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The 2008 employment story

U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession 3

CPS data show that unemployment rose sharply, both employment and the employment-population ratio declined, and median weekly earnings grew at about the same rate

James Marschall Borbely

Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries 20

Losses accelerated by year's end as continued weakness in construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services spread into consumer-driven industries

Laura A. Kelter

Departments

Labor month in review 2
Book reviews 34
Précis 36
Current labor statistics 37

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The March *Review*

This issue provides our annual look at employment and unemployment developments during the previous calendar year. As everyone knows, 2008 was not, in any sense of the term, business as usual.

The labor market started to slide during the second half of 2007 and deteriorated at an accelerating pace as 2008 unfolded. In the fourth quarter of last year, the Nation's unemployment rate rose to nearly 7 percent, as well over 10 million persons found themselves out of work. The rise in the jobless rate was the largest fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter increase since 1982, a recessionary period that has long been noted as the most severe in modern times. The labor force participation rate hovered at around 66 percent in 2008, essentially unchanged over the year, indicating that much of the downturn in the labor market resulted from individuals losing their jobs.

Total nonfarm employment peaked in December 2007, coinciding with the start of the current recession. This turning point marked the end of about 3 years of job growth totaling nearly 5.5 million jobs. During 2008, payroll employment fell by a little over 3 million, and the declines were quite widespread across industry sectors. Few parts of the economy were immune from layoffs, in fact; manufacturing, construction, financial activities and professional and business services, as well as retail trade and leisure and hospitality, all suffered job cutbacks. Only a couple of major industries, most notably health care and mining, managed to add jobs last year.

2009 budget

With the signing of the Omnibus Appropriations Act on March 11, 2009, we can present some information on the final Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Fiscal Year 2009 budget. The Omnibus provides $597.2 million in funding to the Bureau. We have cited in this space previously some program constraints for BLS that were necessitated by operating thus far in the current Fiscal Year at 2008 resource levels.

The 2009 level of funding will enable BLS to make progress towards its highest priority goals and objectives during the remainder of the Fiscal Year. Specifically, it includes funds to continuously update the housing and geographic samples of the Consumer Price Index, a vitally needed improvement. It provides resources to maintain the sample size of the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is critical to maintaining the survey's accuracy; the CPS is the source of such measures as the national unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, and women's-to-men's earnings ratio. The Omnibus also includes funds to maintain the American Time Use Survey (ATUS), which provides nationally representative estimates of how Americans spend their time. Articles based upon ATUS data have appeared in *MLR* a number of times, most recently July and November of last year.

Other budget highlights include funding to conduct research to explore and address a potential undercount in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (discussed in our August 2008 issue). Funding was included in the budget to allow BLS to continue to release monthly estimates on the employment and unemployment status of people with disabilities (the first issuance of which were noted in this column in January of this year).

Additional information about the 2009 budget for the BLS can be found online at **http://www.bls.gov/bls/budget2009.htm**.

Foreign-born workers

According to recently-released data for 2008 from the CPS, about 24 million persons, or 15.6 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force age 16 and over, were foreign born (persons currently residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth). The unemployment rate for the foreign born was 5.8 percent in 2008, up from 4.3 percent in 2007. The jobless rate of the native born also increased to 5.8 percent in 2008; it was 4.7 percent in the prior year.

The demographic characteristics of the foreign-born labor force differ from those of the native born. In 2008, men made up a larger proportion of the foreign-born labor force (59.8 percent) than they did of the native-born (52.3 percent) labor force. Also, a higher proportion of the foreign-born than the native-born labor force was made up of 25- to 54-year-olds (76.6 and 66.0 percent, respectively); labor force participation is typically highest among persons in that age group.

In 2008, Hispanics comprised about half of the foreign-born labor force, compared to just under 8 percent of the native-born labor force. Asians made up almost a quarter of the foreign-born labor force, compared with less than 2 percent of the native-born labor force.

Additional information about these data can be found at **http://www.bls.gov/news.release/forbrn.tn.htm**. ☐

U.S. labor market in 2008: economy in recession

CPS data show that the labor market weakness that began during the second half of 2007 worsened during 2008 as the U.S. economy entered a recession; unemployment rose sharply, both employment and the employment-population ratio declined, and median weekly earnings grew at about the same rate as inflation in 2008

James Marschall Borbely

Turmoil in the housing, credit, and financial markets plagued the U.S. economy in 2008, and the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) identified December 2007 as the beginning of a recession.[1] The labor market started to slide during the second half of 2007 and continued sliding throughout 2008. In the fourth quarter of 2008, the unemployment rate rose to 6.9 percent and the unemployment level reached 10.6 million, an increase of 2.1 percentage points and 3.3 million persons, respectively, over the fourth quarter of 2007. The current recession has hit the labor market particularly hard. The increase in the unemployment rate in 2008 was larger than that experienced during the 2001 recession and was the largest fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter increase since 1982. (See chart 1.)

The number of employed persons aged 16 years and older, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), was 144.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2008, 2.2 million lower than a year earlier.[2] This over-the-year decrease more than offset the 654,000 increase in 2007. The last time employment declined over the year was in 2001, also a recessionary period. (For a comparison of the employment measures available from the household and establishment surveys, see the box on page 5.) Reflecting the employment decline in 2008, the employment-population ratio also fell during the year, from 62.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007 to a fourth-quarter 2008 figure of 61.3 percent, the lowest ratio since the first quarter of 1987, when it was 61.1 percent. (Chart 2 shows the employment-population ratio from 1998 to 2008.) The 1.5-percentage-point over-the-year decline was the largest fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter decline in the history of the series, which dates back to 1948.

While unemployment increased and employment contracted in 2008, the labor force participation rate was essentially unchanged, indicating that much of the downturn in the labor market resulted from individuals losing jobs.

In 2008, individuals in the prime working age group (25 to 54 years) experienced sharp increases in unemployment; men in the age group experienced greater increases in unemployment, and larger declines in employment, than did women. In the fourth quarter of 2008, the unemployment rate for persons of prime working age (25 to 54 years) was 5.9 percent, the highest rate since the second quarter of 1993 and up from 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007.

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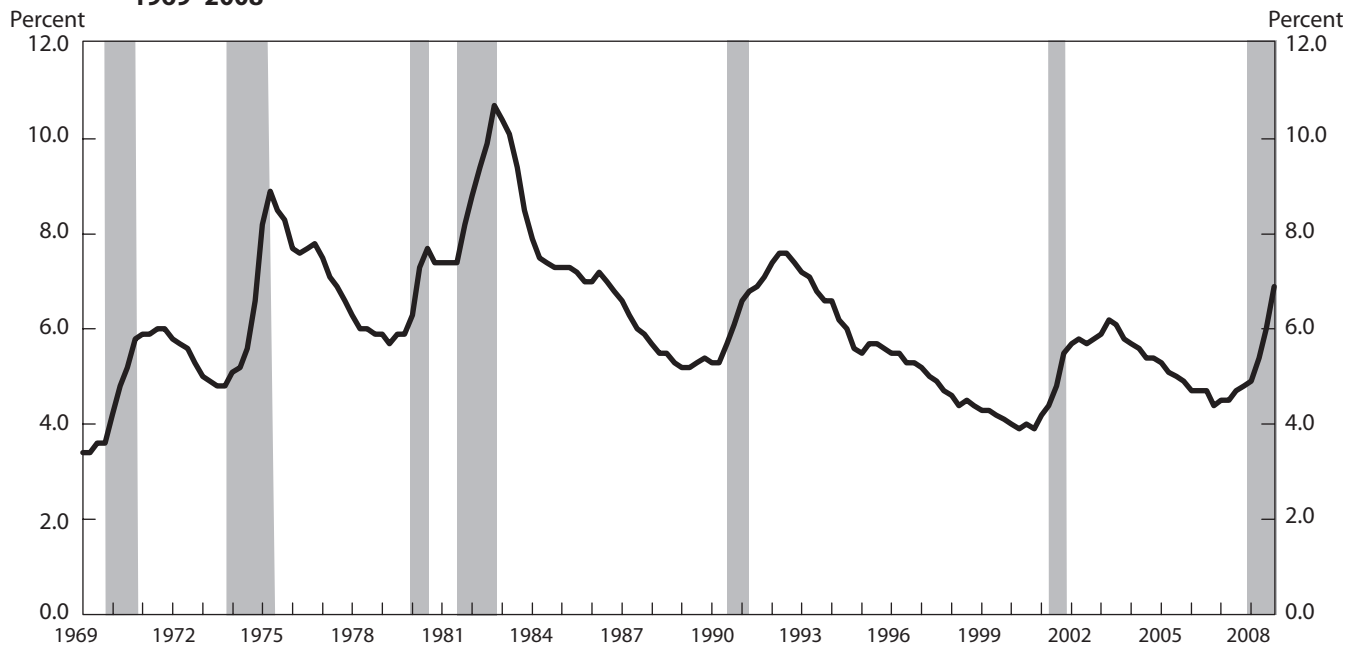
Chart 1. Unemployment rate for persons 16 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1969–2008



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The number of unemployed persons aged 25 to 54 years, 6.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2008, increased by 2.1 million over the year. The unemployment rate for prime-working-age men rose by 2.4 percentage points, to 6.2 percent, in the fourth quarter of 2008, while the unemployment rate for women aged 25 to 54 years increased from 4.0 percent to 5.5 percent that same quarter.

During 2008, the overall employment level for individuals aged 25 to 54 years fell by 2.2 million, to 98.3 million, in the fourth quarter. The significant increase in the number of unemployed men in this age group coincided with a large decrease in the number of such employed men and a decline in their employment-population ratio. Employment among men in the 25-to-54-year-old age group decreased by 1.6 million, accounting for about three-quarters of the decline in employment of prime-working-age individuals in 2008, and the men's employment-population ratio fell by 2.6 percentage points, to 84.6 percent. By comparison, the number of employed prime-working-age women was down by 528,000 in the fourth quarter of 2008, and their employment-population ratio fell by 0.7 percentage point, to 71.7 percent. (See table 1.) One reason men made up the majority of the employment decline in 2008 is that employment in historically male-dominated occupations, such as construction and extraction, fell sharply over the year.

In 2008, young workers were affected by poor labor market conditions more than workers aged 55 years and older were. In general, age helps explain variations in the labor market success of individuals, because, as older workers gain more experience and accumulate more skills, their marketability rises, resulting in longer job tenure and, ultimately, lower unemployment rates than those of young workers. In 2008, labor force participation and employment continued to trend upward for workers aged 55 years and older, but labor market conditions weakened for workers aged 16 to 19 years, as the group's unemployment rose sharply and labor force participation and employment declined.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the labor force participation rate for teenagers 16 to 19 years was 38.7 percent, 2.4 percentage points lower than a year earlier. This group's rate has been on a downward trend since its most recent high of 52.6 percent in the second quarter of 2000 and is currently the lowest rate in the history of the series, which began in 1948. Teenagers may be participating in the labor force at a lower rate in recent years for a number of reasons; for example, they may be facing greater pressure to do well in school, and they are attending college at higher rates.[3] By contrast, the participation rate for adults

Differences between employment estimates from the establishment and household surveys

The Bureau of Labor Statistics produces two monthly employment series that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs, derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, also called the establishment or payroll survey; and the estimate of total civilian employment, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey. The two surveys use different definitions of employment, as well as different survey and estimation methodologies. The CES survey is a survey of employers that provides a measure of the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of households that provides a measure of employed persons aged 16 years and older in the civilian noninstitutional population. Employment estimates from the CPS give information about workers in both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and in any type of work arrangement: wage and salary jobs (including employment in a private household), self-employment, and unpaid work of at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm operated by a family member. CES payroll employment estimates are restricted to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs and exclude private household workers. As a result, employment estimates from the CPS are higher than those from the CES survey. In the CPS, however, employed persons are counted only once, regardless of whether they hold more than one job during the survey reference period. By contrast, because the CES survey counts the number of jobs rather than persons, multiple jobholders are counted once for each nonfarm job they hold.

The reference periods for the surveys also differ. In the CPS, the reference period is the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month. In the CES survey, employers report the number of workers on their payrolls for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Because pay periods vary in length among employers and may be longer than 1 week, the CES employment estimates can reflect a longer reference period.

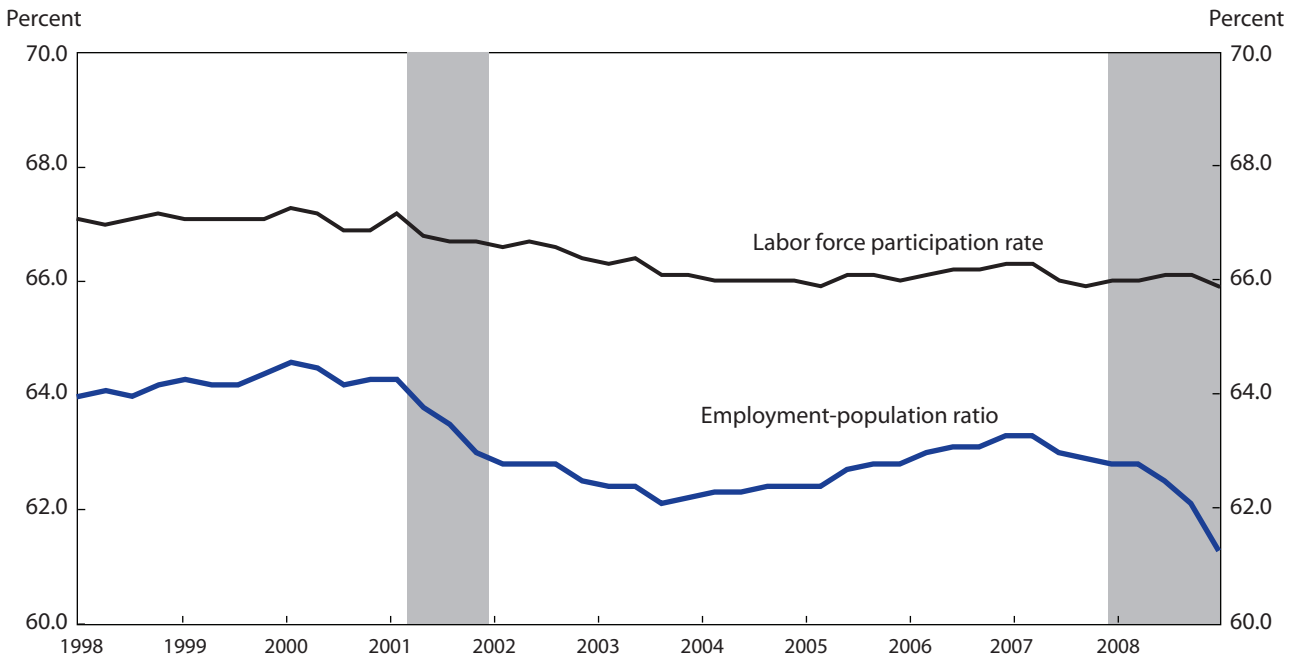
For purposes of comparison, however, some adjustments can be made to CPS employment estimates to make them more similar in definitional scope to CES employment figures. The BLS routinely carries out these adjustments to evaluate how the two employment series are tracking. The long-term trends in the two surveys' employment measures are quite comparable. Nonetheless, throughout the history of the surveys, there have been periods when the short-term trends diverged or when growth in one series significantly outpaced growth in the other. For example, following the end of the 2001 recession, CPS employment began to trend upward while CES employment continued to decline for a number of months.

The BLS publishes a monthly report with the latest trends and comparisons of CES and CPS employment. (See "Employment from the BLS household and payroll surveys: summary of recent trends" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 6, 2009), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/web/ces_cps_trends.pdf**.) This report includes a summary of possible causes of differences in the surveys' employment trends, as well as links to additional research on the topic.

aged 55 years and older continued to trend upward in 2008, increasing by 1.0 percentage point, to 39.8 percent. The participation rate for older adults has been climbing since the second quarter of 1995. Several factors may have contributed to this rise, including a gradual increase in the usual retirement age for receiving Social Security benefits, a decline in the number of individuals covered by defined-benefit plans, and the decreased availability of employer-provided retiree health benefits.[4]

The jobless rate among teenagers (16 to 19 years) was 20.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008, 4.4 percentage points higher than a year earlier and the highest rate since the second quarter of 1992. The unemployment rate for young adults (20 to 24 years) also rose during 2008, increasing by 2.7 percentage points, to 11.3 percent. The unemployment rate for individuals aged 55 years and older

Chart 2. Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1998–2008



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

increased by 1.7 percentage points, to 4.8 percent, in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Employment among teens dropped again in 2008, falling by 606,000, after declining by 322,000 in 2007. The teen employment-population ratio continued to trend downward and stood at 30.7 percent in the fourth quarter, 3.7 percentage points lower than a year earlier. Young adults' (20 to 24 years) employment also declined in 2008, falling by 404,000, and their employment-population ratio fell by 2.0 percentage points, to 65.7 percent. In contrast, employment among workers aged 55 years and older increased by 937,000 in the fourth quarter of 2008. The employment-population ratio for older workers rose to 37.9 percent from the 37.6-percent rate posted a year earlier. (See table 1.)

The major racial and ethnic groups were also adversely affected by weakness in the labor market. In 2008, unemployment rates were higher over the year for the major racial and ethnic groups. The percentage-point increase was greatest for Blacks and Hispanics, whose unemployment rates rose by 2.9 and 3.1 percentage points, to 11.5 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter. The unemployment rate for Whites increased by 2.1 percentage points over the year, to 6.3 percent. The unemployment rate for Asians, 4.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted), was 0.9 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

In 2008, employment among the major racial and ethnic groups was lower than a year earlier. In the fourth quarter, the number of employed Whites was 118.1 million, 1.9 million lower than in the fourth quarter of 2007. The employment decline in 2008 followed a year of slowing employment growth. In 2007, employment among Whites grew by only 349,000, after increasing by 2.1 million in 2006. During 2008, employment among Hispanics or Latinos fell by 389,000, to 20.2 million, in contrast to an increase of 583,000 in 2007 and nearly 1.0 million in 2006. After experiencing virtually no employment growth in 2007 and a gain of about a half million in 2006, employment among Blacks fell by 294,000 in 2008, to 15.7 million. Employment among Asians stood at 6.8 million (not seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 2008, practically unchanged from the 6.9 million figure posted a year earlier.

Reflecting the declines in employment among the racial and ethnic groups, the employment-population ratios

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2007–08

[In thousands]

Characteristic	Quarter IV, 2007	2008				Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	153,625	153,738	154,281	154,650	154,648	1,023
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.9	–.1
Employed	146,276	146,138	145,989	145,299	144,046	–2,230
Employment-population ratio	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.1	61.3	–1.5
Unemployed	7,349	7,599	8,291	9,350	10,602	3,253
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	2.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,867	7,049	6,880	6,629	–383
Participation rate	41.1	40.3	41.3	40.3	38.7	–2.4
Employed	5,866	5,720	5,801	5,524	5,260	–606
Employment-population ratio	34.4	33.6	34.0	32.3	30.7	–3.7
Unemployed	1,146	1,147	1,249	1,356	1,369	223
Unemployment rate	16.3	16.7	17.7	19.7	20.7	4.4
Both sexes, 20 to 24 years						
Civilian labor force	15,158	15,056	15,213	15,278	15,161	3
Participation rate	74.1	74.0	74.6	74.8	74.1	.0
Employed	13,852	13,695	13,718	13,657	13,448	–404
Employment-population ratio	67.7	67.3	67.3	66.8	65.7	–2.0
Unemployed	1,306	1,361	1,494	1,621	1,713	407
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.0	9.8	10.6	11.3	2.7
Both sexes, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	104,503	104,265	104,430	104,603	104,407	–96
Participation rate	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.2	83.0	.0
Employed	100,453	100,070	99,814	99,314	98,276	–2,177
Employment-population ratio	79.7	79.8	79.5	79.0	78.1	–1.6
Unemployed	4,050	4,195	4,616	5,288	6,131	2,081
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.9	2.0
Men, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	56,451	56,219	56,156	56,402	56,147	–304
Participation rate	90.7	90.7	90.6	90.8	90.2	–.5
Employed	54,302	53,959	53,634	53,370	52,653	–1,649
Employment-population ratio	87.2	87.1	86.5	85.9	84.6	–2.6
Unemployed	2,149	2,260	2,523	3,032	3,494	1,345
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.4	6.2	2.4
Women, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	48,052	48,046	48,274	48,201	48,260	208
Participation rate	75.4	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.8	.4
Employed	46,151	46,111	46,181	45,945	45,623	–528
Employment-population ratio	72.4	72.6	72.7	72.2	71.7	–.7
Unemployed	1,901	1,935	2,093	2,256	2,637	736
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.5	1.5
Both sexes, 55 years and older						
Civilian labor force	26,948	27,452	27,563	28,021	28,408	1,460
Participation rate	38.8	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.8	1.0
Employed	26,121	26,553	26,662	26,891	27,058	937
Employment-population ratio	37.6	37.9	37.9	38.0	37.9	.3
Unemployed	826	899	901	1,130	1,350	524
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.8	1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2007–08

[In thousands]

Characteristic	Quarter IV, 2007	2008				Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
White						
Civilian labor force	125,292	125,206	125,556	125,937	125,987	695
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.2	–.1
Employed	119,977	119,692	119,557	119,160	118,101	–1,876
Employment-population ratio	63.5	63.4	63.2	62.8	62.1	–1.4
Unemployed	5,315	5,514	5,999	6,777	7,885	2,570
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.3	2.1
Black or African-American						
Civilian labor force	17,513	17,683	17,733	17,809	17,757	244
Participation rate	63.3	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.4	.1
Employed	16,007	16,116	16,083	15,908	15,713	–294
Employment-population ratio	57.9	58.2	57.9	57.0	56.1	–1.8
Unemployed	1,506	1,566	1,650	1,901	2,044	538
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.9	9.3	10.7	11.5	2.9
Asian[1]						
Civilian labor force	7,172	7,170	7,202	7,269	7,166	–6
Participation rate	66.7	67.2	67.4	67.2	66.2	–.5
Employed	6,908	6,935	6,923	6,971	6,839	–69
Employment-population ratio	64.3	65.0	64.8	64.4	63.2	–1.1
Unemployed	264	235	279	298	326	62
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.6	.9
Hispanic or Latino						
Civilian labor force	21,829	21,761	22,049	22,174	22,132	303
Participation rate	68.6	68.6	68.9	68.7	68.0	–.6
Employed	20,554	20,333	20,450	20,436	20,165	–389
Employment-population ratio	64.6	64.1	63.9	63.3	61.9	–2.7
Unemployed	1,274	1,428	1,599	1,738	1,967	693
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.6	7.3	7.8	8.9	3.1

[1] Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in 2007, data reflect revised population controls. Estimates for race and Hispanic ethnicity do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races and because persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race and also are included in the racial groups.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

for these groups fell sharply during 2008. The Hispanic or Latino employment-population ratio declined by 2.7 percentage points, to 61.9 percent, in the fourth quarter of 2008. The ratio for Blacks fell by 1.8 percentage points, to 56.1 percent, and the ratio for Whites declined by 1.4 percentage points, to 62.1 percent. The employment-population ratio for Asians was 63.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 2008, 1.1 percentage points lower than a year earlier. (See table 1.)

During 2008, labor force participation for the major racial and ethnic groups remained relatively flat or edged lower. The participation rates for both Blacks and Whites were about unchanged, at 63.4 percent and 66.2 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2008. The rate for Hispanics or Latinos fell by 0.6 percentage point, to 68.0 percent. The labor force participation rate for Asians was 66.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

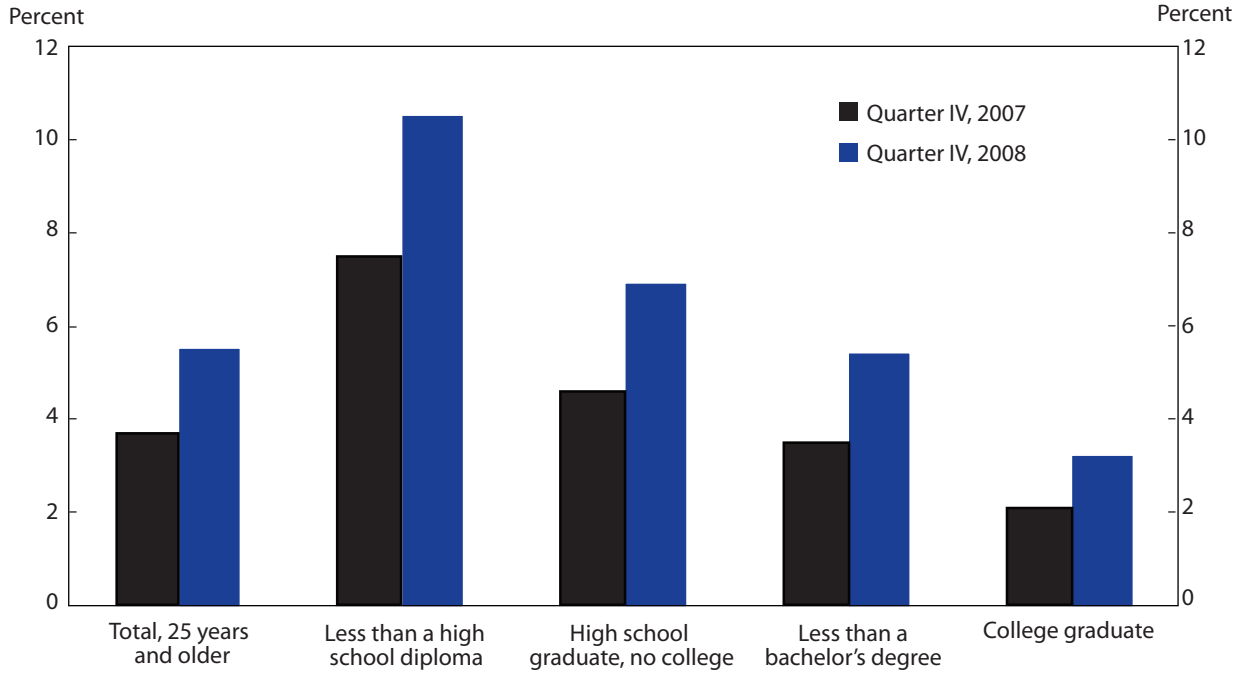
Individuals at each level of educational attainment were affected by the weak labor market in 2008, but those with less education experienced greater percentage-point increases in their unemployment rates. Education is a major determinant of success and activity in the labor market. Individuals with more education tend to have lower unemployment rates. Indeed, in 2008, individuals with less education experienced greater percentage-point increases

in their unemployment rates than their more educated counterparts did. The unemployment rate for individuals 25 years and older with less than a high school diploma increased from 7.5 percent to 10.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008. The jobless rate for high school graduates with no college rose by 2.4 percentage points, to 7.0 percent, the highest quarterly rate since the series began in 1992. The unemployment rate for those with some college or an associate's degree increased by 2.0 percentage points, to 5.5 percent. Among college graduates, the unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percentage points, to 3.3 percent, equal to the previous peak in the fourth quarter of 1992. (See chart 3.)

In 2008, the employment-population ratio decreased for all levels of educational attainment. The ratio for individuals with less than a high school diploma fell by 1.0 percentage point, to 42.3 percent. For high school graduates with no college, the ratio fell by 1.6 percentage points, to 58.1 percent. At 67.8 percent, the employment-population ratio for individuals with some college or an associate's degree was 1.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier. Finally, in the fourth quarter of 2008, the ratio for college graduates decreased by 0.9 percentage point, to 75.2 percent.

During 2008, the number of persons who were unemployed due to job loss rose sharply, as did the number of long-term unemployed. Most of the increase in total unemployment in 2008 was among job losers, as opposed to individuals leaving their jobs voluntarily or those entering or reentering the labor force. Unemployed job losers are those who lost their jobs involuntarily; they include persons on temporary layoff (awaiting recall) and those not on layoff: permanent job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. Over the year, the number of persons who were unemployed due to job loss rose by about 2.4 million, to 6.1 million, in the fourth quarter of 2008; persons who did not expect to be recalled to work accounted for most of the increase in job losers. Since the fourth quarter of 2006, the number of unemployed job losers has been on an upward trend, increasing by nearly 3.0 million. During 2008, the number of unemployed reentrants to the labor force also trended upward, increasing by 511,000, to 2.7 million, in the fourth quarter of 2008. The number of job

Chart 3. Unemployment rate, by educational attainment, for persons 25 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarter IV, 2007, and quarter IV, 2008



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

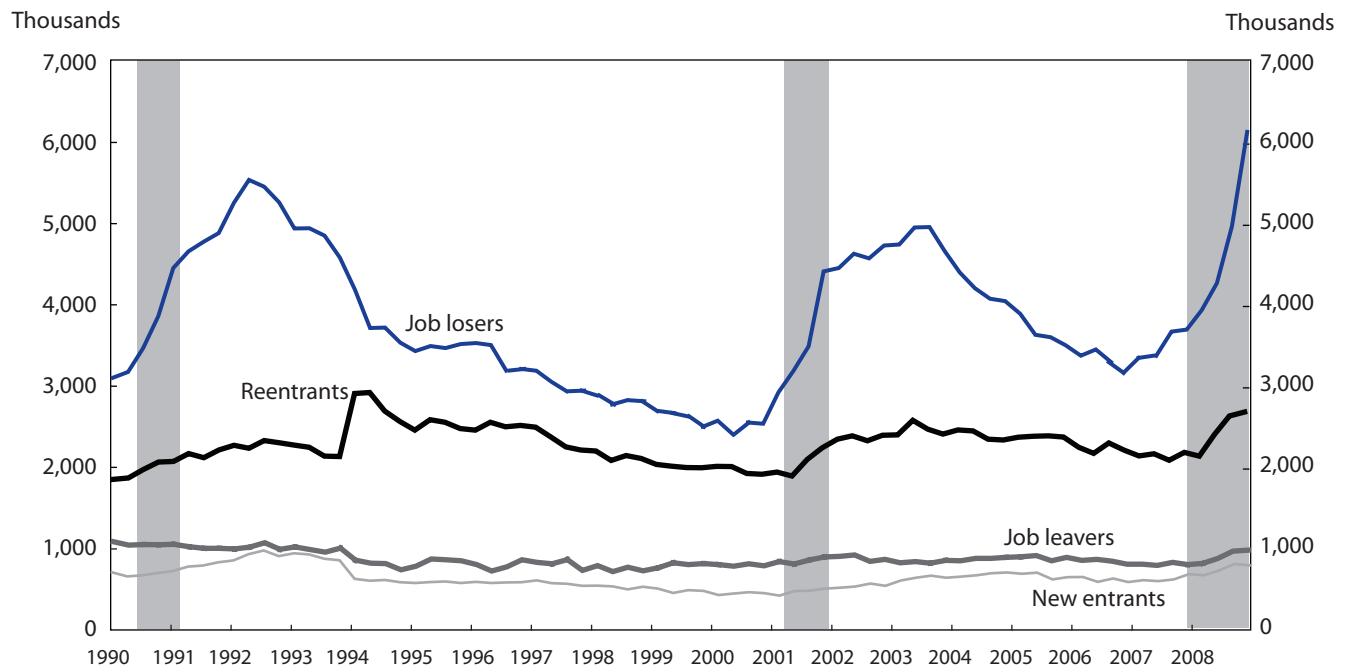
leavers (persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work) rose by 178,000, to 964,000, and the number of unemployed new entrants to the labor force increased by 115,000, to 805,000. (See chart 4 and table 2.)

About 2.4 million unemployed persons had been jobless for at least 27 weeks at the end of 2008, an increase of approximately 1.0 million from a year earlier. (See table 2.) These long-term unemployed individuals made up a larger proportion of the total unemployed than they did the previous year: 22.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008, up from 18.1 percent a year earlier and well above a recent low of 10.7 percent in the second quarter of 2001. (See chart 5.) At the end of 2008, the number of unemployed persons who had been looking for work for less than 5 weeks was 3.2 million, up by 599,000 from the fourth quarter of 2007. The average (mean) duration of unemployment in the fourth quarter of 2008, 19.5 weeks, was higher than a year earlier, as was the median duration, 10.4 weeks.

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons rose dramatically during 2008. Those employed part time for economic reasons, also referred to as involuntary part-time workers, are persons who would have preferred to work full time, but could not because of slack work or because they were unable to find full-time work. The number of persons who were employed part time for economic reasons rose by 2.9 million over the year, to 7.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. Involuntary part-time employment was on an increasingly upward trend during 2008, rising by 487,000 in the second quarter, 653,000 in the third quarter, and 1.4 million in the fourth quarter. (Chart 6 shows trends in involuntary part-time employment from 1969 to 2008.) As is typical during labor market downturns, nearly all of the increase occurred among those who cited slack work or business conditions as their reason for working part time. A rise in economic part-time employment due to slack work generally occurs before a rise in unemployment, because, faced with a decline in demand for their goods and services, many employers tend to reduce workers' hours rather than lay off workers.[5]

Both the number of persons who wanted a job but were not in the labor force and the subset of persons who were marginally attached to the labor force increased in 2008. The category "not in the labor force" consists of persons who are neither

Chart 4. Reasons for unemployment, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 2. Unemployed persons, by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2007–08

[Levels in thousands]

Reason and duration	Quarter IV, 2007	2008				Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Reason for unemployment						
Job losers and person who completed temporary jobs	3,697	3,939	4,275	4,979	6,146	2,449
On temporary layoff	1,008	1,028	1,110	1,239	1,435	427
Not on temporary layoff	2,689	2,912	3,165	3,740	4,711	2,022
Job leavers	786	800	863	952	964	178
Reentrants	2,183	2,135	2,409	2,644	2,694	511
New entrants	690	675	739	823	805	115
Percent distribution:						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	50.3	52.2	51.6	53.0	57.9	7.6
On temporary layoff	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.5	–.2
Not on temporary layoff	36.6	38.6	38.2	39.8	44.4	7.8
Job leavers	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.1	–1.6
Reentrants	29.7	28.3	29.1	28.1	25.4	–4.3
New entrants	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.8	7.6	–1.8
Duration of unemployment						
Less than 5 weeks	2,611	2,704	2,829	2,997	3,210	599
5 to 14 weeks	2,325	2,449	2,673	2,937	3,198	873
15 weeks or more	2,406	2,440	2,809	3,425	4,197	1,791
15 to 26 weeks	1,078	1,120	1,287	1,546	1,839	761
27 weeks or more	1,328	1,320	1,522	1,879	2,358	1,030
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.9	16.8	17.1	17.9	19.5	2.6
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	8.4	9.2	9.8	10.4	1.9
Percent distribution:						
Less than 5 weeks	35.6	35.6	34.0	32.0	30.3	–5.3
5 to 14 weeks	31.7	32.3	32.2	31.4	30.2	–1.5
15 weeks or more	32.8	32.1	33.8	36.6	39.6	6.8
15 to 26 weeks	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.5	17.3	2.6
27 weeks or more	18.1	17.4	18.3	20.1	22.2	4.1

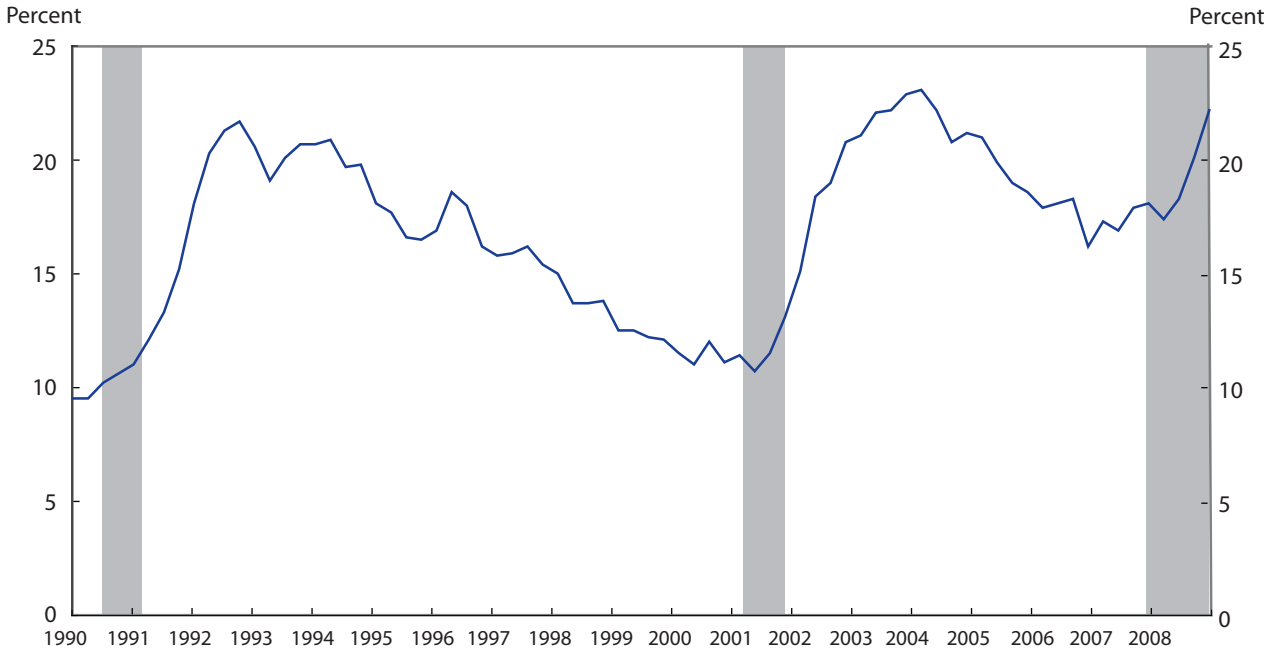
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

employed nor unemployed. In the fourth quarter of 2008, there were 80.2 million persons who were not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted). Of those who were not in the labor force, slightly more than half were 55 years and older.

The number of persons who were not in the labor force and wanted a job was 5.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2008 (not seasonally adjusted), an increase of 730,000 from a year earlier. Among this group, some had looked for a job sometime during the previous year and would have been available to work had they been offered a job. These individuals who were "marginally attached to the labor force" numbered 1.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2008, up by 474,000 from a year earlier. Some persons who were marginally attached to the labor force were not currently looking for a job because they felt that no jobs were available to them; such "discouraged workers" numbered 578,000 in the fourth quarter of 2008, or 234,000 more than a year earlier. (See table 3.)

Paralleling the unemployment rate, the five alternative measures of labor underutilization increased in 2008. Alternative measures of labor underutilization are constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) with the use of CPS data. Labeled U–1 through U–6 (U–3 is the official unemployment rate), the measures—which tend to show similar cyclical patterns—provide additional insight into the degree to which labor resources are underutilized.[6]

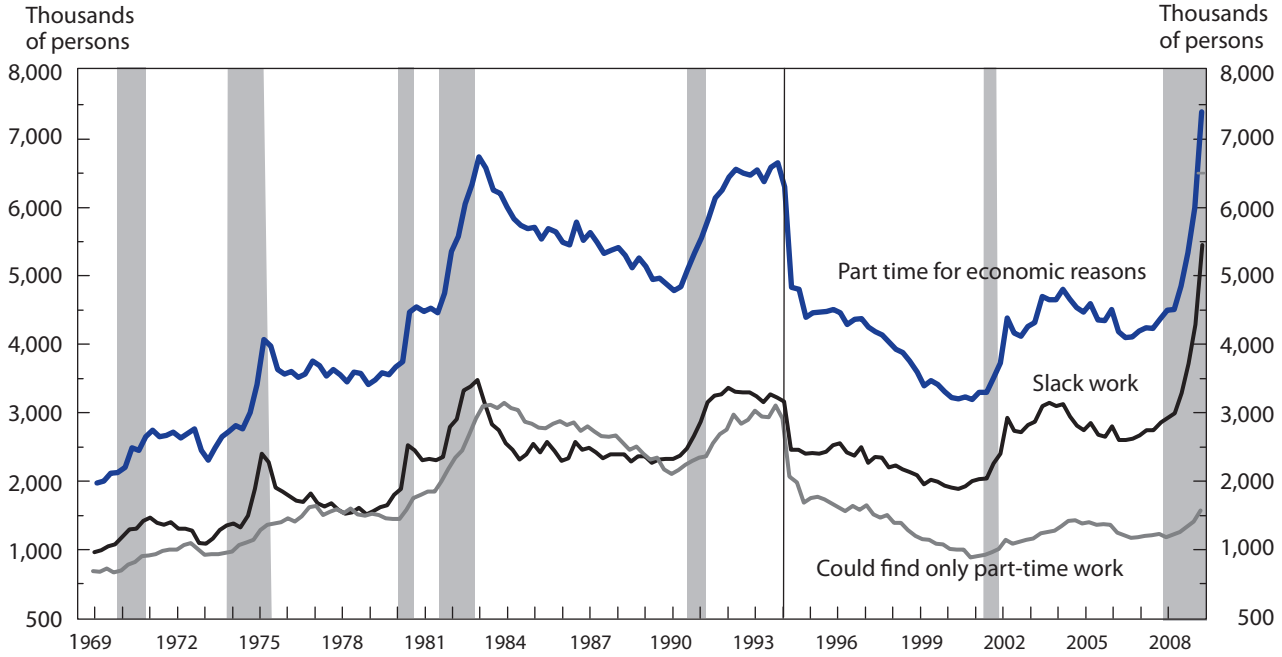
Chart 5. Long-term unemployed as a percent of total unemployed, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1990–2008



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 6. Persons employed part time for economic reasons, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1969–2008



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007. Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey (denoted by vertical black line) and are not strictly comparable with data for previous years.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 3. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2007–08

[In thousands]

Category	Quarter IV, 2007	2008				Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total not in the labor force	79,185	79,985	79,146	78,711	80,164	979
Persons who currently want a job	4,289	4,719	5,148	5,044	5,019	730
Marginally attached to the labor force[1]	1,357	1,555	1,463	1,606	1,831	474
Reasons not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	344	421	411	436	578	234
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	1,013	1,134	1,052	1,170	1,253	240

[1] Persons who have searched for work during the previous 12 months and who were available to take a job during the reference week.

