of their lives.

Labor force characteristics by race and ethnicity

As data have indicated for a long time, there are differences in employment and unemployment patterns for labor market participants relating to race and ethnicity. Adult men of Hispanic ethnicity, for instance, have a higher share of their population employed than do their white, black, and Asian counterparts. Among adult women, a lower share of Hispanics is employed than their counterparts from the race groups.

In terms of education attained—always a critical factor influencing labor market outcomes—about the same share (around 90 percent) of white, black, and Asian workers 25 years of age and older has received at least a high school diploma. By contrast, a significantly smaller share (about 66 percent) of Hispanic workers has completed high school.

A full range of comparative information like that noted here can be

found in a new report from BLS called *Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Ethnicity*, 2007. The report contains analysis and detailed tables presenting an array of labor market measures tabulated from this particular demographic focus. The online edition of this report can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrace2007.pdf>

Program Perspectives

BLS recently launched a new publication called *Program Perspectives*. It is designed to be a showcase for the Bureau's various programs to highlight recent trends and developments in their data. The format is designed to be concise and visually fresh. This online publication likely will be posted a number of times per year.

The inaugural issue focuses on health benefits data from the National Compensation Survey. Topics covered include trends in employer costs for health benefits, access rates to health care benefits for employees, and participation rates for workers in their employers' health plans. The first issue can be found online at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/perspectives/> □

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401(k) plans move away from employer stock as investment vehicle

Increasingly, employees are given the option to choose how their 401(k) plan funds are invested; this greater choice is one factor in the decreased exposure to investment in employer stock

William J. Wiatrowski

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 seeks to encourage expanded participation in 401(k) plans by allowing new employees to be automatically enrolled in such plans, and, in the absence of an employee decision, clarifying the rules for investment of plan assets. Regulations to implement this law, finalized by the U.S. Department of Labor in October 2007, specify that a “participant in a participant directed individual account pension plan will be deemed to have exercised control over assets in his or her account if, in the absence of investment directions from the participant, the plan invests in a *qualified default investment alternative*,” which establishes a general prohibition against holding or permitting acquisition of employer securities.¹ This effort to ensure that employee accounts are invested in a diversified portfolio is a change from the earlier history of 401(k) plans, when investment in employer stock was prevalent. As plans begin to adapt to these new regulations, a look at the trend in 401(k) investment options over the past two decades shows a steady move away from employer stock as an investment vehicle. Should plans choose to expand the use of automatic enrollment features as a means of further encouraging participation, the regulations requiring the use of qualified investments might result in further movement away from investment in employer stock.

401(k) plans, in brief

Internal Revenue Code section 401(k) was introduced as part of the Revenue Act of 1978.² Commonly known as “401(k) plans,” these kinds of plans first came into prominence in the early 1980s. Section 401(k) defines a feature of a defined contribution plan that allows employees to choose to defer some income (and, consequently, defer current taxation of that income) into a retirement account. In general, defined contribution plans are individual accounts that accumulate employer and employee contributions, plus earnings, the result of which is available to the employee at retirement. The most prevalent 401(k) plan is known as a savings and thrift plan (or some variant such as a thrift-savings plan), which gives the employee the option to invest some percent of earnings that is then matched by employer funds. For example, a plan might allow the employee to contribute from 1-10 percent of their earnings, tax deferred, with the employer matching 50 percent of the first 6 percent of earnings contributed. If the employee chose to contribute 10 percent, the employer would add 3 percent (50 percent of the first 6 percent). The total of 13 percent of earnings would then be invested in the employee’s account.³

There are other types of defined contribution plans and other ways that section 401(k) is used to allow pretax contributions.

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In all cases, the total employee and employer contributions are invested, with the employee bearing the risk of investment gains and losses. The investment choices for 401(k) plans have changed considerably over the past 20 years, reflecting changes in law and regulation, the expanded use of 401(k) plans as the primary vehicle for providing retirement income, and heightened concern that employees should be properly educated about investment choices.⁴

401(k) investment options

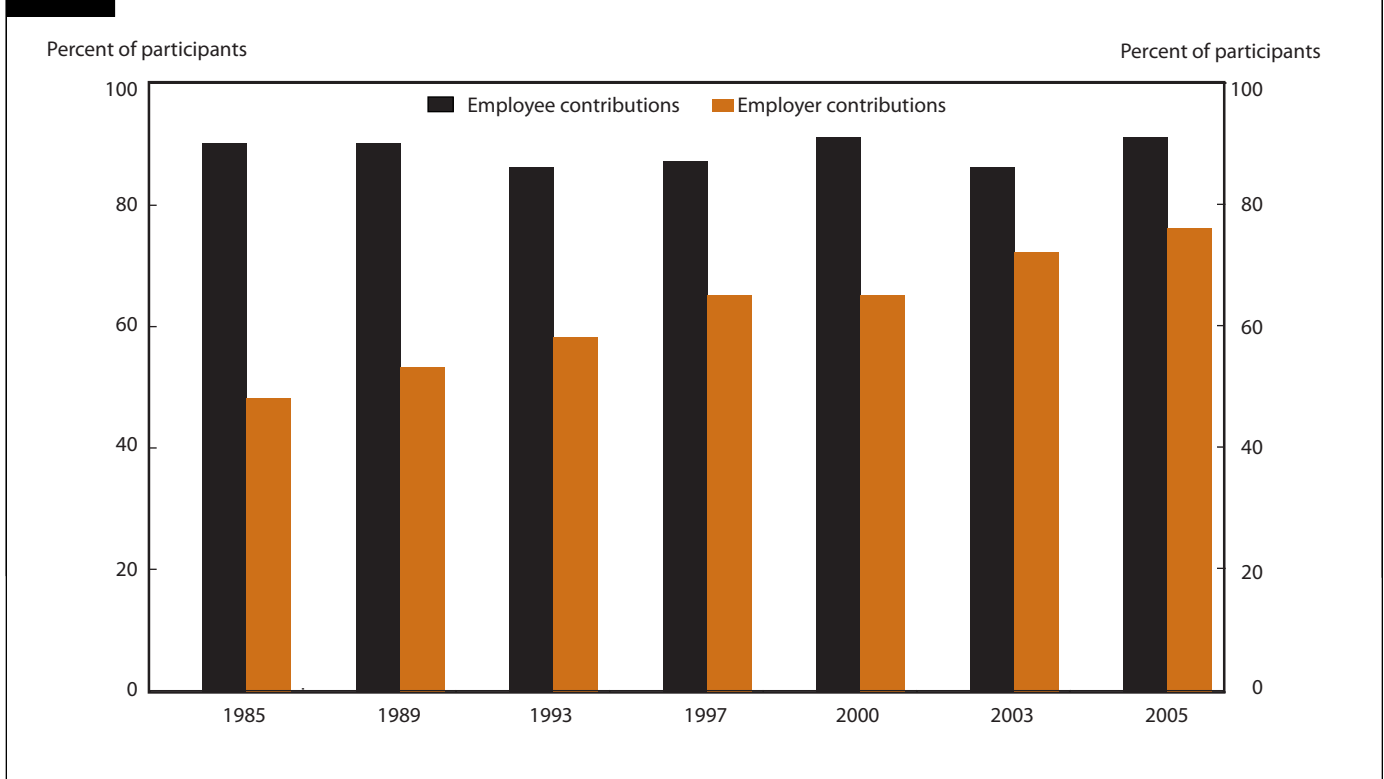
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tracks the percent of workers who participate in various types of employee benefits, as well as the details of those benefits. Following the introduction of 401(k) plans, BLS expanded its benefits survey in the mid-1980s to incorporate defined contribution plans. Since then, BLS data have tracked the increased participation in defined contribution plans and the decreased participation in defined benefit plans. By capturing the provisions of 401(k) plans, BLS has also tracked the movement toward allowing employees to choose their own investments and the decline in the use of employer stock as an investment vehicle.⁵

The typical plan consists of employee contributions and employer matching contributions, each of which can be

invested in a variety of vehicles. A plan may give participants the choice of investment options for the employee contributions, the employer matching contributions, or both, or the plan may specify the investments without providing a choice to the employee. Early 401(k) plans often allowed participants to choose how to invest their own funds, but the plan designated how employer matching funds were invested. For example, among plan participants in 1985, 90 percent could elect how their own contributions were invested while only 48 percent could elect how employer funds were to be invested. Two decades later, while the same percent could elect how their own contributions were invested, those who could elect how employer funds were invested had risen gradually to 76 percent of participants. Chart 1 shows the percentage of participants who could choose their own investments over time.⁶ (Note that the intervals between data in the chart vary based on the availability of data.)

New tabulations from the most recent BLS data indicate that most plans treat the investment of employee and employer funds the same way. These 2005 data show that, in the minority of cases where investment provisions differed, typically employees could choose how to invest their own funds, but they had no choice in the investment of employer matching funds.⁷ This could be due

Chart 1. Percent of 401(k) plans participants allowed to choose plan investments, 1985–2005



in part to regulations restricting plan investments when no employee choice is offered.⁸

Using stock as an investment vehicle

Although plans are allowing participants to make their own investment choices more frequently than in the past, the use of employer stock as one of those choices has become less prevalent. The widespread prevalence of investment in employer stock in the 1980s may be related to how 401(k) plans were first introduced—as supplements to existing defined benefit plans. Because these plans were not considered the employee's primary source of retirement income, employers had the opportunity to use the plans to serve other purposes, such as building loyalty through employee ownership. At roughly the same time, labor-management agreements were introducing more cooperative provisions intent on building employee loyalty, ranging from statements of cooperation and joint efforts to address safety issues up to union-management participation in strategic decision making.⁹

There are drawbacks to investments in company stock, however, such as lack of investment diversity and the potential for financial improprieties, both of which can affect the value of an employee's account. Consider the following examples:

- In 1996, the Color Tile Company filed for bankruptcy. The company's 401(k) plan was invested largely in employer stock, which lost much of its value. Because the risk of investment gains and losses is borne by the plan participant, individual employees lost much of their retirement savings.
- The highly publicized case of financial mismanagement at Enron Corporation also had implications for the company's 401(k) plan. The plan, which was invested largely in employer stock, declined significantly in value. The plan allowed participants to choose among several investment options for their own contributions, but required that all company matching contributions be invested in employer stock. The company did have a provision that allowed employees to switch investment vehicles, but company matching contributions could not be switched out of employer stock until an employee reached age 50.
- More recently, employees at Countrywide Finance and Bears-Stern saw their plan balances drop with the price of their employer's stock. In the case of

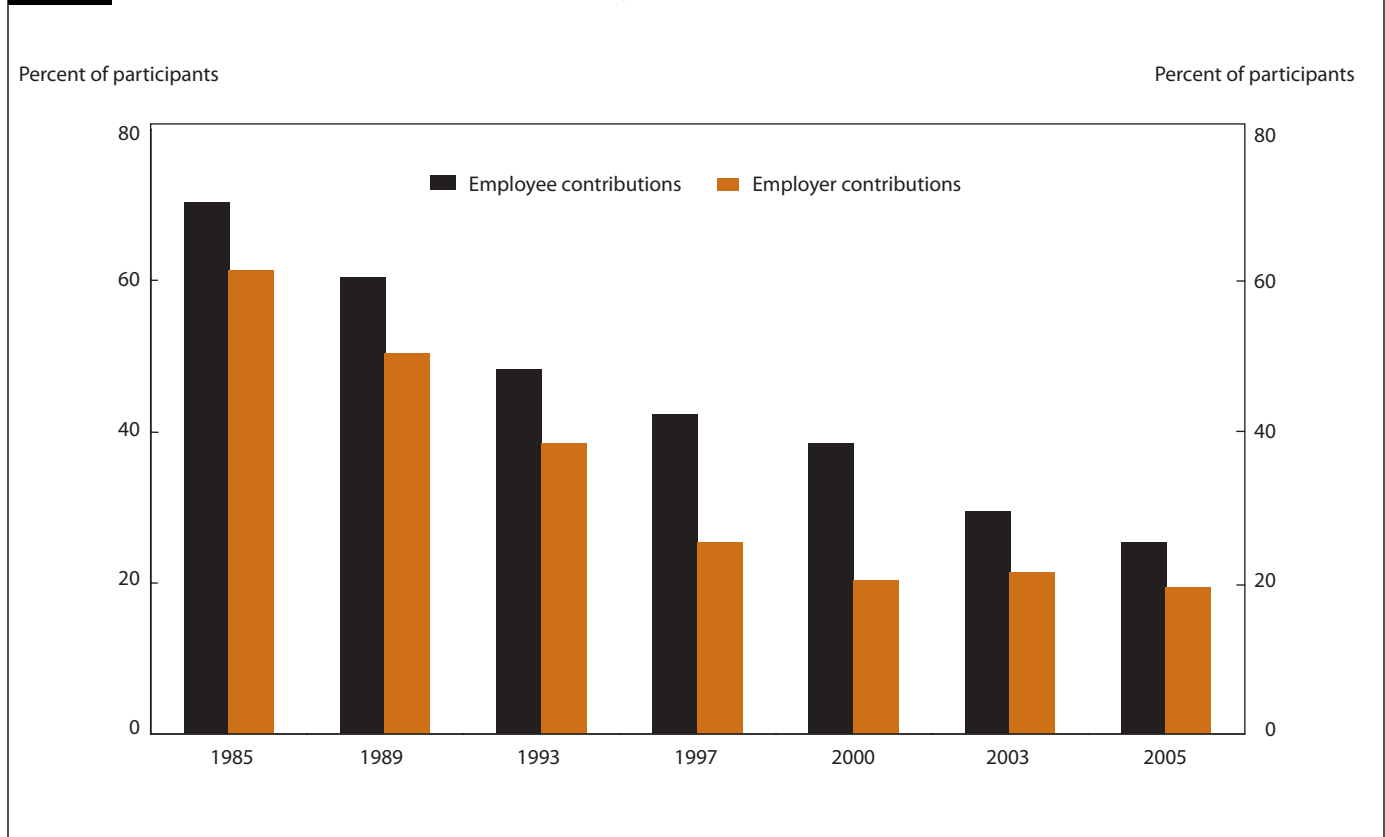
Countrywide, employees filed suit against their employer because company financial problems related to the loan business led to a decline in the value of their 401(k) plan.¹⁰

Issues such as these, occurring at a time when 401(k) plans were increasingly becoming the primary employer-sponsored retirement vehicle for many employees, resulted in increased scrutiny of 401(k) investments and a number of changes in the regulatory environment surrounding 401(k) plans. One result was the introduction of rules regarding investment education and diversity by the U.S. Department of Labor.¹¹

BLS data provide some indication of the use of employer stock as a 401(k) investment vehicle. They indicate that workers' exposure to own-employer stock has declined substantially since 1985. Among funds contributed by employers, a significant fraction of this decline was likely caused by the increased control of the funds given to workers, as documented in chart 1. Since employer stock was more prevalent among employer-provided funds with no investment choice than among employer-provided funds in which employees chose investment allocation—NCS data from 1993 indicate that these fractions were 64 percent and 38 percent, respectively—the increasing fraction of funds having employee choice caused employer stock exposure to decline. Less change is observed among employer-provided funds, where investment choice was and continues to be widespread.

Another source of decline in workers' exposure to own-employer stock was that, within those plans allowing choice, there was a marked decline in the fraction allowing employer stock as a possibility. This trend applied to both employer- and employee-provided funds. Among employee-provided funds, the proportion of workers that had the choice to invest in employer stock was 70 percent in 1985, but that figure had declined to 25 percent by 2005. Among employer-provided funds, the percent of those who could choose employer stock as an investment declined sharply from 1985 to 1997 (61 percent to 25 percent), and then continued to drop after that, reaching 19 percent in 2005.¹² (See chart 2.)

Tabulations from the 2005 BLS benefits survey give details on whether those able to choose their investments have the same choices for employee and employer contributions. In nearly every plan, the availability of employer stock as an investment choice was treated the same for employee and employer contributions—either all contributions could be invested in employer stock or no contributions could be invested in employer stock.

Chart 2. Percent of 401(k) plan participants with employer stock included among investment choices, 1985–2005

Calculating potential stock exposure

These data alone do not provide a complete look at the potential exposure of own-employer stock in 401(k) investments. In this article, potential exposure is defined as the percent of participants that could have their account invested in employer stock, either automatically (in plans that do not give employees the ability to make investment decisions) or at the participant's choosing.¹³ Such a figure cannot be calculated in most years because data are not available on the proportion of plans invested in employer stock where no investment choice is given. Nonetheless, available data can be used to estimate the lower and upper bounds of possible employer stock exposure by assuming that none or all of these funds, respectively, are exposed to employer stock. Additionally, some assumptions and a little algebra can be used to provide an estimate of where the true exposure figure is likely to lie within those bounds.

The lower bound, or minimum stock exposure, is derived from those participants that had a choice of investments that included employer stock. It assumes that none of the participants with no investment choice held employer stock. Because the potential to invest in employer stock among those with a choice is known, consider this

proportion to be the lower bound of overall stock exposure, as follows:

- In 1985, 48 percent of 401(k) participants were given an investment choice for employer matching funds and 61 percent of them had employer stock as one of the choices. Thus, about 29 percent ($0.48 \times 0.61 = 0.29$) of all participants had a choice and could choose employer stock.
- The comparable figures in 2005 are 76 percent and 19 percent, yielding about 14 percent ($0.76 \times 0.19 = 0.14$) of all participants who had a choice and could choose employer stock.
- Using the same calculation, the lower bound for employee funds was 63 percent in 1985, and it had fallen to 23 percent by 2005.

The upper bound, or maximum stock exposure, assumes that participants who are not given a choice of investments have potentially all their funds invested in own-employer stock. This was the case in the Color Tile plans, for example, but it might not be the case in all plans. Looking at the investment of employer matching funds, 52 percent did not have an investment choice in 1985, and 24 percent

did not have an investment choice in 2005. Adding those with no choice to those whose choices included employer stock (the lower bound computed on page 6) yields the upper bound of potential employer stock exposure. For employer matching funds, that upper bound was 81 percent of all participants in 1985 ($0.52 + 0.29$), but it had fallen to 38 percent of all participants in 2005 (24 plus 14). The upper bound for employee funds was 73 percent in 1985 and 32 percent in 2005.

Mirroring the increase in investment choice and the decline in the choice of employer stock, the decline in the upper bound for employer funds is driven by increased investment choice, while the decline in the upper bound for employee funds is driven by the decreased opportunity to choose employer stock. Charts 3 and 4 depict the lower and upper bound for employee and employer funds.

Where, between these upper and lower bounds, did the true percent of workers with exposure to company stock lie? NCS data in most years do not allow the direct measurement of this figure. In 1993, however, the BLS benefits survey compiled data on the available investment vehicles for 401(k) funds, regardless of whether participants were allowed to direct their investments. Such data can be dif-

ficult to capture from written plan descriptions, which often do not provide details of investments when no choice is provided. Nonetheless, this 1 year of data provides a small piece of information to anchor projections of the exposure in the surrounding years.

Among all plan participants in 1993, 43 percent were in plans that allowed investment of employee contributions in employer stock; the total potential exposure of employer stock was 43 percent. This compares with about 41 percent of participants who could choose employer stock as an investment (86 percent with choice multiplied by 48 percent with stock as one of the choices). This suggests that only about 2 percent of all participants had plans that offered no choice and were invested in employer stock.

The story is quite different for employer matching contributions. In this case, the exposure for all participants was 49 percent. This compares with 22 percent who could choose employer stock as an investment (0.58×0.38). Thus, about 27 percent of participants had plans in which employer matching funds were automatically invested in employer stock.

Some assumptions are used to project what this exposure number might have been in other years between 1985

Chart 3. Potential investment of 401(k) employer matching funds in employer stock, 1985–2005

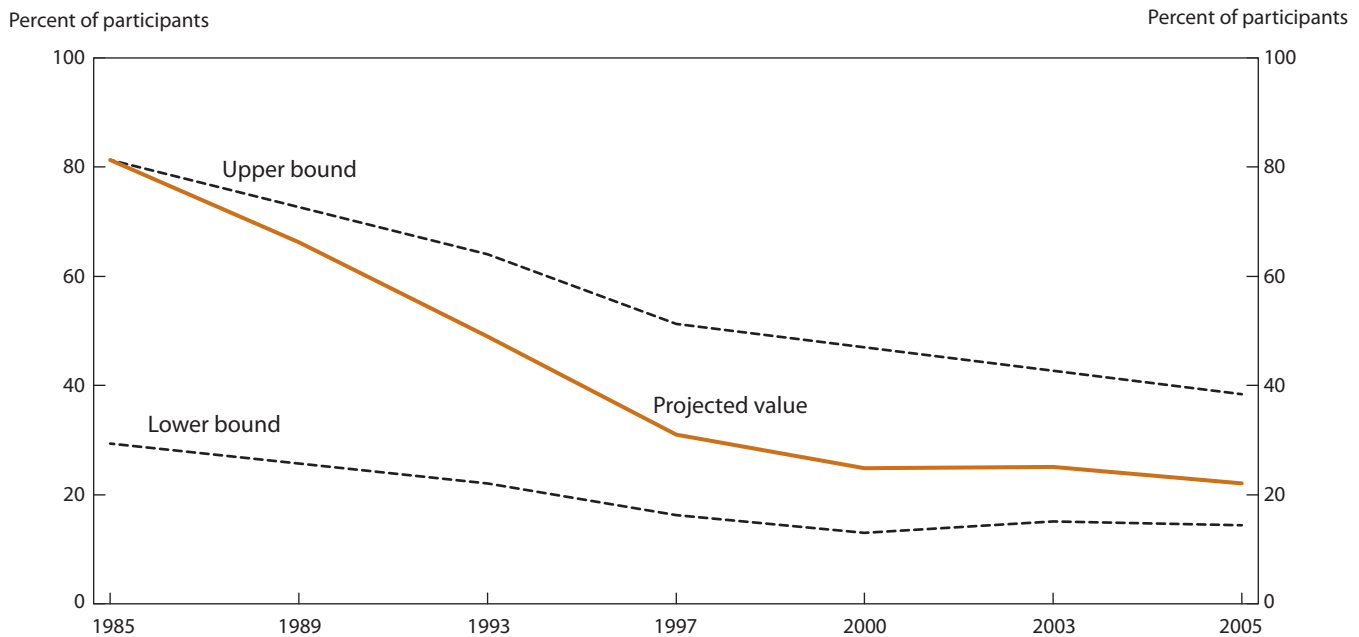
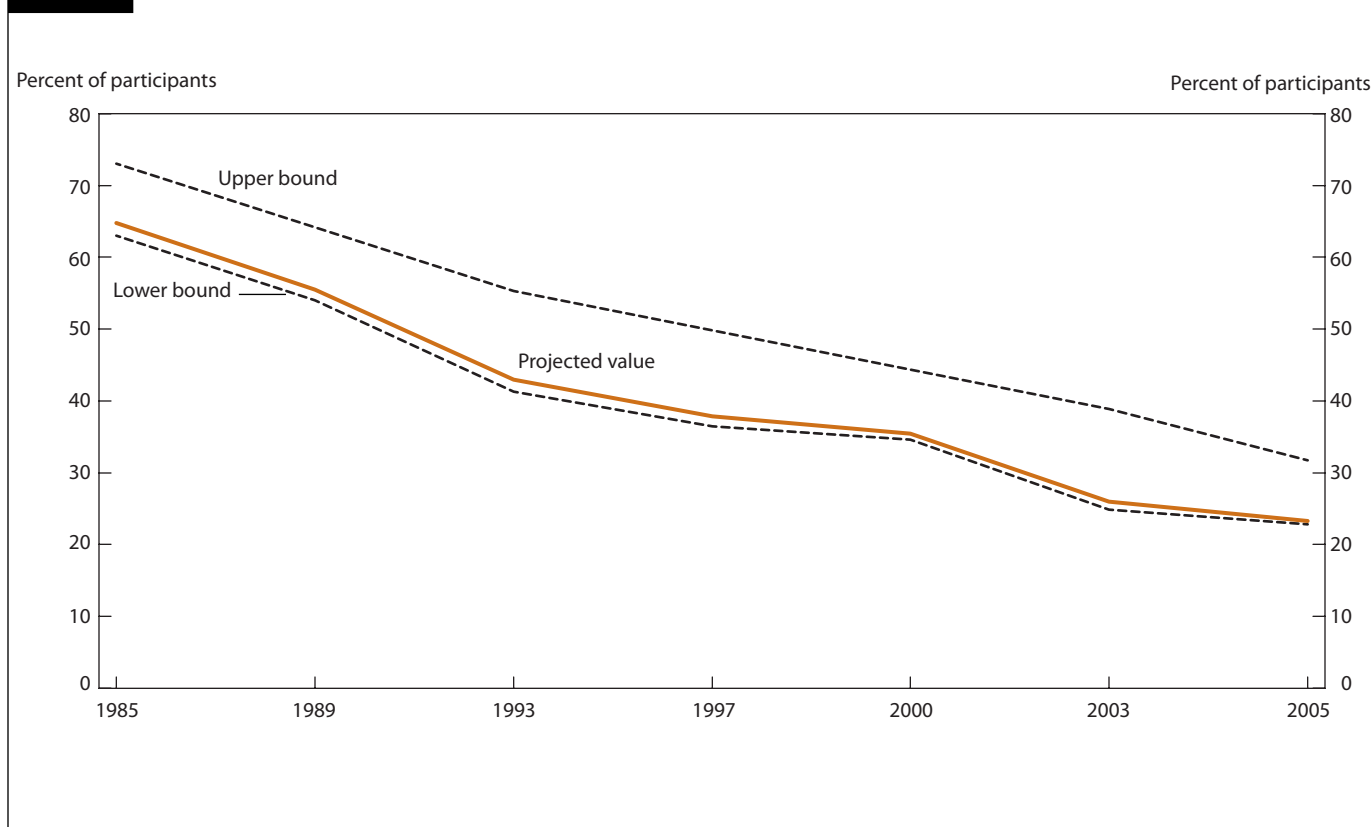


Chart 4. Potential investment of 401(k) employee contributions in employer stock, 1985–2005

and 2005, as shown in table 1. To make this calculation, start by determining, for 1993, the percentage of participants having employer stock among those in which the employee had no choice over investment allocation; these figures were 12.29 percent ($1.72 \div 14$) for employee contributions and 64.19 percent ($26.96 \div 42$) for employer contributions. Apply to these numbers the rate of change in employer stock observed between 1993 and the other years among contributions where the employee did choose the investment allocation. The overall employer stock exposure was calculated from this projection.

These results provide a point estimate that lies between the upper and lower bounds. For employee funds, this point estimate straddles the lower bounds throughout the period, demonstrating that only a small proportion of the funds invested without employee choice went into employer stock. As employer stock as a choice declined, the overall exposure declined at a comparable rate. Conversely, for employer funds, the point estimate begins at the upper bound in 1985, as nearly all funds invested without employee choice went into employer stock. The effect of an increase in employee choice and a decrease in stock as a choice is seen as the point estimate declines sharply

over the two decades, ultimately nearing the lower bound. Decomposing this change, the decline can largely be attributed to the decline in the availability of stock as an investment choice.¹⁴ The middle lines in charts 3 and 4 identify the estimates of total employer stock exposure.

Data by worker and establishment characteristics

Although the BLS benefits program regularly updates the data that are collected and the methods of presentation, emphasis over the past few years has been on presenting data for subgroupings within the private sector economy. Data on 401(k) investment choices for 2005 are available by occupational group (white collar, blue collar, and service workers), industry group (goods producing and service producing), establishment employment (1 to 99 workers and 100 or more workers), and whether the workers are union or nonunion. Table 2 provides data on whether employees can choose their investments and whether their choices include employer stock for each of these categories.

The data in many of these categories show little variation, with a couple of exceptions. Looking at the availabil-

Table 1. Calculation of employer stock penetration in 401(k) plans, 1985–2005

Characteristic	1985	1989	1993	1997	2000	2003	2005
Employee contributions							
Share with investment choice.....	90.0	90.0	86.0	87.0	91.0	86.0	91.0
Percent of share with employer stock as a choice.....	70.0	60.0	48.0	42.0	38.0	29.0	25.0
Percent of total with employer stock as a choice.....	63.0	54.0	41.3	36.5	34.6	24.9	22.8
Share without investment choice.....	10.0	10.0	14.0	13.0	9.0	14.0	9.0
Percent of share receiving employer stock (projected).....	17.9	15.4	¹ 12.3	10.8	9.7	7.4	6.4
Percent of total receiving employer stock with no choice (projected).....	1.8	1.5	¹ 1.7	1.4	.9	1.0	.6
Total penetration (projected).....	64.8	55.5	¹ 43.0	37.9	35.5	26.0	23.3
Employer contributions							
Share with investment choice.....	48.0	53.0	58.0	65.0	65.0	72.0	76.0
Percent of share with employer stock as a choice.....	61.0	50.0	38.0	25.0	20.0	21.0	19.0
Percent of total with employer stock as a choice.....	29.3	26.5	22.0	16.3	13.0	15.1	14.4
Share without investment choice.....	52.0	47.0	42.0	35.0	35.0	28.0	24.0
Percent of share receiving employe stock (projected).....	100.0	84.5	¹ 64.2	42.2	33.8	35.5	32.1
Percent of total receiving employer stock with no choice (projected).....	52.0	39.7	¹ 27.0	14.8	11.8	9.9	7.7
Total penetration (projected).....	81.3	66.2	¹ 49.0	31.0	24.8	25.1	22.1

¹ Estimated from 1993 data; other figures projected as discussed in text.. NOTE: Results are rounded for presentation.

Table 2. Percent of 401(k) plan participants with investment choices by selected characteristics, 2005

Characteristic	All workers	Occupational group			Industry group		Establishment size		Union status	
		White collar	Blue collar	Service workers	Goods producing	Service producing	1 to 99 workers	100 or more workers	Union	Nonunion
Employee contributions										
Investment choice allowed.....	91	91	92	91	89	92	91	92	97	91
Choice includes company stock.....	25	26	24	21	22	26	19	29	42	24
Employer contributions										
Investment choice allowed.....	76	75	77	84	72	78	71	79	82	76
Choice includes company stock.....	19	19	18	19	16	20	14	22	31	18

ity of investment options for employee contributions, 97 percent of union participants have such options, compared with 91 percent of nonunion participants. (For all participants, the comparable figure is 91 percent and most other subgroupings show similar results.) Looking at the investment choices available among those allowed to choose, 42 percent of union participants who could choose their investments had a choice of employer stock, compared with 24 percent of nonunion participants. (Again, comparable numbers for all participants and most other subgroupings were similar to the nonunion figures.) Looking at investment options for employer contributions, once again union participants more often had plans that allowed investment choice (82 percent of union participants

versus 76 percent of nonunion participants) and included employer stock among the choices (31 percent, compared with 18 percent).

Although these patterns warrant further study, two factors might contribute to the difference between union and nonunion workers. First, union workers are much more likely to be in a defined benefit plan than are their nonunion counterparts—67 percent of union workers participate in a defined benefit plan, compared with 15 percent of nonunion workers.¹⁵ Second, union workers are more likely to be offered defined contribution plans in addition to a defined benefit plan, while nonunion workers might only be offered defined contribution plans. Thus, for union workers, 401(k) plans might be consid-

ered supplemental plans, which may in turn give employers more latitude to invest in employer stock.

THE 401(K) PLAN HAS BECOME THE MOST PROMINENT type of employer-provided retirement benefit plan—more than twice as many employees participate in such plans (or in similar defined contribution plans) as participate in defined benefit plans. As such, these plans have changed many of their provisions over time, in recognition that investment risk is borne by the employee. The steady increase

in the percent of participants who have investment choices for both employee and employer funds, and the steady decrease in the percent who may choose employer stock as one of those options, reflect both changes in law and regulation, concerns based on high-profile plans, and an increase in investment education among employers and employees. Experimental tabulations further demonstrate that the upper bound of employer stock exposure has declined steadily in the past two decades as plans move toward putting all investment decisions in the hands of employees and providing education to help make those decisions. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author would like to thank Keenan Dworak-Fisher, an economist in the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, for his advice and assistance with tabulations and analysis.

¹ On October 24, 2007, the U.S. Department of Labor published final regulations (72 *Federal Register* 60452, October 24, 2007) related to the default investment of retirement plan assets. These regulations, which result from provisions of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-280), are codified in 29 Code of Federal Regulations 2550.404c-5.

² See Public Law 95-600, 92 Stat. 2763 (Nov. 6, 1978).

³ For a discussion of employer matching contributions in 401(k) plans, see Keenan Dworak-Fisher, “Employer Generosity in Employer-Matched 401(k) plans, 2002-03,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2007, pp. 11-19.

⁴ The U.S. Department of Labor, through its Employee Benefits Security Administration, provides guidance to employers on investment education for their employees. See, for example, http://www.dol.gov/dol/allcfr/title_29/part_2509/29CFR2509.96-1.htm, as well as <http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/AC-1107a.html> (both visited Jul. 7, 2008).

⁵ For the most recent data on detailed provisions of employee benefits, including defined contribution plans, see *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2005*, Bulletin 2589 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2007).

⁶ Collection and tabulation of BLS benefits data have undergone several changes over the two decades covered in this study. Data for 1985 through 1997 are for full-time workers in medium and large private establishments, which generally are those with 100 or more workers. Data for 2000 are for full-time workers in all private establishments, regardless of the number of workers in the establishment. Data for 2003 and 2005 are for all workers in all private establishments. Because of these changes, the analysis presented here is limited to details of plan provisions. While participation in 401(k) plans may differ by employee group (such as full-time versus part-time workers), past studies of changes in survey coverage have shown that plan provisions are often similar among all groups. Data by worker and establishment characteristics at the end of this article confirm this lack of variation. In addition, tabulation methods have changed over the period of this study; most notable, unknown plan provisions have been treated in different ways. In this study, every effort was made to compare similar data. However, no estimates of sampling error were calculated for estimates in this article. Therefore, statements of comparison could not be validated with a statistical test.

⁷ These new tabulations of the investment choice provisions for employee and employer funds are incomplete because data are missing for some plan provisions.

⁸ See U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, 29 CFR 2550.404c-1. For further discussion, see *Report of the Working Group on Employer Assets in ERISA Employer-Sponsored Plans* (U.S. Department of Labor, Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefits Plans, Nov. 13, 1997), on the Internet at <http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/acemer.htm> (visited Jul. 7, 2008).

⁹ For more information on labor-management cooperative agreements, see George R. Gray, Donald W. Myers, and Phyllis S. Myers, “Cooperative provisions in labor agreements: a new paradigm?” *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1999, pp. 29-45.

¹⁰ These are just a few examples of issues related to the use of employer stock as a 401(k) investment. For more information on these and other examples, see *Report of the Working Group on Employer Assets in ERISA Employer-Sponsored Plans*, on the Internet at <http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/acemer.htm> (visited Jul. 7, 2008); Eileen Alt Powell, “Holding too much company stock can hurt workers if company falters,” *San Diego Union Tribune*, Mar. 19, 2008, on the Internet at <http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/business/20080319-1429-onthemoney.html> (visited Jul. 8, 2008); and “Countrywide Sued Over 401(k)s,” *The Washington Post*, Sept. 13, 2007, p. D2 (visited Jul. 8, 2008).

¹¹ For more on investment education requirements, see *Report of the Working Group on Employer Assets in ERISA Employer-Sponsored Plans*, on the Internet at <http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/acemer.htm> (visited Jul. 7, 2008).

¹² The availability of employer funds as an investment choice may be related to the type of company sponsoring the benefit plan. For example, smaller companies may be owned by a single proprietor or small number of owners; there may be no employer stock. In addition, some companies may have stock holders but the stock is not publicly traded and not available for benefit plan participants. In such cases, employer stock may not be an investment option. Looking at data for smaller versus larger establishments, the proportion of plan participants who had investment choice was similar while the proportion that could invest in employer stock was greater among larger employers.

¹³ It is important to recognize that the BLS data are limited to the benefit plan provisions; data do not include information on employee investment decisions. Information on actual employee investments is available from other sources, such as the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) and the Survey of Consumer Finance. EBRI data on 401(k) assets indicate that the portion of assets in employer stock has dropped in recent years, from 19 percent in 1999 to 11 percent in 2006. Changes in asset proportions may be due to investment choices, investment returns, fund transfers, and other items. Information from EBRI may be found at www.ebri.org (visited Jul. 3, 2008). Data from the Survey of Consumer Finance are available on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2/scfindex.html (visited Jul. 3, 2008).

¹⁴ Holding the availability of stock as an investment constant at 1993 levels, the decline in stock exposure from 1993 to 2005 is slight—only about 4 percentage points. Conversely, holding the availability of investment choice constant at 1993 levels, the decline in stock exposure mirrors the decline shown in chart 3. These tests indicate that, among employer funds, eliminating stock as an investment choice has by far the greater effect on overall stock exposure.

¹⁵ For recent BLS data on participation in benefit plans, see *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2007*, Summary 07-05 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2007); available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0006.pdf> (visited Sept. 8, 2008).

Occupational employment in the not-for-profit sector

The for-profit and not-for-profit sectors differ in regards to the industries with the most employees and the types of jobs that employees most commonly hold; the average wage of each sector is similar, but in a given occupation, the profit sector is generally more highly remunerative

Zack Warren

Over the last few years, not-for-profit employment has expanded rapidly. Employment in not-for-profit establishments increased by over 5 percent in 2 years between 2002 and 2004;¹ over the same period, total private employment increased by less than 1 percent.² Likewise, the number of not-for-profit establishments has increased by more than 36 percent in the last 10 years.³ This rapid employment growth, combined with the unique nature of not-for-profit activities, has generated significant interest in employment patterns of not-for-profit establishments.

Although there are a fair number of statistics relating to the number and type of not-for-profit establishments in the United States, there are surprisingly few employment and wage data on the people who work in this sector. Among the most comprehensive analyses of not-for-profit employment was a study by Lester M. Salamon and S. Wojciech Sokolowski, who detailed the size and urban nature of not-for-profit work and described not-for-profit employment by industry.⁴ This article seeks to further their analysis by identifying the kinds of jobs found in the not-for-profit sector, as well as by comparing the wages of those working for not-for-profits with the wages of those working in for-profit establishments. It also examines differences in occupational staffing patterns between for-profit and not-for-profit establishments within the same industry. This is accomplished by combining data from the 2006 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics with tax-exempt-status

information from the Internal Revenue Service's Business Master File of the Statistics of Income program.⁵

For the purposes of this article, a not-for-profit establishment is defined as one with 501(c) tax-exemption status. Not-for-profit organizations include "corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes...no part of the net wages of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual." Not-for-profit establishments also consist of some labor and agricultural organizations, business leagues, clubs and fraternal organizations, employee benefit organizations, and credit unions.⁶ In order to maintain not-for-profit status, not-for-profit establishments must not contribute to political campaigns.

As the aforementioned definition shows, the not-for-profit sector consists of much more than interest groups and charities. Although the 501(c) status does not encompass all not-for-profit work, it does cover a broad range of activities. The definition of not-for-profit employment based on 501(c) status excludes government workers; in this article, occupational employment and wage data for government workers are presented alongside the private for-profit and private not-for-profit establishments in industries where government employment is significant. When cross-industry government estimates are included, they comprise State-, local-, and Federal-level data. Industry-specific government estimates are for State and local government only.

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Description of the data set

The OES program surveys 1.2 million business establishments in six semiannual collection panels over a period of 3 years. Each establishment is asked to provide occupation and wage information on each of its workers. The data are used to create employment and wage estimates for the 801 occupations in the Standard Occupational Classification system; the estimates are for the Nation, States, all metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, and almost 400 industries defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The sample is stratified and weighted by the establishments' 4- or 5-digit NAICS industry, by State or territory (including Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam), by metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area, and by size. Because the OES survey does not ask whether establishments are for profit or not for profit, the original OES sample weights, which represent individual establishments' probability of selection, are not adjusted for profit-status.

The estimates presented in this article were created by pairing 2006 survey year OES establishment records with the 501(c)-firm master list from the IRS Business Master

File. Records were linked on the basis of the Employer Identification Number (EIN), which is an identifier assigned by the IRS to all employers that file taxes. In this article, it is assumed that all establishments under a tax-exempt EIN are tax exempt, because EINs are firm specific and not establishment specific. This methodology produced a sample of approximately 80,000 OES units identified as tax exempt, out of the total OES sample of 1.2 million establishments. Although the OES sample does not target not-for-profit establishments specifically, the large size and deep stratification of the sample are sufficient to produce estimates for the not-for-profit sector nationally and for industries with a relatively large percentage of not-for-profit employment. This matching process is similar to, but less robust than, the one used by Salamon and Sokolowski to identify not-for-profit establishments within the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.⁷

Industries in the not-for-profit sector

Overall, not-for-profit employees make up approximately 8 percent of the total weighted employment in the OES

Table 1. Industries with high levels of not-for-profit employment, 2006

NAICS	Industry	Not-for-profit employment	For-profit employment	Government employment	Percent of employment in not-for-profits
6221	General, medical, and surgical hospitals.....	3,375,840	741,890	799,020	69
6113	Colleges, universities, and professional schools.....	994,510	81,630	1,632,110	37
6241	Individual and family services.....	665,180	299,040	(¹)	69
6111	Elementary and secondary schools.....	490,470	236,380	7,650,530	6
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	411,470	1,159,310	(¹)	26
8134	Civic and social organizations.....	374,910	34,130	(¹)	92
6232	Residential mental retardation, mental health, and substance abuse facilities.....	337,260	166,920	(¹)	67
8139	Business, professional, labor, political, and similar organizations....	307,020	120,170	(¹)	72
6211	Offices of physicians.....	293,560	1,848,440	(¹)	14
6243	Vocational rehabilitation services.....	257,100	54,850	(¹)	82
6244	Child day care services.....	251,560	517,390	(¹)	33
6214	Outpatient care centers.....	241,290	246,730	(¹)	49
6233	Community care facilities for the elderly.....	222,860	405,060	(¹)	35
7139	Other amusement and recreation Industries.....	215,300	850,130	(¹)	20
6216	Home health care services.....	170,050	684,980	(¹)	20
5511	Management of companies and enterprises.....	167,210	1,629,380	(¹)	9
5417	Scientific research and development services.....	157,190	429,470	(¹)	27
8133	Social advocacy organizations.....	156,870	10,050	(¹)	94
6239	Other residential care facilities.....	119,870	45,080	(¹)	73
5221	Depository credit intermediation.....	115,950	1,690,210	(¹)	6
6242	Community food and housing, and emergency and other relief services.....	107,480	22,910	(¹)	82
8132	Grantmaking and giving services.....	107,030	11,920	(¹)	90
7121	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions.....	104,230	16,090	(¹)	86
8131	Religious organizations.....	100,800	81,360	(¹)	55

¹ Data are not available by industry for Federal Government workers or for State and local government workers outside schools and hospitals.

sample, whereas for-profit employment is over 75 percent of the total; the remaining 16 percent of employees are in the public sector. Table 1 shows the 4-digit NAICS industries in the OES sample with the highest levels of not-for-profit employment, as well as the for-profit employment in the same industries. In agreement with previous studies, the table reveals that not-for-profits participate mostly in healthcare, educational, or community support activities.

Occupations in the not-for-profit sector

The occupational composition of for-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment is shown in chart 1, with the share of employment in each of the 22 major occupational groups shown along the x-axis. For example, community and social services occupations represent only 0.3 percent of for-profit employment, but this occupational group represents about 7 percent of not-for-profit employment.

The occupational mix of not-for-profits is influenced by the industries in which not-for-profits are concentrated. Compared with for-profit establishments, not-for-profits tend to employ more community and social service workers, teachers, healthcare workers, and personal care and service workers. These occupations are concentrated in the healthcare and social assistance industry and the education industry, which have the largest not-for-profit employment. They also employ far smaller shares of sales workers, food service workers, construction and extraction workers, maintenance workers, production workers, and transportation workers, because these occupational categories are more commonly associated with profit-seeking activities: a not-for-profit organization that is not manufacturing or selling a product will understandably require fewer sales and production workers than a for-profit establishment.

Wages in the not-for-profit sector

Across all industries, for-profit employees earned an average hourly wage of \$18.13, while not-for-profit employees had a slightly higher average wage of \$19.93. Although the total average wages were higher for not-for-profit workers, this was often primarily due to the occupational composition and the relative lack of very low paying occupations in these establishments. It is also possible that the duties performed by people employed in these low-paying occupations are also performed in not-for-profit establishments, but by volunteers instead of paid workers. Because unpaid workers are excluded from the OES survey, their work was not captured by this study.

Chart 2 shows in more detail how occupational mix

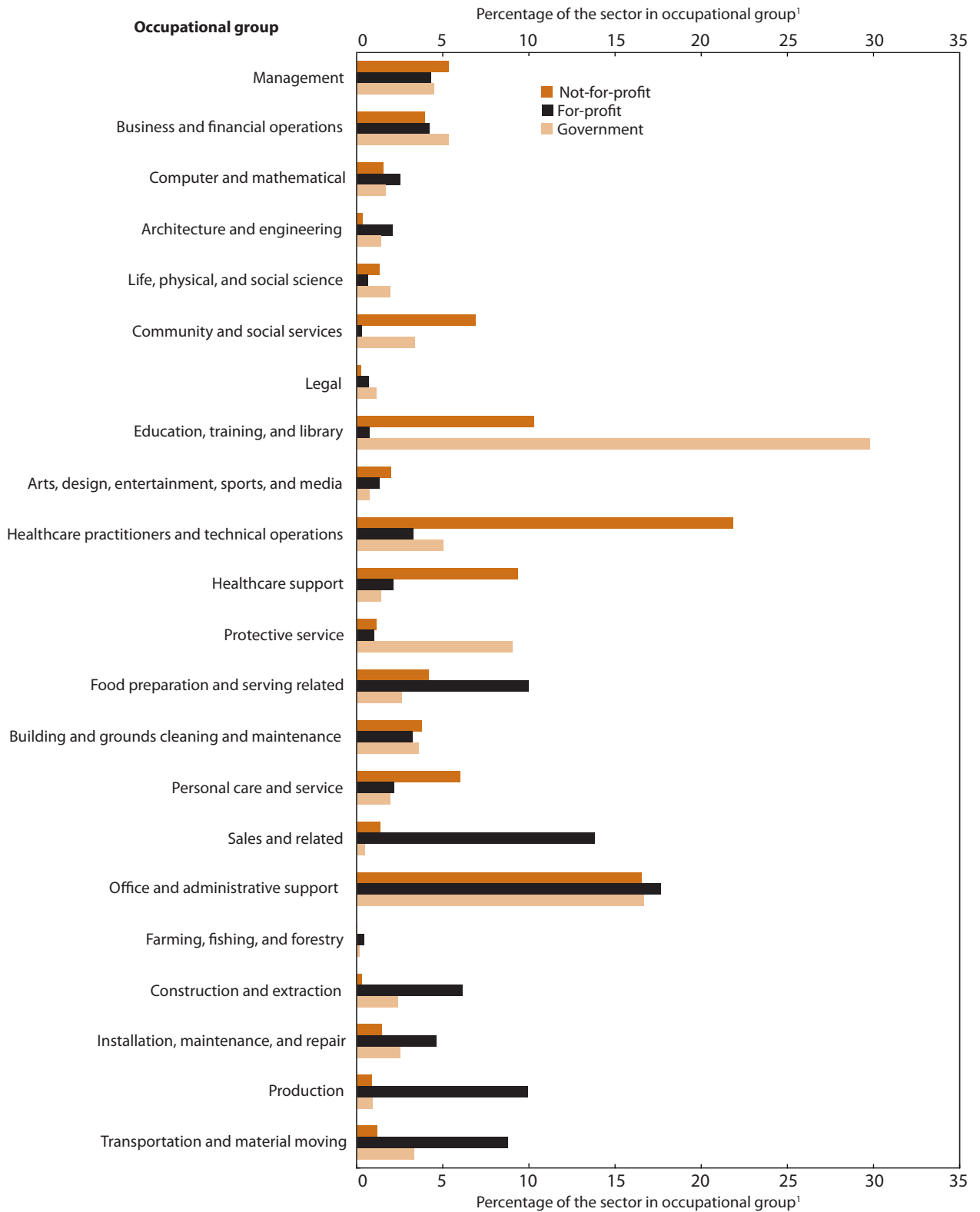
contributes to the difference in average wages. Despite the higher average wages in not-for-profit establishments compared with for-profit establishments, not-for-profits paid less for the same type of work: occupation by occupation, for-profit workers had higher average wages than not-for-profit workers in 12 of the 22 occupational groups, including most of the higher paying occupational groups with more highly skilled workers. For many of the occupational groups, these wage differences are relatively small;⁸ however, in the instances where there is a large gap in wages for the same occupational group, the gap generally favors the for-profit workers. Some occupations had higher wages in not-for-profit establishments, including education-related occupations, architecture and engineering occupations, healthcare support workers, food service occupations, and building service occupations. Overall, government workers out-earned both for-profit and not-for-profit workers in production and service occupations, whereas for-profit workers out-earned government workers and not-for-profit workers in professional occupations.

In the few major occupational groups where not-for-profit employees earned considerably higher wages than for-profit employees, the comparisons may not be especially meaningful because of the small employment totals or, in the case of education workers, may be somewhat misleading. For example, the construction and extraction and farming, fishing, and forestry occupational groups both show an advantage for not-for-profit employees; however, not-for-profit workers in these groups are extremely rare. Although education workers earned higher wages in not-for-profit establishments, the premium is magnified by differences in the detailed occupational composition within this group. Education workers are shown to have had higher wages in part because postsecondary teachers, who generally earn more than elementary and secondary school teachers, made up a larger part of not-for-profit employment, and in part because teachers of all types earned more in private not-for-profits than they did in private for-profit establishments, as shown below.

