MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

Volume 132, Number 10
October 2009

Departments

The October *Review*

In its official employment measures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics usually defines part-time workers to be those who work less than 35 hours per week. BLS further classifies part-time workers into those who work part time on an involuntary basis and those who work such hours on a voluntary basis. In this month's lead article, Luke Shaefer, assistant professor at the University of Michigan's School of Social Work, analyzes part-time worker data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) with a slightly different approach—by dividing part-time workers into *primary* and *secondary* wage earners. Primary wage earners, as the name implies, are the main source of income for themselves and their family, whereas secondary wage earners depend on another worker for the majority of their family's income. The author finds, on the basis of the estimates presented in the article, that the proportion of part-time workers accounted for by primary wage earners has increased slowly during the past three decades, and that primary wage earners currently make up more than 36 percent of all part-time workers. The article also indicates, perhaps unexpectedly, that most part-time primary workers choose part-time work over full-time hours.

One of the most widely known and anticipated releases from BLS each month is the findings from the survey of employer payrolls, which provide a snapshot of the number of net job gains or losses for a particular month. It is notable that underlying these job gains and losses is a dynamic flow of job-change activity. One Bureau program that measures this activity is Business Employment Dynamics (BED). BED data capture the level of "gross" job-change activity that is behind the net change. In an article by Solidelle F. Wasser, formerly from the Bureau's New York–New Jersey Regional Office, and Bruce J. Bergman and Michael L. Dolfman of the same office, BED data are used, along with data on net payroll change, to gauge job activity in Manhattan's financial sector during the 2005–07 period. The authors find that, just before the recession beginning in December 2007, Manhattan enjoyed above-average employment growth. The authors also conclude that the latest period of relative employment growth in Manhattan was caused not by a higher rate of job creation but by a slower pace of job loss in contracting and closing establishments.

Do parents of infants spend their time differently than parents of older children? Professor Robert Drago of The Pennsylvania State University presents us with this question and uses data from the Bureau's American Time Use Survey to help provide an answer. The article also includes a look at the trade-offs that parents make in order to make more time for their children, and a look at variations in the amounts of time spent on childcare, paid work, and housework among groups of differing socioeconomic status. The author finds that parents of infants do in fact exhibit different patterns of time use compared with parents of older children. The analysis also indicates that fathers have become more involved with infant childcare in recent decades, but that infant childcare is still predominantly provided by the mother. The paper also finds, not surprisingly to most parents, that single mothers of infants not only provide more childcare relative to single mothers of older children, but they also spend more of their time sleeping. This perhaps suggests that mothers of infants may experience exhaustion because of frequent interruptions of sleep at night.

This issue's concluding article is by Wayne Vroman, an economist with the Urban Institute. The article uses data from unemployment insurance (UI) supplements to the CPS to understand why less than half of all unemployed workers in the United States are compensated by the UI program. The author finds that most people who do not file for UI benefits believe that they are not eligible for them, but the specific reasons they do not apply for benefits strongly depend on their reasons for unemployment. For example, the paper suggests that, among people whose temporary jobs have ended, many do not understand key elements of UI program coverage and eligibility requirements.

2008 economic stimulus tax rebates

How did you use your 2008 economic stimulus tax rebate? According to a report published this month by the Bureau's Consumer Expenditure Survey program, almost half of us used this rebate mostly to pay down debt. Another 30 percent reported mostly spending the rebate, and another 18 percent saved it. Those with at least one parent and qualifying child were more than twice as likely to have used the rebate to pay off debt then they were to spend it, and single parents were much less likely to save the rebate than families with a husband, a wife, and children. The report is available online at **www.bls.gov/cex/taxrebate.htm**. ☐

Part-time workers: some key differences between primary and secondary earners

Data from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS indicate that the proportion of part–time workers who are primary earners has grown over the past three decades; part–time primary earners face numerous social welfare challenges, whereas part–time secondary earners have social welfare outcomes that compare well with those of full–time workers

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) considers part-time workers to be those who "usually work less than 35 hours per week (at all jobs)."[1] Both the BLS and labor economists often classify part-time workers into those who work less than 35 hours per week for economic, or involuntary, reasons, such as slack business conditions or inability to find a full-time job, and those who work such hours for noneconomic, or voluntary, reasons, such as competing family obligations. Although there is some cyclical variation in the relative sizes of these two groups, a large majority of part-time workers each year reports voluntary reasons for working part time, even during economic downturns.