[2] Reasons for discouragement include "thinks no work available," "could not find work," "lacks schooling or training," "employer thinks person is too young or too old," and other types of discrimination.

[3] Includes those respondents who did not actively look for work in the previous 4 weeks for such reasons as childcare and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

U–4 through U–6 include the following broader groups in addition to the unemployed persons in U–3: discouraged workers (U–4); all marginally attached workers (U–5); and the marginally attached plus persons employed part time for economic reasons (U–6). In 2008, U–4 rose to 7.2 percent and U–5 to 7.9 percent. U–6 increased by 4.2 percentage points, to 12.7 percent. Most of the rise in U–6 was due to the increase in overall unemployment and in those employed part time for economic reasons, rather than a rise in those marginally attached to the labor force.[7] (See table 4.)

In 2008, employment rose in management, professional, and related occupations and in service occupations, while it fell sharply in construction occupations. Employment also declined in sales and office occupations, production occupations, and transportation occupations. During 2008, the number of people employed in management, professional, and related occupations rose by 836,000, after increasing by 608,000 in 2007. (The data presented in this section are not seasonally adjusted.) Service occupations, which include health care support, protective service, and food preparation and serving related occupations, experienced another year of employment growth, rising by 723,000 in the fourth quarter of 2008 after a smaller increase in 2007.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, employment in construction and extraction occupations declined by 1.2 million, after remaining about unchanged in 2007 and following an increase of 1.5 million over the 4-year period from the fourth quarter of 2002 to the fourth quarter of 2006. During 2008, sales and office occupations employment fell by about 1.1 million, after a decline of 300,000 in 2007. Office and administrative support occupations accounted for nearly the entire decline in sales and office occupations in 2008. Production occupations saw no job growth in 2007, and employment fell by 939,000 in 2008. Employment in transportation and material moving occupations declined by 446,000 in the fourth quarter of 2008. (See table 5.)

Employment gains among men and women in management, business, and related occupations were about equal in 2008. Men made up approximately 98 percent of construction and extraction occupation employment in 2008 and accounted for a proportionate share of the job loss in those occupations. Women accounted for the majority of the employment increase in service occupations and for nearly the entire decline in office occupations and administrative support occupations.

Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased in 2008 at about the same rate as inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). Median usual weekly earnings rose to $722 in 2008, an increase of 3.9 percent, about the same as the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). (See table 6 and chart 7; the data presented in this section are annual averages.) Workers with usual weekly earnings in the tenth decile (top 10 percent of workers) experienced an increase of 5.7 percent, to $1,693, in 2008, while workers with earnings

Table 4. Alternative measures of labor underutilization, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2007–08

[In percent]

Measure	Quarter IV, 2007	2008				
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008
U–1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.1
U–2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	4.0	1.6
U–3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	2.1
U–4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.3	7.2	2.2
U–5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	5.6	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.9	2.3
U–6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	8.5	9.0	9.7	10.8	12.7	4.2

NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work, but who indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market-related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work, but have had to settle for a part-time schedule.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

in the first decile (bottom 10 percent of workers) experienced an increase of 4.8 percent, to $346. In 2008, median weekly earnings for both men and women grew at about the same rate (4.2 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.) The ratio of women's earnings to men's was 79.9 percent. Over time, the earnings gap between the sexes has narrowed considerably: in 1979, women's earnings were 62.5 percent of men's.[8] (See chart 8.)

Among the major racial and ethnic groups, Hispanics saw the largest percent increase in median earnings in 2008: 5.2 percent. The earnings increases for Asians (3.7 percent), Whites (3.6 percent), and Blacks (3.5 percent) were about the same.

Among the major occupation groups, workers in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations saw the largest over-the-year percent increase in earnings; although earnings for this occupation group remained the lowest overall, they were up 12.9 percent, to $420 per week. The earnings increases for workers in sales and related occupations and in production occupations were the lowest among the major occupation groups, at 2.0 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, in 2008. Median weekly earnings for management, business, and financial operations occupations remained the highest among the major occupation groups, increasing to $1,128.

Educational attainment is a major determinant of earnings. Workers 25 years and older with at least a bachelor's degree continued to have the highest median weekly earnings among the major education groups: $1,115 in 2008, with an over-the-year percentage increase of 4.0 percent. Workers with some college or an associate's degree earned $722, and high school graduates with no college earned $618 in 2008, both up slightly from a year earlier. Earnings of workers with less than a high school diploma remained the lowest among the major education groups, $453 in 2008, but this group experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase, 5.8 percent. (See table 6.)

The overall increase in unemployment—most notably, the rise in the number of job losers—reflects the changes in labor force status flow data. Each month, millions of individuals move between employment and unemployment, and millions of others enter or leave the labor market. In addition, people move into and out of the survey universe of

Table 5. Employment, by major occupation and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2007–08

[In thousands]

Occupation	Total			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV, 2007	Quarter IV, 2008	Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008	Quarter IV, 2007	Quarter IV, 2008	Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008	Quarter IV, 2007	Quarter IV, 2008	Change, quarter IV, 2007, to quarter IV, 2008
Total, 16 years and older	146,731	144,500	–2,231	78,409	76,555	–1,854	68,322	67,945	–377
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,266	53,102	836	25,520	25,899	379	26,746	27,203	457
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,690	22,180	490	12,428	12,742	314	9,262	9,438	176
Professional and related occupations	30,576	30,922	346	13,092	13,157	65	17,485	17,766	281
Service occupations	23,831	24,554	723	10,298	10,424	126	13,533	14,131	598
Health care support occupations	3,087	3,312	225	331	364	33	2,757	2,948	191
Protective service occupations	2,981	3,104	123	2,316	2,366	50	665	738	73
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,719	7,882	163	3,391	3,477	86	4,327	4,405	78
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,354	5,431	77	3,305	3,240	–65	2,049	2,191	142
Personal care and service occupations	4,690	4,826	136	955	977	22	3,734	3,849	115
Sales and office occupations	36,253	35,187	–1,066	13,195	12,995	–200	23,059	22,192	–867
Sales and related occupations	16,511	16,355	–156	8,267	8,070	–197	8,245	8,284	39
Office and administrative support occupations	19,742	18,833	–909	4,928	4,925	–3	14,814	13,908	–906
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	15,854	14,514	–1,340	15,153	13,901	–1,252	701	613	–88
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	934	932	–2	744	713	–31	190	219	29
Construction and extraction occupations	9,561	8,349	–1,212	9,269	8,143	–1,126	292	206	–86
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,359	5,234	–125	5,140	5,046	–94	219	188	–31
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,527	17,143	–1,384	14,244	13,336	–908	4,283	3,806	–477
Production occupations	9,520	8,581	–939	6,608	6,074	–534	2,911	2,507	–404
Transportation and material moving occupations	9,007	8,561	–446	7,636	7,262	–374	1,372	1,299	–73

NOTE: Data may not sum to totals due to rounding.

the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older. The flow of individuals between labor force states illustrates the fluid nature of the U.S. labor market and can be used to analyze changes in employment and unemployment.[9]

As stated earlier, from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2008, the number of unemployed persons aged 16 years and older increased by 3.3 million and the number of unemployed job losers increased by 2.4 million. The rise in the number of job losers corresponds with the sharp increase in the number of employed persons who became unemployed (represented as EU in chart 9) from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2008. In addition, the share of individuals from outside the labor force who became unemployed increased sharply, contributing to the rise in unemployment. Thus, the flow data show that the likelihood of employed persons becoming unemployed and the likelihood of new and returning entrants becoming unemployed both grew substantially over the period.

A greater understanding of the rise in unemployment in 2008 also can be gleaned by examining the flows from unemployment. Chart 10 shows the proportion of unemployed individuals who found employment (UE), the proportion remaining unemployed (UU), and the proportion who left the labor force (UN). The data indicate that, from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2008, unemployed individuals became less likely to find

Table 6. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2007–08

Characteristic	2007	2008	Percent change, 2007–08
Total, 16 years and older	$695	$722	3.9
CPI-U (1982–84 = 100)	207.3	215.3	3.8
Men	$766	$798	4.2
Women	614	638	3.9
White	716	742	3.6
Men	788	825	4.7
Women	626	654	4.5
Black or African-American	569	589	3.5
Men	600	620	3.3
Women	533	554	3.9
Asian	830	861	3.7
Men	936	966	3.2
Women	731	753	3.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	503	529	5.2
Men	520	559	7.5
Women	473	501	5.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1,080	1,128	4.4
Professional and related occupations	951	980	3.0
Service occupations	454	475	4.6
Sales and related occupations	643	656	2.0
Office and administrative support occupations	581	601	3.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	372	420	12.9
Construction and extraction occupations	646	688	6.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	749	774	3.3
Production occupations	581	595	2.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	570	593	4.0
Total, 25 years and older	738	761	3.1
Less than a high school diploma	428	453	5.8
High school graduate, no college	604	618	2.3
Some college or associate's degree	704	722	2.6
Bachelor's degree or higher, total	1,072	1,115	4.0

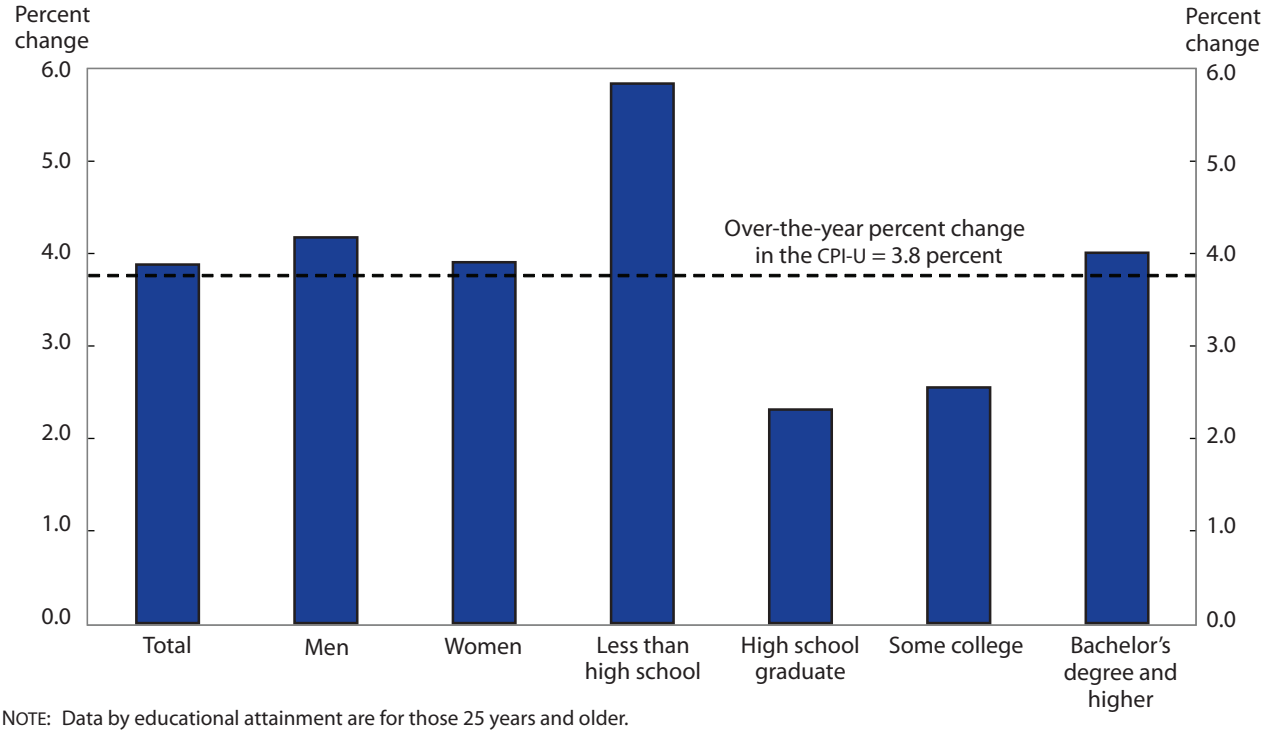
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Consumer Price Index.

employment and much more likely to remain unemployed. In fact, the likelihood that an unemployed person would find employment was at a series low in the fourth quarter of 2008, dating back to February 1990. The percentage of unemployed individuals who remained unemployed rose from 51 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007 to 58 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008. Historically, the unemployed remain unemployed far longer during periods of labor market weakness.[10]

New CPS data on the employment status of persons with a disability were collected in 2008. In June 2008, questions were added to the CPS to identify persons with a disability in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy. The new questions allowed the BLS to begin releasing monthly CPS labor force data on persons with a disability. In the fourth quarter of 2008, these individuals had a labor force participation rate of 23.1 percent, compared with a rate of 71.4 percent for persons with no disabilities. The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 11.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008, while the rate for persons with no disability was 6.4 percent. There also was a large difference in the employment-population ratios between persons with a disability and those with no disability in the fourth quarter of 2008, at 20.4 percent and 66.9 percent, respectively.[11]

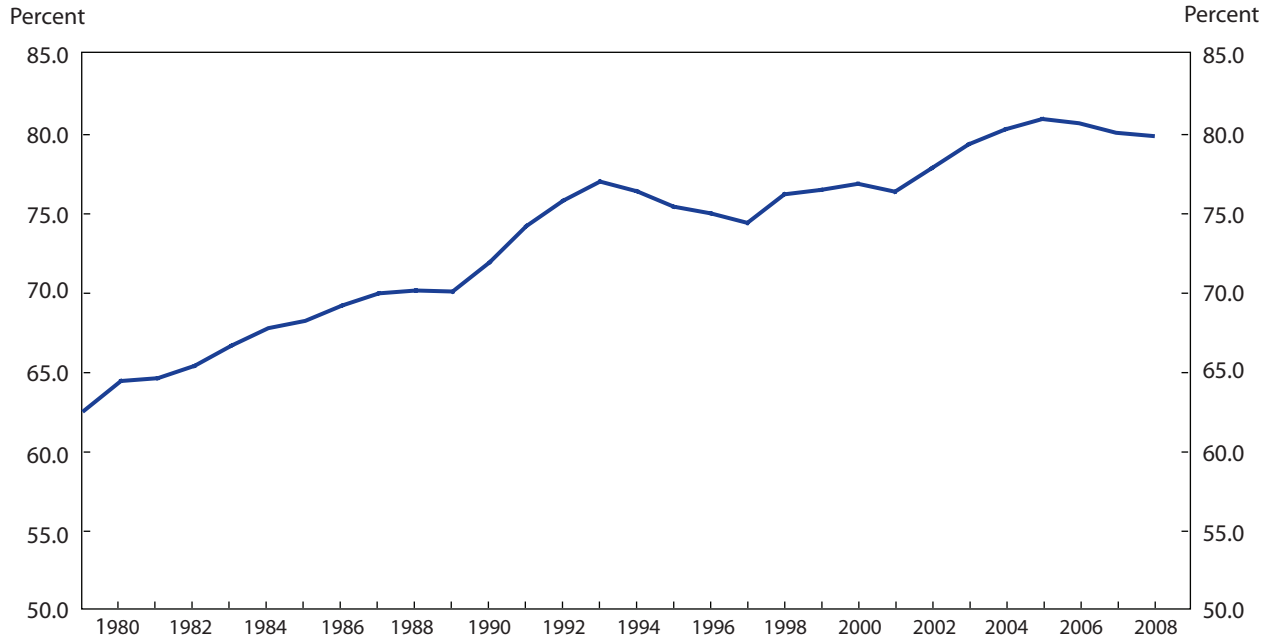
IN SUM, DATA FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY indicate that the labor market continued to deteriorate in 2008, reflecting the onset of a recession. Unemployment rates increased gradually in the beginning of the year and accelerated after the first quarter of 2008. Employment declined for nearly all major worker groups, with men accounting for a much larger proportion of the decline than women. The employment-population ratio fell over the year, but labor force participation remained relatively flat. Also, more individuals were unemployed due to job loss, a greater number were unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, and the number of persons employed part time for economic reasons increased dramatically. Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased at about the same rate as inflation. □

Chart 7. Over-the-year percent change in median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, not seasonally adjusted, annual averages, 2007–08



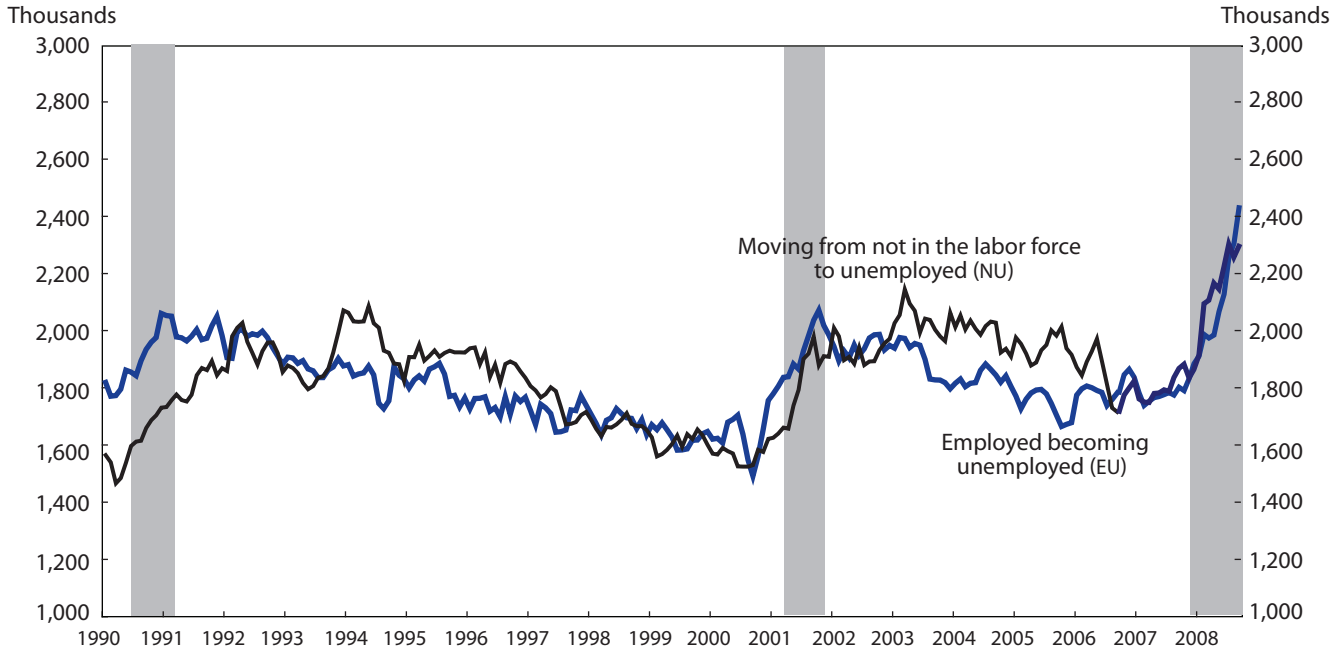
NOTE: Data by educational attainment are for those 25 years and older.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Consumer Price Index.

Chart 8. Women's median usual weekly earnings as a percent of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 1979–2008



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

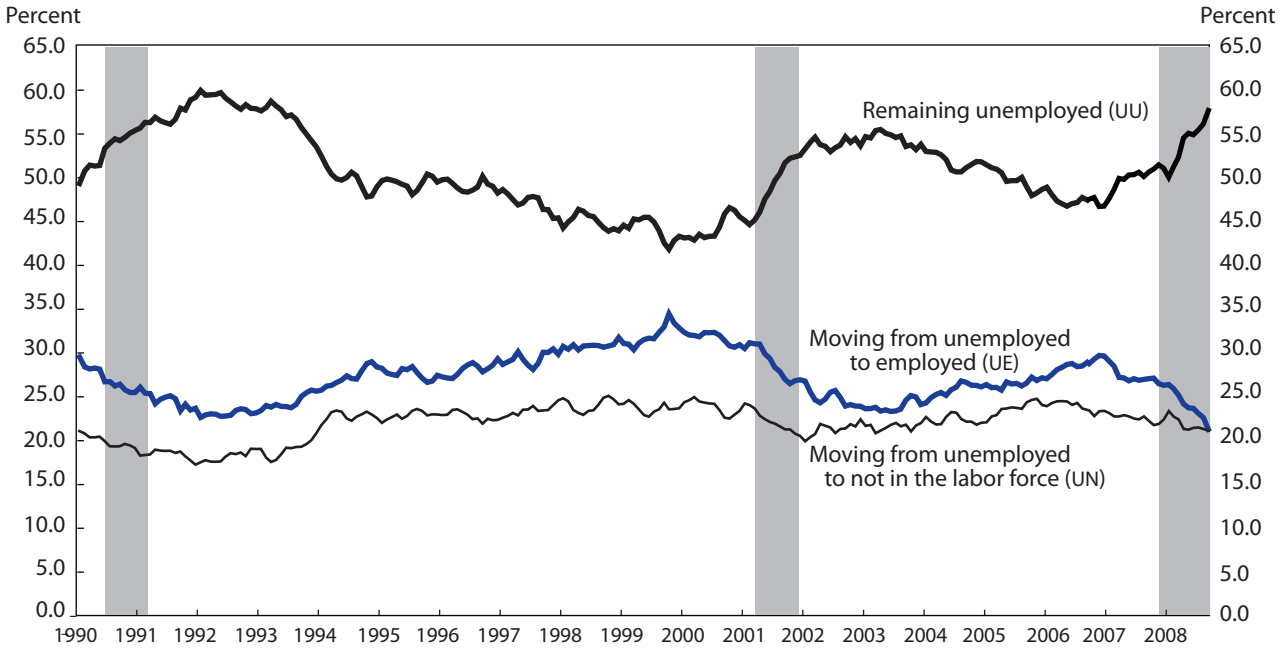
Chart 9. Inflows to unemployment, seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average, February 1990–December 2008



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 10. Percent of the unemployed finding employment, remaining unemployed, or leaving the labor force, seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average, February 1990–December 2008



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Notes

[1] NBER is generally recognized as the official arbiter of recessions in the United States. The organization determined that the recession prior to the current one lasted from March 2001 to November 2001. The NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

[2] The data in this article are based on information collected in the CPS, also called the household survey, a sample survey of about 60,000 households nationwide sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. (For more information about the household survey, see the box on page 5.) Although the CPS is a monthly survey, the data analyzed throughout this article are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. All over-the-year changes are comparisons of fourth-quarter data from 2007 to 2008.

[3] For further information on teen school enrollment and employment, see Teresa L. Morisi, "Youth enrollment and employment during the school year," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 51–63; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art3full.pdf** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

[4] For additional information on trends in labor force participation, see Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/10/art3full.pdf** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

[5] For additional information on persons working part time for economic reasons, see Emy Sok, "Involuntary part-time work on the rise," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, December 2008; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

[6] For further information about the alternative measures of unemployment, see John E. Bregger and Steven E. Haugen, "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1995, pp. 19–26; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1995/10/art3full.pdf** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

[7] For an additional analysis of labor force underutilization, see Sharon Cohany, "The Unemployment Rate and Beyond: Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization," *Issues in Labor Statistics,* June 2008; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils67.pdf** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

[8] The CPS first began collecting weekly earnings data each month in 1979.

[9] For further background information about labor force status flows, see Randy Ilg, "Analyzing CPS data using gross flows," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 10–18; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/09/art2full.pdf** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

[10] For an additional analysis of labor force status flows, see Randy Ilg, "Why Has Unemployment Risen? Insights From Labor Force Flows," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, June 2008; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils66.pdf** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

[11] For additional information on monthly disability data, see "New monthly data series on the employment status of people with a disability," *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 6, 2009), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability.htm** (visited Mar. 9, 2009).

Substantial job losses in 2008: weakness broadens and deepens across industries

Employment losses in 2008 accelerated by year's end as continued weakness in construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services spread into consumer-driven industries

Laura A. Kelter

As measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, total nonfarm employment peaked at 138.2 million in December 2007, coinciding with the official start of the current recession.[1] This turning point marked the end of a nearly 3-year employment expansion totaling almost 5.4 million jobs. (See chart 1.) Job growth had slowed during 2007, and then employment fell by 3.1 million (or 2.2 percent) during 2008, with declines in most industry sectors. Furthermore, the job losses were more widespread and severe than during the previous two employment contractions.

Manufacturing, construction, financial activities, and professional and business services had begun seeing job losses or weakened employment growth in 2007, after which they experienced a worsening employment picture during 2008. Consumer-driven industries, such as retail trade and leisure and hospitality, started to cut workers in 2008, and employment declines accelerated during the last several months of the year. Only health care, mining, and government industries continued to add jobs.

Several economic issues that faced the Nation in 2008 contributed to the employment loss. Among such issues were continued housing market troubles, record-high oil and gas prices, rising costs of food, a financial crisis brought on by mortgage defaults, tightened credit, and weak retail sales.

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Nonfarm job loss in perspective

Over the past three decades, the United States experienced three employment contractions.[2] Following a peak in August 1981, total nonfarm employment fell by 2.8 million through December 1982. Next, nonfarm employment fell by 1.6 million (or 1.5 percent) during the 11 months of the 1990–91 contraction. Finally, nonfarm employment reached a peak in February 2001 and then fell by 2.7 million over the next 30 months.

The current employment contraction ran through 2008 and has continued into 2009. Compared with the previous contractions, job losses in 2008 accelerated more rapidly. During the first 8 months of the year, job losses were relatively mild, averaging 137,000 per month; then, in September and October, losses accelerated to an average of 351,000 per month. A further acceleration took place during November and December, to an average of 639,000 jobs lost per month.

In 2008, the employment contraction, in terms of total nonfarm job loss, appears most similar to the employment contraction that started in July 1981. (See chart 2.) In both the 1990 and 2001 contractions, employment flattened out 10 months after its peak. In relative terms, both the 2008 contraction and the 1980 contraction saw

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment contractions, seasonally adjusted, January 1980–December 2008

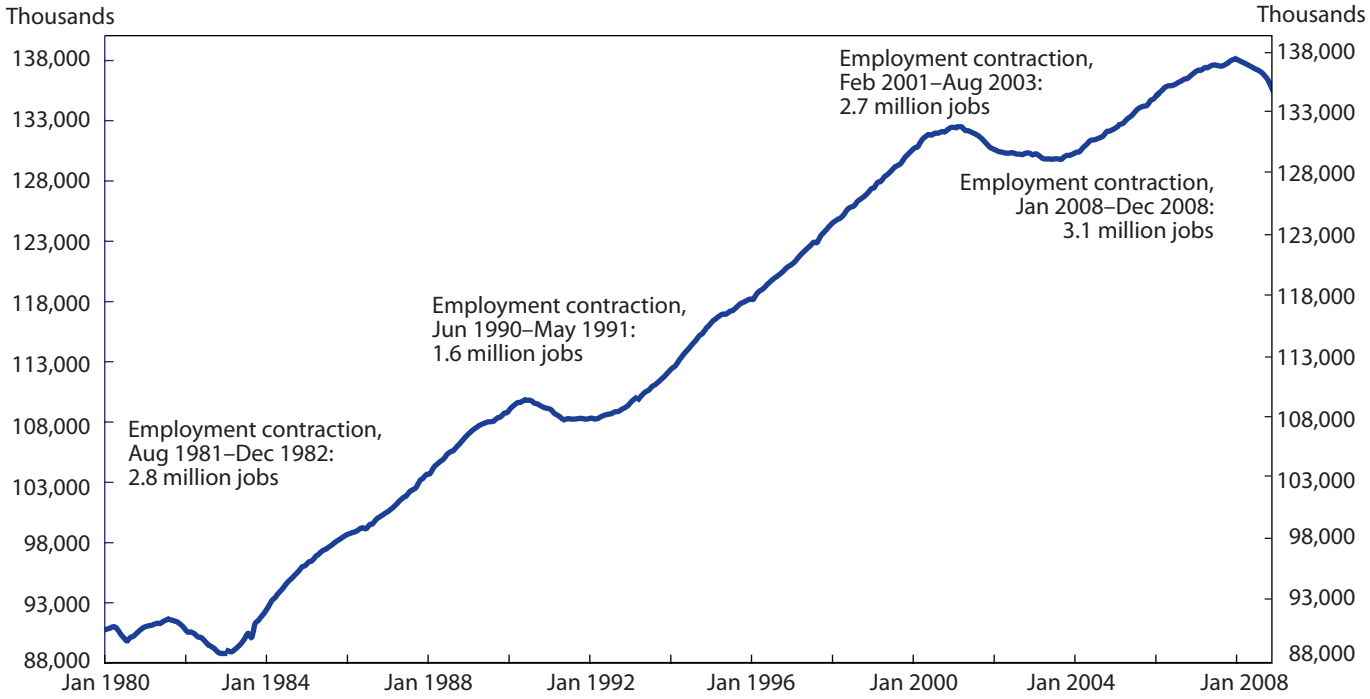
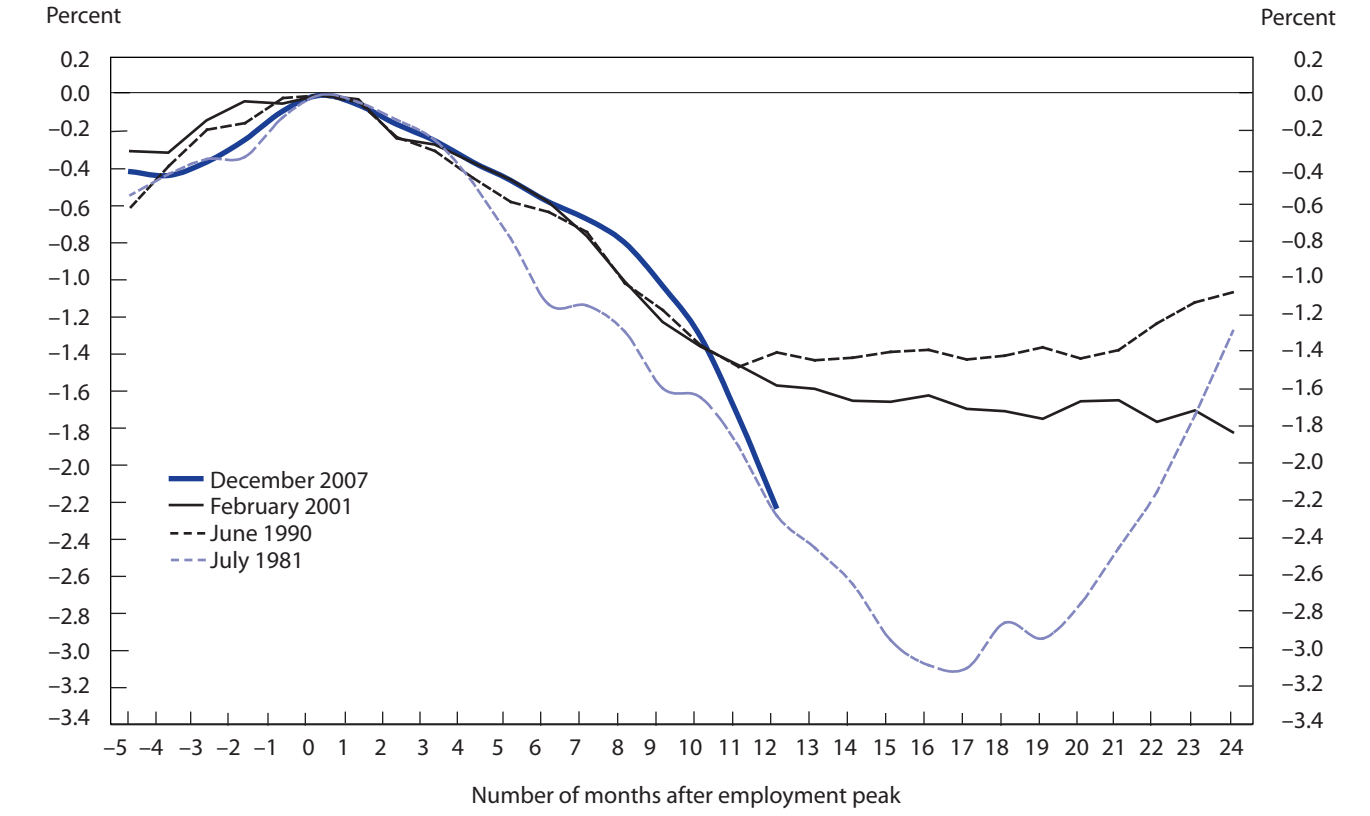


Chart 2. Total job losses over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak



employment fall by about 2.2 percent 12 months after the peak.

When was the last time...?

At the same time that several industries observed employment losses which had not been experienced in decades, a number of other industries set record job losses in 2008. (See table 1.) Nonfarm employment fell by more than 3.0 million, the largest 12-month loss, in absolute terms, since October 1944–October 1945. During that period, losses were attributed primarily to the contraction of defense-related industries following the end of World War II. In percentage terms, the last time employment fell by more than 2.2 percent over the year occurred in 1982. Furthermore, job losses in November and December 2008 totaled 1.3 million—the largest 2-month loss of this magnitude since September and October 1945, when the Nation lost 1.9 million jobs.

Total private employment declined by 3.2 million over the 12 months ending in December 2008, the largest net loss in the history of the series, which began in 1939. The 1-month diffusion index for private nonfarm industries indicates that the scope of job loss widened in 2008. (See chart 3.) In December, the 1-month diffusion index fell to 20.5—the lowest level in the series history (beginning in 1991)—from a peak of 64.9 in January 2006. This index measures the dispersion of employment change by industry. A value below 50 indicates that more private-sector industries are shedding jobs than adding them over a 1-month span. The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index also reached its lowest level, 10.2, since December 2001.

Several other CES data series showed a labor market in deep contraction. Average weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls fell by one-half hour in 2008, to its lowest level, 33.3 hours. Although the long-run trend of the average workweek has been declining since the series began in 1964, the decrease in 2008 was significant. Both manufacturing average weekly hours and overtime hours of production workers also fell to record lows. Weekly hours fell below 40.0 for the first time since January 1996, and overtime hours fell to 2.9—the lowest level since May 1983. The factory workweek often is cited as a leading indicator of economic activity.

The index of aggregate weekly hours—the product of average weekly hours of production workers and average weekly hours of nonsupervisory workers—is a coincident index[3] that peaked in December 2007 and fell by 4.3 percent over 2008, with accelerating declines during the last 4 months of the year. The last time the aggregate hours index fell by more than 4.3 percent occurred in the 12 months ending November 1982. The index of aggregate weekly payrolls—the product of aggregate weekly hours and average hourly earnings—reached a high in August 2008 and then declined through December.

Economy in crisis

Employment growth slowed in 2007 as housing troubles and problems with subprime mortgages struck construction and related manufacturing industries, while consumer-driven industries continued to expand payroll employment.[4] During 2008, poor economic news swept the Nation as each additional economic weakness proliferated and permeated into the broader economy. Across the board, economic indicators continued to plunge during the year. (See table 2.)

The housing crisis broadened into commercial and heavy construction, deepening employment losses in construction and manufacturing and moving into housing-related wholesale and retail industries. Furniture and home furnishings, as well as building material and garden supply stores, were particularly hard hit.

Defaults on mortgages surged, especially for subprime loans. According to one source, "Much of the housing market's problems were concentrated in the subprime, adjustable-rate market, where homeowners with weak financial backgrounds got loans they ultimately couldn't afford."[5] As a result, the mortgage crisis became so severe during 2008 that lenders tightened credit considerably and some banks failed. About 65 percent of domestic banks indicated that they had tightened their lending standards for commercial and industrial loans to small firms.[6] To help reduce foreclosure rates and to encourage lending, the Federal Reserve lowered the Federal funds rate to almost zero.[7] The mid-2008 financial crisis put downward pressure on employment in the financial activities industry, in housing- and construction-related industries, and in industries that rely on consumer credit for large purchases of durable goods, such as appliances and automobiles.