	<i>Not-for-profit</i>	<i>For-profit</i>	<i>Government</i>
Postsecondary	\$69,581	\$53,254	\$63,596
Primary and Secondary	\$37,968	\$29,761	\$50,117

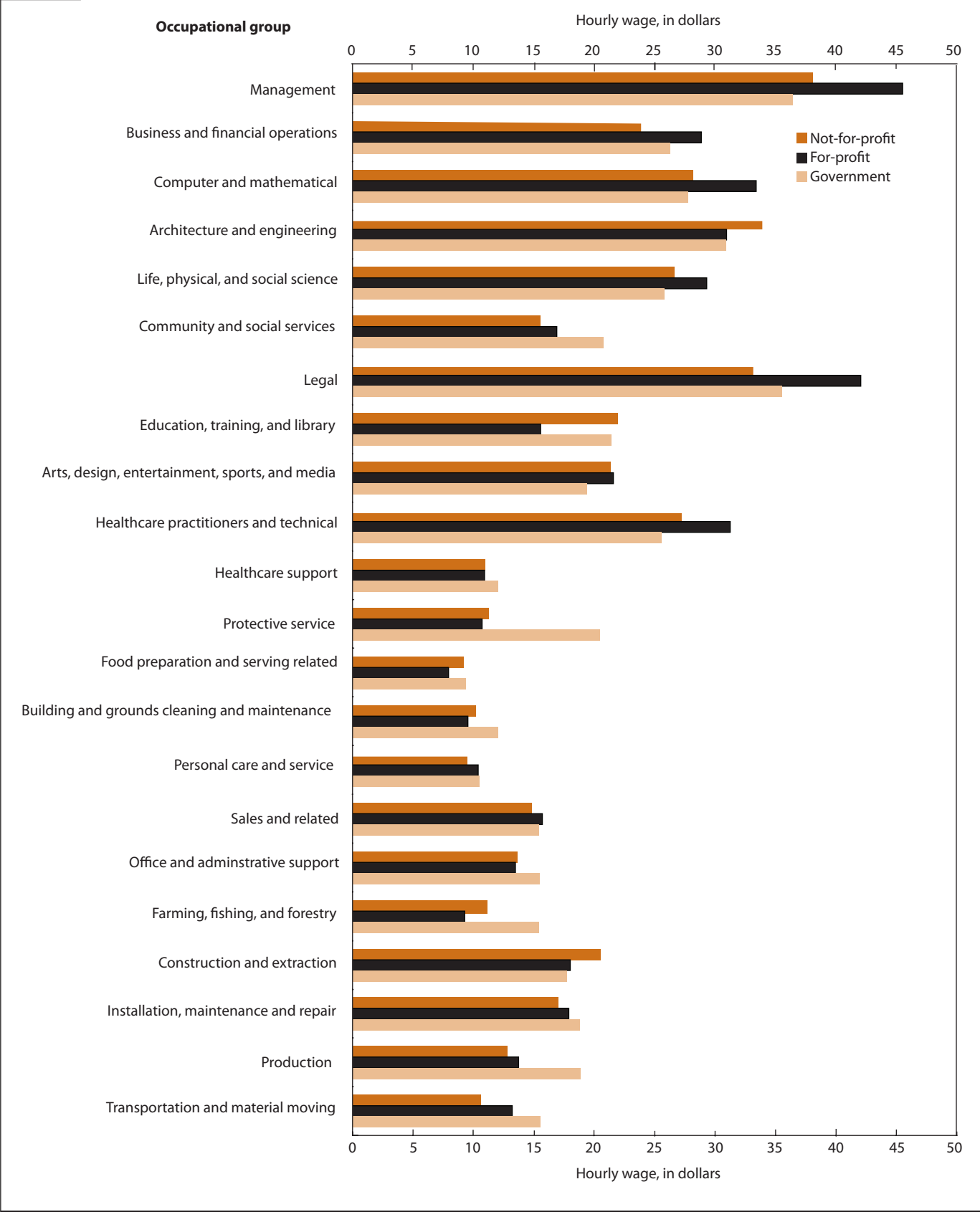
Salamon and Sokolowski demonstrated that, contrary to the conventional wisdom, workers in educational services earned higher wages in not-for-profits than in for-profit establishments;⁹ by examining occupational data

Chart 1. Distribution of employment in not-for-profit, for-profit, and government establishments



¹ This refers to the percentage of the sector (not-for-profit, for-profit, or government) that is represented by the occupational group in question, across all industries. For example, community and social services occupations represents 7 percent of not-for-profit employment.

Chart 2. Mean hourly wages in not-for-profit, for-profit, and government establishments



one can see exactly why. Postsecondary education teachers' wages were generally lower in the government sector than in not-for-profits, whereas government wages were usually higher for elementary and secondary school teachers than teachers' wages in both for-profits and not-for-profits. Full employment and wage data for all detailed occupations are shown in appendix table A-1 at the end of this article.

Managers and employees in legal occupations had much higher wages in for-profit establishments. This holds true for all detailed management occupations except education administrators and food service managers. The premium for legal occupations is due in part to the much higher wages for lawyers and law clerks in for-profit establishments, as well as to the larger share of legal occupation employment that lawyers and law clerks constitute. Managers and employees in legal occupations have the highest wage premiums in for-profit establishments in part because, compared with people in other occupations, these two groups have by far the widest range of wages and therefore more room for differentiation compared with low-paying occupations, which feature very narrow wage ranges.

Because an establishment's industry is a major determinant of its occupational composition, comparing for-profit and not-for-profit establishments within the same industry provides the best means of examining the effects of profit status on occupational staffing patterns. The next section examines three industries with high levels of not-for-profit employment: the hospital industry, which is the largest employer of not-for-profit workers; depository credit intermediation, which has the majority of its employment in for-profits; and social advocacy, which has the majority of its employment in not-for-profits.

General medical and surgical hospitals

Of the industries shown in table 1, general medical and surgical hospitals had the highest level of not-for-profit employment. "This industry comprises establishments known and licensed as general medical and surgical hospitals primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and medical treatment (both surgical and nonsurgical) to inpatients with any of a wide variety of medical conditions."¹⁰ Among the industries examined in this study, the general medical and surgical hospital industry is notable for its lack of differentiation between for-profit and not-for-profit establishments. By most measures other than total employment, the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors of this industry are very similar, because each sector

employs relatively the same types of workers, as shown in table 2.

The only two occupational groups with more than a percentage point difference in employment share are health-care practitioners and technical workers, representing 55 percent of for-profit employment and about 53 percent of not-for-profit employment, and office and administrative support workers, with approximate shares of 15 percent of not-for-profit employment and 14 percent of for-profit employment. Within the health-care practitioner occupational group, the distribution of employment among the occupations is also very similar. The biggest differences are found in employment shares of physicians and surgeons and the nursing occupations. Physicians and surgeons account for 2.2 percent of employment in not-for-profit hospitals, 1.2 percent in for-profit hospitals, and 2.5 percent in State and local government hospitals.

This may in part reflect differences in how the doctors are employed rather than in the number of doctors working at the hospital: private, for-profit hospitals may be more likely to have doctors who are self employed and would not be captured by the OES survey. Private for-profit hospitals employed relatively more registered nurses and licensed practical nurses than private not-for-profit hospitals and government hospitals. Not-for-profit hospitals also had about 8 percent more office and administrative support workers. The difference in office and administrative support employment is not due to a large difference in any single occupation, but rather to an accumulation of small differences in most occupations between for-profit and not-for-profit hospitals.

Average wages across all occupations in this industry were \$21.95 per hour in the for-profit sector and \$22.59 per hour in the not-for-profit sector—a marginal but statistically significant 64-cent advantage for not-for-profit employees. Average wages for all occupations were similar in part because the staffing patterns were similar, and in part because the wages for individual occupations were similar. As with employment, the biggest differences in wages were in nursing occupations, because registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and nursing aides earned between 2 percent and 5 percent more in not-for-profit hospitals, as shown in table 3.

The similarities between the two sectors are due to several reasons, not least of which is that the nature of hospital activities demands an adherence to standards of patient care and welfare that may limit the ability of profit-seeking hospitals to distinguish themselves from not-for-profit hospitals in terms of production and staffing. Also, in contrast to industries where not-for-profits make up a

Table 2. Occupational employment in for-profit, not-for-profit, and government establishments in general medical and surgical hospitals, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	Relative percent difference between for-profit and not-for-profit ¹
Total, all occupations	741,890	3,375,840	799,020	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Management	26,410	112,450	27,660	3.6	3.3	3.5	6
Business and financial operations	11,310	59,330	14,150	1.5	1.8	1.8	-15
Computer and mathematical	5,490	33,650	8,560	.7	1.0	1.1	-35
Architecture and engineering	640	3,540	760	.1	.1	.1	-22
Life, physical, and social science	2,500	16,260	3,380	.3	.5	.4	-43
Community and social services	11,900	63,380	16,010	1.6	1.9	2.0	-17
Legal	90	800	230	.0	.0	.0	-105
Education, training, and library	2,530	13,550	4,050	.3	.4	.5	-18
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	780	6,670	1,460	.1	.2	.2	-88
Healthcare practitioners and technical ...	408,210	1,773,890	408,780	55.0	52.5	51.2	5
Dentists, general.....	50	500	270	.01	.01	.03	-120
Dietitians and nutritionists	2,400	12,280	2,800	.32	.36	.35	-13
Pharmacists	8,080	35,930	8,340	1.09	1.06	1.04	2
Anesthesiologists.....	390	2,500	820	.05	.07	.10	-42
Family and general practitioners.....	1,780	11,730	2,610	.24	.35	.33	-45
Internists, general.....	590	5,230	760	.08	.16	.10	-95
Obstetricians and gynecologists	260	1,630	310	.03	.05	.04	-38
Pediatricians, general.....	300	2,320	540	.04	.07	.07	-71
Psychiatrists.....	260	2,670	560	.04	.08	.07	-122
Surgeons	560	3,860	510	.08	.11	.06	-52
Physicians and surgeons, all other	4,970	42,750	14,030	.67	1.27	1.76	-89
Physician assistants	1,280	11,250	2,010	.17	.33	.25	-93
Registered nurses.....	218,950	951,140	211,300	29.51	28.17	26.45	5
Occupational therapists.....	3,810	16,100	3,440	.51	.48	.43	7
Physical therapists	7,150	31,390	6,530	.96	.93	.82	4
Respiratory therapists.....	14,260	50,120	10,670	1.92	1.48	1.34	23
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists.....	14,020	68,710	14,640	1.89	2.04	1.83	-8
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians.....	9,000	43,620	9,670	1.21	1.29	1.21	-7
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians.....	4,980	23,480	4,570	.67	.70	.57	-4
Diagnostic medical sonographers.....	4,130	18,450	3,480	.56	.55	.44	(²)
Radiologic technologists and technicians.....	19,360	78,780	17,130	2.61	2.33	2.14	11
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	6,260	24,110	9,230	.84	.71	1.16	15
Pharmacy technicians.....	7,880	33,410	7,790	1.06	.99	.98	7
Surgical technologists	10,740	40,390	8,790	1.45	1.20	1.10	17
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	33,940	107,210	33,870	4.57	3.18	4.24	31
Medical records and health information technicians	9,970	41,250	10,380	1.34	1.22	1.30	9
Health technologists and technicians, all other	4,530	24,250	4,320	.61	.72	.54	-18
Healthcare support	94,130	430,380	103,980	12.7	12.7	13.0	(²)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	59,330	259,860	64,520	8.00	7.70	8.07	4
Medical assistants	5,920	33,240	8,950	.80	.98	1.12	-23
Medical equipment preparers.....	3,710	20,950	3,950	.50	.62	.49	-24
Medical transcriptionists.....	5,330	27,490	5,470	.72	.81	.68	-13
Healthcare support workers, all other	10,080	48,820	9,190	1.36	1.45	1.15	-6
Protective service	4,910	26,800	6,600	.7	.8	.8	-20

See note at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Occupational employment in for-profit, not-for-profit, and government establishments in general medical and surgical hospitals, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	Relative percent difference between for-profit and not-for-profit ¹
Food preparation and serving related	21,410	94,270	22,770	2.9	2.8	2.8	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	27,600	121,880	30,420	3.7	3.6	3.8	3
Personal care and service	2,110	16,250	4,150	.3	.5	.5	-69
Sales and related	1,580	9,980	1,540	.2	.3	.2	-39
Office and administrative support	106,300	520,100	125,850	14.3	15.4	15.8	-8
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	6,190	28,360	7,310	.83	.84	.91	(?)
Switchboard operators, including answering service.....	4,790	15,030	3,590	.65	.45	.45	31
Bill and account collectors.....	3,640	12,200	3,960	.49	.36	.50	26
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.....	5,620	29,120	7,390	.76	.86	.92	-14
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	3,800	20,890	6,050	.51	.62	.76	-21
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	11,920	56,620	12,240	1.61	1.68	1.53	-4
Receptionists and information clerks	5,600	30,140	5,580	.75	.89	.70	-18
Stock clerks and order fillers	3,720	17,250	4,330	.50	.51	.54	(?)
Medical secretaries.....	14,490	64,990	15,760	1.95	1.93	1.97	(?)
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	8,220	48,910	8,440	1.11	1.45	1.06	-31
Office clerks, general.....	15,880	73,150	27,110	2.14	2.17	3.39	(?)
Construction and extraction	1,690	9,260	2,580	.2	.3	.3	-21
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7,230	34,590	9,440	1.0	1.0	1.2	-5
Production	3,140	17,430	4,360	.4	.5	.5	-22
Transportation and material moving	1,930	11,370	2,310	.3	.3	.3	-29

¹ This refers to the relative percentage difference between for-profit and not-for-profit percentage of employment, using the for-profit percentage as a base, which allows occupations with low and high levels of employment to be more easily compared.

² All differences are statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level, except those marked as footnote 2.

NOTE: Occupations that are indented are categories of the non-indented occupational groups and enter into each respective occupational group's estimate. They are broken out from the occupational groups in order to provide more detail where necessary.

relatively small proportion of total industry employment, not-for-profits accounted for 69 percent of employment in the hospital industry, and they may influence wages in the hospital industry more than not-for-profits influence wages in other industries.

Depository credit intermediation

The depository credit intermediation industry illustrates a different aspect of not-for-profit employment: in contrast to hospitals, and despite composing one of the industries with the highest level of not-for-profit employment, the establishments in the depository credit intermediation industry are overwhelmingly for-profit. This industry is made up mostly of commercial banks, which are primarily for-profit institutions, and credit unions, which are equally

divided between for-profit and not-for-profit establishments in the OES sample. As shown in table 4, this industry—unlike the hospital industry—shows a clear distinction between the profit sector and not-for-profit sector in regards to occupational employment and wages. Not-for-profit establishments in this industry accounted for only 6 percent of total industry employment and therefore likely held much less sway over the industry's wages than not-for-profit hospitals.

Total average wages in this industry were \$20.06 per hour in for-profit establishments, compared with \$17.04 in not-for-profit organizations. Unlike the cross-industry totals, this difference appears across the occupational board and is more than a mere effect of the occupational mix in the two establishment types. Wages in for-profit establishments were significantly higher in all occupational

Table 3. Occupational wages in for-profit, not-for-profit, and government establishments in general medical and surgical hospitals, 2006

Occupation	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage	Difference between for-profit and not-for-profit	Difference between for-profit and government	Difference between not-for-profit and government
Total, all occupations.....	\$21.95	\$22.59	\$21.24	-\$0.64	\$0.71	\$1.35
Management	40.82	42.58	39.96	-1.76	.86	2.62
Business and financial operations	24.64	25.31	24.47	-.67	(¹)	.84
Computer and mathematical	28.08	28.25	27.21	(¹)	(¹)	1.04
Architecture and engineering	28.65	26.66	27.87	1.99	(¹)	-1.21
Life, physical, and social science	31.67	30.12	25.65	1.55	6.02	4.47
Community and social services	22.01	22.24	21.20	(¹)	.81	1.04
Legal	42.43	40.53	32.33	(¹)	10.10	8.20
Education, training, and library	32.43	26.20	34.03	(¹)	(¹)	-7.83
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media ..	21.42	21.57	19.93	(¹)	1.49	1.64
Healthcare practitioners and technical	26.64	27.84	26.24	-1.20	(¹)	1.60
Dentists, general.....	49.92	57.29	41.54	(¹)	8.38	15.75
Dietitians and nutritionists	23.36	23.12	22.86	(¹)	.50	(¹)
Pharmacists	45.01	44.21	44.77	.80	(¹)	-.56
Anesthesiologists	72.26	73.05	73.46	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Family and general practitioners.....	68.96	67.41	73.16	(¹)	(¹)	-5.75
Internists, general.....	76.42	62.84	67.01	13.58	9.41	(¹)
Obstetricians and gynecologists	68.24	74.63	76.96	(¹)	(¹)	-2.33
Pediatricians, general.....	65.71	60.28	68.21	(¹)	(¹)	-7.93
Psychiatrists.....	69.07	63.58	63.55	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Surgeons	75.47	73.13	79.26	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Physicians and surgeons, all other	58.41	55.66	38.71	(¹)	19.70	16.95
Physician assistants	35.60	35.95	36.72	(¹)	-1.12	(¹)
Registered nurses.....	28.97	29.48	28.26	-.51	.71	1.22
Occupational therapists.....	31.32	29.94	30.60	1.38	.72	-.66
Physical therapists	33.14	32.09	32.22	1.05	.92	(¹)
Respiratory therapists.....	23.03	23.47	22.43	-.44	.60	1.04
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists.	24.32	24.34	23.70	(¹)	.62	.64
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	17.46	17.32	16.89	(¹)	.57	.43
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	20.18	20.87	19.89	-.69	(¹)	.98
Diagnostic medical sonographers	27.42	27.93	26.61	-.51	.81	1.32
Radiologic technologists and technicians	23.57	24.01	22.98	-.44	.59	1.03
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	14.82	14.88	13.78	(¹)	1.04	1.10
Pharmacy technicians	14.17	14.32	14.00	(¹)	(¹)	.32
Surgical technologists.....	17.52	17.94	16.45	-.42	1.07	1.49
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	16.90	17.51	16.18	-.61	.72	1.33
Medical records and health information technicians	14.71	15.40	14.51	-.69	(¹)	.89
Health technologists and technicians, all other	19.86	18.71	18.29	1.15	1.57	(¹)
Healthcare support	12.27	12.70	11.77	-.43	.50	.93
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.27	11.81	10.72	-.54	.55	1.09
Medical assistants	13.15	14.03	13.46	-.88	-.31	.57
Medical equipment preparers.....	12.97	13.14	12.28	(¹)	.69	.86
Medical transcriptionists	15.25	15.08	13.96	(¹)	1.29	1.12
Healthcare support workers, all other	13.45	13.19	12.98	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Protective service	13.58	13.86	15.49	(¹)	-1.91	-1.63
Food preparation and serving related	10.38	10.93	10.29	-.55	(¹)	.64
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	10.24	10.89	10.19	-.65	(¹)	.70
Personal care and service	11.65	12.14	10.97	(¹)	.68	1.17
Sales and related	13.63	14.37	13.30	(¹)	(¹)	1.07
Office and administrative support	13.85	14.40	13.70	-.55	(¹)	.70
First-line supervisors/managers of office and						

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Continued—Occupational wages in for-profit, not-for-profit, and government establishments in general medical and surgical hospitals, 2006

Occupation	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage	Difference between for-profit and not-for-profit	Difference between for-profit and government	Difference between not-for-profit and government
administrative support workers	\$21.88	\$22.69	\$21.02	-\$0.81	\$0.86	\$1.67
Switchboard operators, including answering service	11.07	11.75	10.80	-.68	.27	.95
Bill and account collectors	13.83	14.41	13.10	-.58	.73	1.31
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	13.55	14.17	13.26	-.62	(¹)	.91
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.63	15.24	14.76	-.61	(¹)	.48
Office clerks, general	12.07	12.97	12.92	-.90	-.85	(¹)
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	12.83	13.10	12.18	-.27	.65	.92
Receptionists and information clerks	11.74	12.47	11.12	-.73	.62	1.35
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.80	12.82	12.89	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Medical secretaries	13.59	13.85	12.97	-.26	.62	.88
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.14	14.49	13.31	-1.35	(¹)	1.18
Construction and extraction	21.84	22.97	24.57	-1.13	-2.73	-1.60
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.09	18.39	17.20	-1.30	(¹)	1.19
Production	15.88	14.81	13.26	1.07	2.62	1.55
Transportation and material moving	12.92	12.71	12.89	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ All differences are statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level, except those marked as footnote 1.

NOTE: Occupations that are indented are categories of the non-indented

occupational groups and enter into each respective occupational group's estimate. They are broken out from the occupational groups in order to provide more detail where necessary.

groups other than protective services; building, cleaning and maintenance occupations; and legal occupations, all of which are very small parts of the depository credit intermediation industry. The differences are illustrated by the high-paying occupations: for-profit managers earned an average of \$45.89 per hour, compared with \$38.91 for not-for-profit managers; for-profit business and financial workers earned \$28.87, compared with \$21.32; and for-profit computer and mathematical workers earned \$32.58, compared with \$24.47.

As illustrated in table 4, not-for-profit credit intermediaries also showed a significant difference in occupational mix from their for-profit counterparts: for-profit establishments employed relatively more managers and business and financial workers and, like for-profit hospitals, relatively fewer office and administrative support workers. Among the business and financial operations occupations, the not-for-profits employed larger concentrations of loan officers, loan counselors, and training and development specialists than the for-profits, whereas most other business and financial operations occupations were more prevalent in the for-profit establishments.

Among office and administrative workers, wages were generally higher in for-profit establishments. Bank tellers are one of the few occupations that received higher wages

in not-for-profit establishments, averaging \$10.88 per hour in for-profits and \$11.19 in not-for-profits. In addition to differences in wages, there were large differences in the occupational distribution of bank-related office and administrative workers. Tellers, who are heavily concentrated in the credit intermediation industry, accounted for 29.8 percent of employment in for-profit establishments and 35.4 percent in not-for-profits. Similarly, loan interviewers accounted for 4.4 percent in for-profit businesses and 5.7 percent in not-for-profits. The difference in distribution among bank tellers, loan interviewers, and other bank-related office occupations may be due to the more diverse product lines offered by for-profit banks, which serve a wider market than credit unions (because credit unions, by definition, restrict their membership).

Perhaps most tellingly, for-profit banks also employed, by a large margin, relatively more sales workers than not-for-profit establishments in the industry. This suggests that active sales are a much more important part of for-profit business, which again relates to the more diverse products available from the for-profit banks, compared with the credit unions. Although for-profit banks employed higher shares of most sales occupations, the largest difference was in the share of securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents, who accounted for 2.9 per-

Table 4. For-profit and not-for-profit employment and wages in depository credit intermediation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Relative percentage difference between for-profit and not-for-profit ¹	Wage difference
Total, all occupations.....	1,690,210	115,950	\$20.06	\$17.04	100.0	100.0	...	\$3.02
Management	140,820	9,330	45.89	38.91	8.3	8.0	(²)	6.98
Business and financial operations	275,990	17,120	28.87	21.32	16.3	14.8	10	7.55
Training and development specialists.....	5,550	590	23.29	21.90	.33	.51	-54	1.39
Business operations specialists, all other.....	15,100	720	29.65	23.86	.89	.62	31	5.79
Accountants and auditors.....	24,340	1,900	26.40	22.80	1.44	1.64	(²)	3.60
Credit analysts.....	14,820	480	28.20	20.92	.88	.42	52	7.28
Financial analysts.....	16,670	200	34.43	27.25	.99	.17	83	7.18
Personal financial advisors.....	23,680	250	36.62	36.59	1.40	.22	84	(²)
Loan counselors.....	4,320	540	22.01	16.62	.26	.47	-83	5.39
Loan officers.....	121,560	10,860	27.80	20.35	7.19	9.37	-30	7.45
Financial specialists, all other.....	19,390	480	27.41	22.84	1.15	.41	64	4.57
Computer and mathematical	53,280	2,350	32.58	24.47	3.2	2.0	36	8.11
Life, physical, and social science	4,510	490	29.76	24.47	.3	.4	-59	5.29
Legal	3,140	60	44.57	34.94	.2	.1	71	(²)
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	3,520	450	24.61	20.86	.2	.4	-88	3.75
Protective service	4,240	440	17.16	20.28	.3	.4	(²)	(²)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	7,260	400	9.48	11.34	.4	.3	19	-1.86
Sales and related	80,790	1,460	26.92	23.26	4.8	1.3	74	3.66
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	48,930	610	29.35	23.40	2.89	.53	82	5.95
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	16,010	380	21.95	21.04	.95	.33	66	(²)
Office and administrative support	1,111,640	83,430	13.47	13.34	65.8	72.0	-9	(²)
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	103,460	7,570	21.25	20.84	6.12	6.52	(²)	(²)
Bill and account collectors.....	20,290	2,570	15.35	15.35	1.20	2.22	-85	(²)
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	58,020	3,890	13.90	14.80	3.43	3.35	(²)	-90
Tellers.....	503,950	41,000	10.88	11.19	29.82	35.36	-19	-31
Customer service representatives.....	97,520	7,330	14.36	13.99	5.77	6.32	(²)	(²)
Loan interviewers and clerks.....	74,030	6,600	15.18	14.80	4.38	5.69	-30	(²)
New accounts clerks.....	68,430	5,650	14.06	13.57	4.05	4.87	-20	.49
Receptionists and information clerks.....	8,040	1,010	11.20	11.09	.48	.87	-83	(²)
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	34,600	1,350	18.99	18.29	2.05	1.16	43	.70
Office clerks, general.....	37,740	2,020	12.32	11.94	2.23	1.74	22	.38
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3,410	330	16.19	16.70	.2	.3	-43	(²)
Production	320	(²)	18.94	(²)	.0	.0	49	(²)

¹ This refers to the relative percentage difference between for-profit and not-for-profit percentage of employment, using the for-profit percentage as a base, which allows occupations with low and high levels of employment to be more easily compared.

² All differences are statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level, except those marked as footnote 2.

³ Data not available.

NOTE: Occupations that are indented are categories of the non-indented occupational groups and enter into each respective occupational group's estimate. They are broken out from the occupational groups in order to provide more detail where necessary.

cent of employment in for-profit establishments and only 0.5 percent in not-for-profit establishments. Finally, for-profit establishments employed relatively more computer and mathematical workers, which may be a function of the greater urgency for innovation in the for-profit sector.

Social advocacy organizations

The industry that most typifies what is generally considered to be not-for-profit work is the social advocacy industry, which comprises “establishments primarily en-

Table 5. For-profit and not-for-profit employment and wages in social advocacy organizations, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Relative percentage difference between for-profit and not-for-profit ¹	Wage difference
Total, all occupations	10,050	156,870	\$18.68	\$17.95	100.0	100.0	...	\$0.73
Management	930	17,190	36.80	34.42	9.3	11.0	-18	(²)
Public relations managers.....	60	1,260	33.36	37.17	.56	.80	-44	-3.81
Financial managers.....	90	720	39.39	37.57	.85	.46	46	(²)
Social and community service managers.....	350	5,210	31.11	26.46	3.44	3.32	(²)	(²)
General and operations managers	230	5,290	41.32	40.98	2.25	3.37	-50	(²)
Business and financial operations	920	11,590	27.62	23.22	9.2	7.4	20	4.40
Meeting and convention planners	(³)	660	25.68	19.92	(³)	.42	(²)	5.76
Business operations specialists, all other.....	430	5,370	26.58	22.05	4.27	3.42	20	4.53
Accountants and auditors.....	130	2,420	26.16	26.67	1.28	1.54	-21	(²)
Community and social services	2,350	27,500	16.49	15.93	23.4	17.5	25	(²)
Mental health counselors.....	170	330	12.05	16.89	1.70	.21	87	-4.84
Child, family, and school social workers....	220	5,650	21.20	16.37	2.21	3.60	-63	4.83
Medical and public health social workers.....	130	1,600	25.03	18.72	1.31	1.02	22	6.31
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	440	1,540	16.87	16.44	4.39	.98	78	(²)
Social workers, all other	100	1,070	23.59	18.28	.98	.68	30	5.31
Health educators	50	1,470	12.30	19.16	.45	.93	-108	-6.86
Social and human service assistants.....	750	8,380	12.50	12.86	7.46	5.34	28	(²)
Community and social service specialists, all other.....	390	5,220	17.89	17.61	3.89	3.33	14	(²)
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	500	7,730	29.54	24.28	5.0	4.9	(²)	(²)
Healthcare practitioners and technical	70	1,730	33.60	21.24	.7	1.1	-63	12.36
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	140	3,510	11.43	10.61	1.4	2.2	-60	(²)
Personal care and service	1,480	19,570	8.94	9.72	14.7	12.5	15	-.78
Office and administrative support	1,850	32,260	14.40	14.40	18.4	2.6	-11	(²)
Computer and mathematical	170	2,150	25.39	27.08	1.7	1.4	18	(²)
Life, physical, and social science	500	4,340	21.02	27.43	5.0	2.8	45	-6.41
Legal	70	1,710	24.10	32.99	.7	1.1	-51	-8.89
Education, training, and library	290	11,000	12.37	13.34	2.8	7.0	-147	(²)
Healthcare support	20	800	11.41	10.21	.2	.5	-116	(²)
Food preparation and serving related	120	2,990	9.08	8.84	1.2	1.9	-65	(²)
Sales and related	160	3,740	15.03	19.89	1.6	2.4	-45	-4.86
Farming, fishing, and forestry	40	440	15.20	12.12	.4	.3	32	(²)
Construction and extraction	60	500	22.31	15.92	.6	.3	50	6.39
Installation, maintenance, and repair	80	1,490	17.31	14.36	.8	1.0	-15	2.95
Transportation and material moving	80	3,480	11.17	10.36	.8	2.2	-173	(²)

¹ This refers to the relative percentage difference between for-profit and not-for-profit percentage of employment, using the for-profit percentage as a base, which allows occupations with low and high levels of employment to be more easily compared.

² All differences are statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level, except those marked as footnote 2.

³ Data not available.

NOTE: Occupations that are indented are categories of the non-indented occupational groups and enter into each respective occupational group's estimate. They are broken out from the occupational groups in order to provide more detail where necessary.

gaged in promoting a particular cause or working for the realization of a specific social or political goal to benefit a broad or specific constituency.”¹¹ The industry, predictably, heavily favors the not-for-profit sector, which makes up 94 percent of industry employment. Although the total number of not-for-profit jobs in this industry is not as large as it is in some other industries, social advocacy or-

ganizations had the highest percentage of not-for-profit employment, as shown in table 1.

The staffing patterns in the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors of the social advocacy industry are disparate. The largest difference between the for-profit and not-for-profit establishments in the industry is in the community and social service occupational group, which makes up 23

percent of for-profit social advocacy employment and only 18 percent of not-for-profit social advocacy employment. (See table 5.) The difference in this group is driven by two mental-health-related occupations and by the assistants to the people in those occupations. The two occupations are mental health and substance abuse social workers and mental health counselors. Mental health and substance abuse workers accounted for 4.4 percent of employment in for-profit social advocacy establishments and one percent in not-for-profit social advocacy establishments. Mental health counselors accounted for 1.7 percent of employment in for-profits and 0.2 percent in not-for-profits. Social and human service assistants accounted for 7.5 percent of not-for-profit employment and 5.3 percent of for-profit employment. The not-for-profit sector employed a higher concentration of education, training, and library workers, and a lower concentration of business and financial occupations. As it was in other industries, the share of office and administrative workers was higher in the not-for-profit sector.

Despite having fairly similar total average wages of \$18.68 per hour in for-profit establishments and \$17.95 per hour in not-for-profit establishments, the social advocacy industry had relative wages that differed greatly depending on the occupation. Major differences in wages appear as large premiums for employees of for-profit establishments in business and financial, healthcare practitioner, and construction and extraction occupations. In contrast, the life, physical, and social science; legal; and sales occupational groups all show a sizeable wage premium for the not-for-

profits. Together, these differences in opposite directions produce similar average wages, though some of the variation can be explained by the low level of for-profit employment in certain occupations in this industry. Three of the four social work occupations had much higher wages in for-profits, whereas other community and social service occupations earned much lower wages in for-profits. Meeting and convention planners and business operations specialists also earned higher wages in for-profits.

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES in for-profit and not-for-profit establishments, using data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey and the IRS Business Master File, which was used to identify not-for-profit establishments that appeared in the OES sample. This article showed that average wages were slightly higher in not-for-profit establishments but that this is because not-for-profit organizations generally do not have the same employment patterns as for-profit businesses, not because not-for-profits pay more for the same work. The article demonstrates that, in general, not-for-profit workers earned less for a given occupation, especially among the highest paying occupations. Occupational differences between for-profit and not-for-profit establishments vary greatly from industry to industry, but not-for-profit establishments on the whole employed many fewer production, construction, transportation, sales, and food service workers, yet more scientists, healthcare workers, community workers, and personal care workers. □

Notes

¹ Lester M. Salamon and S. Wojciech Sokolowski, "Employment in America's Charities: A Profile," Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies Nonprofit Employment Bulletin, December 2006, p. 9.

² Total private employment 2002–2004 was calculated using "Table 1. Total coverage (UI and UCFE) by ownership: Establishments, employment, and wages, 1997–2006 annual averages," from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Sept. 17, 2007, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cew/ew06table1.pdf (visited Nov. 24, 2008).

³ "Number of Nonprofit Organizations in the United States, 1996–2006," National Center for Charitable Statistics, on the Internet at <http://nccsdataweb.urban.org/PubApps/profile1.php?state=US> (visited Nov. 24, 2008).

⁴ Lester M. Salamon and S. Wojciech Sokolowski, "Nonprofit organizations: new insights from the QCEW data," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 21–23.

⁵ "SOI Tax Stats - Exempt Organizations: IRS Master File Data," Internal Revenue Service, on the Internet at www.irs.gov/taxstats/char

itablestats/article/0,,id=97186,00.html (visited Nov. 24, 2008).

⁶ "Exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc," Government Printing Office, 26 U.S. Code 501, Jan. 3, 2006. Visit www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode (visited Nov. 24, 2008) and search for 26USC501.

⁷ Salamon and Sokolowski, "Employment in America's Charities," p. 21.

⁸ The difference is, like all comparisons in the text, statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence interval for all occupations except for the arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupational group.

⁹ Salamon and Sokolowski, pp. 24–25.

¹⁰ See *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002* (Office of Management and Budget), NAICS 622110, p. 820. Available on the Internet at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/ (visited Nov. 24, 2008).

¹¹ *Ibid*, NAICS 813310, p. 893. Available on the Internet at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/ (visited Nov. 24, 2008).

Table A-1. For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Chief executives.....	228,750	28,170	45,190	0.23	0.26	0.21	\$73.70	\$66.26	\$49.15
General and operations managers	1,427,710	117,840	124,850	1.41	1.09	.58	48.65	42.78	41.09
Advertising and promotions managers..	33,670	4,090	810	.03	.04	.00	41.82	34.01	32.12
Marketing managers.....	150,130	8,880	2,080	.15	.08	.01	52.46	40.73	37.81
Sales managers.....	306,590	4,320	640	.30	.04	.00	49.26	45.62	36.69
Public relations managers.....	22,420	15,630	6,190	.02	.14	.03	50.19	38.78	36.66
Administrative services managers.....	146,580	34,630	52,910	.14	.32	.25	35.85	33.11	33.64
Computer and information systems managers.....	210,130	17,270	25,030	.21	.16	.12	53.03	46.27	42.20
Financial managers.....	388,550	36,070	48,030	.38	.33	.22	50.14	42.59	40.56
Compensation and benefits managers..	37,570	5,170	4,180	.04	.05	.02	40.29	36.12	35.03
Training and development managers....	20,330	3,940	3,330	.02	.04	.02	43.45	38.34	34.05
Human resources managers, all other....	39,010	6,110	11,160	.04	.06	.05	47.29	41.35	40.63
Industrial production managers.....	152,810	1,020	1,080	.15	.01	.01	40.40	38.43	36.50
Purchasing managers.....	57,230	2,720	7,100	.06	.03	.03	41.28	39.52	41.79
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers.....	73,510	1,090	15,200	.07	.01	.07	37.54	34.67	38.56
Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers.....	2,630	160	520	.00	.00	.00	28.39	24.00	28.18
Farmers and ranchers	230	(¹)	50	.00	(¹)	.00	21.91	16.00	17.67
Construction managers	197,060	1,710	9,770	.19	.02	.05	40.04	38.11	33.91
Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program	22,520	18,370	6,230	.02	.17	.03	18.48	20.78	29.65
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school.....	8,780	18,500	190,270	.01	.17	.88	65,880	72,610	80,060
Education administrators, postsecondary.....	8,560	31,840	63,840	.01	.29	.30	33.39	39.51	40.61
Education administrators, all other	7,110	6,290	14,260	.01	.06	.07	30.33	34.20	35.62
Engineering managers.....	165,720	3,200	15,940	.16	.03	.07	53.21	54.98	48.52
Food service managers.....	175,440	6,630	8,290	.17	.06	.04	22.36	25.13	22.08
Funeral directors.....	22,450	30	390	.02	.00	.00	27.47	25.41	29.47
Gaming managers.....	2,330	80	1,060	.00	.00	.00	32.89	20.51	31.08
Lodging managers.....	30,200	700	590	.03	.01	.00	23.81	23.23	25.11
Medical and health services managers..	93,810	96,940	42,830	.09	.89	.20	38.05	39.80	39.24
Natural sciences managers.....	19,820	4,770	14,190	.02	.04	.07	57.49	51.67	44.07
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	142,200	5,910	9,530	.14	.05	.04	24.82	25.65	28.93
Social and community service managers.....	17,490	65,800	29,390	.02	.61	.14	26.24	25.77	29.98
Managers, all other	181,050	31,210	123,790	.18	.29	.58	44.40	37.37	38.05
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	10,330	780	(¹)	.01	.01	(¹)	41.37	27.78	40.73
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products.....	12,630	250	300	.01	.00	.00	25.99	21.77	20.46
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products.....	135,490	1,700	790	.13	.02	.00	24.52	23.62	21.59
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	218,070	11,730	48,310	.22	.11	.22	25.55	23.45	28.39
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators.....	225,550	6,130	49,130	.22	.06	.23	24.67	22.91	28.60
Insurance appraisers, auto damage	12,660	80	(¹)	.01	.00	(¹)	23.91	27.73	20.32
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation	71,360	8,630	145,560	.07	.08	.68	28.10	25.38	22.48
Cost estimators	215,610	880	910	.21	.01	.00	27.30	28.45	26.44
Emergency management specialists	2,730	1,040	7,740	.00	.01	.04	27.29	26.13	22.65
Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists.....	143,560	18,910	24,520	.14	.17	.11	25.07	21.11	20.36
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	73,030	12,430	18,750	.07	.11	.09	26.27	24.39	24.29

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Training and development specialists.....	139,770	30,530	27,580	0.14	0.28	0.13	\$24.81	\$23.09	\$24.66
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other.....	99,390	60,700	46,470	.10	.56	.22	26.61	22.85	29.64
Logisticians.....	55,550	1,140	23,220	.05	.01	.11	30.81	29.74	33.34
Management analysts.....	354,410	20,900	102,060	.35	.19	.47	39.11	35.11	30.63
Meeting and convention planners.....	27,280	12,690	2,640	.03	.12	.01	21.76	22.51	20.39
Business operations specialists, all other.....	540,740	120,400	332,220	.53	1.11	1.54	29.95	24.22	28.67
Accountants and auditors.....	899,880	72,650	131,160	.89	.67	.61	29.66	26.05	26.46
Appraisers and assessors of real estate..	38,090	210	28,210	.04	.00	.13	26.78	29.59	21.53
Budget analysts.....	23,310	4,080	31,170	.02	.04	.14	33.27	27.51	29.07
Credit analysts.....	65,510	1,430	210	.06	.01	.00	28.97	24.04	25.01
Financial analysts.....	182,380	8,490	7,270	.18	.08	.03	37.68	30.76	29.23
Personal financial advisors.....	115,620	3,220	1,000	.11	.03	.00	42.25	26.71	25.30
Insurance underwriters.....	97,040	2,530	650	.10	.02	.00	27.85	25.75	23.48
Financial examiners.....	15,170	390	9,070	.01	.00	.04	31.95	32.00	37.83
Loan counselors.....	21,150	5,650	3,750	.02	.05	.02	20.94	17.92	18.68
Loan officers.....	340,400	14,510	5,740	.34	.13	.03	30.06	22.21	28.50
Tax preparers.....	62,660	210	70	.06	.00	.00	15.94	13.38	16.41
Financial specialists, all other.....	83,210	8,980	29,330	.08	.08	.14	29.43	23.94	27.56
Computer and information scientists, research.....	19,810	1,810	6,040	.02	.02	.03	48.40	42.92	40.69
Computer programmers.....	352,860	16,040	28,950	.35	.15	.13	34.04	29.94	26.70
Computer software engineers, applications.....	440,360	13,460	19,310	.43	.12	.09	39.87	36.08	31.07
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	318,640	6,310	4,490	.31	.06	.02	42.03	42.38	34.00
Computer support specialists.....	397,810	39,010	80,050	.39	.36	.37	21.68	20.05	19.97
Computer systems analysts.....	370,550	26,470	51,050	.37	.24	.24	35.64	31.88	29.24
Database administrators.....	86,750	10,890	12,520	.09	.10	.06	33.48	28.38	28.46
Network and computer systems administrators.....	230,740	24,470	35,050	.23	.23	.16	32.11	29.51	27.62
Network systems and data communications analysts.....	170,260	13,850	20,040	.17	.13	.09	33.15	30.39	27.47
Computer specialists, all other.....	94,550	5,830	81,240	.09	.05	.38	32.19	28.08	34.93
Actuaries.....	15,460	480	760	.02	.00	.00	44.51	39.12	38.56
Mathematicians.....	1,150	220	1,470	.00	.00	.01	44.02	46.56	39.19
Operations research analysts.....	42,760	3,500	9,970	.04	.03	.05	33.07	33.20	33.81
Statisticians.....	9,100	2,600	8,240	.01	.02	.04	34.20	31.41	32.06
Mathematical technicians.....	590	170	450	.00	.00	.00	26.40	22.18	16.45
Mathematical scientists, all other.....	9,460	250	480	.01	.00	.00	31.81	27.68	21.20
Architects, except landscape and naval.	96,150	470	4,790	.09	.00	.02	33.43	35.25	34.82
Landscape architects.....	19,970	90	2,110	.02	.00	.01	29.04	30.35	29.14
Cartographers and photogrammetrists.	7,090	210	4,180	.01	.00	.02	24.75	21.69	26.26
Surveyors.....	51,690	300	5,120	.05	.00	.02	24.47	29.00	26.36
Aerospace engineers.....	74,850	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	42.07	(¹)	46.38
Agricultural engineers.....	2,130	180	770	.00	.00	.00	32.84	33.30	31.40
Biomedical engineers.....	11,100	2,010	940	.01	.02	.00	39.39	29.35	32.60
Chemical engineers.....	26,870	650	1,840	.03	.01	.01	39.37	43.08	34.67
Civil engineers.....	169,980	1,030	68,270	.17	.01	.32	35.31	33.28	32.73
Computer hardware engineers.....	68,870	1,440	4,340	.07	.01	.02	44.22	34.08	41.44
Electrical engineers.....	136,950	4,060	7,200	.14	.04	.03	37.99	37.98	36.08
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	112,330	1,930	18,130	.11	.02	.08	39.38	42.71	41.89
Environmental engineers.....	34,650	1,910	15,040	.03	.02	.07	35.61	39.64	32.60
Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors.....	20,720	780	3,210	.02	.01	.01	33.24	29.21	31.41
Industrial engineers.....	195,970	1,940	2,150	.19	.02	.01	33.90	34.53	34.63
Marine engineers and naval architects..	6,530	330	960	.01	.00	.00	35.53	30.70	42.95

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Materials engineers	19,030	370	1,860	0.02	0.00	0.01	\$36.03	\$36.00	\$41.55
Mechanical engineers	203,730	2,180	12,120	.20	.02	.06	34.67	38.53	37.70
Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers	6,320	(¹)	480	.01	(¹)	.00	37.56	35.11	34.24
Nuclear engineers	11,650	580	2,650	.01	.01	.01	45.14	44.43	40.29
Petroleum engineers	14,630	30	410	.00	.00	.00	49.15	42.94	38.18
Engineers, all other	122,970	4,460	29,930	.12	.04	.14	38.40	39.96	42.11
Architectural and civil drafters	103,680	320	4,160	.10	.00	.02	20.97	21.77	22.19
Electrical and electronics drafters	31,910	420	220	.03	.00	.00	23.88	21.64	22.68
Mechanical drafters	72,590	260	330	.07	.00	.00	22.07	25.60	21.15
Drafters, all other	21,050	530	1,450	.02	.00	.01	21.87	24.26	19.40
Aerospace engineering and operations technicians	7,890	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	25.92	(¹)	20.56
Civil engineering technicians	48,590	500	38,190	.05	.00	.18	20.76	21.63	19.76
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	142,350	3,430	22,060	.14	.03	.10	23.75	23.78	28.43
Electro-mechanical technicians	14,520	390	440	.01	.00	.00	22.40	25.26	18.94
Environmental engineering technicians	16,660	590	3,520	.02	.01	.02	20.31	22.78	21.92
Industrial engineering technicians	72,420	550	1,330	.07	.01	.01	24.40	25.55	27.44
Mechanical engineering technicians	45,120	800	890	.04	.01	.00	22.86	24.36	24.83
Engineering technicians, except, drafters all other	53,310	1,420	24,310	.05	.01	.11	25.10	22.94	27.41
Surveying and mapping technicians	58,720	1,220	11,270	.06	.01	.05	16.06	20.50	19.02
Animal scientists	840	170	2,920	.00	.00	.01	28.70	27.56	24.58
Food scientists and technologists	7,380	620	820	.01	.01	.00	28.27	32.19	27.15
Soil and plant scientists	5,100	810	5,210	.01	.01	.02	29.29	25.32	27.35
Biochemists and biophysicists	14,420	2,630	1,650	.01	.02	.01	40.84	37.69	23.54
Microbiologists	7,990	2,240	5,760	.01	.02	.03	30.26	33.03	31.73
Zoologists and wildlife biologists	3,990	2,240	11,790	.00	.02	.05	28.29	25.44	26.82
Biological scientists, all other	5,690	1,870	18,000	.01	.02	.08	33.68	28.95	29.52
Conservation scientists	990	1,260	13,820	.00	.01	.06	24.94	27.00	26.73
Foresters	3,840	120	6,820	.00	.00	.03	26.83	24.09	24.32
Epidemiologists	540	810	2,800	.00	.01	.01	34.75	33.81	26.34
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	38,540	19,950	19,890	.04	.18	.09	38.78	31.47	26.47
Life scientists, all other	6,810	2,570	3,790	.01	.02	.02	33.50	27.59	28.26
Astronomers	100	360	960	.00	.00	.00	48.71	43.53	46.15
Physicists	6,830	3,730	4,860	.01	.03	.02	47.20	48.06	42.57
Atmospheric and space scientists	3,390	1,220	3,670	.00	.01	.02	32.93	43.39	39.56
Chemists	67,790	2,610	12,470	.07	.02	.06	31.06	32.10	33.70
Materials scientists	8,360	560	470	.01	.01	.00	37.30	39.14	29.57
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health	38,040	3,360	37,060	.04	.03	.17	31.02	31.71	27.25
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers	22,390	360	6,280	.02	.00	.03	40.07	35.92	32.55
Hydrologists	3,860	80	3,810	.00	.00	.02	33.20	44.19	32.14
Physical scientists, all other	8,080	2,280	11,380	.01	.02	.05	43.86	35.29	39.51
Economists	3,770	1,690	7,620	.00	.02	.04	43.86	41.19	37.75
Market research analysts	196,040	14,130	4,210	.19	.13	.02	32.14	26.09	28.10
Survey researchers	19,850	2,160	2,280	.02	.02	.01	18.26	19.73	25.18
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	21,660	23,390	52,600	.02	.22	.24	37.48	28.33	30.90
Industrial-organizational psychologists	750	250	150	.00	.00	.00	47.51	38.19	30.09
Psychologists, all other	2,010	1,210	4,800	.00	.01	.02	45.90	38.70	35.39
Sociologists	700	1,760	980	.00	.02	.00	33.64	36.23	26.09
Urban and regional planners	6,480	420	25,800	.01	.00	.12	32.13	27.47	27.38
Anthropologists and archeologists	2,820	280	1,890	.00	.00	.01	23.78	23.73	28.07
Geographers	210	50	710	.00	.00	.00	29.36	21.87	31.44
Historians	730	370	2,000	.00	.00	.01	27.38	22.69	25.10
Political scientists	770	680	2,520	.00	.01	.01	28.67	40.67	45.66

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Social scientists and related workers, all other.....	9,080	4,880	17,470	0.01	0.04	0.08	\$33.47	\$34.55	\$31.29
Agricultural and food science technicians.....	10,380	1,730	7,210	.01	.02	.03	16.23	16.78	15.94
Biological technicians.....	28,180	18,340	25,530	.03	.17	.12	19.60	18.89	16.57
Chemical technicians.....	56,620	2,050	2,420	.06	.02	.01	19.69	18.47	19.06
Geological and petroleum technicians..	10,790	60	430	.01	.00	.00	25.03	18.63	18.74
Nuclear technicians.....	5,990	320	100	.01	.00	.00	31.31	30.22	23.80
Social science research assistants.....	5,160	5,770	4,910	.01	.05	.02	18.69	16.50	16.54
Environmental science and protection technicians, including health.....	19,310	2,050	13,700	.02	.02	.06	18.77	16.37	20.48
Forensic science technicians.....	1,700	220	10,540	.00	.00	.05	24.08	24.12	22.82
Forest and conservation technicians.....	980	380	29,240	.00	.00	.14	18.14	17.95	16.16
Life, physical, and social science technicians, all other.....	22,730	11,080	25,410	.02	.10	.12	20.53	19.96	18.39
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors.....	18,830	43,520	13,710	.02	.40	.06	17.13	16.63	19.54
Educational, vocational, and school counselors.....	21,780	45,840	161,300	.02	.42	.75	19.81	19.22	25.70
Marriage and family therapists.....	6,200	9,080	6,080	.01	.08	.03	20.31	20.09	24.73
Mental health counselors.....	23,810	54,330	13,770	.02	.50	.06	18.83	16.87	22.27
Rehabilitation counselors.....	23,980	71,700	26,030	.02	.66	.12	16.52	13.92	20.32
Counselors, all other.....	3,580	9,170	11,920	.00	.08	.06	18.26	17.28	20.98
Child, family, and school social workers.....	22,230	95,170	149,570	.02	.88	.70	17.56	16.64	21.52
Medical and public health social workers.....	35,820	58,820	22,670	.04	.54	.11	21.69	21.14	21.81
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	23,510	67,100	24,450	.02	.62	.11	19.04	17.37	19.87
Social workers, all other.....	8,050	20,310	33,980	.01	.19	.16	19.31	18.76	23.61
Health educators.....	10,260	29,170	18,740	.01	.27	.09	21.12	20.23	24.51
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.....	1,720	900	87,880	.00	.01	.41	15.32	14.26	22.31
Social and human service assistants.....	54,270	167,890	103,070	.05	1.55	.48	12.58	12.13	14.68
Community and social service specialists, all other.....	14,640	45,900	48,640	.01	.42	.23	16.64	16.55	19.51
Clergy.....	15,050	19,400	3,520	.01	.18	.02	19.91	20.65	24.08
Directors, religious activities and education.....	6,890	7,460	420	.01	.07	.00	16.93	18.47	29.33
Religious workers, all other.....	2,280	3,610	130	.00	.03	.00	13.15	14.48	19.40
Lawyers.....	418,460	17,210	115,270	.41	.16	.54	58.09	41.08	43.50
Arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators.....	2,900	2,620	2,710	.00	.02	.01	27.59	28.07	28.70
Paralegals and legal assistants.....	191,480	5,160	33,550	.19	.05	.16	21.61	20.37	23.35
Court reporters.....	6,370	(¹)	10,290	.00	(¹)	.00	21.31	(¹)	24.55
Law clerks.....	18,270	370	13,350	.02	.00	.06	18.38	13.98	19.62
Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers.....	61,640	220	1,740	.06	.00	.01	19.53	18.60	19.85
Legal support workers, all other.....	12,920	1,180	24,980	.01	.01	.12	22.59	18.14	25.42
Business teachers, postsecondary.....	6,020	22,300	39,700	.01	.21	.18	60,110	72,810	69,890
Computer science teachers, postsecondary.....	4,820	8,030	24,000	.00	.07	.11	58,780	73,950	63,050
Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary.....	1,660	10,320	32,870	.00	.10	.15	61,290	65,490	61,930
Architecture teachers, postsecondary....	300	1,810	3,760	.00	.02	.02	64,340	71,870	65,020
Engineering teachers, postsecondary....	890	7,700	23,580	.00	.07	.11	78,170	87,320	80,200
Agricultural sciences teachers, postsecondary.....	80	950	9,120	.00	.01	.04	61,480	72,470	77,750
Biological science teachers, postsecondary.....	880	15,610	35,700	.00	.14	.17	73,770	81,840	82,260
Forestry and conservation science teachers, postsecondary.....	(¹)	440	2,170	(¹)	.00	.00	(¹)	58,360	68,990