Knowing whether workers prefer part-time hours or work them involuntarily is important for drawing conclusions about the part-time workforce. For many outcomes, however, it also may prove analytically useful to divide part-time workers into primary and secondary wage earners. For primary wage earners, their job is the main source of income for themselves and their family, whereas secondary wage earn-

ers depend on another worker for the majority of their family's income. This article uses historical and current data from the March 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to divide the adult (ages 18 to 64 years) part-time workforce into primary and secondary wage earners. According to estimates presented here, the proportion of part-time workers who are primary earners has grown slowly, but steadily, over the past three decades, so that today they make up more than 36 percent of all part-time workers, well above the proportion who work part time involuntarily. Furthermore, part-time primary earners appear to make up a distinct group that is not highly correlated with either voluntary or involuntary part-time work.

Part-time primary earners appear to face numerous social welfare challenges, including a high risk of poverty and a risk of going without health insurance. Part-time secondary earners, in contrast, have social welfare outcomes that compare well with those of full-time workers. Thus, findings from this article suggest that their family's wage-earning status may be a key mediating variable affecting the social welfare outcomes of part-time workers. Beginning with background information on

research into part-time work, the article continues by presenting current and historical data on primary and secondary part-time earners and ends with some conclusions suggesting a path for future research.

Background

According to CPS annual estimates, part-time workers made up 17 percent of all employed persons 16 years and older in 2007, about the same percentage as in the previous few years. BLS estimates show that part-time workers tend to be younger than full-time workers, although they are also disproportionately likely to be older, near or of retirement age. Part-time workers are concentrated in the service sector, in industries such as retail, social services, and food services. Women are far more likely than men to work part time, with roughly one-quarter of all employed women usually working part-time hours. Research has shown that part-time workers are less likely than full-time workers to receive employer-based benefits, such as health care coverage or pensions.[2] Most studies also find that part-time workers earn less than comparable full-time workers, although some research suggests that this is not so for certain populations, such as highly educated women.[3]

One important characteristic of part-time workers is that most of them appear to favor their work arrangement over working full-time hours. The BLS classifies part-time workers into those who report noneconomic reasons for working such hours and those who report economic reasons for doing so. Economic reasons comprise slack work or business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal work. Noneconomic reasons include childcare problems, other family or personal obligations, and being in school, among other reasons. Researchers often consider noneconomic reasons to indicate voluntary part-time work, a hypothesis which assumes that workers choose their employment arrangement and would not prefer full-time hours. Economic reasons are often considered to indicate involuntary part-time work, a hypothesis which assumes that these workers would prefer full-time hours, given the opportunity to work such hours.[4]

Table 1 presents 2007 CPS data on workers' reasons for working part-time hours. Eighty-eight percent of those who usually worked part-time hours during 2007—almost 20 million of the 22 million part-time workers—reported reasons which indicated that they worked such hours voluntarily. Just 1.2 million part-time workers reported that they could find only a part-

Table 1.	Reasons for usually working part-time hours (less than 35 hours per week), adults 16 years and older, 2007	
[In thousands]		
Reasons	**Total employed**	**Percent**
All part-time workers	22,460	100
Economic reasons:		
Slack work or business conditions.	1,441	6.42
Could find only part-time work	1,210	5.39
Seasonal work	53	.23
Noneconomic reasons	19,756	87.96
Childcare problems	656	2.92
Other family or personal obligations..	4,940	21.99
Health or medical limitations	853	3.80
In school or training	6,150	27.38
Retired or Social Security earnings limit	2,200	9.80
All other noneconomic reasons ...	4,956	22.07

SOURCE: CPS household data annual averages. Full table available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat20.pdf**.

time job, while nearly 5 million reported that they chose part-time hours because of other family or personal obligations. More than twice as many respondents said that they worked part time because they were "in school or training" (6.2 million) than reported all of the economic reasons combined (2.7 million). The relative size of the group of part-time involuntary workers fluctuates with economic cycles, growing during economic downturns. Recently, the BLS announced that this group grew substantially in the final months of 2008.[5] In general, though, the group is a small one that has seen no consistent upward trend beyond cyclical fluctuations in the past few decades.

Many of the reasons included in the CPS that indicate voluntary part-time work are related to intervening family or personal factors (for example, childcare problems, other family or personal obligations, and health and medical limitations). Therefore, many voluntary part-time workers may choose such hours because intervening family or life circumstances rule out full-time hours or at least substantially raise the opportunity cost of full-time work. This situation is sometimes referred to as "constrained choice."[6] One study, for example, finds that many mothers of preschool-aged children manage the competing demands of employment and caregiving by working part-time hours.[7] In other circumstances, these mothers might prefer full-time hours.

An alternative way to think about the part-time workforce is to divide workers into the aforementioned primary and secondary wage earners. Part-time work originally was designed to attract married women into the labor market

as secondary wage earners during the 1940s and 1950s. Before the post-World War II era, virtually all jobs required long hours with rigid arrival and departure times.[8] During the postwar era, however, firms faced a declining supply of unmarried women because of increasing college enrollment and other factors. In response, firms began to offer part-time jobs in hopes of appealing to married women.