Record-high oil and gas prices permeated nearly every industry during 2008 and affected consumers and companies alike, resulting in cash flow problems. Many companies tried to absorb rising shipping costs in order to retain sales; in turn, this cost-minimization strategy led to jobs cuts. Still, weak sales entering the holiday season pushed many retailers into further layoffs and even bankruptcy. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, "Companies are increasingly hitting their fixed cost wall, as many retailers are at minimum staffing levels in stores and rent is fixed."[8]

Table 1. Comparisons among recent and historical changes and percent changes in employment, by industry, selected data series

Industry	Over-the-year change, December 2007 to December 2008 (thousands)	When was the last time the change in employment was larger in the same direction?		Current Employment Statistics series inception
		Period	Change (thousands)	
Total nonfarm employment	–3,078	Oct 1944–Oct 1945	–3,110	1939
Total private	–3,241	Never	...	1939
Construction	–682	Mar 1943–Mar 1944	–717	1939
Manufacturing	–875	Oct 2001–Oct 2002	–912	1939
Wholesale trade	–194	Never	...	1939
Retail trade	–530	Never	...	1939
Transportation and warehousing	–166	Jun 2001–Jun 2002	–177	1972
Information	–85	Mar 2003–Mar 2004	–87	1939
Financial activities	–233	Never	...	1939
Professional and business services	–753	Feb 2001–Feb 2002	–812	1939
Leisure and hospitality	–247	Never	...	1939
Other services	–40	Mar 1991–Mar 1992	–55	1939

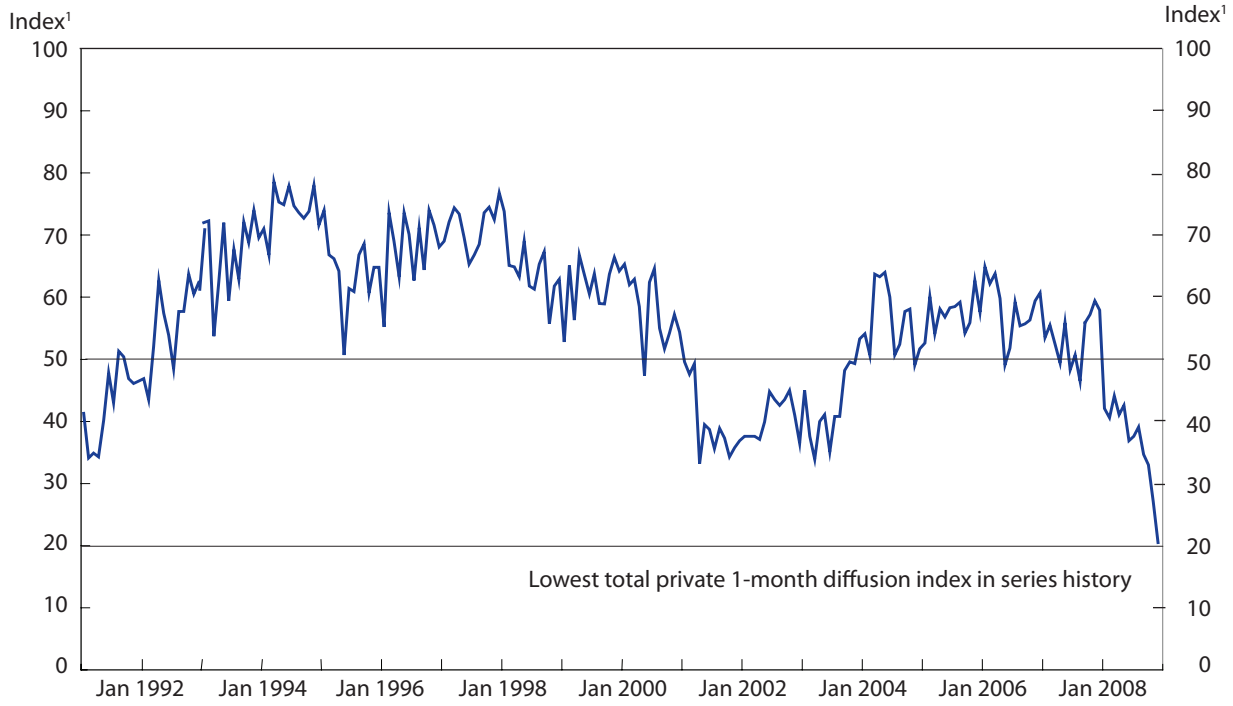
Industry	Over-the-year percent change, December 2007 to December 2008	When was the last time the percent change in employment was larger in the same direction?		Current Employment Statistics series inception
		Period	Change	
Total nonfarm employment	–2.2	Dec 1981–Dec 1982	–2.3	1939
Total private	–2.8	Nov 1981–Nov 1982	–3.1	1939
Construction	–9.1	Aug 1990–Aug 1991	–9.6	1939
Manufacturing	–6.4	Aug 2001–Aug 2002	–6.5	1939
Wholesale trade	–3.2	Nov 2000–Nov 2001	–3.3	1939
Retail trade	–3.4	Dec 1941–Dec 1942	–3.5	1939
Transportation and warehousing	–3.6	Jun 2001–Jun 2002	–4.0	1972
Information	–2.8	Feb 2003–Feb 2004	–2.9	1939
Financial activities	–2.8	Mar 1942–Mar 1943	–3.5	1939
Professional and business services	–4.2	Mar 2001–Mar 2002	–4.5	1939
Leisure and hospitality	–1.8	Apr 1960–Apr 1961	–1.9	1939
Other services	–.7	Apr 1991–Apr 1992	–.8	1939

Industry	2-month change from October 2008 to December 2008 (thousands)	When was the last time the change in employment was larger in the same direction?		Current Employment Statistics series inception
		Period	Change (thousands)	
Total nonfarm employment	–1,278	Aug 1945–Oct 1945	–1,868	1939
Total private	–1,271	Aug 1945–Oct 1945	–1,587	1939
Construction	–225	Never	…	1939
Manufacturing	–301	Sep 1982–Nov 1982	–352	1939
Wholesale trade	–69	Never	…	1939
Retail trade	–179	Never	…	1939
Transportation and warehousing	–67	Sep 2001–Nov 2001	–81	1972
Information	-42	Jan 2003–Mar 2003	–43	1939
Financial activities	–78	Never	…	1939
Professional and business services	–256	Never	…	1939
Leisure and hospitality	–91	Jun 1989–Aug 1989	–102	1939
Other services	–58	Never	…	1939

Table 1. Continued—Comparisons among recent and historical changes and percent changes in employment, by industry, selected data series

Data series	Level, December 2008	When was the last time the series was lower than its current level?		Series inception
		Month and year	Level	
Total private average weekly hours of production workers	33.3	Never	...	1964
Manufacturing average weekly hours of production workers	39.9	Jan 1996	39.7	1939
Manufacturing overtime hours of production workers	2.9	May 1983	2.8	1956
Total private 1-month diffusion index	20.5	Never	...	1991
Manufacturing 1-month diffusion index	10.2	Dec 2001	9.6	1991

Chart 3. Total private 1-month diffusion index, January 1991–December 2008



[1] Measures the dispersion of employment change. A value less then 50 means that more industries are losing jobs than adding them.

At the same time, consumer confidence reached record lows as consumers, with already limited credit and recent problems filling their vehicles with gas, in turn cut spending on other products and services: "As prices near—or in some places top—$4 a gallon, most Americans say they are cutting back on other household spending, seriously considering buying more fuel-efficient cars and consolidating their daily errands to save fuel."[9] The automobile industry was particularly hard hit by high gasoline prices, rising input costs, and the credit crunch. U.S. vehicle manufacturers cut production throughout the year.

Accelerating job losses

Following on the heels of several industries that already had been in decline in previous years, manufacturing, construction, financial activities, and temporary help services experienced a significant acceleration in job losses in 2008.

Manufacturing. U.S. manufacturing employment fell by 875,000, to 12.9 million, reflecting the largest 12-month job loss since 2002 and the lowest employment level since 1949. Monthly employment losses averaged 22,000 dur-

Table 2. Comparisons among selected recent and historical economic indicators

Indicators that reached a low point in 2008	2008 low point		When was the last time this indicator was lower?		Series inception
	Quarter or month	Level	Quarter or month, and year	Level	
Gross domestic product, annual growth rate (Bureau of Economic Analysis, percent)	Quarter IV	–6.2	Quarter I, 1982	–6.4	1947
Purchasing Managers' Index (Institute for Supply Management)	December	32.9	Jun 1980	30.3	1948
Capacity utilization (Federal Reserve Board, percent)	December	73.31	Apr 1983	73.16	1967
Motor vehicle assemblies, in thousands, seasonally adjusted annual rate (Federal Reserve Board)	December	6,614	Nov 1982	5,983	1967
Auto sales, in thousands, seasonally adjusted annual rate (Bureau of Economic Analysis)	November	4,960	Never	...	1967
Consumer confidence (Conference Board)	December	38.6	Never	...	1967
New-home sales, seasonally adjusted annual rate (U.S. Census Bureau)	December	344,000	Apr 1982	339,000	1963
Housing permits, seasonally adjusted annual rate (U.S. Census Bureau)	December	547,000	Never	...	1960
Housing starts, seasonally adjusted annual rate (U.S. Census Bureau)	December	560,000	Never	...	1959
Indicators that reached a high point in 2008	**2008 high point**		**When was the last time this indicator was higher?**		**Series inception**
	Month and year	Level	Month and year	Level	
Rotary rig counts (Baker Hughes)	Sep 2008	2,031	Feb 1985	2,143	1949
Inventory-shipments ratio, durable goods (U.S. Census Bureau)	Dec 2008	1.81	Dec 1992	1.83	1992
Gasoline price, regular, all formulations (Energy Information Administration)	Jul 2008	$4.11	Never	...	1990

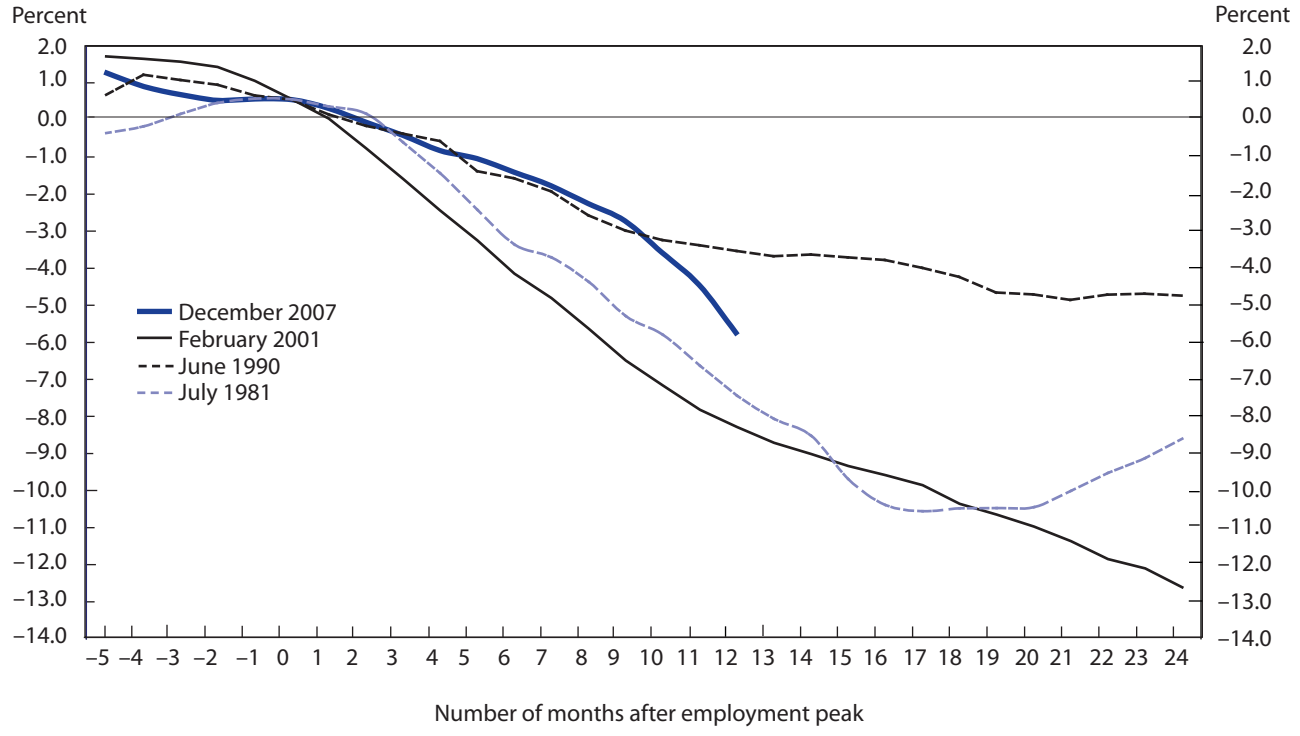
ing 2007 and accelerated to an average of 73,000 in 2008. Job losses broadened across the manufacturing sector as employment in housing and construction-related industries (including furniture and related products, wood products, nonmetallic mineral products such as cement and concrete products, and fabricated metal products) worsened, export-related industries (including machinery and computer and electronic products) began to lose workers, and auto-related manufacturing job losses accelerated at year's end. The Institute for Supply Management offered corroborating evidence of widespread weakness in manufacturing when it reported that the index of national manufacturing activity fell to a nearly three-decade low of 32.9 in December 2008.[10]

Compared with the last three contractions in total employment, the current contraction produced manufacturing job losses most similar to those of the 1990 contraction, until accelerated job losses toward the end of 2008 pushed the industry in the direction of experiencing job losses similar to that of the weaker 1981 period. (See chart 4.)

Construction. Employment in construction grew by an average of 15,000 jobs per month in 2006 and fell by an average of 15,000 per month in 2007. Losses then accelerated to an average of 57,000 jobs per month in 2008. Construction-related employment losses also broadened into service-providing industries during the year, including wholesale and retail trade. Employment in lumber and construction supplies and in furniture and furnishings in wholesale trade fell in 2008 after reaching peaks during 2006 and 2007, respectively. Furniture and home-furnishing stores remained stable during 2006 and 2007, but lost an average of 5,000 jobs per month in 2008. Building material and garden supply stores started seeing job losses in 2007 that continued at the same rate in 2008.

Housing indicators set record lows in 2008. Both housing starts and new-home sales fell, by 81 percent and 75 percent, respectively, since peaking in 2006, and the monthly inventory of new homes for sale reached a record of a 12.2-months' supply. With the high inventories, home

Chart 4. Job losses in manufacturing over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak



values depreciated, further exacerbating job losses in construction and related industries. "American homeowners will collectively lose more than $2 trillion in home value by the end of 2008," and home values dropped 8.4 percent year over year during the first 3 quarters of 2008, according to real estate Web site Zillow.com.[11]

Over the year, employment in construction fell by more than 680,000, the worst 12-month net job loss since 1944. In percentage terms, employment fell by more than 9 percent—the largest 12-month decline since 1991. Employment losses in construction were concentrated on the residential side until 2008. Employment in residential construction has fallen by 800,000 since reaching a peak at the beginning of 2006.[12] Not until February 2008 did construction employment losses broaden into nonresidential industries, including heavy and civil engineering. Employment losses in nonresidential construction totaled 270,000 during 2008 and contributed to accelerated losses in total construction. (See chart 5.)

In comparison to earlier periods of contraction in total employment, the current contraction produced job losses in construction similar to those of the 1981 contraction, until the fourth quarter of 2008, when job loss in the industry accelerated. Total job losses in construction now resemble the losses seen in the 1990 contraction. Job losses during the 2001 recession were relatively mild. (See chart 6.)

Financial activities. Employment in construction and financial activities peaked at about the same time, coincident with the housing bubble. Subprime mortgage issues and the financial crisis eroded employment even more in the financial sector. The industry averaged 10,000 jobs lost per month through 2007 and 13,000 during the first 8 months of 2008; then losses accelerated to an average of 33,000 in each of the last 4 months of the year. Considering the job losses the financial activities industry experienced over the year, the loss of 233,000 jobs in 2008 was the largest in the history of the series and the largest percentage loss since the 12-month period from March 1942 to March 1943.

Compared with the last three contractions in total employment, the current contraction in financial activities rivals no other. In fact, employment in the sector grew during the 2001 and 1981 employment contractions and didn't fall until 5 months into the 1990 recession. (See chart 7.)

Temporary help services. Within the North American

Chart 5. Residential and nonresidential construction employment, seasonally adjusted, January 2001–December 2008

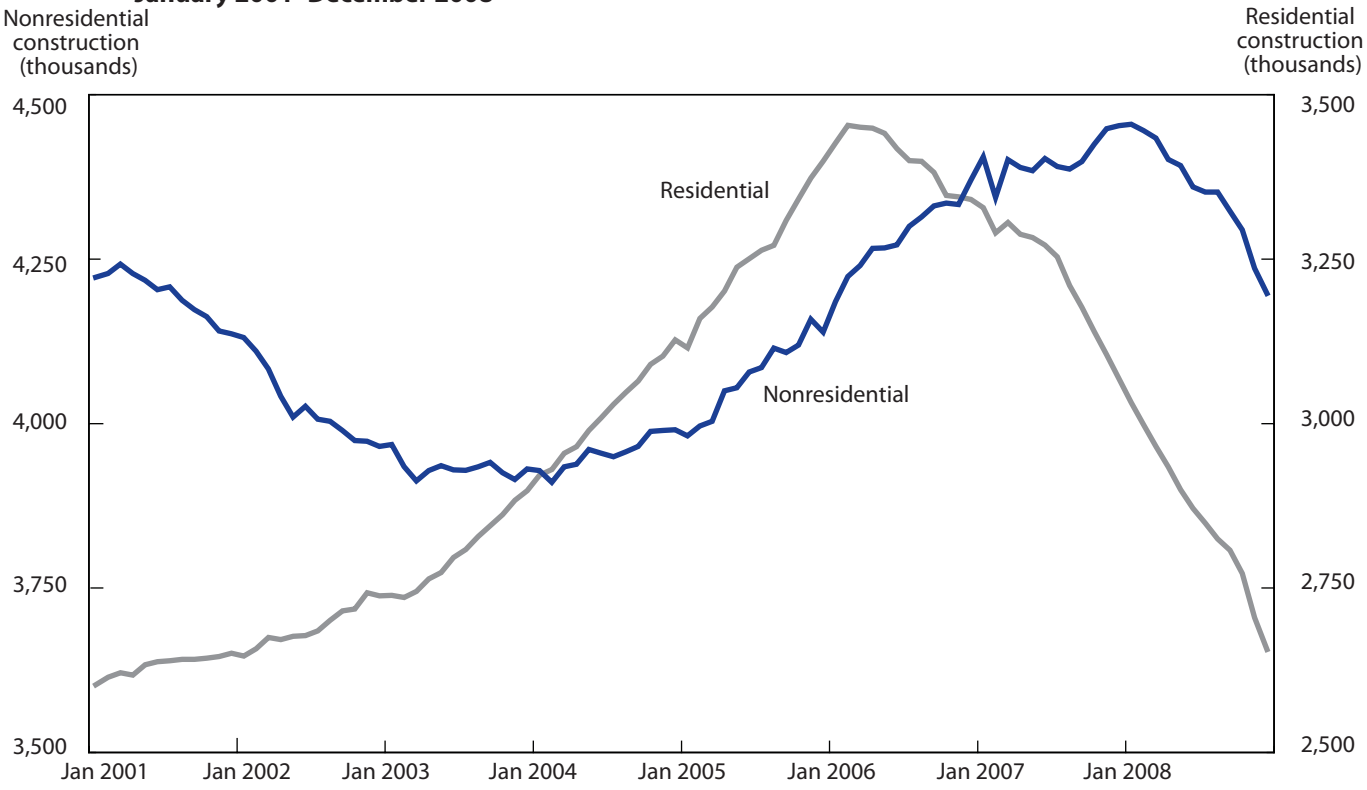
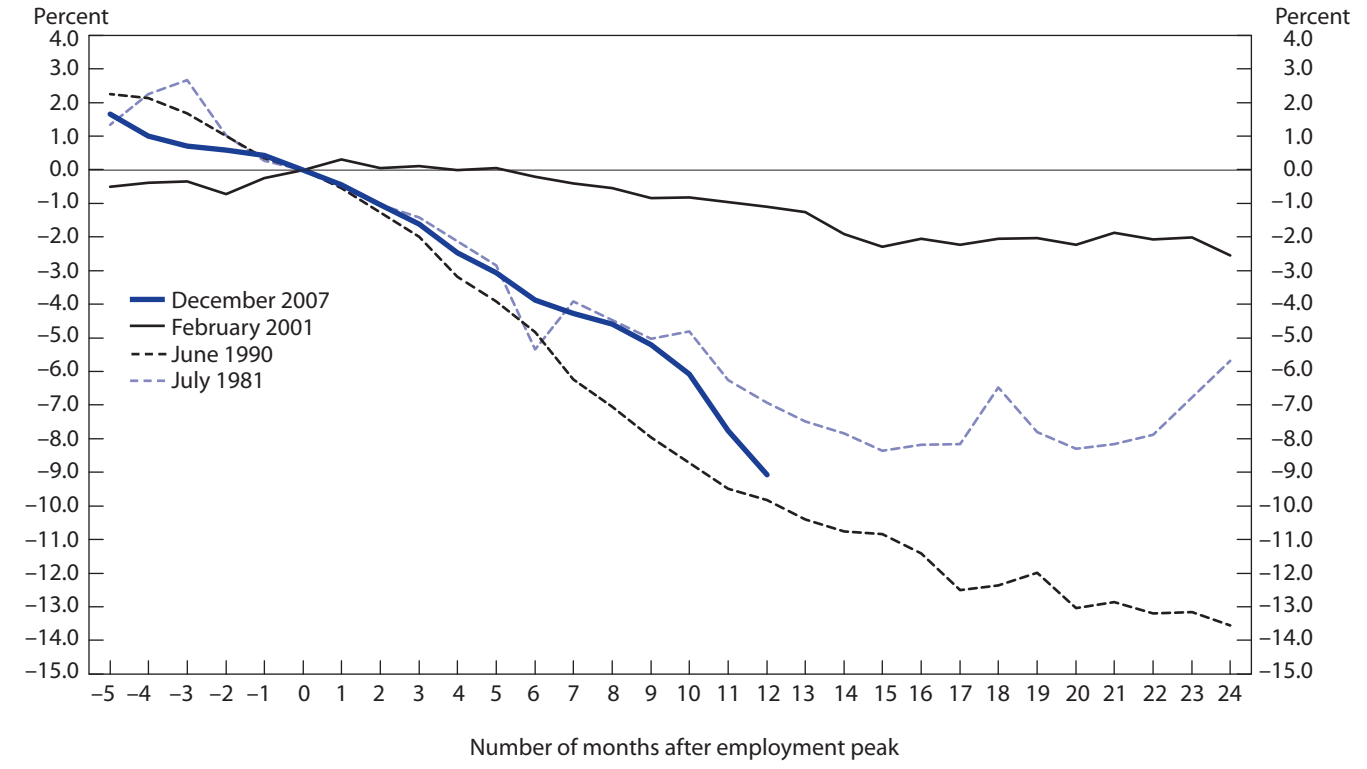


Chart 6. Job losses in construction over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak



Industry Classification System (NAICS), temporary help services is a detailed industry among several making up the professional and business services major industry. Employment growth in professional and business services slowed during 2007, to an average increase of 25,000 jobs per month from an average of 45,000 jobs per month during 2006. Employment in the industry peaked in December 2007—coinciding with the peak in total nonfarm employment—before falling by an average of 63,000 per month in 2008. Most of the slowdown can be traced to employment losses in temporary help services—what many see as a leading indicator of labor demand. Temporary help employment peaked a full year ahead of total nonfarm employment and had fallen by almost 620,000 by December 2008.

Job losses in temporary help services during the current contraction were similar to those seen in 2001 until about 10 months into the contraction, when job losses recovered slightly and employment in the industry stabilized. In 2008, the temporary help services industry continued to experience job losses at an accelerated pace. Employment losses in temporary help services during the 1990 contraction were relatively mild, and the industry recovered within 2 years. (See chart 8.)

Consumer-driven job loss

As job losses in manufacturing, construction, financial activities, and temporary help services accelerated through 2008, consumer-driven industries began to show losses as well, because of falling consumer confidence, tightened credit, and less consumption.

Retail trade. Retail employment peaked in November 2007, after which employment losses averaged almost 29,000 during the first 8 months of 2008 and then accelerated to more than 74,000 per month toward year's end. Declines in consumer spending and falling consumer confidence broadened retail job cuts: from a concentration in housing and construction-related industries, cuts spread to almost all retailers. Not only did retailers end up shedding jobs, but many had to close. Even discount department stores, which normally fare well during recessions, suffered job losses.

Job losses in retail trade during the current contraction are similar to those seen during both the 1990 and 2001

Chart 7. Job losses in finanical activities over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak

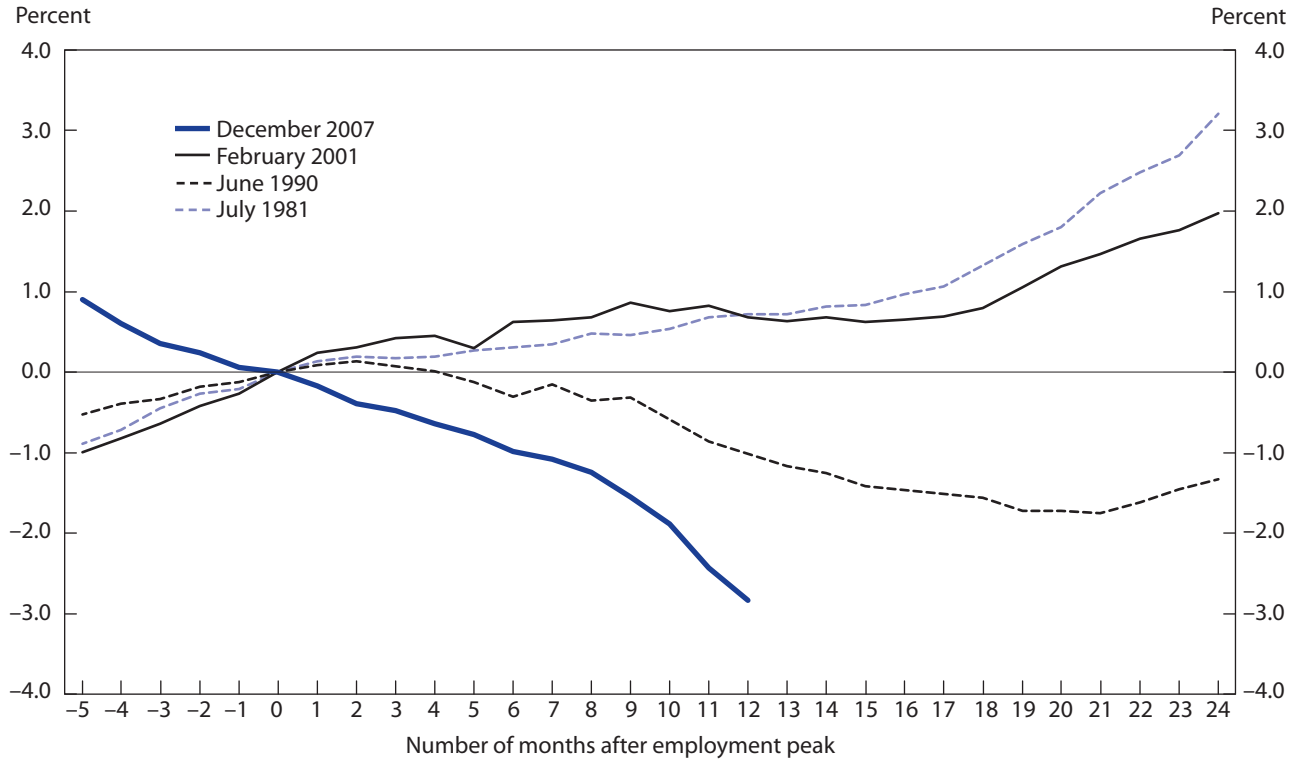
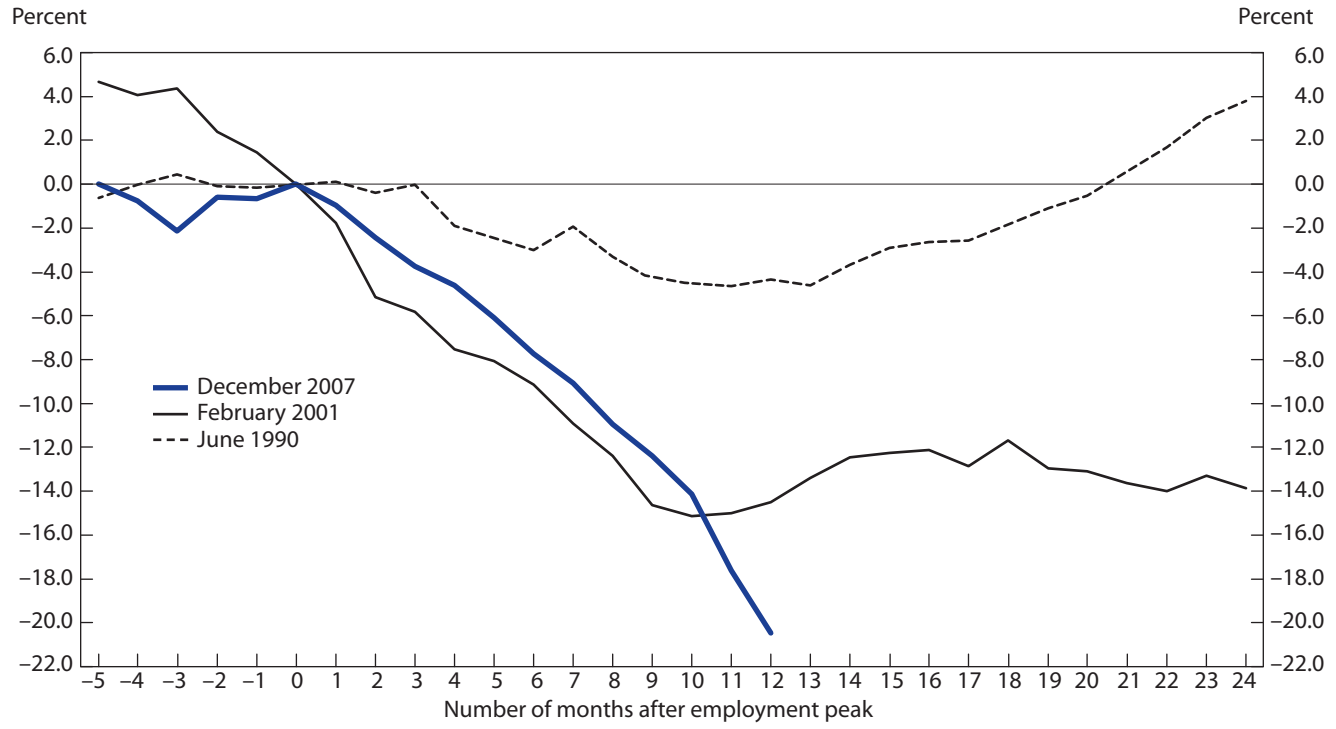


Chart 8. Job losses in temporary help services over three contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak



contractions, except that, during those timeframes, job losses had slowed about 10 months into the contraction, whereas losses in 2008 continued to accelerate. Job losses in retail trade during the 1981 contraction were mild, and the industry recovered just over 12 months after the start of the contraction. (See chart 9.)

Leisure and hospitality. Tightened spending also hurt the leisure and hospitality industry as consumers traveled less and ate at restaurants less often. Leisure and hospitality employment peaked in December 2007 and fell by a monthly average of 12,000 jobs during the first 8 months of 2008; job losses accelerated to an average of 38,000 in each of the last 4 months of the year. Food services and drinking places, which showed limited job loss during the 2001 employment contraction, were responsible for 42 percent of the job losses in leisure and hospitality in 2008.

Of the four contractions examined in this article, the current one seems to be the only one in which the leisure and hospitality industry has experienced consistent job loss. During the previous three such periods, industry job losses were mild, if they occurred at all, and recovery was within a year. (See chart 10.)

A bit of job growth

Despite job losses throughout most of the economy, a few industries were able to post job gains during 2008.

Mining. Soaring oil and gas prices, along with high prices for metals, helped push mining employment up, especially for oil and gas extraction and support activities. Previously, mining employment had reached a low point in April 2003; since then, it has risen by 235,000. However, a sharp drop in oil prices toward the end of the year stalled employment growth in mining.

A comparison of the last three contractions in total employment reveals that the current job increases in mining rival those of the July 1981 contraction, although within 1 year the 1981 job gains had vanished. During the 1990 and 2001 periods, the industry experienced mild job losses within a year after the start of the contraction. (See chart 11.)

Health care. Employment in health care continued to expand despite employment losses in most other industries. In fact, on average, job growth in health care was slightly stronger in 2008 (30,000 jobs per month) and in 2007

Chart 9. Job losses in retail trade over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak

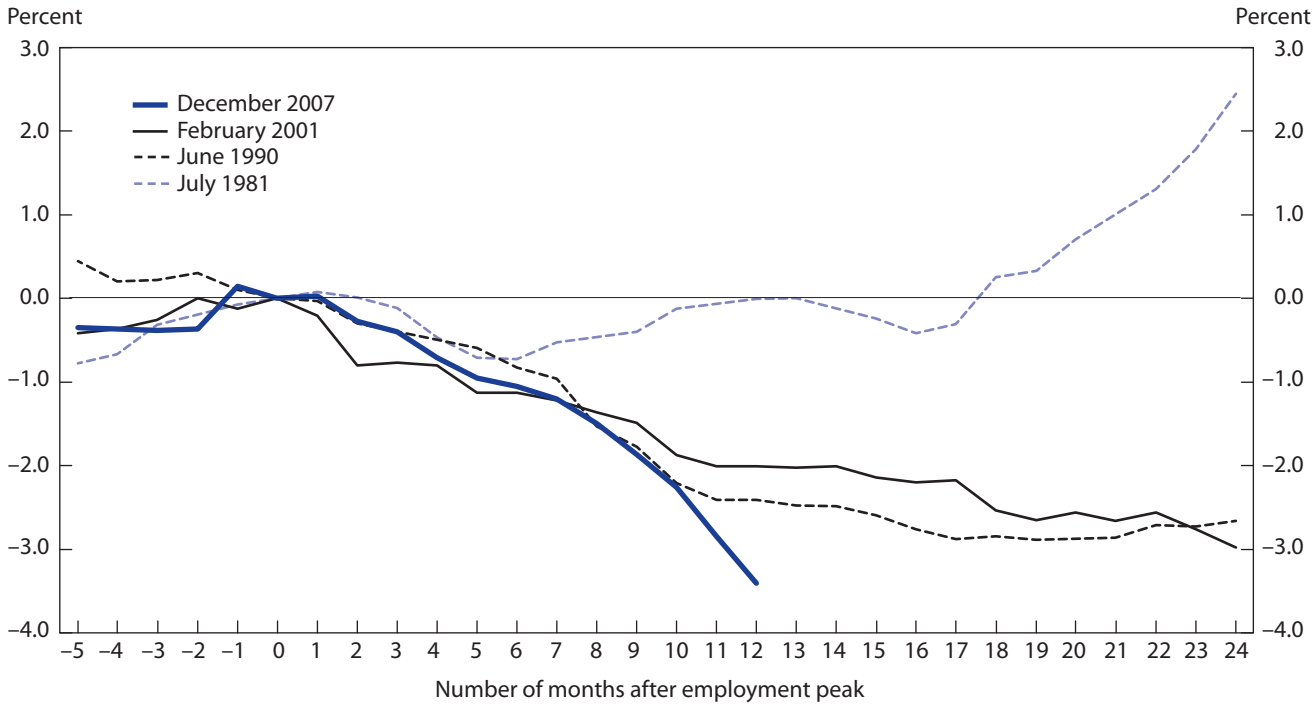


Chart 10. Job changes in leisure and hospitality over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak

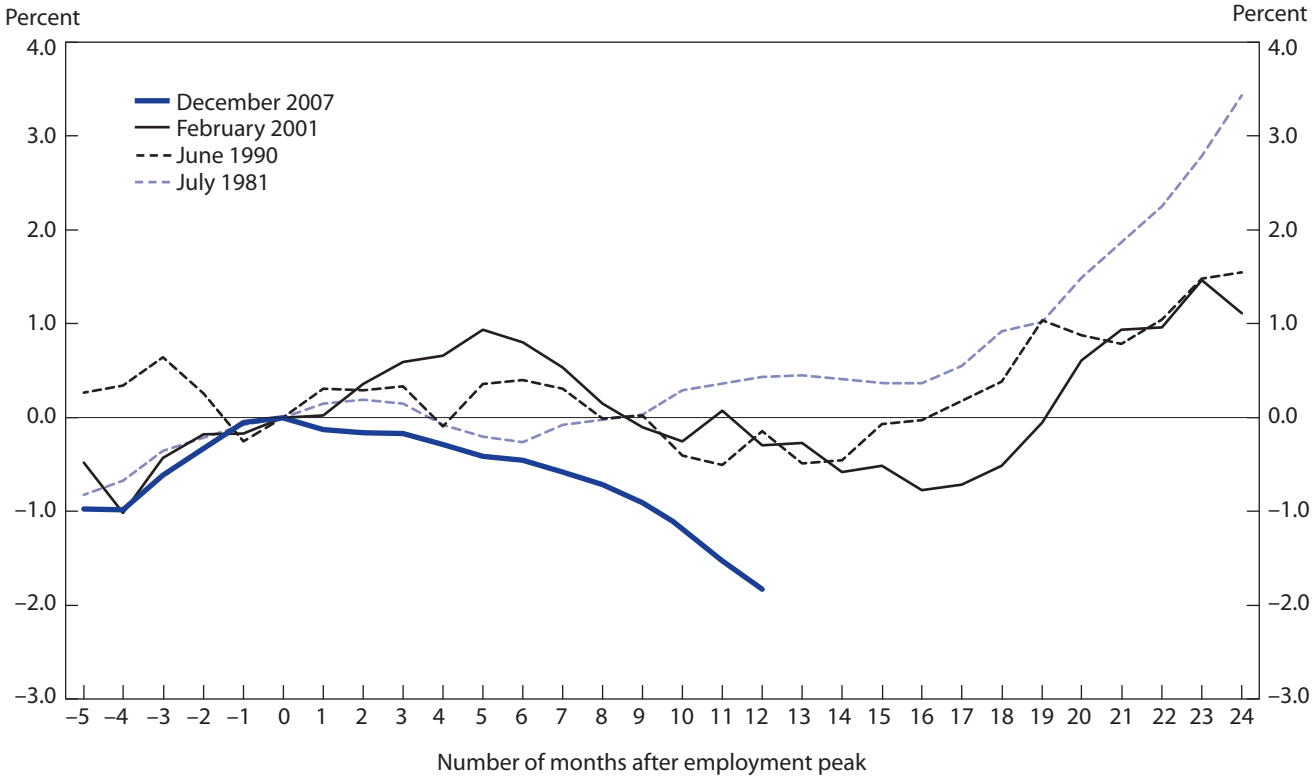


Chart 11. Job changes in mining over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak

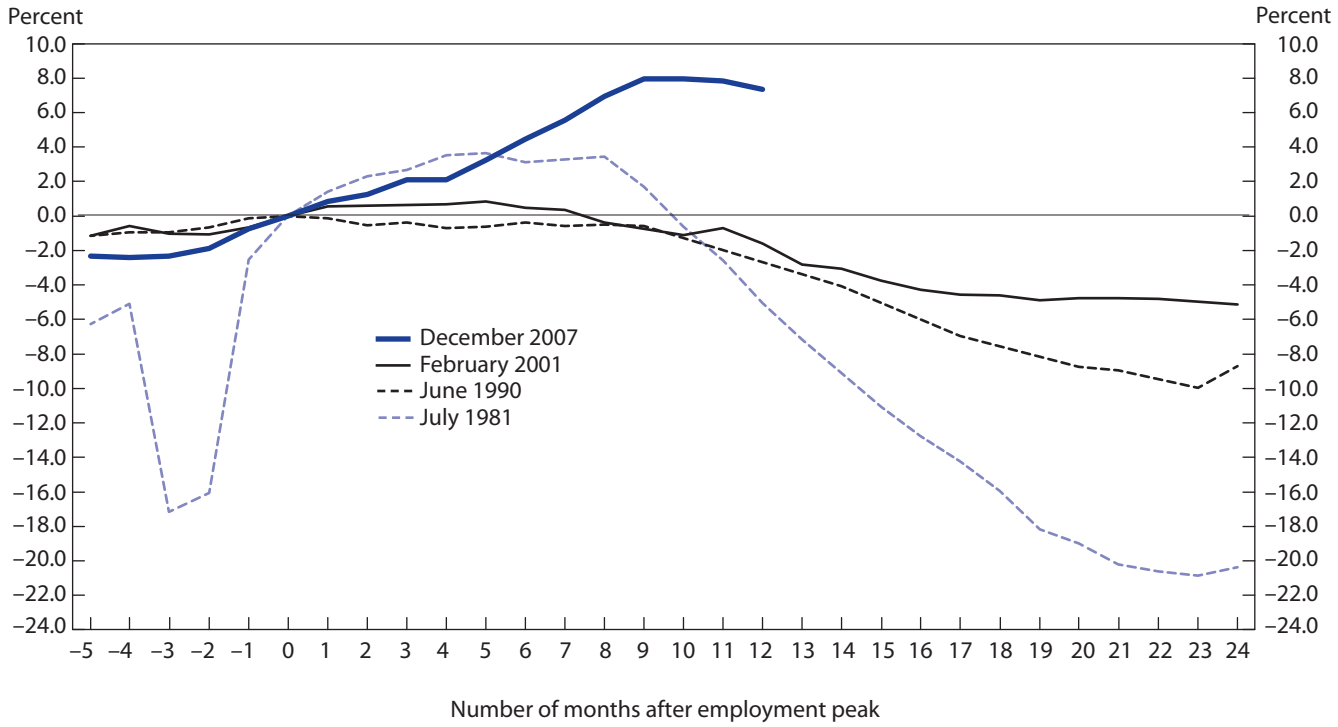


Chart 12. Job gains in health and education over four contractions, percent change since total nonfarm employment peak

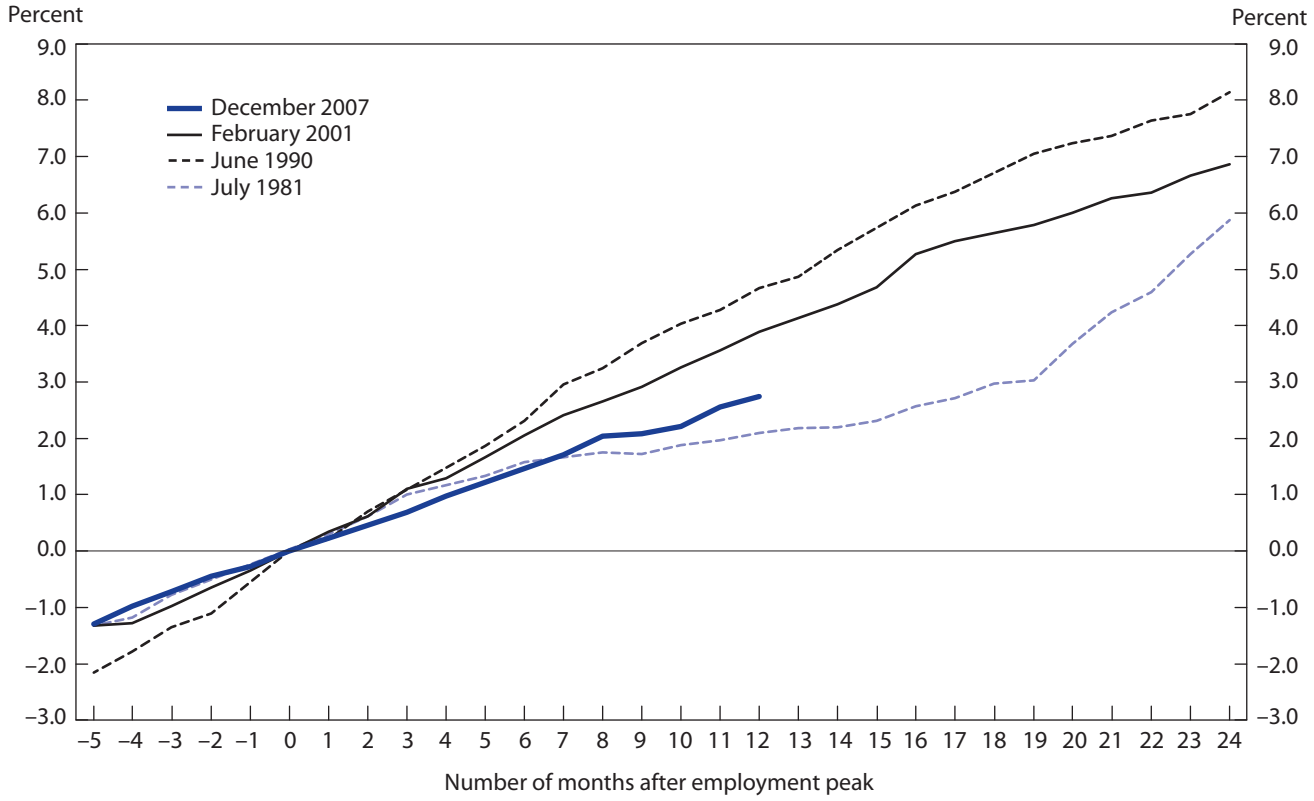


Table 3. Average monthly change in employment, selected industries, seasonally adjusted, 2006–08

Industry	Average monthly change in employment (thousands)				
	2006	2007	2008	January 2008–August 2008	September 2008–December 2008
Total nonfarm	178	96	–257	–137	–495
Total private	161	72	–270	–161	–489
Mining and logging	5	3	4	6	1
Mining	5	3	4	6	1
Construction	15	–16	–57	–43	–84
Construction of buildings	2	–5	–14	–11	–19
Residential building	0	–8	–11	–10	–12
Nonresidential building	3	3	–3	–1	–7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	3	0	–6	–5	–8
Specialty trade contractors	9	–11	–37	–27	–57
Residential specialty trade contractors	–5	–15	–24	–21	–31
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	14	4	–13	–6	–26
Manufacturing	–14	–22	–73	–49	–121
Durable goods	–4	–16	–54	–36	–89
Wood products	–3	–3	–7	–6	–9
Nonmetallic mineral products	0	–2	–4	–3	–6
Primary metals	0	–1	–3	–1	–5
Fabricated metal products	3	0	–8	–4	–17
Machinery	1	0	–3	0	–9
Electrical equipment and appliances	0	0	–1	0	–3
Transportation equipment	–2	–5	–16	–13	–21
Motor vehicles and parts	–4	–7	–15	–13	–19
Furniture and related products	–2	–2	–6	–5	–9
Nondurable goods	–10	–5	–19	–13	–33
Food manufacturing	–1	2	–1	–1	–1
Textile mills	–2	–2	–2	–2	–3
Textile product mills	–1	–1	–1	–1	–1
Apparel	–1	–1	–2	–1	–4
Paper and paper products	–1	–1	–2	–1	–3
Printing and related support activities	0	–2	–4	–3	–6
Plastics and rubber products	–4	0	–5	–2	–10
Wholesale trade	12	6	–16	–11	–26
Retail trade	3	14	–44	–29	–74
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	0	–1	–13	–9	–22
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1	–1	–5	–4	–7
Building material and garden supply stores	1	–3	–4	–4	–5
Transportation and warehousing	10	3	–14	–6	–29
Utilities	0	1	1	0	1
Information	–2	–1	–7	–4	–13
Financial activities	9	–10	–19	–13	–33
Credit intermediation and related activities	3	–12	–9	–9	–11
Securities, commodity contracts, and investment	3	2	–2	0	–5
Real estate	1	0	–3	–2	–6
Professional and business services	45	25	–63	–48	–93
Professional and technical services	27	27	–2	2	–9
Management of companies and enterprises	5	6	–3	–1	–6
Administrative and waste services	14	–8	–58	–48	–78
Temporary help services	2	–7	–44	–35	–61
Education and health services	39	43	43	48	33
Educational services	4	5	7	13	–5
Health care	27	29	30	30	30
Social assistance	8	9	5	4	7
Leisure and hospitality	33	21	–21	–12	–38
Food services and drinking places	25	16	–9	–2	–21
Other services	5	4	–3	2	–13
Government	17	24	14	23	–6

(29,000 jobs per month) than during 2006 (27,000 jobs per month).