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Atmospheric, earth, marine, and space sciences teachers, postsecondary	260	1,970	6,480	0.00	0.02	0.03	\$73,290	\$78,260	\$73,890
Chemistry teachers, postsecondary	1,010	6,870	11,840	.00	.06	.06	68,680	72,440	68,680
Environmental science teachers, postsecondary	110	1,650	2,570	.00	.02	.01	60,500	69,490	73,970
Physics teachers, postsecondary	210	4,190	8,000	.00	.04	.04	77,480	78,370	72,500
Anthropology and archeology teachers, postsecondary	70	1,710	3,300	.00	.02	.02	70,240	72,800	65,770
Area, ethnic, and cultural studies teachers, postsecondary	180	2,860	4,340	.00	.03	.02	62,920	67,580	61,200
Economics teachers, postsecondary	300	4,340	7,770	.00	.04	.04	72,890	85,730	75,810
Geography teachers, postsecondary	130	780	3,170	.00	.01	.01	60,180	64,710	62,500
Political science teachers, p ostsecondary	330	5,030	8,520	.00	.05	.04	71,400	71,750	67,270
Psychology teachers, postsecondary	1,250	10,350	18,190	.00	.10	.08	65,150	66,490	63,380
Sociology teachers, postsecondary	430	5,720	9,990	.00	.05	.05	62,310	67,400	60,730
Social sciences teachers, postsecondary, all other	430	1,590	3,830	.00	.00	.00	49,620	73,510	70,130
Health specialties teachers, postsecondary	8,720	41,080	68,140	.01	.38	.32	61,590	95,580	91,680
Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary	4,090	11,190	24,270	.00	.10	.11	55,420	60,870	58,070
Education teachers, postsecondary	3,740	17,760	32,370	.00	.16	.15	53,090	56,110	58,600
Library science teachers, postsecondary	40	880	2,950	.00	.01	.01	56,630	53,960	58,490
Criminal justice and law enforcement teachers, postsecondary	400	2,080	7,960	.00	.02	.04	55,330	53,030	55,880
Law teachers, postsecondary	940	6,240	4,790	.00	.06	.02	71,870	95,680	96,300
Social work teachers, postsecondary	110	2,620	5,170	.00	.02	.02	54,710	59,630	57,190
Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary	6,230	29,980	36,120	.01	.28	.17	55,630	59,630	57,500
Communications teachers, postsecondary	1,010	6,790	15,910	.00	.06	.07	52,110	57,510	56,480
English language and literature teachers, postsecondary	2,600	15,800	41,220	.00	.15	.19	56,410	59,650	56,430
Foreign language and literature teachers, postsecondary	2,290	9,470	13,120	.00	.09	.06	41,180	66,700	58,340
History teachers, postsecondary	550	7,570	12,940	.00	.07	.06	63,760	67,470	60,560
Philosophy and religion teachers, postsecondary	930	10,430	6,570	.00	.10	.03	54,710	59,750	61,520
Graduate teaching assistants	960	25,550	86,620	.00	.24	.40	28,320	32,600	29,480
Home economics teachers, postsecondary	130	500	3,720	.00	.00	.02	46,500	62,050	60,890
Recreation and fitness studies teachers, postsecondary	1,440	4,370	11,380	.00	.04	.05	47,630	50,130	56,330
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary	43,660	12,880	54,690	.04	.12	.25	20.25	24.61	23.81
Postsecondary teachers, all other	14,570	77,750	182,640	.01	.72	.85	69,280	77,640	70,060
Preschool teachers, except special education	195,330	119,920	48,640	.19	1.11	.23	10.50	12.45	20.17
Kindergarten teachers, except special education	11,740	14,550	140,080	.01	.13	.65	32,220	36,730	49,250
Elementary school teachers, except special education	66,520	86,710	1,379,610	.07	.80	6.41	38,520	41,150	49,330
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	19,890	42,800	594,870	.02	.39	2.77	40,950	44,210	49,960
Vocational education teachers,									
middle school	290	1,020	14,550	.00	.01	.07	38,190	40,540	47,180
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	28,960	76,490	938,890	.03	.70	4.37	46,060	47,250	51,310

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	2,110	2,960	91,940	0.00	0.03	0.43	\$52,160	\$53,580	\$50,500
Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school	7,620	15,410	194,310	.01	.14	.90	43,870	42,410	50,470
Special education teachers, middle school	1,520	3,890	100,950	.00	.04	.47	44,890	47,290	51,620
Special education teachers, secondary school	3,930	6,500	126,680	.00	.06	.59	45,200	46,980	52,990
Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors.....	9,710	10,070	52,050	.01	.09	.24	18.18	18.75	23.94
Self-enrichment education teachers.....	76,520	45,790	27,730	.08	.42	.13	17.44	18.59	21.17
Teachers and instructors, all other	71,610	54,060	456,420	.07	.50	2.12	34,270	35,700	35,410
Archivists.....	1,050	2,510	1,930	.00	.02	.01	21.58	19.73	23.20
Curators	1,030	5,620	2,900	.00	.05	.01	25.16	23.51	24.58
Museum technicians and conservators.....	670	4,220	4,960	.00	.04	.02	18.42	17.47	18.94
Librarians.....	10,370	21,220	118,910	.01	.20	.55	23.97	23.85	24.45
Library technicians	5,250	13,980	95,590	.01	.13	.44	14.46	14.19	13.22
Audio-visual collections specialists	350	1,160	5,120	.00	.01	.02	17.01	18.17	20.78
Farm and home management advisors	1,850	570	10,280	.00	.01	.05	35.63	20.08	20.28
Instructional coordinators	18,550	21,600	77,970	.02	.20	.36	25.55	23.17	27.91
Teacher assistants	114,100	154,720	983,120	.11	1.43	4.57	20,060	21,340	22,130
Education, training, and library workers, all other	4,290	11,940	68,650	.00	.11	.32	17.74	17.84	16.94
Art directors	28,990	1,860	350	.03	.02	.00	38.25	29.59	28.18
Craft artists	4,400	370	140	.00	.00	.00	13.91	10.35	16.44
Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	9,940	570	750	.01	.01	.00	22.65	21.16	23.57
Multi-media artists and animators.....	25,040	690	560	.02	.01	.00	28.11	24.01	22.23
Artists and related workers, all other	4,050	320	3,510	.00	.00	.02	19.37	18.84	28.70
Commercial and industrial designers.....	33,040	300	230	.03	.00	.00	28.58	25.74	22.43
Fashion designers	15,370	250	60	.02	.00	.00	33.53	20.91	23.77
Floral designers.....	61,400	120	70	.06	.00	.00	11.05	13.22	16.90
Graphic designers	179,020	6,200	6,650	.18	.06	.03	20.97	20.64	22.90
Interior designers	52,100	170	320	.05	.00	.00	23.01	23.57	28.48
Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	62,760	190	30	.06	.00	.00	12.75	13.07	17.80
Set and exhibit designers.....	5,620	1,950	770	.01	.02	.00	23.12	18.19	22.58
Designers, all other.....	10,700	410	320	.01	.00	.00	23.28	28.77	23.71
Actors.....	45,420	6,190	270	.04	.06	.00	22.11	20.10	15.37
Producers and directors.....	52,300	8,280	3,590	.05	.08	.02	36.80	24.88	25.66
Athletes and sports competitors	10,840	1,420	250	.01	.01	.00	78,980	44,020	49,270
Coaches and scouts.....	56,750	40,360	57,410	.06	.37	.27	33,390	33,170	33,250
Umpires, referees, and other sports officials	5,500	3,000	5,320	.01	.03	.02	28,620	25,300	27,410
Dancers	13,080	3,030	70	.01	.03	.00	13.05	17.01	13.98
Choreographers.....	14,480	1,800	100	.01	.02	.00	18.10	21.16	16.66
Music directors and composers.....	5,240	4,000	240	.01	.04	.00	26.44	24.53	26.05
Musicians and singers	22,660	22,870	1,160	.02	.21	.01	26.06	29.38	19.24
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other	56,610	1,440	1,450	.06	.01	.01	16.84	17.40	16.11
Radio and television announcers.....	37,210	2,640	420	.04	.02	.00	17.37	17.10	14.44
Public address system and other announcers.....	8,110	110	110	.01	.00	.00	16.31	17.15	15.32
Broadcast news analysts.....	6,450	330	90	.01	.00	.00	32.44	29.06	18.05
Reporters and correspondents	51,300	1,850	280	.05	.02	.00	20.19	18.61	20.01
Public relations specialists	117,600	62,790	30,420	.12	.58	.14	26.63	24.68	24.79
Editors	86,170	11,430	2,940	.09	.11	.01	25.75	25.06	21.87
Technical writers.....	42,070	1,650	1,660	.04	.02	.01	29.28	28.54	28.85
Writers and authors.....	33,280	7,320	2,820	.03	.07	.01	28.70	24.13	28.17
Interpreters and translators.....	9,730	4,760	16,520	.01	.04	.08	20.15	17.40	18.97

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Media and communication workers, all other.....	16,010	3,010	4,170	0.02	.03	0.02	\$23.11	\$21.09	\$19.46
Audio and video equipment technicians.....	30,840	4,150	5,840	.03	.04	.03	19.03	16.57	17.21
Broadcast technicians.....	27,180	2,700	2,680	.03	.02	.01	16.63	17.69	19.71
Radio operators.....	470	40	930	.00	.00	.00	17.68	20.08	16.71
Sound engineering technicians.....	12,970	990	220	.01	.01	.00	24.45	20.16	19.25
Photographers.....	58,280	1,080	1,180	.06	.01	.01	15.09	21.76	19.75
Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture.....	19,970	1,310	1,140	.02	.01	.01	22.50	15.13	23.13
Film and video editors.....	16,900	410	130	.02	.00	.00	28.17	18.19	19.76
Media and communication equipment workers, all other.....	9,460	2,170	6,350	.01	.02	.03	22.58	23.97	30.22
Chiropractors.....	24,870	510	90	.02	.00	.00	39.09	35.93	24.86
Dentists, general.....	80,710	3,260	2,350	.08	.03	.01	68.76	55.55	47.14
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons.....	5,030	250	50	.00	.00	.00	80.94	50.56	47.32
Orthodontists.....	5,120	(¹)	(¹)	.01	(¹)	(¹)	85.64	53.80	(¹)
Prosthodontists.....	450	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	78.39	47.26	(¹)
Dentists, all other specialists.....	1,880	200	2,530	.00	.00	.01	74.59	40.17	36.15
Dietitians and nutritionists.....	19,780	19,000	12,980	.02	.18	.06	23.22	22.84	22.67
Optometrists.....	22,910	1,040	410	.02	.01	.00	47.47	49.02	31.09
Pharmacists.....	181,900	41,510	18,220	.18	.38	.08	45.17	44.18	42.73
Anesthesiologists.....	24,420	4,440	1,210	.02	.04	.01	91.74	76.56	64.78
Family and general practitioners.....	69,750	27,880	12,580	.07	.26	.06	76.00	68.08	56.96
Internists, general.....	34,750	12,450	1,670	.03	.11	.01	81.79	66.30	62.94
Obstetricians and gynecologists.....	18,010	3,900	650	.02	.04	.00	88.00	78.53	59.79
Pediatricians, general.....	19,230	8,390	1,450	.02	.08	.01	70.07	63.47	64.46
Psychiatrists.....	10,260	8,380	6,170	.01	.08	.03	77.59	70.35	65.11
Surgeons.....	41,780	8,060	2,140	.04	.07	.01	91.04	79.51	72.79
Physicians and surgeons, all other.....	99,800	62,410	48,110	.10	.58	.22	84.26	59.60	45.83
Physician assistants.....	39,570	17,430	6,060	.04	.16	.03	35.59	35.90	35.65
Podiatrists.....	7,640	730	670	.01	.01	.00	58.92	50.73	41.53
Registered nurses.....	829,950	1,164,360	439,300	.82	10.73	2.04	28.34	29.07	27.88
Audiologists.....	6,920	2,170	1,830	.01	.02	.01	30.21	28.37	27.43
Occupational therapists.....	40,730	29,160	18,910	.04	.27	.09	31.88	28.93	27.69
Physical therapists.....	91,700	48,910	16,130	.09	.45	.07	33.37	31.98	30.56
Radiation therapists.....	4,150	8,240	1,920	.00	.08	.01	34.86	31.78	30.33
Recreational therapists.....	8,420	8,570	7,200	.01	.08	.03	16.11	17.02	19.85
Respiratory therapists.....	33,350	54,080	12,360	.03	.50	.06	23.32	23.45	22.60
Speech-language pathologists.....	26,610	18,240	53,950	.03	.17	.25	33.41	29.60	27.06
Therapists, all other.....	4,730	5,390	1,590	.00	.05	.01	21.92	20.35	25.14
Veterinarians.....	46,310	1,140	2,380	.05	.01	.01	39.53	33.90	34.55
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other.....	19,480	17,740	16,130	.02	.16	.08	52.94	29.75	35.42
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists.....	55,940	81,320	27,110	.06	.75	.13	23.86	24.20	23.99
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians.....	63,480	59,570	22,180	.06	.55	.10	15.90	17.20	17.13
Dental hygienists.....	162,610	2,310	1,570	.16	.02	.01	30.11	27.13	23.32
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians.....	14,010	24,920	5,210	.01	.23	.02	21.65	20.94	20.20
Diagnostic medical sonographers.....	20,140	20,330	4,080	.02	.19	.02	27.89	27.99	27.09
Nuclear medicine technologists.....	7,460	10,000	1,940	.01	.09	.01	30.70	30.16	28.58
Radiologic technologists and technicians.....	81,230	87,830	22,720	.08	.81	.11	23.25	24.06	23.09
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	76,080	49,380	73,080	.08	.46	.34	13.15	13.76	15.23
Dietetic technicians.....	8,540	11,440	4,560	.01	.11	.02	11.85	12.99	12.64
Pharmacy technicians.....	230,410	38,300	15,680	.23	.35	.07	12.29	14.34	15.10

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Psychiatric technicians	15,120	13,620	30,340	0.01	0.13	0.14	\$12.90	\$13.27	\$16.11
Respiratory therapy technicians	5,360	10,490	3,300	.01	.10	.02	18.62	19.44	17.86
Surgical technologists	31,630	43,180	10,220	.03	.40	.05	18.20	18.00	16.44
Veterinary technologists and technicians.....	65,350	1,930	2,560	.06	.02	.01	13.15	15.03	16.92
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	419,690	212,350	96,550	.41	1.96	.45	18.28	17.78	16.77
Medical records and health information technicians.....	80,470	63,590	21,710	.08	.59	.10	13.66	14.89	16.12
Opticians, dispensing	64,490	1,180	130	.06	.01	.00	15.41	17.49	16.01
Orthotists and prosthetists.....	4,100	630	590	.00	.01	.00	30.83	24.29	28.68
Health technologists and technicians, all other.....	33,360	28,890	10,360	.03	.27	.05	17.64	18.77	19.46
Occupational health and safety specialists	19,130	3,300	20,160	.02	.03	.09	29.23	28.78	27.60
Occupational health and safety technicians.....	5,710	1,330	3,020	.01	.01	.01	22.32	18.40	20.64
Athletic trainers	7,370	4,470	3,620	.01	.04	.02	36,890	38,520	43,250
Healthcare practitioners and technical workers, all other.....	21,040	19,150	10,650	.02	.18	.05	20.65	20.83	25.18
Home health aides.....	471,040	245,180	36,690	.46	2.26	.17	9.27	9.97	12.45
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	727,130	499,070	152,340	.72	4.60	.71	10.58	11.47	11.79
Psychiatric aides	13,110	12,260	31,910	.01	.11	.15	10.52	11.36	12.84
Occupational therapist assistants	12,950	7,550	3,250	.01	.07	.02	21.20	18.90	19.43
Occupational therapist aides.....	3,810	2,630	1,370	.00	.02	.01	13.62	12.40	14.35
Physical therapist assistants.....	38,510	16,940	4,320	.04	.16	.02	20.08	19.37	19.47
Physical therapist aides.....	31,770	10,690	3,110	.03	.10	.01	11.11	11.79	10.03
Massage therapists.....	40,140	1,590	390	.04	.01	.00	18.83	20.21	19.72
Dental assistants.....	266,370	6,400	7,190	.26	.06	.03	14.76	14.06	15.30
Medical assistants	315,340	75,720	19,060	.31	.70	.09	12.88	13.52	14.46
Medical equipment preparers.....	13,910	24,040	4,910	.01	.22	.02	12.78	13.15	12.51
Medical transcriptionists	46,580	33,670	6,710	.05	.31	.03	14.61	15.00	14.22
Pharmacy aides.....	46,080	3,070	930	.05	.03	.00	9.75	12.20	12.18
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers	64,210	3,760	2,540	.06	.03	.01	9.88	12.23	12.98
Healthcare support workers, all other	81,870	71,260	33,830	.08	.66	.16	13.05	13.43	14.86
First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers.....	1,060	80	36,410	.00	.00	.17	20.78	21.78	26.40
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives.....	30	510	91,530	.00	.00	.43	28.27	31.34	33.20
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers.....	580	200	50,370	.00	.00	.23	26.81	21.06	31.26
First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers, all other.....	31,110	4,320	10,840	.03	.04	.05	20.20	21.64	27.39
Fire fighters.....	5,290	2,630	277,940	.01	.02	1.29	16.84	13.34	20.44
Fire inspectors and investigators.....	1,280	60	12,120	.00	.00	.06	22.20	21.77	24.13
Forest fire inspectors and prevention specialists	30	(¹)	1,680	.00	(¹)	.00	14.08	(¹)	17.28
Correctional officers and jailers.....	15,110	960	409,010	.01	.01	1.90	13.56	12.70	18.48
Detectives and criminal investigators	(¹)	60	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	30.40	(¹)
Parking enforcement workers	330	290	9,500	.00	.00	.04	14.70	10.81	15.16
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	230	3,640	642,600	.00	.03	2.99	20.22	21.45	22.93
Transit and railroad police.....	(¹)	(¹)	3,870	(¹)	(¹)	.00	23.81	(¹)	23.74
Animal control workers.....	80	1,470	13,070	.00	.01	.06	13.88	12.37	14.31
Private detectives and investigators	31,810	560	3,730	.03	.01	.02	17.91	24.29	21.51
Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators	4,070	50	4,520	.00	.00	.02	13.64	14.55	15.42

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Security guards	863,230	70,590	100,000	0.85	0.65	0.46	\$10.86	\$12.39	\$13.54
Crossing guards	10,870	310	56,630	.01	.00	.26	12.08	12.36	10.43
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers.....	29,820	34,340	45,040	.03	.32	.21	8.72	8.31	9.34
Protective service workers, all other	27,180	3,820	51,140	.03	.04	.24	12.53	13.48	15.71
Chefs and head cooks.....	96,120	4,770	3,840	.09	.04	.02	17.78	22.49	22.84
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers.....	692,580	26,910	55,840	.68	.25	.26	13.77	15.32	14.20
Cooks, fast food	619,950	(¹)	(¹)	.61	(¹)	(¹)	7.64	8.94	(¹)
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	149,180	72,160	159,120	.15	.67	.74	10.19	10.80	9.99
Cooks, private household.....	500	390	(¹)	.00	.00	(¹)	15.38	11.53	9.98
Cooks, restaurant.....	813,950	12,800	3,250	.80	.12	.02	10.07	11.60	10.59
Cooks, short order.....	183,450	6,300	540	.18	.06	.00	8.97	9.56	9.74
Cooks, all other.....	11,500	1,330	110	.01	.01	.00	11.47	10.19	11.70
Food preparation workers	718,420	67,840	100,860	.71	.63	.47	8.69	9.50	9.62
Bartenders	433,670	49,990	3,670	.43	.46	.02	8.98	8.30	8.74
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food..	2,283,990	42,830	146,240	2.25	.39	.68	7.51	9.15	9.50
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	479,820	14,580	36,510	.47	.13	.17	8.01	9.13	9.21
Waiters and waitresses.....	2,261,080	54,460	9,120	2.23	.50	.04	8.23	9.31	8.39
Food servers, nonrestaurant	126,550	47,790	10,170	.12	.44	.05	9.32	9.65	10.45
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	362,300	20,150	20,700	.36	.19	.10	7.75	8.51	8.82
Dishwashers	477,930	21,130	6,170	.47	.19	.03	7.75	8.37	8.11
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	336,140	3,790	2,030	.33	.03	.01	8.07	9.95	8.91
Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	45,230	4,550	5,620	.04	.04	.03	9.10	10.15	10.12
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers.....	122,090	20,610	41,870	.12	.19	.19	15.33	16.93	17.93
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers.....	87,030	7,750	16,940	.09	.07	.08	18.82	21.34	20.84
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,449,300	172,700	536,320	1.43	1.59	2.49	9.68	10.65	12.25
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	729,880	141,370	34,170	.72	1.30	.16	8.76	9.96	9.66
Building cleaning workers, all other.....	12,240	(¹)	(¹)	.01	(¹)	(¹)	13.01	10.77	(¹)
Pest control workers.....	61,260	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.03	(¹)	14.67
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	739,780	65,120	126,850	.73	.60	.59	10.70	11.11	12.91
Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation.....	22,360	340	3,230	.02	.00	.02	13.52	14.84	15.00
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	24,380	360	3,920	.02	.00	.02	13.99	16.96	16.37
Grounds maintenance workers, all other	13,250	1,200	7,650	.01	.01	.04	11.84	10.06	11.87
Gaming supervisors	17,040	590	6,460	.02	.01	.03	20.86	15.65	19.37
Slot key persons.....	7,060	60	6,440	.01	.00	.03	12.56	12.09	11.69
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers.....	78,910	30,410	17,220	.08	.28	.08	17.00	16.26	20.47
Animal trainers.....	9,250	700	90	.01	.01	.00	14.17	16.82	16.93
Nonfarm animal caretakers	87,420	16,120	4,880	.09	.15	.02	9.47	10.00	13.15
Gaming dealers.....	61,160	1,250	21,260	.06	.01	.10	7.78	10.56	9.14
Gaming and sports book writers and runners	9,990	3,760	4,070	.01	.03	.02	9.85	9.14	11.25
Gaming service workers, all other.....	7,920	380	6,150	.01	.00	.03	12.10	10.04	11.02

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Motion picture projectionists.....	10,370	360	(¹)	0.01	0.00	(¹)	\$9.58	\$11.68	\$15.04
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	88,650	9,600	4,440	.09	.09	.02	8.24	9.34	9.26
Amusement and recreation attendants.....	164,180	24,950	47,270	.16	.23	.22	8.15	8.44	9.37
Costume attendants.....	2,630	1,190	330	.00	.01	.00	14.44	14.11	12.61
Locker room, coatroom, and dressing room attendants.....	14,120	3,850	860	.01	.04	.00	9.33	9.93	10.29
Entertainment attendants and related workers, all other.....	(1)	5,630	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	8.36	10.59
Embalmers.....	8,780	80	(¹)	.01	.00	(¹)	19.44	18.07	17.95
Funeral attendants.....	32,620	90	(¹)	.03	.00	(¹)	10.52	12.95	(¹)
Barbers.....	11,360	50	180	.01	.00	.00	12.68	13.00	15.67
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists.....	345,940	990	360	.34	.01	.00	11.78	12.08	12.93
Makeup artists, theatrical and performance.....	1,080	190	(¹)	.00	.00	(¹)	16.98	21.43	(¹)
Manicurists and pedicurists.....	47,640	(¹)	(¹)	.05	(¹)	(¹)	10.22	11.78	(¹)
Shampooers.....	15,660	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	8.19	(¹)	(¹)
Skin care specialists.....	23,080	110	(¹)	.02	.00	(¹)	14.06	15.79	16.50
Baggage porters and bellhops.....	47,330	400	1,110	.05	.00	.01	10.33	10.26	11.08
Concierges.....	18,040	620	740	.02	.01	.00	12.62	11.08	10.08
Tour guides and escorts.....	16,640	11,150	3,040	.02	.10	.01	11.02	9.72	12.56
Travel guides.....	3,100	120	60	.00	.00	.00	14.92	12.93	11.17
Flight attendants.....	96,940	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	16,490	370	4,340	.02	.00	.02	10.00	9.72	10.57
Child care workers.....	272,180	175,890	127,020	.27	1.62	.59	8.39	9.23	10.15
Personal and home care aides.....	370,210	193,230	19,010	.37	1.78	.09	8.28	9.45	9.85
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors.....	149,740	48,730	8,040	.15	.45	.04	15.70	13.95	14.07
Recreation workers.....	76,200	83,070	115,720	.08	.77	.54	10.73	10.44	11.62
Residential advisors.....	8,980	27,800	11,760	.01	.26	.05	11.48	11.39	12.95
Personal care and service workers, all other.....	38,770	10,870	9,190	.04	.10	.04	10.18	10.39	11.24
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	1,107,610	9,760	7,300	1.09	.09	.03	18.62	16.34	18.98
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers.....	269,790	3,400	14,450	.27	.03	.07	37.35	31.43	28.29
Cashiers.....	3,429,260	37,620	44,370	3.38	.35	.21	8.55	9.50	12.11
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers.....	18,820	460	7,660	.02	.00	.04	10.53	9.72	9.79
Counter and rental clerks.....	465,360	4,980	1,080	.46	.05	.01	11.21	10.13	11.39
Parts salespersons.....	236,960	40	40	.23	.00	.00	14.37	18.75	16.55
Retail salespersons.....	4,376,750	30,980	13,220	4.32	.29	.06	11.48	9.69	11.66
Advertising sales agents.....	156,990	2,900	180	.15	.03	.00	24.68	24.75	16.71
Insurance sales agents.....	307,360	(¹)	(¹)	.30	(¹)	(¹)	28.08	27.39	(¹)
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	259,800	1,510	100	.26	.01	.00	43.42	34.01	35.19
Travel agents.....	87,500	910	90	.09	.01	.00	15.06	15.57	11.43
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	489,920	11,850	1,310	.48	.11	.01	27.17	24.35	23.59
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products.....	391,050	1,740	260	.39	.02	.00	34.90	33.85	20.82
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	1,492,150	3,770	510	1.47	.03	.00	28.08	27.38	22.10

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Demonstrators and product promoters	83,440	650	80	0.08	0.01	0.00	\$12.32	\$13.38	\$17.25
Models.....	690	210	570	.00	.00	.00	13.31	13.68	13.50
Real estate brokers	46,670	360	90	.05	.00	.00	38.58	33.77	28.33
Real estate sales agents	161,630	2,260	4,880	.16	.02	.02	26.09	22.14	28.49
Sales engineers	74,900	300	90	.07	.00	.00	39.92	39.01	36.00
Telemarketers	378,230	10,050	150	.37	.09	.00	11.61	10.99	12.68
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers.....	10,960	(¹)	(¹)	.01	(¹)	(¹)	12.84	12.12	(¹)
Sales and related workers, all other.....	140,690	19,230	3,380	.14	.18	.02	19.23	21.21	23.27
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	1,100,580	116,310	148,660	1.09	1.07	.69	22.25	22.23	22.76
Switchboard operators, including answering service	129,360	30,680	13,330	.13	.28	.06	11.17	11.63	12.38
Telephone operators.....	23,480	2,150	1,040	.02	.02	.00	15.90	13.60	14.44
Communications equipment operators, all other.....	1,950	460	1,840	.00	.00	.01	14.65	11.98	18.21
Bill and account collectors.....	387,110	28,110	11,750	.38	.26	.05	14.66	14.87	14.89
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.....	430,380	64,960	26,740	.42	.60	.12	14.38	14.30	13.78
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	1,545,730	131,990	191,410	1.52	1.22	.89	15.18	15.15	15.83
Gaming cage workers.....	12,910	100	5,140	.01	.00	.02	11.82	10.93	11.11
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	164,880	14,830	28,150	.16	.14	.13	15.75	16.12	16.54
Procurement clerks.....	47,220	5,560	22,270	.05	.05	.10	15.51	15.17	17.51
Tellers.....	564,980	42,220	430	.56	.39	.00	10.92	11.20	13.35
Brokerage clerks	72,290	170	160	.07	.00	.00	18.88	18.65	21.59
Correspondence clerks	13,090	1,150	2,050	.01	.01	.01	14.56	14.15	13.11
Court, municipal, and license clerks.....	3,140	60	103,970	.00	.00	.48	12.16	16.37	15.76
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	65,020	(¹)	(¹)	.06	(¹)	(¹)	15.15	15.49	(¹)
Customer service representatives.....	2,010,600	93,250	56,810	1.98	.86	.26	14.59	14.24	14.98
Eligibility interviewers, government programs	2,400	3,030	101,720	.00	.03	.47	16.37	14.29	18.29
File clerks.....	172,010	26,760	25,490	.17	.25	.12	11.12	11.53	12.33
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	213,500	1,010	810	.21	.01	.00	9.35	9.93	9.86
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan.....	102,720	76,860	32,480	.10	.71	.15	12.44	13.28	14.50
Library assistants, clerical.....	4,000	15,660	89,660	.00	.14	.42	11.85	11.39	10.93
Loan interviewers and clerks	240,550	8,860	910	.24	.08	.00	15.67	15.11	14.74
New accounts clerks.....	76,130	5,840	(1)	.08	.05	(1)	14.17	13.61	10.39
Order clerks	261,330	3,190	690	.26	.03	.00	13.51	13.43	14.85
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	99,740	18,280	42,900	.10	.17	.20	16.43	15.89	17.53
Receptionists and information clerks	921,160	130,070	66,410	.91	1.20	.31	11.39	11.40	12.08
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	158,570	1,270	530	.16	.01	.00	14.48	12.62	15.81
All other information and record clerks	107,700	14,330	110,700	.11	.13	.51	14.75	15.44	16.86
Cargo and freight agents	84,060	470	680	.08	.00	.00	18.45	19.62	22.99
Couriers and messengers.....	93,980	7,800	6,890	.09	.07	.03	10.92	11.18	12.51
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	6,200	2,450	86,160	.01	.02	.40	14.53	14.26	15.78
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	166,990	4,980	14,660	.16	.05	.07	16.57	14.92	16.43
Meter readers, utilities.....	22,920	3,140	19,800	.02	.03	.09	16.40	14.26	14.42
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	259,740	10,900	17,210	.26	.10	.08	19.13	16.71	21.82
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	743,210	10,250	14,060	.73	.09	.07	13.11	12.41	18.55

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Stock clerks and order fillers	1,646,820	33,720	44,050	1.62	0.31	0.20	\$10.61	\$11.88	\$15.44
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	74,430	1,880	1,490	.07	.02	.01	13.16	10.81	14.62
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	1,042,460	195,140	267,500	1.03	1.80	1.24	18.94	18.16	18.46
Legal secretaries	245,460	3,780	20,980	.24	.03	.10	19.14	17.48	17.93
Medical secretaries	281,520	95,040	21,080	.28	.88	.10	14.09	13.88	13.56
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,119,710	202,500	456,820	1.10	1.87	2.12	13.10	13.97	14.66
Computer operators.....	96,540	9,220	19,140	.10	.08	.09	16.67	16.06	17.66
Data entry keyers	243,390	19,550	36,160	.24	.18	.17	12.03	12.79	13.71
Word processors and typists	57,360	8,190	96,130	.06	.08	.45	14.91	14.67	14.15
Desktop publishers.....	28,340	1,260	890	.03	.01	.00	17.34	18.27	16.52
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	226,260	9,990	3,180	.22	.09	.01	15.71	16.04	16.95
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	119,200	9,660	13,010	.12	.09	.06	11.79	12.48	13.89
Office clerks, general.....	2,169,390	290,330	598,230	2.14	2.68	2.78	11.87	12.18	12.78
Office machine operators, except computer	83,850	2,710	5,560	.08	.02	.03	12.36	13.10	14.28
Proofreaders and copy markers.....	15,130	440	1,410	.01	.00	.01	14.54	15.61	9.21
Statistical assistants.....	8,900	1,990	9,950	.01	.02	.05	16.93	15.93	14.15
Office and administrative support workers, all other	144,260	31,190	103,750	.14	.29	.48	14.48	13.89	13.49
First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers.....	16,670	370	2,800	.02	.00	.01	18.61	21.19	22.94
Farm labor contractors.....	2,050	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	13.87	(¹)	(¹)
Agricultural inspectors.....	3,230	290	11,420	.00	.00	.05	16.65	13.38	19.27
Animal breeders	1,990	70	(¹)	.00	.00	(¹)	15.38	15.19	(¹)
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	43,940	90	1,920	.04	.00	.01	8.80	10.27	12.27
Agricultural equipment operators.....	20,810	100	300	.02	.00	.00	10.52	9.15	13.19
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	228,140	1,330	2,080	.23	.01	.01	8.42	10.97	12.68
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	45,760	950	1,280	.05	.01	.01	9.80	10.15	13.74
Agricultural workers, all other	5,340	270	2,980	.01	.00	.01	11.03	11.68	13.88
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	770	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.98	(¹)	17.32
Forest and conservation workers	1,420	650	6,810	.00	.01	.03	12.92	10.40	11.73
Fallers.....	8,640	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.72	(¹)	(¹)
Logging equipment operators.....	28,140	(¹)	150	.00	(¹)	.00	14.84	(¹)	16.50
Log graders and scalers	4,750	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.88	(¹)	15.87
Logging workers, all other.....	5,740	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.15	(¹)	(¹)
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	532,090	3,700	46,100	.52	.03	.21	27.73	29.38	24.41
Boilermakers	16,710	160	560	.02	.00	.00	23.34	22.56	21.54
Brickmasons and blockmasons.....	117,460	230	1,290	.12	.00	.01	21.26	19.84	21.19
Stonemasons	19,100	(¹)	50	.02	(¹)	.00	17.88	22.51	18.62
Carpenters	964,000	8,060	22,620	.95	.07	.11	19.08	21.01	19.53
Carpet installers.....	36,730	50	100	.04	.00	.00	18.39	22.48	19.62
Floor layers, except carpet, wood, and hard tiles	14,850	(¹)	60	.01	(¹)	.00	18.80	17.42	20.22
Floor sanders and finishers.....	7,440	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.31	(¹)	(¹)
Tile and marble setters.....	51,370	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.89	(¹)	24.70
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	219,580	100	1,350	.22	.00	.01	17.00	19.57	18.68
Construction laborers.....	984,670	2,220	48,260	.97	.02	.22	14.22	14.95	15.01

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators.....	48,040	(¹)	(¹)	0.00	(¹)	(¹)	\$16.62	(¹)	\$15.74
Pile-driver operators	5,040	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	24.16	(¹)	20.40
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators....	326,970	1,320	68,960	.32	0.01	0.32	19.95	20.01	16.77
Drywall and ceiling tile installers.....	140,530	150	60	.14	.00	.00	18.66	13.80	19.79
Electricians.....	584,680	6,120	31,060	.58	.06	.14	22.28	23.30	23.20
Glaziers.....	51,770	(¹)	310	.05	(¹)	.00	18.25	24.78	23.02
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall.....	31,110	600	70	.03	.01	.00	16.44	14.01	18.87
Insulation workers, mechanical	27,550	30	570	.03	.00	.00	19.87	14.57	23.89
Painters, construction and maintenance	244,650	3,930	16,360	.24	.04	.08	16.13	18.60	19.99
Paperhangers.....	6,120	(¹)	(¹)	.01	(¹)	(¹)	17.41	21.98	18.49
Pipelayers	47,800	160	10,680	.05	.00	.05	16.33	15.25	15.59
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters..	409,960	3,290	25,420	.40	.03	.12	22.03	22.55	20.76
Plasterers and stucco masons.....	50,190	50	780	.05	.00	.00	17.79	20.41	22.64
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers.....	30,980	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	20.01	(¹)	23.71
Roofers	124,960	100	660	.12	.00	.00	16.92	20.05	20.72
Sheet metal workers	170,800	270	7,090	.17	.00	.03	19.43	21.93	22.87
Helpers—brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters	62,540	(¹)	110	.00	(¹)	.00	13.34	(¹)	19.52
Helpers—carpenters.....	107,410	330	400	.11	.00	.00	11.45	12.65	11.03
Helpers—electricians	102,070	210	1,240	.10	.00	.01	11.85	15.71	16.47
Helpers—painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons.....	23,320	40	170	.02	.00	.00	10.81	13.59	15.92
Helpers—pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	81,250	150	1,450	.08	.00	.01	12.04	14.89	19.64
Helpers, construction trades, all other	34,630	140	1,700	.03	.00	.01	11.74	14.77	14.14
Construction and building inspectors....	41,140	700	55,520	.04	.01	.26	23.82	20.20	22.95
Elevator installers and repairers.....	21,400	30	600	.02	.00	.00	29.62	25.13	27.70
Fence erectors	24,470	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	13.53	(¹)	10.62
Hazardous materials removal workers ...	37,350	340	1,440	.04	.00	.01	18.24	19.29	20.56
Highway maintenance workers	5,460	40	136,940	.01	.00	.64	15.51	14.97	15.32
Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators.....	13,180	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.91	(¹)	22.65
Construction and related workers, all other.....	46,660	720	8,950	.05	.01	.04	15.75	17.56	15.90
Derrick operators, oil and gas.....	16,910	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.23	(¹)	(¹)
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas	18,010	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	20.36	(¹)	(¹)
Earth drillers, except oil and gas	19,200	(¹)	150	.00	(¹)	.00	17.66	(¹)	21.11
Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters	3,600	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	20.24	(¹)	18.76
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators	7,730	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.68	(¹)	(¹)
Rock splitters, quarry	3,830	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	13.85	(¹)	(¹)
Helpers—extraction workers.....	24,000	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.59	(¹)	(¹)
Extraction workers, all other	8,690	(¹)	210	.00	(¹)	.00	18.40	(¹)	20.78
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	385,310	12,340	56,250	.38	.11	.26	27.04	25.99	26.28
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers.....	135,450	1,070	4,510	.13	.01	.02	18.20	18.05	18.98
Radio mechanics	5,240	40	960	.01	.00	.00	18.55	19.95	22.55
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.....	185,020	2,620	3,610	.18	.02	.02	24.39	20.77	21.67
Avionics technicians.....	13,200	50	2,120	.01	.00	.01	22.80	21.80	22.65

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers.....	21,740	150	340	0.02	0.00	0.00	\$16.67	\$13.83	\$20.72
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment.....	16,660	280	(¹)	.02	.00	(¹)	20.42	19.80	(¹)
Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment.....	64,760	630	13,610	.06	.01	.06	21.48	22.84	23.87
Electrical and electronics repairers, powerhouse, substation, and relay.....	18,510	1,400	2,410	.02	.01	.01	27.62	25.72	25.01
Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles.....	19,380	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.82	(¹)	22.61
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers.....	35,070	60	270	.03	.00	.00	15.20	14.70	19.67
Security and fire alarm systems installers.....	51,980	140	510	.05	.00	.00	17.35	19.65	19.77
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	99,900	650	18,250	.10	.01	.08	23.77	21.64	23.37
Automotive body and related repairers.....	154,690	70	1,670	.15	.00	.01	18.29	20.18	21.00
Automotive glass installers and repairers.....	18,790	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.35	(¹)	(¹)
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	607,850	2,740	35,890	.60	.03	.17	17.15	17.94	19.56
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	216,120	1,240	38,900	.21	.01	.18	18.31	18.61	19.12
Farm equipment mechanics.....	29,200	40	300	.03	.00	.00	14.56	15.57	16.06
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	100,460	260	19,340	.10	.00	.09	19.58	19.75	21.06
Rail car repairers.....	19,860	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	19.85	(¹)	(¹)
Motorboat mechanics.....	18,450	80	100	.00	.00	.00	16.53	15.90	18.67
Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics.....	24,610	240	730	.02	.00	.00	13.28	15.54	17.78
Bicycle repairers.....	8,320	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	10.86	(¹)	(¹)
Recreational vehicle service technicians.....	13,520	30	(¹)	.01	.00	(¹)	16.00	12.86	14.37
Tire repairers and changers.....	103,840	(¹)	370	.10	(¹)	.00	10.90	11.59	15.53
Mechanical door repairers.....	15,070	(¹)	100	.00	(¹)	.00	16.34	(¹)	17.55
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.....	33,140	1,470	7,860	.03	.01	.04	22.17	19.89	20.26
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	229,340	4,470	19,100	.23	.04	.09	18.83	21.23	20.83
Home appliance repairers.....	43,160	150	150	.04	.00	.00	16.91	19.98	18.97
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	243,080	1,290	10,100	.24	.01	.05	20.28	20.62	22.95
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	999,240	95,320	226,040	.99	.88	1.05	16.02	15.12	16.67
Maintenance workers, machinery.....	73,170	890	8,030	.07	.01	.04	17.33	17.97	18.63
Millwrights.....	53,020	70	250	.05	.00	.00	22.99	24.74	22.61
Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	79,470	16,940	15,250	.08	.16	.07	24.17	23.35	23.25
Telecommunications line installers and repairers.....	155,850	1,590	1,000	.15	.01	.00	21.91	20.96	22.44
Camera and photographic equipment repairers.....	3,130	140	230	.00	.00	.00	17.81	17.64	15.53
Medical equipment repairers.....	24,770	6,020	1,490	.02	.06	.01	20.50	21.27	20.67
Musical instrument repairers and tuners.....	4,980	60	90	.00	.00	.00	15.15	21.03	21.15

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Precision instrument and equipment repairers, all other	9,950	120	3,160	0.01	0.00	0.01	\$22.35	\$19.89	\$23.25
Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers	37,230	300	2,060	.04	.00	.01	14.25	12.71	15.73
Commercial divers	2,500	60	130	.00	.00	.00	22.08	16.73	18.01
Fabric menders, except garment	1,260	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.53	(¹)	16.07
Locksmiths and safe repairers	15,200	610	2,120	.01	.01	.01	15.34	21.14	20.23
Manufactured building and mobile home installers	9,510	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.79	(¹)	(¹)
Riggers	10,340	400	1,330	.01	.00	.01	18.34	21.49	23.67
Signal and track switch repairers	4,710	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	23.50	18.41	(¹)
Helpers—installation, maintenance, and repair workers	141,990	3,760	16,320	.14	.03	.08	11.27	13.03	14.15
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other	115,450	1,430	15,280	.11	.01	.07	16.54	16.12	20.74
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	652,250	6,870	23,370	.64	.06	.11	24.21	21.21	25.47
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers	27,650	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	21.09	(¹)	(¹)
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	22,660	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.90	(¹)	(¹)
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	215,100	700	190	.21	.01	.00	13.10	14.53	12.27
Electromechanical equipment assemblers	60,260	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	13.87	(¹)	(¹)
Engine and other machine assemblers ..	45,150	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	17.01	(¹)	(¹)
Structural metal fabricators and fitters ..	100,170	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.07	(¹)	18.38
Team assemblers	1,253,650	(¹)	(¹)	1.24	(¹)	(¹)	12.56	9.47	(¹)
Timing device assemblers, adjusters, and calibrators	2,470	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.54	(¹)	(¹)
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	283,830	4,840	640	.28	.04	.00	14.97	9.75	10.19
Bakers	140,660	630	830	.14	.01	.00	11.31	12.57	13.20
Butchers and meat cutters	128,940	(¹)	1,220	.13	(¹)	.01	13.47	12.51	18.93
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	140,490	(¹)	(1)	.14	(¹)	(¹)	10.21	10.66	(¹)
Slaughterers and meat packers	118,750	(¹)	(1)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	10.54	(¹)	(¹)
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	18,570	(¹)	(1)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.34	(¹)	(¹)
Food batchmakers	93,000	(¹)	(1)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	11.89	(¹)	(¹)
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	44,340	(¹)	(1)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	10.93	(¹)	(¹)
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	139,600	270	(¹)	.14	.00	(¹)	15.77	14.51	(¹)
Numerical tool and process control programmers	17,740	(¹)	(¹)	.02	(¹)	(¹)	21.54	20.44	(¹)
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	94,300	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.09	(¹)	23.13
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	30,640	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.31	(¹)	22.04
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	34,490	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.42	(¹)	(¹)
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	270,480	380	110	.27	.00	.00	13.30	12.46	15.18
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	42,550	(¹)	(¹)	.04	(¹)	(¹)	15.20	11.49	(¹)
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters,									

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	99,920	(¹)	(¹)	0.00	(¹)	(¹)	\$14.30	(¹)	(¹)
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	65,910	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.97	(¹)	(¹)
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	29,050	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.51	(¹)	(¹)
Machinists.....	379,640	1,230	5,140	.37	0.01	0.02	17.12	\$20.00	\$23.03
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders.....	18,330	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	16.12	(¹)	(¹)
Pourers and casters, metal.....	14,850	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.87	(¹)	(¹)
Model makers, metal and plastic.....	8,260	60	60	.01	.00	.00	21.19	21.03	22.31
Patternmakers, metal and plastic.....	7,060	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.31	(¹)	(¹)
Foundry mold and coremakers.....	14,430	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.38	(¹)	25.43
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	156,290	50	490	.00	.00	.00	13.08	17.30	22.71
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	97,530	170	70	.10	.00	.00	15.38	11.01	19.33
Tool and die makers.....	96,970	50	440	.10	.00	.00	21.88	21.09	26.13
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	373,220	470	5,280	.37	.00	.02	15.69	18.00	21.31
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	48,810	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	16.05	(¹)	19.97
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	26,830	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.21	(¹)	22.40
Lay-out workers, metal and plastic.....	9,110	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	16.30	(¹)	22.96
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	41,060	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	13.98	(¹)	21.27
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners.....	17,510	(¹)	120	.02	(¹)	.00	15.43	14.63	21.77
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other.....	46,710	190	1,040	.05	.00	.00	18.06	13.50	20.78
Bindery workers.....	61,840	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.99	(¹)	17.78
Bookbinders.....	6,620	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.01	(¹)	23.99
Job printers.....	43,670	1,390	1,370	.04	.01	.01	16.29	17.06	16.78
Prepress technicians and workers.....	68,910	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	16.60	(¹)	19.29
Printing machine operators.....	184,310	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.63	(¹)	19.02
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers.....	188,040	22,770	8,540	.19	.21	.04	8.90	9.77	10.93
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials.....	74,890	690	110	.00	.00	.00	8.86	8.83	12.40
Sewing machine operators.....	223,660	2,370	370	.22	.02	.00	9.67	8.60	14.22
Shoe and leather workers and repairers.....	8,160	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	10.40	(¹)	(¹)
Sewers, hand.....	9,430	290	60	.01	.00	.00	10.46	8.35	12.90
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers.....	29,560	440	140	.03	.00	.00	11.85	15.13	12.38
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders.....	20,180	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	11.48	12.60	(¹)
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	19,350	190	(¹)	.02	.00	(¹)	10.86	9.55	(¹)
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	38,790	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	11.75	(¹)	(¹)
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	44,120	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	11.32	(¹)	(¹)

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers.....	17,890	(¹)	(¹)	0.00	(¹)	(¹)	\$14.38	(¹)	(¹)
Fabric and apparel patternmakers.....	8,780	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.49	\$11.36	(¹)
Upholsterers.....	40,180	100	190	.04	.00	.00	13.66	15.16	\$17.77
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other.....	21,560	420	950	.02	.00	.00	11.54	10.37	20.81
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters ...	127,970	130	530	.13	.00	.00	13.75	16.38	20.14
Furniture finishers.....	25,040	30	(¹)	.02	.00	(¹)	12.79	11.86	(¹)
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood.....	60,210	30	30	.06	.00	.00	12.20	9.64	16.59
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing.....	97,580	100	140	.10	.00	.00	12.06	11.39	14.13
Woodworkers, all other.....	10,600	180	600	.01	.00	.00	11.59	8.58	20.78
Nuclear power reactor operators.....	3,550	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	34.25	(¹)	30.71
Power distributors and dispatchers.....	6,200	450	1,780	.01	.00	.01	30.20	28.37	30.27
Power plant operators.....	26,520	1,700	6,020	.03	.02	.03	27.51	25.10	22.95
Stationary engineers and boiler operators.....	20,760	6,630	15,780	.02	.06	.07	22.12	22.92	22.88
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	17,260	2,050	88,980	.02	.02	.41	17.69	16.66	17.83
Chemical plant and system operators....	53,470	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	23.44	(¹)	20.24
Gas plant operators.....	11,800	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	26.05	(¹)	19.02
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers.....	40,760	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	25.21	(¹)	21.43
Plant and system operators, all other....	10,030	280	3,810	.01	.00	.02	22.29	20.54	21.84
Chemical equipment operators and tenders.....	51,530	(¹)	(¹)	.05	(¹)	(¹)	19.79	19.52	(¹)
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	43,400	70	270	.04	.00	.00	17.36	17.86	16.86
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	41,600	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	14.14	(¹)	18.60
Grinding and polishing workers, hand...	44,010	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.22	(¹)	22.47
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	142,030	330	(¹)	.14	.00	(¹)	14.76	15.32	19.45
Cutters and trimmers, hand.....	28,830	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	11.67	(¹)	(¹)
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	78,240	160	40	.08	.00	.00	14.20	12.45	11.19
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	81,590	70	70	.08	.00	.00	13.99	13.98	14.95
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders.....	26,940	110	60	.03	.00	.00	15.24	15.66	18.38
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	476,950	4,640	5,500	.47	.04	.03	15.41	13.28	21.38
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers.....	26,480	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.97	(¹)	(¹)
Dental laboratory technicians.....	45,110	90	700	.04	.00	.00	16.69	18.28	22.01
Medical appliance technicians.....	9,850	600	210	.01	.01	.00	16.52	16.00	19.01
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians.....	29,220	460	160	.03	.00	.00	13.17	16.48	19.87
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	387,480	1,710	550	.38	.02	.00	11.97	12.23	14.81
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	102,170	180	260	.10	.00	.00	13.54	14.82	16.59
Painters, transportation equipment.....	51,860	(¹)	320	.00	(¹)	.00	18.54	(¹)	21.24
Painting, coating, and decorating workers.....	29,580	150	320	.03	.00	.00	12.05	12.50	19.80