Because part-time jobs originally were designed for married women, most of those jobs did not offer fringe benefits such as health insurance or pensions, which typically were accessed through a spouse. Thus, part-time employment may continue to work well for secondary earners, for whom such employment originally was designed. In contrast, part-time employment may not work so well for primary earners, who might suffer from the lesser income and more limited access to social benefits that these jobs offer. Part-time primary earners thus may be a relatively vulnerable group in the U.S. labor market that may or may not overlap entirely with the group working part time involuntarily, in light of the preceding discussion of constrained choice.

The remainder of this article offers a method for dividing part-time workers, as defined in the CPS, into primary and secondary earners and compares the two groups on a number of labor market and social welfare outcomes.

Data and methods

The CPS, a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households, is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the BLS and is a major source of labor market statistics for the United States. The CPS offers a nationally representative multistage stratified sample of the noninstitutionalized U.S. population. Detailed labor market and demographic data are collected on all adult respondents aged 16 years and older. The analyses that follow utilize the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement, which provides annualized data for the preceding year on numerous labor market and social welfare outcomes. Data were extracted from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, into which CPS data from the Annual Supplement between 1962 and 2007 were integrated and variables were "harmonized" (coded identically) to be consistent over time.[9] The analyses were restricted to working-age adults (that is, adults aged 18 to 64 years), because workers older or younger than that face unique issues. The 2007 outcomes of 86,462 respondents who were employed (excluding the self-employed) were analyzed, of which 12,990 respondents were found to have usually worked part-time hours

during that year. Descriptive results are presented. Regression analyses were utilized to control for competing factors, such as differences in age and marital status, that might have caused descriptive differences.[10]

Identifying primary and secondary wage earners. A parsimonious method was employed to divide workers into primary and secondary wage earners. The stratified survey design of the CPS entails that earnings data be collected for all related family members within all households that are surveyed. All adult person-year observations were clustered by family in order to compute a total annual family earned income for each respondent (the total earned income by each family member aged 16 years or older). Then, the annual personal earned income of each individual worker was divided into the family unit's annual earned income. Those respondents with earnings that accounted for 50 percent or more of their family's earned income were considered primary earners. Those whose earnings accounted for less than 50 percent of their family's earned income were considered secondary earners.

Chart 1 divides the part-time workforce into four groups: primary wage earners working part time voluntarily, primary wage earners working part time involuntarily, secondary wage earners working part time voluntarily, and secondary wage earners working part time involuntarily. As the chart shows, primary wage earners made up 36 percent of all workers who usually worked part-time hours during 2007, while involuntary part-time workers made up approximately 20 percent. Interestingly, involuntary part-time workers split evenly between the primary and secondary earner groups, suggesting that the two dichotomies—voluntary-involuntary and primary-secondary—are not interchangeable and should not be conflated with each other.

Robustness tests suggest that these proportions were not highly sensitive to the 50-percent decision point for identifying primary earners. When a 55-percent decision rule was used, primary earners made up 34 percent of part-time workers in 2007, and when a 45-percent rule was used, they made up 38 percent. Some researchers might argue that total family income should be used instead of total family earned income. Such an approach might exclude workers from the primary wage earner group who work part time because they are receiving a pension or have some other sources of unearned income. When total family income was used in this way, together with a 50-percent decision rule, primary part-time workers were found to have made up 26 percent of all part-time workers in 2007. This result suggests some sensitivity to the use of earned income as opposed to total