A comparison of job increases in health and educational services across all four contractions shows that growth currently is weaker than in 1990 and 2001, but slightly better than in 1981. (See chart 12.)

Severe job losses during 2008

Not only were nonfarm employment losses in 2008 substantial enough to rival historic job losses, but the employment losses in construction, manufacturing, financial activities, and temporary help services that characterized 2007 broadened and accelerated toward the end of 2008. Employment in consumer-driven industries such as retail trade and leisure and hospitality began to fall during the year, and the losses accelerated during the final part of the year. Of the major industries, only mining, education, and health care saw employment grow throughout 2008. (See table 3.) □

Notes

[1] The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey is a monthly survey of about 150,000 nonfarm business and government agencies representing approximately 390,000 individual worksites. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see "Technical Notes to Establishment Data Published in Employment and Earnings," in *Economic News Release: Employment Situation* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 6, 2009), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/web/empsit.supp.toc.htm#technote** (visited Feb. 6, 2009). CES data are presented in *Current Employment Statistics—CES (National)* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ces** (visited Feb. 6, 2009). The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted. The beginnings and endings of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). (See details at **www.nber.org/cycles/dec2008.html** (visited Jan. 30, 2009).)

[2] Total nonfarm employment cycles can, but do not necessarily, match business cycle peaks and troughs as determined by the NBER.

[3] A coincident index is an index that, more often than not, correlates directly with the state of the economy.

[4] Robyn Richards, "Payroll employment in 2007: job growth slows," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2008, pp. 19–31; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/03/art2full.pdf** (visited Feb. 6, 2009).

[5] Tami Lehby, "Foreclosures soar 76 percent to record 1.35 million," *CNNMoney.com*, Dec. 5, 2008, on the Internet at **money.com/2008/12/05/news/economy/mortgage_delinquencies/index.htm** (visited Feb. 6, 2009). Others share this view.

[6] See Emily Maltby, "Credit crunch hits small businesses," *Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices*, July 2008; released by the Federal Reserve System in August 2008 and on the Internet at **money.cnn.com/2008/09/15/smallbusiness/credit_crunch_hits_smallbiz.smb/index.htm** (last updated Sept. 18, 2008, and visited Feb. 6, 2009).

[7] See Chris Isidore, "Fed slashes key rate to near zero," *CNNMoney.com*, Dec. 16, 2008, on the Internet at **money.cnn.com/2008/12/16/news/economy/fed_decision/index.htm** (visited Feb. 6, 2009).

[8] Mary Ellen Lloyd, "Retail Insolvencies Expected to Rise in New Year," *Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 3, 2008; on the Internet at **online.wsj.com/article/SB122827939719775387.html** (visited Feb. 6, 2009).

[9] Judy Keen and Paul Overberg, "Gas prices rattle Americans," *USA Today*, May 9, 2008, on the Internet at **www.usatoday.com/money/industries/energy/2008-05-08-gasprices_N.htm** (visited Feb. 6, 2009).

[10] The Institute covers such indicators as new orders, production, employment, inventories, prices, and export and import orders. A reading below 50 indicates contraction in the manufacturing sector, and December marked the sector's 11th straight month of loss. (See the organization's Web site on the Internet at **www.ism.ws**.)

[11] Les Cristie, "U.S. homes lose $2 trillion in value in '08," *CNNMoney*, Dec. 16, 2008, on the Internet at **money.cnn.com/2008/12/15/real_estate/underwater_borrowers_near_12million/index.htm** (visited Feb. 6, 2009).

[12] Residential construction is the sum of *residential building* (NAICS 2361) and *residential specialty trade contractors* (NAICS 238001). Nonresidential construction is the sum of *heavy and civil construction* (NAICS 237), *nonresidential building construction* (NAICS 2362), and *nonresidential specialty trade contractors* (NAICS 238002).

Nature and economics: the tie that binds

Nature: An Economic History. By Geerat J. Vermeij, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2004, 445 pp., $52.50/cloth, $22.95/paperback.

Nature is an original work in evolutionary biology. Vermeij cogently argues the thesis that life on earth follows the principles of economics; a competitive struggle for scarce resources. Thus the work is an important contribution to theoretical work in all life sciences. The author is a rigorous evolutionist who, even at this late date when we are celebrating the 200th year of Darwin's birth, must chide his fellow biologists for their failure to follow the evolutionary model.

The difficulty of his text may suggest why the others have chosen a path more often traveled. Vermeij eschews the usual expository argument that states the hypothesis with examples. Nor does he allow the juxtaposition of the human species against that of the rest of the natural world to comfort us with the notion that he is dealing in metaphor. Instead he builds on his impressive erudition, attested to by his fellow biologists. He cites a myriad of instances of such phenomena as production and consumption within and across various populations, including the human species, until he convinces by preponderance of evidence. The adaptation that resulted in intelligence in the human species, permitting development of out of body technology, Vermeij places in the Pliocene Era in Equatorial East Africa, because that timeframe and area provided the competitive environment for the selectional background in which exceptional intelligence would most likely have evolved. Similarly, at the beginning of the Cambrian period, the author notes the emergence of another familiar aspect of the human race: consumer society. He describes a revolutionary transformation from a subsistence economy to a more complex economy productive enough to support ever increasing populations of larger, actively metabolizing consumers, which began to exercise strong evolutionary control on their food organisms.

At this point we begin to leave the Hobbesian subsistence world of primary production and enter a more organized world of production and consumption. Vermeij provides myriad examples from both the human and nonhuman natural world which illustrate various production functions, and is of particular interest to the economist. It establishes a dynamic relation between producers and consumers. The dominant groups exemplify power. Competitively dominant producers create structure; modify the environment to their own advantage, even in death. Dominant consumers regulate how economic units with which they interact make their livings. Although bottom up production is essential in the struggle for life, top down consumers contribute to escalating adaptation and thus support the thesis that economic activity is itself a positive contributor to the evolutionary process.

The author organizes his material in chapters that move tellingly through various characteristics of the relation of evolution to economics. It is a difficult text for the nonbiologist; nevertheless, it is accessible to the general reader. Even though the significance of such observations as increased phosphorus in the atmosphere is not immediately apparent to the untutored, it is explained by the text. The style is discursive rather than technical.

Observations and comment in the text, obviously addressed to the intended audience of biologists, are supported by generous citations from the work of fellow biologists. Refreshingly, these studies are not always taken at face value but provoke Vermeij into differing interpretations of the results. It is within this context that exceptional insights into human economic activity are revealed. Application of a particular observation to human species, however, is not singled out but remains embedded in the exposition. These interpretations reward the diligent economist for persistence in reading what sometimes feels like a foreign language.

It is unfortunate that the author's summations in the last chapter lack the subtle complexity of the earlier comprehensive treatment. It is in this section that Vermeij intends to illustrate the uses for social policy in his tale of how natural communities have dealt with resource limitations. His abstractions, however, omit the geological time dimension that illuminates the detailed presentation. Additionally, nowhere do we find here an analysis of his earlier statement, "Most students of human history attribute the great economic advances of our species to human action and social circumstances….Factors over which people have little control – climate, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes floods and the like are either dismissed as unimportant or blamed for economic disruption." Nor do we find in it an explanation of the statement, "I am more inclined to the view that postglacial systems ecosystems in the Middle East and China, where agriculture first originated, became more productive as growing seasons lengthened, summer temperatures rose, and rainfall increased," indicating an emphasis on the conjuncture of a favorable moment in the environment to date human agriculture.

It is the intertwining of earth's his-

tory with opportunities for change in living species that provide the sweep of this work. The narrative teems with life and enables us to feel the throbbing universe of which we are part. The summation falls short of fulfilling the author's promise to show the economic control that affects and responds adaptively to conditions on the longest and largest scale of time and space possible. It is only in the detailed presentation that the author transforms our perception of change as disturbances from equilibriums to that of adaptive response to an ongoing process. Vermeij has demonstrated in this work the importance of orthodox economists and biologists learning from each others' disciplines, even as Darwin once found in the writing of the British economist Malthus the concept of life as the struggle for survival.

—Solidelle Wasser
New York Region
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Wanted: Book Reviewers

Interested in reviewing a book for the *Monthly Labor Review*? We have a number of books by distinguished authors on economics, industrial relations, other social sciences, and related issues waiting to be reviewed. If you have good writing skills and/or experience, then please contact us via E-mail at mlr@bls.gov

Temporary employment

Why do companies hire temporary employees? The answer: to attain "numerical flexibility." But what are the relevant elements of numerical flexibility? Matt Vidal and Leann M. Tigges make progress towards a full answer to this question in their article "Temporary Employment and Strategic Staffing in the Manufacturing Sector" (*Industrial Relations*, January 2009, pp. 55–72).

Temporary employment grew dramatically in the United States in the 1980s and 1990s. Vidal and Tigges set forth three suggested general explanations for hiring temps: *reactive* numerical flexibility, *planned* numerical flexibility, and *systematic* numerical flexibility. Hiring temporary employees in order to cope with unexpected changes in demand or employment qualifies as reactive numerical flexibility. If an employer hires temps in order to be able to handle expected fluctuations in demand or employment, to allow a group of core workers to remain safe from layoffs, or to screen for regular employment, then the employer is engaging in planned numerical flexibility. Systematic numerical flexibility, in contrast, is achieved when a company hires "temporary" employees to fill regular, long-term positions.

Vidal and Tigges use data from a survey of Wisconsin manufacturing establishments to seek evidence supporting each of the three general explanations for hiring temps. They find statistically significant relationships indicating that employers hire temps in order to attain planned and systematic numerical flexibility, but they find much less evidence supporting the hypothesis that establishments use temps in a reactive manner.

The results of the study suggest that protecting a core workforce from layoffs is not a motivation behind the use of temporary employees. It is not known whether employers hire temps in order to screen workers for regular employment, but if they do, this practice has not proven to be effective in reducing turnover. It does appear that businesses use temps to handle planned periods of heavy demand. When comparing establishments that use temps with those which do not, the study finds statistically significant, positive associations between the use of temps and establishments experiencing growth, establishments with a human resources department or a link to one, and establishments that are branches—in other words, establishments with better organizational resources. Although superior resources help determine which organizations use temps, these resources are not related to the degree of use when the only establishments in the sample are those which have temps. In short, it appears that businesses hire temps to attain planned and systematic numerical flexibility, and that establishments with better organizational resources are more likely to use temporary contracts.

Financial literacy

In a timely and provocative new study published by the National Bureau of Economic Research entitled "Debt Literacy, Financial Experiences, and Overindebtedness" (NBER Working Paper No. 14808, March 2009), economists Annamaria Lusardi and Peter Tufano analyze a national sample of Americans with regard to their basic financial knowledge related to debt—what the authors call "debt literacy"—as well as their actual financial experiences and their self-assessment of their personal finances and level of debt. The authors reach some interesting and perhaps not surprising conclusions. They find that, in general, debt literacy is low: only a third of the respondents seemed to grasp such relevant financial topics as compound interest and the basic workings of credit cards. Further, even when they control for various demographic characteristics, Lusardi and Tufano find a "strong relationship" between debt literacy and both financial experience and debt burden. Specifically, those with less knowledge and understanding of how the U.S. financial system works tend to incur more high-cost debt services (higher interest rates and fees, for example) and experience a greater debt burden than those with more knowledge. The authors estimate that as much as one-third of the charges paid by the less knowledgeable are due to ignorance as opposed to other demographic factors.

Lusardi and Tufano teamed with a marketing research firm to develop and conduct their survey, which seeks information about the respondents' financial knowledge related to debt, as well as their personal financial experiences and their level of debt. The survey was conducted in November 2007, which, as the authors observe, was before the current financial crisis began. They interviewed 1,000 U.S. residents across the country by telephone, collecting self-reported demographic information such as age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status, employment, income, and wealth. Lusardi and Tufano designed their survey questions to test the respondents' understanding of "fundamental concepts related to debt." In addition, they asked questions about a wide range of financial experiences, from traditional and alternative borrowing to investment activity. Finally, they asked people to assess their own level of "overindebtedness." The authors' "conclusions suggest a complex set of interactions among debt literacy, financial experiences, demographics, and debt loads." They find that debt literacy is especially low among the elderly, women, certain minorities, and those with lower income levels. Interestingly, some of these groups, such as the elderly, often *think* that they understand their finances more than they actually do.

Current Labor Statistics
Monthly Labor Review
March 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

Notes on current labor statistics 38

Comparative indicators

1. Labor market indicators 50
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity 51
3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes 51

Labor force data

4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 52
5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 53
6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted 54
7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted 54
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 55
9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 55
10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted 56
11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted 56
12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 57
13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted 60
14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 61
15. Average hourly earnings by industry 62
16. Average weekly earnings by industry 63
17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 64
18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted 65
19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 65
20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 66
21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 66
22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 67
23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State 69
24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 70
25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector 71
26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 72
27. Annual data: Employment status of the population 77
28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 77
29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 78

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 79
31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 81
32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 83
33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 84
34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 85
35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry 88
36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 90
37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 90

Price data

38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups 91
39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 94
40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups 95
41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 96
42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 97
43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 98
44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category 98
45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category 99
46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 99

Productivity data

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 100
48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity 101
49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 102
50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries 103

International comparisons data

51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 106
52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries 107
53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 17 economies 108

Injury and Illness data

54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness 110
55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 112

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 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 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** in-for-mation for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supple-mental 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 stop-pages data is available at **www. bls. gov/cba/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 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 family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the 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 definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits; some European countries do not include persons older than age 64 in their labor force measures, because a large portion of this population has retired. Adjustments are made to exclude active duty military from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

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

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical

Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**, and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**.

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Occupational illness is an abnormal

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

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

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2007	2008	2006	2007				2008			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.3	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
Private nonfarm	3.0	2.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.4	2.7	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3
Private nonfarm	3.3	2.6	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	2.8	3.8	-.5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.9	6.3	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.2	-7.3
Finished consumer goods	4.5	7.4	-.2	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	-.6	-9.8
Capital equipment	1.8	2.8	1.3	.3	-.1	-.1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.1	10.5	-.8	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.8	-13.1
Crude materials	12.1	21.5	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-14.4	-33.4
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	1.5	2.7	.2	-.1	5.0	6.2	.1	2.3	3.7	1.7	3.1
Nonfarm business sector	1.4	2.8	.2	.0	4.1	5.8	.8	2.6	3.6	1.5	3.2
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	.7	-	-2.9	.2	3.4	1.9	2.2	-.2	7.7	5.5	-

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

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

[5] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

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

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	231,867	233,788	232,616	232,809	232,995	233,198	233,405	233,627	233,864	234,107	234,360	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739
Civilian labor force	153,124	154,287	153,873	153,498	153,843	153,932	154,510	154,400	154,506	154,823	154,621	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5
Employed	146,047	145,362	146,317	146,075	146,023	146,257	145,974	145,738	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.0	62.2	62.9	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5
Unemployed	7,078	8,924	7,555	7,423	7,820	7,675	8,536	8,662	8,910	9,550	9,592	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6
Not in the labor force	78,743	79,501	78,744	79,311	79,152	79,267	78,895	79,227	79,358	79,284	79,739	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	103,555	104,453	103,866	103,961	104,052	104,152	104,258	104,371	104,490	104,613	104,741	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902
Civilian labor force	78,596	79,047	78,907	78,806	78,866	78,820	78,913	79,055	79,286	79,308	79,392	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585
Participation rate	75.9	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9
Employed	75,337	74,750	75,474	75,395	75,216	75,147	74,992	74,949	74,973	74,737	74,503	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.8	71.6	72.7	72.5	72.3	72.2	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2
Unemployed	3,259	4,297	3,433	3,412	3,650	3,673	3,921	4,106	4,313	4,572	4,889	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6
Not in the labor force	24,959	25,406	24,959	25,155	25,186	25,332	25,345	25,315	25,204	25,305	25,349	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	111,330	112,260	111,739	111,822	111,902	111,990	112,083	112,183	112,290	112,401	112,518	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738
Civilian labor force	67,516	68,382	67,982	67,879	68,174	68,118	68,367	68,421	68,273	68,666	68,385	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.9	60.8	61.0	61.0	60.8	61.1	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8
Employed	64,799	65,039	65,101	64,993	65,079	65,196	65,114	65,169	65,103	65,003	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.2	57.9	58.3	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.0	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0
Unemployed	2,718	3,342	2,881	2,886	3,095	2,923	3,252	3,252	3,170	3,662	3,377	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2
Not in the labor force	43,814	43,878	43,757	43,943	43,728	43,872	43,716	43,762	44,017	43,736	44,133	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,982	17,075	17,012	17,027	17,041	17,056	17,064	17,073	17,084	17,092	17,101	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,858	6,984	6,813	6,803	6,993	7,231	6,924	6,947	6,849	6,844	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547
Participation rate	41.3	40.2	41.1	40.0	39.9	41.0	42.4	40.6	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3
Employed	5,911	5,573	5,742	5,688	5,729	5,914	5,868	5,620	5,520	5,533	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188
Employment-population ratio[2]	34.8	32.6	33.8	33.4	33.6	34.7	34.4	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3
Unemployed	1,101	1,285	1,241	1,125	1,075	1,079	1,363	1,304	1,427	1,316	1,326	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.7	17.8	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8
Not in the labor force	9,970	10,218	10,028	10,214	10,237	10,063	9,834	10,149	10,137	10,243	10,257	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	188,253	189,540	188,787	188,906	189,019	189,147	189,281	189,428	189,587	189,747	189,916	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225
Civilian labor force	124,935	125,635	125,362	125,047	125,208	125,198	125,759	125,712	125,979	125,987	125,844	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9
Employed	119,792	119,126	119,888	119,607	119,580	119,644	119,611	119,417	119,432	119,082	118,964	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.6	62.8	63.5	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.0	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3
Unemployed	5,143	6,509	5,474	5,440	5,628	5,554	6,148	6,295	6,547	6,904	6,880	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9
Not in the labor force	63,319	63,905	63,425	63,858	63,811	63,949	63,523	63,716	63,608	63,761	64,072	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,485	27,843	27,640	27,675	27,709	27,746	27,780	27,816	27,854	27,896	27,939	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052
Civilian labor force	17,496	17,740	17,728	17,633	17,688	17,755	17,737	17,708	17,744	17,949	17,733	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	64.1	63.7	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.7	63.7	64.3	63.5	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4
Employed	16,051	15,953	16,104	16,156	16,090	16,200	16,009	16,041	15,989	16,026	15,709	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.4	57.3	58.3	58.4	58.1	58.4	57.6	57.7	57.4	57.4	56.2	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4
Unemployed	1,445	1,788	1,624	1,477	1,598	1,555	1,728	1,667	1,755	1,923	2,024	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	9.2	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6
Not in the labor force	9,989	10,103	9,912	10,042	10,022	9,991	10,043	10,109	10,111	9,947	10,206	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	31,383	32,141	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179	32,273	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417
Civilian labor force	21,602	22,024	21,739	21,764	21,778	21,920	22,125	22,100	22,062	22,201	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931
Participation rate	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	68.9	68.6	68.8	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7
Employed	20,382	20,346	20,352	20,395	20,251	20,392	20,565	20,391	20,396	20,404	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.9	63.3	64.3	64.3	63.6	63.9	64.3	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1
Unemployed	1,220	1,678	1,387	1,369	1,527	1,528	1,560	1,709	1,665	1,797	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.6	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7
Not in the labor force	9,781	10,116	9,904	9,968	10,042	9,990	9,873	9,987	10,117	10,072	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	146,047	145,362	146,317	146,075	146,023	146,257	145,974	145,738	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099
Men	78,254	77,486	78,228	78,171	77,985	78,029	77,932	77,726	77,683	77,484	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092
Women	67,792	67,876	68,089	67,904	68,038	68,228	68,042	68,012	67,913	67,789	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007
Married men, spouse present	46,314	45,860	46,105	46,146	45,975	45,968	45,871	45,902	46,093	45,804	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712
Married women, spouse present	35,832	35,869	35,631	35,720	35,825	36,144	36,122	36,189	36,110	35,994	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,401	5,875	4,738	4,890	4,937	5,240	5,290	5,495	5,813	5,879	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839
Slack work or business conditions	2,877	4,169	3,222	3,294	3,349	3,580	3,658	3,905	4,220	4,240	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766
Could only find part-time work	1,210	1,389	1,153	1,241	1,364	1,325	1,305	1,359	1,300	1,412	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,756	19,343	19,563	19,317	19,402	19,792	19,396	19,428	19,348	19,690	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,317	5,773	4,645	4,790	4,826	5,152	5,218	5,390	5,693	5,802	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705
Slack work or business conditions	2,827	4,097	3,152	3,234	3,276	3,537	3,599	3,839	4,160	4,171	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660
Could only find part-time work	1,199	1,380	1,141	1,230	1,354	1,328	1,297	1,340	1,287	1,385	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,419	19,005	19,249	18,980	19,078	19,436	18,997	19,036	18,992	19,269	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.7	18.7	17.8	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8
Men, 20 years and older	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6
Women, 20 years and older	4.0	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2
White, total [1]	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.9	16.8	15.7	14.4	13.2	14.2	16.5	17.0	19.1	17.3	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4
Men, 16 to 19 years	15.7	19.1	18.9	16.7	14.6	15.2	18.1	18.7	22.4	19.5	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4	21.8
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.1	14.4	12.6	12.0	11.8	13.1	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.8
Men, 20 years and older	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8
Women, 20 years and older	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8
Black or African American, total [1]	8.3	10.1	9.2	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.4	31.2	35.3	31.8	30.8	24.6	32.3	29.8	32.0	29.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5
Men, 16 to 19 years	33.8	35.9	40.5	32.5	38.6	27.8	39.9	35.4	37.7	29.8	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2	44.0
Women, 16 to 19 years	25.3	26.8	28.6	31.3	24.7	22.0	25.2	24.4	26.8	28.9	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2	29.8
Men, 20 years and older	7.9	10.2	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1
Women, 20 years and older	6.7	8.1	7.4	6.5	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.6	7.6	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7
Married men, spouse present	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0
Married women, spouse present	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Full-time workers	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0
Part-time workers	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.1	9.0	7.7	7.4	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.4	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0
Some college or associate degree	3.6	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks	2,542	2,932	2,652	2,661	2,797	2,496	3,257	2,733	2,884	3,242	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658
5 to 14 weeks	2,232	2,804	2,380	2,419	2,549	2,529	2,478	3,012	2,853	2,874	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519
15 weeks and over	2,303	3,188	2,477	2,400	2,444	2,652	2,808	2,966	3,168	3,447	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634
15 to 26 weeks	1,061	1,427	1,114	1,103	1,143	1,277	1,238	1,345	1,450	1,568	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987
27 weeks and over	1,243	1,761	1,363	1,297	1,300	1,375	1,570	1,621	1,718	1,878	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647
Mean duration, in weeks	16.8	17.9	17.5	16.6	16.1	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.3	10.1	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers[1]	3,515	4,789	3,792	3,865	4,161	4,043	4,319	4,465	4,595	4,994	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980
On temporary layoff	976	1,176	1,036	982	1,064	1,103	1,121	1,106	1,041	1,279	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441
Not on temporary layoff	2,539	3,614	2,755	2,883	3,097	2,939	3,197	3,358	3,554	3,715	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539
Job leavers	793	896	828	780	792	860	881	847	875	999	982	946	940	1,007	917
Reentrants	2,142	2,472	2,183	2,096	2,126	2,145	2,522	2,562	2,668	2,678	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751
New entrants	627	766	672	660	695	625	832	761	818	829	822	825	760	829	780
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	49.7	53.7	50.7	52.2	53.5	52.7	50.5	51.7	51.3	52.6	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1
On temporary layoff	13.8	13.2	13.9	13.3	13.7	14.4	13.1	12.8	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6
Not on temporary layoff	35.9	40.5	36.9	39.0	39.8	38.3	37.4	38.9	39.7	39.1	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5
Job leavers	11.2	10.0	11.1	10.5	10.2	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0
Reentrants	30.3	27.7	29.2	28.3	27.3	28.0	29.5	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1
New entrants	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.7	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
New entrants	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.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		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6
16 to 24 years	10.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.0	13.1	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7	14.8
16 to 19 years	15.7	18.7	17.8	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8
16 to 17 years	17.5	22.1	20.6	18.5	18.7	20.2	21.5	23.2	24.9	22.2	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4
18 to 19 years	14.5	16.8	16.0	15.5	14.2	13.4	17.6	15.9	17.6	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2
20 to 24 years	8.2	10.2	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.0	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1
25 years and older	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4
25 to 54 years	3.7	4.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7
55 years and older	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2
Men, 16 years and older	4.7	6.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3
16 to 24 years	11.6	14.4	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.1
16 to 19 years	17.6	21.2	21.3	18.5	17.8	17.0	20.8	20.8	23.5	21.1	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4
16 to 17 years	19.4	25.2	24.1	20.5	22.4	22.5	23.7	26.1	29.3	24.5	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5
18 to 19 years	16.5	19.0	19.4	17.8	15.2	14.5	19.8	17.5	20.1	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8
20 to 24 years	8.9	11.4	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1
25 years and older	3.6	4.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9
25 to 54 years	3.7	5.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3
55 years and older	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3
Women, 16 years and older	4.5	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7
16 to 24 years	9.4	11.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.2
16 to 19 years	13.8	16.2	14.2	14.5	13.8	13.9	16.7	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1
16 to 17 years	15.7	19.1	17.4	16.7	15.3	18.1	19.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2
18 t0 19 years	12.5	14.3	12.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	15.2	14.1	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5
20 to 24 years	7.3	8.8	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0
25 years and older	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8
25 to 54 years	3.8	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0
55 years and older[1]	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4

[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	Dec. 2007	Nov. 2008[p]	Dec. 2008[p]	State	Dec. 2007	Nov. 2008[p]	Dec. 2008[p]
Alabama	3.8	6.2	6.5	Missouri	5.3	6.8	7.1
Alaska	6.3	6.8	6.8	Montana	3.8	4.9	5.0
Arizona	4.3	6.4	6.6	Nebraska	2.7	3.6	3.9
Arkansas	4.9	5.5	5.7	Nevada	5.2	8.0	8.4
California	5.9	8.3	8.7	New Hampshire	3.5	4.1	4.3
Colorado	4.1	5.4	5.8	New Jersey	4.5	6.3	6.8
Connecticut	4.9	6.3	6.6	New Mexico	3.6	4.6	4.7
Delaware	3.8	5.6	5.7	New York	4.6	6.3	6.6
District of Columbia	5.8	8.0	8.2	North Carolina	5.0	7.5	8.1
Florida	4.8	7.2	7.6	North Dakota	3.1	3.2	3.3
Georgia	5.1	7.1	7.5	Ohio	5.8	7.1	7.4
Hawaii	3.1	4.9	5.1	Oklahoma	3.6	4.4	4.6
Idaho	3.6	5.8	6.1	Oregon	5.3	7.8	8.3
Illinois	5.6	6.9	7.2	Pennsylvania	4.6	6.1	6.4
Indiana	4.5	7.0	7.8	Rhode Island	6.0	9.1	9.4
Iowa	3.8	4.3	4.4	South Carolina	5.8	8.2	8.8
Kansas	4.1	4.8	5.0	South Dakota	2.7	3.4	3.7
Kentucky	5.5	7.2	7.6	Tennessee	5.3	7.2	7.6
Louisiana	3.9	5.3	5.5	Texas	4.4	5.4	5.6
Maine	4.7	6.2	6.5	Utah	3.0	3.8	4.1
Maryland	3.6	5.1	5.4	Vermont	4.0	5.3	5.9
Massachusetts	4.5	6.1	6.4	Virginia	3.3	4.6	5.0
Michigan	7.3	9.6	10.2	Washington	4.6	6.1	6.5
Minnesota	4.8	6.1	6.6	West Virginia	4.3	4.3	4.5
Mississippi	6.1	7.4	7.8	Wisconsin	4.5	5.4	5.9
				Wyoming	2.9	3.1	3.2

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Dec. 2007	Nov. 2008[p]	Dec. 2008[p]	State	Dec. 2007	Nov. 2008[p]	Dec. 2008[p]
Alabama	2,170,390	2,159,990	2,160,184	Missouri	3,017,324	3,013,992	3,017,492
Alaska	353,875	359,103	359,328	Montana	504,948	507,037	507,276
Arizona	3,076,355	3,172,433	3,179,315	Nebraska	986,715	999,107	1,001,373
Arkansas	1,364,987	1,374,877	1,373,504	Nevada	1,343,710	1,399,659	1,406,796
California	18,210,599	18,536,742	18,557,231	New Hampshire	738,331	738,462	738,866
Colorado	2,708,234	2,741,519	2,751,262	New Jersey	4,471,532	4,510,423	4,520,784
Connecticut	1,860,119	1,888,407	1,894,238	New Mexico	953,280	964,878	964,892
Delaware	441,220	445,174	445,476	New York	9,610,420	9,731,708	9,733,719
District of Columbia	330,658	332,550	332,805	North Carolina	4,525,570	4,572,175	4,577,313
Florida	9,152,694	9,315,998	9,342,620	North Dakota	367,626	371,465	372,052
Georgia	4,823,467	4,868,341	4,880,643	Ohio	5,972,245	5,968,907	5,979,250
Hawaii	648,515	657,186	657,584	Oklahoma	1,736,817	1,763,972	1,767,781
Idaho	751,483	759,373	759,249	Oregon	1,937,435	1,977,264	1,982,279
Illinois	6,730,873	6,652,844	6,658,332	Pennsylvania	6,327,806	6,432,891	6,441,455
Indiana	3,216,920	3,236,966	3,247,625	Rhode Island	570,594	567,033	565,319
Iowa	1,671,944	1,677,612	1,676,531	South Carolina	2,129,826	2,180,411	2,193,197
Kansas	1,489,381	1,507,088	1,511,906	South Dakota	442,297	446,447	446,746
Kentucky	2,030,187	2,055,583	2,062,218	Tennessee	3,033,772	3,047,058	3,046,065
Louisiana	2,051,852	2,105,168	2,110,784	Texas	11,551,729	11,823,440	11,856,650
Maine	703,928	709,121	710,603	Utah	1,370,597	1,393,949	1,400,090
Maryland	2,989,384	3,006,457	3,012,756	Vermont	353,812	356,472	356,705
Massachusetts	3,415,281	3,429,595	3,432,611	Virginia	4,088,220	4,163,788	4,183,307
Michigan	4,988,684	4,900,202	4,884,676	Washington	3,431,132	3,515,329	3,525,523
Minnesota	2,911,707	2,947,270	2,950,942	West Virginia	811,054	804,331	805,454
Mississippi	1,312,147	1,317,273	1,321,435	Wisconsin	3,085,418	3,096,819	3,110,639
				Wyoming	290,217	294,289	294,877