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Photographic process workers.....	23,560	380	310	0.02	0.00	0.00	\$12.79	\$12.56	\$15.95
Photographic processing machine operators.....	49,930	220	100	.05	.00	.00	10.33	13.31	14.10
Semiconductor processors.....	41,390	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	16.70	(¹)	(¹)
Cementing and gluing machine operators and tenders.....	23,630	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.89	(¹)	(¹)
Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders.....	15,530	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.20	(¹)	(¹)
Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders.....	10,100	(¹)	(¹)	.01	(¹)	(¹)	12.42	13.12	(¹)
Etchers and engravers.....	11,290	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	13.21	(¹)	34.77
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.....	42,580	(¹)	290	.04	(¹)	.00	12.80	16.17	16.75
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	114,320	120	(¹)	.11	.00	(¹)	15.66	14.46	(¹)
Helpers—production workers.....	537,470	3,610	1,700	.53	.03	.01	10.61	10.33	12.26
Production workers, all other.....	291,380	6,000	2,890	.29	.06	.01	13.72	9.85	17.22
Aircraft cargo handling supervisors.....	5,440	(¹)	230	.01	(¹)	.00	21.55	21.34	28.50
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	174,310	2,040	4,240	.17	.02	.02	20.12	17.73	20.08
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	189,100	2,580	30,580	.19	.02	.14	24.16	20.08	26.47
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers.....	72,750	340	2,850	.00	.00	.00	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Commercial pilots.....	25,250	980	1,030	.02	.01	.00	67,570	52,800	56,180
Airfield operations specialists.....	3,060	60	1,660	.00	.00	.01	18.67	17.03	22.30
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians.....	13,960	3,640	3,800	.01	.03	.02	10.30	10.12	11.53
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	73,090	3,950	115,360	.07	.04	.54	13.40	11.45	17.55
Bus drivers, school.....	166,340	26,030	265,490	.16	.24	1.23	12.54	10.61	11.91
Driver/sales workers.....	397,090	1,580	250	.39	.01	.00	11.71	10.81	12.29
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,651,430	2,430	32,990	1.63	.02	.15	17.42	15.84	16.04
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	917,570	12,550	19,130	.91	.12	.09	13.18	11.64	14.30
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	128,130	19,720	8,110	.13	.18	.04	10.60	10.04	11.74
Motor vehicle operators, all other.....	53,630	2,170	16,320	.05	.02	.08	11.48	12.38	17.05
Locomotive engineers.....	35,260	30	1,580	.03	.00	.01	29.93	14.04	25.69
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators.....	22,200	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	25.06	(¹)	(¹)
Railroad conductors and yardmasters.....	35,670	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	28.33	(¹)	(¹)
Subway and streetcar operators.....	(¹)	(¹)	6,180	(¹)	(¹)	.00	20.65	(¹)	22.34
Rail transportation workers, all other.....	5,630	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.15	(¹)	20.66
Sailors and marine oilers.....	28,360	250	3,380	.03	.00	.02	15.51	15.30	17.16
Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels.....	26,720	820	1,960	.00	.00	.00	27.43	24.12	27.81
Motorboat operators.....	1,830	80	560	.00	.00	.00	15.25	13.77	21.78
Ship engineers.....	12,640	100	1,500	.01	.00	.01	28.70	23.14	27.31
Bridge and lock tenders.....	670	50	2,980	.00	.00	.01	14.33	13.50	18.01
Parking lot attendants.....	122,730	4,320	6,260	.12	.04	.03	8.77	9.26	10.04
Service station attendants.....	93,340	110	2,690	.09	.00	.01	8.99	12.27	15.21
Traffic technicians.....	(¹)	(¹)	5,820	(¹)	(¹)	.00	17.57	(¹)	18.77
Transportation inspectors.....	13,190	80	10,600	.01	.00	.05	23.18	25.29	30.86
Transportation workers, all other.....	37,740	320	4,390	.04	.00	.02	15.40	14.71	16.40
Conveyor operators and tenders.....	50,150	(¹)	(¹)	.05	(¹)	(¹)	13.43	17.93	(¹)
Crane and tower operators.....	44,630	100	1,280	.04	.00	.01	19.85	19.58	20.74

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Dredge operators.....	1,650	(¹)	(¹)	0.00	(¹)	(¹)	\$17.62	(¹)	\$20.44
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators.....	65,670	290	2,410	.06	.00	.01	17.12	\$21.26	15.86
Hoist and winch operators.....	2,670	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	17.94	(¹)	20.37
Industrial truck and tractor operators....	620,160	2,340	9,180	.61	.02	.04	13.89	13.87	18.63
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	329,580	(¹)	(¹)	.33	(¹)	(¹)	9.55	11.56	(¹)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,296,910	31,760	66,790	2.27	.29	.31	11.04	10.62	11.62
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	148,740	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	11.57	(¹)	11.34
Packers and packagers, hand.....	826,770	6,860	1,130	.82	.06	.01	9.27	8.26	17.12
Gas compressor and gas pumping station operators.....	3,860	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	21.53	(¹)	(¹)
Pump operators, except wellhead pumps.....	9,580	(¹)	550	.00	(¹)	.00	19.65	(¹)	16.66
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	78,320	340	49,880	.08	.00	.23	14.86	11.82	14.73
Shuttle car operators.....	2,800	50	(¹)	.00	.00	(¹)	18.98	16.24	(¹)
Tank car, truck, and ship loaders.....	15,440	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	16.40	(¹)	(¹)
Material moving workers, all other.....	47,140	650	4,450	.05	.01	.02	15.89	13.77	15.71
Bailiffs.....	(¹)	(¹)	18,800	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	17.21
Postal service clerks.....	120	(¹)	82,410	.00	(¹)	.00	7.50	(¹)	21.15
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators....	80	(¹)	203,900	.00	(¹)	.00	16.66	(¹)	19.74
Hunters and trappers.....	(¹)	(¹)	30	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.24
Terrazzo workers and finishers.....	6,640	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	16.72	(¹)	(¹)
Tapers.....	40,090	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	20.48	(¹)	(¹)
Structural iron and steel workers.....	68,100	(¹)	500	.00	(¹)	.00	20.89	(¹)	26.08
Helpers—roofers.....	21,140	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	10.92	(¹)	(¹)
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners.....	17,390	(¹)	4,960	.00	(¹)	.00	15.12	(¹)	17.26
Segmental pavers.....	880	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	13.80	(¹)	(¹)
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining.....	25,360	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	17.37	(¹)	(¹)
Continuous mining machine operators.....	9,610	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	19.38	(¹)	(¹)
Mining machine operators, all other.....	2,880	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.49	(¹)	(¹)
Roof bolters, mining.....	4,240	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	20.29	(¹)	(¹)
Roustabouts, oil and gas.....	41,120	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.93	(¹)	(¹)
Motorcycle mechanics.....	16,720	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.37	(¹)	23.09
Refractory materials repairers, except brickmasons.....	3,340	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	19.61	(¹)	(¹)
Watch repairers.....	3,100	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	15.64	(¹)	(¹)
Fiberglass laminators and fabricators....	32,520	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	12.96	(¹)	(¹)
Shoe machine operators and tenders....	4,210	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	10.83	(¹)	(¹)
Model makers, wood.....	1,870	(¹)	50	.00	(¹)	.00	15.62	(¹)	23.70
Patternmakers, wood.....	2,240	(¹)	40	.00	(¹)	.00	16.03	(¹)	25.51
Tire builders.....	23,240	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	18.36	(¹)	(¹)
Air traffic controllers.....	2,540	(¹)	20,850	.00	(¹)	.00	32.55	(¹)	55.39
Locomotive firers.....	530	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	22.08	(¹)	(¹)
Rail yard engineers, dinkey operators, and hostlers.....	5,710	(¹)	100	.00	(¹)	.00	19.15	(¹)	24.17
Loading machine operators, underground mining.....	2,490	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	19.35	(¹)	(¹)
Wellhead pumpers.....	13,270	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	17.67	(¹)	(¹)
Legislators.....	(¹)	(¹)	62,150	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	32,780.00
Postmasters and mail superintendents.	(¹)	(¹)	26,670	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	26.76
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents.....	(¹)	(¹)	75,980	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	23.81
Administrative law judges, adjudicators, and hearing officers.....	(¹)	(¹)	14,540	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	37.36

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Continued—For-profit, not-for-profit, and government employment and wages, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	For-profit employment	Not-for-profit employment	Government employment	Percentage of for-profit employment	Percentage of not-for-profit employment	Percentage of government employment	For-profit wage	Not-for-profit wage	Government wage
Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates	(¹)	(¹)	26,320	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	\$45.92
Detectives and criminal investigators	(¹)	(¹)	100,890	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	28.99
Fish and game wardens	(¹)	(¹)	7,560	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	21.21
Postal service mail carriers.....	(¹)	(¹)	348,170	(¹)	(¹)	.00	(¹)	(¹)	21.03

¹ Data not available.

ers, legislators, flight attendants, and pilots show annual wages instead of hourly wages, because these occupations generally do not work full time year round.

NOTE: The teaching occupations, athletes, coaches, umpires, athletic train-

The employment rate of people with disabilities

Critical issues in evaluating employment policies for the disabled are the measurement of employment status, the measurement of disability status, and the question of which subpopulations of the disabled should be included; no clear consensus has emerged regarding the outcome of these issues, except that surveys must provide more comprehensive coverage

Burt S. Barnow

Promoting employment for people with disabilities has long been an important policy objective in the United States. Some examples of Federal policies whose goal is to increase employment for people with disabilities are the vocational rehabilitation system, funded by grants from the U.S. Rehabilitation Services Administration to the States; the Ticket to Work program; the Work Opportunity Tax Credit; and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Many of these policies are relatively new; yet analysts have noted a decline in the employment rate of people with disabilities in recent years,¹ and some evaluations of the ADA indicate that, rather than increasing employment, the Act may have reduced employment for those with disabilities. These surprising findings have led some observers to take a closer look at employment statistics for such individuals. Perhaps, they argue, it is not that the programs and policies have failed to aid disabled individuals in finding employment; rather, the statistics themselves are misleading and inappropriate.

This article examines three issues that are critical in assessing the success of employment policies for the disabled: the measure-

ment of employment status, the measurement of disability status, and the decision regarding whom to include in the analyses. Because the empirical studies reviewed herein made use of three specific surveys—the 2000 Decennial Census, the Current Population Survey (CPS), and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)—the focus of the article is the definitions and measurement of employment and disability status in those three surveys. The measurement of employment status has not been an issue of dispute in the literature, so it is discussed first. Next, the definitions of disability status are examined, followed by a review of the definitions used and analyses undertaken in evaluations of the ADA. The article concludes with suggestions about future research on measuring disability status.

Employment status

Employment status is the least controversial of the aforementioned three issues. Definitions of employment and other labor force statuses generally follow those used for the CPS, a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households that is used to develop

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the Nation's official employment statistics. The CPS defines employment (actually, employed persons, but the two terms may be taken to be identical for the purposes of this article) as follows:

Persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.²

People who are not employed are classified as being either unemployed or not in the labor force. To be considered unemployed, a person must not have worked during the reference week, must have been available for work except for a temporary illness, and must have actively searched for work during the 4-week period ending in the reference week. Individuals who do not meet the criteria for being employed or unemployed are categorized as "not in the labor force."

The 2000 census uses the same concept of employment as the CPS, but because the purpose of the census is broader than that of the CPS, the census is structured differently and does not do as good a job of capturing labor force status as does the CPS:

Census 2000 was designed to collect general information about the labor force for very small geographic areas on a one-time basis. It was primarily a mail-out/mail-back data collection that asked fewer and less precise questions than the CPS on employment and unemployment.³

The Census Bureau notes, "at the national level, Census 2000 estimates of employment were considerably below, and estimates of unemployment above, the corresponding CPS estimates."⁴

The SIPP is a federally sponsored longitudinal data collection effort whose purpose is

To collect source and amount of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing Federal, State, and local programs; to estimate future costs and

coverage for government programs, such as food stamps; and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income and measures of economic well-being in the country.⁵

The SIPP operates by having national panels that include between 14,000 and 36,700 members who are followed for a period that varies from 2½ to 4 years. Labor force questions are included in the "core" module of the questionnaire, along with other key income and program participation questions. Topics covered in the topical modules (though not during each interview) include personal history, childcare, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.⁶

The SIPP questions on employment are somewhat different from the ones asked in the CPS or the 2000 census. To illustrate, first, the SIPP asks about employment during a particular *month*, rather than during a particular *week*, as the CPS and 2000 census do. Second, although the SIPP asks questions dealing with unpaid work in a family business, they are not as specific as the questions used in the CPS. Third, the SIPP questions about temporary absence from work are not the same as the questions in the CPS and the 2000 census. Because of these significant differences, one would not expect to find consistent responses across the surveys.

Although the three surveys produce somewhat different results, the literature does not appear to have major criticisms of the standard measures of employment. However, one author has written several articles on how simply knowing the employment status of people with disabilities does not tell us the complete story. Lisa Schur's 2002 and 2003 studies⁷ used the CPS and SIPP to analyze the extent to which people with disabilities are more likely to participate in what she refers to as "nonstandard jobs": part-time, temporary, and independent contractor positions. It has long been established that such positions pay lower wages and offer less generous fringe benefits than full-time positions, so accepting a position of that nature can be deleterious to workers with disabilities if they do not voluntarily choose such work. Schur found that more than 40 percent of workers with disabilities are in some form of nonstandard work, nearly twice the rate for their nondisabled counterparts. Schur also found that these arrangements are likely to be voluntary and that the primary explanation appears to be health problems. Thus, on the one hand, increasing nonstandard work opportunities may be an appropriate way to draw more people with disabilities into employment. On the other hand, noted Schur, employers may be reluctant to pay for the cost of

accommodations for workers who are on the job for a limited time or for limited hours, and health insurance is a higher proportion of pay for part-time workers. Schur concluded that nonstandard work is an important option for people with disabilities, but further research is needed to determine whether such jobs provide the benefits and support that those people require and whether appropriate accommodations and benefits are in fact provided.

One particular aspect of CPS labor force statistics deserves mention here, in that it may prove useful in the discussion which follows on the appropriate population to consider in determining the employment rate of people with disabilities. In the CPS, individuals who are neither employed nor unemployed are categorized as “not in the labor force,” and the survey includes questions aimed at identifying these workers’ interests and actions in seeking employment. Individuals who are not in the labor force are asked if they would like to work. If so, they are asked questions to determine whether they are *marginally attached* to the labor force, which means that they want work, are able to work, are available for work, and have looked for work during the past 12 months, but not in the past 4 weeks; or whether they are *discouraged workers*, which means that they satisfy the aforementioned conditions, but, in addition, they are not currently looking for work because they believe that there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

Defining disability status

Disability is a more complex concept than employment, and there are a number of definitions thereof. According to Andrew J. Houtenville and Richard B. Burkhauser, “Disability is a controversial concept to define and measure.”⁸ Michele Adler showed that Federal programs use a wide range of definitions of disability, and Burt S. Barnow showed how one Federal program, the Job Training Partnership Act, defined disabilities differently for eligibility and reporting purposes.⁹ Burkhauser, Houtenville, and David C. Wittenburg noted that the most common conceptualizations of disability are based on the models of Saad Nagi and the World Health Organization.¹⁰ Burkhauser, Houtenville, and Wittenburg observed that a population may be characterized as consisting of a set of four concentric circles, with the outermost circle consisting of all working-age people, the next circle including those with impairments, the third circle comprising those with activity limitations, and the innermost circle consisting of people with longer term activity limitations. Note, importantly, that *disability* is not usually defined as being

synonymous with activity limitations. Rather, most analysts define a disability as a combination of an impairment and some type of activity limitation.

The March CPS Supplement includes a question on characteristics that limit work activities, namely, “(Do you/Does anyone in this household) have a health problem or disability which prevents (you/them) from working or which limits the kind or amount of work (you/they) can do?” the responses to which many economists and other social scientists have used to analyze disabilities.¹¹ In addition, the Census Bureau has developed an algorithm that classifies a person as being disabled or having a “work disability” in response to a series of questions in the basic CPS monthly instrument, as well as the March Supplement; these other responses used to classify someone as having a disability include “retired or left a job for health reasons,” “not in the labor force because of a health reason,” “currently not in the labor force because of a disability,” “did not work in the previous year because of illness or a disability,” “under age 65 and received Medicare or Supplemental Security Income in the previous year,” and “received Veterans’ Administration disability income in the previous year.”¹² The Census Bureau warns that the CPS questions are not designed to capture any particular concept of disability and that the questions on disability may or may not be appropriate for any particular research issue.¹³

The long form of the 2000 census included six questions on disability that were developed by a Federal inter-agency workgroup.¹⁴ The first two questions asked about impairments in vision or hearing and limitations in basic activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, and carrying. The next four questions asked whether the person had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or longer that resulted in difficulty in doing any of the following: learning, remembering, or concentrating; dressing, bathing, or getting around the house; going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office; and working at a job or business.¹⁵ The Census Bureau notes that the 2000 census captures only a few dimensions of disability. Concern has been raised by some Census Bureau staff that there was a problem in the length and complexity of some of the disability questions, likely leading to undercounts of the population with employment disabilities and the population with stay-at-home disabilities (which may overlap).¹⁶

Of the three surveys discussed in this article, the SIPP has the most complete set of questions on disability. The SIPP questions capture limits in functional activities (for example, seeing, hearing, and speaking); activities of daily

living (such as getting around the home, getting in and out of bed, and eating); instrumental activities of daily living (for instance, going outside of the home, keeping track of money, and preparing meals); the use of assistive devices; the presence of conditions related to mental functioning; and the presence of a work disability.¹⁷ In addition to collecting comprehensive information on disabilities, the SIPP asks some of the questions more than once over the period that panel members are interviewed (generally, 2½ years), thereby offering the opportunity to look for changes in disability status and consistency of responses over time.

The ADA and employment trends

In recent years, two series of studies have focused respectively on employment trends of people with disabilities and evaluations of the ADA. In both cases, the studies concluded that a downward trend in employment for people with disabilities began in the 1990s and has continued on to the present, with some researchers attributing at least part of the trend to the ADA. Critics of these studies generally have argued that the findings are spurious and are due to the researchers using the wrong definition of disability or the wrong subset of the disabled population in their analysis.

Although the ADA was intended to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities by prohibiting discrimination in the workplace and by requiring employers to accommodate the needs of workers with disabilities, economic theory is more ambiguous. The major argument economists have made is that if employers perceive the costs of accommodation to be high, they will refrain from hiring workers with disabilities. A more general point is one that has been made in studying age discrimination: workers who lose their jobs are more likely to bring a discrimination suit than an applicant is, because the worker who is laid off knows the relevant pool of labor, whereas the applicant often has no idea whom the employer hires or what the qualifications of those who are hired are. Thus, employers must weigh the costs of possibly violating the discrimination law against the costs of providing accommodations to workers with disabilities. In the latter regard, note that because the ADA uses the vague term “reasonable accommodation,” employers face uncertainty as to what level of accommodation would be considered reasonable. Of course, as case law develops, it may be that the term “reasonable accommodation” will be fleshed out, thereby alleviating or even eliminating employers’ concerns.

The most often cited study of the ADA was conducted by Daren Acemoglu and Joshua D. Angrist.¹⁸ Using March CPS data, they estimated employment trends from 1988 through 1996 for workers with disabilities. Acemoglu and Angrist used regression analysis to statistically control for other factors that might have influenced employment rates for workers with disabilities, such as receipt of income transfer payments through Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income. After controlling for other relevant factors, the authors concluded that the ADA led to declines in employment for workers aged 21 to 39 years with disabilities, but they did not find evidence of any employment impact for similar workers between the ages of 40 and 58 years. Acemoglu and Angrist tested a variety of specifications for their empirical work, and they consistently found a decline in the number of weeks of employment for younger workers with disabilities after the ADA became effective.

In a series of articles, Thomas DeLeire used the SIPP to estimate the employment effects of the ADA.¹⁹ With data from 1986 through 1995, DeLeire performed a probit analysis to estimate how the enactment of the ADA affected the probability of employment and wage rates for men aged 18 to 64 years with disabilities. In his simplest model, in which he controlled only for the presence of the ADA, DeLeire found that the Act reduced employment by a statistically significant 7.2 percentage points. When demographic characteristics, industry, and occupation were held constant, the impact declined to 4.1 percentage points, again statistically significant. Next, DeLeire allowed the impact of the ADA to vary by year, and he found that employment effects began in 1990, when the ADA was passed, and increased in magnitude every year thereafter. He then found that the effects were greater for workers in manufacturing, blue-collar, and managerial occupations; workers with physical and mental disabilities; and workers whose disabilities were not due to work-related injuries. He found no evidence that the ADA affected the wage rates of disabled workers.

Kathleen Beegle and Wendy A. Stock analyzed the impact of State disability discrimination laws on the employment and wage rates of people with disabilities.²⁰ They noted that, prior to the enactment of the ADA, most States already had laws prohibiting employment discrimination against people with disabilities. Using decennial census data from 1970, 1980, and 1990, they performed a series of ordinary least squares regressions to determine the impacts of discrimination laws on the earnings, labor force participation rates, and employment of disabled individuals. In contrast to DeLeire (who considered the effects of

the ADA rather than State laws), Beegle and Stock found that the discrimination laws were associated with lower relative earnings for the disabled and slightly lower labor force participation rates, but that they had no effect on employment rates.

A number of articles have been critical of the literature on the impact of the ADA; the major arguments relating to the definition of disability and the relevant population to analyze are discussed next. Because the ADA was not implemented as a classical experiment with random assignment of employers and disabled people to treatment status, the evaluations are subject to the usual challenges to nonexperimental evaluations; these issues are not covered in detail here, because the main purpose of this article is to explore definitions of employment and disability status and not to discuss the impact of the ADA.²¹

An important issue raised by all the critics is the definition of people with disabilities. The critics argue that the article by Acemoglu and Angrist and the articles by DeLeire suffer from two problems in their definitions of the disabled population of interest. First, they argue that, because the questions in the CPS and SIPP which are used to identify people with disabilities do not correspond well to the population covered by the ADA, those authors' analyses cannot be used to determine the impact of the ADA on the covered population.²² Second, the critics argue that, by using a definition of disability based on the ability to work, the ADA can be a victim of its own success: to the extent that employers make appropriate accommodations, some people with impairments will no longer consider themselves as having a disability, and those people, who were helped by the ADA, will no longer be counted as disabled.

The first argument—that evaluations should examine the impact of the ADA only on the population covered by the Act—appears to be misguided. As all researchers on people with disabilities stress, the population with disabilities is not homogeneous. It is possible that the ADA might help one subgroup while hurting another. For example, much of the research on raising the minimum wage looks beyond the impact on those making less than the new minimum wage: there could be ripple effects that lead to wage increases for workers earning more than the new minimum, and if there is a sector that is not covered by the Act, workers in that sector may suffer a decrease in their wages while those in the covered sector gain.²³ If one believes that the only problem with the article by Acemoglu and Angrist and the articles by DeLeire is that they look at the “wrong” population of people with disabilities, one should still be very concerned with the findings, which imply that some individuals with disabilities

are made worse off because of the ADA. Alternatively, the findings that some groups are helped and some are hurt might be due to specification errors in the analyses: measurement error and omitted variables can lead to biased estimates of the impact of the Act.

The second argument is more problematic. On the one hand, studies that use work limitations to define the population of interest are likely to develop biased estimates to the extent that employers implement accommodations which remove workers from the ranks of the disabled. On the other hand, to the extent that researchers use a more general activity limitation measure, individuals who have employers accommodate their work limitations are still likely to have limitations on other activities.

Research by Kruse and Schur and by Houtenville and Burkhauser show how important the definition of the pool of those with disabilities is in estimating the impact of the ADA.²⁴ Kruse and Schur developed 14 disability measures based on activity limitation, receipt of disability income, and ability to work. They found that the employment of people with disabilities after the ADA was passed differed by disability measure: employment declined for those reporting work disabilities, but improved among those reporting any or severe functional limitations or limitations associated with activities of daily living who do not report a work disability.²⁵ Houtenville and Burkhauser found that, by considering only individuals with a disability lasting for 2 consecutive years instead of a single year, the employment decline estimated by Acemoglu and Angrist to have resulted from the passage of the ADA did not in fact exist. What are we to make of the findings by these two studies? Either (1) the ADA has affected different subpopulations of people with disabilities differently or (2) the results vary because of specification errors—for example, omitted explanatory variables or measurement error. The sensitivity of the findings with regard to the population analyzed should give pause to the notion of declaring the ADA ineffective, at least until these matters are resolved.

Similar issues arise in research on recent employment trends of people with disabilities. A series of articles by Burkhauser and his colleagues points to a steady decline in the employment rate for people with disabilities, beginning prior to the enactment of the ADA.²⁶ Some observers, such as Thomas W. Hale, argue that the data on the population is so poor in capturing the magnitude of the disabled population that we should refrain from asking even simple trend questions until we obtain improved data.²⁷ Stapleton, Burkhauser, and Houtenville concur that there are problems with the data sources now available on the

employment of people with disabilities, but they argue that the major data sources (from the CPS, the SIPP, and the National Health Insurance Survey) all produce highly correlated employment series, so we can in fact identify trends in the overall employment level of people with disabilities.²⁸ Although their reasoning is quite convincing, sometimes specific numbers, rather than trends, are needed, and sometimes also specific subgroups of the disabled population need to be identified.

Implications for research and policy

All the studies reviewed in this article expressed some concern with the data that are available to analyze employment status for people with disabilities. The primary issue is measuring disability status appropriately, rather than measuring employment status. However, additional insights might be gained by paying more attention to what Schur refers to as “nonstandard jobs” (part-time jobs, temporary situations, and independent-contractor work), as well as by focusing more on the situation of people who are not in the labor force (for example, whether such people want to work, whether they are available to work, whether they have searched for work in the past 12 months, and the reasons they have not searched for work).

The data that are available appear to be adequate for identifying trends in employment patterns for people with disabilities, but they are clearly inadequate for assessing the impact of acts such as the ADA. Because the consensus definitions of disability go beyond impairments and include activity limitations, such as work limitations, research is needed to better show how various impair-

ments limit major activities and how the trends have changed over time. Because the ADA is intended to affect the target population’s work limitations through employer accommodations, it is inappropriate to assess the impact of that Act by analyzing only the work-disabled population; the fact that studies using alternative definitions of disability in assessing the impact of the ADA reach quite different conclusions means that further work is needed to discover the impact of the ADA on various subpopulations. Research that explores the use of the impaired population and various definitions of activity limitations, including the ability to work at all, also must be pursued. In addition, studies indicate that the length and degree of impairment can affect estimates of the impact of the Act, so further exploration of how and why that occurs would be valuable.

Clearly, to truly understand the relationships that exist among impairments, disability, and work, major surveys must provide more comprehensive coverage of these issues. Unfortunately, space on the periodic surveys is expensive and scarce, so it would be naïve simply to call for more and better data. What may be more feasible is to periodically expand the samples of disabled individuals in some of these surveys and to ask more detailed questions about impairment, activity limitations, and disability.

Finally, we should not be surprised that researchers cannot yet agree on the impact of the ADA or even how to measure the impact. The United States has had minimum-wage legislation since 1938, and economists still disagree on whether such legislation helps or hurts workers. It would truly be surprising if a consensus on the impact of the ADA could be reached in less than 20 years. □

Notes

¹ See Richard V. Burkhauser, Andrew J. Houtenville, and David C. Wittemberg, “A User’s Guide to Current Statistics on the Employment of People with Disabilities,” in David C. Stapleton and Richard V. Burkhauser (eds.), *The Decline in Employment of People with Disabilities: A Policy Puzzle* (Kalamazoo, MI, Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2003), pp. 23–86.

² Definition cited from the glossary at the BLS Internet site www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm (visited June 5, 2008). The reference week is the week for which respondents are asked to report their activities.

³ “Employment Status: 2000” (U.S. Census Bureau, August 2003), on the Internet at www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-18.pdf (visited June 3, 2008).

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ “Survey of Income and Program Participation” (U.S. Census Bureau, Feb. 14, 2002; last updated Jan. 2, 2008), on the Internet at www.census.gov/sipp/overview.html (visited June 3, 2008).

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Lisa A. 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*, November–December 2002, pp. 601–20; and “Barriers or Opportunities? The Causes of Contingent and Part-Time Work Among People with Disabilities,” *Industrial Relations*, October 2003, pp. 589–622.

⁸ Andrew J. Houtenville and Richard B. Burkhauser, *Did the Employment of People with Disabilities Decline in the 1990s, and Was the ADA Responsible? A Replication and Robustness Check of Acemoglu and Angrist (2001)*, Research Brief (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Employment and Disability Institute, 2004).

⁹ See Michele Adler, *Programmatic Definitions of Disability: Policy Implications* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disability, Aging, and Long-Term Care Policy, 1991), on the Internet at aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/prodefes.htm (visited June 5, 2008); and Burt S. Barnow, “Policies for People with Disabilities in U.S. Employment and Training Programs,” in Jerry L. Mashaw, Virginia Reno, Richard Burkhauser, and Monroe Berkowitz (eds.), *Disabilities, Cash Benefits, and Work* (Kalamazoo, MI, Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1996).

¹⁰ See Saad Nagi, “Disability Concepts Revisited: Implications for Preven-

tion,” in A. M. Pope and A. R. Tarlove (eds.), *Disability in America: Toward a National Agenda for Prevention* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1991), pp. 309–27; and Saad Nagi, *Towards a Common Language for Functioning, Disability, and Health* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002).

¹¹ Richard V. Burkhauser and Andrew J. Houtenville, *A Guide to Disability Statistics from the Current Population Survey—Annual Social and Economic Supplement (March CPS)* (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University, Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics, 2006).

¹² “Uses and limitations of CPS data on work disability” (U.S. Census Bureau, undated), on the Internet at www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/cps/cpstablexplanation.pdf (visited June 5, 2008).

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Questions on earlier decennial censuses are not comparable to the ones in the 2000 census.

¹⁵ The last two questions were asked only of persons 16 years or older.

¹⁶ An employment disability is an impairment that prevents the person from working; a stay-at-home disability is an impairment that prevents the person from leaving the home. Both types of disability are self-reported on the census form. (See William A. Erickson and Andrew J. Houtenville, *A Guide to Disability Statistics from the 2000 Decennial Census* (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University, Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics, 2005). The original Census Bureau analyses can be found in Sharon M. Stern, “Counting People with Disabilities: How Survey Methodology Influences Estimates in Census 2000 and the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey,” Census Bureau Staff Research Report (U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty and Health Statistics Branch, 2003), on the Internet at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/finalstern.pdf (visited Apr. 19, 2005). See also Sharon Stern and Matthew Brault, “Disability Data From the American Community Survey: A Brief Examination of the Effects of a Question Redesign in 2003,” Census Bureau Staff Research Report (U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, 2005), on the Internet at www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/ACS_disability.pdf (visited June 5, 2008).)

¹⁷ The questions are on the Internet at www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/sipp.html (visited June 5, 2008).

¹⁸ Daron Acemoglu and Joshua D. Angrist, “Consequences of Employment Protection? The Case of the Americans with Disabilities Act,” *Journal of Political Economy*, October 2001, pp. 915–57.

¹⁹ Thomas DeLeire, “The Wage and Employment Effects of the Americans with Disabilities Act,” *Journal of Human Resources*, fall 2000, pp. 693–713; “Changes in Wage Discrimination Against People with Disabilities: 1984–1993,” *Journal of Human Resources*, winter 2001, pp. 145–58; and “The Americans with Disabilities Act and the Employment of People with Disabilities,” in Stapleton and Burkhauser (eds.), *The Decline in Employment of People with Disabilities*, pp. 259–77.

²⁰ Kathleen Beegle and Wendy A. Stock, “The Labor Market Effects of Disability Discrimination Laws,” *Journal of Human Resources*, fall 2003, pp. 807–59.

²¹ The articles in question all used ordinary least squares regression analysis for continuous dependent variables and regression analysis, logit analysis, or probit analysis for discrete dependent variables. Estimates of regression coef-

ficients are often biased if relevant variables are omitted from the analysis or if one or more of the explanatory variables are measured in error. (See, for example, Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*, 4th ed. (Mason, Ohio, South Western, Cengage Learning, 2009).) Both Acemoglu and Angrist, “Consequences of Employment Protection?” and DeLeire, “Changes in Wage Discrimination,” used a variety of specifications to test for the impact of the ADA, but they may not have had all of the relevant explanatory variables available to them. In addition, the ADA may have had an impact prior to the effective date of the Act or even prior to its enactment, and the impact may have changed over time as the rules on reasonable accommodation were interpreted by the courts. Articles that note alleged econometric problems in the analyses of Acemoglu and Angrist and of DeLeire include Tom Tolin and Martin Patwell, “A Critique of Economic Analysis of the ADA,” *Disability Studies Quarterly*, winter 2003, pp. 130–42; Douglas Kruse and Lisa Schur, “Employment of People with Disabilities Following the ADA,” *Industrial Relations*, January 2003, pp. 31–66; and Robert Silverstein, George Julnes, and Renee Nolan, “What Policymakers Need and Must Demand from Research Regarding the Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities,” *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, May–June 2005, pp. 399–448.)

²² See Tolin and Patwell, “A Critique”; Kruse and Schur, “Employment of People with Disabilities”; Peter Blanck, Lisa Schur, Douglas Kruse, Susan Schwochau, and Chen Song, “Calibrating the Impact of the ADA’s Employment Provisions,” *Stanford Law and Policy Review*, vol. 14, no. 2, 2003, pp. 267–90; and Silverstein, Julnes, and Nolan, “What Policymakers Need.” Thomas W. Hale, “The Lack of a Disability Measure in Today’s Current Population Survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2001, pp. 38–40, also makes this point, though only implicitly.

²³ See, for example, Ronald G. Ehrenberg and Robert S. Smith, *Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Public Policy*, 9th ed. (Boston, Pearson, 2005).

²⁴ See Kruse and Schur, “Employment of People with Disabilities”; and Houtenville and Burkhauser, “Did the Employment of People with Disabilities Decline?”

²⁵ Activities of daily living are defined as “the tasks of everyday life, such as eating, bathing, dressing, toileting, and transferring.” (See Joshua M. Wiener, Raymond J. Hanley, Robert Clark, and Joan F. Van Nostrand, “Measuring the Activities of Daily Living: Comparisons Across National Surveys,” *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, November 1990, pp. s229–37.)

²⁶ See, for example, Burkhauser, Houtenville, and Wittenberg, “A User’s Guide to Current Statistics”; Andrew J. Houtenville and Mary C. Daly, “Employment Declines among People with Disabilities,” in Stapleton and Burkhauser (eds.), *The Decline in Employment of People with Disabilities*, pp. 87–124; Richard V. Burkhauser and David C. Stapleton, “Review of the Evidence and Its Implications for Policy Change,” in Stapleton and Burkhauser (eds.), *The Decline in Employment of People with Disabilities*, pp. 369–405; David C. Stapleton, Richard V. Burkhauser, and Andrew J. Houtenville, *Has the Employment Rate of People with Disabilities Declined?* Research Brief (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University, Employment and Disability Institute, 2004); and Elaine M. Maag and David C. Wittenberg, *Real Trends or Measurement Problems? Disability and Employment Trends from the Survey of Income and Program Participation* (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute, 2003).

²⁷ Hale, “The Lack of a Disability Measure.”

²⁸ Stapleton, Burkhauser, and Houtenville, *Has the Employment Rate of People with Disabilities Declined?*

How high school students use time: a visual essay

Mary Dorinda Allard

High school students have many demands on their time, and how they choose to spend that time on any given day depends on a variety of factors, such as the age and the sex of the student. Data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) show how much time per day, on average, high school students devote to leisure activities, household activities, work, and homework. ATUS data also reveal differences in students' use of time between weekdays and weekend days.

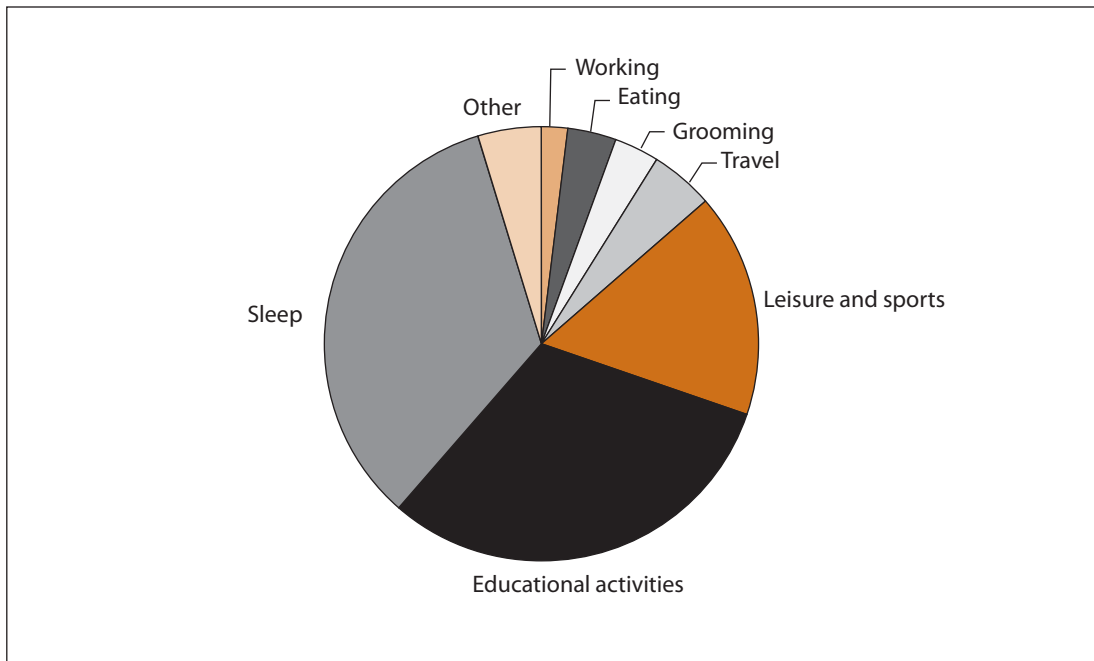
In the ATUS, which is administered to individuals age 15 and older, survey respondents are asked about the activities they performed "yesterday." The survey obtains information about respondents' pri-

mary (or main) activities. (Information about other activities they were engaged in during these primary activities is not collected.) Data were collected throughout 2003–07; however, for this essay, data are restricted to months when most high school students attend school—that is, September through May.

All data in this visual essay refer to students ages 15 to 19 who were enrolled full time in high school. While most of the data used here are for those in grades 9 through 12, a small number of eighth-grade students may be included in the estimates.

This essay was prepared by Mary Dorinda Allard, an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: atusinfo@bls.gov.

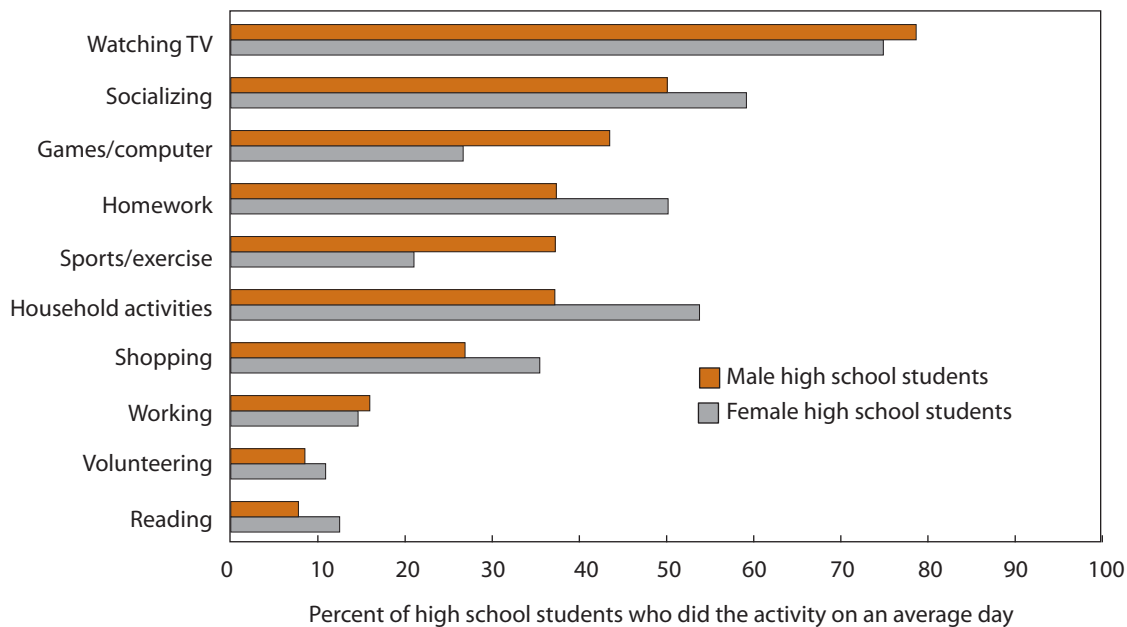
1. High school students divided the hours of an average schoolday among many activities



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07. Schooldays are nonholiday weekdays on which high school students ages 15 to 19 attended class.

- Together, sleeping and engaging in educational activities accounted for almost two-thirds of high school students' time on an average schoolday. On average, students slept for 8.1 hours and performed educational activities, such as attending class and doing homework, for 7.5 hours.
- Students split the remaining time among a range of activities: leisure and sports activities (4.0 hours); travel (1.1 hours); grooming (0.8 hour); eating (0.8 hour); working (0.5 hour); and other activities, such as volunteering, shopping, and doing household activities (1.2 hours).

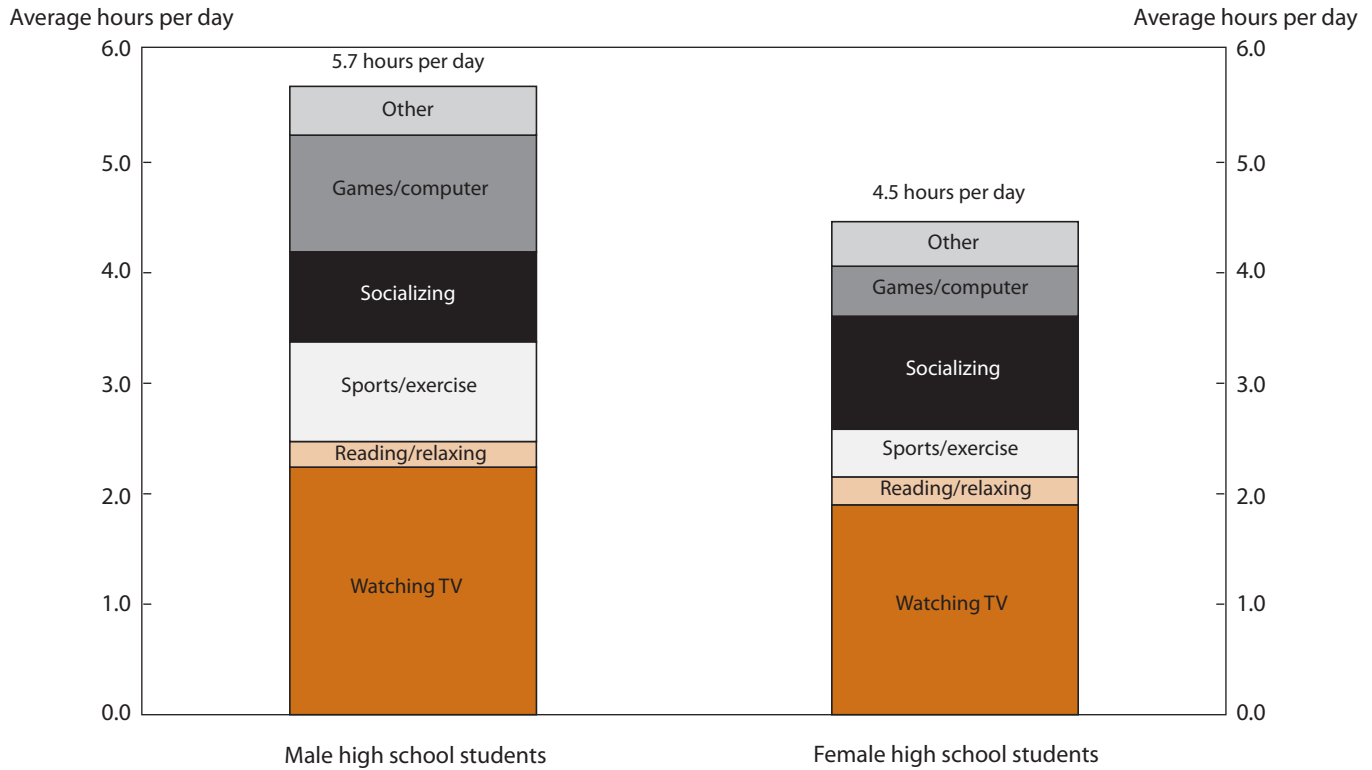
2. Some activities were more popular among male high school students, and other activities were more popular among female high school students



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07. Data are averages of all days of the week for high school students ages 15 to 19.

- Seventy-nine percent of male high school students watched TV on an average day, compared with 75 percent of female high school students.
- Female high school students were more likely than male high school students to do homework on an average day—50 percent of females did so, compared with 37 percent of males. Female students also were more likely than male students to do household activities (such as housework, cooking, and lawn care)—54 percent of females did so on an average day, compared with 37 percent of males.
- Male high school students were more likely than their female counterparts to engage in sports and exercise activities on an average day: 37 percent of males played sports, whereas 21 percent of females did. Forty-three percent of male students and 27 percent of female students played games and/or used a computer for leisure on an average day.

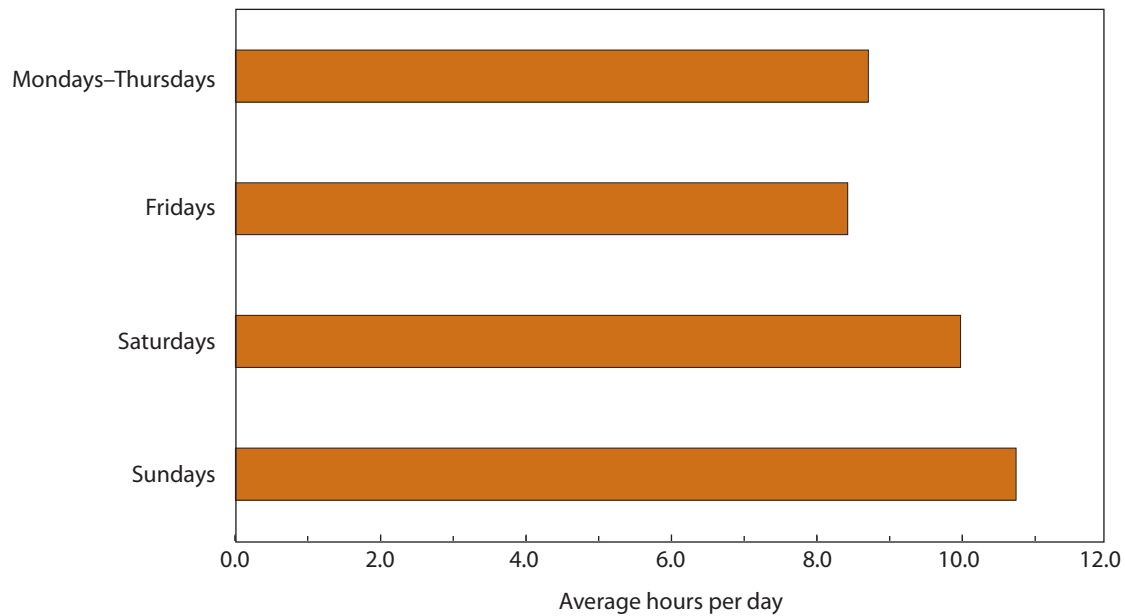
3. Male and female high school students spent their leisure time differently



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07. Data are averages of all days of the week for high school students ages 15 to 19.

- Male high school students spent 1.2 hours more doing leisure activities on an average day than did female high school students (5.7 hours, compared with 4.5 hours).
- Male high school students spent more time than female high school students watching TV (2.2 hours, compared with 1.9 hours), playing games and/or using a computer for leisure (1.1 hours, compared with 0.5 hour), and doing sports activities (0.9 hour, compared with 0.4 hour). Female high school students spent slightly more time socializing (1.0 hour) than did their male counterparts (0.8 hour).

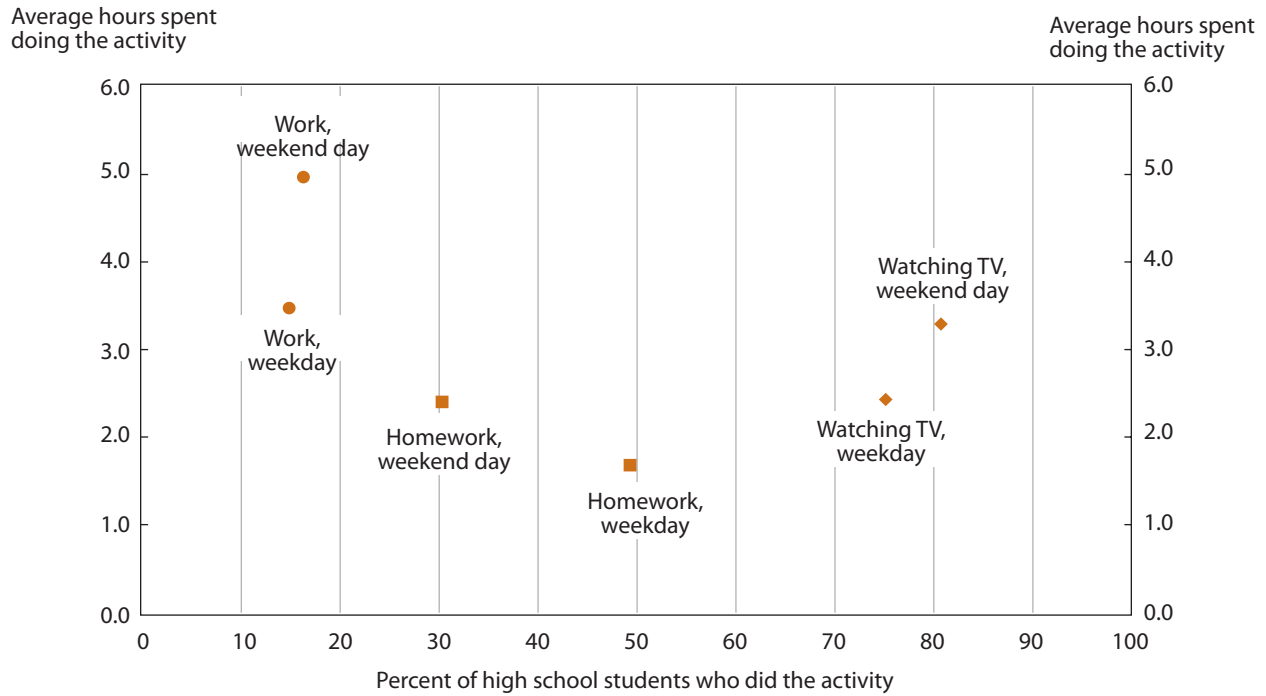
4. High school students slept more on Sundays than on any other day of the week



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07. Weekday holidays are excluded. All estimates are for high school students ages 15 to 19. A day is defined as beginning at 12 a.m. and ending at 11:59 p.m.

- High school students slept more on Sundays (10.7 hours) than they did on any other day of the week, and they slept least on Fridays (8.4 hours). They slept an average of 10.0 hours on Saturdays and 8.7 hours per day Monday through Thursday.
- High school students slept later in the morning on weekend days than they did on weekdays. At 7 a.m. on weekdays, about 25 percent of high school students were asleep, compared with about 85 percent on Saturdays and Sundays.
- On average, high school students went to sleep later on Friday and Saturday nights than they did Sunday through Thursday. At 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, about 70 percent of high school students were asleep, as opposed to about 45 percent on Friday and Saturday nights.