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Chart 1. **Percentages of part-time workers aged 18–64 years in 2007**
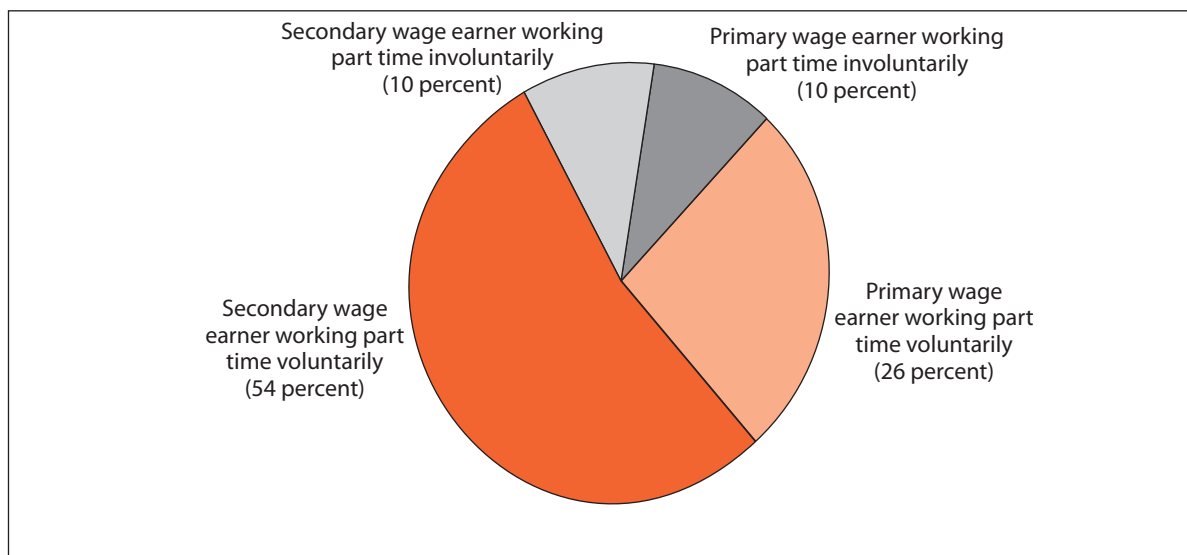
Secondary wage earner working part time involuntarily (10 percent)

Primary wage earner working part time involuntarily (10 percent)

Primary wage earner working part time voluntarily (26 percent)

Secondary wage earner working part time voluntarily (54 percent)

SOURCE: Author's calculation from the 2008 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Data extracted from IPUMS-CPS (Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, Trent Alexander, Donna Leicach, and Matthew Sobeck, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 2.0" [machine-readable database] Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004), on the Internet at **www.ipums.org/cps**.

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income. Family earned income was chosen for the analysis presented in this article because using total family income in some cases would have led to some family units having no primary wage earners.

Chart 2 offers a historical time series that shows, over time, the proportion of part-time workers who are primary earners and the proportion who work their hours involuntarily. Both series appear to have some countercyclical variation: both groups grow in relative size during recessions. Unlike the involuntary part-time group, however, primary earners appear to be growing slowly, but steadily, as a proportion of all part-time workers over time: from roughly 30 percent of the part-time workforce in 1970, they grew to 36 percent in 2007. As might be expected, the relative size of the involuntary part-time group is extremely sensitive to economic cycles. However, beyond that sensitivity, the group appears to exhibit no upward trend. The proportion of part-time workers who worked their hours involuntarily in 2007 was almost identical to what it was in 1974, the first year for which these data are available. (It is worth noting, though, that the national unemployment rate in 1974 was 5.6 percent, compared with 4.6 percent in 2007.)

These figures lead to a few important conclusions. First,

working part time involuntarily or voluntarily should not be conflated with being a primary or secondary wage earner. These are different groups. The proportion of part-time workers who are primary earners is much larger than the proportion who work their hours involuntarily, and involuntary part-time workers split evenly between primary and secondary earners. Further, it appears that the proportion of part-time workers who are primary earners is trending upward slowly over time, with some cyclical variation.

Descriptive results for 2007

Table 2 presents 2007 descriptive means for demographic characteristics and social welfare outcomes for full-time workers, part-time primary earners, and part-time secondary earners. In assigning statistical significance, all descriptive statistics are clustered by household to adjust for the stratified design of the CPS. As expected, part-time workers are, on average, both younger and more likely to be women than are full-time workers. Within the part-time employed, though, primary earners are older, on average, with a mean age of 39 years, compared with 33 years for secondary earners, and are somewhat less likely to be wom-