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

[p] = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	137,598	137,068	138,080	137,936	137,814	137,654	137,517	137,356	137,228	137,053	136,732	136,352	135,755	135,178	134,580
TOTAL PRIVATE	115,380	114,568	115,689	115,515	115,373	115,203	115,029	114,834	114,691	114,497	114,197	113,813	113,212	112,645	112,041
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,233	21,420	21,981	21,887	21,800	21,679	21,612	21,507	21,432	21,351	21,247	21,063	20,814	20,564	20,245
Natural resources and mining	724	774	748	750	756	756	763	770	777	787	794	794	793	791	790
Logging	60.1	57.0	59.0	58.2	57.8	58.6	57.3	56.0	55.8	56.1	56.5	56.6	56.6	55.7	55.8
Mining	663.8	717.0	689.1	691.7	697.7	697.8	705.5	713.8	721.3	730.6	737.7	737.7	736.8	735.2	734.0
Oil and gas extraction	146.2	161.6	155.0	154.9	156.2	155.1	158.8	160.7	162.7	164.7	166.3	166.5	167.4	169.3	168.8
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	223.4	227.6	224.7	223.7	223.6	222.9	226.3	226.9	227.6	230.0	230.2	230.5	230.7	229.5	229.4
Coal mining	77.2	80.6	77.5	77.6	77.9	78.1	79.2	79.6	79.5	81.7	82.5	83.1	84.3	84.6	85.0
Support activities for mining	294.3	327.7	309.4	313.1	317.9	319.8	320.4	326.2	331.0	335.9	341.2	340.7	338.7	336.4	335.8
Construction	7,630	7,215	7,489	7,445	7,401	7,337	7,293	7,232	7,201	7,177	7,131	7,066	6,939	6,853	6,742
Construction of buildings	1,774.2	1,659.4	1,728.8	1,716.5	1,712.6	1,693.8	1,676.9	1,660.6	1,655.5	1,647.5	1,625.0	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,575.3	1,534.6
Heavy and civil engineering	1,005.4	970.4	1,001.7	997.3	993.6	980.5	982.1	972.2	970.9	966.1	960.2	952.6	942.5	934.5	931.5
Speciality trade contractors	4,850.2	4,585.4	4,758.4	4,731.4	4,694.5	4,662.3	4,633.6	4,598.7	4,574.6	4,563.1	4,545.4	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,342.8	4,275.6
Manufacturing	13,879	13,431	13,744	13,692	13,643	13,586	13,556	13,505	13,454	13,387	13,322	13,203	13,082	12,920	12,713
Production workers	9,975	9,648	9,930	9,886	9,853	9,795	9,770	9,723	9,672	9,608	9,543	9,425	9,322	9,178	9,002
Durable goods	8,808	8,476	8,710	8,673	8,637	8,587	8,567	8,533	8,502	8,439	8,392	8,300	8,216	8,099	7,942
Production workers	6,250	5,985	6,209	6,176	6,146	6,099	6,077	6,040	6,006	5,948	5,898	5,805	5,741	5,636	5,505
Wood products	515.3	459.6	492.7	486.2	479.8	477.3	468.3	462.9	458.4	451.9	446.4	438.8	429.8	418.1	404.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	500.5	468.0	487.5	484.2	479.4	477.2	473.0	469.7	466.4	464.5	460.2	458.2	450.1	442.1	436.7
Primary metals	455.8	443.3	452.0	450.8	450.9	449.7	447.9	446.6	444.8	440.8	441.1	438.6	429.8	421.3	412.8
Fabricated metal products	1,562.8	1,528.3	1,560.0	1,558.6	1,557.5	1,546.0	1,544.8	1,534.8	1,528.4	1,530.6	1,519.4	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.2	1,424.5
Machinery	1,187.1	1,185.4	1,192.3	1,190.5	1,193.8	1,193.1	1,192.2	1,190.8	1,191.1	1,187.5	1,183.1	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,152.6	1,130.8
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,272.5	1,247.7	1,258.9	1,254.7	1,257.9	1,255.7	1,252.8	1,248.5	1,247.3	1,248.3	1,246.5	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,225.6	1,216.8
Computer and peripheral equipment	186.2	182.8	183.5	184.0	183.8	184.0	183.6	182.1	182.5	182.6	182.8	182.4	181.8	181.0	181.7
Communications equipment	128.1	129.0	128.5	127.5	128.3	129.1	129.1	130.2	129.1	129.1	129.2	128.6	129.5	128.9	128.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	447.5	432.4	441.4	439.2	439.2	437.0	434.4	431.2	431.9	432.3	431.0	428.4	423.2	418.1	412.2
Electronic instruments	443.2	441.6	442.0	440.1	443.6	442.9	443.1	442.4	441.8	442.6	442.5	440.2	438.8	437.8	435.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	429.4	424.9	428.1	427.9	427.4	428.5	428.5	428.3	428.4	425.5	422.6	421.3	417.5	412.7	409.3
Transportation equipment	1,711.9	1,606.6	1,686.2	1,676.7	1,653.8	1,632.1	1,636.6	1,634.3	1,625.7	1,584.5	1,572.6	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,505.4	1,464.5
Furniture and related products	531.1	481.1	512.6	507.3	501.4	495.2	491.6	488.0	483.4	475.7	470.3	458.8	449.6	441.5	430.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	641.7	630.7	639.6	636.4	635.2	632.5	631.4	629.0	627.9	630.1	629.4	628.5	624.2	618.4	611.9
Nondurable goods	5,071	4,955	5,034	5,019	5,006	4,999	4,989	4,972	4,952	4,948	4,930	4,903	4,866	4,821	4,771
Production workers	3,725	3,663	3,721	3,710	3,707	3,696	3,693	3,683	3,666	3,660	3,645	3,620	3,581	3,542	3,497
Food manufacturing	1,484.1	1,484.8	1,489.5	1,489.7	1,485.7	1,483.2	1,483.1	1,482.1	1,478.1	1,482.7	1,484.3	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,478.9	1,473.2
Beverages and tobacco products	198.2	199.0	198.3	196.7	198.9	201.6	201.4	200.6	200.0	199.2	199.3	197.2	196.4	196.1	194.7
Textile mills	169.7	151.1	162.2	161.2	158.5	155.9	154.3	150.7	149.0	149.5	147.5	145.6	140.6	137.5	134.4
Textile product mills	157.7	147.5	152.1	150.7	151.0	150.1	149.1	147.1	146.2	145.2	145.5	144.5	143.5	141.9	139.6
Apparel	214.6	198.4	207.0	205.7	203.8	202.5	200.8	200.0	199.5	200.4	197.3	192.8	187.1	182.9	178.7
Leather and allied products	33.8	33.6	34.3	33.2	33.2	33.6	33.6	34.2	33.0	34.5	34.3	33.9	32.6	32.7	32.5
Paper and paper products	458.2	446.0	452.7	451.0	449.9	450.6	449.8	448.2	447.1	444.7	441.9	439.7	437.1	435.3	429.3
Printing and related support activities	622.1	594.0	614.8	608.2	607.4	605.6	601.2	594.8	591.5	591.5	587.6	582.3	574.1	566.5	558.8
Petroleum and coal products	114.5	117.1	115.8	116.4	116.3	115.9	117.1	117.6	118.1	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.2	116.8	113.9
Chemicals	860.9	849.8	857.2	855.8	854.0	854.1	854.2	852.8	850.0	847.3	844.3	843.4	842.6	837.7	835.3
Plastics and rubber products	757.2	734.2	750.0	750.1	747.3	745.5	744.3	743.4	739.3	734.7	729.7	721.1	705.9	694.6	680.1
SERVICE-PROVIDING	115,366	115,648	116,099	116,049	116,014	115,975	115,905	115,849	115,796	115,702	115,485	115,289	114,941	114,614	114,335
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	93,147	93,148	93,708	93,628	93,573	93,524	93,417	93,327	93,259	93,146	92,950	92,750	92,398	92,081	91,796
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,630	26,385	26,717	26,655	26,629	26,562	26,503	26,467	26,425	26,354	26,257	26,157	26,005	25,858	25,740
Wholesale trade	6,015.2	5,963.8	6,033.9	6,021.2	6,012.5	5,995.9	5,989.3	5,983.1	5,966.9	5,954.3	5,947.2	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,854.2	5,823.2
Durable goods	3,121.5	3,060.8	3,113.5	3,101.0	3,099.8	3,087.2	3,078.2	3,071.7	3,062.5	3,052.4	3,047.2	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,981.7	2,962.3
Nondurable goods	2,062.2	2,053.0	2,073.3	2,067.9	2,063.0	2,060.9	2,063.7	2,061.5	2,053.2	2,049.0	2,044.1	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.2	2,012.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	831.5	850.0	847.1	852.3	849.7	847.8	847.4	849.9	851.2	852.9	855.9	853.5	851.8	847.3	848.2
Retail trade	15,520.0	15,356.8	15,571.7	15,526.1	15,506.0	15,457.6	15,419.9	15,404.4	15,380.2	15,334.5	15,278.2	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,043.3	14,998.2
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,908.3	1,844.6	1,901.2	1,894.6	1,890.9	1,885.1	1,877.4	1,866.2	1,851.4	1,832.6	1,818.4	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.3	1,731.2
Automobile dealers	1,242.2	1,186.0	1,238.4	1,229.8	1,227.6	1,220.9	1,214.6	1,204.7	1,191.5	1,176.2	1,164.8	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,098.3	1,084.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	574.6	542.8	564.7	558.5	550.4	549.5	547.6	546.5	545.8	542.3	538.4	532.4	522.6	515.4	508.3
Electronics and appliance stores	549.4	549.6	551.0	551.2	552.9	554.5	555.0	552.9	553.0	551.0	547.1	545.1	541.5	538.9	538.9

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,309.3	1,253.2	1,277.5	1,271.9	1,264.9	1,254.5	1,256.0	1,252.2	1,244.1	1,245.9	1,248.4	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,228.4	1,218.7
Food and beverage stores	2,843.6	2,858.5	2,870.3	2,872.0	2,874.7	2,866.7	2,864.0	2,863.2	2,863.4	2,853.8	2,846.5	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,837.0	2,841.7
Health and personal care stores	993.1	1,002.4	1,013.0	1,006.7	1,007.7	1,006.9	1,004.8	1,003.6	1,005.4	999.0	998.9	995.9	989.4	991.6	989.5
Gasoline stations	861.5	843.5	853.4	854.6	854.2	848.5	838.1	845.8	843.0	840.9	834.8	836.1	836.9	834.4	832.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,500.0	1,484.1	1,500.3	1,497.7	1,498.2	1,495.0	1,490.9	1,487.2	1,483.6	1,483.3	1,478.5	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.2	1,449.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	656.3	646.8	666.2	660.0	653.8	646.2	649.2	646.9	642.2	645.8	641.6	641.2	633.1	627.1	624.1
General merchandise stores[1]	3,020.6	3,047.1	3,067.8	3,058.1	3,060.7	3,052.9	3,043.2	3,052.0	3,062.3	3,058.2	3,045.8	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,024.5	3,016.2
Department stores	1,591.5	1,557.0	1,602.8	1,588.2	1,583.5	1,576.4	1,564.0	1,561.8	1,563.2	1,554.4	1,541.9	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,513.3	1,504.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	865.4	848.0	863.5	857.0	854.5	855.0	851.8	849.4	848.3	845.6	844.3	845.0	838.3	826.9	823.2
Nonstore retailers	437.9	436.4	442.8	443.8	443.1	442.8	441.9	438.5	437.7	436.1	435.5	433.6	427.7	425.6	423.9
Transportation and warehousing	4,540.9	4,505.3	4,554.4	4,551.6	4,553.4	4,551.7	4,536.3	4,521.1	4,518.0	4,506.0	4,471.3	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,396.7	4,353.0
Air transportation	491.8	492.6	503.5	506.2	505.4	501.9	498.3	494.9	492.9	488.1	483.2	482.1	481.6	478.6	478.3
Rail transportation	233.7	229.7	231.7	231.4	231.4	231.1	230.3	227.1	230.1	228.8	227.6	229.5	229.0	229.3	230.1
Water transportation	65.5	65.3	67.6	66.7	66.0	66.2	65.8	66.1	66.4	64.9	64.5	63.9	62.6	61.8	60.5
Truck transportation	1,439.2	1,391.0	1,418.4	1,411.9	1,414.6	1,410.4	1,405.1	1,393.1	1,391.2	1,390.3	1,378.1	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,343.5	1,318.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	412.1	418.2	419.1	419.9	420.0	423.0	418.8	421.9	420.8	422.7	414.4	413.8	411.7	411.1	409.1
Pipeline transportation	39.9	42.0	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.9	41.7	42.3	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.6	28.0	29.0	28.9	28.7	28.4	28.1	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.4
Support activities for transportation	584.2	589.9	589.9	590.9	591.2	593.0	591.5	590.9	592.8	592.1	589.5	588.0	582.2	579.4	570.8
Couriers and messengers	580.7	575.8	581.5	581.2	577.5	577.8	578.9	579.2	577.7	575.7	572.9	570.5	565.7	562.6	558.2
Warehousing and storage	665.2	672.8	673.4	673.9	677.8	679.0	677.8	677.5	675.8	673.6	670.9	668.4	663.2	659.7	656.9
Utilities	553.4	559.5	556.8	556.4	557.4	557.1	557.0	558.2	559.7	559.3	560.5	562.8	564.0	564.2	565.7
Information	3,032	2,997	3,022	3,025	3,023	3,017	3,013	3,006	2,995	2,990	2,986	2,982	2,965	2,941	2,920
Publishing industries, except Internet	901.2	882.7	897.6	895.7	893.3	893.2	890.4	886.8	882.9	879.4	876.6	872.6	863.6	858.8	851.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries	380.6	381.5	374.6	381.9	385.2	384.5	383.3	383.5	380.1	380.0	381.7	388.7	385.0	376.0	368.6
Broadcasting, except Internet.	325.2	315.9	320.2	319.3	319.0	317.3	317.7	315.7	315.9	313.8	313.0	312.9	313.1	308.4	307.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	1,030.6	1,021.4	1,032.1	1,029.3	1,028.0	1,025.5	1,025.3	1,025.5	1,022.8	1,023.1	1,021.6	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,005.0	1,001.2
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	267.8	261.6	265.7	265.6	263.4	263.2	263.3	261.8	260.5	259.8	259.6	258.9	257.5	256.5	256.7
Other information services	126.3	133.5	131.7	133.1	134.2	132.9	132.5	132.2	133.0	133.6	133.6	134.1	135.1	136.0	134.7
Financial activities	8,301	8,146	8,229	8,211	8,204	8,190	8,179	8,162	8,154	8,141	8,115	8,088	8,043	8,016	7,974
Finance and insurance	6,132.0	6,015.2	6,069.8	6,059.3	6,055.8	6,050.8	6,039.7	6,026.1	6,019.9	6,010.6	5,994.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,926.4	5,898.4
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.6	22.2	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,866.3	2,735.8	2,784.8	2,775.6	2,763.3	2,756.6	2,746.7	2,738.5	2,730.9	2,724.4	2,722.4	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,682.6	2,672.2
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,823.5	1,819.5	1,825.4	1,826.3	1,824.9	1,827.9	1,824.8	1,822.2	1,820.0	1,818.4	1,814.8	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,806.1	1,802.8
Commercial banking	1,351.4	1,359.9	1,359.5	1,362.0	1,362.0	1,363.4	1,363.0	1,362.1	1,361.1	1,360.1	1,359.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,352.4	1,349.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	848.6	858.1	861.5	864.4	867.5	867.4	865.8	864.4	860.4	861.4	851.4	847.8	842.1	840.0	824.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,306.8	2,308.8	2,311.6	2,307.2	2,313.3	2,313.4	2,314.7	2,310.6	2,316.1	2,312.0	2,307.6	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,291.9	2,289.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	88.7	90.3	89.8	89.8	89.3	90.7	90.0	90.3	90.2	90.5	90.6	91.4	91.4	90.6	90.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,169.1	2,130.2	2,159.4	2,151.3	2,148.5	2,139.6	2,138.9	2,135.9	2,134.4	2,130.0	2,120.6	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,089.1	2,075.2
Real estate	1,500.4	1,481.1	1,494.9	1,491.2	1,489.4	1,486.9	1,486.2	1,485.5	1,481.5	1,482.4	1,474.5	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,459.9	1,452.2
Rental and leasing services	640.3	620.9	636.1	631.7	630.6	624.3	624.8	622.5	624.4	619.4	617.7	609.7	603.8	600.8	594.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.5	28.2	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.4	28.5
Professional and business services	17,942	17,778	18,069	18,018	17,954	17,950	17,887	17,824	17,788	17,727	17,675	17,612	17,488	17,382	17,261
Professional and technical services[1]	7,659.5	7,830.2	7,819.7	7,823.1	7,818.8	7,833.7	7,821.5	7,828.9	7,833.6	7,833.0	7,834.4	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,807.3	7,778.7
Legal services	1,175.4	1,163.7	1,169.8	1,171.2	1,168.8	1,166.6	1,165.2	1,164.5	1,163.0	1,161.0	1,160.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,158.2	1,156.9
Accounting and bookkeeping services	935.9	950.2	965.9	958.7	948.8	954.1	944.9	948.3	947.5	947.9	945.6	946.4	941.0	936.3	928.1
Architectural and engineering services	1,432.2	1,444.9	1,452.0	1,453.6	1,450.9	1,451.7	1,449.3	1,450.5	1,449.2	1,447.2	1,441.4	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,421.1	1,411.5

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,372.1	1,450.4	1,425.7	1,429.9	1,432.4	1,441.7	1,445.8	1,446.2	1,456.2	1,460.6	1,461.6	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,467.7	1,464.2
Management and technical consulting services	952.7	1,008.9	990.8	993.1	997.1	999.2	1,002.3	1,010.1	1,011.3	1,011.6	1,021.0	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,022.3	1,033.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,866.4	1,894.6	1,903.5	1,905.9	1,906.7	1,903.8	1,902.1	1,900.6	1,895.3	1,895.2	1,887.1	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,874.7
Administrative and waste services	8,416.3	8,053.2	8,345.5	8,289.3	8,228.2	8,212.0	8,163.3	8,094.9	8,058.6	7,998.6	7,953.2	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,702.5	7,607.7
Administrative and support services[1]	8,061.3	7,693.1	7,985.1	7,933.2	7,870.7	7,853.6	7,804.4	7,736.4	7,699.3	7,637.0	7,591.9	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,340.9	7,242.9
Employment services[1]	3,545.9	3,144.0	3,420.3	3,370.7	3,304.7	3,285.6	3,242.7	3,184.0	3,146.9	3,089.5	3,049.8	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,828.6	2,739.6
Temporary help services	2,597.4	2,342.3	2,558.5	2,520.3	2,486.8	2,464.0	2,426.7	2,383.5	2,349.1	2,301.1	2,264.2	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,054.7	1,978.3
Business support services	817.4	823.2	828.1	829.9	831.1	828.4	822.6	818.1	817.4	814.9	818.1	820.8	823.7	818.9	817.4
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,849.5	1,846.9	1,859.4	1,858.0	1,853.7	1,853.8	1,853.5	1,851.4	1,848.6	1,847.0	1,843.3	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,828.2	1,826.4
Waste management and remediation services	355.0	360.1	360.4	356.1	357.5	358.4	358.9	358.5	359.3	361.6	361.3	362.8	364.1	361.6	364.8
Educational and health services	18,322	18,856	18,613	18,657	18,698	18,752	18,798	18,843	18,888	18,950	18,957	18,981	19,044	19,089	19,143
Educational services	2,941.4	3,036.8	2,990.7	3,000.1	3,006.5	3,017.4	3,025.4	3,049.2	3,062.4	3,083.7	3,055.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,070.7	3,103.3
Health care and social assistance	15,380.2	15,818.6	15,622.6	15,657.0	15,691.1	15,734.1	15,772.3	15,794.1	15,825.9	15,865.9	15,901.9	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,018.5	16,039.2
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,473.5	5,660.7	5,575.0	5,588.9	5,599.3	5,622.6	5,634.9	5,652.0	5,676.3	5,683.8	5,699.5	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,741.9	5,752.4
Offices of physicians	2,201.6	2,265.7	2,234.7	2,241.2	2,243.7	2,251.8	2,256.8	2,264.6	2,272.7	2,272.7	2,279.0	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.3	2,301.3
Outpatient care centers	512.0	532.5	524.9	526.4	527.5	530.4	531.5	531.2	535.4	537.2	534.8	536.6	536.9	536.8	537.4
Home health care services	913.8	958.1	937.4	940.6	943.3	948.7	951.8	955.3	961.1	963.4	966.8	968.6	975.6	979.8	980.0
Hospitals	4,515.0	4,641.0	4,574.0	4,587.5	4,599.1	4,610.4	4,627.2	4,634.0	4,646.8	4,660.7	4,668.9	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,702.8	4,711.0
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,958.3	3,008.2	2,990.8	2,995.3	3,001.3	3,006.1	3,006.2	3,005.7	3,006.3	3,009.9	3,007.6	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,031.5	3,032.1
Nursing care facilities	1,602.6	1,613.9	1,613.5	1,616.0	1,614.7	1,615.0	1,615.1	1,613.0	1,612.3	1,612.6	1,608.9	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,618.9	1,617.3
Social assistance[1]	2,433.4	2,508.7	2,482.8	2,485.3	2,491.4	2,495.0	2,504.0	2,502.4	2,496.5	2,511.5	2,525.9	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,542.3	2,543.7
Child day care services	850.4	859.2	860.6	859.7	861.7	859.9	863.3	853.8	844.6	851.6	862.5	862.3	863.2	864.7	866.3
Leisure and hospitality	13,427	13,459	13,534	13,529	13,528	13,512	13,495	13,490	13,473	13,454	13,428	13,395	13,344	13,313	13,285
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,969.2	1,969.3	1,992.8	1,993.0	1,996.1	1,984.9	1,978.3	1,975.1	1,966.6	1,964.7	1,955.3	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.6	1,945.9
Performing arts and spectator sports	405.0	406.3	411.7	410.4	409.3	409.5	409.4	409.7	406.9	406.2	402.9	402.5	398.8	403.3	406.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	130.3	131.8	132.9	132.0	133.2	132.9	133.9	132.2	132.1	132.1	130.6	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.9
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,433.9	1,431.1	1,448.2	1,450.6	1,453.6	1,442.5	1,435.0	1,433.2	1,427.6	1,426.4	1,421.8	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,413.5	1,408.2
Accommodations and food services	11,457.4	11,489.5	11,540.9	11,535.9	11,532.0	11,527.5	11,516.7	11,515.3	11,506.3	11,489.3	11,472.4	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,365.7	11,338.9
Accommodations	1,866.9	1,857.2	1,890.8	1,888.7	1,883.9	1,881.1	1,872.1	1,865.0	1,854.6	1,843.6	1,841.3	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,797.0	1,778.9
Food services and drinking places	9,590.4	9,632.2	9,650.1	9,647.2	9,648.1	9,646.4	9,644.6	9,650.3	9,651.7	9,645.7	9,631.1	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,568.7	9,560.0
Other services	5,494	5,528	5,524	5,533	5,537	5,541	5,542	5,535	5,536	5,530	5,532	5,535	5,509	5,482	5,473
Repair and maintenance	1,253.4	1,228.3	1,247.1	1,246.2	1,242.2	1,242.2	1,239.6	1,233.6	1,230.6	1,220.6	1,221.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,193.4	1,193.3
Personal and laundry services	1,309.7	1,326.7	1,319.4	1,320.5	1,324.2	1,324.9	1,325.3	1,327.4	1,328.9	1,331.7	1,333.9	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,322.8	1,316.3
Membership associations and organizations	2,931.1	2,973.2	2,957.3	2,966.6	2,970.2	2,973.5	2,976.9	2,973.8	2,976.6	2,977.6	2,977.1	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.3	2,963.6
Government	22,218	22,500	22,391	22,421	22,441	22,451	22,488	22,522	22,537	22,556	22,535	22,539	22,543	22,533	22,539
Federal	2,734	2,764	2,737	2,746	2,751	2,758	2,763	2,765	2,776	2,768	2,771	2,775	2,783	2,777	2,792
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,964.7	2,016.8	1,977.7	1,984.7	1,989.6	1,996.4	2,007.7	2,014.6	2,020.2	2,027.1	2,034.3	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,056.2	2,064.2
U.S. Postal Service	769.1	747.5	759.7	761.2	761.5	761.3	755.7	750.5	755.8	740.6	736.5	731.9	730.1	721.1	727.6
State	5,122	5,178	5,157	5,153	5,152	5,159	5,167	5,175	5,184	5,204	5,192	5,194	5,197	5,193	5,187
Education	2,317.5	2,358.7	2,339.7	2,334.4	2,334.7	2,340.0	2,348.0	2,355.4	2,365.1	2,379.5	2,373.3	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,378.6	2,379.8
Other State government	2,804.3	2,818.9	2,817.7	2,818.3	2,817.3	2,819.4	2,818.5	2,819.4	2,819.1	2,824.6	2,818.9	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.3	2,807.5
Local	14,362	14,558	14,497	14,522	14,538	14,534	14,558	14,582	14,577	14,584	14,572	14,570	14,563	14,563	14,560
Education	7,986.8	8,076.6	8,050.1	8,069.7	8,076.4	8,066.2	8,085.2	8,101.3	8,088.3	8,084.5	8,075.4	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,067.8	8,070.6
Other local government	6,375.5	6,481.8	6,446.4	6,451.8	6,461.5	6,467.6	6,472.9	6,481.1	6,488.2	6,499.4	6,496.4	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,495.4	6,489.7

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3
Natural resources and mining	45.9	45.0	45.6	45.6	46.2	45.0	44.6	44.9	44.8	45.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.4
Construction	39.0	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.9
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8
Overtime hours	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9
Durable goods	41.5	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8
Overtime hours	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
Wood products	39.4	38.6	39.2	39.1	38.7	38.6	39.0	39.1	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.6	36.8	37.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.3	43.2	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.4
Primary metals	42.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.0	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.4	40.3
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.3	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.2	39.9
Machinery	42.6	42.3	42.9	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.4	41.2	40.9
Computer and electronic products	40.6	41.0	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.2	39.8	39.3
Transportation equipment	42.8	42.0	42.7	43.0	42.4	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.6	41.7	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.3
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.1	38.5	38.3	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	39.0	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.1	39.4	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.6
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.6	39.7
Overtime hours	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Food manufacturing	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.7	40.0
Beverage and tobacco products	40.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	40.1	39.4	39.5	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.9	36.8	37.2
Textile mills	40.3	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.4	38.9	38.8	39.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.2
Textile product mills	39.7	38.6	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.3	38.7	38.9	39.1	38.7	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.2	37.2
Apparel	37.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	37.0	36.5	35.9	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1
Leather and allied products	38.2	37.5	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.2	37.5	37.5	36.9	34.4	35.0	34.4
Paper and paper products	43.1	42.9	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.8	41.7
Printing and related support activities	39.1	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.1	37.6
Petroleum and coal products	44.1	44.6	43.9	43.9	43.7	43.2	44.1	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.2	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.3
Chemicals	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.9	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.0	41.2
Plastics and rubber products	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.0	40.0
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1
Retail trade	30.2	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7
Transportation and warehousing	37.0	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.3
Utilities	42.4	42.7	43.2	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.4	43.0	42.6
Information	36.5	36.7	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.7	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.2
Professional and business services	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.7
Other services	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$17.43	$18.08	$17.77	$17.83	$17.90	$17.94	$17.99	$18.04	$18.10	$18.18	$18.21	$18.28	$18.34	$18.41	$18.46
Constant (1982) dollars	8.33	8.30	8.27	8.28	8.28	8.29	8.27	8.20	8.16	8.20	8.21	8.33	8.54	8.66	8.65
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.33	19.00	19.07	19.17	19.16	19.20	19.27	19.36	19.43	19.48	19.56	19.63	19.70	19.73
Natural resources and mining	20.97	22.50	21.83	21.80	22.28	21.77	21.79	22.04	22.54	23.01	23.08	23.03	23.28	23.29	23.28
Construction	20.95	21.87	21.38	21.48	21.58	21.62	21.72	21.77	21.85	22.02	22.09	22.17	22.28	22.44	22.41
Manufacturing	17.26	17.74	17.52	17.58	17.64	17.64	17.68	17.73	17.80	17.78	17.81	17.89	17.94	17.96	18.01
Excluding overtime	16.43	16.97	16.69	16.75	16.82	16.82	16.88	16.94	17.03	17.01	17.07	17.15	17.25	17.31	17.38
Durable goods	18.20	18.70	18.45	18.53	18.58	18.61	18.63	18.70	18.78	18.74	18.74	18.84	18.91	18.93	19.01
Nondurable goods	15.67	16.15	15.93	15.95	16.05	16.01	16.08	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.11	17.77	17.46	17.51	17.58	17.63	17.69	17.74	17.79	17.87	17.90	17.97	18.03	18.11	18.16
Trade,transportation, and utilities	15.78	16.16	16.00	16.04	16.07	16.08	16.13	16.16	16.17	16.23	16.20	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36
Wholesale trade	19.59	20.13	19.97	20.03	20.04	20.05	20.07	20.11	20.15	20.28	20.20	20.22	20.29	20.28	20.37
Retail trade	12.75	12.87	12.80	12.81	12.83	12.84	12.87	12.87	12.88	12.92	12.91	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.98
Transportation and warehousing	17.72	18.41	18.11	18.21	18.25	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.42	18.48	18.47	18.58	18.66	18.68	18.74
Utilities	27.88	28.84	28.62	28.62	28.79	28.54	28.81	29.12	28.67	28.89	28.86	28.91	28.91	29.13	29.14
Information	23.96	24.77	24.40	24.48	24.58	24.56	24.71	24.78	24.87	24.95	24.90	24.99	24.94	24.90	24.77
Financial activities	19.64	20.26	19.99	20.04	20.12	20.17	20.23	20.24	20.26	20.37	20.43	20.43	20.41	20.51	20.52
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	20.58	20.69	20.78	20.90	20.96	21.08	21.19	21.38	21.47	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.09
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	18.56	18.60	18.69	18.74	18.80	18.84	18.92	18.96	19.04	19.08	19.13	19.22	19.24
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.84	10.68	10.75	10.75	10.81	10.83	10.85	10.87	10.89	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.95
Other services	15.42	16.08	15.79	15.85	15.94	16.00	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.17	16.20	16.24	16.29	16.32	16.40

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$17.43	$18.08	$17.81	$17.86	$17.97	$17.95	$17.94	$18.00	$18.02	$18.10	$18.25	$18.27	$18.40	$18.41	$18.49
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	17.77	17.83	17.90	17.94	17.99	18.04	18.10	18.18	18.21	18.28	18.34	18.41	18.46
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.33	18.92	18.96	19.06	19.09	19.15	19.26	19.39	19.53	19.63	19.61	19.65	19.76	19.65
Natural resources and mining	20.97	22.50	21.99	21.89	22.29	21.78	21.52	21.75	22.45	23.06	23.19	22.98	23.31	23.55	23.55
Construction	20.95	21.87	21.25	21.35	21.44	21.49	21.61	21.69	21.90	22.16	22.34	22.28	22.32	22.54	22.28
Manufacturing	17.26	17.74	17.55	17.57	17.62	17.64	17.65	17.73	17.73	17.75	17.84	17.86	17.94	18.06	18.05
Durable goods	18.20	18.70	18.45	18.53	18.56	18.59	18.60	18.70	18.66	18.72	18.80	18.81	18.92	19.06	19.04
Wood products	13.68	14.20	13.93	13.85	13.92	14.00	14.11	14.16	14.25	14.25	14.37	14.44	14.58	14.66	14.65
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.93	16.90	16.98	16.85	16.79	17.12	16.89	16.97	16.93	16.85	16.94	16.92	16.85	16.74	16.76
Primary metals	19.66	20.18	20.05	20.01	20.23	20.21	20.24	20.26	20.43	20.28	20.36	20.01	19.98	20.05	19.68
Fabricated metal products	16.53	16.99	16.77	16.79	16.86	16.82	16.85	16.93	16.94	17.08	17.14	17.18	17.21	17.40	17.25
Machinery	17.72	17.97	17.75	17.83	17.87	17.91	18.01	17.90	17.96	17.97	18.08	18.11	18.18	18.15	18.16
Computer and electronic products	19.94	21.03	20.48	20.57	20.76	20.86	20.95	21.02	21.11	21.21	21.23	21.42	21.37	21.42	21.44
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.93	15.78	15.68	15.71	15.64	15.74	15.66	15.72	15.85	15.94	15.99	15.83	15.74	15.90	15.79
Transportation equipment	23.04	23.83	23.39	23.53	23.52	23.59	23.59	23.86	23.75	23.88	24.05	24.10	24.37	24.58	24.86
Furniture and related products	14.32	14.54	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.52	14.59	14.54	14.55	14.77	14.91	14.99
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.66	15.20	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.96	14.97	15.15	15.35	15.33	15.31	15.33	15.42	15.63	15.64
Nondurable goods	15.67	16.15	16.00	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.05	16.08	16.20	16.15	16.30	16.32	16.35	16.44	16.48
Food manufacturing	13.55	14.00	13.89	13.77	13.85	13.88	13.91	13.97	14.03	14.02	14.15	14.10	14.17	14.26	14.31
Beverages and tobacco products	18.54	19.35	19.68	19.78	19.73	19.41	19.19	18.74	19.02	18.60	18.97	19.41	19.98	19.95	20.18
Textile mills	13.00	13.57	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.77	13.67	13.72	13.71	13.69	13.82	13.93
Textile product mills	11.78	11.73	11.67	11.61	11.77	11.77	11.86	11.80	11.80	11.78	11.81	11.62	11.59	11.71	11.60
Apparel	11.05	11.40	11.44	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.35	11.35	11.28	11.48	11.38	11.35	11.38	11.37
Leather and allied products	12.04	12.96	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85	12.94	12.98	13.14	13.61	13.47	13.36
Paper and paper products	18.44	18.88	18.82	18.64	18.70	18.64	18.79	18.93	19.11	18.81	19.04	19.11	18.89	19.13	19.13
Printing and related support activities	16.15	16.75	16.51	16.48	16.64	16.63	16.66	16.77	16.81	16.83	16.90	16.99	16.86	17.01	16.82
Petroleum and coal products	25.21	27.46	26.41	26.35	27.06	26.96	26.85	26.99	27.54	27.69	28.25	28.69	28.28	28.17	29.17
Chemicals	19.55	19.50	19.43	19.36	19.31	19.35	19.33	19.29	19.41	19.53	19.77	19.67	19.77	19.75	19.84
Plastics and rubber products	15.39	15.85	15.59	15.60	15.72	15.80	15.74	15.72	15.87	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.13	16.30	16.23
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.11	17.77	17.53	17.59	17.70	17.67	17.64	17.68	17.68	17.73	17.90	17.94	18.10	18.09	18.23
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.78	16.16	15.99	16.05	16.14	16.13	16.12	16.17	16.18	16.21	16.27	16.24	16.26	16.14	16.36
Wholesale trade	19.59	20.13	20.01	20.04	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.12	20.23	20.20	20.21	20.41	20.33	20.43
Retail trade	12.75	12.87	12.77	12.80	12.88	12.89	12.89	12.90	12.92	12.93	13.01	12.89	12.85	12.74	12.96
Transportation and warehousing	17.72	18.41	18.06	18.12	18.20	18.30	18.35	18.46	18.54	18.52	18.53	18.55	18.69	18.64	18.67
Utilities	27.88	28.84	28.64	28.63	28.90	28.70	28.84	29.02	28.49	28.64	28.95	29.00	28.96	29.28	29.20
Information	23.96	24.77	24.48	24.48	24.62	24.56	24.65	24.78	24.75	24.87	25.03	25.06	25.03	24.86	24.81
Financial activities	19.64	20.26	19.95	20.06	20.17	20.21	20.19	20.26	20.19	20.29	20.42	20.41	20.54	20.48	20.47
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	20.70	20.83	21.00	20.91	20.88	21.09	21.06	21.12	21.31	21.45	21.97	22.02	22.21
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	18.60	18.57	18.74	18.75	18.76	18.79	18.96	18.95	19.08	19.04	19.10	19.24	19.29
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.84	10.74	10.83	10.77	10.81	10.83	10.78	10.73	10.79	10.89	10.93	10.93	11.06	10.98
Other services	15.42	16.08	15.74	15.78	16.11	16.09	16.11	16.10	16.06	16.10	16.22	16.17	16.24	16.27	16.34

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$590.04	$607.99	$593.07	$596.52	$607.39	$603.12	$602.78	$613.80	$607.27	$613.59	$613.20	$613.87	$620.08	$611.21	$608.32
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	598.85	602.65	605.02	606.37	606.26	606.14	608.16	612.67	611.86	612.38	612.56	613.05	614.72
GOODS-PRODUCING	757.34	776.60	756.80	754.61	770.02	767.42	769.83	783.88	781.42	794.87	791.09	788.32	782.07	778.54	762.42
Natural resources and mining	962.64	1,013.78	991.75	987.24	1,018.65	969.21	951.18	985.28	1,005.76	1,051.54	1,041.23	1,038.70	1,072.26	1,038.56	1,026.78
CONSTRUCTION	816.66	842.36	805.38	800.63	825.44	825.22	834.15	854.59	858.48	875.32	869.03	866.69	845.93	838.49	826.59
Manufacturing	711.56	724.23	717.80	715.10	724.18	723.24	721.89	730.48	719.84	727.75	729.66	726.90	726.57	727.82	711.17
Durable goods	754.77	767.56	760.14	759.73	768.38	767.77	766.32	776.05	761.33	775.01	770.80	767.45	766.26	771.93	752.08
Wood products	539.34	547.81	532.13	524.92	533.14	540.40	554.52	566.40	560.03	561.45	561.87	551.61	549.67	539.49	530.33
Nonmetallic mineral products	716.78	711.30	697.88	685.80	715.25	722.46	717.83	724.62	726.30	726.24	725.03	719.10	692.54	677.97	655.32
Primary metals	843.26	850.84	852.13	848.42	869.89	854.88	854.13	871.18	860.10	865.96	861.23	832.42	817.18	816.04	791.14
Fabricated metal products	687.20	701.47	695.96	693.43	703.06	699.71	697.59	699.21	692.85	707.11	707.88	707.82	707.33	706.44	683.10
Machinery	754.19	759.92	763.25	763.12	764.84	761.18	758.22	755.38	750.73	763.73	764.78	760.62	758.11	755.04	739.11
Computer and electronic products	808.80	861.43	821.25	824.86	851.16	853.17	861.05	872.33	861.29	869.61	874.68	876.08	891.13	882.50	866.18
Electrical equipment and appliances	656.46	645.60	649.15	637.83	644.37	643.77	638.93	647.66	640.34	650.35	660.39	645.86	642.19	648.72	614.23
Transportation equipment	986.79	999.94	996.41	1,004.73	999.60	1,002.58	988.42	1,016.44	978.50	1,002.96	990.86	1,002.56	994.30	1,022.53	996.89
Furniture and related products	560.84	554.20	545.00	541.75	555.17	553.44	557.48	571.54	557.57	566.09	549.61	542.72	546.49	566.58	559.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing	569.99	591.73	580.00	575.58	594.15	586.43	583.83	595.40	594.05	608.60	595.56	593.27	593.67	603.32	602.14
Nondurable goods	639.99	652.20	646.40	638.79	648.41	647.61	646.82	652.85	652.86	654.08	663.41	659.33	658.91	657.60	647.66
Food manufacturing	551.32	566.91	556.99	548.05	558.16	560.75	566.14	568.58	568.22	572.02	581.57	575.28	572.47	571.83	566.68
Beverages and tobacco products	755.22	750.18	779.33	771.42	787.23	770.58	765.68	738.36	741.78	716.10	720.86	729.82	767.23	728.18	734.55
Textile mills	524.40	524.93	514.32	513.98	521.86	515.14	522.45	529.62	535.65	542.70	544.68	525.09	520.22	515.49	509.84
Textile product mills	467.77	453.12	449.30	453.95	463.74	449.61	454.24	468.46	462.56	460.60	452.32	438.07	441.58	441.47	428.04
Apparel	411.39	415.17	416.42	420.58	418.82	423.57	412.62	415.41	416.55	410.59	409.84	411.96	414.28	410.82	404.77
Leather and allied products	459.50	486.49	484.36	480.57	499.59	491.31	502.32	501.03	485.73	481.37	486.75	484.87	462.74	476.84	448.90
Paper and paper products	795.58	809.21	828.08	807.11	809.71	805.25	791.06	806.42	808.35	806.95	818.72	812.18	802.83	813.03	791.98
Printing and related support activities	632.02	642.50	630.68	629.54	643.97	638.59	638.08	633.91	630.38	644.59	655.72	659.21	652.48	656.59	625.70
Petroleum and coal products	1,112.73	1,224.26	1,151.48	1,127.78	1,158.17	1,156.58	1,181.40	1,219.95	1,266.84	1,259.90	1,302.33	1,322.61	1,275.43	1,256.38	1,315.57
Chemicals	819.54	808.80	808.29	799.57	809.09	799.16	790.60	808.25	809.40	810.50	820.46	814.34	822.43	813.70	813.44
Plastics and rubber products	635.63	649.04	640.75	638.04	646.09	647.80	645.34	650.81	647.50	650.26	655.13	652.42	658.10	660.15	644.33
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	554.89	574.31	560.96	564.64	575.25	568.97	569.77	579.90	572.83	576.23	578.17	577.67	588.25	578.88	579.71
Trade, transportation, and utilities	526.07	535.79	524.47	528.05	537.46	533.90	533.57	544.93	538.79	541.41	543.42	535.92	536.58	531.01	531.70
Wholesale trade	748.94	769.91	758.38	759.52	775.09	764.38	761.33	779.95	770.60	774.81	767.60	772.02	787.83	766.44	770.21
Retail trade	385.11	386.39	379.27	380.16	386.40	385.41	386.70	393.45	391.48	391.78	395.50	384.12	381.65	380.93	378.43
Transportation and warehousing	654.95	670.33	650.16	655.94	667.94	662.46	664.27	681.17	674.86	679.68	676.35	671.51	680.32	680.36	666.52
Utilities	1,182.65	1,231.19	1,225.79	1,219.64	1,242.70	1,225.49	1,222.82	1,250.76	1,205.13	1,205.74	1,244.85	1,238.30	1,236.59	1,259.04	1,241.00
Information	874.65	908.44	878.83	883.73	903.55	891.53	892.33	919.34	910.80	917.70	926.11	924.71	936.12	917.33	913.01
Financial activities	705.13	726.37	706.23	714.14	730.15	721.50	718.76	737.46	718.76	726.38	728.99	728.64	753.82	733.18	734.87
Professional and business services	700.82	738.25	705.87	716.55	737.10	727.67	726.62	748.70	730.78	739.20	739.46	750.75	775.54	761.89	764.02
Education and health services	590.09	614.30	604.50	603.53	612.80	607.50	609.70	614.43	618.10	617.77	620.10	616.90	624.57	621.45	623.07
Leisure and hospitality	265.52	273.27	263.13	270.75	272.48	272.41	274.00	280.28	276.83	278.38	272.25	273.25	273.25	270.97	262.42
Other services	477.06	494.99	480.07	482.87	497.80	493.96	494.58	500.71	496.25	500.71	497.95	496.42	501.82	496.24	496.74

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	25.5
2009	25.3											
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	24.4
2009	22.9											
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	26.0
2009	23.4											
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.4
2009	25.5											
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	13.3
2009	7.8											
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009	8.4											
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009	7.8											
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.7
2009	7.8											

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2008						2009	2008						2009
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	3,912	3,722	3,346	3,390	3,311	3,224	2,991	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,552	3,314	2,913	2,964	2,928	2,861	2,525	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2
Construction	126	84	152	79	76	66	43	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6
Manufacturing	257	300	236	230	203	188	123	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	686	638	525	564	624	495	479	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.8
Professional and business services	696	692	608	603	505	562	523	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.9
Education and health services	818	707	624	646	697	685	684	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	457	438	427	417	302	315	280	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Government	410	421	431	427	378	345	406	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8
Region[3]														
Northeast	752	707	644	636	582	633	542	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1
South	1,459	1,409	1,269	1,314	1,267	1,245	1,161	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3
Midwest	770	794	674	698	644	607	570	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
West	986	864	785	734	767	689	670	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2