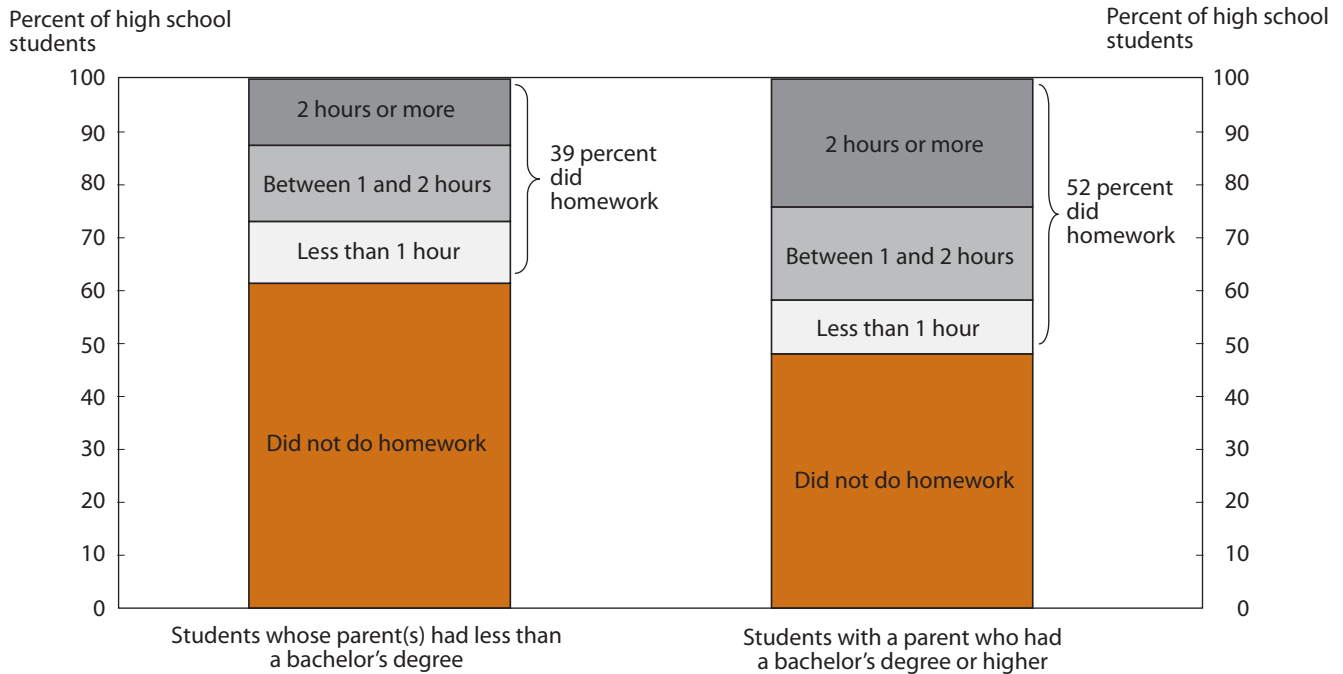
5. High school students spent different amounts of time doing activities on weekdays and weekend days



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07. Weekday holidays are excluded. All estimates are for high school students ages 15 to 19.

- About 15 percent of high school students worked on an average weekday and an average weekend day. On days that students worked, they spent more time doing so on weekend days than on weekdays (5.0 hours, compared with 3.5 hours).
- Forty-nine percent of high school students did homework on an average weekday, compared with 30 percent on an average weekend day. On days that students did homework, they studied for 2.4 hours on weekend days and 1.7 hours per day on weekdays.
- Seventy-five percent of high school students watched television on an average weekday, compared with 81 percent on an average weekend day. High school students who watched television did so for almost an hour longer on weekend days (3.3 hours) than they did on weekdays (2.4 hours).

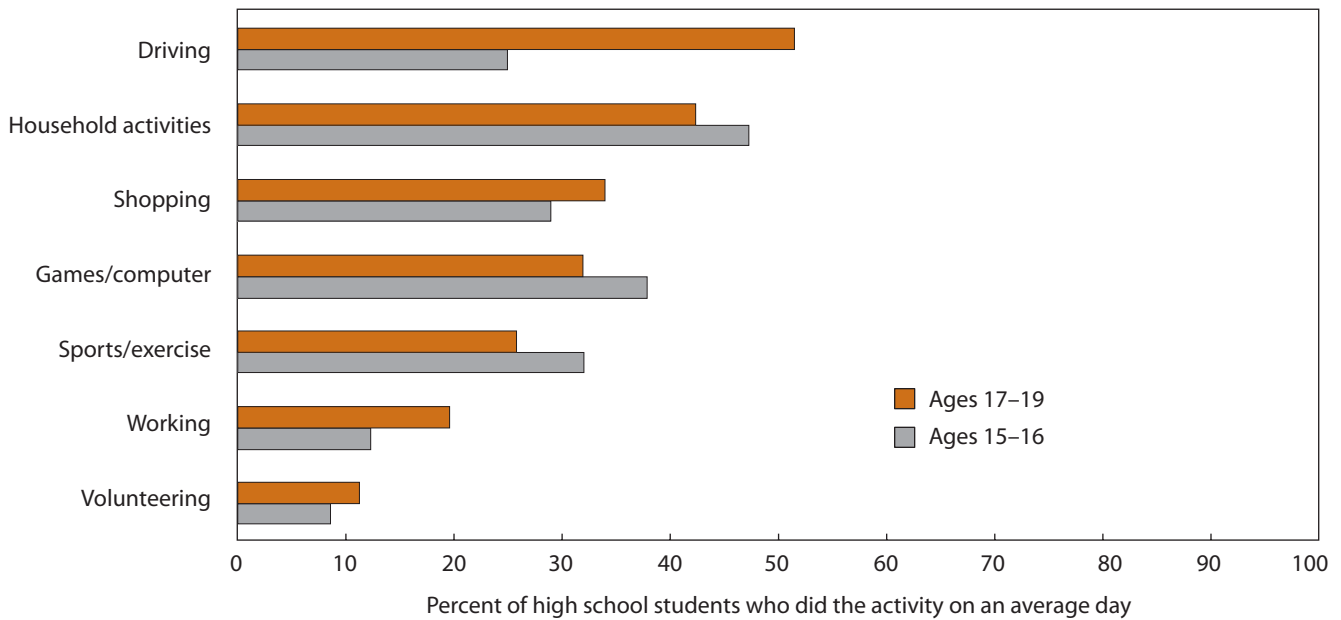
6. High school students with a parent who had a bachelor's degree or higher were more likely to do homework on an average day



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07, and are for high school students ages 15 to 19 who lived with at least one parent. Data are averages of all days of the week. If the high school student lived with two parents, the educational attainment of parents was determined by the parent with the highest educational attainment.

- On an average day, 39 percent of high school students whose parent(s) had less than a bachelor's degree did homework, compared with 52 percent of those with a parent who had a bachelor's degree or higher.
- In addition to being more likely to do homework on an average day, high school students whose parent(s) had higher educational attainment spent more time, on average, doing homework. Twenty-four percent of students with a parent holding a bachelor's degree or higher spent 2 or more hours doing homework, compared with 13 percent of those whose parent(s) held less than a bachelor's degree.

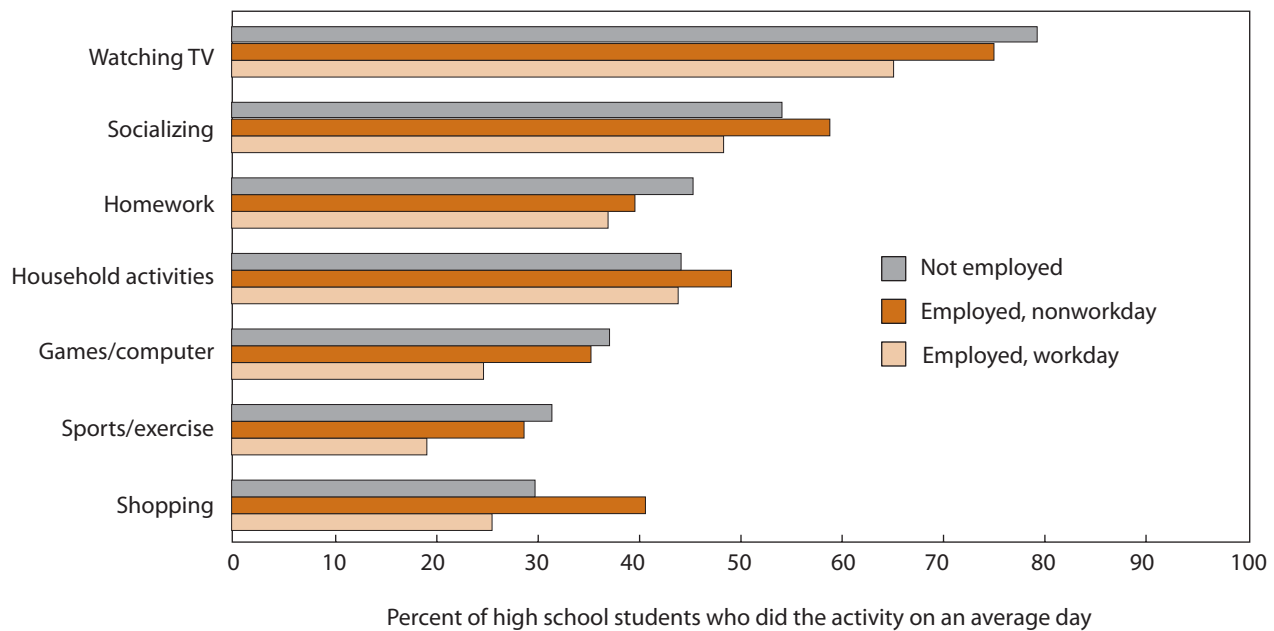
7. The activities high school students did varied by age



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003-07. Estimates are averages of all days of the week for high school students ages 15 to 19.

- Fifty-one percent of high school students ages 17 to 19 drove on an average day, compared with 25 percent of students ages 15 to 16.
- Older high school students were more likely to work, shop, and do volunteer activities on an average day than were younger high school students. Among students who worked, those ages 17 to 19 worked almost an hour longer than students ages 15 to 16—4.4 hours, compared with 3.5 hours. Regardless of age, high school students who volunteered spent slightly more than 2 hours doing so, and those who shopped did so for about 1 hour.
- High school students ages 15 to 16 were more likely than those ages 17 to 19 to do household activities, play games and/or use a computer for leisure, and engage in sports and exercise activities.

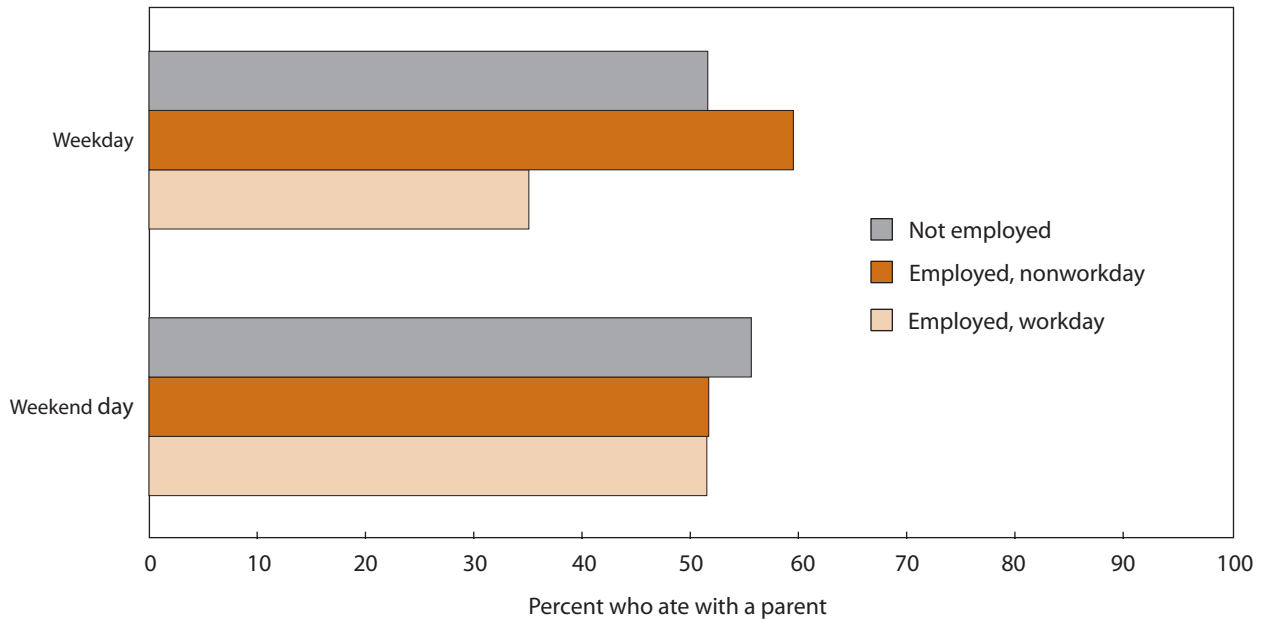
8. There are many activities that employed high school students were less likely to do on workdays than on nonworkdays



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07, and are for high school students ages 15 to 19. Workdays are days on which high school students did some paid work or income-generating activity, such as babysitting.

- Sixty-five percent of employed students watched TV on days that they worked. By contrast, 80 percent of students without a job watched TV on an average day. Among those who watched TV, employed students spent about an hour less doing so on workdays than did students without a job (1.9 hours, compared with 2.8 hours).
- On nonworkdays, 29 percent of employed high school students participated in sports activities. However, on workdays, only 19 percent of employed students played sports.
- Forty-six percent of high school students who were not employed did homework on an average day, compared with about 40 percent of those who were employed. Employed high school students were about as likely to do homework on workdays as on nonworkdays.
- Forty-one percent of employed high school students shopped on nonworkdays, whereas 26 percent shopped on workdays. Thirty percent of students who were not employed shopped on an average day.

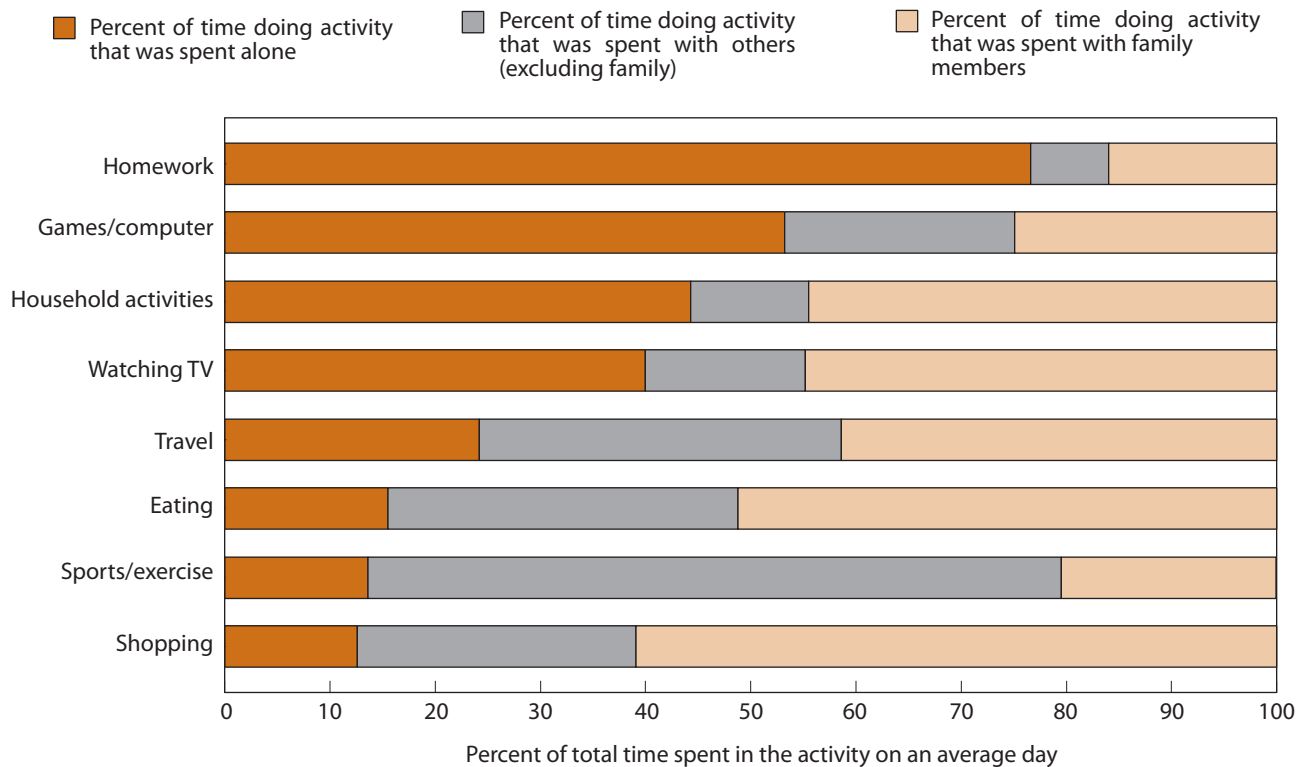
9. Employed high school students were less likely to eat with one or more parents on weekday workdays



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07, and are for high school students ages 15 to 19. Weekday holidays are excluded. Workdays are those on which high school students did some paid work or income-generating activity, such as babysitting.

- Employed high school students were less likely to eat with a parent sometime during the day on weekdays they worked than on weekdays they did not work. (Thirty-five percent of employed high school students ate with a parent on an average weekday on which the students worked, compared with 60 percent on a weekday they did not work.) By contrast, 52 percent of those who were not employed ate with a parent on an average weekday.
- On an average weekend day, more than 50 percent of high school students ate with a parent, regardless of the student's employment status.

10. The company that high school students kept varied by activity



NOTE: Estimates are for September through May, 2003–07. Estimates are averages of all days of the week for high school students ages 15 to 19. Percent spent with “others” includes time spent with friends, neighbors/acquaintances, and other household and non-household members.

- Shopping was the activity that high school students were most likely to do with family members. Of the time that high school students spent shopping, they spent about 61 percent with family members; 26 percent of the time, they were with others. Only 13 percent of students’ shopping time was spent alone.
- High school students typically ate with others as well. Students were alone only 15 percent of the time they spent eating.
- Homework was typically done alone. High school students spent 77 percent of homework time alone; about 16 percent of homework time was spent with family members.

Nominations Sought for 2009 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The Award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions are recognized for statistical research, development of statistical tools, application of information technology techniques, use of economic statistical programs, management of statistical programs, or developing public understanding of measurement issues. The Award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). The 2008 award recipients were William R. Bell and Robert M. Groves. Dr. Bell was recognized for his innovative statistical research that led to improved economic statistics through important contributions to the theory and practice of seasonal adjustment, small area estimation, and time series modeling; Dr. Groves was recognized for his innovative statistical research that led to improved economic statistics through important contributions to the theory and practice of survey methods for the conduct of sample surveys of both households and establishments.

Because the program was initiated many years ago, statisticians and economists often ask, "Who was Julius Shiskin?" At the time of his death in 1978, "Julie" was the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and earlier served as the Chief Statistician at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Chief Economic Statistician and Assistant Director of the Census Bureau. Throughout his career, he was known as an innovator. At Census he was instrumental in developing an electronic computer method for seasonal adjustment. In 1961, he published *Signals of Recession and Recovery*, which laid the groundwork for the calculation of monthly economic indicators, and he developed the monthly Census report *Business Conditions Digest* to disseminate them to the public. In 1969, he was appointed Chief Statistician at OMB where he developed the policies and procedures that govern the release of key economic indicators (Statistical Policy Directive Number 3), and originated a *Social Indicators* report. In 1973, he was selected to head BLS where he was instrumental in preserving the integrity and independence of the BLS labor force data and directed the most comprehensive revision in the history of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which included a new CPI for all urban consumers.

Nominations for the 2009 award are now being accepted. Individuals and groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of \$750 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA Website at www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html. For questions or more information, please contact Steven Paben, Julius Shiskin Award Committee Secretary, via e-mail at paben.steven@bls.gov or phone at 202-691-6147.

Completed nominations must be *received* by April 1, 2009.

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *Internation-*

tional Comparisons of Unemployment, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

The Office of Management and Budget

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

operations of the Quarterly Census of 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 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are com-

bined to represent one of ten intermediate aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Number of days idle: The aggregate

number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work 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 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S.

border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, 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 fam-

ily 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 organi-

zation of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures

of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

Foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and defini-

tions 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 jobseekers. 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, 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, it is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

Definitions

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

For United States, the output measure for the manufacturing sector is a chain-weighted

index of real gross product originating (deflated value added) produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Most of the other economies now also use chain-weighted as opposed to a 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, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for subsidies.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, go to <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm> or contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics 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	2006	2007	2006		2007				2008		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1
Employment-population ratio.....	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.7	62.6	62.2
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0
Men.....	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.4
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.3	14.6
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	5.0
Women.....	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.5
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	11.0	11.7
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	136,086	137,626	136,528	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,078	137,831	137,617	137,318
Total private.....	114,113	115,423	114,472	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,759	115,454	115,154	114,776
Goods-producing.....	22,531	22,221	22,564	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,976	21,737	21,491	21,303
Manufacturing.....	14,155	13,883	14,138	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,772	13,644	13,527	13,380
Service-providing.....	113,556	115,405	113,964	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,102	116,094	116,126	116,015
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.7
Overtime.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.3	3.3	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.0	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6
Goods-producing ⁵	2.5	2.4	.7	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4
Service-providing ⁵	3.4	3.2	.9	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6
State and local government.....	4.1	4.1	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	3.0	2.0	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7
Nonunion.....	3.2	3.2	.9	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6

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	2006	2007	2006		2007				2008		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.3	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.0	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.2	3.4	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.3	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.2	2.8	.0	-.5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.0	3.9	-.9	-.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.3
Finished consumer goods.....	3.5	4.5	-1.3	-.2	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.3	-.6
Capital equipment.....	1.6	1.8	.0	1.3	.3	-.1	-.1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.5	4.0	-.4	-.8	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.7	.9
Crude materials.....	1.4	12.2	1.2	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	16.4	-15.5
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	.9	1.5	-2.0	.2	-.1	5.0	6.2	.1	2.3	3.7	1.3
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.0	1.4	-2.1	.2	.0	4.1	5.8	.8	2.6	3.6	1.1
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	2.1	.9	2.7	-2.6	.4	3.4	1.8	1.9	-.2	8.6	-

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2007		2008			2007		2008		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.1
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	3.3	5.3	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9
Private nonfarm.....	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8
Union.....	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.9
Nonunion.....	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8
State and local government.....	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
Union.....	.7	.3	.8	1.1	.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9
Nonunion.....	.9	.7	.9	.7	.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0
State and local government.....	1.7	.7	.6	.5	1.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	228,815	231,867	232,461	232,715	232,939	233,156	232,616	232,809	232,995	233,198	233,405	233,627	233,864	234,107	234,360
Civilian labor force.....	151,428	153,124	153,506	153,306	153,828	153,866	153,824	153,374	153,784	153,957	154,534	154,390	154,603	154,853	154,732
Participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.0
Employed.....	144,427	146,047	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331	146,046	145,891	145,819	145,477	145,255
Employment-population ratio ²	63.1	63.0	62.9	62.7	63.0	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.1	62.0
Unemployed.....	7,001	7,078	7,246	7,291	7,181	7,655	7,576	7,381	7,815	7,626	8,487	8,499	8,784	9,376	9,477
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.1
Not in the labor force.....	77,387	78,743	78,955	79,409	79,111	79,290	78,792	79,436	79,211	79,241	78,871	79,237	79,261	79,253	79,628
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	102,145	103,555	103,847	103,973	104,087	104,197	103,866	103,961	104,052	104,152	104,258	104,371	104,490	104,613	104,741
Civilian labor force.....	77,562	78,596	78,689	78,664	79,075	79,004	78,864	78,748	78,838	78,776	78,878	79,037	79,327	79,318	79,444
Participation rate.....	75.9	75.9	75.8	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.6	75.7	75.7	75.9	75.8	75.8
Employed.....	74,431	75,337	75,332	75,274	75,834	75,499	75,427	75,362	75,197	75,148	75,001	74,998	75,094	74,866	74,631
Employment-population ratio ²	72.9	72.8	72.5	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.6	72.5	72.3	72.2	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.6	71.3
Unemployed.....	3,131	3,259	3,357	3,389	3,240	3,505	3,437	3,386	3,641	3,628	3,877	4,038	4,234	4,452	4,813
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.1
Not in the labor force.....	24,584	24,959	25,158	25,309	25,012	25,193	25,002	25,213	25,214	25,376	25,380	25,334	25,163	25,295	25,298
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	109,992	111,330	111,590	111,703	111,805	111,903	111,739	111,822	111,902	111,990	112,083	112,183	112,290	112,401	112,518
Civilian labor force.....	66,585	67,516	67,795	67,623	67,776	67,866	67,982	67,816	68,159	68,176	68,390	68,446	68,303	68,672	68,423
Participation rate.....	60.5	60.6	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.6	60.9	60.9	61.0	61.0	60.8	61.1	60.8
Employed.....	63,834	64,799	65,033	64,827	64,980	64,912	65,098	64,950	65,055	65,260	65,138	65,238	65,167	65,047	65,072
Employment-population ratio ²	58.0	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.1	58.1	58.3	58.1	58.2	58.0	57.9	57.8
Unemployed.....	2,751	2,718	2,762	2,796	2,796	2,954	2,885	2,865	3,104	2,916	3,252	3,208	3,135	3,625	3,351
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.9
Not in the labor force.....	43,407	43,814	43,795	44,080	44,029	44,037	43,756	44,006	43,743	43,814	43,693	43,737	43,988	43,729	44,094
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	16,678	16,982	17,024	17,040	17,048	17,056	17,012	17,027	17,041	17,056	17,064	17,073	17,084	17,092	17,101
Civilian labor force.....	7,281	7,012	7,021	7,020	6,977	6,996	6,978	6,810	6,787	7,005	7,266	6,907	6,973	6,863	6,865
Participation rate.....	43.7	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.0	39.8	41.1	42.6	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.1
Employed.....	6,162	5,911	5,895	5,914	5,832	5,801	5,724	5,681	5,717	5,923	5,907	5,655	5,558	5,563	5,552
Employment-population ratio ²	36.9	34.8	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.5	34.7	34.6	33.1	32.5	32.6	32.5
Unemployed.....	1,119	1,101	1,126	1,105	1,145	1,196	1,254	1,130	1,070	1,082	1,358	1,253	1,415	1,299	1,313
Unemployment rate.....	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3	18.9	19.1
Not in the labor force.....	9,397	9,970	10,003	10,020	10,071	10,059	10,034	10,216	10,254	10,051	9,798	10,166	10,110	10,229	10,236
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	186,264	188,253	188,644	188,813	188,956	189,093	188,787	188,906	189,019	189,147	189,281	189,428	189,587	189,747	189,916
Civilian labor force.....	123,834	124,935	125,316	125,151	125,430	125,460	125,340	124,940	125,190	125,171	125,762	125,704	125,971	125,981	125,955
Participation rate.....	66.5	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.3
Employed.....	118,833	119,792	119,992	119,883	120,194	119,889	119,858	119,534	119,574	119,667	119,661	119,518	119,542	119,222	119,180
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.5	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.1	63.1	62.8	62.8
Unemployed.....	5,002	5,143	5,324	5,268	5,235	5,571	5,482	5,406	5,616	5,504	6,101	6,186	6,428	6,760	6,775
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4
Not in the labor force.....	62,429	63,319	63,329	63,662	63,526	63,633	63,447	63,966	63,829	63,975	63,519	63,724	63,616	63,766	63,961
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	27,007	27,485	27,584	27,627	27,666	27,704	27,640	27,675	27,709	27,746	27,780	27,816	27,854	27,896	27,939
Civilian labor force.....	17,314	17,496	17,483	17,430	17,453	17,538	17,713	17,632	17,702	17,753	17,742	17,716	17,767	17,973	17,737
Participation rate.....	64.1	63.7	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.7	63.9	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4	63.5
Employed.....	15,765	16,051	16,046	15,946	15,980	15,961	16,090	16,169	16,116	16,234	16,029	16,085	16,040	16,074	15,714
Employment-population ratio ²	58.4	58.4	58.2	57.7	57.8	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.8	57.6	57.6	56.2
Unemployed.....	1,549	1,445	1,437	1,483	1,473	1,577	1,623	1,463	1,586	1,520	1,713	1,632	1,726	1,899	2,023
Unemployment rate.....	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.6	11.4
Not in the labor force.....	9,693	9,989	10,101	10,197	10,212	10,165	9,927	10,043	10,007	9,992	10,038	10,100	10,088	9,923	10,202

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	30,103	31,383	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179	32,273	32,369
Civilian labor force.....	20,694	21,602	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698	21,755	21,775	21,917	22,102	22,131	22,071	22,226	22,258
Participation rate.....	68.7	68.8	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	69.0	68.6	68.9	68.8
Employed.....	19,613	20,382	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320	20,401	20,269	20,404	20,573	20,420	20,435	20,452	20,531
Employment-population ratio ²	65.2	64.9	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2	64.3	63.7	63.9	64.3	63.6	63.5	63.4	63.4
Unemployed.....	1,081	1,220	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378	1,354	1,507	1,512	1,529	1,711	1,636	1,774	1,727
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.4	8.0	7.8
Not in the labor force.....	9,409	9,781	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946	9,977	10,045	9,994	9,896	9,956	10,108	10,048	10,111

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	144,427	146,047	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331	146,046	145,891	145,819	145,477	145,255
Men.....	77,502	78,254	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157	78,113	77,948	78,038	77,954	77,794	77,823	77,632	77,396
Women.....	66,925	67,792	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091	67,880	68,021	68,293	68,092	68,097	67,996	67,845	67,860
Married men, spouse present.....	45,700	46,314	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063	46,136	45,961	45,964	45,862	45,911	46,120	45,829	45,958
Married women, spouse present.....	35,272	35,832	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536	35,648	35,749	36,177	36,171	36,270	36,185	36,055	35,913
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,162	4,401	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769	4,884	4,914	5,220	5,233	5,416	5,724	5,718	6,055
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,658	2,877	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247	3,291	3,323	3,558	3,595	3,816	4,194	4,112	4,232
Could only find part-time work.....	1,189	1,210	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163	1,222	1,362	1,323	1,281	1,336	1,286	1,362	1,516
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,591	19,756	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613	19,348	19,409	19,809	19,428	19,496	19,406	19,712	19,371
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,071	4,317	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677	4,790	4,797	5,125	5,164	5,308	5,599	5,641	5,941
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,596	2,827	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174	3,231	3,238	3,513	3,531	3,744	4,156	4,032	4,121
Could only find part-time work.....	1,178	1,199	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149	1,216	1,354	1,331	1,288	1,328	1,277	1,350	1,537
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,237	19,419	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296	19,019	19,072	19,456	19,047	19,106	19,051	19,281	19,033

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3	18.9	19.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.9
White, total ¹	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.2	13.9	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6	14.4	13.2	13.8	16.4	16.6	19.0	17.2	17.4
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	14.6	15.7	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0	17.1	14.7	15.2	17.7	17.8	22.2	19.2	19.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.4	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.0	15.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.2
Black or African American, total ¹	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.6	11.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.1	29.4	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7	31.7	31.3	24.5	32.3	29.6	32.0	28.8	29.4
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	32.7	33.8	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3	32.6	38.9	27.9	40.1	35.5	38.0	29.2	32.6
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	25.3	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5	30.9	25.4	21.9	25.2	23.9	26.5	28.3	26.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.0	10.3	11.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.5	9.1	9.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.4	8.0	7.8
Married men, spouse present.....	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8
Married women, spouse present.....	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.5
Full-time workers.....	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.2
Part-time workers.....	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.5	9.6	9.6
High school graduates, no college ³	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.3
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,614	2,542	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634	2,639	2,767	2,484	3,244	2,712	2,835	3,235	2,853
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,121	2,232	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396	2,396	2,525	2,495	2,469	2,999	2,823	2,821	3,051
15 weeks and over.....	2,266	2,303	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503	2,377	2,400	2,626	2,773	2,916	3,118	3,402	3,607
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,031	1,061	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124	1,079	1,118	1,272	1,223	1,328	1,440	1,561	1,598
27 weeks and over.....	1,235	1,243	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380	1,299	1,282	1,353	1,550	1,587	1,678	1,841	2,008
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	16.8	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.9	16.6	17.5	17.1	17.4	18.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.1	9.3	8.3	10.0	9.7	9.2	10.2

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers ¹	3,321	3,515	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796	3,854	4,154	4,014	4,282	4,370	4,407	4,824	5,171
On temporary layoff.....	921	976	963	1,064	979	975	1,040	971	1,056	1,099	1,113	1,077	1,037	1,266	1,407
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,400	2,539	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756	2,883	3,098	2,915	3,169	3,292	3,370	3,559	3,764
Job leavers.....	827	793	839	790	783	798	830	769	781	850	870	833	861	999	974
Reentrants.....	2,237	2,142	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201	2,112	2,117	2,134	2,460	2,498	2,705	2,652	2,555
New entrants.....	616	627	685	709	669	697	667	648	681	624	828	748	811	820	822
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	47.4	49.7	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7	52.2	53.7	52.7	50.7	51.7	50.2	51.9	54.3
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9	13.2	13.7	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.8	13.6	14.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	34.3	35.9	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8	39.0	40.1	38.2	37.5	39.0	38.4	38.3	39.5
Job leavers.....	11.8	11.2	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.2	10.3	9.9	9.8	10.7	10.2
Reentrants.....	32.0	30.3	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4	28.6	27.4	28.0	29.1	29.6	30.8	28.5	26.8
New entrants.....	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.6
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Job leavers.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.1
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.0	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.1	13.2
16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3	18.9	19.1
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	17.5	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4	18.3	18.6	19.7	21.2	23.3	24.9	22.1	21.6
18 to 19 years.....	14.1	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.0	13.2	17.5	15.6	17.3	17.1	17.6
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.9	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.5
25 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.0
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.2
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.1
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.0	14.1	13.8	15.2	14.3	14.4
16 to 19 years.....	16.9	17.6	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8	18.7	17.8	16.9	20.7	19.9	23.4	20.7	21.0
16 to 17 years.....	18.6	19.4	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0	20.5	22.0	22.2	23.3	26.2	29.4	24.0	23.0
18 to 19 years.....	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5	18.0	15.2	14.5	19.6	17.1	19.9	18.6	20.1
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.9	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.5
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.5
25 to 54 years.....	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.8
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.4
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.5
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.8	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.9	11.9
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	13.8	14.0	16.6	16.3	17.1	17.1	17.1
16 to 17 years.....	15.9	15.7	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.2	15.5	17.5	19.0	20.3	20.4	20.2	20.3
18 to 19 years.....	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.8	11.8	15.2	13.9	14.6	15.6	14.8
20 to 24 years.....	7.6	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.7	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.4	9.4
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.4
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.6
55 years and older ¹	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.5	3.9

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	Aug. 2007	July 2008 ^P	Aug. 2008 ^P	State	Aug. 2007	July 2008 ^P	Aug. 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	3.6	5.1	4.9	Missouri.....	5.2	6.4	6.7
Alaska.....	6.3	6.8	6.9	Montana.....	3.1	4.0	4.4
Arizona.....	3.7	5.1	5.6	Nebraska.....	3.1	3.4	3.5
Arkansas.....	5.5	4.5	4.8	Nevada.....	4.9	6.6	7.1
California.....	5.5	7.4	7.7	New Hampshire.....	3.4	3.9	4.2
Colorado.....	3.8	5.2	5.4	New Jersey.....	4.2	5.4	5.9
Connecticut.....	4.6	5.8	6.5	New Mexico.....	3.4	4.1	4.6
Delaware.....	3.2	4.4	4.8	New York.....	4.6	5.2	5.8
District of Columbia.....	5.7	6.7	6.9	North Carolina.....	4.7	6.6	6.9
Florida.....	4.2	6.2	6.6	North Dakota.....	3.2	3.5	3.6
Georgia.....	4.4	6.0	6.3	Ohio.....	5.7	7.2	7.4
Hawaii.....	2.7	3.9	4.2	Oklahoma.....	4.3	4.1	4.0
Idaho.....	2.7	4.1	4.6	Oregon.....	5.3	5.9	6.5
Illinois.....	5.2	7.2	7.3	Pennsylvania.....	4.4	5.4	5.8
Indiana.....	4.5	6.3	6.4	Rhode Island.....	5.1	7.8	8.6
Iowa.....	3.8	4.3	4.5	South Carolina.....	5.8	7.0	7.6
Kansas.....	4.0	4.6	4.7	South Dakota.....	2.9	3.0	3.3
Kentucky.....	5.5	6.7	6.8	Tennessee.....	4.7	6.8	6.6
Louisiana.....	3.7	4.0	4.7	Texas.....	4.3	4.7	5.0
Maine.....	4.8	5.5	5.5	Utah.....	2.8	3.5	3.7
Maryland.....	3.6	4.3	4.5	Vermont.....	3.8	4.8	4.9
Massachusetts.....	4.4	5.0	5.2	Virginia.....	3.1	4.4	4.6
Michigan.....	7.2	8.5	8.9	Washington.....	4.5	5.6	6.0
Minnesota.....	4.5	5.8	6.2	West Virginia.....	4.7	4.5	4.1
Mississippi.....	6.2	8.0	7.7	Wisconsin.....	4.9	4.9	5.1
				Wyoming.....	3.0	3.6	3.9

^P = preliminary

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

State	Aug. 2007	July 2008 ^P	Aug. 2008 ^P	State	Aug. 2007	July 2008 ^P	Aug. 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	2,186,926	2,177,385	2,175,153	Missouri.....	3,037,016	3,016,849	3,007,649
Alaska.....	352,895	359,214	360,853	Montana.....	503,554	504,578	505,394
Arizona.....	3,035,883	3,087,175	3,100,259	Nebraska.....	986,432	992,237	996,253
Arkansas.....	1,367,662	1,373,504	1,373,423	Nevada.....	1,341,006	1,400,119	1,404,471
California.....	18,237,052	18,409,115	18,415,159	New Hampshire.....	738,313	743,207	743,999
Colorado.....	2,715,441	2,763,603	2,744,961	New Jersey.....	4,461,960	4,505,589	4,525,498
Connecticut.....	1,869,843	1,889,884	1,890,442	New Mexico.....	944,241	953,175	957,929
Delaware.....	442,216	446,601	447,046	New York.....	9,532,181	9,566,604	9,587,734
District of Columbia.....	325,009	330,018	332,388	North Carolina.....	4,521,597	4,603,062	4,568,570
Florida.....	9,158,734	9,341,459	9,326,000	North Dakota.....	366,096	372,658	372,342
Georgia.....	4,824,440	4,928,333	4,910,138	Ohio.....	5,979,682	5,989,521	5,994,695
Hawaii.....	646,184	664,561	664,199	Oklahoma.....	1,733,151	1,736,679	1,745,138
Idaho.....	756,842	753,099	754,766	Oregon.....	1,931,102	1,950,919	1,952,719
Illinois.....	6,715,404	6,753,070	6,725,873	Pennsylvania.....	6,283,057	6,364,440	6,403,374
Indiana.....	3,209,420	3,236,689	3,250,008	Rhode Island.....	574,959	573,543	570,978
Iowa.....	1,660,828	1,677,450	1,682,098	South Carolina.....	2,139,707	2,162,603	2,165,068
Kansas.....	1,478,535	1,489,686	1,493,640	South Dakota.....	443,998	443,705	445,066
Kentucky.....	2,043,315	2,037,082	2,039,875	Tennessee.....	3,045,511	3,038,276	3,033,920
Louisiana.....	1,999,477	2,010,247	2,048,904	Texas.....	11,509,724	11,692,051	11,744,547
Maine.....	704,243	711,959	710,970	Utah.....	1,368,546	1,385,575	1,383,446
Maryland.....	2,981,375	3,020,045	3,016,800	Vermont.....	352,766	352,725	351,142
Massachusetts.....	3,406,852	3,417,799	3,412,895	Virginia.....	4,063,841	4,148,319	4,144,496
Michigan.....	5,016,076	4,958,855	4,943,431	Washington.....	3,417,487	3,452,135	3,472,536
Minnesota.....	2,934,609	2,936,001	2,937,545	West Virginia.....	810,426	805,586	802,447
Mississippi.....	1,314,932	1,332,190	1,329,241	Wisconsin.....	3,090,130	3,069,189	3,075,250
				Wyoming.....	288,413	291,255	292,640

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	136,086	137,623	137,837	137,977	138,037	138,078	138,002	137,919	137,831	137,764	137,717	137,617	137,550	137,477	137,318
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	114,113	115,420	115,610	115,715	115,759	115,745	115,666	115,557	115,454	115,363	115,264	115,154	115,048	114,944	114,776
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	22,531	22,221	22,138	22,101	22,049	21,976	21,907	21,816	21,737	21,628	21,577	21,491	21,437	21,380	21,303
Natural resources and															
mining.....	684	723	727	727	735	739	744	744	750	752	760	768	777	789	798
Logging.....	64.4	60.8	59.7	59.1	59.9	60.6	60.7	60.2	60.1	60.8	59.5	57.3	57.7	58.3	59.6
Mining.....	619.7	662.1	667.4	667.8	675.0	677.9	683.2	684.0	689.7	690.9	700.6	710.2	719.4	730.3	738.5
Oil and gas extraction.....	134.5	146.0	147.3	148.9	152.3	153.1	154.5	153.8	155.2	154.2	158.3	160.1	162.4	164.5	165.9
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	220.3	224.5	226.7	226.9	226.0	225.2	227.0	225.7	226.2	225.8	229.6	230.9	231.3	233.6	233.5
Coal mining.....	78.0	77.6	78.0	78.1	78.7	78.3	78.6	78.7	79.2	79.3	80.5	81.3	81.2	83.5	84.2
Support activities for mining.....	264.9	291.6	293.4	292.0	296.7	299.6	301.7	304.5	308.3	310.9	312.7	319.2	325.7	332.2	339.1
Construction.....	7,691	7,614	7,589	7,577	7,520	7,465	7,426	7,382	7,343	7,284	7,246	7,196	7,173	7,160	7,125
Construction of buildings.....	1,804.9	1,761.0	1,749.4	1,736.6	1,716.4	1,702.4	1,690.2	1,673.0	1,668.2	1,648.2	1,634.9	1,621.5	1,618.3	1,614.9	1,596.8
Heavy and civil engineering.....	985.1	1,001.2	998.8	999.5	999.0	993.8	984.6	977.6	976.9	967.4	965.3	959.5	955.5	950.1	944.6
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,901.1	4,851.9	4,840.3	4,841.3	4,804.8	4,768.4	4,750.8	4,731.8	4,697.5	4,668.0	4,645.6	4,615.1	4,598.7	4,595.1	4,583.6
Manufacturing.....	14,155	13,884	13,822	13,797	13,794	13,772	13,737	13,690	13,644	13,592	13,571	13,527	13,487	13,431	13,380
Production workers.....	10,137	9,979	9,958	9,934	9,944	9,933	9,922	9,879	9,847	9,799	9,784	9,738	9,692	9,643	9,587
Durable goods.....	8,981	8,816	8,778	8,761	8,763	8,739	8,718	8,685	8,652	8,607	8,594	8,564	8,541	8,489	8,462
Production workers.....	6,355	6,257	6,245	6,232	6,242	6,220	6,214	6,182	6,152	6,112	6,100	6,064	6,033	5,988	5,943
Wood products.....	558.8	519.7	513.1	511.8	509.0	507.2	503.5	498.6	492.9	490.9	482.4	477.3	473.3	467.8	463.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	509.6	503.4	501.0	500.9	499.5	496.4	494.4	492.2	487.7	486.3	482.1	479.3	476.6	476.0	473.4
Primary metals.....	464.0	456.0	451.6	451.5	452.6	452.2	452.3	451.4	451.3	450.1	448.7	446.8	446.0	442.1	443.5
Fabricated metal products.....	1,553.1	1,563.3	1,565.0	1,568.0	1,565.6	1,562.7	1,560.9	1,557.1	1,554.2	1,544.1	1,544.2	1,537.1	1,531.8	1,534.4	1,527.1
Machinery.....	1,183.2	1,188.2	1,186.2	1,189.0	1,189.9	1,191.0	1,193.8	1,191.7	1,195.1	1,193.1	1,195.1	1,194.4	1,196.5	1,192.7	1,188.7
Computer and electronic															
products ¹	1,307.5	1,271.9	1,260.5	1,256.5	1,260.5	1,257.6	1,256.3	1,251.9	1,254.1	1,253.8	1,250.1	1,247.1	1,246.1	1,249.0	1,249.0
Computer and peripheral															
equipment.....	196.2	186.9	185.9	185.1	185.5	185.4	184.9	185.9	186.0	186.7	186.2	184.6	185.1	185.8	186.2
Communications equipment.....	136.2	128.6	128.5	128.1	129.5	129.0	129.5	128.7	129.4	130.9	130.4	131.8	130.8	131.2	131.0
Semiconductors and															
electronic components.....	457.9	444.5	437.4	435.8	437.0	434.9	433.5	429.7	428.7	426.7	424.2	422.1	423.2	424.5	425.2
Electronic instruments.....	444.5	444.0	442.0	441.9	443.0	443.7	444.3	442.9	446.2	445.7	445.6	444.9	444.1	444.9	444.8
Electrical equipment and															
appliances.....	432.7	427.2	426.0	427.2	426.6	423.8	421.6	420.8	419.9	421.5	422.1	422.0	422.4	418.8	416.4
Transportation equipment.....	1,768.9	1,710.9	1,706.1	1,689.3	1,693.5	1,684.7	1,678.1	1,672.0	1,651.1	1,630.6	1,636.8	1,631.9	1,624.8	1,588.5	1,575.6
Furniture and related															
products.....	560.1	534.5	530.6	528.3	527.0	523.8	520.4	516.0	511.2	506.4	503.5	499.5	495.6	488.8	483.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	643.7	641.0	637.6	638.2	638.8	639.9	636.4	633.3	632.0	630.2	629.1	628.8	627.7	630.7	631.1
Nondurable goods.....	5,174	5,068	5,044	5,036	5,031	5,033	5,019	5,005	4,992	4,985	4,977	4,963	4,946	4,942	4,928
Production workers.....	3,782	3,723	3,713	3,702	3,702	3,713	3,708	3,697	3,695	3,687	3,684	3,674	3,659	3,655	3,644
Food manufacturing.....	1,479.4	1,481.3	1,476.0	1,478.6	1,477.9	1,486.3	1,483.2	1,482.7	1,477.0	1,473.8	1,473.5	1,472.4	1,469.8	1,472.4	1,475.8
Beverages and tobacco															
products.....	194.2	195.7	195.7	195.2	194.3	192.0	191.1	189.3	190.8	193.3	193.7	192.5	192.2	191.6	191.0
Textile mills.....	195.0	169.9	164.8	164.9	164.9	163.0	162.0	161.4	158.7	156.4	155.1	152.2	149.9	150.3	149.0
Textile product mills.....	166.7	158.4	156.3	155.9	157.2	155.7	154.0	153.0	152.2	151.0	149.3	148.7	147.9	148.1	148.1
Apparel.....	232.4	213.0	209.2	206.8	206.4	204.8	202.0	200.6	198.4	198.0	196.6	194.4	195.9	197.2	194.8
Leather and allied products.....	36.8	33.9	34.0	33.7	34.1	33.7	34.5	33.5	33.5	33.9	33.7	34.6	33.9	35.2	35.1
Paper and paper products.....	470.5	460.6	459.0	459.2	458.6	460.3	459.0	457.8	457.9	458.4	458.1	456.6	454.9	452.4	449.4
Printing and related support															
activities.....	634.4	624.2	623.0	622.2	622.0	619.5	620.1	614.6	614.2	611.7	607.3	601.9	598.9	599.4	596.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	113.2	113.4	112.9	112.6	112.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	112.2	112.2	113.4	113.8	114.6	114.1	113.7
Chemicals.....	865.9	862.9	864.3	860.7	860.5	862.0	861.2	861.0	860.5	861.3	861.6	859.8	857.1	854.9	852.0
Plastics and rubber products.....	785.5	754.0	748.4	745.9	743.0	744.2	739.7	738.7	735.6	734.1	732.8	733.9	730.2	726.6	722.3
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	113,556	115,402	115,699	115,876	115,988	116,102	116,095	116,103	116,094	116,136	116,140	116,126	116,113	116,097	116,015
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING.....	91,582	93,199	93,472	93,614	93,710	93,769	93,759	93,741	93,717	93,735	93,687	93,663	93,611	93,564	93,473
Trade, transportation,															
and utilities.....	26,276	26,608	26,649	26,644	26,693	26,658	26,631	26,579	26,552	26,496	26,451	26,431	26,393	26,356	26,298
Wholesale trade.....	5,904.5	6,028.3	6,055.6	6,069.8	6,075.0	6,072.9	6,067.3	6,057.6	6,054.3	6,043.9	6,038.4	6,034.6	6,017.6	6,008.3	6,004.2
Durable goods.....	3,074.8	3,130.7	3,143.4	3,147.4	3,152.4	3,145.0	3,138.0	3,127.3	3,127.8	3,118.1	3,109.8	3,103.6	3,094.3	3,086.6	3,084.2
Nondurable goods.....	2,041.3	2,069.3	2,078.5	2,086.5	2,086.6	2,089.3	2,090.9	2,088.4	2,087.5	2,086.9	2,089.3	2,088.4	2,078.4	2,074.3	2,068.7
Electronic markets and															
agents and brokers.....	788.5	828.4	833.7	835.9	836.0	838.6	838.4	841.9	839.0	838.9	839.3	842.6	844.9	847.4	851.3
Retail trade.....	15,353.3	15,490.7	15,487.3	15,469.1	15,513.1	15,487.8	15,472.2	15,428.8	15,401.4	15,355.7	15,331.8	15,324.2	15,302.4	15,277.0	15,236.9
Motor vehicles and parts															
dealers ¹	1,909.7	1,913.1	1,916.0	1,911.9	1,911.0	1,909.3	1,910.2	1,905.1	1,901.5	1,897.6	1,892.9	1,883.3	1,870.6	1,855.6	1,845.4
Automobile dealers.....	1,246.7	1,245.3	1,246.6	1,247.4	1,244.9	1,244.6	1,244.0	1,236.2	1,233.7	1,228.8	1,224.2	1,215.2	1,204.3	1,191.2	1,182.6
Furniture and home															
furnishings stores.....	586.9	581.0	576.2	577.3	584.9	584.5	579.9	575.9	570.6	569.0	568.5	568.9	569.2	567.3	