Chart 2. Part-time workers aged 18–64 years in the United States, 1970–2007
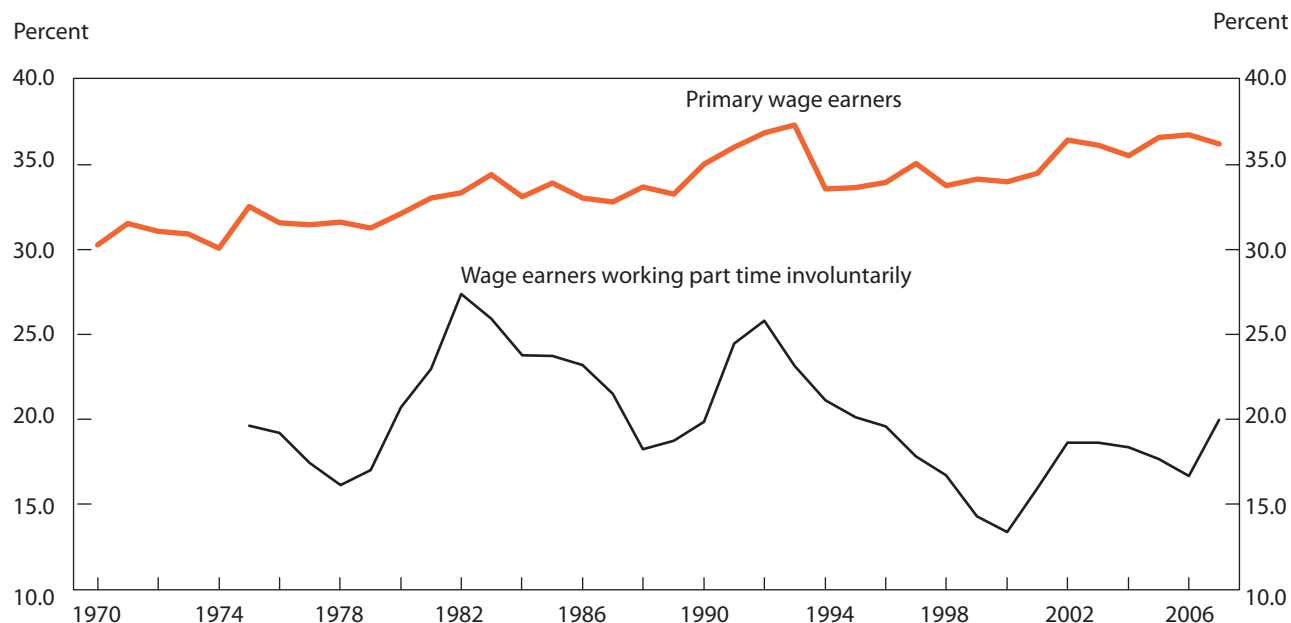
Percent

Percent

Primary wage earners

Wage earners working part time involuntarily

en (65 percent instead of 72 percent). There are some slight differences by race and ethnicity among the three groups. First, part-time workers in both subgroups are slightly less likely to be of Hispanic origin than are full-time workers. Second, secondary earners are disproportionately more likely to be White and non-Hispanic than are workers in the other two groups. Third, part-time primary earners are more likely to be Black than are full-time workers and considerably more likely to be Black than are part-time secondary earners. Finally, less than one-third of part-time primary earners were married, and, surprisingly, a larger proportion of full-time workers were married (58 percent) than were part-time secondary earners (51 percent).[11]

Differences in educational attainment are slight among the three groups. Sixty-one percent of full-time workers in 2007 had some college education, and the figures for part-time primary earners and part-time secondary earners were 60 percent and 63 percent, respectively. Roughly 10 percent of part-time workers in both groups had less than a high school degree, while the same was true of 8 percent of full-time workers. Part-time workers in their early twenties were far more likely to be enrolled in school than were their full-time counterparts. Among respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 years, 1 in 5 full-time workers were enrolled in school in 2007, while more than 50 percent of part-time primary earners were enrolled. Even higher was the proportion of part-time secondary earners in school, with more than two-thirds of those between 18 and 24 years enrolled in 2007.

With regard to the social welfare outcomes presented in table 2, full-time workers and part-time secondary earners in 2007 look quite similar to each other. The proportions of respondents in these two groups living in poverty were virtually identical, at roughly 4 percent. (The 2007 Federal poverty line was $16,530 for a family of three.) About the same proportion of both groups received public welfare benefits during the year. (Included in this variable are benefits from cash assistance, food stamps, and public housing.) The two groups went without health insurance at similar rates as well: roughly 16 percent of full-time workers were uninsured in 2007, while about 18 percent of part-time secondary earners were uninsured. Table 2 also reports on family pension coverage. This variable indicates whether one or more members of the respondent's family were covered by a work-based pension program. To create the variable, CPS respondents again were clustered by family unit to determine whether respondents had some work-based pension coverage in their family—through themselves, a spouse, or another family member. Among

Table 2.	Demographic and social welfare characteristics of U.S. workers aged 18–64 years, mean values, 2007		
Characteristic	Full-time	Part-time primary earner	Part-time secondary earner
Age	40.0	[1]38.8	[2]33.3
Woman	44.1	[1]65.4	[2]72.4
White	66.9	[3]66.1	[2]73.9
Black	12.5	[1]15.3	[2]8.3
Hispanic origin	14.5	[2]12.6	[2]11.9
Other race	6.1	6.1	5.8
Citizen	90.3	[2]91.2	[2]93.3
Married	57.6	[1]29.9	[2]51.1
Education			
Less than 12 years	8.0	[1]10.7	10.1
12 years	31.7	[2]29.2	28.5
More than 12 years	61.2	60.1	62.5
Income level			
Below the Federal poverty line[4] ..	3.6	[1]29.0	4.3
Below 150 percent of the Federal poverty line[4]	9.2	[1]47.5	10.1
Family pension coverage	62.9	[1]21.8	[2]66.6
Uninsured	15.8	[1]31.8	[2]17.8
Public welfare participation	4.0	[1]17.5	3.5
Lives in a metropolitan area	85.8	[1]83.6	85.4
Region			
Northeast	18.2	[3]16.6	19.6
Midwest	22.4	24.4	[2]27.0
South	36.6	[1]33.1	[2]29.1
West	22.9	[3]25.9	24.3
Student (respondents, 18–24)	20.2	[1]56.5	[2]68.9
Observations	73,472	4,476	8,514

[1] Statistically significantly different from full-time mean at $p < 0.05$ and from part-time secondary earner mean at $p < 0.05$.