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

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

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2008						2009	2008						2009
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	4,715	4,654	4,505	4,486	4,226	4,508	4,399	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,426	4,378	4,263	4,160	3,928	4,214	4,090	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7
Construction	394	424	365	380	340	366	384	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.7
Manufacturing	271	285	305	290	257	252	232	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,002	973	959	933	852	891	919	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6
Professional and business services	850	810	787	788	783	786	764	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Education and health services	557	554	506	544	528	528	534	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	826	838	814	769	706	711	721	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4
Government	303	305	278	318	281	271	295	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast	763	800	742	759	661	726	733	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.9
South	1,726	1,714	1,643	1,652	1,572	1,659	1,618	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3
Midwest	1,079	1,034	1,038	1,051	934	1,009	995	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2
West	1,128	1,124	1,088	1,043	1,043	1,053	1,011	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	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						2009	2008						2009
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	4,847	4,888	4,852	4,910	4,863	4,958	4,906	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,588	4,587	4,553	4,607	4,571	4,673	4,631	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Construction	425	436	412	440	472	452	515	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.6	7.6
Manufacturing	332	348	371	404	384	419	429	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,058	1,031	1,046	1,034	1,030	1,041	1,046	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Professional and business services	891	871	809	906	909	898	856	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
Education and health services	508	505	488	507	466	498	485	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	841	857	830	794	773	755	743	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6
Government	299	290	294	294	282	278	282	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	844	824	734	743	767	799	806	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2
South	1,819	1,799	1,767	1,782	1,841	1,815	1,882	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9
Midwest	1,025	1,026	1,116	1,168	1,105	1,088	1,102	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
West	1,188	1,258	1,184	1,209	1,205	1,227	1,150	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8

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

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

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

[p]= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2008						2009	2008						2009
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	2,550	2,453	2,454	2,436	2,201	2,114	2,000	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,415	2,322	2,319	2,305	2,076	1,984	1,887	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Construction	152	151	128	107	109	92	82	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing	147	146	147	143	122	87	90	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	.7	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	556	541	580	548	489	518	490	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9
Professional and business services	473	361	368	477	349	297	287	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.7
Education and health services	295	285	290	294	251	256	244	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	565	529	514	516	469	461	425	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.2
Government	135	139	134	132	122	130	109	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	402	337	338	347	321	302	269	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
South	1,010	978	971	949	879	847	774	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Midwest	574	567	577	595	491	452	471	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
West	568	566	560	541	510	498	470	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	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, second quarter 2008.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08[2]	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08[2]
United States[3]	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	$841	2.6
Private industry	8,815.2	114,859.8	-.6	828	2.2
Natural resources and mining	125.6	1,994.2	1.6	903	8.0
Construction	889.7	7,388.5	-5.8	902	4.6
Manufacturing	360.7	13,565.7	-2.8	1,009	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,925.1	26,212.9	-.7	718	.4
Information	145.7	3,029.2	-1.0	1,282	2.2
Financial activities	868.4	8,041.1	-2.2	1,207	.1
Professional and business services	1,516.8	17,924.3	-.6	1,045	4.6
Education and health services	844.4	17,877.9	2.8	787	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	735.4	13,987.8	.6	351	2.6
Other services	1,180.4	4,558.5	.7	543	3.0
Government	292.1	21,772.0	1.2	911	4.2
Los Angeles, CA	421.0	4,229.7	-.2	946	2.6
Private industry	417.0	3,613.1	-.6	922	2.9
Natural resources and mining	.5	11.4	-7.7	1,321	16.2
Construction	13.9	148.0	-7.9	992	5.4
Manufacturing	14.7	438.4	-3.4	1,025	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.9	799.9	-.7	776	.3
Information	8.7	220.3	5.0	1,551	1.6
Financial activities	24.2	237.1	-5.1	1,402	-.8
Professional and business services	42.4	589.7	([4])	1,126	7.5
Education and health services	27.9	483.1	2.7	863	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	26.8	408.9	1.0	522	3.6
Other services	188.6	254.6	.1	446	4.2
Government	4.0	616.6	2.5	1,091	.9
Cook, IL	139.3	2,533.4	-.8	999	1.9
Private industry	137.9	2,220.2	-.9	989	1.6
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.2	-10.7	911	-7.5
Construction	12.3	93.9	-5.5	1,236	5.1
Manufacturing	7.0	230.0	-3.3	1,000	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	468.8	-1.4	790	.5
Information	2.5	57.4	.0	1,450	1.6
Financial activities	15.8	210.1	-3.3	1,682	3.8
Professional and business services	28.7	437.8	-1.2	1,241	.8
Education and health services	13.8	373.4	2.2	846	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	11.6	246.0	1.3	436	3.8
Other services	14.4	98.2	1.2	720	3.4
Government	1.4	313.2	-.6	1,067	3.9
New York, NY	118.6	2,392.5	1.0	1,569	2.0
Private industry	118.3	1,940.6	1.2	1,691	2.1
Natural resources and mining	.0	.2	.0	3,487	45.4
Construction	2.4	37.3	4.2	1,525	6.1
Manufacturing	3.0	36.0	-5.3	1,286	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	249.2	-.2	1,166	2.2
Information	4.4	136.1	.6	1,997	5.2
Financial activities	18.9	379.0	-.7	3,047	-.1
Professional and business services	25.0	498.4	1.6	1,832	4.3
Education and health services	8.7	288.1	1.5	1,027	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.5	219.6	3.3	744	2.3
Other services	17.8	89.3	1.9	951	6.6
Government	.3	451.9	.3	1,052	1.5
Harris, TX	97.0	2,073.4	2.8	1,070	3.9
Private industry	96.5	1,821.8	2.7	1,089	3.8
Natural resources and mining	1.5	83.6	6.0	3,077	([4])
Construction	6.7	160.5	4.9	1,048	7.0
Manufacturing	4.7	187.4	3.1	1,299	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	431.2	2.5	930	1.6
Information	1.4	32.5	-1.1	1,248	-1.0
Financial activities	10.6	119.6	-.8	1,303	4.6
Professional and business services	19.4	342.4	1.9	1,223	4.6
Education and health services	10.3	218.8	3.8	867	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	183.7	2.6	380	.5
Other services	11.5	60.5	2.5	622	4.4
Government	.5	251.6	3.1	935	4.6
Maricopa, AZ	102.2	1,741.0	-3.1	845	2.1
Private industry	101.6	1,558.3	-3.4	826	1.6
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.4	-3.8	761	8.4
Construction	11.0	138.8	-18.8	875	4.0
Manufacturing	3.6	126.9	-4.8	1,146	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.7	368.7	-1.3	779	-3.0
Information	1.7	30.9	-.2	1,013	.2
Financial activities	13.0	144.2	-4.5	1,041	-.9
Professional and business services	22.7	298.7	-4.9	862	6.7
Education and health services	10.0	208.5	5.9	893	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	180.5	-.1	395	.5
Other services	7.3	50.9	-1.4	577	3.2
Government	.7	182.7	.0	988	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08[2]	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08[2]
Orange, CA	101.2	1,502.4	-1.7	$954	0.2
Private industry	99.8	1,343.7	-2.1	937	-.2
Natural resources and mining	.2	5.6	-6.9	570	-6.3
Construction	7.0	91.1	-13.0	1,076	3.9
Manufacturing	5.3	173.5	-3.0	1,121	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	273.6	-1.7	900	1.7
Information	1.3	29.8	.1	1,358	3.1
Financial activities	10.9	114.6	-10.5	1,347	-5.7
Professional and business services	18.9	269.3	-3.4	1,059	4.0
Education and health services	9.9	147.4	4.6	861	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	180.9	2.8	415	1.2
Other services	16.5	50.3	3.2	550	-.4
Government	1.4	158.7	1.4	1,099	3.5
Dallas, TX	68.1	1,498.9	1.2	1,010	-.2
Private industry	67.6	1,332.6	1.0	1,016	-.7
Natural resources and mining	.6	8.3	16.6	3,143	8.6
Construction	4.4	86.0	2.7	924	-1.2
Manufacturing	3.1	134.1	-4.0	1,149	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	304.7	.3	943	-2.7
Information	1.7	49.1	-.9	1,394	2.4
Financial activities	8.8	145.7	1.1	1,318	-.9
Professional and business services	14.8	282.4	2.7	1,121	.0
Education and health services	6.6	148.3	2.8	963	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	132.8	1.2	463	5.9
Other services	6.5	40.1	-.9	627	4.0
Government	.5	166.3	2.4	962	4.5
San Diego, CA	98.3	1,336.7	-.4	926	4.2
Private industry	97.0	1,107.0	-.8	898	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	.6	556	2.2
Construction	7.0	78.2	-13.0	971	5.1
Manufacturing	3.2	103.0	.2	1,207	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	215.3	-2.4	737	.8
Information	1.3	38.8	2.9	2,311	22.9
Financial activities	9.6	76.5	-5.9	1,085	-2.5
Professional and business services	16.1	217.0	-.8	1,112	3.2
Education and health services	8.1	134.1	3.6	847	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	166.7	1.1	405	4.4
Other services	25.1	58.7	1.9	474	-.4
Government	1.3	229.7	1.6	1,059	6.4
King, WA	76.6	1,201.4	1.7	1,056	2.8
Private industry	76.1	1,043.7	1.7	1,059	2.5
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.1	-3.9	1,320	8.2
Construction	6.8	72.1	-.9	1,071	6.9
Manufacturing	2.4	112.2	.2	1,330	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	220.7	.7	912	1.0
Information	1.8	79.4	4.8	1,903	3.9
Financial activities	7.0	75.2	-1.2	1,291	1.3
Professional and business services	13.6	193.4	2.8	1,237	5.1
Education and health services	6.5	126.1	4.6	849	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	115.1	1.4	434	1.6
Other services	16.6	46.3	2.0	618	8.2
Government	.5	157.7	2.0	1,034	4.3
Miami-Dade, FL	88.2	992.7	-2.1	838	3.1
Private industry	87.9	859.4	-2.4	804	2.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.3	-10.8	479	-4.0
Construction	6.6	47.3	-16.4	838	1.0
Manufacturing	2.6	44.5	-8.5	738	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.4	251.9	-1.4	757	1.9
Information	1.5	19.9	-4.0	1,381	17.4
Financial activities	10.5	69.7	-4.1	1,149	.0
Professional and business services	18.0	132.9	-3.9	988	3.9
Education and health services	9.3	141.8	3.5	811	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	103.2	-.8	475	3.3
Other services	7.6	36.4	.0	531	.8
Government	.4	133.3	-.5	1,039	6.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08
United States[2]	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	$841	2.6
Alabama	121.7	1,955.4	-.5	720	3.3
Alaska	21.3	330.6	1.4	860	3.1
Arizona	163.2	2,543.9	-2.6	806	2.4
Arkansas	85.6	1,183.5	-.2	661	3.4
California	1,322.4	15,760.3	-.5	955	2.2
Colorado	179.3	2,346.3	.8	858	3.1
Connecticut	113.4	1,722.3	.5	1,036	.3
Delaware	29.1	427.3	-.9	862	-.8
District of Columbia	32.6	691.4	1.2	1,433	5.9
Florida	627.5	7,620.1	-3.4	762	2.6
Georgia	276.6	4,059.7	-.6	787	-.6
Hawaii	39.1	623.9	-1.3	764	3.9
Idaho	57.5	671.9	-.9	636	1.6
Illinois	367.1	5,930.0	-.4	893	2.3
Indiana	160.4	2,906.5	-.9	715	1.9
Iowa	93.9	1,521.2	.1	683	2.9
Kansas	86.6	1,389.1	1.2	720	2.4
Kentucky	113.5	1,818.9	-.5	718	2.6
Louisiana	122.1	1,900.3	1.2	750	5.5
Maine	50.8	620.3	.1	676	2.7
Maryland	165.6	2,577.7	-.3	920	2.8
Massachusetts	213.4	3,310.4	.1	1,044	3.6
Michigan	258.4	4,163.3	-2.2	825	2.4
Minnesota	173.6	2,733.9	-.5	849	1.8
Mississippi	71.0	1,139.1	.1	635	4.4
Missouri	175.2	2,761.6	.0	752	3.4
Montana	43.1	450.3	.1	629	2.9
Nebraska	59.5	936.1	.5	676	3.4
Nevada	76.9	1,271.8	-1.9	797	2.7
New Hampshire	49.3	641.9	-.4	835	1.5
New Jersey	278.7	4,054.4	-.4	1,004	1.6
New Mexico	54.4	837.2	.6	715	4.2
New York	583.5	8,758.2	.6	1,040	2.3
North Carolina	258.9	4,083.6	-.1	735	2.4
North Dakota	25.6	356.4	2.5	654	5.8
Ohio	294.6	5,315.0	-1.3	757	2.3
Oklahoma	101.0	1,556.0	1.0	701	5.3
Oregon	131.3	1,747.4	-.8	764	3.0
Pennsylvania	343.2	5,743.3	.1	827	3.1
Rhode Island	35.9	481.6	-2.2	796	2.8
South Carolina	118.3	1,907.5	-.6	681	2.4
South Dakota	30.5	409.0	1.2	606	2.9
Tennessee	143.2	2,752.7	-.4	745	1.9
Texas	561.4	10,510.3	2.2	849	2.5
Utah	86.9	1,234.3	.1	716	2.6
Vermont	25.0	305.6	-.9	718	3.0
Virginia	231.1	3,720.4	-.3	885	3.0
Washington	219.3	3,000.9	.3	862	3.4
West Virginia	48.9	715.3	.0	695	5.1
Wisconsin	160.9	2,836.8	-.5	730	3.1
Wyoming	25.0	296.7	2.7	780	5.4
Puerto Rico	56.9	997.8	-2.0	475	3.5
Virgin Islands	3.5	45.9	-2.2	703	-.6

[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 industries[2]										
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.

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

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

26. Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers[1] 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 workers[1] 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 workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers[1] 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 workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	21	15	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
In effect during period	23	16	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	189.2	72.2	0.0	6.1	5.7	2.3	4.2	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	220.9	136.8	10.5	16.6	11.8	5.9	10.1	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1264.8	1954.1	220.5	148.4	128.8	102.2	129.0	12.3	42.5	100.6	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	207.3	215.303	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143
All items (1967 = 100)	621.1	644.951	632.301	634.139	639.636	643.515	648.933	655.474	658.915	656.284	655.376	648.758	636.332	629.751	632.491
Food and beverages	203.3	214.225	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729
Food	202.9	214.106	208.618	209.166	209.385	211.102	212.054	213.243	215.299	216.422	217.696	218.738	218.749	218.805	219.675
Food at home	201.2	214.125	207.983	208.329	208.203	210.851	211.863	213.171	215.785	217.259	218.629	219.660	219.086	218.683	219.744
Cereals and bakery products	222.1	244.853	228.661	233.389	236.261	240.034	244.192	245.758	250.321	250.080	250.924	252.832	252.723	253.063	254.445
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	195.6	204.653	200.035	199.688	199.775	200.770	200.960	202.914	205.075	207.488	209.937	210.706	209.602	208.890	208.616
Dairy and related products[1]	194.8	210.396	206.905	208.166	206.171	207.680	207.778	209.117	213.981	214.748	213.533	212.733	213.102	210.838	209.632
Fruits and vegetables	262.6	278.932	279.072	272.129	268.446	272.746	276.481	277.957	280.209	283.296	285.986	285.484	283.677	281.706	282.601
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	153.4	160.045	157.863	157.805	158.089	159.730	158.336	158.320	159.346	160.055	161.499	163.727	163.015	162.750	164.882
Other foods at home	173.3	184.166	176.085	177.863	178.238	181.806	182.680	183.804	185.725	186.991	187.944	189.348	189.301	190.203	192.492
Sugar and sweets	176.8	186.577	180.193	180.588	182.214	184.878	185.097	185.558	187.067	187.813	189.929	190.515	191.756	193.312	197.429
Fats and oils	172.9	196.751	181.813	184.878	182.808	190.640	193.364	196.150	201.205	203.059	206.274	208.300	205.806	206.710	206.886
Other foods	188.2	198.103	190.037	192.064	192.597	195.993	196.787	197.888	199.566	200.961	201.388	202.993	203.058	203.902	206.343
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	115.1	119.924	115.162	118.182	117.321	118.500	118.744	118.453	120.510	121.033	121.144	122.699	123.543	123.791	124.012
Food away from home[1]	206.7	215.769	211.070	211.878	212.537	213.083	213.967	215.015	216.376	217.063	218.225	219.290	220.043	220.684	221.319
Other food away from home[1,2]	144.1	150.640	146.649	148.385	148.564	148.667	149.666	149.873	151.120	151.133	152.040	153.544	153.978	154.062	153.402
Alcoholic beverages	207.0	214.484	210.425	212.044	212.407	213.503	213.532	213.912	214.394	215.094	216.055	216.972	217.492	217.975	219.113
Housing	209.6	216.264	212.244	213.026	214.389	214.890	215.809	217.941	219.610	219.148	218.184	217.383	216.467	216.073	216.928
Shelter	240.6	246.666	243.871	244.786	245.995	246.004	246.069	247.083	248.075	247.985	247.737	247.844	247.463	247.085	248.292
Rent of primary residence	234.7	243.271	239.850	240.325	240.874	241.474	241.803	242.640	243.367	244.181	244.926	245.855	246.681	247.278	247.974
Lodging away from home	142.8	143.664	140.176	144.092	149.434	146.378	145.634	148.621	153.032	149.146	143.597	141.140	133.555	129.157	133.559
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	246.2	252.426	250.106	250.481	250.966	251.418	251.576	252.170	252.504	252.957	253.493	253.902	254.669	254.875	255.500
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.0	118.843	117.435	117.622	117.701	118.422	118.411	119.092	118.764	118.562	119.944	119.916	120.232	120.019	120.402
Fuels and utilities	200.6	220.018	204.796	205.795	209.221	213.302	219.881	231.412	239.039	235.650	228.450	221.199	216.285	215.184	215.232
Fuels	181.7	200.808	185.107	185.994	189.693	194.121	201.212	213.762	221.742	217.455	209.501	201.176	195.599	194.335	194.149
Fuel oil and other fuels	251.5	334.405	306.937	308.269	332.139	342.811	363.872	389.423	395.706	367.794	349.164	318.667	281.869	256.209	247.163
Gas (piped) and electricity	186.3	202.212	186.475	187.376	190.105	194.379	200.999	213.375	221.805	218.656	210.950	203.503	199.435	199.487	199.791
Household furnishings and operations	126.9	127.800	126.515	126.753	127.423	127.332	127.598	127.625	127.884	128.013	128.584	128.789	128.554	128.535	128.761
Apparel	119.0	118.907	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764
Men's and boys' apparel	112.4	113.032	110.691	112.917	114.994	116.653	116.479	112.011	109.669	110.180	112.720	115.067	114.239	110.767	110.797
Women's and girls' apparel	110.3	107.460	104.367	106.340	110.645	111.221	108.722	104.312	100.049	104.211	111.774	111.833	110.588	105.456	100.638
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	113.9	113.762	113.861	115.750	116.037	116.358	114.582	111.555	109.218	109.558	113.494	116.158	116.010	112.568	112.321
Footwear	122.4	124.157	121.148	122.377	124.407	126.212	125.537	123.568	122.421	121.982	124.907	126.442	126.788	124.093	122.363
Transportation	184.7	195.549	190.839	190.520	195.189	198.608	205.262	211.787	212.806	206.739	203.861	192.709	173.644	164.628	166.738
Private transportation	180.8	191.039	186.978	186.571	191.067	194.574	201.133	207.257	208.038	201.779	199.153	187.976	168.527	159.411	161.788
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.3	93.291	94.834	94.581	94.318	93.973	93.705	93.598	93.650	93.260	92.480	92.071	91.618	91.408	91.831
New vehicles	136.3	134.194	136.827	136.279	135.727	135.175	134.669	134.516	134.397	133.404	132.399	132.264	132.359	132.308	133.273
Used cars and trucks[1]	135.7	133.951	137.203	137.248	137.225	136.787	136.325	135.980	135.840	135.405	132.916	129.733	126.869	125.883	124.863
Motor fuel	239.1	279.652	260.523	259.242	278.739	294.291	322.124	347.418	349.731	323.822	315.078	268.537	187.189	149.132	156.604
Gasoline (all types)	238.0	277.457	259.338	257.845	276.497	291.910	319.787	344.981	347.357	321.511	313.535	266.382	184.235	146.102	154.488
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	121.6	128.747	124.282	125.225	126.325	126.049	126.824	127.824	129.118	130.327	131.048	131.917	132.947	133.077	133.414
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	223.0	233.859	227.732	228.731	229.765	230.528	231.730	233.162	234.788	236.125	237.121	238.227	239.048	239.356	241.076
Public transportation	230.0	250.549	234.334	235.724	242.929	244.164	251.600	264.681	270.002	268.487	261.318	252.323	243.385	237.638	234.394
Medical care	351.1	364.065	360.459	362.155	363.000	363.184	363.396	363.616	363.963	364.477	365.036	365.746	366.613	367.133	369.830
Medical care commodities	290.0	296.045	295.355	296.130	297.308	296.951	294.896	295.194	294.777	295.003	295.461	295.791	297.317	298.361	299.998
Medical care services	369.3	384.943	380.135	382.196	382.872	383.292	384.505	384.685	385.361	385.990	386.579	387.440	387.992	388.267	391.365
Professional services	300.8	310.968	306.529	307.928	308.726	309.227	310.917	311.317	311.926	312.396	312.527	312.914	313.328	313.886	315.603
Hospital and related services	498.9	533.953	523.313	527.971	528.968	530.144	531.022	531.606	533.558	535.501	537.728	540.853	543.183	543.585	551.305
Recreation [2]	111.4	113.254	112.083	112.365	112.731	112.874	112.987	112.991	113.277	113.786	114.032	114.169	114.078	113.674	113.822
Video and audio[1,2]	102.9	102.632	102.986	103.171	103.548	103.477	102.988	102.306	102.203	102.546	102.706	102.193	101.831	101.629	101.347
Education and communication[2]	119.6	123.631	121.762	121.766	121.832	122.073	122.348	122.828	123.445	124.653	125.505	125.686	125.758	125.921	126.151
Education[2]	171.4	181.277	177.440	177.460	177.407	177.754	177.994	178.385	179.229	183.184	186.148	186.669	186.733	186.916	187.175
Educational books and supplies	420.4	450.187	437.822	439.052	439.906	442.160	442.770	443.309	444.382	458.989	462.787	463.825	462.694	464.544	468.432
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	494.1	522.098	511.301	511.253	511.013	511.887	512.579	513.743	516.264	527.230	536.082	537.606	537.906	538.309	538.765
Communication[1,2]	83.4	84.185	83.396	83.391	83.502	83.670	83.929	84.394	84.840	84.701	84.524	84.535	84.601	84.737	84.928
Information and information processing[1,2]	80.7	81.352	80.642	80.638	80.752	80.921	81.080	81.513	81.965	81.815	81.635	81.652	81.723	81.886	82.030
Telephone services[1,2]	98.2	100.451	98.906	98.837	99.031	99.494	99.879	100.677	101.339	101.301	101.311	101.407	101.538	101.688	101.880
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	10.6	10.061	10.229	10.253	10.246	10.170	10.118	10.071	10.087	10.012	9.901	9.874	9.867	9.906	9.919
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	108.4	94.944	100.998	100.545	100.359	98.853	97.028	95.663	94.711	92.921	90.797	89.945	88.984	88.529	88.522
Other goods and services	333.3	345.381	339.052	340.191	341.827	343.410	344.709	345.885	346.810	346.990	348.166	349.276	349.040	349.220	350.259
Tobacco and smoking products	554.2	588.682	572.684	575.227	574.890	576.359	581.185	589.904	596.782	597.361	597.581	599.744	599.820	602.644	607.403
Personal care [1]	195.6	201.279	198.112	198.716	199.982	201.028	201.523	201.537	201.545	201.623	202.486	203.107	202.921	202.774	203.080
Personal care products[1]	158.3	159.290	158.201	157.677	158.440	159.398	158.790	158.868	158.989	159.252	159.643	159.826	161.000	161.397	162.588
Personal care services[1]	216.6	223.669	219.932	220.848	222.752	222.799	223.649	223.520	223.719	224.151	224.614	225.564	226.197	226.281	225.734

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Miscellaneous personal services	325.0	338.921	332.183	333.826	335.427	337.685	339.824	340.547	340.077	341.053	343.431	343.131	340.174	339.698	340.608
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	167.5	174.764	171.179	171.530	173.884	175.838	178.341	180.534	181.087	179.148	179.117	175.257	167.673	163.582	164.360
Food and beverages	203.3	214.225	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729
Commodities less food and beverages	147.5	153.034	150.303	150.530	153.682	155.690	158.778	161.337	161.301	158.179	157.621	151.874	141.397	135.720	136.427
Nondurables less food and beverages	182.5	196.192	188.692	189.420	196.185	200.926	207.875	213.489	213.363	207.284	206.919	195.127	173.346	161.681	162.938
Apparel	119.0	118.907	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764
and apparel	226.2	248.809	238.389	238.297	247.546	254.599	266.943	278.584	280.062	268.740	265.100	244.935	209.569	192.948	196.490
Durables	112.5	110.877	112.300	112.094	112.059	111.671	111.362	111.232	111.275	110.779	110.077	109.677	109.191	108.811	109.025
Services	246.8	255.498	250.648	251.527	252.817	253.426	254.509	256.668	258.422	258.638	258.059	257.559	256.967	256.731	257.780
Rent of shelter[3]	250.8	257.152	254.239	255.199	256.470	256.463	256.532	257.585	258.637	258.547	258.255	258.368	257.961	257.567	258.830
Transportation services	233.7	244.074	237.347	237.929	239.556	240.150	242.343	245.759	247.869	248.806	248.047	247.762	247.030	246.287	247.006
Other services	285.6	295.780	290.905	291.406	292.218	293.016	293.959	294.668	295.677	297.923	299.598	299.923	299.996	300.067	300.614
Special indexes:															
All items less food	208.1	215.528	211.512	212.136	214.236	215.462	217.411	219.757	220.758	219.552	218.991	216.250	211.421	208.855	209.777
All items less shelter	196.6	205.453	200.609	201.110	203.217	205.040	207.566	210.242	211.468	210.264	209.936	206.776	201.075	198.127	198.936
All items less medical care	200.1	207.777	203.569	204.136	205.992	207.317	209.170	211.408	212.576	211.653	211.321	209.021	204.721	202.442	203.281
Commodities less food	149.7	155.310	152.531	152.799	155.881	157.870	160.880	163.385	163.364	160.341	159.825	154.250	144.055	138.536	139.258
Nondurables less food	184.0	197.297	190.000	190.781	197.167	201.693	208.233	213.538	213.447	207.769	207.483	196.442	175.979	165.032	166.282
Nondurables less food and apparel	223.4	244.443	234.667	234.736	243.109	249.571	260.703	271.235	272.612	262.470	259.278	241.183	209.344	194.403	197.704
Nondurables	193.5	205.901	199.346	200.030	203.767	207.096	211.240	214.783	215.628	212.882	213.274	207.435	195.773	189.557	190.649
Services less rent of shelter[3]	260.8	273.000	265.311	266.154	267.567	269.007	271.467	275.200	277.982	278.606	277.615	276.297	275.425	275.370	276.227
Services less medical care services	236.8	244.987	240.201	241.004	242.310	242.921	243.982	246.219	248.007	248.198	247.563	246.997	246.351	246.090	247.013
Energy	207.7	236.666	219.465	219.311	230.505	240.194	257.106	275.621	280.833	266.283	258.020	231.561	189.938	171.158	174.622
All items less energy	208.9	214.751	211.846	212.545	213.420	213.851	214.101	214.600	215.335	215.873	216.397	216.695	216.417	215.930	216.586
All items less food and energy	210.7	215.572	213.138	213.866	214.866	215.059	215.180	215.553	216.045	216.476	216.862	217.023	216.690	216.100	216.719
Commodities less food and energy	140.1	140.246	139.845	140.324	141.056	141.156	140.677	139.925	139.535	139.785	140.528	140.659	140.236	139.228	139.111
Energy commodities	241.0	284.352	264.660	263.508	283.362	298.757	326.414	351.886	354.423	328.240	318.918	272.921	193.395	155.745	162.395
Services less energy	253.1	261.017	257.220	258.098	259.249	259.503	260.049	261.216	262.323	262.867	262.980	263.156	262.901	262.636	263.759
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	202.8	211.053	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700
All items (1967 = 100)	604.0	628.661	615.828	617.345	622.985	627.606	633.830	641.082	644.303	641.155	640.226	632.025	617.472	610.075	612.719
Food and beverages	202.5	213.546	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123
Food	202.1	213.376	207.794	208.317	208.571	210.252	211.200	212.514	214.577	215.812	217.090	218.120	218.114	218.155	218.998
Food at home	200.3	213.017	206.870	207.242	207.196	209.657	210.624	212.079	214.679	216.214	217.594	218.600	217.956	217.498	218.485
Cereals and bakery products	222.4	245.472	229.105	233.915	236.764	240.663	244.648	246.493	250.972	250.842	251.448	253.561	253.498	253.759	255.055
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	195.2	204.255	199.686	199.141	199.484	200.285	200.501	202.424	204.557	207.211	209.515	210.314	209.297	208.639	208.161
Dairy and related products[1]	194.5	209.773	206.652	207.750	205.660	207.135	207.088	208.510	213.582	214.139	212.841	211.808	212.184	209.922	208.530
Fruits and vegetables	260.5	276.759	275.843	268.954	266.030	270.169	274.136	276.641	278.885	282.171	284.612	283.549	281.279	278.835	279.906
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	152.8	159.324	157.130	157.456	157.488	158.799	157.285	157.309	158.527	159.024	160.850	163.265	162.472	162.280	164.514
Other foods at home	172.6	183.637	175.572	177.442	177.713	181.215	182.241	183.342	185.174	186.458	187.467	188.806	188.685	189.527	191.782
Sugar and sweets	175.3	185.494	178.902	179.740	181.033	183.725	184.127	184.378	186.054	186.860	188.914	189.574	190.501	192.120	195.867
Fats and oils	173.6	197.512	182.307	185.292	183.706	191.560	194.228	197.155	201.821	203.721	207.069	208.973	206.870	207.439	207.400
Other foods	188.4	198.303	190.364	192.430	192.832	196.106	197.081	198.153	199.722	201.119	201.632	203.138	203.126	203.937	206.490
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	115.4	120.348	115.658	118.828	117.754	118.751	119.248	118.879	121.015	121.443	121.589	123.026	123.837	124.144	124.477
Food away from home[1]	206.4	215.613	210.776	211.517	212.193	212.794	213.723	214.851	216.177	217.002	218.147	219.219	220.107	220.847	221.497
Other food away from home[1,2]	143.5	149.731	145.625	146.924	147.188	147.335	148.517	149.306	150.232	150.301	151.321	152.910	153.464	153.646	153.397
Alcoholic beverages	207.1	214.579	210.473	212.507	212.748	213.633	213.486	213.976	214.440	214.931	215.728	216.953	217.626	218.445	219.458
Housing	204.8	211.839	207.692	208.268	209.388	210.161	211.191	213.441	215.026	214.743	213.954	213.156	212.591	212.452	213.078
Shelter	233.0	239.128	236.550	237.158	237.965	238.261	238.353	239.198	239.845	240.038	240.163	240.517	240.740	240.752	241.651
Rent of primary residence	233.8	242.196	238.955	239.419	239.932	240.507	240.818	241.623	242.276	243.010	243.741	244.624	245.425	246.026	246.696
Lodging away from home[2]	142.3	143.164	139.825	143.046	148.110	145.936	144.979	148.378	152.248	148.368	142.591	140.763	133.747	129.982	134.235
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	223.2	228.758	226.703	227.057	227.488	227.893	228.007	228.536	228.824	229.219	229.670	230.028	230.743	230.926	231.503
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.4	119.136	117.740	117.921	117.999	118.683	118.615	119.293	119.006	118.894	120.279	120.258	120.589	120.360	120.715
Fuels and utilities	198.9	217.883	202.663	203.584	206.861	210.912	217.388	228.843	236.381	233.373	226.709	219.325	214.700	213.861	213.882
Fuels	179.0	197.537	182.025	182.823	186.315	190.657	197.554	209.843	217.640	213.807	206.544	198.191	193.000	192.050	191.852
Fuel oil and other fuels	251.1	331.784	306.087	307.599	329.271	339.009	358.947	381.903	388.208	363.535	345.907	317.012	283.747	260.185	251.976
Gas (piped) and electricity	184.4	200.265	184.522	185.324	188.143	192.434	199.045	211.398	219.612	216.557	209.442	201.651	197.507	197.545	197.703
Household furnishings and operations	122.5	123.635	122.322	122.547	123.184	123.108	123.287	123.434	123.798	123.944	124.500	124.719	124.466	124.314	124.454
Apparel	118.5	118.735	115.866	117.883	120.809	121.855	120.407	116.706	113.978	116.214	120.990	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969
Men's and boys' apparel	112.2	113.490	111.494	113.592	115.808	117.136	116.621	112.395	109.969	110.513	112.973	115.495	114.651	111.232	111.879
Women's and girls' apparel	110.2	107.489	104.456	106.512	110.712	110.971	108.594	104.062	99.772	104.584	112.304	111.880	110.612	105.413	100.751
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.3	116.266	116.323	118.442	118.990	119.200	117.213	114.057	111.502	111.593	115.764	118.496	118.611	115.003	114.775
Footwear	122.1	124.102	121.137	122.408	124.343	126.150	125.335	123.381	122.380	122.026	124.873	126.352	126.689	124.152	122.753
Transportation	184.3	195.692	190.918	190.639	195.710	199.556	206.757	213.633	214.533	207.796	204.785	192.198	170.870	160.914	163.215
Private transportation	181.5	192.492	188.093	187.762	192.740	196.641	203.781	210.423	211.201	204.348	201.476	188.871	167.301	157.272	159.719
New and used motor vehicles[2]	93.3	92.146	93.842	93.664	93.455	93.158	92.850	92.714	92.686	92.287	91.305	90.530	89.783	89.482	89.774

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
New vehicles	137.4	135.338	137.931	137.445	136.910	136.456	135.933	135.728	135.556	134.540	133.504	133.351	133.380	133.317	134.490
Used cars and trucks [1]	136.6	134.731	138.052	138.094	138.070	137.616	137.145	136.790	136.639	136.186	133.669	130.444	127.540	126.526	125.485
Motor fuel	239.9	280.817	261.531	260.402	279.975	295.618	323.495	348.762	351.124	325.116	316.717	269.639	187.770	149.650	157.265
Gasoline (all types)	238.9	278.728	260.457	259.112	277.842	293.349	321.291	346.459	348.888	322.930	315.324	267.580	184.855	146.644	155.204
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	121.4	128.776	124.416	125.238	126.330	126.032	126.742	127.750	128.997	130.228	131.072	132.088	133.125	133.295	133.645
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	225.5	236.353	230.255	231.349	232.344	232.983	234.221	235.550	237.324	238.583	239.571	240.688	241.509	241.855	243.594
Public transportation	228.5	247.865	232.594	233.979	240.729	241.966	249.310	261.779	266.259	264.755	258.142	249.168	240.496	235.199	232.422
Medical care	350.9	364.208	360.710	362.329	363.069	363.356	363.462	363.628	363.942	364.652	365.250	366.000	366.800	367.301	370.001
Medical care commodities	282.6	287.970	287.703	288.335	289.254	288.796	286.825	287.033	286.562	286.880	287.397	287.725	289.046	290.080	291.710
Medical care services	370.1	386.317	381.507	383.510	384.149	384.753	385.769	385.911	386.560	387.420	388.036	388.947	389.493	389.744	392.831
Professional services	303.2	313.446	309.169	310.426	311.259	311.757	313.294	313.618	314.235	314.893	314.977	315.458	315.825	316.435	318.110
Hospital and related services	493.7	530.193	518.853	523.654	524.534	526.495	527.230	527.948	529.798	532.065	534.394	537.382	539.864	540.101	547.655
Recreation [2]	108.6	110.143	109.046	109.315	109.742	109.775	109.876	109.905	110.198	110.698	110.904	110.947	110.826	110.487	110.630
Video and audio [1,2]	102.6	102.654	102.839	103.028	103.525	103.414	102.958	102.306	102.267	102.643	102.819	102.267	101.974	101.810	101.488
Education and communication [2]	116.3	119.827	118.097	118.079	118.155	118.462	118.737	119.264	119.852	120.809	121.439	121.569	121.636	121.819	122.025
Education [2]	169.3	178.892	175.134	175.118	175.101	175.545	175.791	176.148	176.879	180.819	183.613	184.091	184.115	184.352	184.642
Educational books and supplies	423.7	452.880	441.207	441.927	442.639	444.594	445.394	445.740	446.741	461.104	465.570	466.885	465.576	467.179	471.061
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	477.6	504.163	493.797	493.672	493.546	494.711	495.384	496.449	498.598	509.241	517.389	518.726	518.938	519.500	519.987
Communication [1,2]	85.8	86.807	85.935	85.919	86.016	86.244	86.496	87.017	87.490	87.369	87.224	87.226	87.300	87.444	87.599
Information and information processing [1,2]	83.9	84.828	84.008	83.992	84.091	84.320	84.511	85.007	85.484	85.355	85.208	85.214	85.292	85.454	85.581
Telephone services [1,2]	98.4	100.502	98.988	98.931	99.090	99.566	99.939	100.723	101.375	101.339	101.350	101.436	101.564	101.720	101.876
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	11.1	10.567	10.737	10.754	10.745	10.671	10.621	10.585	10.600	10.525	10.414	10.375	10.367	10.406	10.418
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	108.2	94.863	101.067	100.582	100.265	98.820	97.010	95.766	94.691	92.931	90.722	89.690	88.631	88.176	88.178
Other goods and services	344.0	357.906	350.630	351.979	353.351	354.887	356.523	358.419	359.961	360.102	361.125	362.354	362.550	362.986	364.333
Tobacco and smoking products	555.5	591.100	574.724	577.359	576.910	578.296	583.296	592.248	599.180	599.823	600.293	602.533	602.881	605.662	610.503
Personal care [1]	193.6	199.170	195.885	196.564	197.803	198.859	199.367	199.404	199.495	199.501	200.284	200.930	201.036	200.918	201.209
Personal care products [1]	158.3	159.410	158.167	157.877	158.730	159.585	158.993	159.052	159.237	159.345	159.730	159.914	160.994	161.295	162.683
Personal care services [1]	216.8	223.978	220.324	221.338	223.043	223.088	223.922	223.838	223.994	224.464	224.910	225.800	226.433	226.578	225.951
Miscellaneous personal services	326.1	340.533	333.154	334.868	336.476	338.851	341.212	341.921	341.763	342.974	345.175	344.622	342.853	342.530	343.022
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	169.6	177.618	173.711	174.083	176.727	178.900	181.837	184.495	185.105	182.846	182.647	177.906	168.926	164.233	165.151
Food and beverages	202.5	213.546	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123
Commodities less food and beverages	150.9	157.481	154.345	154.603	158.156	160.488	164.188	167.344	167.376	163.761	162.971	155.982	143.544	137.015	137.932
Nondurables less food and beverages	189.5	205.279	196.910	197.606	205.166	210.558	218.794	225.585	225.595	218.454	217.828	203.762	178.209	164.879	166.694
Apparel	118.5	118.735	115.866	117.883	120.809	121.855	120.407	116.706	113.978	116.214	120.990	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	237.9	263.756	251.751	251.621	262.252	270.496	285.024	298.593	300.341	287.124	283.056	259.204	217.500	198.108	202.400
Durables	112.6	111.217	112.688	112.560	112.549	112.171	111.845	111.769	111.820	111.357	110.451	109.782	109.038	108.576	108.689
Services	241.7	250.272	245.484	246.154	247.197	248.045	249.175	251.365	252.991	253.304	252.861	252.369	252.144	252.176	253.033
Rent of shelter [3]	224.6	230.555	228.071	228.660	229.443	229.719	229.810	230.620	231.255	231.445	231.541	231.885	232.096	232.112	232.981
Transporatation services	233.4	242.563	236.883	237.426	238.496	239.044	240.728	243.395	245.005	246.041	245.722	246.003	246.126	245.881	246.931
Other services	275.2	284.319	279.780	280.199	281.017	281.829	282.720	283.449	284.449	286.389	287.792	287.898	288.082	288.227	288.627
Special indexes:															
All items less food	202.7	210.452	206.371	206.877	209.055	210.583	212.870	215.498	216.407	214.950	214.361	210.949	205.214	202.292	203.186
All items less shelter	193.9	203.102	198.113	198.592	200.904	202.931	205.774	208.817	210.069	208.544	208.068	204.149	197.342	193.918	194.811
All items less medical care	196.6	204.626	200.329	200.800	202.713	204.290	206.423	208.906	210.002	208.900	208.563	205.726	200.707	198.153	198.978
Commodities less food	152.9	159.538	156.365	156.670	160.152	162.455	166.070	169.169	169.213	165.689	164.937	158.132	145.985	139.620	140.543
Nondurables less food	190.7	206.047	197.892	198.660	205.843	211.005	218.809	225.276	225.309	218.562	218.010	204.734	180.533	167.933	169.708
Nondurables less food and apparel	234.2	258.423	247.136	247.188	256.899	264.488	277.717	290.127	291.760	279.753	276.112	254.473	216.516	198.909	202.906
Nondurables	196.8	210.333	203.268	203.933	208.101	211.757	216.582	220.813	221.740	218.473	218.725	211.680	198.009	190.910	192.284
Services less rent of shelter [3]	230.9	241.567	234.576	235.258	236.483	237.922	240.181	243.780	246.411	246.834	245.787	244.331	243.599	243.646	244.376
Services less medical care services	232.2	240.275	235.557	236.154	237.201	238.048	239.167	241.422	243.071	243.354	242.868	242.316	242.058	242.079	242.819
Energy	208.1	237.414	220.163	219.983	231.533	241.518	258.903	277.597	282.579	267.624	259.864	232.106	188.375	168.726	172.463
All items less energy	203.0	208.719	205.991	206.588	207.296	207.812	208.021	208.458	209.062	209.718	210.325	210.649	210.541	210.168	210.707
All items less food and energy	203.6	208.147	205.992	206.605	207.406	207.687	207.747	208.007	208.317	208.857	209.329	209.511	209.383	208.925	209.404
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	141.084	140.696	141.238	141.973	142.040	141.558	140.878	140.492	140.802	141.428	141.375	140.793	139.731	139.614
Energy commodities	241.3	284.270	264.633	263.601	283.359	298.852	326.565	351.873	354.402	328.310	319.507	272.894	192.494	154.744	161.781
Services less energy	247.9	255.598	252.103	252.756	253.589	254.031	254.517	255.513	256.365	257.072	257.411	257.774	258.008	258.039	258.976