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

Industry	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,324.1	1,305.3	1,291.9	1,285.4	1,279.9	1,271.6	1,266.0	1,258.5	1,250.8	1,240.5	1,240.3	1,238.2	1,230.1	1,234.7	1,231.4
Food and beverage stores.....	2,821.1	2,848.5	2,856.0	2,859.6	2,871.9	2,871.9	2,880.1	2,885.7	2,890.1	2,882.4	2,880.7	2,879.2	2,879.5	2,868.8	2,863.0
Health and personal care stores.....	961.1	988.6	990.1	991.0	998.6	999.9	1,000.6	993.5	993.9	993.4	990.9	990.4	990.0	985.4	986.2
Gasoline stations.....	864.1	861.2	864.2	862.0	859.1	850.5	853.8	854.2	852.6	847.4	841.2	844.4	841.3	840.2	834.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,450.9	1,500.4	1,502.4	1,500.9	1,524.5	1,508.6	1,498.2	1,496.3	1,498.9	1,495.4	1,494.5	1,494.8	1,494.8	1,498.3	1,500.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	645.5	658.2	665.1	664.0	664.0	661.6	667.2	661.9	658.6	651.5	653.2	654.5	649.3	654.1	651.4
General merchandise stores ¹	2,935.0	2,984.6	2,976.5	2,975.8	2,968.2	2,976.7	2,971.1	2,955.7	2,943.9	2,939.0	2,928.5	2,939.6	2,948.4	2,946.4	2,935.3
Department stores.....	1,557.2	1,576.7	1,570.5	1,568.5	1,560.6	1,568.4	1,564.3	1,543.3	1,534.3	1,528.1	1,514.7	1,516.3	1,517.2	1,511.1	1,500.3
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	881.0	868.7	873.3	869.0	868.3	866.3	869.4	865.3	862.8	863.3	860.8	858.9	857.4	856.4	857.5
Nonstore retailers.....	432.8	437.6	435.5	435.1	440.1	446.5	441.4	443.1	442.7	441.5	441.0	437.1	436.6	435.1	435.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,469.6	4,536.0	4,551.2	4,548.7	4,549.0	4,539.9	4,534.5	4,535.5	4,537.7	4,538.3	4,524.1	4,514.0	4,513.6	4,510.5	4,494.4
Air transportation.....	487.0	492.6	494.5	495.2	503.0	502.1	504.7	508.2	507.5	504.5	501.3	497.6	495.2	491.0	486.4
Rail transportation.....	227.5	234.4	234.6	234.0	233.8	232.5	233.8	233.7	233.7	233.5	233.0	230.0	232.1	230.2	231.4
Water transportation.....	62.7	64.3	65.0	64.9	65.0	64.4	63.8	62.5	61.6	62.3	61.3	61.8	61.9	60.6	59.6
Truck transportation.....	1,435.8	1,441.2	1,440.6	1,433.6	1,428.7	1,423.1	1,422.5	1,417.4	1,420.4	1,415.2	1,409.8	1,400.1	1,398.3	1,401.1	1,388.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	399.3	410.0	417.8	417.4	411.5	411.8	411.9	413.5	412.9	418.3	412.9	416.4	417.1	418.8	422.6
Pipeline transportation.....	38.7	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.3	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.0	43.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.5	29.4	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.3	31.0	31.5	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.3	30.6	30.5	30.3
Support activities for transportation.....	570.6	582.9	586.5	589.9	589.2	587.1	584.9	585.9	586.3	588.2	587.1	587.0	590.3	590.7	589.8
Couriers and messengers.....	582.4	582.5	580.3	577.9	584.4	588.1	585.5	586.0	585.3	585.0	587.2	587.7	586.5	587.1	584.9
Warehousing and storage.....	638.1	658.7	662.0	665.2	661.9	658.7	655.8	655.9	657.1	658.7	658.2	659.3	658.3	657.5	657.3
Utilities.....	548.5	553.4	554.8	556.1	555.5	557.1	557.1	557.0	558.2	557.7	557.1	558.1	559.8	559.7	562.6
Information.....	3,038	3,029	3,031	3,027	3,022	3,018	3,014	3,016	3,013	3,007	3,002	2,997	2,988	2,983	2,980
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	902.4	898.2	893.7	894.6	892.2	889.7	889.2	886.8	882.9	882.8	879.7	877.0	873.0	870.6	868.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	375.7	380.0	384.3	380.5	376.3	376.3	372.9	380.1	383.0	382.5	380.9	382.0	379.1	379.0	380.7
Broadcasting, except Internet..	328.3	326.4	327.0	324.8	325.0	321.9	323.0	322.1	322.5	320.8	321.2	319.6	320.4	318.3	319.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,047.6	1,028.3	1,024.4	1,023.6	1,026.4	1,026.8	1,025.3	1,022.0	1,020.1	1,018.0	1,017.7	1,018.9	1,016.1	1,016.3	1,012.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	263.2	270.5	273.1	273.2	272.6	273.5	273.0	274.2	272.3	272.2	272.1	269.8	268.3	267.7	266.8
Other information services.....	120.8	125.7	128.8	130.0	129.5	129.3	130.5	131.2	131.9	130.7	130.1	130.0	130.8	131.3	130.5
Financial activities.....	8,328	8,308	8,294	8,283	8,260	8,252	8,244	8,231	8,231	8,229	8,226	8,213	8,206	8,201	8,184
Finance and insurance.....	6,156.0	6,146.6	6,136.0	6,124.5	6,115.5	6,111.2	6,106.2	6,102.2	6,103.4	6,103.8	6,098.8	6,088.0	6,081.1	6,078.7	6,067.6
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.2	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,924.9	2,881.6	2,856.7	2,844.8	2,834.3	2,829.2	2,825.0	2,820.4	2,811.8	2,807.9	2,800.5	2,794.0	2,788.6	2,786.9	2,789.4
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,802.0	1,822.5	1,831.0	1,829.3	1,823.4	1,824.6	1,821.5	1,823.3	1,821.6	1,822.9	1,820.6	1,818.1	1,815.3	1,814.3	1,812.2
Commercial banking.....	1,322.9	1,345.8	1,350.1	1,350.1	1,344.7	1,345.9	1,342.2	1,344.9	1,343.4	1,344.2	1,343.4	1,343.1	1,340.9	1,340.8	1,340.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	818.3	847.9	853.2	855.0	856.9	856.7	859.2	862.5	865.8	867.2	866.6	866.0	860.6	862.2	854.4
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,303.7	2,308.1	2,317.0	2,315.3	2,315.6	2,316.8	2,313.9	2,311.1	2,318.4	2,319.7	2,323.2	2,319.2	2,323.2	2,320.3	2,314.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	87.9	87.8	88.2	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.5	87.9	87.5	87.9	87.8	88.4	88.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,172.5	2,161.7	2,157.7	2,158.6	2,144.7	2,140.6	2,138.0	2,128.6	2,127.8	2,124.9	2,127.3	2,125.1	2,125.3	2,122.4	2,116.0
Real estate.....	1,499.0	1,491.9	1,489.8	1,489.1	1,477.1	1,476.4	1,471.4	1,466.0	1,465.0	1,465.7	1,466.4	1,466.2	1,463.7	1,464.8	1,460.0
Rental and leasing services.....	645.5	640.3	637.8	639.7	637.4	633.6	635.2	631.0	631.1	627.4	629.5	627.2	629.3	625.5	623.7
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.1	29.5	30.1	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.4	31.7	32.3	32.1	32.3
Professional and business services.....	17,566	17,962	18,000	18,070	18,079	18,131	18,101	18,073	18,014	18,031	17,982	17,927	17,904	17,861	17,834
Professional and technical services ¹	7,356.7	7,662.0	7,729.7	7,759.3	7,784.8	7,820.5	7,819.2	7,829.2	7,823.5	7,845.6	7,839.1	7,850.3	7,855.4	7,861.2	7,873.3
Legal services.....	1,173.2	1,176.4	1,178.6	1,179.7	1,175.2	1,173.9	1,173.0	1,174.9	1,172.6	1,172.5	1,172.2	1,171.3	1,168.8	1,167.1	1,165.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	889.0	947.2	964.5	971.3	979.4	993.3	992.3	991.9	983.3	986.1	973.8	978.0	976.3	977.7	976.4
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,385.7	1,436.0	1,443.2	1,451.1	1,453.9	1,460.4	1,460.5	1,463.0	1,461.8	1,464.9	1,464.9	1,466.2	1,466.0	1,466.1	1,462.8

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,284.6	1,359.8	1,375.5	1,380.0	1,387.5	1,391.4	1,391.6	1,393.5	1,391.3	1,403.9	1,408.9	1,411.7	1,419.7	1,425.8	1,434.3
Management and technical consulting services.....	886.4	952.8	967.2	974.8	985.1	994.3	989.2	992.7	997.0	1,001.3	1,006.9	1,014.6	1,019.0	1,020.5	1,029.3
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,810.9	1,846.0	1,854.7	1,860.9	1,850.0	1,847.8	1,845.5	1,844.7	1,839.7	1,841.0	1,836.4	1,837.8	1,830.2	1,830.3	1,825.8
Administrative and waste services.....	8,398.3	8,453.6	8,415.3	8,449.6	8,444.1	8,462.8	8,436.2	8,398.6	8,351.2	8,344.4	8,306.0	8,239.2	8,218.1	8,169.4	8,134.8
Administrative and support services ¹	8,050.2	8,096.7	8,057.4	8,092.2	8,081.4	8,099.3	8,070.8	8,036.1	7,987.3	7,978.9	7,939.8	7,873.5	7,852.3	7,801.6	7,767.3
Employment services ¹	3,680.9	3,600.9	3,533.0	3,567.7	3,563.9	3,566.9	3,562.1	3,531.6	3,483.7	3,462.2	3,421.8	3,363.3	3,339.9	3,292.5	3,263.6
Temporary help services.....	2,637.4	2,605.1	2,565.1	2,592.0	2,583.7	2,578.5	2,574.6	2,536.8	2,506.0	2,487.1	2,451.6	2,415.3	2,391.6	2,356.5	2,332.4
Business support services.....	792.9	805.5	802.7	798.5	798.9	803.7	797.4	796.6	794.1	792.8	789.2	785.2	786.2	784.6	783.8
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,801.4	1,851.2	1,863.2	1,866.3	1,861.1	1,872.0	1,861.3	1,859.7	1,857.3	1,864.6	1,865.9	1,867.4	1,864.4	1,866.5	1,863.8
Waste management and remediation services.....	348.1	356.9	357.9	357.4	362.7	363.5	365.4	362.5	363.9	365.5	366.2	365.7	365.8	367.8	367.5
Educational and health services.....	17,826	18,327	18,451	18,490	18,522	18,568	18,617	18,665	18,709	18,757	18,820	18,891	18,935	18,994	19,019
Educational services.....	2,900.9	2,949.1	2,967.7	2,974.9	2,975.5	2,984.5	3,003.4	3,009.6	3,018.6	3,030.5	3,047.3	3,099.2	3,111.6	3,127.0	3,131.2
Health care and social assistance.....	14,925.3	15,377.6	15,483.0	15,515.1	15,546.7	15,583.2	15,613.6	15,655.0	15,690.5	15,726.1	15,772.4	15,791.3	15,823.3	15,867.1	15,887.7
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,285.8	5,477.1	5,523.1	5,547.3	5,554.8	5,566.0	5,581.7	5,600.0	5,612.5	5,632.8	5,649.9	5,667.7	5,693.2	5,706.4	5,721.3
Offices of physicians.....	2,147.8	2,204.0	2,219.1	2,226.1	2,232.2	2,235.6	2,240.8	2,248.2	2,251.7	2,259.6	2,265.2	2,273.1	2,281.1	2,282.9	2,287.6
Outpatient care centers.....	492.6	507.1	509.3	511.4	511.0	513.0	511.5	512.0	511.9	514.9	516.6	516.7	520.3	522.5	519.5
Home health care services.....	865.6	913.3	925.2	930.3	929.1	930.9	934.7	939.5	943.3	946.1	951.0	954.5	960.8	964.6	966.7
Hospitals.....	4,423.4	4,517.3	4,541.6	4,549.7	4,558.8	4,572.4	4,579.3	4,592.8	4,606.4	4,616.2	4,635.0	4,642.9	4,653.5	4,667.4	4,670.9
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,892.5	2,952.0	2,962.8	2,963.1	2,967.5	2,971.2	2,974.6	2,979.9	2,983.4	2,987.3	2,989.8	2,987.7	2,986.4	2,988.4	2,986.6
Nursing care facilities.....	1,581.4	1,600.8	1,604.3	1,603.1	1,605.9	1,608.2	1,608.8	1,613.3	1,609.6	1,610.7	1,612.1	1,608.9	1,606.5	1,605.2	1,601.4
Social assistance ¹	2,323.5	2,431.2	2,455.5	2,455.0	2,465.6	2,473.6	2,478.0	2,482.3	2,488.2	2,489.8	2,497.7	2,493.0	2,490.2	2,504.9	2,508.9
Child day care services.....	818.3	849.2	857.4	853.3	856.7	857.1	859.2	858.6	861.8	858.1	860.2	848.8	842.2	849.2	853.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,110	13,474	13,552	13,604	13,628	13,635	13,644	13,660	13,676	13,690	13,679	13,679	13,655	13,645	13,628
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,928.5	1,977.5	1,985.3	1,996.4	2,001.4	2,010.3	2,016.1	2,019.1	2,025.7	2,021.1	2,013.1	2,011.7	1,999.5	1,995.4	1,984.4
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	398.5	412.4	414.3	419.0	426.4	429.9	429.5	431.0	433.9	436.4	434.7	438.0	433.1	433.0	429.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	123.8	130.2	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.5	132.6	131.7	133.4	132.6	133.9	132.7	132.1	131.9	130.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,406.3	1,434.9	1,439.4	1,445.5	1,443.4	1,448.9	1,454.0	1,456.4	1,458.4	1,452.1	1,444.5	1,441.0	1,434.3	1,430.5	1,424.6
Accommodations and food services.....	11,181.1	11,496.3	11,567.0	11,607.5	11,626.8	11,624.7	11,628.0	11,640.7	11,650.7	11,668.7	11,665.8	11,667.4	11,655.6	11,649.1	11,643.4
Accommodations.....	1,832.1	1,856.4	1,856.4	1,863.6	1,870.3	1,858.1	1,854.9	1,854.4	1,849.4	1,853.0	1,849.0	1,843.4	1,835.8	1,827.5	1,826.6
Food services and drinking places.....	9,349.0	9,639.9	9,710.6	9,743.9	9,756.5	9,766.6	9,773.1	9,786.3	9,801.3	9,815.7	9,816.8	9,824.0	9,819.8	9,821.6	9,816.8
Other services.....	5,438	5,491	5,495	5,496	5,506	5,507	5,508	5,517	5,522	5,525	5,527	5,525	5,530	5,524	5,530
Repair and maintenance.....	1,248.5	1,257.0	1,262.5	1,260.1	1,258.0	1,255.5	1,252.9	1,255.2	1,254.8	1,254.0	1,251.7	1,245.6	1,243.8	1,234.4	1,236.6
Personal and laundry services.....	1,288.4	1,305.2	1,304.4	1,303.4	1,309.7	1,306.9	1,306.6	1,306.4	1,308.5	1,309.9	1,310.6	1,312.8	1,315.1	1,318.1	1,319.0
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,901.2	2,928.8	2,927.6	2,932.8	2,938.0	2,944.4	2,948.9	2,955.6	2,959.0	2,961.4	2,964.3	2,966.5	2,970.8	2,971.3	2,974.8
Government.....	21,974	22,203	22,227	22,262	22,278	22,333	22,336	22,362	22,377	22,401	22,453	22,463	22,502	22,533	22,542
Federal.....	2,732	2,727	2,721	2,722	2,728	2,735	2,717	2,725	2,726	2,734	2,740	2,744	2,750	2,747	2,750
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,962.6	1,964.6	1,961.4	1,963.5	1,966.7	1,972.3	1,977.3	1,982.9	1,986.6	1,996.0	2,006.5	2,013.1	2,018.6	2,025.2	2,031.8
U.S. Postal Service.....	769.7	762.3	759.3	758.3	761.7	763.1	739.7	741.6	739.1	737.9	733.3	731.0	731.5	721.6	717.8
State.....	5,075	5,125	5,138	5,138	5,131	5,153	5,159	5,158	5,157	5,170	5,174	5,179	5,193	5,203	5,208
Education.....	2,292.5	2,318.4	2,327.7	2,325.9	2,314.3	2,332.5	2,335.1	2,332.9	2,332.9	2,340.8	2,344.4	2,354.3	2,366.7	2,372.2	2,379.7
Other State government.....	2,782.0	2,806.6	2,810.3	2,812.4	2,816.5	2,820.9	2,824.0	2,824.9	2,823.8	2,829.1	2,829.7	2,824.9	2,826.5	2,830.7	2,828.6
Local.....	14,167	14,351	14,368	14,402	14,419	14,445	14,460	14,479	14,494	14,497	14,539	14,540	14,559	14,583	14,584
Education.....	7,913.0	7,976.6	7,970.6	7,994.6	7,999.6	8,016.5	8,018.0	8,031.9	8,035.7	8,032.1	8,060.0	8,053.2	8,072.5	8,082.1	8,098.4
Other local government.....	6,253.8	6,374.5	6,397.5	6,406.9	6,419.2	6,428.2	6,441.5	6,447.5	6,457.8	6,465.0	6,479.2	6,486.8	6,486.5	6,501.2	6,485.2

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.0
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.9	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2	44.9	44.6	45.0	44.8	45.4	44.4
Construction	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.5
Manufacturing	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.7
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.9
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5
Wood products.....	39.8	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.0	39.0	38.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	43.0	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.5	42.4	41.8
Primary metals.....	43.6	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	42.4
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	41.6	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2
Machinery.....	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.8	42.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	40.9
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.0	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1
Transportation equipment.....	42.7	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.6	41.8	41.8
Furniture and related products.....	38.8	39.2	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.3	38.0	37.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.4	38.6
Nondurable goods.....	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.2
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Food manufacturing.....	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.3
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.4	39.6	39.7	39.0	38.9	38.3	38.3
Textile mills.....	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.4	39.0	38.9	39.4	39.6	39.2
Textile product mills.....	39.8	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.2	38.8	38.2
Apparel.....	36.5	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	37.0	36.5	36.4
Leather and allied products.....	38.9	38.1	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.4	37.7	37.9
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.5	42.7	42.6	43.0	42.5
Printing and related support activities.....	39.2	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.0	44.2	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.2	44.2	44.4	45.4	44.8	44.5
Chemicals.....	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.6	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.3	40.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.4
Utilities.....	41.4	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.4	42.3	42.8
Information	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.8
Financial activities	35.7	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.7	36.0	35.9
Professional and business services	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.9
Education and health services	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.1
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.57	\$17.59	\$17.64	\$17.70	\$17.75	\$17.81	\$17.87	\$17.89	\$17.95	\$18.00	\$18.06	\$18.14	\$18.17
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.24	8.32	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28	8.27	8.24	8.17	8.12	8.17	8.19
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18.02	18.67	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12	19.12	19.17	19.25	19.33	19.40	19.45
Natural resources and mining.....	19.90	20.96	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01	21.61	21.71	22.01	22.54	23.02	23.17
Construction.....	20.02	20.95	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.56	21.60	21.70	21.77	21.84	22.01	22.06
Manufacturing.....	16.81	17.26	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61	17.62	17.65	17.71	17.78	17.75	17.79
Excluding overtime.....	15.96	16.43	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79	16.80	16.85	16.93	16.99	16.98	17.04
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54	18.58	18.61	18.67	18.75	18.70	18.74
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03	15.99	16.04	16.11	16.14	16.16	16.21
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	16.42	17.10	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55	17.58	17.64	17.69	17.74	17.82	17.85
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.39	15.79	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.20	16.26	16.24
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03	20.05	20.06	20.12	20.16	20.30	20.25
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.86	12.85	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.95	12.93
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.25	18.33	18.38	18.39	18.41	18.47	18.45
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.77	28.56	28.81	29.14	28.65	28.86	28.74
Information.....	23.23	23.94	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.53	24.50	24.67	24.74	24.82	24.86	24.85
Financial activities.....	18.80	19.64	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.11	20.16	20.23	20.26	20.30	20.38	20.44
Professional and business services.....	19.13	20.13	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.74	20.84	20.90	21.01	21.12	21.28	21.38
Education and health services.....	17.38	18.11	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61	18.64	18.71	18.75	18.81	18.85	18.89
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.75	10.41	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.74	10.79	10.81	10.85	10.86	10.90	10.91
Other services.....	14.77	15.42	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.77	15.79	15.81	15.85	15.90	15.93	15.97

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.64	\$17.60	\$17.63	\$17.75	\$17.80	\$17.85	\$17.92	\$17.91	\$17.90	\$17.96	\$17.98	\$18.05	\$18.20
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87	17.89	17.95	18.00	18.06	18.14	18.17
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.03	19.06	19.13	19.24	19.37	19.50	19.58
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.26	21.77	21.51	21.74	22.41	23.02	23.17
Construction	20.02	20.95	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.43	21.48	21.60	21.69	21.90	22.15	22.28
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.63	17.63	17.71	17.71	17.74	17.82
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53	18.56	18.57	18.67	18.63	18.70	18.80
Wood products.....	13.39	13.67	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.90	13.82	13.89	13.96	14.08	14.12	14.22	14.23	14.33
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.59	16.93	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.99	16.86	16.80	17.12	16.90	16.98	16.94	16.86	16.97
Primary metals.....	19.36	19.66	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21	20.20	20.23	20.25	20.42	20.30	20.35
Fabricated metal products.....	16.17	16.53	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.84	16.92	16.94	17.07	17.15
Machinery.....	17.20	17.72	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.85	17.88	17.98	17.87	17.93	17.91	18.00
Computer and electronic products.....	18.94	19.95	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.80	20.90	20.99	21.06	21.15	21.24	21.30
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.54	15.94	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66	15.76	15.69	15.75	15.87	15.96	15.98
Transportation equipment.....	22.41	23.02	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.46	23.52	23.53	23.79	23.68	23.86	23.94
Furniture and related products.....	13.80	14.32	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.52	14.60	14.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.36	14.66	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.97	14.97	15.15	15.35	15.34	15.42
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.04	16.08	16.19	16.13	16.23
Food manufacturing.....	13.13	13.54	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.83	13.86	13.89	13.95	14.01	13.99	14.03
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.18	18.49	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.59	19.26	19.05	18.57	18.86	18.43	18.85
Textile mills.....	12.55	13.00	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.77	13.65	13.71
Textile product mills.....	11.86	11.78	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.78	11.78	11.86	11.80	11.80	11.75	11.87
Apparel.....	10.65	11.05	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.36	11.35	11.31	11.45
Leather and allied products.....	11.44	12.04	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85	12.94	12.80
Paper and paper products.....	18.01	18.43	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.66	18.58	18.74	18.89	19.07	18.80	18.95
Printing and related support activities.....	15.80	16.15	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.65	16.64	16.66	16.78	16.82	16.80	16.87
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.11	25.26	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.22	27.12	27.01	27.17	27.70	27.76	28.35
Chemicals.....	19.60	19.56	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.35	19.39	19.37	19.33	19.46	19.50	19.72
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.97	15.38	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.69	15.84	15.87	15.94
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.65	17.62	17.59	17.64	17.63	17.68	17.86
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.16	16.16	16.14	16.20	16.21	16.25	16.29
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.12	20.23	20.21
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90	12.90	12.91	12.92	12.93	12.96	13.02
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.19	18.28	18.33	18.44	18.53	18.52	18.51
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.88	28.69	28.83	29.01	28.48	28.61	28.80
Information	23.23	23.94	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58	24.52	24.60	24.73	24.70	24.75	24.97
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18	20.22	20.20	20.27	20.20	20.28	20.41
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.93	20.84	20.81	21.03	20.99	21.05	21.27
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.62	18.63	18.64	18.68	18.85	18.84	18.93
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.77	10.72	10.80	10.89
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.84	15.82	15.84	15.85	15.80	15.84	15.99

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006				2007								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$567.87	\$589.72	\$603.29	\$594.88	\$594.13	\$605.28	\$592.74	\$596.19	\$605.70	\$599.99	\$601.44	\$612.44	\$605.93	\$611.90	\$613.34
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	593.87	594.54	596.23	598.26	598.18	600.20	604.01	604.68	604.92	606.60	608.62	611.32	610.51
GOODS-PRODUCING	730.16	757.06	777.20	771.37	770.30	771.67	756.00	751.92	766.91	766.21	769.03	783.07	780.61	793.65	791.03
Natural resources and mining	907.95	961.78	979.52	981.63	969.74	992.94	988.20	986.34	1,017.28	970.94	950.74	987.00	1,006.21	1,052.01	1,038.02
CONSTRUCTION	781.21	816.06	842.14	841.50	829.14	825.27	805.00	800.63	825.06	824.83	833.76	852.42	858.48	874.93	866.69
Manufacturing	691.02	711.36	725.16	717.88	722.93	728.42	716.98	714.29	723.36	722.83	721.07	729.65	719.03	729.11	730.62
Durable goods.....	732.00	754.12	770.70	763.11	763.78	771.63	759.32	758.50	767.14	766.53	765.08	774.81	760.10	774.18	774.56
Wood products.....	532.99	539.10	548.73	548.26	534.83	546.87	530.98	523.78	531.99	538.86	553.34	564.80	558.85	560.66	557.44
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	712.71	716.79	735.20	730.11	731.45	696.23	696.59	686.20	715.68	722.46	718.25	726.74	726.73	728.35	721.23
Primary metals.....	843.59	843.28	848.72	841.93	842.73	844.44	851.70	847.58	869.03	852.44	853.71	868.73	859.68	868.84	864.88
Fabricated metal products.....	668.98	687.13	699.28	700.98	701.40	708.12	695.96	693.01	702.65	699.30	697.18	698.80	691.15	706.70	710.01
Machinery.....	728.84	753.99	761.41	762.01	762.82	780.83	763.73	762.27	763.98	761.69	756.96	754.11	749.47	762.97	757.80
Computer and electronic products.....	766.96	809.19	828.20	827.42	833.06	841.66	822.45	826.06	852.80	854.81	862.69	873.99	862.92	870.84	877.56
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	636.95	656.58	666.54	649.38	652.29	671.67	649.98	638.64	645.19	646.16	640.15	648.90	641.15	649.57	658.38
Transportation equipment.....	957.65	985.57	1,011.74	992.96	999.61	1,006.43	994.28	1,002.60	994.70	999.60	985.91	1,013.45	975.62	1,002.12	1,007.87
Furniture and related products.....	535.90	561.03	572.96	561.48	559.65	578.55	545.00	541.75	555.17	553.44	557.48	571.54	557.57	566.48	551.82
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	555.90	569.98	588.24	574.77	571.14	589.50	580.00	575.58	594.15	586.82	583.83	595.40	594.05	605.93	596.75
Nondurable goods.....	621.97	639.99	651.30	644.11	653.78	656.67	646.00	638.79	648.41	647.61	646.41	652.85	652.46	654.88	660.56
Food manufacturing.....	525.99	550.65	566.48	560.73	562.92	561.70	556.19	546.85	555.97	559.94	565.32	566.37	567.41	569.39	575.23
Beverages and tobacco products.....	741.34	753.80	747.04	751.34	787.46	793.51	778.09	769.89	785.56	768.47	763.91	733.52	737.43	711.40	716.30
Textile mills.....	509.39	524.47	536.93	515.91	521.09	539.64	514.32	512.64	521.86	515.14	523.80	529.62	535.65	541.91	544.29
Textile product mills.....	472.24	467.96	468.03	457.08	457.46	478.23	449.68	454.34	464.13	450.00	454.24	468.46	462.56	458.25	453.43
Apparel.....	389.20	411.52	414.41	410.69	415.52	423.00	416.05	420.58	418.82	423.57	412.62	415.78	416.55	411.68	414.49
Leather and allied products.....	445.47	459.43	462.67	458.59	478.75	484.80	484.36	480.57	499.59	491.31	502.32	501.03	485.73	481.37	481.28
Paper and paper products.....	772.39	795.20	813.91	806.60	816.37	834.47	826.32	805.81	807.98	802.66	788.95	804.71	806.66	806.52	814.85
Printing and related support activities.....	618.92	632.08	644.98	644.37	640.14	654.35	630.68	629.92	644.36	640.64	638.08	634.28	630.75	643.44	649.50
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,085.50	1,115.24	1,144.40	1,074.05	1,204.67	1,099.91	1,157.58	1,134.63	1,165.02	1,163.45	1,188.44	1,228.08	1,276.97	1,240.87	1,278.59
Chemicals.....	833.67	819.99	821.79	801.09	823.74	818.03	809.54	801.22	810.77	800.81	794.17	811.86	811.48	813.15	824.30
Plastics and rubber products.....	608.41	635.15	647.36	642.60	652.13	657.30	639.52	637.22	644.86	646.57	644.11	649.57	644.69	653.84	655.13
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	532.78	554.78	567.77	557.82	559.11	570.62	558.89	564.32	573.63	567.36	566.40	578.59	571.21	574.60	576.88
Trade, transportation, and utilities	514.34	526.38	542.40	529.21	525.89	535.49	525.46	529.03	538.13	534.90	534.23	545.94	541.41	542.75	545.72
Wholesale trade.....	718.63	748.90	768.20	752.48	757.81	779.88	758.38	759.14	775.09	764.38	761.33	779.95	770.60	774.81	770.00
Retail trade.....	383.02	385.20	396.34	386.79	382.27	385.52	379.57	380.75	387.00	385.71	387.30	394.06	391.78	392.69	395.81
Transportation and warehousing.....	636.97	654.83	668.11	656.56	661.99	678.30	650.88	654.85	667.57	663.56	665.38	680.44	674.49	679.68	677.47
Utilities.....	1,135.34	1,182.17	1,215.61	1,208.70	1,194.41	1,221.65	1,222.07	1,218.79	1,241.84	1,225.06	1,219.51	1,247.43	1,204.70	1,204.48	1,244.16
Information	850.42	873.63	896.14	874.23	872.78	893.28	877.40	879.84	902.09	887.62	890.52	917.48	908.96	913.28	923.89
Financial activities	672.21	705.29	721.64	702.55	705.95	726.91	708.58	716.50	730.52	721.85	721.14	739.86	719.12	726.02	726.60
Professional and business services	662.27	700.15	715.97	702.61	705.45	727.58	704.17	714.49	734.64	725.23	724.19	744.46	728.35	736.75	742.32
Education and health services	564.94	590.18	603.06	595.73	600.49	607.13	604.83	603.85	608.87	603.61	605.80	610.84	614.51	614.18	615.23
Leisure and hospitality	250.34	265.45	269.57	268.43	266.75	272.48	262.89	269.42	272.23	272.16	273.75	278.94	276.58	278.64	271.16
Other services	456.50	476.80	484.54	478.94	480.79	488.25	480.07	482.87	489.46	485.67	486.29	492.94	488.22	492.62	492.49

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:												
2004.....	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2005.....	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2006.....	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2007.....	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2008.....	45.4	41.4	47.4	45.6	46.4	42.3	38.3	44.7	38.1			
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2005.....	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2006.....	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2007.....	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2008.....	46.7	42.7	42.3	44.0	43.1	44.0	36.3	38.3	36.1			
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2005.....	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2006.....	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2007.....	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2008.....	51.5	49.8	44.7	46.5	43.6	39.1	37.6	38.9	37.2			
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2005.....	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2006.....	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2007.....	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2008.....	53.8	54.6	52.6	50.4	49.3	45.8	44.7	42.3	41.2			
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2005.....	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2006.....	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2007.....	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2008.....	40.5	28.6	38.1	35.1	44.6	30.4	26.8	34.5	26.8			
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2005.....	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2006.....	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2007.....	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2008.....	35.7	27.4	26.8	29.2	29.8	35.7	24.4	23.2	20.8			
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2005.....	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2006.....	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2007.....	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2008.....	34.5	33.9	32.1	28.0	26.8	20.8	19.6	20.2	21.4			
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005.....	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2006.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2007.....	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2008.....	29.8	29.8	29.8	24.4	27.4	24.4	23.8	22.0	25.0			

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	3,672	3,612	3,631	3,497	3,492	3,375	3,254	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,225	3,192	3,185	3,073	3,046	2,952	2,828	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	
Construction.....	102	99	130	100	94	85	96	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	
Manufacturing.....	251	244	249	241	229	245	217	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	562	550	572	539	569	572	474	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	714	676	649	670	696	634	578	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.1	
Education and health services.....	696	684	648	682	687	643	640	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	501	491	503	452	432	383	417	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	
Government.....	441	422	451	417	412	423	434	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Region³															
Northeast.....	602	618	600	608	615	617	596	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	
South.....	1,386	1,364	1,386	1,440	1,384	1,317	1,215	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	
Midwest.....	781	752	721	676	638	664	667	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	
West.....	918	883	937	789	847	777	760	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,569	4,715	4,123	4,438	4,026	4,063	4,364	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,147	4,311	3,871	4,136	3,751	3,822	4,094	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	
Construction.....	350	385	286	354	242	322	261	4.8	5.3	3.9	4.9	3.4	4.5	3.7	
Manufacturing.....	309	300	274	285	249	251	273	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	884	943	828	906	858	878	877	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	893	858	770	889	748	701	807	5.0	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.2	3.9	4.5	
Education and health services.....	501	510	479	485	474	509	498	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	801	841	847	741	798	728	814	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.3	6.0	
Government.....	429	407	329	340	321	315	312	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	715	743	646	761	657	679	693	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	
South.....	1,703	1,725	1,538	1,666	1,512	1,549	1,598	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	
Midwest.....	986	986	914	966	934	926	1,020	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	
West.....	1,170	1,246	1,111	1,084	979	1,004	1,035	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,390	4,404	4,313	4,368	4,359	4,398	4,053	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,100	4,112	4,046	4,115	4,128	4,149	3,790	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	
Construction.....	367	378	393	409	473	400	375	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.3	
Manufacturing.....	304	390	359	353	324	325	336	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	941	1,003	868	1,003	1,013	933	940	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	
Professional and business services.....	806	739	741	799	694	851	713	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.0	
Education and health services.....	449	429	434	417	464	424	345	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	776	722	801	749	741	754	723	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	
Government.....	291	295	269	259	244	257	253	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Region³															
Northeast.....	737	709	685	658	745	705	629	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	
South.....	1,617	1,666	1,614	1,681	1,629	1,633	1,449	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	
Midwest.....	918	949	915	954	912	893	934	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	
West.....	1,101	1,094	1,096	1,089	1,099	1,142	1,015	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	2,375	2,444	2,336	2,365	2,314	2,252	2,101	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,258	2,301	2,210	2,242	2,209	2,134	1,995	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	
Construction.....	111	127	124	139	157	150	109	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	
Manufacturing.....	157	182	163	154	134	143	146	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	535	550	495	545	545	485	498	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	386	385	391	413	363	352	311	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	
Education and health services.....	279	270	229	246	268	234	225	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	529	516	547	525	499	482	473	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	
Government.....	126	144	126	123	111	121	119	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	334	368	327	344	341	306	274	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	
South.....	996	1,001	937	969	930	912	808	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	
Midwest.....	491	500	485	515	504	513	517	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
West.....	568	575	584	539	541	518	494	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2007-08 ²	First quarter 2008	Percent change, first quarter 2007-08 ²
United States ³	9,112.7	134,761.1	0.4	\$905	2.4
Private industry	8,820.9	112,728.2	.2	913	2.4
Natural resources and mining	125.3	1,731.8	2.7	1,020	10.5
Construction	890.0	7,020.0	-4.1	898	4.8
Manufacturing	361.3	13,529.8	-2.3	1,079	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,923.2	26,031.1	.2	745	1.9
Information	144.9	3,013.5	-1	1,469	2.3
Financial activities	872.4	8,005.6	-1.7	1,898	.2
Professional and business services	1,504.2	17,691.9	.5	1,131	4.2
Education and health services	838.9	17,845.8	3.0	767	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	731.2	13,112.5	1.3	360	2.9
Other services	1,194.1	4,444.1	1.0	547	3.4
Government	291.8	22,032.9	1.3	868	2.7
Los Angeles, CA	425.0	4,229.6	.4	992	2.1
Private industry	421.0	3,617.0	-1	975	2.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	11.4	-5.0	1,745	13.8
Construction	14.0	149.6	-5.5	975	2.6
Manufacturing	14.8	440.0	-3.4	1,084	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	54.2	803.6	.0	792	1.1
Information	8.5	214.6	2.2	1,723	.5
Financial activities	24.4	240.6	-4.3	1,807	.3
Professional and business services	42.4	597.5	-1.5	1,165	4.3
Education and health services	27.9	492.5	2.9	848	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	26.7	397.9	1.2	528	3.5
Other services	192.2	250.0	1.3	441	4.8
Government	4.0	612.6	3.2	1,088	1.5
Cook, IL	138.2	2,490.4	-5	1,147	2.7
Private industry	136.8	2,178.2	-5	1,167	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.0	-10.7	919	-6.5
Construction	12.1	84.3	-4.9	1,315	9.2
Manufacturing	7.0	229.4	-3.0	1,062	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.4	465.9	-1.1	838	2.7
Information	2.5	57.5	.4	1,820	.2
Financial activities	15.7	209.6	-2.4	2,905	4.5
Professional and business services	28.5	431.2	-1	1,403	3.2
Education and health services	13.7	373.1	1.9	833	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	11.5	226.6	1.2	412	1.2
Other services	14.2	95.6	.6	721	2.9
Government	1.4	312.2	-5	1,006	1.3
New York, NY	118.5	2,376.0	1.7	2,805	-1.0
Private industry	118.3	1,923.2	1.9	3,229	-1.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.2	-4.5	2,375	23.3
Construction	2.3	36.2	8.9	1,596	8.6
Manufacturing	3.0	36.0	-6.3	1,499	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	246.4	.8	1,211	.8
Information	4.4	134.1	.7	2,698	5.0
Financial activities	18.7	377.6	.7	9,840	-3.7
Professional and business services	24.7	489.3	1.9	2,343	3.8
Education and health services	8.7	293.1	1.5	989	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	11.3	213.9	3.7	766	2.7
Other services	17.6	87.8	1.8	1,105	7.6
Government .....	.3	452.8	.8	1,004	1.7
Harris, TX	96.6	2,046.5	3.4	1,172	3.8
Private industry	96.1	1,791.5	3.5	1,212	3.9
Natural resources and mining	1.5	80.0	5.5	3,698	13.5
Construction	6.7	157.0	5.4	1,042	3.6
Manufacturing	4.7	184.1	2.7	1,524	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.2	426.9	3.3	1,068	1.6
Information	1.4	32.6	.0	1,363	-4.0
Financial activities	10.6	120.3	.9	1,701	1.3
Professional and business services	19.3	337.7	3.6	1,293	4.0
Education and health services	10.2	216.5	4.6	839	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	176.8	3.0	384	2.7
Other services	11.4	58.5	1.7	632	5.3
Government .....	.5	255.0	2.9	893	2.1
Maricopa, AZ	101.7	1,805.2	-1.4	867	1.3
Private industry	101.0	1,580.7	-1.9	865	1.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.7	-4.2	991	22.5
Construction	11.0	144.5	-14.2	884	2.4
Manufacturing	3.6	127.3	-4.6	1,252	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.4	372.2	-1	805	-1.2
Information	1.7	30.9	3.5	1,164	.9
Financial activities	13.0	145.0	-4.4	1,238	-.8
Professional and business services	22.6	306.8	-1.9	870	1.6
Education and health services	9.9	206.5	4.6	879	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	187.1	.6	405	.0
Other services	7.2	50.5	1.0	577	4.2
Government .....	.7	224.5	2.8	880	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2007-08 ²	First quarter 2008	Percent change, first quarter 2007-08 ²
Orange, CA	100.1	1,504.9	-1.1	\$1,019	1.2
Private industry	98.7	1,347.3	-1.4	1,001	.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	6.5	.7	563	-2
Construction	7.0	94.5	-8.2	1,080	.7
Manufacturing	5.3	174.2	-2.2	1,188	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.5	276.2	-.4	918	-1.2
Information	1.4	29.7	-2.7	1,544	10.9
Financial activities	11.0	115.7	-13.6	1,722	(⁴)
Professional and business services	19.0	273.9	-1.7	1,124	3.7
Education and health services	9.9	146.8	4.2	863	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	175.1	3.5	397	.3
Other services	15.3	47.9	1.7	560	.4
Government	1.4	157.6	1.5	1,170	3.0
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,489.7	2.0	1,119	2.6
Private industry	67.3	1,322.2	1.9	1,145	2.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.0	13.6	3,497	20.2
Construction	4.4	84.0	3.7	953	1.6
Manufacturing	3.1	135.4	-3.3	1,320	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.1	304.5	1.4	1,003	2.8
Information	1.7	49.6	.3	1,694	5.2
Financial activities	8.8	144.1	(⁴)	1,869	2.2
Professional and business services	14.7	279.0	3.8	1,236	3.3
Education and health services	6.6	148.6	3.6	891	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	128.8	2.6	509	-2.9
Other services	6.5	38.9	1.7	625	3.1
Government .....	.5	167.4	2.6	913	3.4
San Diego, CA	97.8	1,327.6	.0	945	1.9
Private industry	96.5	1,098.1	-.5	936	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.8	11.3	.7	534	4.3
Construction	7.1	78.0	-12.3	985	3.4
Manufacturing	3.2	103.1	-.2	1,316	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	216.1	-1.7	772	3.8
Information	1.3	38.2	1.9	1,910	-4.8
Financial activities	9.7	76.4	-6.5	1,329	-2.4
Professional and business services	16.1	217.2	-.2	1,170	3.5
Education and health services	8.1	135.2	4.1	840	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	160.4	2.0	422	1.7
Other services	24.3	55.9	1.4	482	.6
Government	1.3	229.5	2.7	986	2.2
King, WA	76.8	1,186.2	2.7	1,125	4.2
Private industry	76.3	1,030.4	2.9	1,142	4.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	3.1	.4	1,621	-5
Construction	6.9	71.3	4.9	1,086	6.7
Manufacturing	2.5	112.5	1.4	1,443	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.1	220.2	2.1	958	1.9
Information	1.8	77.8	5.2	2,144	12.8
Financial activities	7.1	76.1	.3	1,651	-1.8
Professional and business services	13.7	189.6	3.3	1,306	3.7
Education and health services	6.5	124.4	4.2	837	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	110.0	3.6	447	-1.1
Other services	16.2	45.4	.6	599	7.7
Government .....	.5	155.8	1.5	1,010	3.0
Miami-Dade, FL	88.2	1,029.9	-1.0	871	1.5
Private industry	87.8	876.6	-1.2	837	1.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.8	-6.5	465	-1.5
Construction	6.5	50.9	-11.4	812	1.0
Manufacturing	2.7	46.0	-6.3	774	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	253.7	-.2	777	1.0
Information	1.6	20.1	-3.6	1,354	-3.2
Financial activities	10.6	70.5	-3.0	1,483	4.0
Professional and business services	17.9	135.6	-4.1	992	.7
Education and health services	9.4	141.7	3.9	796	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	107.0	.1	506	1.8
Other services	7.6	37.2	2.5	526	1.3
Government .....	.4	153.3	.2	1,062	2.5

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

State	Establishments, first quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2007-08	First quarter 2008	Percent change, first quarter 2007-08
United States ²	9,112.7	134,761.1	0.4	\$905	2.4
Alabama	121.7	1,947.0	-2	740	3.2
Alaska	21.1	303.0	1.0	866	4.2
Arizona	162.7	2,639.7	-1.3	820	2.4
Arkansas	85.2	1,178.4	-1	667	4.1
California	1,345.1	15,561.5	.1	1,008	2.1
Colorado	178.2	2,300.0	1.7	920	3.6
Connecticut	113.2	1,683.9	1.2	1,254	-.6
Delaware	29.0	418.4	.5	987	.1
District of Columbia	32.5	680.8	1.1	1,488	4.3
Florida	631.0	7,918.6	-2.2	777	1.8
Georgia	276.4	4,060.9	.1	847	1.3
Hawaii	39.0	628.1	.2	773	3.5
Idaho	57.6	645.3	.2	635	.3
Illinois	365.0	5,796.1	.1	980	2.6
Indiana	160.1	2,858.7	-.7	757	2.4
Iowa	94.2	1,469.8	.9	710	3.6
Kansas	86.0	1,363.2	1.0	737	2.4
Kentucky	112.9	1,794.0	.1	714	2.4
Louisiana	121.7	1,887.3	1.3	765	4.8
Maine	50.8	584.1	.5	701	3.5
Maryland	164.8	2,530.3	.0	963	2.8
Massachusetts	212.7	3,203.1	.9	1,143	3.3
Michigan	259.1	4,058.8	-1.8	857	.9
Minnesota	173.5	2,644.8	.6	908	4.0
Mississippi	71.0	1,138.2	.8	634	3.3
Missouri	175.2	2,708.0	.0	768	3.5
Montana	42.9	432.4	.9	625	4.3
Nebraska	59.1	912.2	1.4	687	3.2
Nevada	76.7	1,266.3	-1.2	839	4.7
New Hampshire	48.9	621.2	.3	863	3.4
New Jersey	276.3	3,939.9	.5	1,133	3.3
New Mexico	54.5	823.8	.6	717	4.7
New York	582.3	8,555.0	1.3	1,399	.1
North Carolina	258.4	4,069.1	.9	788	1.3
North Dakota	25.4	343.3	2.6	652	6.2
Ohio	294.4	5,189.1	-1.0	798	1.0
Oklahoma	100.4	1,560.0	1.6	707	4.7
Oregon	133.8	1,713.1	.3	776	2.9
Pennsylvania	341.5	5,608.8	.5	869	2.4
Rhode Island	35.9	464.8	-1.5	851	2.3
South Carolina	117.4	1,888.3	.1	695	2.8
South Dakota	30.3	389.4	2.0	632	5.2
Tennessee	143.4	2,746.4	.6	761	3.3
Texas	558.7	10,420.8	2.8	903	3.6
Utah	86.7	1,220.2	1.4	718	3.2
Vermont	24.8	300.8	-.3	735	4.4
Virginia	229.2	3,653.5	.2	918	2.0
Washington	218.9	2,928.6	2.1	899	3.7
West Virginia	48.8	700.3	.3	679	4.0
Wisconsin	159.7	2,734.3	.2	760	2.2
Wyoming	24.8	277.2	2.9	779	6.7
Puerto Rico	57.1	1,004.5	-1.6	489	2.7
Virgin Islands	3.5	46.5	1.1	708	3.4

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2007.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1997	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867
Civilian labor force.....	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66	66	66.2	66
Employed.....	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Employment-population ratio.....	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63
Unemployed.....	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	4.5	4.2	4	4.7	5.8	6	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	66,837	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total private employment.....	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,184	115,717
Total nonfarm employment.....	122,776	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,174	137,969
Goods-producing.....	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,570	22,378
Natural resources and mining.....	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	722
Construction.....	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,689	7,624
Manufacturing.....	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,197	14,032
Private service-providing.....	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,932	89,709	91,615	93,339
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,231	26,472
Wholesale trade.....	5,663.90	5,795.20	5,892.50	5,933.20	5,772.70	5,652.30	5,607.50	5,662.90	5,764.40	5,897.60	6,005.30
Retail trade.....	14,388.90	14,609.30	14,970.10	15,279.80	15,238.60	15,025.10	14,917.30	15,058.20	15,279.60	15,319.30	15,382.00
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,026.50	4,168.00	4,300.30	4,410.30	4,372.00	4,223.60	4,185.40	4,248.60	4,360.90	4,465.80	4,531.20
Utilities.....	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577	563.8	554	548.5	553.5
Information.....	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,055	3,087
Financial activities.....	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,363	8,446
Professional and business services.....	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,395	16,954	17,552	17,920
Education and health services.....	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,838	18,377
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,143	13,565
Other services.....	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,432	5,472
Government.....	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,990	22,252

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

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.51	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.41
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	431.86	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.72	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	589.36
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40	40.1	40.5	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.8	17.19	17.6	18.02	18.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.17	705.31	729.87	755.73
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.57	16.2	16.33	16.55	17	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.9	20.99
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	908.01	962.54
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.9	38.8	39	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39	38.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.67	16.23	16.8	17.48	18	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.94
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.04	814.83
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.15	16.56	16.8	17.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.59	673.37	690.83	710.51
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.07	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.09
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	395.51	413.5	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.8	484.81	494.22	509.58	532.84	554.47
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.9	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.7	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.4	15.82
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	407.57	423.3	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.61	528.22
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3	747.7
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38	30.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	12.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3	747.7
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37	36.9	37
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.7	17.28	17.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.7	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	637.14	656.95
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	42	42	42	42	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.42	27.93
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,136.08	1,185.08
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.14	17.67	18.4	19.07	19.8	20.2	21.01	21.4	22.06	23.23	23.92
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	622.4	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.05	805	850.81	871.03
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.7	36	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.8	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.8	19.66
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.87	645.1	672.4	706.01
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.12	20.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	465.51	490	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.23	700.96
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.56	13	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.03
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.95	587.2
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	26	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	7.32	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	190.52	200.82	208.05	217.2	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.11	265.03
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32	31.4	31	30.9	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.6	470.05

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2008										
Civilian workers²	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	0.8	2.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	1.0	3.2
Management, business, and financial.....	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	.7	3.3
Professional and related.....	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	1.3	3.2
Sales and office.....	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	.5	2.6
Sales and related.....	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	-.1	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	.8	3.0
Construction and extraction.....	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	.6	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	.9	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	106.9	.7	2.6
Production.....	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	105.9	.6	2.5
Transportation and material moving.....	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	108.1	.7	2.7
Service occupations.....	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	1.0	3.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	.5	2.8
Manufacturing.....	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	.5	2.3
Service-providing.....	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.5	.9	2.9
Education and health services.....	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	110.8	1.5	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	.7	3.1
Hospitals.....	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	.9	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	.7	3.2
Education services.....	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	2.0	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	2.1	3.4
Public administration ³	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	1.4	3.3
Private industry workers	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	.6	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	.6	3.0
Management, business, and financial.....	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	.6	3.1
Professional and related.....	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	.8	3.0
Sales and office.....	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	.4	2.5
Sales and related.....	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	-.2	1.7
Office and administrative support.....	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	.6	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	.6	2.9
Construction and extraction.....	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	.5	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	107.4	.8	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	.6	2.6
Production.....	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	.6	2.5
Transportation and material moving.....	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	.5	2.7
Service occupations.....	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	.6	2.8
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	.4	2.7
Management, professional, and related.....	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	.1	2.3
Sales and office.....	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	.4	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	.7	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	.5	2.4
Construction.....	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	.5	3.5
Manufacturing.....	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	.5	2.3
Management, professional, and related.....	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	.2	2.0
Sales and office.....	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	106.7	.6	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	.8	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries.....	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	.6	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	110.2	.8	3.2
Sales and office.....	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	.3	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	107.8	.5	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.6	.6	2.8
Service occupations.....	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	.7	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	.3	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2008										
Wholesale trade.....	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	-0.1	2.8
Retail trade.....	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	.6	2.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	.4	2.2
Utilities.....	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	.0	3.0
Information.....	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	.9	1.3
Financial activities.....	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	.1	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	-.1	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	.7	2.2
Professional and business services.....	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	.8	3.6
Education and health services.....	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	.8	3.2
Education services.....	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	2.1	4.4
Health care and social assistance.....	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	.6	3.0
Hospitals.....	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	.9	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	1.2	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	1.3	3.1
Other services, except public administration.....	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	.5	2.6
State and local government workers.....	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	111.3	1.7	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	1.8	3.5
Professional and related.....	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	1.8	3.3
Sales and office.....	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	1.6	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	1.5	3.0
Service occupations.....	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	1.7	3.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	1.9	3.4
Education services.....	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	2.0	3.4
Schools.....	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	2.0	3.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	2.1	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	1.4	3.8
Hospitals.....	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	1.0	3.1
Public administration ³	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	1.4	3.3