[2] Statistically significantly different from full-time mean at $p < 0.05$.

[3] Statistically significantly different from part-time secondary earner mean at $p < 0.05$.

[4] The Federal poverty line is officially designated as $16,530 for a family of three.

SOURCE: Author's calculation from the 2008 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Data extracted from IPUMS-CPS (Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, Trent Alexander, Donna Leicach, and Matthew Sobeck , "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 2.0" [machine-readable database] Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004), on the Internet at **www.ipums.org/cps**. Standard errors are clustered by household to adjust for the survey's stratified design.

time primary earners lived below the Federal poverty line during 2007, and close to half of all part-time primary earners lived below 150 percent of the poverty line. Nearly a third of part-time primary earners were uninsured during 2007, and almost 18 percent of all part-time primary earners participated in a public welfare program. Just 22 percent of part-time primary earners lived in families in which at least one member was covered by a work-based pension program; the 22-percent figure was more than 40 percentage points less than that of either of the other reference groups. All of the outcomes described are statistically significant and substantially different from those faced by full-time workers and part-time secondary wage earners.

Perhaps surprisingly, table 3 highlights the fact that, on some key social welfare outcomes, part-time primary earners fared worse than nonworking adults in 2007. While 41 percent of nonworkers were under 150 percent of the Federal poverty line, almost 48 percent of part-time primary earners also were. Further, nonworkers were less likely to go without health insurance and more likely to have family pension coverage than were part-time primary earners. Finally, part-time primary earners appeared slightly more likely than nonworkers to access public welfare programs. Some of these differences are driven by differences in marital status: whereas 48 percent of nonworking adults were married in 2007, the same was true of only 30 percent of part-time primary earners. However, even when these social welfare outcome estimates are restricted to unmarried individuals in both groups, results for the two groups prove to be similar to each other. In sum, part-time primary earners appeared to face numerous social welfare challenges—more so than did full-time workers, part-time secondary workers, and, in some cases, nonworking adults.

Labor market outcomes. Table 4 reports on numerous labor market outcomes. Both part-time primary and

full-time workers, 63 percent had work-based pension coverage in their family, while about 67 percent of part-time secondary earners did.

Part-time primary earners appear to have substantial and statistically significant differences in their social welfare outcomes, compared with both full-time workers and part-time secondary earners. Almost 30 percent of part-

Table 3.	Social welfare characteristics of part-time primary wage earners and nonworkers aged 18–64 years, mean values, 2007		
Characteristic	Part-time primary earners	Nonworking adults	
Below Federal poverty line[1]	29.0	28.9	
Below 150 percent of Federal poverty line[1] ...	47.5	[2]41.0	
Family pension coverage..	21.8	[2]31.0	
Uninsured	31.8	[2]25.5	
Public welfare partici-pation	17.5	[2]15.4	
Married	29.9	[2]48.0	
Observations	4,476	28,300	

[1] The Federal poverty line is officially desginated as $16,530 for a family of three.
[2] Statistically significantly different from part-time primary earner mean at $p< 0.05$.
SOURCE: Author's calculation from the 2008 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Data extracted from IPUMS-CPS (Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, Trent Alexander, Donna Leicach, and Matthew Sobeck, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 2.0" [machine-readable database] Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004), on the Internet at **www.ipums.org/cps**. Standard errors are clustered by household to adjust for the survey's stratified design.

part-time secondary earners were about half as likely as full-time workers to be represented by a union. Both groups were similarly likely to be covered by a work-based pension program through their jobs, with about 1 in 5 enjoying such coverage. In contrast, more than half of full-time workers had pension benefits. Thus, the 67-percent rate of family pension coverage enjoyed by part-time secondary earners (see table 2) were a result of benefits obtained through another family member. As for employer-based health insurance coverage, table 4 suggests that part-time primary earners are nearly twice as likely than secondary earners to have an employer pay for some or all of their health insurance, even though they are far less likely than secondary earners to have any health insurance at all. This may be because part-time primary earners have a higher takeup rate for employer-based insurance that is offered to them, given that part-time secondary earners appear likely to be covered through another family member.