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2008					2009	2008					2009
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U.S. city average	M	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	233.788	232.841	230.837	227.236	225.091	225.436	230.790	229.949	227.762	223.741	221.446	221.704
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	236.107	235.314	233.165	229.625	227.681	227.852	231.465	230.579	228.437	224.621	222.628	222.707
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	138.537	137.723	136.730	134.445	132.830	133.308	139.329	138.881	137.489	134.757	132.938	133.345
Midwest urban[4]	M	209.351	209.252	206.019	201.737	199.582	200.815	205.121	205.023	201.236	196.346	193.987	195.245
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	210.341	210.283	207.049	202.922	200.465	202.001	204.989	205.002	201.323	196.770	194.120	195.621
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	133.969	133.982	131.946	129.018	128.018	128.636	134.236	134.215	131.699	128.186	127.005	127.768
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	206.251	205.522	202.086	197.883	195.383	195.843	204.812	204.064	200.017	195.114	192.391	192.907
South urban	M	212.387	212.650	210.108	205.559	203.501	204.288	210.362	210.572	207.312	201.821	199.399	200.067
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	214.496	214.854	212.617	208.644	206.414	207.035	213.439	213.579	210.663	205.753	203.121	203.519
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	135.004	135.093	133.285	130.324	129.099	129.615	134.179	134.285	132.017	128.504	127.055	127.529
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	214.655	215.258	213.103	206.659	204.428	205.766	216.031	216.762	213.696	205.777	203.054	204.316
West urban	M	222.823	222.132	221.034	217.113	214.685	215.923	217.854	217.028	215.499	210.870	208.088	209.367
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	226.541	225.910	224.967	220.925	218.698	219.806	219.827	219.169	217.714	213.143	210.637	211.857
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	135.207	134.834	133.795	131.440	129.725	130.682	135.464	134.873	133.694	130.684	128.641	129.639
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	200.278	199.982	198.148	194.628	192.646	193.412	199.187	198.842	196.590	192.508	190.272	191.023
B/C[3]	M	135.315	135.160	133.587	130.857	129.519	130.135	135.138	135.003	133.026	129.723	128.157	128.783
D	M	212.138	211.740	209.755	204.856	202.359	203.409	211.233	210.844	208.028	202.041	199.228	200.057
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	215.971	215.465	213.363	209.053	205.959	207.616	209.435	209.084	206.772	202.022	198.434	200.222
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	228.484	227.449	226.159	222.229	219.620	220.719	221.230	220.285	218.726	214.083	211.007	212.454
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	240.550	240.089	238.403	234.498	233.012	233.402	235.510	234.703	232.778	228.727	227.223	227.503
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	238.519	–	232.354	–	230.806	–	238.133	–	231.854	–	230.095
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	206.219	–	198.187	–	198.232	–	197.260	–	188.860	–	188.798
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	205.883	–	200.051	–	198.623	–	209.666	–	201.479	–	199.416
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	142.036	–	138.547	–	137.598	–	141.679	–	137.700	–	136.359
Atlanta, GA	2	211.404	–	206.388	–	196.961	–	211.113	–	205.236	–	195.310	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	209.484	–	205.238	–	197.991	–	205.492	–	200.570	–	192.808	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	192.723	–	191.140	–	185.930	–	193.206	–	190.600	–	183.088	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	225.473	–	223.699	–	218.324	–	224.597	–	222.038	–	215.867	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	228.337	–	225.113	–	218.186	–	228.212	–	225.069	–	217.610	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	225.411	–	225.824	–	218.528	–	221.385	–	221.192	–	213.685	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	227.745	–	225.915	–	222.580	–	223.273	–	220.687	–	216.424	–

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

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2008												2009
	2007	2008	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Finished goods	166.6	177.1	172.0	172.3	175.1	176.5	179.8	182.4	185.1	182.2	182.2	177.3	172.1	168.8	170.3
Finished consumer goods	173.5	186.3	180.1	180.4	184.2	185.8	190.3	193.8	197.2	193.2	193.0	185.4	178.4	173.8	175.7
Finished consumer foods	167.0	178.4	174.5	173.6	176.0	175.5	177.6	180.0	181.0	181.3	181.5	180.7	180.8	178.5	177.6
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	175.6	189.0	181.9	182.7	187.1	189.6	195.0	199.0	203.4	197.5	197.2	186.8	176.9	171.4	174.2
Nondurable goods less food	191.7	210.5	200.3	201.4	208.2	211.7	220.0	226.4	233.1	223.9	223.4	205.5	190.6	182.3	186.1
Durable goods	138.3	141.1	140.1	140.2	139.9	140.5	140.3	139.7	139.6	140.2	140.3	144.1	143.7	143.9	144.4
Capital equipment	149.5	153.7	151.4	151.8	151.8	152.4	152.7	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.3	156.8	156.7	156.7	157.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	170.7	188.6	177.8	179.1	184.5	187.3	192.8	197.2	203.1	199.4	198.6	189.8	180.7	172.7	171.6
Materials and components for manufacturing	162.4	177.6	168.4	170.1	173.1	175.5	179.1	182.4	187.4	188.7	186.7	181.8	173.5	164.6	162.9
Materials for food manufacturing	161.4	180.6	173.6	176.7	180.0	180.3	182.7	185.4	187.6	187.5	185.2	179.2	177.5	171.9	167.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	184.0	215.5	199.3	201.5	206.0	209.5	215.9	222.8	234.8	238.6	234.7	226.0	206.9	188.1	188.3
Materials for durable manufacturing	189.8	203.4	189.5	193.1	200.3	205.6	211.9	215.4	219.2	218.9	214.5	204.3	191.7	177.7	171.6
Components for manufacturing	136.3	140.3	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.3	141.9	142.4	142.6	142.4	142.0	141.7
Materials and components for construction	192.5	205.4	194.4	195.7	197.3	200.2	203.3	206.5	209.8	212.9	214.0	212.8	210.3	207.6	206.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	173.9	206.4	188.6	189.0	206.1	211.8	227.3	238.4	250.1	225.2	224.5	193.2	170.3	154.1	154.3
Containers	180.3	191.9	185.1	185.7	185.9	187.0	187.6	189.2	191.9	195.0	198.4	199.4	199.3	198.1	198.0
Supplies	161.7	174.1	166.8	168.1	170.0	171.3	173.1	174.6	178.3	178.9	179.0	177.9	176.0	174.0	173.2
Crude materials for further processing	207.1	251.7	235.5	245.5	262.1	274.6	293.1	301.2	313.3	274.6	254.2	208.8	181.8	171.7	166.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	146.7	163.5	162.6	165.4	169.2	168.1	173.2	178.1	178.9	170.6	167.6	147.9	144.6	135.9	136.7
Crude nonfood materials	246.3	313.5	283.8	299.9	327.7	352.4	382.4	393.0	414.9	350.0	314.2	248.2	200.0	189.5	179.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	166.2	176.5	171.0	171.7	174.6	176.4	180.1	182.8	185.9	182.2	182.1	176.0	169.4	165.8	167.9
Finished energy goods	156.3	178.6	166.6	167.2	177.5	182.4	194.8	204.6	214.0	198.6	197.0	167.8	144.1	130.6	135.9
Finished goods less energy	162.8	169.8	166.7	167.0	167.6	168.0	168.8	169.4	170.2	170.8	171.2	172.8	172.8	172.3	172.6
Finished consumer goods less energy	168.7	176.9	173.5	173.7	174.7	174.9	175.9	176.8	177.7	178.3	178.7	179.9	180.0	179.2	179.3
Finished goods less food and energy	161.7	167.2	164.4	165.0	165.1	165.7	166.1	166.0	166.7	167.4	167.9	170.4	170.4	170.5	171.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	170.0	176.3	173.2	174.0	174.1	174.8	175.2	175.2	175.9	176.6	177.2	179.8	179.7	180.0	180.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	197.0	206.9	201.4	203.0	203.6	204.3	205.4	206.0	207.6	208.5	209.7	210.5	211.0	211.2	212.1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	171.5	189.0	178.2	179.4	184.7	187.7	193.3	197.8	203.6	199.7	199.1	190.3	181.0	172.8	172.0
Intermediate foods and feeds	154.4	182.2	170.6	175.0	180.3	180.5	184.5	186.6	195.5	194.3	190.0	181.1	176.3	170.2	166.9
Intermediate energy goods	174.6	208.3	190.5	191.5	208.6	213.4	228.7	240.3	253.5	231.3	227.5	196.7	168.8	150.6	153.2
Intermediate goods less energy	167.6	181.2	172.3	173.7	176.0	178.4	181.4	183.9	187.9	188.9	188.8	185.7	181.4	176.0	174.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	168.4	181.2	172.5	173.7	175.8	178.3	181.2	183.8	187.5	188.7	188.8	186.0	181.8	176.4	174.6
Crude energy materials	232.8	308.5	273.6	291.7	325.4	346.1	386.1	400.4	426.5	339.1	303.7	233.7	189.9	178.4	165.0
Crude materials less energy	182.6	205.7	200.9	205.9	211.7	218.5	223.9	228.2	231.7	222.3	211.7	183.6	168.1	159.9	160.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy	282.6	325.4	307.3	319.7	332.1	366.7	372.4	373.8	386.1	374.2	337.5	283.6	225.7	220.7	221.7

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2008												2009
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	254.2	263.8	287.2	301.6	329.0	341.4	363.8	299.2	273.4	218.8	183.4	171.5	164.1
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	321.9	335.0	371.6	390.8	436.2	456.0	490.4	383.6	341.2	250.3	194.9	177.9	165.7
212	Mining, except oil and gas	164.9	170.3	174.8	186.1	184.7	185.8	191.8	190.4	188.9	188.7	179.6	175.2	175.4
213	Mining support activities	167.2	168.8	169.8	170.1	172.2	173.1	175.9	177.1	177.6	180.2	180.9	177.1	175.9
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	168.5	169.6	173.4	175.3	179.4	182.0	185.6	182.6	182.9	176.8	169.5	164.2	164.7
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	165.8	167.5	169.8	171.2	174.0	176.1	180.3	180.5	179.2	176.9	174.6	172.2	170.0
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	112.1	112.7	112.7	112.9	114.2	114.1	115.0	114.8	115.2	115.8	115.7	115.8	117.8
313	Textile mills	110.1	110.3	110.4	110.6	111.4	111.7	112.6	114.2	114.9	114.9	115.0	113.4	113.9
315	Apparel manufacturing	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.7	102.7	102.8	102.8	103.2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	152.0	152.4	152.6	152.7	152.4	153.4	153.8	154.1	154.8	154.1	155.1	154.7	155.2
321	Wood products manufacturing	105.7	105.5	105.9	106.2	108.2	109.2	108.9	109.1	109.1	107.7	106.6	105.9	104.9
322	Paper manufacturing	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.2	120.5	120.9	121.8	124.5	126.6	127.2	127.4	127.1	126.4
323	Printing and related support activities	107.8	108.1	108.2	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.4	110.0	110.2	109.9
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	294.9	298.4	337.1	347.7	384.1	406.0	429.6	382.2	382.6	300.4	222.3	169.1	180.7
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	213.6	215.8	218.4	221.1	224.5	228.5	234.5	238.2	240.4	239.2	235.4	230.1	225.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	154.8	155.6	156.4	156.8	158.3	159.4	162.9	165.2	166.9	168.3	167.9	165.1	162.9
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	190.4	194.2	202.4	211.5	221.1	227.8	232.7	233.5	228.9	217.8	201.8	184.7	176.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	165.6	166.8	168.3	171.1	173.0	174.7	177.2	178.8	179.6	180.1	179.4	178.4	178.1
333	Machinery manufacturing	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.4	117.9	118.3	118.8	119.3	119.4	119.5	120.7
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	92.6	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.8	92.7	92.9
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	125.2	125.9	127.1	127.3	127.8	128.2	129.1	129.3	129.8	129.4	126.8	126.5	126.2
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	106.6	106.6	106.1	106.7	106.6	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.6	109.8	109.4	109.5	109.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	167.1	167.8	168.3	169.5	170.2	171.3	172.3	173.5	174.3	174.3	175.6	175.2	175.9
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	108.5	108.7	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.8	110.5	110.4	110.8	110.7	110.7	112.2
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	118.3	118.4	117.9	118.9	118.3	118.1	118.4	117.5	117.6	118.4	118.9	117.7	117.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	119.6	118.8	120.1	119.4	120.2	119.6	120.3	122.0	121.1	122.5	122.4	121.8	121.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores	109.0	110.2	113.4	119.7	118.7	105.8	106.5	111.0	110.8	111.8	114.1	112.8	112.7
446	Health and personal care stores	124.8	124.5	125.5	127.2	127.3	127.8	133.8	133.3	134.0	135.8	136.5	136.8	135.3
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	67.1	61.6	60.6	65.7	59.3	67.6	77.2	72.7	81.7	114.9	67.9	66.6	67.1
454	Nonstore retailers	136.0	133.8	133.1	136.4	136.5	141.8	140.6	162.4	150.6	169.1	149.8	150.4	152.0
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	192.0	191.8	198.6	199.5	203.7	213.5	213.6	213.0	208.6	212.0	206.7	198.0	197.8
483	Water transportation	119.0	119.2	120.6	121.1	124.7	127.0	130.4	133.7	135.1	136.0	132.7	129.5	126.6
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	127.8	129.7	131.1	134.5	137.0	141.7	146.8	145.7	140.8	137.6	134.8	134.4	133.1
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.5	123.6	123.7	123.7	123.9	124.2	124.6
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	107.6	108.0	107.8	107.9	108.0
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	125.4	125.5	125.5	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.6	126.3	126.5	126.9	127.0	127.1	127.4
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	162.4	162.6	162.9	162.7	162.7	162.6	163.2	163.2	163.0	164.4	164.3	164.3	165.2
6231	Nursing care facilities	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.7	119.8	120.2	120.4	120.7	121.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	115.4	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.7	118.9	118.7	118.7	118.9	119.2
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	109.7	109.8	110.4	110.9	110.7	110.4	111.0	111.1	110.2	110.8	111.0	110.7	111.9
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	104.4	104.6	105.2	106.4	105.5	104.4	103.9	105.5	107.0	110.0	110.6	109.1	107.0
517	Telecommunications	100.6	100.9	100.6	101.0	101.3	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.5	100.6	100.5	100.9	101.2
5182	Data processing and related services	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.1	100.9	100.6
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	122.5	122.9	121.0	119.6	119.6	120.2	119.1	120.2	120.5	117.2	115.1	112.3	113.4
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	108.1	108.2	109.7	109.5	110.5	110.4	110.9	112.7	111.7	113.0	110.7	111.6	113.8
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	110.3	109.8	110.0	110.2	106.9	106.9	106.8	104.4	103.8	104.0	103.8	103.2	98.6
5313	Real estate support activities	106.6	106.0	106.8	107.3	108.3	108.2	109.2	109.3	108.6	108.7	109.4	108.7	108.5
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	121.3	121.3	125.1	120.3	122.0	125.4	136.7	135.0	131.3	131.8	130.1	124.1	129.6
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	159.9	160.3	160.7	161.1	160.9	161.1	161.5	161.5	162.6	163.1	163.2	163.1	164.2
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	115.6	114.1	113.8	112.7	114.0	112.7	115.3	115.5	115.4	115.8	114.9	115.7	115.1
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	139.2	140.3	140.3	140.5	140.5	141.3	141.6	141.6	141.6	142.4	142.1	142.1	142.0
54181	Advertising agencies	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.7	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	104.9
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	122.3	123.0	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.4	123.1	123.6	124.1	124.2	123.3
56151	Travel agencies	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
56172	Janitorial services	108.9	109.1	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.1	109.0	109.3	109.4	109.3	109.3	108.8	109.8
5621	Waste collection	110.7	112.1	112.0	112.2	111.9	112.6	112.3	113.3	114.0	112.5	113.3	110.2	113.6
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	145.4	145.2	145.3	145.6	144.9	147.0	149.9	150.9	146.9	148.5	146.5	144.3	142.4

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008												2009
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	128.0	125.9	124.9	122.3	118.4	115.8	116.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages	180.5	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.0	211.5	189.6	190.4	175.0	164.8	155.1	166.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	185.0	193.8	202.6	198.2	198.9	204.0	218.9	194.7	195.6	178.3	166.9	156.6	168.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	142.0	144.7	148.3	146.4	145.5	146.1	147.0	145.7	145.5	147.8	148.1	143.5	153.3
Industrial supplies and materials	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.2	177.8	174.0	169.4	161.8	148.3	139.6	137.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	146.0	150.6	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.8	160.9	157.4	148.5	134.4	126.3	125.3
Fuels and lubricants	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.2	312.3	275.8	267.2	239.2	193.4	166.7	165.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	150.9	154.1	158.2	160.1	160.1	161.6	165.1	165.3	160.8	155.5	145.7	138.9	136.9
Selected building materials	113.3	113.8	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	116.6	115.6	114.9	114.3
Capital goods	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.5	101.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.0	107.4
Nonelectrical machinery	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.9	94.2	94.0	94.1	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.2	93.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.7	107.8	107.9	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.9	109.0	108.9	109.7
Nondurables, manufactured	108.1	108.2	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	109.8	109.6	109.0	108.9	107.3	106.9	108.8
Durables, manufactured	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.0	107.2	108.7	109.9	109.8	109.8	109.9
Agricultural commodities	177.5	185.6	194.3	190.5	190.8	195.2	208.2	188.2	188.3	172.5	160.7	150.8	160.2
Nonagricultural commodities	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.6	120.1	121.2	122.3	121.5	120.4	118.7	115.4	113.2	113.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008												2009
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	129.2	129.5	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.5	147.5	143.0	137.8	129.6	120.2	114.2	113.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages	138.1	137.8	141.8	143.7	145.0	147.7	149.7	150.4	147.9	146.0	139.5	142.6	142.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	153.1	152.6	157.3	159.8	162.2	165.1	167.6	167.9	165.1	162.8	154.4	159.7	159.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	104.3	104.4	106.8	107.2	105.9	108.4	109.1	110.9	109.1	108.0	105.8	103.8	104.4
Industrial supplies and materials	218.2	219.0	234.5	248.7	265.0	283.0	290.7	270.7	248.9	213.5	175.0	149.1	143.3
Fuels and lubricants	301.9	300.0	329.0	354.6	388.3	423.7	437.6	392.0	346.3	274.1	198.5	150.8	146.2
Petroleum and petroleum products	319.6	315.6	347.5	375.8	412.2	450.3	465.0	419.5	371.5	288.9	202.4	147.4	143.9
Paper and paper base stocks	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.3	118.9	119.7	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.3	110.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	143.6	146.6	147.8	148.7	149.6	152.9	157.4	159.6	162.4	160.2	155.3	148.0	136.8
Selected building materials	115.9	113.8	114.1	114.3	116.2	119.2	121.3	122.1	122.7	120.4	118.8	118.1	117.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	215.3	224.5	241.5	259.2	263.6	273.2	273.4	270.3	255.4	236.7	209.7	185.7	175.7
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	105.4	105.9	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.6	110.7	111.8	111.4	110.9	110.4	109.2	107.1
Capital goods	91.9	92.0	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.9	92.7	92.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment	107.7	108.7	109.3	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	112.9	112.3	111.7	111.3	111.4
Nonelectrical machinery	87.4	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.2	88.4	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.3	107.8	107.7	107.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.2	105.1	105.1	104.6	104.6	104.6
Nondurables, manufactured	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	108.0	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.1
Durables, manufactured	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.3	100.9	100.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.6	102.7

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

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

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

[1992 = 100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.8	118.0	120.2	–
Output per unit of capital services	104.7	104.9	103.5	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.8	95.6	97.5	98.6	99.1	98.1	–
Multifactor productivity	95.3	96.2	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.4	107.0	108.8	109.4	110.1	–
Output	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.8	117.4	120.1	–
Inputs:													–
Labor input	90.7	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	97.0	98.4	100.2	102.8	103.8	–
Capital services	79.1	83.2	88.4	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.5	115.4	118.5	122.3	–
Combined units of labor and capital input	86.9	90.6	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6	107.4	109.2	–
Capital per hour of all persons	85.9	87.4	91.1	95.0	100.0	107.0	112.9	116.3	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.3	–
Private nonfarm business													–
Productivity:													–
Output per hour of all persons	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.2	116.4	117.6	119.7	–
Output per unit of capital services	105.5	105.3	103.9	102.5	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.4	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9	–
Multifactor productivity	95.9	96.5	97.8	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.3	106.8	108.6	109.0	109.7	–
Output	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.7	117.4	120.1	–
Inputs:													–
Labor input	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4	103.1	104.1	–
Capital services	78.5	82.7	88.1	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.8	110.3	112.7	115.6	118.9	122.8	–
Combined units of labor and capital input	86.4	90.3	93.6	97.4	100.0	100.5	100.2	100.8	102.6	104.7	107.6	109.4	–
Capital per hour of all persons	85.8	87.3	91.0	94.9	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.4	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.4	–
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	82.7	87.3	92.0	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.5	125.0	–	–
Output per unit of capital services	98.0	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.3	93.2	95.4	98.9	100.2	–	–
Multifactor productivity	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.7	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.2	108.0	108.4	110.1	–	–
Output	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.4	102.3	–	–
Inputs:												–	–
Hours of all persons	100.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.8	–	–
Capital services	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	–	–
Energy	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	91.6	86.6	–	–
Nonenergy materials	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.4	91.5	–	–
Purchased business services	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	97.0	104.5	106.6	–	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.7	92.9	–	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. Quarterly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/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 annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Civilian labor force											
United States	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Canada	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696
Australia	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699	10,949
Japan	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080
France	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,646	26,851	26,937	27,092	27,322	27,535
Germany	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416
Italy	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459
Netherlands	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686
Sweden	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748	4,823
United Kingdom	28,403	28,474	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,564	29,802	30,138	30,600	30,790
Participation rate[1]											
United States	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0
Canada	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7
Australia	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	66.0
Japan	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
France	55.6	56.0	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.6	56.7
Germany	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4
Italy	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6
Netherlands	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9
Sweden	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3
United Kingdom	62.5	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4
Employed											
United States	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Canada	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767
Australia	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186	10,470
Japan	64,900	64,450	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	25,162
Germany	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815
Italy	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953
Netherlands	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408
Sweden	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,416	4,530
United Kingdom	26,413	26,684	27,058	27,375	27,603	27,815	28,077	28,379	28,674	28,930	29,138
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0
Canada	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2
Australia	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5	63.1
Japan	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6
France	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.8
Germany	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3
Italy	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6
Netherlands	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.8
Sweden	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	59.9	60.4	61.3
United Kingdom	58.1	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.0
Unemployed											
United States	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Canada	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929
Australia	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512	478
Japan	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570
France	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,478	2,583	2,599	2,605	2,374
Germany	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601
Italy	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506
Netherlands	423	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278
Sweden	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332	293
United Kingdom	1,991	1,790	1,728	1,587	1,488	1,528	1,488	1,422	1,463	1,670	1,652
Unemployment rate											
United States	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Canada	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3
Australia	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4
Japan	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9
France	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.6
Germany	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
Italy	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Netherlands	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2
Sweden	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4

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

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

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/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/flsjec.pdf**), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[1996 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Output per hour																
United States	58.6	80.1	88.1	92.7	96.2	104.2	111.5	117.1	126.1	127.4	140.9	149.8	159.0	162.2	169.9	177.8
Canada	66.5	85.2	94.0	99.3	100.5	104.5	109.6	114.2	121.1	118.5	120.5	121.1	122.4	126.6	129.3	132.8
Australia	72.5	91.1	95.8	98.4	97.1	102.0	106.9	108.5	115.1	117.9	122.9	125.2	126.8	127.6	128.8	131.3
Japan	54.8	81.3	87.6	89.0	95.6	103.5	104.5	107.3	113.0	110.6	114.7	122.5	131.0	139.6	141.0	145.8
Korea, Rep. of	–	58.0	75.9	82.8	90.9	112.8	125.7	139.8	151.7	150.6	165.3	176.8	197.2	212.1	233.5	253.9
Singapore	–	68.2	82.3	89.5	95.5	103.2	111.2	122.5	130.8	122.9	133.8	138.7	147.3	149.9	153.5	147.5
Taiwan	40.4	73.9	83.4	86.6	93.0	104.1	109.2	116.0	122.2	127.7	139.2	143.6	150.9	162.3	173.4	188.5
Belgium	57.2	84.7	89.6	94.4	98.6	106.3	107.6	106.8	110.9	111.0	114.6	117.8	123.7	127.0	131.8	137.6
Denmark	75.3	90.3	92.0	103.4	103.4	108.0	107.4	109.1	113.0	113.2	113.9	118.7	125.5	129.6	135.5	136.0
France	56.9	84.2	90.0	95.9	99.7	105.9	111.4	116.2	124.5	127.0	132.4	138.4	142.2	148.7	154.6	158.5
Germany	67.1	86.1	89.1	95.8	97.3	105.9	106.3	108.9	116.5	119.5	120.7	125.0	129.7	137.1	148.6	155.9
Italy	60.1	82.5	87.2	94.9	99.5	102.0	100.6	101.4	106.7	107.0	105.7	103.5	105.0	106.4	105.9	105.4
Netherlands	57.2	81.4	86.2	94.1	97.9	100.3	103.2	107.4	115.2	115.7	119.2	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	128.5	128.2
Spain	62.8	86.8	94.9	97.8	101.2	101.0	102.7	104.5	105.6	108.0	108.4	111.1	113.2	115.4	117.7	122.2
Sweden	60.0	73.9	82.6	91.1	96.8	109.1	115.6	126.2	134.8	131.0	145.3	157.1	173.9	184.7	202.0	203.0
United Kingdom	55.9	87.8	100.1	102.7	101.0	102.0	102.9	108.0	115.4	119.4	123.0	128.2	136.2	141.9	149.1	153.0
Output																
United States	60.5	80.7	85.7	92.2	96.4	106.1	113.2	118.1	125.5	118.5	121.8	123.2	130.1	131.2	138.4	142.4
Canada	71.2	88.7	87.7	94.4	98.7	106.3	111.7	121.0	133.1	128.0	129.0	128.3	130.9	132.9	132.3	131.1
Australia	80.2	93.1	92.7	97.5	96.9	102.3	105.2	105.0	110.0	108.9	114.2	116.2	116.3	115.8	114.7	118.4
Japan	59.0	94.3	93.5	92.1	95.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	101.8	96.2	94.7	99.8	105.6	111.1	114.9	119.1
Korea, Rep. of	20.5	63.2	75.5	84.1	94.0	104.9	96.6	117.6	137.6	140.6	151.2	159.6	177.3	189.8	205.9	219.3
Singapore	–	66.2	78.5	88.4	97.3	104.3	103.5	117.0	134.7	119.1	129.1	132.9	151.3	165.7	185.4	196.2
Taiwan	38.2	76.7	85.0	90.1	95.0	105.7	109.1	117.1	125.7	116.4	126.7	133.5	146.5	156.7	167.9	185.3
Belgium	74.8	96.6	92.8	97.0	99.6	104.8	106.5	106.9	111.6	111.8	110.9	109.3	113.2	113.1	116.3	119.3
Denmark	85.6	94.7	90.3	100.0	104.8	108.2	109.1	110.0	113.9	114.0	110.7	107.6	109.3	109.9	114.5	118.6
France	83.2	97.5	93.8	96.8	100.3	104.7	109.7	113.4	118.6	119.8	119.7	121.9	123.0	125.9	127.2	128.8
Germany	92.3	107.2	99.9	103.1	102.1	104.4	105.6	106.6	113.9	115.8	113.4	114.2	118.3	122.3	131.2	139.2
Italy	74.7	92.6	89.9	95.9	100.5	101.5	102.4	102.2	106.5	106.2	105.0	102.2	103.0	102.5	103.7	104.8
Netherlands	68.7	89.2	90.2	95.0	98.6	101.4	104.8	108.7	116.0	115.8	115.9	114.6	118.5	120.9	124.1	128.1
Norway	96.7	92.9	93.2	95.7	96.1	104.3	103.6	103.5	102.9	102.2	101.6	105.0	111.0	115.9	119.4	125.7
Spain	75.5	94.6	92.4	94.0	97.6	106.4	112.9	119.3	124.6	128.6	128.4	130.0	130.9	132.4	134.8	138.6
Sweden	67.1	80.4	74.1	85.5	96.8	107.8	116.7	127.6	138.1	134.9	143.4	150.4	164.2	171.8	185.3	189.6
United Kingdom	80.3	96.9	93.4	97.8	99.3	101.8	102.4	103.6	105.9	104.5	102.2	101.9	104.2	104.0	105.8	106.5
Total hours																
United States	103.3	100.7	97.3	99.5	100.2	101.8	101.5	100.9	99.6	93.0	86.5	82.2	81.8	80.9	81.5	80.1
Canada	107.0	104.1	93.3	95.1	98.3	101.6	101.9	105.9	109.9	107.9	107.1	105.9	106.9	105.0	102.3	98.7
Australia	110.6	102.2	96.9	99.1	99.8	100.3	98.4	96.7	95.6	92.4	92.9	92.8	91.7	90.7	89.1	90.2
Japan	107.6	115.9	106.7	103.5	100.4	99.1	92.9	90.2	90.1	87.0	82.6	81.4	80.6	79.6	81.5	81.6
Korea, Rep. of	–	109.0	99.5	101.6	103.3	93.0	76.8	84.1	90.7	93.3	91.5	90.2	89.9	89.5	88.2	86.4
Singapore	–	96.9	95.3	98.8	101.9	101.1	93.1	95.6	103.0	96.9	96.5	95.8	102.8	110.5	120.8	133.0
Taiwan	94.5	103.7	101.9	104.0	102.2	101.6	99.9	101.0	102.9	91.1	91.1	92.9	97.1	96.5	96.8	98.3
Belgium	130.9	114.1	103.5	102.8	101.0	98.6	98.9	100.0	100.7	100.7	96.8	92.8	91.5	89.0	88.2	86.7
Denmark	113.7	104.8	98.1	96.7	101.4	100.2	101.5	100.8	100.8	100.7	97.2	90.7	87.1	84.8	84.5	87.2
France	146.3	115.8	104.1	101.0	100.6	98.9	98.5	97.6	95.3	94.3	90.4	88.1	86.5	84.7	82.3	81.2
Germany	137.4	124.6	112.1	107.6	105.0	98.6	99.4	97.9	97.7	96.9	94.0	91.4	91.2	89.2	88.3	89.3
Italy	124.3	112.2	103.1	101.1	100.9	99.5	101.8	100.8	99.9	99.3	99.3	98.8	98.1	96.4	97.9	99.4
Netherlands	120.1	109.6	104.6	100.9	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.1	97.2	94.1	91.2	89.0	88.5	88.9
Norway	125.1	96.0	94.8	97.3	99.0	104.1	106.1	102.4	98.8	95.4	92.3	87.7	87.5	88.4	92.9	98.0
Spain	120.3	109.0	97.4	96.1	96.4	105.4	109.9	114.1	118.0	119.0	118.4	117.0	115.6	114.7	114.6	113.4
Sweden	111.8	108.8	89.7	93.9	100.0	98.8	100.9	101.1	102.4	103.0	98.7	95.7	94.4	93.0	91.7	93.4
United Kingdom	143.8	110.4	93.3	95.2	98.3	99.8	99.6	95.9	91.8	87.5	83.1	79.5	76.5	73.3	71.0	69.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	51.2	82.7	93.3	96.3	98.1	102.6	108.6	112.9	123.2	126.1	135.2	144.7	147.7	150.5	156.7	162.2
Canada	43.8	82.4	93.5	96.2	98.5	102.4	107.7	110.0	113.6	116.7	120.6	125.5	129.9	135.5	139.7	144.6
Australia	–	79.5	88.9	90.0	95.6	102.7	106.9	111.2	116.1	123.5	129.0	134.1	141.1	150.1	160.2	168.6
Japan	53.7	83.0	94.1	96.0	99.2	103.3	105.9	105.7	105.1	106.5	107.2	104.9	105.9	106.8	105.6	105.4
Korea, Rep. of	–	36.1	61.6	70.8	85.9	108.7	118.4	119.0	127.1	131.1	144.4	151.5	173.0	186.8	202.9	218.6
Singapore	–	64.6	84.3	89.1	93.1	104.4	110.5	101.0	103.7	111.8	114.9	115.6	112.5	111.3	108.7	104.1
Taiwan	23.1	66.5	82.6	86.6	93.8	103.1	107.0	108.9	111.0	118.1	114.4	116.3	118.2	122.8	126.7	130.6
Belgium	47.5	81.4	94.8	95.5	98.2	103.8	105.3	106.7	108.5	113.1	118.0	122.0	125.2	129.0	133.7	140.7
Denmark	39.5	83.1	90.9	94.1	96.0	103.4	106.1	108.8	110.9	116.2	121.2	129.4	134.4	142.0	149.0	152.9
France	34.6	78.9	91.8	95.3	98.1	102.9	103.7	107.0	112.8	115.8	122.8	125.7	129.7	134.4	140.9	145.0
Germany	43.3	72.3	86.7	90.6	95.5	102.0	103.4	105.8	111.3	114.7	117.5	120.2	120.8	122.4	127.4	129.5
Italy	22.6	70.5	85.1	89.6	94.9	104.7	102.8	105.4	108.1	111.8	115.0	119.3	123.4	127.4	129.9	132.7
Netherlands	52.3	78.8	91.6	95.6	98.1	102.6	106.9	110.5	115.9	120.8	127.5	132.6	138.2	140.3	144.2	148.5
Norway	34.3	81.2	89.2	91.9	96.0	104.5	110.6	116.9	123.5	130.9	138.8	144.5	149.2	156.2	165.8	173.7
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	147.8	154.8
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	153.2	163.2	173.7	174.9

See notes at end of table.

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

[1996 = 100]

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

A Look at Supplemental Pay: Overtime Pay, Bonuses, and Shift Differentials

by John L. Bishow
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For many occupations in the U.S. labor market, supplemental pay--overtime, bonuses, and shift differentials--is an important component of overall cash compensation. Overtime pay is especially important in production occupations and other blue-collar jobs; bonus pay is mostly a feature of high-wage managerial and sales occupations; and shift differentials play a prominent role in a particular set of occupations--healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

A likely first question asked by an individual when considering a possible job opportunity is, How much will I earn? Usually the expected answer is a simple statement of the annual salary, or perhaps an hourly wage rate, along with some general idea of the number of hours per week and weeks per year. While this may be an adequate answer for most jobs, for others there are additional aspects of cash compensation to consider. In many jobs, supplemental pay--overtime premiums, bonuses, and shift differentials--is an important component of compensation.[1]

The Employer Cost for Employee Compensation (ECEC) quarterly news release publishes estimates of employer expenditures for supplemental pay--expressed as both an hourly rate and as a percent of total compensation--for a selection of broad occupational groups, defined according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).[2] Separate estimates for overtime, bonuses, and shift differentials are published for management and professional occupations, sales and office workers, service occupations and similar broad occupational groups. Estimates for *supplemental pay*--the sum of overtime, bonuses, and shift differentials--are also available for a selection of more detailed occupations, including professional and related occupations, teachers, nurses, sales and related occupations, and office and administrative support occupations. (See table 1.) But the components of supplemental pay (overtime, bonuses, and shift differentials) are not currently published at this level of detail. The ECEC news release for December 2007 reported that supplemental pay costs employers an average of 72 cents per hour, representing 2.6 percent of total compensation costs. This is relatively small compared, for example, with an average cost of $1.96 per hour (7.0 percent of total compensation) for paid leave, and $2.34 per hour (8.3 percent of total compensation) for insurance benefits.

Table 1. Supplemental pay as a percent of total compensation and cost per hour worked for the civilian workforce, by occupation, December 2007

Occupational group	All supplemental pay		Overtime		Shift differentials		Nonproduction bonuses	
	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour
Civilian workers	2.6	$0.72	0.9	$0.26	0.2	$0.07	1.4	$0.40
Management, professional, and related	2.5	1.14	0.3	0.16	0.2	0.11	1.9	0.88

NOTE: Blank cells appear in table because data on overtime, bonuses, and shift differentials are not published for detailed occupations.

Source: Employer Costs for Employee Compensation--December 2007, USDL 08-0331 (U.S. Department of Labor), Mar. 12, 2008; available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03122008.pdf.

Occupational group	All supplemental pay		Overtime		Shift differentials		Nonproduction bonuses	
	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour
Management, business, and financial	3.7	1.91						
Professional and related	1.9	0.85						
Teachers	0.3	0.15						
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	0.3	0.15						
Registered nurses	3.4	1.49						
Sales and office	2.3	0.49	0.7	0.14	0.1	0.02	1.5	0.32
Sales and related	2.7	0.53						
Office and administrative support	2.1	0.46						
Service	1.8	0.28	1.1	0.17	0.3	0.05	0.4	0.07
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.2	0.96	2.1	0.64	0.2	0.05	0.9	0.26
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	3.2	0.97						
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.2	0.94						
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.5	0.81	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.21
Production	4.2	0.98						
Transportation and material moving	2.8	0.64						

NOTE: Blank cells appear in table because data on overtime, bonuses, and shift differentials are not published for detailed occupations.

Source: Employer Costs for Employee Compensation--December 2007, USDL 08-0331 (U.S. Department of Labor), Mar. 12, 2008; available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03122008.pdf.

Although it is a relatively small part of compensation for the overall civilian work force, supplemental pay is worth examining for a number of reasons. Supplemental pay is the only “benefit” that the employee receives as a direct cash payment, which is to say that, from the workers viewpoint, it is essentially a part of cash earnings. Prevalent use of supplemental pay can convey important information about what to expect from a job. For example, jobs where overtime pay is an important part of earnings are likely to require long hours. Similarly, if a job regularly pays shift differentials, potential job seekers can expect to work some evening and weekend shifts. The third type of supplemental pay--bonus pay--is more subtle. Some employers might believe that cash bonuses provide greater incentive to employees than ordinary raises do. Alternatively, if the firms

profits are volatile, the employer might choose to “share the wealth” with its employees during prosperous times, but be reluctant to commit to permanent wage increases.[3]

This article presents information that should serve as a useful complement to the data on supplemental pay currently published by BLS. The ECEC news release is based on one quarter of data. This article uses a dataset that pools data from seven quarters spanning the years 2001 to 2007.[4] This larger sample allows for the examination of the components of supplemental pay across a larger range of occupational categories, as well as for a selection of detailed occupations. Rather than looking at supplemental pay as a percent of total compensation, the focus here is on supplemental pay as a percent of *cash compensation*, which emphasizes the fact that supplemental pay is more closely related to wages and salaries than are most other benefits.[5]

As table 2 shows, 55 percent of workers are in jobs that receive overtime pay, making it the most prevalent type of supplemental pay. Bonus payments are the second most prevalent type, with more than 42 percent of jobs receiving positive payments. Shift differentials are the least common type of supplemental pay, with around 20 percent of jobs receiving such payments.[6] In addition, as a percentage of cash compensation for all jobs, overtime represents the highest percentage (1.49 percent), followed by bonuses (1.21 percent) and shift differentials (0.37 percent).