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2008										
Civilian workers ¹	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	0.8	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	1.0	3.3
Management, business, and financial	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	.7	3.2
Professional and related	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	1.2	3.4
Sales and office	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.1	.4	2.6
Sales and related	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	106.3	-.3	1.9
Office and administrative support	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	.7	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	.8	3.4
Construction and extraction	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	.7	3.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	.9	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	.7	2.9
Production	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	.7	2.8
Transportation and material moving	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.2	.8	2.9
Service occupations	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	1.1	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	.6	3.0
Manufacturing	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	.7	2.8
Service-providing	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	109.4	.8	3.0
Education and health services	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	1.4	3.4
Health care and social assistance	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	.7	3.1
Hospitals	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	1.0	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	.9	3.1
Education services	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	1.9	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	109.9	2.2	3.7
Public administration	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	1.2	3.3
Private industry workers	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	.6	2.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	.7	3.2
Management, business, and financial	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	.6	3.2
Professional and related	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	.8	3.2
Sales and office	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	.3	2.6
Sales and related	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	-.2	1.9
Office and administrative support	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.2	.6	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.8	.7	3.4
Construction and extraction	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	.6	3.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	.8	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	.7	2.9
Production	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	.8	2.9
Transportation and material moving	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	108.0	.6	2.9
Service occupations	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	109.7	.8	3.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	.6	3.0
Management, professional, and related	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	.3	2.6
Sales and office	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	107.6	.4	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	110.5	.8	3.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	.7	2.8
Construction	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	.5	3.4
Manufacturing	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	.7	2.8
Management, professional, and related	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	.4	2.5
Sales and office	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	.7	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	.9	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	.8	2.8
Service-providing industries	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	.6	3.0
Management, professional, and related	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	.8	3.3
Sales and office	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	.3	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	108.6	.6	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	.7	3.1
Service occupations	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	.8	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	.3	2.8

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2008										
Wholesale trade.....	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	-0.4	2.7
Retail trade.....	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	.5	2.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	.7	2.5
Utilities.....	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	.0	3.0
Information.....	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	.9	2.0
Financial activities.....	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	.0	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	-.2	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	.6	1.6
Professional and business services.....	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	.9	4.0
Education and health services.....	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	.9	3.1
Education services.....	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	2.0	4.1
Health care and social assistance.....	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	.6	2.9
Hospitals.....	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	1.0	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	1.4	3.1
Accommodation and food services.....	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	1.4	3.2
Other services, except public administration.....	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	.5	2.9
State and local government workers.....	102.8	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	110.1	1.8	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	1.8	3.6
Professional and related.....	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	1.9	3.6
Sales and office.....	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	1.3	2.8
Office and administrative support.....	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	1.3	3.0
Service occupations.....	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	1.7	3.7
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	1.9	3.7
Education services.....	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	2.0	3.6
Schools.....	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	2.0	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	2.1	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	1.6	4.3
Hospitals.....	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	1.0	3.5
Public administration ²	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	1.2	3.3

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2008										
Civilian workers	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	0.7	2.6
Private industry workers	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	.5	2.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	.6	2.7
Sales and office.....	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	.6	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	.3	2.0
Service occupations.....	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	.2	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	.2	2.1
Manufacturing.....	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	.1	1.6
Service-providing.....	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	.6	2.5
State and local government workers	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	1.9	3.3

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2008										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	0.7	2.9
Goods-producing.....	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	.6	3.0
Manufacturing.....	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	.4	2.1
Service-providing.....	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	.7	2.8
Nonunion.....	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	.6	2.8
Goods-producing.....	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	.5	2.7
Manufacturing.....	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	.4	2.4
Service-providing.....	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	.6	2.8
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	.6	2.4
South.....	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	.6	2.8
Midwest.....	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	.4	2.7
West.....	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	.8	3.4
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	.7	2.9
Goods-producing.....	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	.7	2.7
Manufacturing.....	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	.5	1.9
Service-providing.....	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	.7	3.0
Nonunion.....	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	.6	3.0
Goods-producing.....	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	.6	3.0
Manufacturing.....	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	.7	3.0
Service-providing.....	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	.6	2.9
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	.5	2.5
South.....	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	.6	3.1
Midwest.....	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	.4	2.8
West.....	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	.9	3.5

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	20	21	5	3	1	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
In effect during period.....	23	23	6	3	2	4	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	70.1	189.2	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	0.0	6.2	5.7	2.3	3.4	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2
In effect during period (in thousands).....	191.0	220.9	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5	16.7	11.9	6.0	9.4	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	2,687.5	1,264.8	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5	148.8	140.9	104.4	125.0	12.3	42.5	102.4	469.8
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	201.6	207.342	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	218.783
All items (1967 = 100).....	603.9	621.106	624.543	625.879	629.598	629.174	632.301	634.139	639.636	643.515	648.933	655.474	658.915	656.284	655.376
Food and beverages.....	195.7	203.300	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419	217.672
Food.....	195.2	202.916	204.941	205.796	206.277	206.704	208.618	209.166	209.385	211.102	212.054	213.243	215.299	216.422	217.696
Food at home.....	193.1	201.245	203.193	204.333	204.745	205.208	207.983	208.329	208.203	210.851	211.863	213.171	215.785	217.259	218.629
Cereals and bakery products.....	212.8	222.107	223.372	224.691	225.668	226.461	228.661	233.389	236.261	240.034	244.192	245.758	250.321	250.080	250.924
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	186.6	195.616	198.323	198.474	198.616	198.755	200.035	199.688	199.775	200.770	200.960	202.914	205.075	207.488	209.937
Dairy and related products ¹	181.4	194.770	203.541	205.319	205.959	205.299	206.905	208.166	206.171	207.680	207.778	209.117	213.981	214.748	213.533
Fruits and vegetables.....	252.9	262.628	259.100	263.648	268.407	272.482	279.072	272.129	268.446	272.746	276.481	277.957	280.209	283.296	285.986
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	147.4	153.432	155.007	155.545	154.299	153.648	157.863	157.805	158.089	159.730	158.336	158.320	159.346	160.055	161.499
Other foods at home.....	169.6	173.275	174.201	174.695	173.963	174.057	176.085	177.863	178.238	181.806	182.680	183.804	185.725	186.991	187.944
Sugar and sweets.....	171.5	176.772	178.172	177.236	178.600	178.631	180.193	180.588	182.214	184.878	185.097	185.558	187.067	187.813	189.929
Fats and oils.....	168.0	172.921	174.105	176.050	175.327	176.068	181.813	184.878	182.808	190.640	193.364	196.150	201.205	203.059	206.274
Other foods.....	185.0	188.244	189.076	189.695	188.340	188.325	190.037	192.064	192.597	195.993	196.787	197.888	199.566	200.961	201.388
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	113.9	115.105	114.628	114.850	115.396	115.267	115.162	118.182	117.321	118.500	118.744	118.453	120.510	121.033	121.144
Food away from home ¹	199.4	206.659	208.805	209.275	209.854	210.233	211.070	211.878	212.537	213.083	213.967	215.015	216.376	217.063	218.225
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	136.6	144.068	146.752	146.074	146.628	145.814	146.649	148.385	148.564	148.667	149.666	149.873	151.120	151.133	152.040
Alcoholic beverages.....	200.7	207.026	208.408	209.126	209.018	208.704	210.425	212.044	212.407	213.503	213.532	213.912	214.394	215.094	216.055
Housing.....	203.2	209.586	210.865	210.701	210.745	210.933	212.244	213.026	214.389	214.890	215.809	217.941	219.610	219.148	218.184
Shelter.....	232.1	240.611	241.990	242.405	242.207	242.372	243.871	244.786	245.995	246.004	246.069	247.083	248.075	247.985	247.737
Rent of primary residence.....	225.1	234.679	236.058	237.135	238.169	239.102	239.850	240.325	240.874	241.474	241.803	242.640	243.367	244.181	244.926
Lodging away from home.....	136.0	142.813	144.480	143.172	136.703	133.545	140.176	144.092	149.434	146.378	145.634	148.621	153.032	149.146	143.597
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	238.2	246.235	247.487	248.075	248.876	249.532	250.106	250.481	250.966	251.418	251.576	252.170	252.504	252.957	253.493
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.5	117.004	116.783	116.640	116.997	117.003	117.435	117.622	117.701	118.422	118.411	119.092	118.764	118.562	119.944
Fuels and utilities.....	194.7	200.632	204.264	200.836	202.161	203.006	204.796	205.795	209.221	213.302	219.881	231.412	239.039	235.650	228.450
Fuels.....	177.1	181.744	185.306	181.509	182.725	183.516	185.107	185.994	189.693	194.121	201.212	213.762	221.742	217.455	209.501
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	234.9	251.453	252.580	261.745	291.845	299.296	306.937	308.269	332.139	342.811	363.872	389.423	395.706	367.794	349.164
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	182.1	186.262	190.158	185.337	184.753	185.155	186.475	187.376	190.105	194.379	200.999	213.375	221.805	218.656	210.950
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.0	126.875	126.193	126.233	126.252	126.066	126.515	126.753	127.423	127.332	127.598	127.625	127.884	128.013	128.584
Apparel.....	119.5	118.998	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376	121.168
Men's and boys' apparel.....	114.1	112.368	112.380	114.953	114.807	112.026	110.691	112.917	114.994	116.653	116.479	112.011	109.669	110.180	112.720
Women's and girls' apparel.....	110.7	110.296	110.973	113.402	112.166	109.418	104.367	106.340	110.645	111.221	108.722	104.312	100.049	104.211	111.774
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	116.5	113.948	113.611	117.149	117.339	113.779	113.861	115.750	116.037	116.358	114.582	111.555	109.218	109.558	113.494
Footwear.....	123.5	122.374	123.183	124.675	125.005	122.258	121.148	122.377	124.407	126.212	125.537	123.568	122.421	121.982	124.907
Transportation.....	180.9	184.682	184.532	184.952	190.677	189.984	190.839	190.520	195.189	198.608	205.262	211.787	212.806	206.739	203.861
Private transportation.....	177.0	180.778	180.586	180.919	186.839	186.134	186.978	186.571	191.067	194.574	201.133	207.257	208.038	201.779	199.153
New and used motor vehicles ²	95.6	94.303	93.985	94.201	94.562	94.754	94.834	94.581	94.318	93.973	93.705	93.598	93.650	93.260	92.480
New vehicles.....	137.6	136.254	134.927	135.344	136.250	136.664	136.827	136.279	135.727	135.175	134.669	134.516	134.397	133.404	132.399
Used cars and trucks ¹	140.0	135.747	137.142	136.950	136.616	136.943	137.203	137.248	137.225	136.787	136.325	135.980	135.840	135.405	132.916
Motor fuel.....	221.0	239.070	239.104	239.048	262.282	258.132	260.523	259.242	278.739	294.291	322.124	347.418	349.731	323.822	315.078
Gasoline (all types).....	219.9	237.959	237.993	237.819	260.943	256.790	259.338	257.845	276.497	291.910	319.787	344.981	347.357	321.511	313.535
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	117.3	121.583	122.292	123.017	123.487	123.928	124.282	125.225	126.325	126.049	126.824	127.824	129.118	130.327	131.048
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	215.6	222.963	224.302	224.939	225.672	226.120	227.732	228.731	229.765	230.528	231.730	233.162	234.788	236.125	237.121
Public transportation.....	226.6	230.002	230.694	232.725	233.758	233.408	234.334	235.724	242.929	244.164	251.600	264.681	270.002	268.487	261.318
Medical care.....	336.2	351.054	353.723	355.653	357.041	357.661	360.459	362.155	363.000	363.184	363.396	363.616	363.963	364.477	365.036
Medical care commodities.....	285.9	289.999	291.340	292.161	293.201	293.610	295.355	296.130	297.308	296.951	294.896	295.194	294.777	295.003	295.461
Medical care services.....	350.6	369.302	372.432	374.750	376.250	376.940	380.135	382.196	382.872	383.292	384.505	384.685	385.361	385.990	386.579
Professional services.....	289.3	300.792	302.410	303.532	303.780	304.784	306.529	307.928	308.726	309.227	310.917	311.317	311.926	312.396	312.527
Hospital and related services.....	468.1	498.922	504.206	510.006	515.359	515.677	523.313	527.971	528.968	530.144	531.022	531.606	533.558	535.501	537.728
Recreation ²	110.9	111.443	111.400	111.753	111.842	111.705	112.083	112.365	112.731	112.874	112.874	113.277	113.277	113.786	114.032
Video and audio ^{1,2}	104.6	102.949	102.759	103.157	102.719	102.691	102.986	103.171	103.548	103.477	102.988	102.306	102.203	102.546	102.706
Education and communication ²	116.8	119.577	121.273	121.557	121.409	121.506	121.762	121.766	121.832	122.073	122.348	122.828	123.445	124.653	125.505
Education ²	162.1	171.388	175.486	176.339	176.717	176.927	177.440	177.460	177.407	177.754	177.994	178.385	179.229	183.184	186.148
Educational books and supplies.....	388.9	420.418	430.114	431.432	431.606	434.352	437.822	439.052	439.906	442.160	442.770	443.309	444.382	458.989	462.787
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	468.1	494.079	505.924	508.449	509.605	510.016	511.301	511.253	511.013	511.887	512.579	513.743	516.264	527.230	536.082
Communication ^{1,2}	84.1	83.367	83.690	83.659	83.250	83.282	83.396	83.391	83.502	83.670	83.929	84.394	84.840	84.701	84.524
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	81.7	80.720	80.976	80.946	80.519	80.546	80.642	80.638							

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	313.6	324.984	327.783	328.056	328.610	329.908	332.183	333.826	335.427	337.685	339.824	340.547	340.077	341.053	343.431
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	164.0	167.509	167.952	168.664	171.043	170.511	171.179	171.530	173.884	175.838	178.341	180.534	181.087	179.148	179.117
Food and beverages.....	195.7	203.300	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419	217.672
Commodities less food and beverages.....	145.9	147.515	147.289	147.924	151.067	150.162	150.303	150.530	153.682	155.690	158.778	161.337	161.301	158.179	157.621
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	176.7	182.526	182.902	184.091	190.560	188.635	188.692	189.420	196.185	200.926	207.875	213.489	213.363	207.284	206.919
Apparel.....	119.5	118.998	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376	121.168
and apparel.....	216.3	226.224	226.509	227.026	238.067	236.735	238.389	238.297	247.546	254.599	266.943	278.584	280.062	268.740	265.100
Durables.....	114.5	112.473	111.746	111.889	112.103	112.093	112.300	112.094	112.059	111.671	111.362	111.232	111.275	110.779	110.077
Services.....	238.9	246.848	248.700	248.878	248.974	249.225	250.648	251.527	252.817	253.426	254.509	256.668	258.422	258.638	258.059
Rent of shelter ³	241.9	250.813	252.272	252.713	252.495	252.669	254.239	255.199	256.470	256.463	256.532	257.585	258.637	258.547	258.255
Transportation services.....	230.8	233.731	234.322	235.458	236.449	236.504	237.347	237.929	239.556	240.150	242.343	245.759	247.869	248.806	248.047
Other services.....	277.5	285.559	288.469	289.307	289.592	289.945	290.905	291.406	292.218	293.016	293.959	294.668	295.677	297.923	299.598
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	202.7	208.098	209.100	209.478	210.846	210.610	211.512	212.136	214.236	215.462	217.411	219.757	220.758	219.552	218.991
All items less shelter.....	191.9	196.639	197.708	198.171	199.998	199.734	200.609	201.110	203.217	205.040	207.566	210.242	211.468	210.264	209.936
All items less medical care.....	194.7	200.080	201.159	201.544	202.770	202.600	203.569	204.136	205.992	207.317	209.170	211.408	212.576	211.653	211.321
Commodities less food.....	148.0	149.720	149.541	150.180	153.234	152.344	152.531	152.799	155.881	157.870	160.880	163.385	163.364	160.341	159.825
Nondurables less food.....	178.2	184.012	184.450	185.610	191.668	189.844	190.000	190.781	197.167	201.693	208.233	213.538	213.447	207.769	207.483
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	213.9	223.411	223.802	224.338	234.241	233.014	234.667	234.736	243.109	249.571	260.703	271.235	272.612	262.470	259.278
Nondurables.....	186.7	193.468	194.616	195.646	199.253	198.422	199.346	200.030	203.767	207.096	211.240	214.783	215.628	212.882	213.274
Services less rent of shelter ³	253.3	260.764	263.243	263.109	263.599	263.966	265.311	266.154	267.567	269.007	271.467	275.200	277.982	278.606	277.615
Services less medical care services.....	229.6	236.847	238.604	238.657	238.671	238.894	240.201	241.004	242.310	242.921	243.982	246.219	248.007	248.198	247.563
Energy.....	196.9	207.723	209.637	207.588	219.009	217.506	219.465	219.311	230.505	240.194	257.106	275.621	280.833	266.283	258.020
All items less energy.....	203.7	208.925	210.000	210.714	210.888	210.890	211.846	212.545	213.420	213.851	214.101	214.600	215.335	215.873	216.397
All items less food and energy.....	205.9	210.729	211.628	212.318	212.435	212.356	213.138	213.866	214.866	215.059	215.180	215.553	216.045	216.476	216.862
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.6	140.053	139.828	140.501	140.547	140.014	139.845	140.324	141.056	141.156	140.677	139.925	139.535	139.785	140.528
Energy commodities.....	223.0	241.018	241.120	241.642	265.420	261.976	264.660	263.508	283.362	298.757	326.414	351.886	354.423	328.240	318.918
Services less energy.....	244.7	253.058	254.706	255.385	255.549	255.785	257.220	258.098	259.249	259.503	260.049	261.216	262.323	262.867	262.980
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	197.1	202.767	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247	214.935
All items (1967 = 100).....	587.2	603.982	607.324	608.662	613.287	612.948	615.828	617.345	622.985	627.606	633.830	641.082	644.303	641.155	640.226
Food and beverages.....	194.9	202.531	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850	217.098
Food.....	194.4	202.134	204.241	205.082	205.451	205.855	207.794	208.317	208.571	210.252	211.200	212.514	214.577	215.812	217.090
Food at home.....	192.2	200.273	202.351	203.442	203.741	204.141	206.870	207.242	207.196	209.657	210.624	212.079	214.679	216.214	217.594
Cereals and bakery products.....	213.1	222.409	223.895	224.897	225.941	226.696	229.105	233.915	236.764	240.663	244.648	246.493	250.972	250.842	251.448
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	186.1	195.193	197.980	198.146	198.325	198.489	199.686	199.141	199.484	200.285	200.501	202.424	204.557	207.211	209.515
Dairy and related products ¹	180.9	194.474	203.464	205.100	205.850	205.149	206.652	207.750	205.660	207.135	207.088	208.510	213.582	214.139	212.841
Fruits and vegetables.....	251.0	260.484	257.223	261.774	265.736	269.533	275.843	268.954	266.030	270.169	274.136	276.641	278.885	282.171	284.612
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	146.7	152.786	154.501	154.873	153.610	152.883	157.130	157.456	157.488	158.799	157.285	157.309	158.527	159.024	160.850
Other foods at home.....	169.1	172.630	173.463	174.215	173.393	173.511	175.572	177.442	177.713	181.215	182.241	183.342	185.174	186.458	187.467
Sugar and sweets.....	170.5	175.323	176.458	176.248	176.845	177.051	178.902	179.740	181.033	183.725	184.127	184.378	186.054	186.860	188.914
Fats and oils.....	168.7	173.640	175.039	176.683	176.101	176.736	182.307	185.292	183.706	191.560	194.228	197.155	201.821	203.721	207.069
Other foods.....	185.2	188.405	189.110	189.987	188.657	188.646	190.364	192.430	192.832	196.106	197.081	198.153	199.722	201.119	201.632
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	114.2	115.356	114.584	115.378	115.803	115.658	115.658	118.828	117.754	118.751	119.248	118.879	121.015	121.443	121.589
Food away from home ¹	199.1	206.412	208.578	209.037	209.518	209.931	210.776	211.517	212.193	212.794	213.723	214.851	216.177	217.002	218.147
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	136.2	143.462	145.783	144.764	145.233	144.454	145.625	146.924	147.188	147.335	148.517	149.306	150.232	150.301	151.321
Alcoholic beverages.....	200.6	207.097	208.286	209.176	208.958	208.934	210.473	212.507	212.748	213.633	213.486	213.976	214.440	214.931	215.728
Housing.....	198.5	204.795	206.050	205.916	206.288	206.638	207.692	208.268	209.388	210.161	211.191	213.441	215.026	214.743	213.954
Shelter.....	224.8	232.998	234.275	234.812	235.069	235.480	236.550	237.158	237.965	238.261	238.353	239.198	239.845	240.038	240.163
Rent of primary residence.....	224.2	233.806	235.175	236.259	237.288	238.216	238.955	239.419	239.932	240.507	240.818	241.623	242.276	243.010	243.741
Lodging away from home ²	135.3	142.339	143.727	142.666	136.244	133.179	139.825	143.046	148.110	145.936	144.979	148.378	152.248	148.368	142.591
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	216.0	223.175	224.321	224.811	225.548	226.151	226.703	227.057	227.488	227.893	228.007	228.536	228.824	229.219	229.670
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.8	117.366	117.142	116.982	117.370	117.396	117.740	117.921	117.999	118.683	118.615	119.293	119.006	118.894	120.279
Fuels and utilities.....	193.1	198.863	202.304	198.796	200.151	200.831	202.663	203.584	206.861	210.912	217.388	228.843	236.381	233.373	226.709
Fuels.....	174.4	179.031	182.357	178.539	179.777	180.379	182.025	182.823	186.315	190.657	197.554	209.843	217.640	213.807	206.544
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	234.0	251.121	252.684	261.972	292.098	298.656	306.087	307.599	329.271	339.009	358.947	381.903	388.208	363.535	345.907
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	180.2	184.3													

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		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
New vehicles.....	138.6	137.415	136.129	136.509	137.372	137.736	137.931	137.445	136.910	136.456	135.933	135.728	135.556	134.540	133.504
Used cars and trucks ¹	140.8	136.586	137.996	137.798	137.457	137.791	138.052	138.094	138.070	137.616	137.145	136.790	136.639	136.186	133.669
Motor fuel.....	221.6	239.900	240.271	240.040	263.248	259.032	261.531	260.402	279.975	295.618	323.495	348.762	351.124	325.116	316.717
Gasoline (all types).....	220.7	238.879	239.252	238.906	262.013	257.792	260.457	259.112	277.842	293.349	321.291	346.459	348.888	322.930	315.324
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	116.9	121.356	122.144	122.830	123.302	123.786	124.416	125.238	126.330	126.032	126.742	127.750	128.997	130.228	131.072
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	218.1	225.535	226.881	227.472	228.267	228.692	230.255	231.349	232.344	232.983	234.221	235.550	237.324	238.583	239.571
Public transportation.....	225.0	228.531	229.148	231.182	231.999	231.363	232.594	233.979	240.729	241.966	249.310	261.779	266.259	264.755	258.142
Medical care.....	335.7	350.882	353.571	355.719	357.165	357.745	360.710	362.329	363.069	363.356	363.462	363.628	363.942	364.652	365.250
Medical care commodities.....	279.0	282.558	283.712	284.517	285.475	285.913	287.703	288.335	289.254	288.796	286.825	287.033	286.562	286.880	287.397
Medical care services.....	351.1	370.111	373.306	375.899	377.498	378.119	381.507	383.510	384.149	384.753	385.769	385.911	386.560	387.420	388.036
Professional services.....	291.7	303.169	304.841	306.072	306.300	307.333	309.169	310.426	311.259	311.757	313.294	313.618	314.235	314.893	314.977
Hospital and related services.....	463.6	493.740	498.533	505.077	510.836	510.961	518.853	523.654	524.534	526.495	527.230	527.948	529.798	532.065	534.394
Recreation ²	108.2	108.572	108.495	108.793	108.805	108.702	109.046	109.315	109.742	109.775	109.876	109.905	110.198	110.698	110.904
Video and audio ^{1,2}	103.9	102.559	102.427	102.833	102.465	102.523	102.839	103.028	103.255	103.414	102.958	102.306	102.267	102.643	102.819
Education and communication ²	113.9	116.301	117.707	117.891	117.686	117.782	118.097	118.079	118.155	118.462	118.737	119.264	119.852	120.809	121.439
Education ²	160.3	169.280	173.060	173.700	174.016	174.276	175.134	175.118	175.101	175.545	175.791	176.148	176.879	180.819	183.613
Educational books and supplies.....	390.7	423.730	433.670	434.800	434.979	437.391	441.207	441.927	442.639	444.594	445.394	445.740	446.741	461.104	465.570
Tuition, other school fees, and child care...	453.3	477.589	488.199	490.061	491.022	491.554	493.797	493.672	493.546	494.711	495.384	496.449	498.598	509.420	517.389
Communication ^{1,2}	86.0	85.782	86.184	86.182	85.807	85.834	85.935	85.919	86.016	86.244	86.496	87.017	87.490	87.369	87.224
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.3	83.928	84.283	84.282	83.894	83.917	84.008	83.992	84.091	84.320	84.511	85.007	85.484	85.355	85.208
Telephone services ^{1,2}	95.9	98.373	99.024	99.149	98.874	98.887	98.988	98.931	99.090	99.566	99.939	100.723	101.375	101.339	101.350
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	13.0	11.062	10.958	10.877	10.710	10.722	10.737	10.754	10.745	10.671	10.621	10.585	10.600	10.525	10.414
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	121.0	108.164	105.713	104.366	100.257	100.000	101.067	100.582	100.265	98.820	97.010	95.766	94.691	92.931	90.722
Other goods and services.....	330.9	344.004	345.800	346.742	347.427	348.830	350.630	351.979	353.351	354.887	356.523	358.419	359.961	360.102	361.125
Tobacco and smoking products.....	521.6	555.502	561.092	562.134	563.435	568.410	574.724	577.359	576.910	578.296	583.296	592.248	599.180	599.823	600.293
Personal care ¹	188.3	193.590	194.160	194.769	195.122	195.467	195.885	196.564	197.803	198.859	199.367	199.404	199.495	199.501	200.284
Personal care products ¹	155.7	158.268	157.654	158.408	158.579	158.407	158.167	157.877	158.730	159.585	158.993	159.052	159.237	159.345	159.730
Personal care services ¹	209.8	216.823	217.822	218.149	218.897	219.945	220.324	221.338	223.043	223.088	223.922	223.838	223.994	224.464	224.910
Miscellaneous personal services.....	314.1	326.100	329.329	329.706	330.258	330.850	333.154	334.868	336.476	338.851	341.212	341.921	341.763	342.974	345.175
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	165.7	169.554	170.141	170.865	173.489	172.952	173.711	174.083	176.727	178.900	181.837	184.495	185.105	182.846	182.647
Food and beverages.....	194.9	202.531	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850	217.098
Commodities less food and beverages.....	148.7	150.865	150.795	151.448	155.011	154.086	154.345	154.603	158.156	160.488	164.188	167.344	167.376	163.761	162.971
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	182.6	189.507	189.981	191.230	198.661	196.636	196.910	197.606	205.166	210.558	218.794	225.585	225.595	218.454	217.928
Apparel.....	119.1	118.518	118.986	121.536	120.920	118.126	115.866	117.883	120.809	121.855	120.407	116.706	113.978	116.214	120.990
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	226.1	237.858	238.345	238.798	251.442	249.863	251.751	251.621	262.252	270.496	285.024	298.593	300.341	287.124	283.056
Durables.....	114.6	112.640	112.114	112.241	112.413	112.450	112.688	112.560	112.549	112.171	111.845	111.769	111.820	111.357	110.451
Services.....	234.1	241.696	243.436	243.572	243.906	244.275	245.484	246.154	247.197	248.045	249.175	251.365	252.991	253.304	252.861
Rent of shelter ³	216.6	224.617	225.867	226.393	226.636	227.035	228.071	228.660	229.443	229.719	229.810	230.620	231.255	231.445	231.541
Transportation services.....	230.6	233.420	233.868	234.848	235.874	236.020	236.883	237.426	238.496	239.044	240.728	243.395	245.005	246.041	245.722
Other services.....	268.2	275.218	277.702	278.404	278.513	278.783	279.780	280.199	281.017	281.829	282.720	283.449	284.449	286.389	287.792
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	197.5	202.698	203.638	204.015	205.783	205.575	206.371	206.877	209.055	210.583	212.870	215.498	216.407	214.950	214.361
All items less shelter.....	189.2	193.940	195.018	195.440	197.479	197.174	198.113	198.592	200.904	202.931	205.774	208.817	210.069	208.544	208.068
All items less medical care.....	191.3	196.564	197.629	198.022	199.565	199.431	200.329	200.800	202.713	204.290	206.423	208.906	210.002	208.900	208.563
Commodities less food.....	150.6	152.875	152.837	153.499	156.977	156.073	156.365	156.670	160.152	162.455	166.070	169.169	169.213	165.689	164.937
Nondurables less food.....	183.8	190.698	191.210	192.442	199.471	197.551	197.892	198.660	205.843	211.005	218.809	225.276	225.309	218.562	218.010
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	223.0	234.201	234.745	235.233	246.726	245.286	247.136	247.188	256.899	264.488	277.717	290.127	291.760	279.753	276.112
Nondurables.....	189.5	196.772	198.017	199.075	203.087	202.222	203.268	203.933	208.101	211.757	216.582	220.813	221.740	218.473	218.725
Services less rent of shelter ³	224.7	230.876	232.982	232.628	233.029	233.314	234.576	235.258	236.483	237.922	240.181	243.780	246.411	246.834	245.787
Services less medical care services.....	225.3	232.195	233.839	233.850	234.115	234.468	235.557	236.154	237.201	238.048	239.167	241.422	243.071	243.354	242.868
Energy.....	196.8	208.066	209.933	207.885	219.861	218.104	220.163	219.983	231.533	241.518	258.903	277.597	282.579	267.624	259.864
All items less energy.....	198.0	203.002	204.037	204.797	205.066	205.155	205.991	206.588	207.296	207.812	208.021	208.458	209.062	209.718	210.325
All items less food and energy.....	199.2	203.554	204.363	205.107	205.355	205.377	205.992	206.605	207.406	207.687	207.747	208.007	208.317	208.857	209.329
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.1	140.612	140.491	141.236	141.254	140.815	140.696	141.238	141.973	142.040	141.558	140.878	140.492	140.802	141.428
Energy commodities.....	223.0	241.257	241.692	241.955	265.598	261.928	264.633	263.601	283.359	298.852	326.565	351.873	354.402	328.310	319.507
Services less energy.....	239.9	247.888	249.398	250.127	250.546	250.925	252.103	252.756	253.589	254.031	254.517	255.513	256.365	257.072	257.411

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2008						2008					
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average.....	M	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	218.783	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247	214.935
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	228.133	230.089	232.649	234.545	233.788	232.841	224.794	227.114	229.829	231.488	230.790	229.949
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	230.038	232.005	234.518	236.460	236.107	235.314	225.144	227.412	230.120	231.808	231.465	230.579
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	135.739	136.913	138.542	139.623	138.537	137.723	136.141	137.624	139.286	140.253	139.329	138.881
Midwest urban ⁴	M	205.393	207.168	208.968	210.071	209.351	209.252	200.788	202.912	204.867	206.038	205.121	205.023
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	206.590	208.291	209.813	211.003	210.341	210.283	200.989	202.969	204.509	205.761	204.989	205.002
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.484	132.682	134.018	134.595	133.969	133.982	131.354	132.867	134.409	135.037	134.236	134.215
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	200.841	202.720	205.122	206.435	206.251	205.522	199.325	201.494	204.023	205.452	204.812	204.064
South urban.....	M	208.085	210.006	212.324	213.304	212.387	212.650	205.669	207.912	210.469	211.438	210.362	210.572
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	209.987	211.846	214.359	215.373	214.496	214.854	208.511	210.748	213.549	214.379	213.439	213.579
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	132.516	133.714	134.980	135.643	135.004	135.093	131.428	132.808	134.222	134.952	134.179	134.285
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	208.746	211.225	214.739	215.274	214.655	215.258	209.641	212.533	216.357	216.901	216.031	216.762
West urban.....	M	219.437	221.009	223.040	223.867	222.823	222.132	214.355	216.029	218.508	219.248	217.854	217.028
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	222.689	224.704	226.767	227.562	226.541	225.910	216.055	218.141	220.603	221.232	219.827	219.169
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.694	134.023	135.283	136.021	135.207	134.834	133.570	134.133	135.738	136.478	135.464	134.873
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	196.191	197.898	199.840	200.941	200.278	199.982	194.886	196.844	199.028	200.009	199.187	198.842
B/C.....	M	132.974	133.997	135.330	136.055	135.315	135.160	132.471	133.729	135.240	135.986	135.138	135.003
D.....	M	207.238	209.308	211.989	212.555	212.138	211.740	205.951	208.246	211.236	211.929	211.233	210.844
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.662	214.932	215.738	217.459	215.971	215.465	205.885	208.403	209.021	211.020	209.435	209.084
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	224.625	226.651	229.033	229.886	228.484	227.449	217.914	219.702	222.435	223.245	221.230	220.285
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	233.822	236.151	238.580	240.273	240.550	240.089	228.215	230.923	233.776	235.446	235.510	234.703
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	235.344	-	241.258	-	238.519	-	235.419	-	240.511	-	238.133
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	204.882	-	206.941	-	206.219	-	195.898	-	198.063	-	197.260
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	-	202.357	-	206.413	-	205.883	-	206.258	-	210.830	-	209.666
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	-	139.649	-	142.065	-	142.036	-	139.332	-	141.622	-	141.679
Atlanta, GA.....	2	206.371	-	212.032	-	211.404	-	205.801	-	212.013	-	211.113	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	205.281	-	207.593	-	209.484	-	201.037	-	203.524	-	205.492	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	188.795	-	193.567	-	192.723	-	188.463	-	193.742	-	193.206	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	221.324	-	225.079	-	225.473	-	219.456	-	223.849	-	224.597	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	223.622	-	228.408	-	228.337	-	223.295	-	228.429	-	228.212	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	222.074	-	225.181	-	225.411	-	217.913	-	221.454	-	221.385	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	223.196	-	228.068	-	227.745	-	218.483	-	223.573	-	223.273	-

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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342
Percent change.....	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300
Percent change.....	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9
Housing:											
Index.....	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586
Percent change.....	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1
Apparel:											
Index.....	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998
Percent change.....	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4
Transportation:											
Index.....	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682
Percent change.....	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1
Medical care:											
Index.....	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054
Percent change.....	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328
Percent change.....	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767
Percent change.....	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2007				2008								
	2006	2007	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
Finished goods.....	160.4	166.6	167.4	168.6	171.4	170.4	172.0	172.3	175.1	176.5	179.8	182.5	185.0	182.1	182.0
Finished consumer goods.....	166.0	173.5	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.2	180.1	180.4	184.2	185.8	190.3	193.9	197.1	193.1	192.7
Finished consumer foods.....	156.7	167.0	168.4	169.7	169.5	172.2	174.5	173.6	176.0	175.5	177.6	180.1	180.9	181.4	182.0
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	169.2	175.6	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.1	181.9	182.7	187.1	189.6	195.0	199.1	203.2	197.4	196.7
Nondurable goods less food.....	182.6	191.7	194.6	194.5	201.5	197.9	200.3	201.4	208.2	211.7	220.0	226.5	232.5	223.8	222.6
Durable goods.....	136.9	138.3	136.7	139.8	140.2	139.5	140.1	140.2	139.9	140.5	140.3	139.8	140.3	139.9	140.1
Capital equipment.....	146.9	149.5	148.9	150.6	151.0	150.7	151.4	151.8	151.8	152.4	152.7	152.7	153.6	153.7	154.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	164.0	170.7	172.2	172.2	176.2	175.7	177.8	179.1	184.5	187.3	192.8	196.9	202.5	200.2	198.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	155.9	162.4	163.3	164.4	166.1	166.3	168.4	170.1	173.1	175.5	179.1	181.6	186.6	190.6	187.1
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.2	161.4	166.6	166.3	166.6	169.8	173.6	176.7	180.0	180.3	182.7	185.7	187.7	187.4	185.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	175.0	184.0	186.0	189.4	195.1	195.1	199.3	201.5	206.0	209.5	215.9	220.1	231.9	243.8	236.9
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	180.5	189.8	189.1	189.0	188.6	188.1	189.5	193.1	200.3	205.6	211.9	216.3	219.4	220.1	213.0
Components for manufacturing.....	134.5	136.3	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.8	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.6	139.4	139.9	141.4	142.1	142.5
Materials and components for construction.....	188.4	192.5	193.2	193.2	193.2	193.4	194.4	195.7	197.3	200.2	203.3	206.3	209.9	213.1	214.4
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	162.8	173.9	178.4	175.5	189.7	186.3	188.6	189.0	206.1	211.8	227.3	238.6	249.6	224.2	223.2
Containers.....	175.0	180.3	181.0	182.3	183.2	183.4	185.1	185.7	185.9	187.0	187.6	188.5	191.6	194.2	198.1
Supplies.....	157.0	161.7	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.8	168.1	170.0	171.3	173.1	174.3	177.7	179.4	179.9
Crude materials for further processing.....	184.8	207.1	204.6	211.8	225.6	229.0	235.5	245.5	262.1	274.6	293.1	305.2	317.9	280.0	257.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	119.3	146.7	151.9	150.0	152.9	158.5	162.6	165.4	169.2	168.1	173.2	178.9	179.3	170.4	168.0
Crude nonfood materials.....	230.6	246.3	237.4	252.0	274.1	275.4	283.8	299.9	327.7	352.4	382.4	399.6	423.3	360.5	320.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	161.0	166.2	166.9	168.1	171.6	169.6	171.0	171.7	174.6	176.4	180.1	182.8	185.9	182.0	181.7
Finished energy goods.....	145.9	156.3	159.7	159.1	170.4	163.8	166.6	167.2	177.5	182.4	194.8	204.3	213.0	198.2	195.5
Finished goods less energy.....	157.9	162.8	163.0	164.7	164.9	165.5	166.7	167.0	167.6	168.0	168.8	169.5	170.4	170.7	171.3
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	162.7	168.7	169.2	170.8	171.0	172.0	173.5	173.7	174.7	174.9	175.9	177.0	177.8	178.3	178.9
Finished goods less food and energy.....	158.7	161.7	161.5	163.2	163.6	163.5	164.4	165.0	165.1	165.7	166.1	166.2	167.1	167.3	167.9
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	166.7	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.2	172.2	173.2	174.0	174.1	174.8	175.2	175.4	176.2	176.6	177.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	191.5	197.0	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.0	201.4	203.0	203.6	204.3	205.4	206.4	207.6	208.8	209.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	165.4	171.5	172.9	172.9	177.0	176.3	178.2	179.4	184.7	187.7	193.3	197.4	203.0	200.5	199.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	135.2	154.4	158.2	159.6	161.4	164.6	170.6	175.0	180.3	180.5	184.5	186.8	194.6	194.0	192.2
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.8	174.6	179.5	177.4	191.1	187.8	190.5	191.5	208.6	213.4	228.7	240.5	253.0	230.3	226.2
Intermediate goods less energy.....	162.1	167.6	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.3	173.7	176.0	178.4	181.4	183.4	187.3	190.1	189.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	163.8	168.4	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.9	172.5	173.7	175.8	178.3	181.2	183.2	186.9	189.9	189.3
Crude energy materials.....	226.9	232.8	219.9	237.7	267.1	268.3	273.6	291.7	325.4	346.1	386.1	409.7	437.9	352.7	311.4
Crude materials less energy.....	152.3	182.6	188.3	187.4	189.2	194.1	200.9	205.9	211.7	218.5	223.9	229.1	232.2	223.2	213.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	244.5	282.6	289.9	292.8	289.9	291.7	307.3	319.7	332.1	366.7	372.4	374.5	387.2	379.1	342.6

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2007				2008								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	214.3	228.3	249.3	249.5	254.2	263.8	287.2	301.6	329.0	345.9	368.9	306.9	276.2
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	256.2	279.6	314.8	315.9	321.9	335.0	371.6	390.8	436.2	463.5	499.4	395.4	345.1
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	162.2	162.4	161.3	161.2	164.9	170.3	174.8	186.1	184.7	185.1	189.3	191.6	189.4
213	Mining support activities.....	169.7	168.5	168.7	164.9	167.2	168.8	169.8	170.1	172.2	174.6	176.5	178.8	178.3
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	163.7	164.5	168.0	166.9	168.5	169.6	173.4	175.3	179.4	182.0	185.6	183.0	183.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	160.8	160.7	161.4	162.8	165.8	167.5	169.8	171.2	174.0	176.3	180.1	180.8	180.2
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	110.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.7	112.7	112.9	114.2	114.2	115.2	114.9	115.2
313	Textile mills.....	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.3	110.1	110.3	110.4	110.6	111.4	111.7	112.6	113.9	115.1
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.8	102.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	150.0	150.4	150.5	151.1	152.0	152.4	152.6	152.7	152.4	153.9	154.4	154.8	154.2
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.2	106.5	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.5	105.9	106.2	108.2	109.5	109.0	109.2	109.6
322	Paper manufacturing.....	116.1	117.1	117.8	118.0	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.2	120.5	120.8	121.6	124.2	126.5
323	Printing and related support activities.....	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	108.1	108.2	109.0	109.2	109.5	110.0	110.4	110.5
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	267.4	266.9	305.5	288.4	294.9	298.4	337.1	347.7	384.1	406.0	428.9	383.9	381.6
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	205.0	206.4	209.2	210.4	213.6	215.8	218.4	221.1	224.5	227.8	233.7	240.0	241.2
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.2	154.8	155.6	156.4	156.8	158.3	159.5	162.7	165.0	166.4
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	188.8	188.6	188.9	188.6	190.4	194.2	202.4	211.5	221.1	228.5	233.2	235.1	227.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	162.8	163.3	163.7	164.3	165.6	166.8	168.3	171.1	173.0	174.7	177.3	178.9	180.3
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	112.5	112.7	113.0	113.1	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.5	117.9	118.5	119.0
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	93.3	93.1	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.8	93.0	93.0	92.9
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	123.7	124.2	124.5	124.4	125.2	125.9	127.1	127.3	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.9	129.9
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	103.8	106.3	106.6	106.0	106.6	106.6	106.1	106.7	106.6	105.9	106.5	106.3	106.5
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	165.9	166.1	166.6	166.4	167.1	167.8	168.3	169.5	170.2	171.7	172.1	172.7	173.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.5	108.7	109.2	109.3	109.4	110.0	110.4	110.8	110.7
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	116.0	115.3	116.1	118.0	118.3	118.4	117.9	118.9	118.3	118.6	118.1	118.8	118.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	119.0	120.1	121.1	119.0	119.6	118.8	120.1	119.4	120.2	119.8	120.3	120.8	122.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	107.8	111.1	114.9	89.3	109.0	110.2	113.4	119.7	118.7	111.3	110.1	109.9	109.5
446	Health and personal care stores.....	123.9	123.5	123.8	123.8	124.8	124.5	125.5	127.2	127.3	128.0	135.4	133.1	134.2
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	73.7	78.0	73.7	66.6	67.1	61.6	60.6	65.7	59.3	67.3	80.1	84.3	85.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	126.0	130.2	125.7	134.7	136.0	133.8	133.1	136.4	136.5	138.0	140.9	167.6	159.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	180.5	187.2	189.4	187.1	192.0	191.8	198.6	199.5	203.7	211.7	211.4	213.0	208.8
483	Water transportation.....	115.3	117.2	116.5	116.4	119.0	119.2	120.6	121.1	124.7	127.0	129.3	132.2	134.6
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	129.3	127.2	126.6	127.4	127.8	129.7	131.1	134.5	137.0	141.1	146.3	146.2	140.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	122.9	122.9	121.5	122.7	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.4	123.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	107.6	107.7	106.7	106.7	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.9	106.9	106.9
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	124.1	125.1	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.5	125.5	125.4	125.4	125.4	126.8	126.4	126.4
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	158.2	161.3	161.9	161.9	162.4	162.6	162.9	162.7	162.7	162.8	163.2	163.1	163.4
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	115.8	116.4	116.5	117.0	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.1	119.1	119.4	119.4
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	113.5	113.9	114.3	114.6	115.4	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.5	117.6	117.8	118.1	118.3
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.7	109.8	110.4	110.9	110.7	110.2	110.8	111.3	110.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	99.6	101.0	102.3	103.6	104.4	104.6	105.2	106.4	105.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	104.3
517	Telecommunications.....	102.0	101.8	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.9	100.6	101.0	101.3	101.1	101.0	101.7	101.4
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.1
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	121.1	121.4	124.2	123.0	122.5	122.9	121.0	119.6	119.6	120.7	118.8	119.4	119.0
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.0	108.5	108.5	110.0	108.1	108.2	109.7	109.5	110.5	109.7	110.2	111.5	111.9
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.3	109.8	110.0	110.2	106.9	105.4	107.0	105.4	105.5
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.9	103.5	106.1	105.6	106.6	106.0	106.8	107.3	108.3	107.4	109.7	110.8	108.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	117.2	118.9	118.4	119.1	121.3	121.3	125.1	120.3	122.0	125.2	132.6	133.4	128.8
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	154.3	154.8	155.1	155.1	159.9	160.3	160.7	161.1	160.9	160.9	161.5	167.1	161.5
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	112.4	113.1	112.9	113.0	115.6	114.1	113.8	112.7	114.0	112.4	115.8	116.3	115.9
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	140.7	140.8	140.8	140.8	139.2	140.3	140.3	140.5	140.5	141.9	141.5	141.5	141.6
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.7	106.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	106.3
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.3	123.0	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.9	123.1	123.5	123.2
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.9	102.5	101.7	100.2	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.9
56172	Janitorial services.....	106.8	106.9	107.1	108.7	108.9	109.1	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.2	109.1	109.8	109.5
5621	Waste collection.....	108.9	108.9	109.5	108.4	110.7	112.1	112.0	112.2	111.9	112.8	112.1	113.1	113.9
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	145.0	145.8	144.7	143.7	145.4	145.2	145.3	145.6	144.9	149.6	152.8	152.4	144.7

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Finished goods											
Total.....	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6
Foods.....	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	166.9
Energy.....	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.4
Other.....	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.6
Foods.....	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.5
Energy.....	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6
Other.....	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.3
Foods.....	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7
Energy.....	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	233.0
Other.....	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007				2008								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	128.0	125.8	124.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	157.8	164.1	165.9	171.1	180.5	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.0	211.1	189.1	189.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.2	185.0	193.8	202.6	198.2	198.9	204.0	218.5	194.2	194.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	133.0	134.2	133.1	136.1	142.0	144.7	148.3	146.4	145.5	146.1	146.9	145.6	143.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.2	177.7	173.7	169.1
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.8	161.5	158.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.2	313.0	275.2	268.8
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9	154.1	158.2	160.1	160.1	161.6	164.9	165.0	160.3
Selected building materials.....	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.8	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.8	113.9	114.4	113.8
Capital goods.....	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	102.0	101.9	102.0	101.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.2	109.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.9	94.2	94.0	94.1	93.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.7	107.8	107.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.6	108.6	108.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.0	109.9	109.0
Durables, manufactured.....	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.1	106.3	106.4
Agricultural commodities.....	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.3	177.5	185.6	194.3	190.5	190.8	195.2	207.8	187.9	187.4
Nonagricultural commodities.....	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.7	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.6	120.1	121.2	122.3	121.4	120.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007				2008								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.5	147.6	143.8	139.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.1	137.8	141.8	143.7	145.0	147.7	149.9	150.8	148.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.1	152.6	157.3	159.8	162.2	165.1	167.9	168.5	165.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3	104.4	106.8	107.2	105.9	108.4	109.1	111.0	109.6
Industrial supplies and materials.....	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.2	219.0	234.5	248.7	265.0	283.0	291.1	274.1	256.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.3	301.9	300.0	329.0	354.6	388.3	423.7	438.2	399.4	362.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	319.6	315.6	347.5	375.8	412.2	450.3	465.6	427.2	388.9
Paper and paper base stocks.....	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.3	119.0	119.9	119.8
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.3	143.6	146.6	147.8	148.7	149.6	152.9	157.2	159.3	160.0
Selected building materials.....	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	113.8	114.1	114.3	116.2	119.2	121.3	122.1	122.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.2	215.3	224.5	241.5	259.2	263.6	273.2	275.1	271.5	260.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4	105.9	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.6	110.8	111.9	111.8
Capital goods.....	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.5	93.4	93.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.7	108.7	109.3	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	112.9
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.2	88.4	88.3	88.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.2	105.1
Nondurables, manufactured.....	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	108.0	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.1
Durables, manufactured.....	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2006		2007				2008		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Import air freight.....	133.1	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	156.8
Export air freight.....	117.9	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	146.2
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	130.9	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	142.4	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	174.9

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2005		2006				2007				2008		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	135.6	135.3	136.1	136.6	135.9	135.9	135.9	137.6	139.7	139.7	140.5	141.8	142.2
Compensation per hour.....	164.1	165.8	168.0	168.1	169.0	172.6	174.7	175.5	177.0	178.9	180.6	182.2	184.3
Real compensation per hour.....	119.6	119.6	120.7	119.7	119.1	122.1	122.4	121.6	121.9	121.7	121.5	121.2	120.6
Unit labor costs.....	121.1	122.6	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.0	128.5	127.5	126.7	128.1	128.5	128.6	129.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	131.6	132.4	133.4	136.2	136.2	133.4	134.3	137.4	139.7	139.2	140.2	140.9	143.1
Implicit price deflator.....	125.0	126.3	127.2	128.0	128.8	129.4	130.7	131.2	131.6	132.2	132.9	133.2	134.7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	134.6	134.2	135.1	135.7	135.0	135.0	135.0	136.4	138.3	138.6	139.5	140.8	141.1
Compensation per hour.....	163.2	164.7	166.8	167.1	167.9	171.7	173.7	174.1	175.5	177.8	179.5	181.1	183.1
Real compensation per hour.....	118.9	118.8	119.8	118.9	118.3	121.4	121.8	120.7	120.8	120.9	120.8	120.4	119.8
Unit labor costs.....	121.2	122.7	123.5	123.2	124.4	127.1	128.7	127.7	126.9	128.3	128.7	128.6	129.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	133.2	134.2	135.5	138.6	138.3	134.8	135.2	138.2	140.3	139.8	141.0	141.9	144.4
Implicit price deflator.....	125.6	126.9	127.9	128.8	129.5	130.0	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.5	133.2	133.5	135.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	142.8	144.8	146.3	146.0	147.0	146.0	146.2	147.4	148.1	148.8	148.7	151.8	–
Compensation per hour.....	160.8	161.2	164.5	164.5	165.1	167.8	170.3	171.3	172.5	175.0	176.2	177.8	–
Real compensation per hour.....	117.2	116.3	118.1	117.0	116.3	118.7	119.4	118.7	119.0	118.6	118.6	118.2	–
Total unit costs.....	113.5	111.8	112.5	113.1	112.8	115.3	116.7	116.5	116.8	117.9	118.6	117.7	–
Unit labor costs.....	112.6	111.4	112.4	112.6	112.3	114.9	116.5	116.2	116.5	117.6	118.5	117.1	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	115.7	113.1	112.9	114.4	114.2	116.2	117.2	117.4	117.8	118.9	119.0	119.1	–
Unit profits.....	152.2	177.4	182.5	183.1	193.0	173.9	171.8	172.5	166.8	155.9	150.3	147.0	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	125.5	130.3	131.5	132.8	135.3	131.6	131.8	132.2	130.9	128.8	127.4	126.6	–
Implicit price deflator.....	116.9	117.7	118.8	119.4	120.0	120.5	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.5	120.3	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	172.9	172.8	172.6	172.7	174.5	175.4	177.0	178.7	180.6	182.5	184.0	183.1	182.6
Compensation per hour.....	166.5	165.3	170.9	169.5	170.3	174.6	176.9	176.4	176.4	179.7	181.4	183.1	185.3
Real compensation per hour.....	121.3	119.2	122.7	120.7	120.0	123.5	124.0	122.3	121.4	122.2	122.1	121.7	121.2
Unit labor costs.....	96.3	95.6	99.0	98.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.6	98.5	98.6	100.0	101.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	87.4	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.8	118.0	120.2
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.6	104.7	104.9	103.5	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.8	95.6	97.5	98.6	99.1	98.1
Multifactor productivity.....	93.7	95.3	96.2	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.4	107.0	108.8	109.4	110.1
Output.....	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.8	117.4	120.1
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	88.8	90.7	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	97.0	98.4	100.2	102.8	103.8
Capital services.....	75.7	79.1	83.2	88.4	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.5	115.4	118.5	122.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	84.4	86.9	90.6	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6	107.4	109.2
Capital per hour of all persons.....	83.6	85.9	87.4	91.1	95.0	100.0	107.0	112.9	116.3	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	88.2	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.2	116.4	117.6	119.7
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.6	105.5	105.3	103.9	102.5	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.4	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9
Multifactor productivity.....	94.5	95.9	96.5	97.8	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.3	106.8	108.6	109.0	109.7
Output.....	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.7	117.4	120.1
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	88.2	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4	103.1	104.1
Capital services.....	75.0	78.5	82.7	88.1	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.8	110.3	112.7	115.6	118.9	122.8
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	83.9	86.4	90.3	93.6	97.4	100.0	100.5	100.2	100.8	102.6	104.7	107.6	109.4
Capital per hour of all persons.....	83.5	85.8	87.3	91.0	94.9	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.4	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.4
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	79.8	82.7	87.3	92.0	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.5	125.0	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	98.7	98.0	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.3	93.2	95.4	98.9	100.2	—
Multifactor productivity.....	90.8	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.7	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.2	108.0	108.4	110.1	—
Output.....	80.3	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.4	102.3	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	100.6	100.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.8	—
Capital services.....	81.4	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	—
Energy.....	113.7	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	91.6	86.6	—
Nonenergy materials.....	78.9	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.4	91.5	—
Purchased business services.....	88.8	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	97.0	104.5	106.6	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	88.5	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.7	92.9	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1962	1972	1982	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	52.9	71.2	80.1	100.0	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	135.0	136.4	139.0
Compensation per hour.....	15.1	26.7	63.6	100.0	125.8	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.6	178.3
Real compensation per hour.....	65.2	83.3	90.6	100.0	108.1	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.5	123.2
Unit labor costs.....	28.5	37.4	79.4	100.0	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.4	128.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.1	35.7	70.1	100.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.7	130.8	134.6	135.4
Implicit price deflator.....	27.6	36.8	75.9	100.0	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.5	128.2	131.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	55.9	73.1	80.8	100.0	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	134.1	135.4	137.9
Compensation per hour.....	15.6	26.9	63.9	100.0	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.1	168.5	177.1
Real compensation per hour.....	67.3	84.0	91.1	100.0	107.6	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.7	122.3
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	36.8	79.1	100.0	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.5	128.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	25.8	34.9	69.3	100.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.4	136.4	136.2
Implicit price deflator.....	27.1	36.1	75.5	100.0	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	128.9	131.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	60.4	74.2	83.1	100.0	117.9	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.6	141.6	142.6	144.8
Compensation per hour.....	17.4	28.8	66.5	100.0	124.2	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.8	165.4	173.4
Real compensation per hour.....	75.1	90.0	94.7	100.0	106.7	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.7	117.2	117.5	119.8
Total unit costs.....	27.3	37.5	80.4	100.0	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	112.7	115.4	118.5
Unit labor costs.....	28.7	38.8	80.0	100.0	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	112.9	116.0	119.8
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.4	33.9	81.3	100.0	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.2	113.8	114.9
Unit profits.....	54.5	54.1	75.2	100.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	154.4	162.9	153.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	31.7	39.3	79.7	100.0	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	123.5	126.9	125.2
Implicit price deflator.....	29.7	39.0	79.9	100.0	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.4	119.7	121.6
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	100.0	133.7	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	163.9	171.9	173.8	179.7
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.0	123.5	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	173.0	182.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.0	106.1	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	123.5	122.8	126.1
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.0	92.4	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	97.9	99.5	101.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	100.0	102.9	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	121.1	126.2	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	100.0	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2006	2007	2006				2007				2008
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
Canada.....	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Australia.....	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Japan.....	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
France.....	9.5	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.1
Germany.....	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.7
Italy.....	6.9	6.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	-
Netherlands.....	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	-
Sweden.....	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. Quarterly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data.