The two groups of part-time workers were similarly concentrated in the service sector, as measured by both industry and occupation, with the highest concentration in education, health, and social services,

followed next by arts, entertainment, accommodations, and food service, and then by retail trade. Secondary earners were slightly more likely to be in retail trade or in a sales or related occupation than were primary earners. Finally, roughly 44 percent in both groups of part-time workers worked for a firm with 100 or fewer employees, while 34 percent of full-time workers did the same. Fully a third of part-time workers in both groups worked for a firm with fewer than 25 workers, compared with 20 percent of full-time workers (not shown in table 4).

Are the poor social welfare outcomes of part-time primary earners related to their marginal attachment to the labor force? Within the part-time workforce, primary earners worked, on average, about 2 additional hours per week, and 1.6 additional weeks per year, compared with secondary earners. Also, primary earners appear to have made substantially more per year, with an average annual income of just under $20,000, compared with $12,500 for secondary earners. Dividing average annual earned income by average annual work hours[12] yields an approximate hourly rate of $18.98 for primary earners and $13.46 for secondary earners (compared with $22.06 for full-time workers). These results suggest that primary earners worked more hours, and made more per hour, on average, than did secondary earners.

Other factors

It is possible that the differences in social welfare outcomes presented in table 2 are driven by demographic differences beyond being a part-time primary or secondary wage earner. Part-time workers, for example, are younger, on average, than full-time workers, so the results shown in the table may be driven by that demographic variable or other competing factors. In an effort to address this possibility, three probit regression models are reported in tables 5 and 6, to build on the descriptive estimates presented earlier. Parameter estimates are converted to average marginal effects and therefore can be interpreted similarly to output from linear probability models. These probit models will provide some evidence as to whether controlling for other demographic and environmental-related factors narrows the descriptive disparities in outcomes faced by part-time primary earners, compared with part-time secondary earners and the main reference group of full-time workers.

The dependent variables in tables 5 and 6 are dummy variables for the social welfare outcomes discussed in table 2. A set of mutually exclusive variables for work arrange-

Table 4. Job characteristics of U.S. workers aged 18–64 years, mean values, 2007

Characteristic, and industry and occupation	Full-time	Part-time primary earner	Part-time secondary earner
Annual earned income	$47,034	[1]$19,856	[2]$12,477
Weekly work hours	42.9	[1]23.4	[2]21.5
Weeks worked in 2007	49.7	[1]44.7	[2]43.1
Employer paid for insurance	62.2	[1]26.4	[2]13.8
Union member	15.5	[2]7.6	[2]8.8
Received a pension	52.8	[2]18.9	[2]17.4
Worked for a small firm (100 or fewer employees)	34.4	[2]44.1	[2]44.7
Industry			
Utilities	1.1	[2].11	[2].11
Construction	7.6	[1]4.2	[2]2.5
Manufacturing	13.5	[2]3.7	[2]2.8
Wholesale trade	3.0	[2]1.1	[2]1.3
Retail trade...	10.4	[1]15.9	19.3
Transportation and warehousing ...	4.9	4.1	[2]3.0
Information	2.7	1.6	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	7.4	[2]3.6	[2]3.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	9.9	[2]8.3	[2]7.1
Education, health, and social services	20.9	[2]30.8	[2]29.6
Arts, entertainment, accommodations, and food service	10.6	[2]23.9	[2]26.1
Public administration	5.75	2.0	1.6
Other	2.2	.8	.7
Occupation			
Management, and business and financial operations	14.7	[2]4.8	[2]4.3
Professional and related	21.5	20.5	20.2
Food preparation and serving	4.1	[2]14.0	[2]15.2
Personal care and service	2.0	[2]6.6	[2]6.2
Other service	7.7	[1]12.1	8.6
Sales and related	9.5	[1]13.3	[2]16.7
Office and admininstrative support	14.2	[3]13.5	[2]17.7
Construction	6.6	[1]3.8	[2]1.6
Production and transportation	14.2	[2]10.0	[2]8.0
Other	5.6	[2]1.7	[2]1.5
Observations..	73,472	4,476	8,514

[1] Statistically significantly different from full-time mean at $p < 0.05$ and from part-time secondary earner mean at $p < 0.05$.

[2] Statistically significantly different from full-time mean at $p < 0.05$.

[3] Statistically significantly different from part-time secondary earner mean at $p < 0.05$.