Table 2. Incidence of supplemental pay and the percent of cash compensation received as supplemental pay

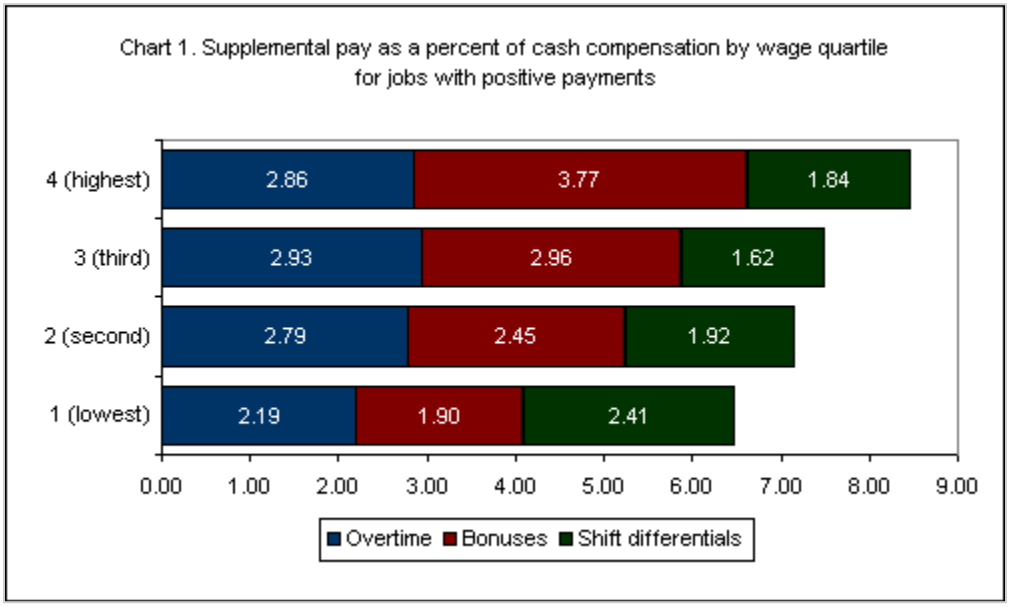
Type of supplemental pay	Percent of workers receiving supplemental pay(1)	Percent of cash compensation(2)	
		For all jobs	Jobs with positive payments
Overtime	55.20	1.49	2.70
Bonuses	42.35	1.21	2.87
Shift Differentials	19.75	0.37	1.87

Footnotes:
(1) This column refers to the percent of workers receiving positive payments for each type of supplemental pay.
(2) The two columns below this heading refer to the percent of cash compensation received as each type of supplemental pay.

When the analysis is limited to only jobs that receive positive payments--that is, those jobs that actually receive supplemental pay, as opposed to the average for all jobs--the percentage for each type of supplemental pay is higher. The sections that follow focus on jobs that receive positive payments.

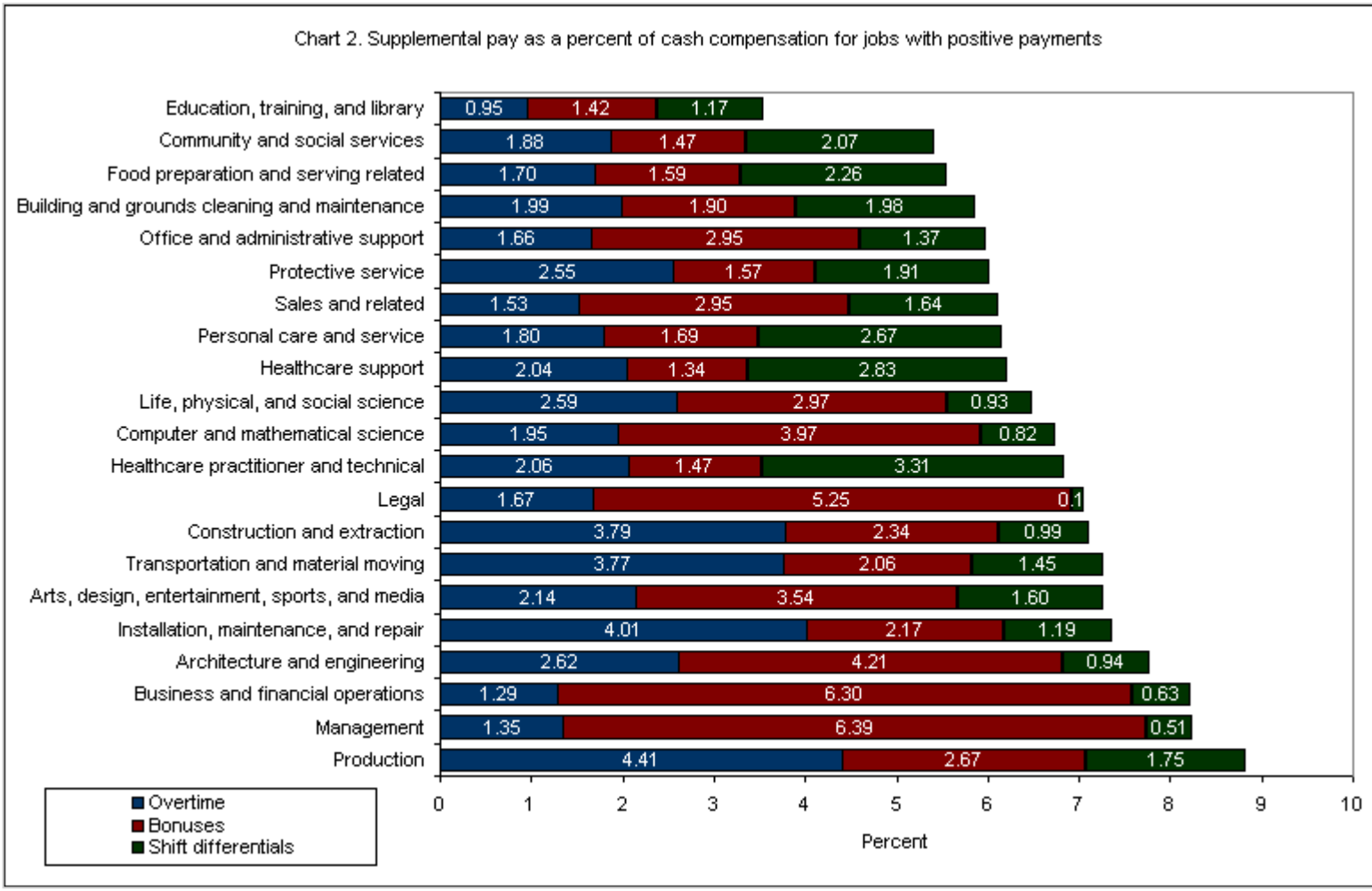
Wage Quartiles

A look at the distribution of supplemental pay and its components by wage quartile provides some clues for what trends to look for across occupations. Chart 1 shows that supplemental pay as a proportion of cash compensation is greatest among workers in the highest wage quartile, largely due to the prevalence of bonus payments among these workers. That proportion is smallest among workers in the lowest earnings quartile. For these relatively low-paid workers, shift differentials appear to be the most important source of supplemental pay.



Broad Occupational Groups

Chart 2 shows supplemental pay as a percent of cash compensation for 21 broadly defined occupational categories (at the 2-digit SOC level).



Again, the sample has been limited to jobs with *positive* payments for each type of supplemental pay. The chart shows that workers in production occupations have the highest percentage of supplemental pay (8.83 percent), with overtime accounting for 4.41 percent of cash compensation. Management occupations and business and financial operation occupations also have high percentages of supplemental pay, but overtime pay is less important in these occupations. Instead, bonus pay plays a more prominent role, representing more than 6 percent of cash compensation in both categories. Shift differential pay is most prominent as a source of cash compensation for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations and for healthcare support occupations, representing 3.31 percent and 2.83 percent, respectively, of cash compensation. The chart shows that shift differential pay is notable for personal care and service occupations (2.67 percent) and for food preparation and serving related occupations (2.26 percent).

Overtime. Overtime pay represents 2.7 percent of cash compensation for all jobs with positive payments, and it ranges by occupation from about 1 percent for education, training, and library occupations to about 4.5 percent for production occupations. (See table 2 and chart 2.)

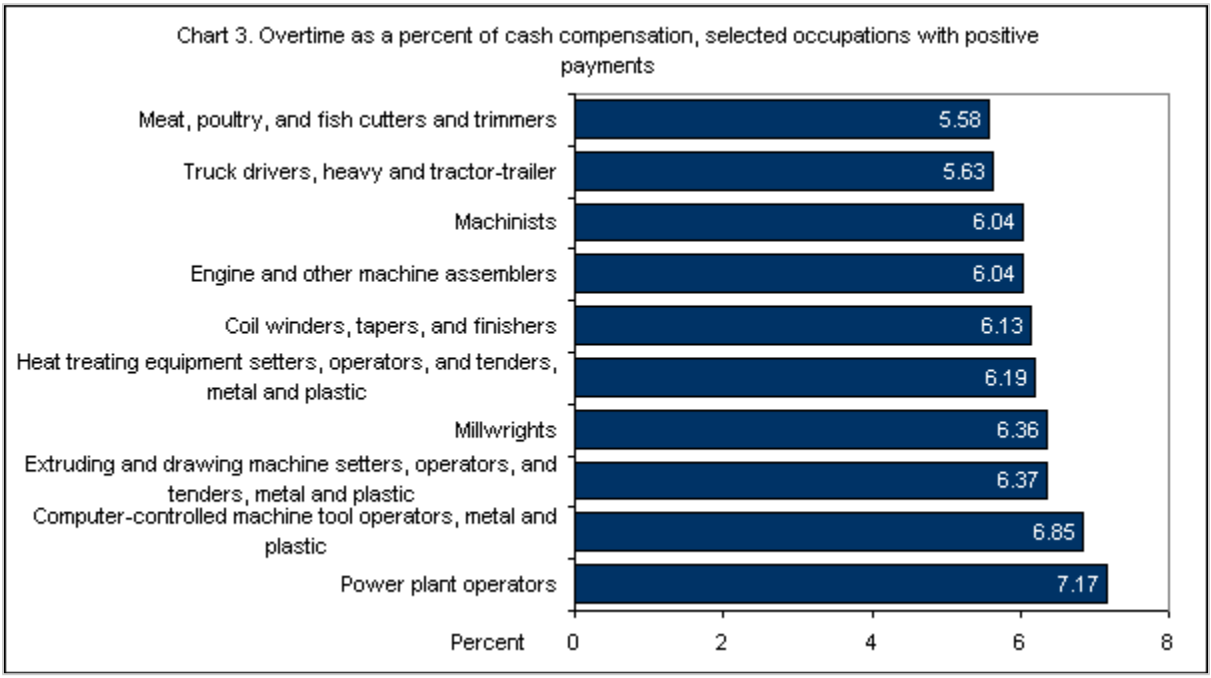
Bonuses. Bonus payments represent 2.87 percent of cash compensation for all jobs with positive payments. By occupational category, the percent of cash compensation received as bonus pay ranges from 1.34 percent for healthcare support occupations to 6.30 percent for business and financial operation occupations and 6.39 percent for management occupations.

Shift differentials. Among jobs that receive positive payments, shift differentials account for less than 2 percent of cash compensation. The percent of cash compensation for shift differentials ranges from 0.14 percent for legal occupations to 3.31 percent for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

Selected Detailed Occupations

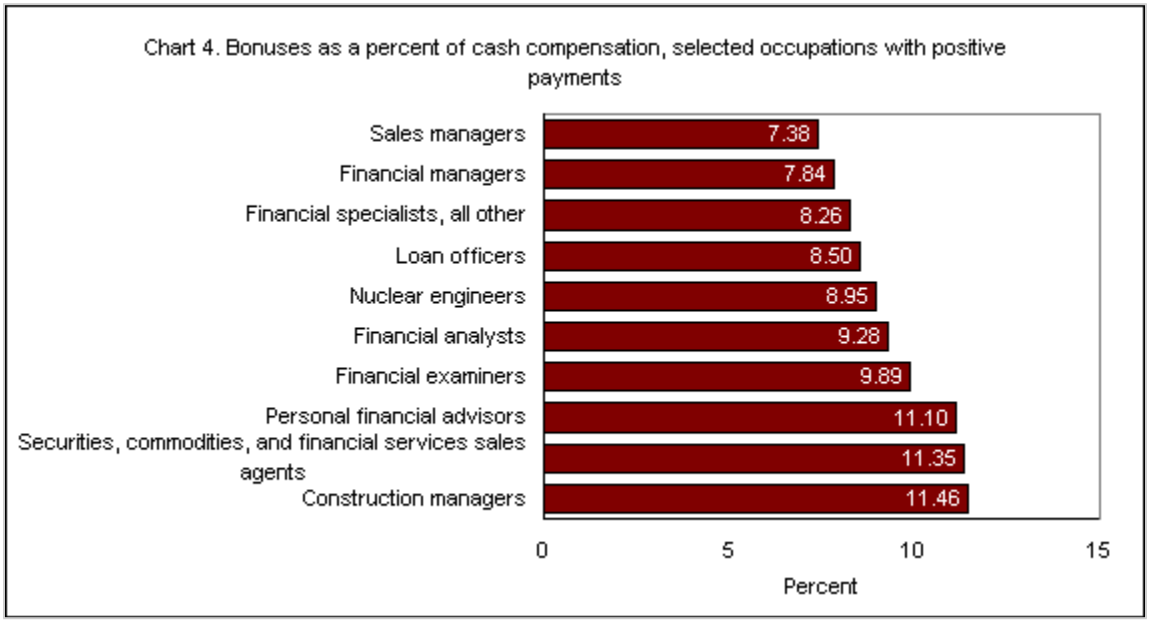
As discussed previously, production occupations receive relatively high percentages of cash compensation in the form of overtime payments, while management occupations and business and financial operations occupations receive relatively high percentages in the form of bonus pay. Shift differentials are a more important source of cash compensation for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations than for other occupations. This section examines whether the implications for broad occupational groups hold true at the level of detailed occupations. For each of the three types of supplemental pay, a selection of detailed occupations (6-digit SOC) that receive relatively high percentages of compensation in the form of overtime, bonuses, or shift differentials are examined.

Overtime. Each of the detailed occupations in chart 3 receives more than 5 percent of compensation in the form of overtime pay, on average.[7]



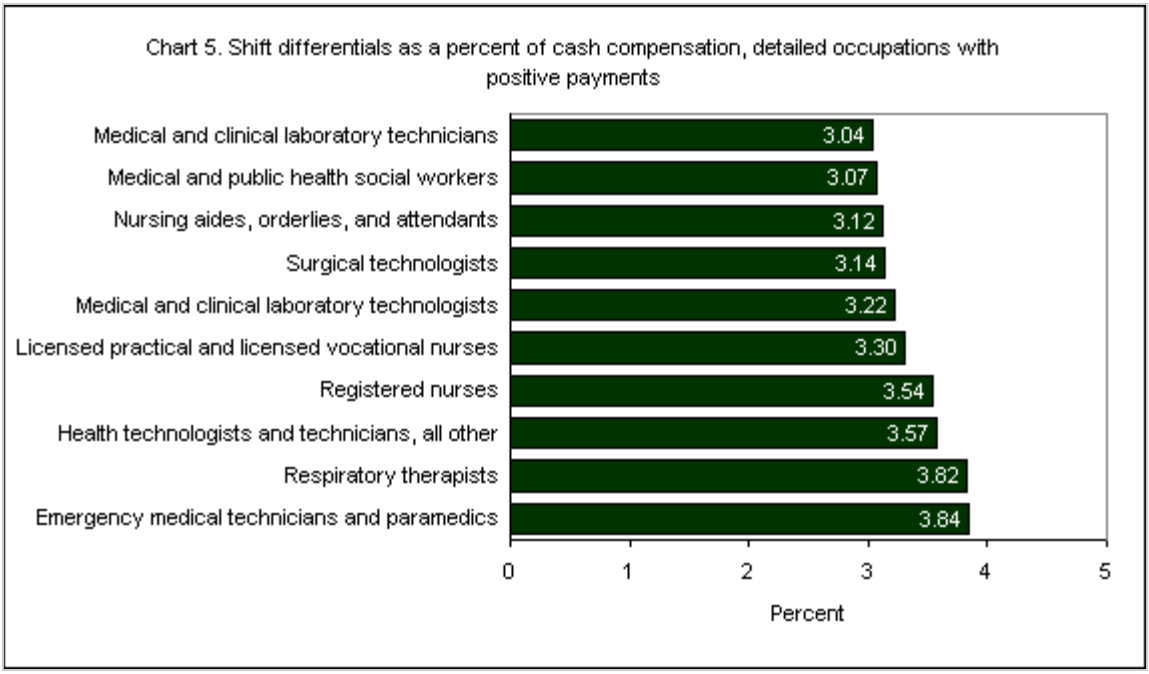
Of the 10 detailed occupations receiving relatively high percentages of cash compensation as overtime, 8 are production occupations. One exception is millwrights,[8] which falls under the broad occupational category of installation, maintenance, and repair occupations which, as can be seen in chart 2, also receives a relatively high percent of cash compensation as overtime pay. The other exception is truck drivers, which are part of the transportation and material moving occupations, another group for which overtime pay represents a relatively large portion of supplemental pay. Overall, the findings for these detailed occupations support the notion that overtime pay is a particularly important part of cash compensation in blue-collar jobs. This is not surprising, because the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) requires that many of these jobs receive overtime pay for hours in excess of 40 during a workweek.

Bonuses. The mean percent of cash compensation received as bonus payments is more than 7 percent for each of the occupations in chart 4.[9]



Among these selected occupations, 8 of 10 fall within the two broad occupational categories--management occupations and business and financial operations occupations--that have relatively high percentages of compensation received as bonus payments. Management occupations include financial, sales, and construction managers, while business and financial operation occupations include financial analysts, examiners, and specialists, as well as loan officers and cost estimators.

Shift differentials. The mean percent of cash compensation received as shift differentials is 3 percent or higher for each of the occupations shown in chart 5.[10]



Among these 10 detailed occupations, 8 are healthcare practitioner and technical occupations, a category for which shift differentials represent an important source of cash compensation. The use of shift differentials for registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and other healthcare-related detailed occupations is fairly self-explanatory, because these occupations often require round-the-clock coverage.

Conclusion

This article examined variations in the use of supplemental pay across occupations, including how the use of different types of supplemental pay varies by occupation. Unlike other "benefits," such as retirement and health insurance benefits, supplemental pay is received by the employee essentially as cash earnings. For this reason, the article focused on supplemental pay as a percent of cash earnings, rather than as a percent of total compensation.

Although supplemental pay represents a modest portion of earnings for most jobs in the overall labor market, it is a more notable component of earnings in certain occupations. Bonuses are predominantly a feature of high-wage managerial and sales occupations, while overtime pay is common to a broader spectrum of occupations. Shift differentials tend to play a minor role across most occupations; nonetheless, this form of supplemental pay is an important component of earnings in a particular set of occupations, especially those in the healthcare practitioner and technical occupations group.

An avenue of analysis for further research is how the use of supplemental pay for a given occupational category varies by industry. An examination of variations in the use of supplemental pay by industry and of industry and occupational cross-sections would be a natural extension of the present study.

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Notes

1 Tips also are an important source of supplemental earnings for some occupations, but information on tips is not available in the establishment data used in this study. For other jobs, commissions and other forms of incentive pay are an important part of earnings; the NCS includes these earnings in the wage rate.

2 See 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/SOC/.

3 There have been reports of a growing trend in the use of bonuses as a substitute for pay raises. See Erin White, "Theory & Practice: Employers Increasingly Favor Bonuses to Raises; Companies Aim to Motivate Workers, Lower Fixed Costs; Losing Entitlement Notion," *Wall Street Journal* (Eastern edition), Aug. 28, 2006, p. B.3.

4 This study uses second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007. Because second quarter data for State and local government workers were not readily available for 2006, fourth quarter data were used for that year.

5 There are a number of reasons for treating the components of supplemental pay as benefits. Overtime pay is a premium payment (over and above the average hourly rate) for extra hours of work (usually, in excess of 40 hours in a standard workweek). Similarly, shift differential pay can be thought of as a premium paid for working during hours that are less convenient than those of the typical workday. Nonproduction bonus payments are treated as benefits because they are generally discretionary in terms of frequency and amount, and can vary significantly from employee to employee.

6 These percentages are based on observations that have nonzero payments. In these data, costs are actually given as an average of payments to all workers in the selected job within the establishment. These figures will tend to overstate the incidence of each type of supplemental pay in the economy, because some workers within a given job might not actually be receiving positive payments for a given type of supplemental pay.

7 The detailed occupations were selected by sorting on the lower bound of the 90-percent confidence interval for the mean of the percent of compensation received as overtime. The occupations in chart 3 are those with the 10 highest lower bounds. The estimate for engine and other machine assemblers is 6.04 percent. The 90-percent confidence interval for this estimate is from 4.965 to 7.123. All of the other estimates in chart 3 have lower bounds that are greater than 4.965, while the estimates for all the occupations not included in chart 3 have lower bounds that are less than 4.965. The detailed occupations included in the charts for bonuses and shift differentials (chart 4 and chart 5, respectively) were selected in an analogous manner.

8 Millwrights (49-9044) install, dismantle, or move machinery and heavy equipment according to layout plans, blueprints, or other drawings. See 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/SOC/.

9 See note 7 for information on how the occupations were selected for this portion of the study.

10 See note 7.

Table 1. Supplemental pay as a percent of total compensation and cost per hour worked for the civilian workforce, by occupation, December 2007

Occupational group	All supplemental pay		Overtime		Shift differentials		Nonproduction bonuses	
	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour	Percent	Average employer cost per hour
Civilian workers	2.6	$0.72	0.9	$0.26	0.2	$0.07	1.4	$0.40
Management, professional, and related	2.5	1.14	0.3	0.16	0.2	0.11	1.9	0.88
Management, business, and financial	3.7	1.91						
Professional and related	1.9	0.85						
Teachers	0.3	0.15						
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	0.3	0.15						
Registered nurses	3.4	1.49						
Sales and office	2.3	0.49	0.7	0.14	0.1	0.02	1.5	0.32
Sales and related	2.7	0.53						
Office and administrative support	2.1	0.46						
Service	1.8	0.28	1.1	0.17	0.3	0.05	0.4	0.07
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.2	0.96	2.1	0.64	0.2	0.05	0.9	0.26
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	3.2	0.97						
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.2	0.94						
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.5	0.81	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.21
Production	4.2	0.98						
Transportation and material moving	2.8	0.64						

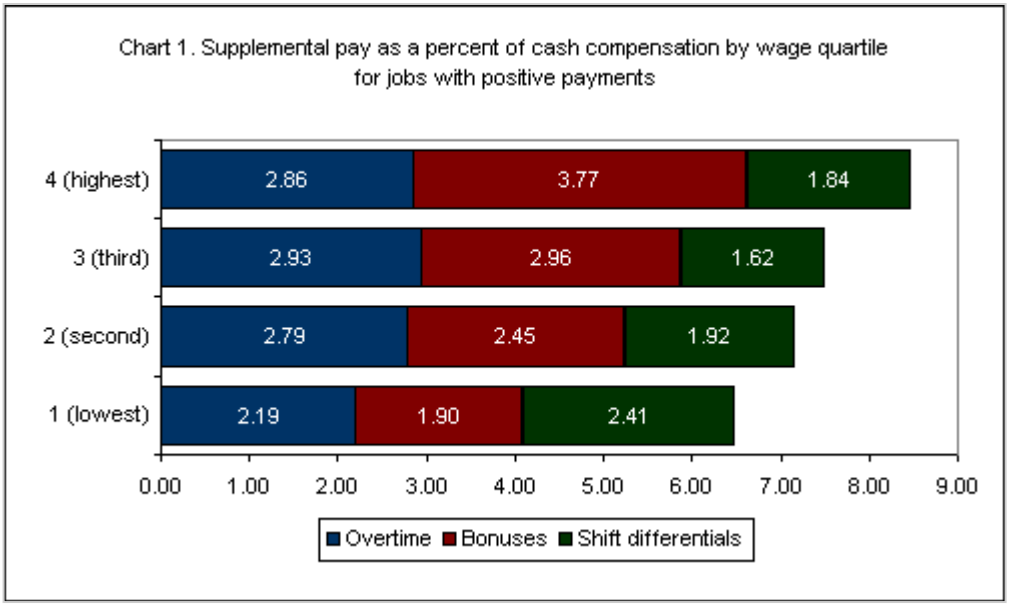
NOTE: Blank cells appear in table because data on overtime, bonuses, and shift differentials are not published for detailed occupations.

Source: Employer Costs for Employee Compensation--December 2007, USDL 08-0331 (U.S. Department of Labor), Mar. 12, 2008; available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03122008.pdf.

Table 2. Incidence of supplemental pay and the percent of cash compensation received as supplemental pay

Type of supplemental pay	Percent of workers receiving supplemental pay(1)	Percent of cash compensation(2)	
		For all jobs	Jobs with positive payments
Overtime	55.20	1.49	2.70
Bonuses	42.35	1.21	2.87
Shift Differentials	19.75	0.37	1.87

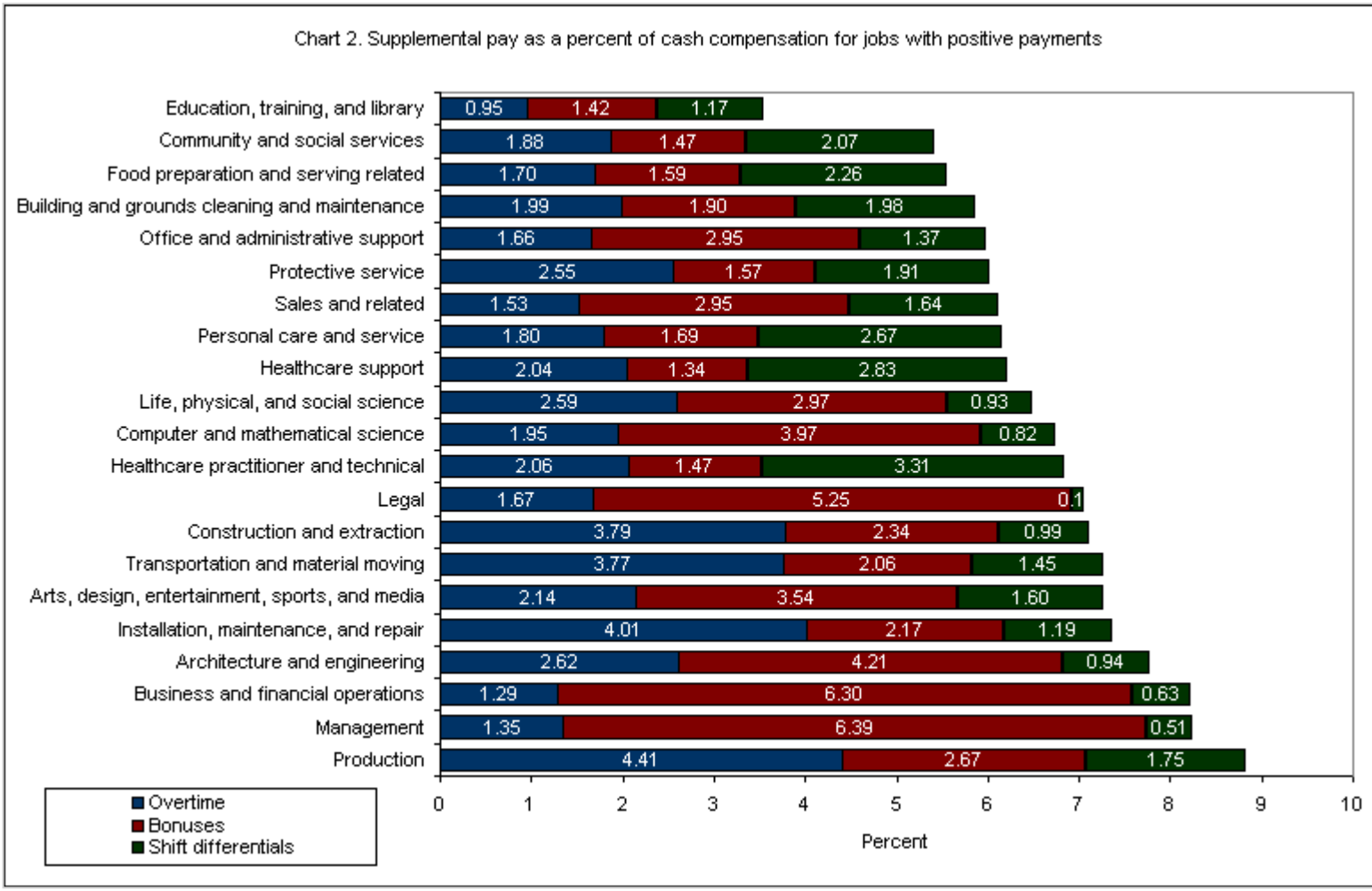
Footnotes:
(1) This column refers to the percent of workers receiving positive payments for each type of supplemental pay.
(2) The two columns below this heading refer to the percent of cash compensation received as each type of supplemental pay.



Data for chart 1. Supplemental pay as a percent of cash compensation for jobs with positive payments

Quartile	Overtime	Bonuses	Shift differentials
1 (lowest)	2.19	1.90	2.41
2 (second)	2.79	2.45	1.92
3 (third)	2.93	2.96	1.62
4 (highest)	2.86	3.77	1.84

Note: Data are pooled from second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007; fourth quarter data used for 2006.



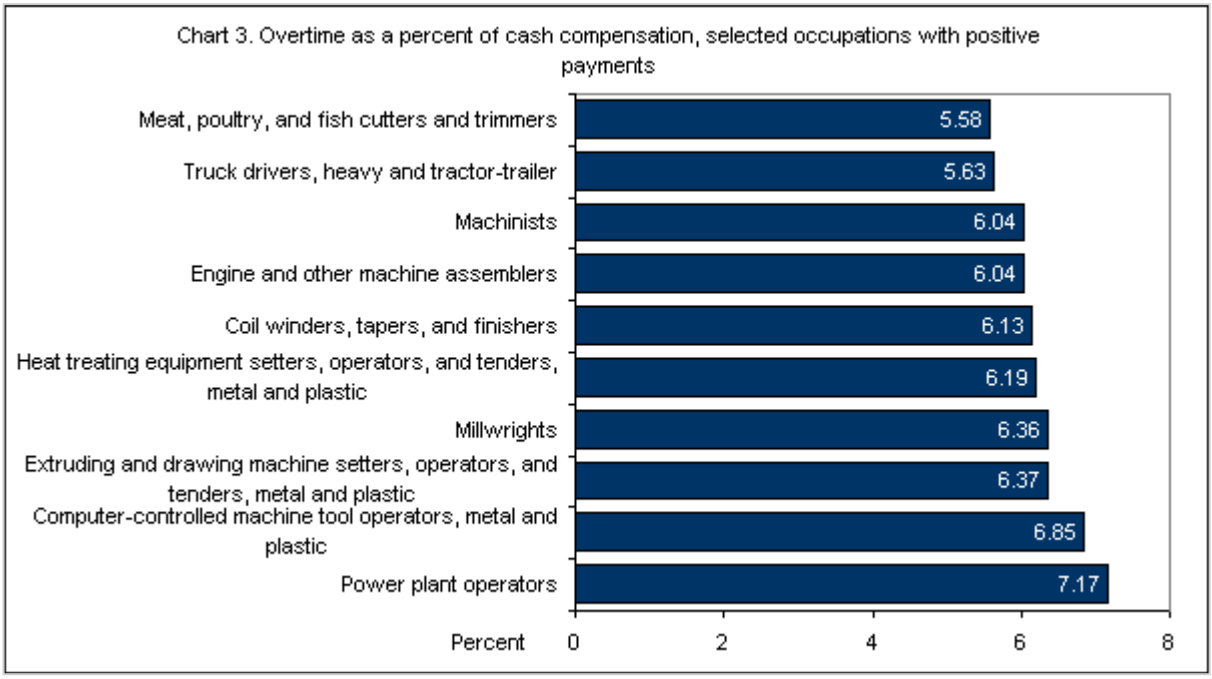
Data for chart 2. Supplemental pay as a percent of cash compensation for jobs with positive payments

Occupation	Overtime	Bonuses	Shift differentials
Production	4.41	2.67	1.75
Management	1.35	6.39	0.51
Business and financial operations	1.29	6.30	0.63
Architecture and engineering	2.62	4.21	0.94
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.01	2.17	1.19
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2.14	3.54	1.60
Transportation and material moving	3.77	2.06	1.45
Construction and extraction	3.79	2.34	0.99
Legal	1.67	5.25	0.14
Healthcare practitioner and technical	2.06	1.47	3.31
Computer and mathematical science	1.95	3.97	0.82
Life, physical, and social science	2.59	2.97	0.93
Healthcare support	2.04	1.34	2.83

Note: Data are pooled from second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007; fourth quarter data used for 2006.

Occupation	Overtime	Bonuses	Shift differentials
Personal care and service	1.80	1.69	2.67
Sales and related	1.53	2.95	1.64
Protective service	2.55	1.57	1.91
Office and administrative support	1.66	2.95	1.37
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	1.99	1.90	1.98
Food preparation and serving related	1.70	1.59	2.26
Community and social services	1.88	1.47	2.07
Education, training, and library	0.95	1.42	1.17

Note: Data are pooled from second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007; fourth quarter data used for 2006.



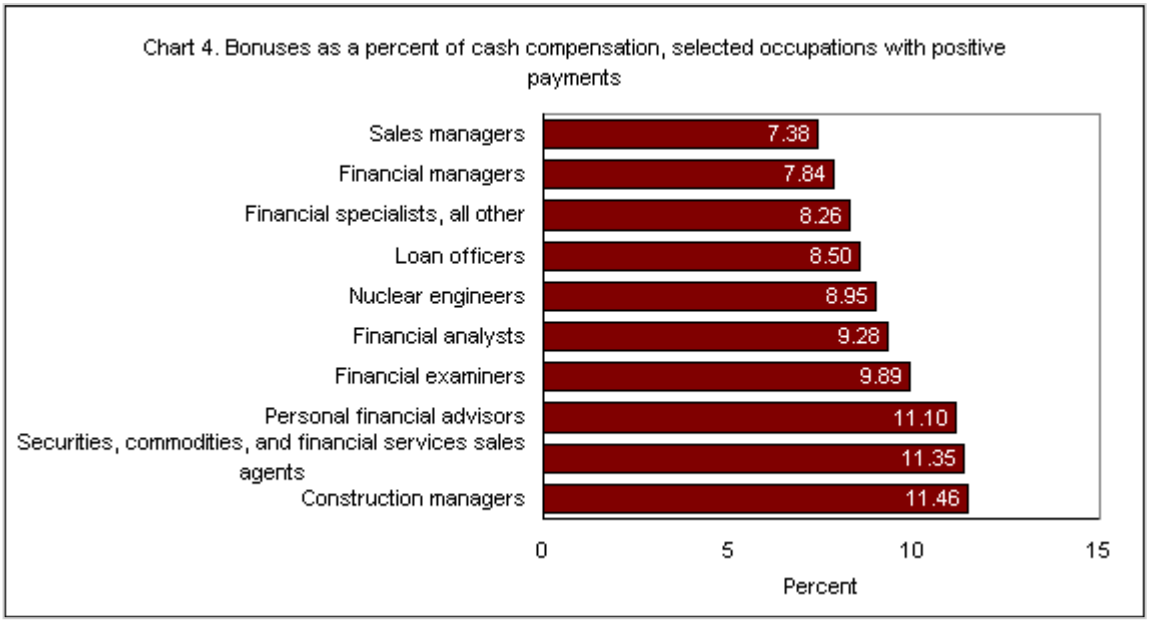
Data for chart 3. Overtime as a percent of cash compensation, selected occupations with positive payments

Occupation	Mean
Power plant operators	7.17
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	6.85
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	6.37
Millwrights	6.36
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	6.19
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	6.13
Engine and other machine assemblers	6.04

Note: Data are pooled from second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007; fourth quarter data used for 2006.

Occupation	Mean
Machinists	6.04
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	5.63
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	5.58

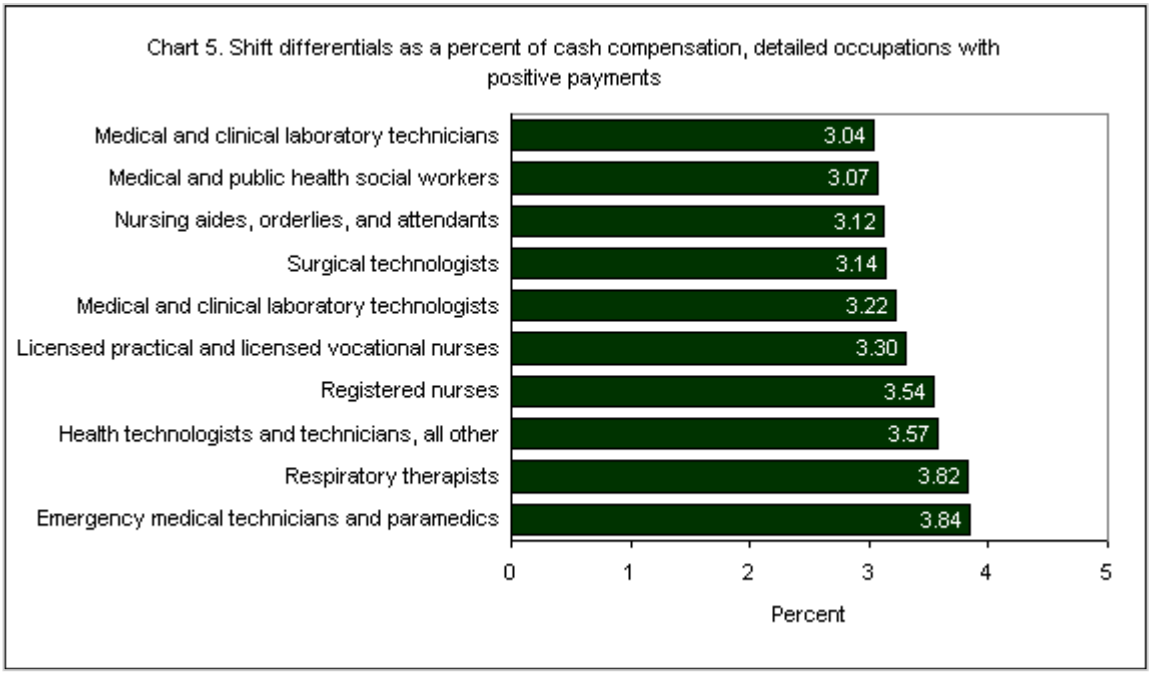
Note: Data are pooled from second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007; fourth quarter data used for 2006.



Data for chart 4. Bonuses as a percent of cash compensation, selected occupations with positive payments

Occupation	Mean
Construction managers	11.46
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	11.35
Personal financial advisors	11.10
Financial examiners	9.89
Financial analysts	9.28
Nuclear engineers	8.95
Loan officers	8.50
Financial specialists, all other	8.26
Financial managers	7.84
Sales managers	7.38

Note: Data are pooled from second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007; fourth quarter data used for 2006.



Data for chart 5. Shift differentials as a percent of cash compensation, selected occupations with positive payments

Occupation	Mean
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	3.84
Respiratory therapists	3.82
Health technologists and technicians, all other	3.57
Registered nurses	3.54
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	3.30
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	3.22
Surgical technologists	3.14
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	3.12
Medical and public health social workers	3.07
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	3.04

Note: Data are pooled from second quarter data for 2001 to 2005, and for 2007; fourth quarter data used for 2006.

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