For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries* (on the

Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>). For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf>). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated semi-annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Canada.....	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696
Australia.....	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699	10,948
Japan.....	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080
France.....	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,646	26,851	26,937	27,092	27,322	27,509
Germany.....	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	-
Italy.....	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459
Netherlands.....	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686
Sweden.....	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748	4,823
United Kingdom.....	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,337	29,559	29,791	30,126	30,586	30,774
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0
Canada.....	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7
Australia.....	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	66.0
Japan.....	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.6	56.0	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.6	56.7
Germany.....	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	-
Italy.....	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6
Netherlands.....	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9
Sweden.....	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	65.0	65.3
United Kingdom.....	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4
Employed											
United States.....	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Canada.....	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767
Australia.....	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186	10,470
Japan.....	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,510
France.....	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,312	24,373	24,354	24,493	24,717	25,135
Germany.....	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	-
Italy.....	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953
Netherlands.....	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408
Sweden.....	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,416	4,530
United Kingdom.....	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,813	28,075	28,372	28,665	28,917	29,120
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0
Canada.....	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2
Australia.....	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5	63.1
Japan.....	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6
France.....	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.8
Germany.....	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	-
Italy.....	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6
Netherlands.....	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.8
Sweden.....	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	59.9	60.4	61.3
United Kingdom.....	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Canada.....	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929
Australia.....	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512	478
Japan.....	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570
France.....	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,478	2,583	2,599	2,605	2,374
Germany.....	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	-
Italy.....	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506
Netherlands.....	423	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278
Sweden.....	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332	293
United Kingdom.....	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,419	1,462	1,669	1,654
Unemployment rate											
United States.....	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Canada.....	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3
Australia.....	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4
Japan.....	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9
France.....	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.6
Germany.....	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
Italy.....	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Netherlands.....	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2
Sweden.....	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom.....	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

There are breaks in series for the United States (1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *Comparative*

Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flssec.pdf>), because the former is updated semi-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, 16 economies
[1996 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Output per hour																
United States.....	58.6	80.1	88.1	92.7	96.2	104.2	111.5	117.1	126.1	127.4	140.9	149.8	159.0	162.4	165.9	172.7
Canada.....	66.5	85.2	94.0	99.3	100.5	104.5	109.6	114.2	121.1	118.5	120.5	121.1	123.1	127.8	127.7	130.4
Australia.....	72.6	91.1	96.2	98.7	97.2	102.2	107.3	109.0	115.2	117.9	123.2	125.5	127.2	128.1	129.4	133.4
Japan.....	54.8	81.3	87.6	89.0	95.6	103.5	104.5	107.3	113.0	110.6	114.7	122.5	131.0	139.6	142.2	146.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	58.0	75.9	82.8	90.9	112.8	125.7	139.8	151.7	150.6	165.3	176.8	197.2	212.1	233.5	253.9
Taiwan.....	40.4	73.9	83.4	86.6	93.0	104.1	109.2	116.0	122.2	127.7	139.2	143.6	150.9	162.3	173.9	189.0
Belgium.....	57.2	84.7	89.6	94.4	98.6	109.8	111.2	110.2	114.1	115.3	119.1	122.0	127.6	131.5	134.4	137.3
Denmark.....	75.3	90.3	92.0	103.4	103.4	108.0	107.4	109.1	113.0	113.2	113.9	118.7	125.5	126.9	134.4	134.3
France.....	56.9	84.2	90.0	95.9	99.7	105.9	111.4	116.2	124.5	127.0	132.4	138.4	142.2	148.7	154.6	158.5
Germany.....	67.1	86.1	89.1	95.8	97.3	105.9	106.3	108.9	116.5	119.5	120.7	125.0	129.7	134.6	144.1	151.3
Italy.....	60.1	82.5	87.2	94.9	99.5	102.0	100.6	101.4	106.7	107.0	105.7	103.5	105.0	106.4	105.9	105.4
Netherlands.....	58.7	81.4	86.2	94.1	97.9	100.3	103.2	107.4	115.2	115.7	119.2	121.7	129.9	135.8	140.2	144.0
Norway.....	77.3	96.8	98.3	98.3	97.1	100.2	97.7	101.1	104.2	107.1	110.2	119.7	126.8	131.2	135.0	134.7
Spain.....	62.8	86.8	94.9	97.8	101.2	101.0	102.7	104.5	105.6	108.0	108.4	111.1	113.2	115.4	117.7	122.2
Sweden.....	60.0	73.9	82.6	91.1	96.8	109.1	115.6	126.2	134.8	131.0	145.3	157.1	173.9	184.7	195.6	197.3
United Kingdom.....	55.9	87.8	100.1	102.7	101.0	102.0	102.9	107.8	115.2	119.4	122.4	128.2	136.0	140.2	147.0	150.8
Output																
United States.....	60.5	80.7	85.7	92.2	96.4	106.1	113.2	118.1	125.5	118.5	121.8	123.2	130.1	131.4	135.2	138.3
Canada.....	71.2	88.7	87.7	94.4	98.7	106.3	111.7	121.0	133.1	128.0	129.0	128.3	131.4	133.5	132.2	130.8
Australia.....	80.2	93.1	92.7	97.5	96.9	102.3	105.2	105.0	109.9	108.9	114.2	116.2	116.3	115.8	114.7	118.6
Japan.....	59.0	94.3	93.5	92.1	95.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	101.8	96.2	94.7	99.8	105.6	111.1	115.8	119.0
Korea, Rep. of.....	20.5	63.2	75.5	84.1	94.0	104.9	96.6	117.6	137.6	140.6	151.2	159.6	177.3	189.8	205.9	219.3
Taiwan.....	38.2	76.7	85.0	90.1	95.0	105.7	109.1	117.1	125.7	116.4	126.7	133.5	146.5	156.7	168.4	185.8
Belgium.....	74.8	96.6	92.8	97.0	99.6	108.2	110.1	110.2	114.9	114.9	114.0	112.5	116.6	116.3	119.4	122.4
Denmark.....	85.6	94.7	90.3	100.0	104.8	108.2	109.1	110.0	113.9	114.0	110.7	107.6	109.3	105.9	111.7	116.2
France.....	83.2	97.5	93.8	96.8	100.3	104.7	109.7	113.4	118.6	119.8	119.7	121.9	123.0	125.9	127.2	128.8
Germany.....	92.3	107.2	99.9	103.1	102.1	104.4	105.6	106.6	113.9	115.8	113.4	114.2	118.3	120.0	127.0	135.0
Italy.....	74.7	92.6	89.9	95.9	100.5	101.5	102.4	102.2	106.5	106.2	105.0	102.2	103.0	102.5	103.7	104.8
Netherlands.....	70.5	89.2	90.2	95.0	98.6	101.4	104.8	108.7	116.0	115.8	115.9	114.6	118.5	120.9	124.1	128.1
Norway.....	96.7	92.9	93.2	95.7	96.1	104.3	103.6	103.5	102.9	102.2	101.6	105.0	111.0	115.9	123.9	129.3
Spain.....	75.5	94.6	92.4	94.0	97.6	106.4	112.9	119.3	124.6	128.6	128.4	130.0	130.9	132.4	134.8	138.6
Sweden.....	67.1	80.4	74.1	85.5	96.8	107.8	116.7	127.6	138.1	134.9	143.4	150.4	164.2	171.8	180.6	185.2
United Kingdom.....	80.3	96.9	93.4	97.8	99.3	101.8	102.4	103.4	105.8	104.5	101.7	101.9	104.0	102.8	104.4	105.0
Total hours																
United States.....	103.3	100.7	97.3	99.5	100.2	101.8	101.5	100.9	99.6	93.0	86.5	82.2	81.8	80.9	81.5	80.1
Canada.....	107.0	104.1	93.3	95.1	98.3	101.6	101.9	105.9	109.9	107.9	107.1	105.9	106.7	104.4	103.5	100.3
Australia.....	110.5	102.2	96.4	98.7	99.7	100.1	98.1	96.3	95.4	92.3	92.7	92.6	91.4	90.4	88.7	88.9
Japan.....	107.6	115.9	106.7	103.5	100.4	99.1	92.9	90.2	90.1	87.0	82.6	81.4	80.6	79.6	81.5	81.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	109.0	99.5	101.6	103.3	93.0	76.8	84.1	90.7	93.3	91.5	90.2	89.9	89.5	88.2	86.4
Taiwan.....	94.5	103.7	101.9	104.0	102.2	101.6	99.9	101.0	102.9	91.1	91.1	92.9	97.1	96.5	96.8	98.3
Belgium.....	130.9	114.1	103.5	102.8	101.0	98.6	98.9	100.0	100.6	99.6	95.7	92.2	91.4	88.5	88.9	89.2
Denmark.....	113.7	104.8	98.1	96.7	101.4	100.2	101.5	100.8	100.8	100.7	97.2	90.7	87.1	83.5	83.7	86.5
France.....	146.3	115.8	104.1	101.0	100.6	98.9	98.5	97.6	95.3	94.3	90.4	88.1	86.5	84.7	82.3	81.2
Germany.....	137.4	124.6	112.1	107.6	105.0	98.6	99.4	97.9	97.7	96.9	94.0	91.4	91.2	89.2	88.1	89.2
Italy.....	124.3	112.2	103.1	101.1	100.9	99.5	101.8	100.8	99.9	99.3	99.3	98.8	98.1	96.4	97.9	99.4
Netherlands.....	120.1	109.6	104.6	100.9	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.1	97.2	94.1	91.2	89.0	88.5	88.9
Norway.....	125.1	96.0	94.8	97.3	99.0	104.1	106.1	102.4	98.8	95.4	92.3	87.7	87.5	88.4	91.8	96.0
Spain.....	120.3	109.0	97.4	96.1	96.4	105.4	109.9	114.1	118.0	119.0	118.4	117.0	115.6	114.7	114.6	113.4
Sweden.....	111.8	108.8	89.7	93.9	100.0	98.8	100.9	101.1	102.4	103.0	98.7	95.7	94.4	93.0	92.4	93.9
United Kingdom.....	143.8	110.4	93.3	95.2	98.3	99.8	99.6	95.9	91.8	87.5	83.1	79.5	76.5	73.3	71.0	69.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	51.2	82.7	93.3	96.3	98.1	102.6	108.6	112.9	123.2	126.1	135.2	144.7	147.7	150.5	156.7	162.2
Canada.....	43.8	82.4	93.5	96.2	98.5	102.4	107.7	110.0	113.6	116.7	120.6	125.5	129.1	135.4	138.0	143.2
Australia.....	—	79.5	89.3	90.4	95.7	103.0	107.3	111.7	116.3	123.6	129.3	134.5	141.6	150.7	160.3	169.9
Japan.....	53.7	83.0	94.1	96.0	99.2	103.3	105.9	105.7	105.1	106.5	107.2	104.9	105.9	106.8	105.3	105.0
Korea, Rep. of.....	—	36.1	61.6	70.8	85.9	108.7	118.4	119.0	127.1	131.1	144.4	151.5	173.0	186.8	202.9	218.6
Taiwan.....	23.1	66.5	82.6	86.6	93.8	103.1	107.0	108.9	111.0	118.1	114.4	116.3	118.2	122.8	125.2	127.2
Belgium.....	47.5	81.4	94.8	95.5	98.2	103.8	105.3	106.7	108.6	114.3	119.3	122.8	125.4	129.8	132.5	136.0
Denmark.....	39.5	83.1	90.9	94.1	96.0	103.4	106.1	108.8	110.9	116.2	121.2	129.4	134.4	143.6	148.0	150.5
France.....	34.6	78.9	91.8	95.3	98.1	102.9	103.7	107.0	112.8	115.8	122.8	125.7	129.7	134.4	140.9	145.0
Germany.....	43.3	72.3	86.7	90.6	95.5	102.0	103.4	105.8	111.3	114.7	117.5	120.2	120.9	122.4	127.5	129.7
Italy.....	22.6	70.5	85.1	89.6	94.9	104.7	102.8	105.4	108.1	111.8	115.0	119.3	123.4	127.4	129.9	132.7
Netherlands.....	52.4	79.0	91.7	95.7	98.3	102.3	106.7	110.5	116.1	121.4	128.4	133.5	139.0	141.1	145.0	149.3
Norway.....	34.3	81.2	89.2	91.9	96.0	104.5	110.6	116.9	123.5	130.9	138.8	144.5	149.2	156.2	165.1	172.9
Spain.....	23.1	65.9	90.3	93.6	97.6	102.4	103.2	102.9	104.5	108.7	111.8	117.4	121.5	127.3	132.7	139.2
Sweden.....	32.9	77.4	85.8	88.0	92.8	105.4	109.4	112.8	117.2	122.8	129.4	135.2	138.9	143.6	147.7	152.9
United Kingdom.....	33.4	82.8	96.2	98.6	100.3	104.4	112.3	118.9	126.2	131.8	139.1	146.1	153.7	159.7	171.0	175.3

See notes at end of table.

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 16 economies

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.6	94.4	93.9
Canada.....	65.9	96.7	99.5	96.9	98.0	98.0	98.3	96.3	93.8	98.5	100.0	103.6	104.9	106.0	108.1	109.8
Australia.....	—	87.3	92.8	91.5	98.4	100.7	100.0	102.4	100.9	104.8	105.0	107.1	111.3	117.6	123.9	127.4
Japan.....	98.0	102.1	107.5	107.9	103.8	99.8	101.3	98.6	93.0	96.2	93.5	85.6	80.8	76.5	74.0	71.8
Korea, Rep. of.....	33.6	62.3	81.2	85.5	94.5	96.4	94.2	85.1	83.8	87.0	87.3	85.7	87.8	88.1	86.9	86.1
Taiwan.....	57.1	89.9	99.1	100.0	100.9	99.0	97.9	93.9	90.9	92.5	82.2	81.0	78.4	75.7	72.0	67.3
Belgium.....	83.0	96.1	105.7	101.2	99.6	94.5	94.7	96.9	95.1	99.1	100.2	100.6	98.3	98.7	98.6	99.1
Denmark.....	52.5	91.9	98.9	91.0	92.9	95.7	98.8	99.7	98.1	102.7	106.4	109.0	107.0	113.1	110.9	112.1
France.....	60.9	93.7	102.0	99.4	98.5	97.2	93.1	92.1	90.6	91.2	92.8	90.8	91.2	90.4	91.2	91.5
Germany.....	64.5	84.0	97.3	94.6	98.2	96.3	97.3	97.1	95.5	96.0	97.4	96.1	93.2	91.0	88.5	85.7
Italy.....	37.6	85.4	97.5	94.4	95.3	102.7	102.2	104.0	101.4	104.5	108.7	115.3	117.6	119.8	122.6	125.8
Netherlands.....	89.4	97.0	106.4	101.7	100.4	102.0	103.3	102.8	100.8	104.9	107.7	109.7	107.0	103.9	103.5	103.6
Norway.....	44.4	83.9	90.7	93.4	98.9	104.2	113.2	115.7	118.5	122.2	126.0	120.7	117.6	119.1	122.3	128.3
Spain.....	36.8	76.0	95.1	95.7	96.5	101.4	100.4	98.5	99.0	100.6	103.1	105.6	107.3	110.3	112.7	113.9
Sweden.....	54.9	104.8	103.9	96.6	95.8	96.6	94.7	89.4	86.9	93.8	89.1	86.1	79.9	77.8	75.5	77.5
United Kingdom.....	59.8	94.3	96.1	96.0	99.4	102.4	109.2	110.3	109.5	110.4	113.7	113.9	113.0	113.9	116.3	116.2
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.6	94.4	93.9
Canada.....	76.8	113.1	105.2	96.7	97.4	96.5	90.4	88.4	86.1	86.7	86.9	100.9	109.9	119.3	130.0	139.5
Australia.....	—	87.1	80.6	85.5	93.1	95.7	80.4	84.5	75.0	69.2	72.9	89.3	104.7	114.6	119.3	136.6
Japan.....	47.0	76.6	105.2	114.8	120.2	89.7	84.1	94.3	93.9	86.1	81.2	80.3	81.3	75.6	69.2	66.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	44.6	70.5	81.1	85.3	98.4	81.9	54.1	57.6	59.6	54.2	56.2	57.9	61.7	69.3	73.3	74.6
Taiwan.....	43.6	91.8	103.0	103.8	104.6	94.5	80.2	79.8	79.9	75.1	65.4	64.6	64.5	64.7	60.8	56.3
Belgium.....	87.9	89.1	94.7	93.7	104.7	81.7	80.8	79.2	67.4	68.1	72.7	87.4	93.9	94.3	95.1	104.3
Denmark.....	54.1	86.2	88.4	83.1	96.2	84.0	85.5	82.7	70.3	71.5	78.2	96.1	103.7	109.5	108.3	119.5
France.....	73.7	88.0	92.1	91.7	101.0	85.2	80.7	76.5	65.2	63.7	68.4	80.2	88.5	87.8	89.3	97.8
Germany.....	53.4	78.2	88.5	87.8	103.2	83.5	83.2	79.6	67.8	66.1	70.8	83.7	89.2	87.1	85.5	90.5
Italy.....	67.7	110.0	95.6	90.4	90.2	93.0	90.8	88.2	74.6	74.5	81.9	104.0	116.5	118.8	122.7	137.5
Netherlands.....	75.8	89.8	96.6	94.3	105.6	88.1	87.8	83.8	71.2	71.9	77.9	95.0	101.8	98.9	99.5	108.7
Norway.....	58.1	86.6	82.6	85.5	100.8	95.0	96.8	95.7	86.9	87.8	101.9	110.1	112.7	119.4	123.2	141.6
Spain.....	65.0	94.4	94.5	90.5	98.0	87.6	85.1	79.9	69.6	68.6	74.2	91.1	101.6	104.5	107.8	118.9
Sweden.....	87.0	118.7	89.4	84.0	90.0	84.7	79.8	72.5	63.6	60.8	61.4	71.5	72.9	69.8	68.7	77.0
United Kingdom.....	89.1	107.8	92.5	94.3	100.5	107.4	116.0	114.3	106.4	101.9	109.5	119.3	132.7	132.9	137.4	149.1

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wages in the Nonprofit Sector: Occupations Typically Found in Educational and Research Institutions

by [Amy Butler](#)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Originally Posted: November 26, 2008

Revision posted: [April 15, 2009](#)

The National Compensation Survey now publishes wage data on full-time workers in private nonprofit establishments. This is the second in a series of three articles comparing the average hourly earnings of full-time workers in private nonprofits, private industry as a whole, State governments, and local governments.

In 2007, there were over 1.64 million nonprofit organizations in the United States.¹ Nonprofits include, but are not limited to, hospitals, churches, educational institutions, social welfare organizations, and charitable organizations. Health professionals, educators, other professionals, health technicians, administrative support workers, and service occupations account for the majority of paid workers in the nonprofit sector.²

The [National Compensation Survey \(NCS\)](#) provides a source of recent data to compare the wage rates of workers in nonprofits with those of their counterparts in private industry as a whole³ and in State and local governments. Separate wage estimates for full-time workers in private nonprofit establishments in 2007 were published in [National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007](#).⁴ The NCS now provides average hourly wage estimates by occupational group and by detailed occupation for full-time workers employed in all private industry, in the private nonprofit sector, in State government, and in local government.⁵

Educational institutions include elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, vocational schools, and libraries. These institutions can be either publicly or privately administered and funded. Almost a third of postsecondary educational institutions are nonprofit.⁶ Approximately 19 percent of postsecondary students in the United States are enrolled in private nonprofit education institutions; this includes 28 percent of undergraduates who attend private nonprofit 4-year colleges.⁷ There are also private elementary and secondary schools.⁸ Almost a quarter of all elementary and secondary schools are private schools.⁹ These schools educate about 9 percent of elementary and secondary school students.¹⁰ Public elementary and secondary schools are funded by the government and must adhere to government regulations, while private schools have more control over their curriculum and are funded primarily by tuition payments and other private sources, such as individual donors and religious organizations. Elementary and secondary schools, as well as colleges and universities, employ a variety of occupations such as teachers, education administrators, building maintenance workers, clerical workers, and food service workers.

Postsecondary colleges and universities that have research departments employ workers classified as engineers and scientists in addition to teachers and professors. Engineers and scientists are found not only in academic organizations, but also in private research-and-development establishments. Private research-and-development establishments may be nonprofit, or these establishments might operate nonprofit research-and-development units within a for-profit enterprise. In addition to academic and research facilities, engineers and scientists are employed in many different government agencies that work to study the environment and public health concerns.

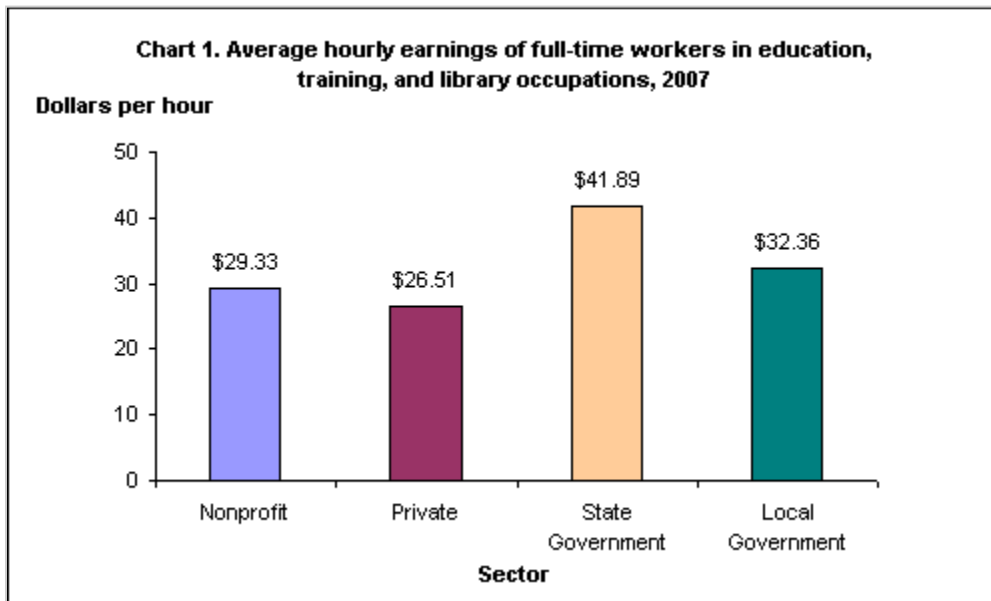
Several hypotheses have been posited to explain why the wages of nonprofit workers could differ from their for-profit counterparts. According to the labor donation hypothesis, workers in the nonprofit sector are willing to donate a portion of their paid labor and receive lower wages because they obtain satisfaction from the fact that their efforts achieve altruistic goals. Also, nonprofits might pay lower wages and compensate their workers with employer-provided benefits or other favorable job characteristics such as a flexible work schedule. On the other hand, nonprofits might actually pay higher wages because nonprofits do not benefit from the cost reductions of paying lower wages in the same way that for-profit employers

do. In addition, nonprofits may choose to hire better quality workers in order to produce a better quality product or service and pay these employees higher wages.¹¹

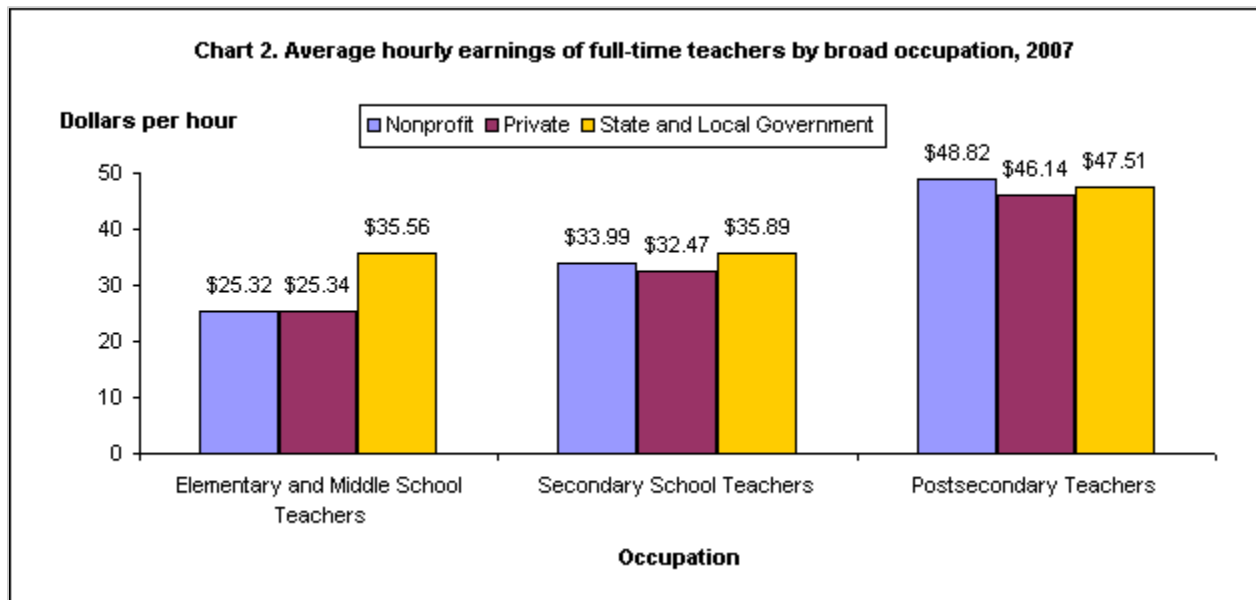
Using data from the 2007 National Compensation Survey, this second article of a three-part series compares the wages of full-time nonprofit workers in occupations typically found in educational and research institutions with those of the same occupations¹² in all private industry, in State governments, and in local governments. Comparisons are made for occupational groups and for specific occupations. The first article in the series examined the wages of workers in management, selected professional, and administrative support occupations. The third article examines the wages of occupations concentrated in healthcare and social assistance organizations.

Education, Training, And Library Occupations

Chart 1 shows that average hourly earnings of education, training, and library occupations in nonprofit establishments (\$29.33) were less than those of workers in these occupations in State government (\$41.89) and local government (\$32.36). These occupations in private industry averaged \$26.51 per hour, which is not significantly different from those in nonprofit establishments. For this occupational group, State government employees had the highest hourly wages, overall.¹³



Elementary and middle school teachers. Teachers at public elementary and secondary schools are required to have a teaching certification, but teachers at private schools may not have this requirement. As shown in chart 2, below, elementary and middle school teachers at private schools earned, on average, \$25.34 per hour, which is lower than the hourly rate for teachers at public elementary and middle schools (\$35.56).¹⁴ Elementary and middle school teachers earned \$25.32 per hour at private nonprofits, which is 30 percent less than the earnings of teachers employed by State and local governments.



Secondary school teachers. Secondary school teachers, who teach at high schools and secondary vocational schools, often teach one or two subjects. Private secondary school teachers earned an average of \$32.47 per hour, which is less than what secondary school teachers at public schools earned (\$35.89 per hour). The hourly earnings of secondary school teachers at private nonprofit schools (\$33.99) were not statistically different from those at public schools.

Postsecondary school teachers. Colleges, universities, and vocational schools are postsecondary schools. Unlike elementary and secondary school teachers, postsecondary teachers are further separated into specific occupations by the subject that they teach. For example, a professor of biology would be classified in the category Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary. A postsecondary teacher who does a combination of both teaching and research is classified as a teacher. Postsecondary school teachers earned similar wages at nonprofits (\$48.82 per hour), at all private schools (\$46.14 per hour), and at public postsecondary schools (\$47.51 per hour).

Librarians. Librarians are employed by schools, private establishments, and governments. The average hourly wage of librarians at private nonprofits (\$25.37) was not significantly different from those at State and local governments (\$27.98) but lower compared to those in private industry (\$31.96).

Education Administrators

The occupation education administrator is a management occupation commonly found in educational institutions. Education administrators coordinate research activities, academic programs, or student admissions. Education administrators at private nonprofit establishments earned, on average, \$31.39 per hour, less than their counterparts at State and local governments (\$42.15 per hour)¹⁵ but not significantly different from those in private industry (\$29.20 per hour).

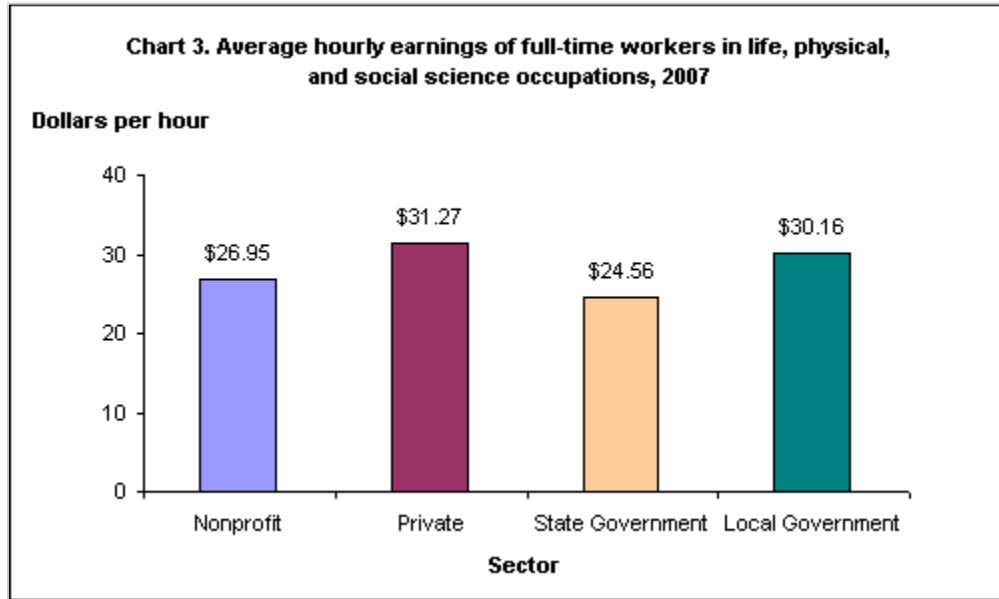
Educational, Vocational, And School Counselors

Educational, vocational, and school counselor is one occupation in the community and social services occupational group. These counselors work with students or as curriculum counselors. The average hourly wages of educational, vocational, and school counselors employed by nonprofits (\$21.02) were less than those of their counterparts at State and local governments (\$34.58 per hour)¹⁶ but not significantly different from those in private industry (\$20.80 per hour).

Life, Physical, And Social Science Occupations

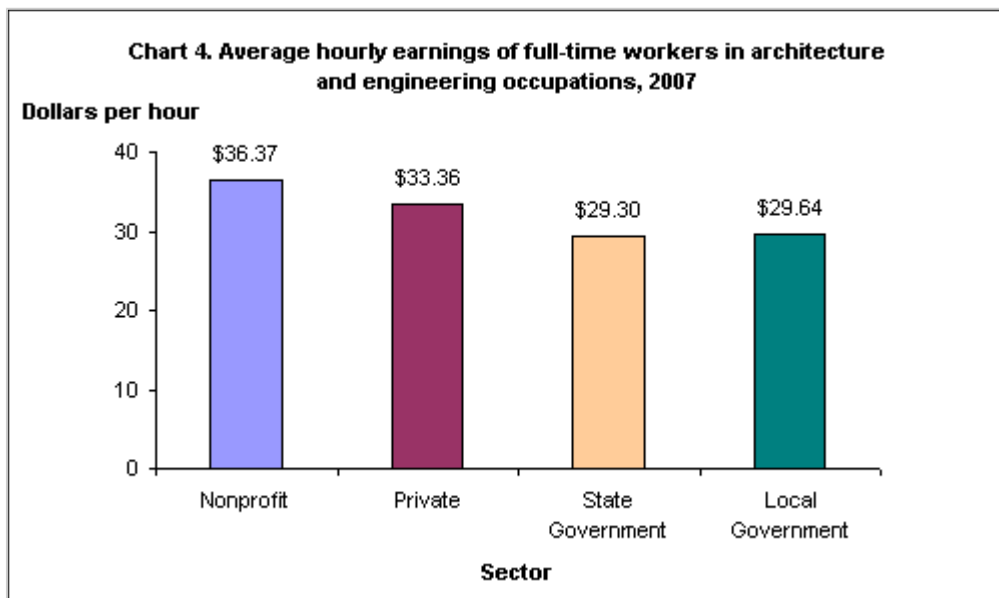
Life, physical, and social science occupations can be found at academic institutions, research organizations, private businesses, and State and local public health departments. This occupational group includes biologists, chemists, and social

scientists, as well as clinical, counseling, and school psychologists. As chart 3 shows, the average hourly wages of life, physical, and social science occupations at nonprofits (\$26.95) were less than those in all private industry (\$31.27) and in local governments (\$30.16), but they were similar to those at State governments (\$24.56).



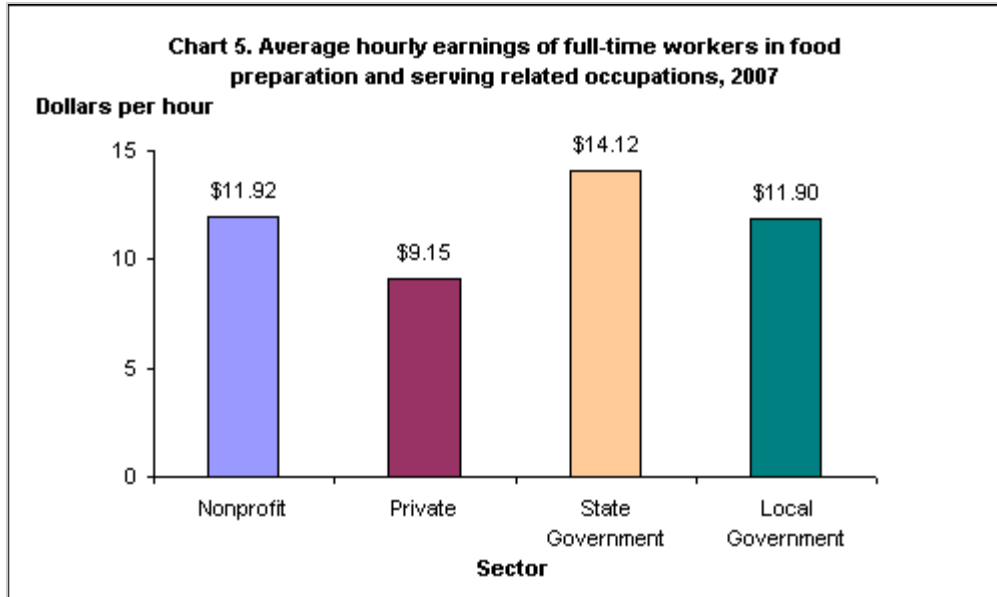
Architecture And Engineering Occupations

State and local governments employ workers in architecture and engineering occupations in their environmental protection and health and safety agencies. Private sector businesses, such as architecture design firms, employ such workers as well. In the nonprofit sector, these occupations are often found at academic institutions and research organizations. As chart 4 shows, the average hourly wages of architecture and engineering occupations at nonprofit establishments (\$36.37) were higher than the wages of workers in these occupations at State governments (\$29.30) and at local governments (\$29.64). Wages of nonprofit workers in these occupations did not differ significantly from those of workers in all private industry establishments (\$33.36 per hour). For engineers specifically, the average hourly wages at nonprofits (\$44.72) were higher, compared with those of all private industry (\$39.09) and State and local governments (\$33.97).¹⁷



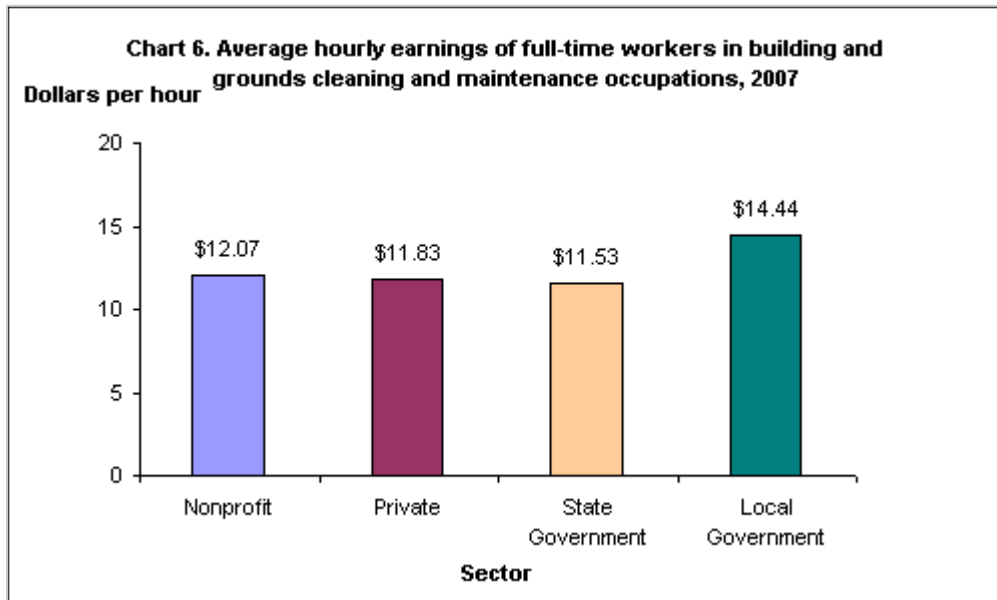
Food Preparation And Serving Occupations

These workers can be found at school cafeterias, as well as at restaurants, hospital cafeterias, and nursing home kitchens. As chart 5 shows, food preparation and serving related workers employed by private industry establishments earned an average of \$9.15 per hour, which is less than what these workers earn at nonprofit establishments (\$11.92 per hour). The average hourly wages of nonprofit food preparation and serving related workers were very similar to the average hourly wages of local government workers (\$11.90), but they were less than those of State government workers (\$14.12).



Building And Grounds Cleaning And Maintenance Occupations

Janitors, housekeepers, and grounds maintenance workers are employed by schools, hospitals, businesses, and companies that contract these services. As chart 6 shows, workers in these occupations earned less at nonprofits (\$12.07 per hour) than at local governments (\$14.44 per hour). Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations at private industry establishments earned, on average, \$11.83 per hour, which is very similar to the average hourly wage at private nonprofit establishments and at State governments (\$11.53 per hour).



Summary

Data from the 2007 National Compensation Survey were used to compare the wages of full-time workers in nonprofit organizations, all private industry, State government, and local government organizations, and the following results were found:

- State government workers earned the highest wages in education, training, and library occupations. The average hourly earnings of education, training, and library occupations in nonprofit establishments were less than those of workers in these occupations at State government and local government.
- Elementary and middle school teachers earned 30 percent less at private nonprofit schools than at public schools; however, secondary as well as postsecondary teachers earned similar hourly wages at private nonprofit schools and at public schools.
- The average hourly wages of life, physical, and social science occupations at nonprofits were less than those of all private industry and local governments, but they were similar to those at State governments.
- Architecture and engineering workers in nonprofit establishments earned higher wages than their counterparts in State and local governments, but they earned similar wages to those in private industry as a whole.
- The hourly rates of food preparation and serving related occupations employed by nonprofits did not differ significantly from local government employees, were less than State government employees, and were higher compared with workers employed by all private industry.
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations at nonprofits earned less than at local governments, but their wages were very similar to those in all private industry and State governments.

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NOTE: Data for private industry in this article have been revised. When the article was originally published, the tabulations for private industry incorrectly included State and local government workers, in addition to private sector workers. The error has been corrected.

Notes

1 Data on the total number of tax-exempt organizations are from Internal Revenue Service Data Book 2007, Publication 55B (Internal Revenue Service, March 2008), table 25; available on the Internet at <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=168593,00.html>. Churches are not required to apply for recognition of tax-exemption.

2 See Christopher J. Ruhm and Carey Borkoski, "Compensation in the Nonprofit Sector," *The Journal of Human Resources*, autumn 2003, pp. 992-1021.

3 Private industry includes both nonprofit and for-profit establishments. Separate wage estimates for employees of for-profit establishments were not available.

4 *National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007*, Bulletin 2704 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2008); available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ncswage2007.htm>. The [National Compensation Survey \(NCS\)](#) has always included nonprofit establishments in its private industry measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefits provisions. For more information on the National Compensation Survey, see [BLS Handbook of Methods](#), Chapter 8, "[National Compensation Measures](#)," available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homtoc.htm>.

5 Occupations are classified according to the [2000 Standard Occupational Classification \(SOC\)](#) system, which categorizes more than 800 individual occupations into 23 major groups. The National Compensation Survey does not survey agriculture, Federal government, military, or private household employers. For more information on the detailed occupations included in each major occupational group, see [National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007](#), appendix B; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbl0841.pdf>.

6 For the 2006-07 period, 1,640 of a total of 4,314 degree-granting institutions were private not-for-profit and 208 of a total of 2,222 non-degree-granting Title IV institutions offering postsecondary education were private not-for-profit. See *Digest of Education Statistics: 2007* (National Center for Education Statistics, March 2008), tables 255 and 359; available on the Internet at http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2007menu_tables.asp.

7 In the fall of 2006, among a total of 18,205,474 students, 3,543,455 were enrolled in private not-for-profit Title IV institutions. In addition, among 8,666,183 undergraduate students enrolled in the fall of 2006, 2,409,256 were enrolled in 4-year private not-for-profit undergraduate schools. See *Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, fall 2006; Graduation Rates, 2000 and 2003 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2006* (National Center for Education Statistics, June 2008), table 1; available on the Internet at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/2008173.pdf>.

8 Private elementary and secondary schools include both nonprofit and for-profit schools.

9 In 2005-06, there were 28,996 private elementary and secondary schools. See *Characteristics of Private Schools in the United States: Results from the 2005-2006 Private School Universe Survey* (National Center for Education Statistics, March 2008), table 1; available on the Internet at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/2008315.pdf>. There were 97,382 public elementary and secondary schools in 2006-07. See *Digest of Education Statistics: 2007* (National Center for Education Statistics, March 2008), table 91; available on the Internet at http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_091.asp.

10 In 2005-06, there were 5,057,520 students enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools. See *Characteristics of Private Schools in the United States: Results from the 2005-2006 Private School Universe Survey*, (National Center for Education Statistics, March 2008), table 1. There were 48,912,085 students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools in 2005-06. See *Digest of Education Statistics: 2007* (National Center for Education Statistics, March 2008), table 91.

11 Ruhm and Borkoski, "Compensation in the Nonprofit Sector"; also, Laura Leete, "Whither the Nonprofit Wage Differential? Estimates from the 1990 Census," *Journal of Labor Economics*, January 2001, pp. 136-170.

12 That is, those workers who are classified in the same occupations according to the [2000 Standard Occupational Classification \(SOC\)](#) system.

13 Statements of comparisons in this article are significant at a standard error level of 1.645 or more (90-percent confidence level), unless indicated otherwise. See table 1 for wage estimates and the corresponding relative standard errors.

14 The wage estimate for teachers of public schools is the combined wage estimate for teachers in the State and local government sectors.

15 Combined wage estimate for State and local government workers.

16 Combined wage estimate for State and local government workers.

17 Combined wage estimate for State and local government workers.

Table 1. Average hourly earnings of selected occupations of full-time workers found in educational and research institutions, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit		Private		State Government		Local Government		State and Local Government	
	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error
Education, Training, and Library	\$29.33	5.1	\$26.51	4.1	\$41.89	6.7	\$32.36	1.0	\$33.63	1.4
Elementary and Middle School Teachers	25.32	4.7	25.34	4.5	-	-	35.54	1.0	35.56	1.0
Secondary School Teachers	33.99	4.3	32.47	4.2	-	-	35.89	1.3	35.89	1.3
Postsecondary Teachers	48.82	3.6	46.14	4.1	48.07	7.2	45.08	4.7	47.51	5.8
Librarians	25.37	3.2	31.96	11.5	25.65	4.3	28.56	6.1	27.98	5.0
Education Administrators	31.39	4.7	29.20	4.5	39.03	6.1	43.15	2.2	42.15	2.4
Educational, Vocational, and	21.02	9.5	20.80	8.3	22.07	4.1	38.46	3.4	34.58	3.6

NOTE: A dash (-) indicates that no published data are available.

Occupation	Nonprofit		Private		State Government		Local Government		State and Local Government	
	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error	Hourly Mean	Relative Standard Error
School Counselors										
Life, Physical, and Social Science	26.95	5.1	31.27	2.8	24.56	5.2	30.16	2.9	26.84	3.0
Architecture and Engineering	36.37	5.9	33.36	2.6	29.30	6.6	29.64	2.3	29.49	3.2
Engineers	44.72	3.8	39.09	1.2	34.18	7.1	33.77	3.6	33.97	3.9
Food Preparation and Serving Related	11.92	2.5	9.15	1.7	14.12	4.9	11.90	3.2	12.27	2.8
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	12.07	2.2	11.83	3.2	11.53	7.3	14.44	1.4	13.93	2.2

NOTE: A dash (-) indicates that no published data are available.

Data for Chart 1. Average hourly earnings of full-time workers in education, training, and library occupations, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit	Private	State Government	Local Government
Education, Training, and Library	\$29.33	\$26.51	\$41.89	\$32.36

Data for Chart 2. Average hourly earnings of full-time teachers by broad occupation, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit	Private	State and Local Government
Elementary and Middle School Teachers	\$25.32	\$25.34	\$35.56
Secondary School Teachers	\$33.99	\$32.47	\$35.89
Postsecondary Teachers	\$48.82	\$46.14	\$47.51

Data for Chart 3. Average hourly earnings of full-time workers in life, physical, and social science occupations, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit	Private	State Government	Local Government
Life, Physical, and Social Science	\$26.95	\$31.27	\$24.56	\$30.16

Data for Chart 4. Average hourly earnings of full-time workers in architecture and engineering occupations, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit	Private	State Government	Local Government
Architecture and Engineering	\$36.37	\$33.36	\$29.30	\$29.64

Data in Chart 5. Average hourly earnings of full-time workers in food preparation and serving related occupations, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit	Private	State Government	Local Government
Food Preparation and Serving Related	\$11.92	\$9.15	\$14.12	\$11.90

Data for Chart 6. Average hourly earnings of full-time workers in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit	Private	State Government	Local Government
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	\$12.07	\$11.83	\$11.53	\$14.44

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