SOURCE: Author's calculation from the 2008 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Data extracted from IPUMS-CPS (Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, Trent Alexander, Donna Leicach, and Matthew Sobeck, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 2.0" [machine-readable database] Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004), on the Internet at **www.ipums.org/cps**. Standard errors are clustered by household to adjust for the survey's stratified design.

ment is included for (1) full-time work, (2) part-time primary earners, and (3) part-time secondary earners, with full-time work as the referent. Demographic control variables include sex, age (and age squared), race and ethnicity, and marital status. A dummy variable is included if the worker is between the ages of 18 and 24 years and is enrolled as a student. State dummy variables are included, as is an indicator for metropolitan or rural residence. All models are clustered by household, to correct for overly narrow standard errors that may result from the stratified sample design.

Other job characteristics are included in model 2 for each dependent variable, for each of the outcomes (in poverty, uninsured, family pension coverage), in the form of variables for detailed industry and occupation. These variables might be more easily thought of as outcome measures instead of independent variables; however, because of the specific aims of the regressions, it makes analytic sense to include them as independent variables in alternative models in order to see the extent to which they affect the results for part-time workers. Further, including them exerts a downward bias on the results for the variables used to identify part-time workers. Including other job characteristics in an effort to generate a conservative estimate of the impact of work-related characteristics on access to benefits is common in the literature.[13]

The results shown in table 5 suggest that other factors may account for some, but not many, of the differences in poverty rates and health insurance coverage separating part-time primary earners from full-time workers and part-time secondary earners. The descriptive

| Table 5. | Probit regression results (marginal effects) for social welfare outcomes for U.S. workers aged 18-64 years, 2007 | | | |

Variable	In poverty		Uninsured	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Full time				
Part time × primary earner	[1]0.187	[1]0.152	[1]0.136	[1]0.103
	(.00674)	(.00627)	(.00733)	(.00688)
Part time × secondary earner	−.000477	[1]−.00471	[1].0387	[1].0161
	(.00182)	(.00136)	(.00511)	(.0457)
Age	.000473	[1].000810	[1]−.00275	−.00112
	(.000322)	(.000283)	(.000785)	(.000754)
Age squared	[1]−.00002	[1]−.00002	.00000122	−.0000112
	(.00000402)	(.00000355)	(.00000954)	(.00000919)
Man				
Woman	[1].00868	[1].00849	[1]−.0235	−.00346
	(.000926)	(.000967)	(.00214)	(.00243)
White non-Hispanic				
Black	[1].0256	[1].0214	[1].0460	[1].0448
	(.00254)	(.00227)	(.00489)	(.00478)
Hispanic	[1].0286	[1].0217	[1].145	[1].126
	(.00247)	(.00211)	(.00554)	(.00529)
Other races	[1].0142	[1].0118	[1].0774	[1].0769
	(.00298)	(.00263)	(.00722)	(.00714)
Education less than 12 years				
12 years	[1]−.0233	[1]−.0180	[1]−.0800	[1]−.0630
	(.00114)	(.00103)	(.00325)	(.00320)
More than 12 years	[1]−.0665	[1]−.0434	[1]−.195	[1]−.129
	(.00251)	(.00220)	(.00491)	(.00472)
Married, spouse present				
Married, spouse absent	[1].0332	[1].0243	[1].184	[1].158
	(.00659)	(.00551)	(.0145)	(.0138)
Separated	[1].0650	[1].0510	[1].158	[1].136
	(.00651)	(.00559)	(.0114)	(.0109)
Divorced	[1].0370	[1].0296	[1].141	[1].124
	(.00288)	(.00254)	(.00576)	(.00552)
Widowed	[1].0409	[1].0315	[1].152	[1].133
	(.00884)	(.00771)	(.0159)	(.0155)
Single, never married	[1].0250	[1].0195	[1].137	[1].123
	(.00195)	(.00169)	(.00443)	(.00426)
In school (aged 18–24 years)	[1]−.00813	[1]−.00783	[1]−.0805	[1]−.0772
	(.00180)	(.00148)	(.00333)	(.00300)
Metro area resident	[1]−.00997	[1]−.00858	[1]−.0199	[1]−.0201
	(.00173)	(.00154)	(.00397)	(.00384)
Industry: utilities				
Construction	–	[1]−.0151	–	[1]−.0561
	–	(.00248)	–	(.00899)
Manufacturing	–	.000409	–	[1].0512
	–	(.00371)	–	(.0111)
Wholesale trade	–	[1]−.0107	–	[1]−.0387
	–	(.00215)	–	(.00667)
Retail trade	–	[1]−.0123	–	[1]−.0290
	–	(.00209)	–	(.00828)
Transportation and warehousing	–	−.00266	–	.00800
	–	(.00294)	–	(.00869)
Information	–	[1]−.0101	–	−.0119
				(.00844)

See notes at end of table.

results presented in table 2 suggest that part-time primary wage earners are about 25 percentage points more likely to be living in poverty than are full-time workers. With other factors controlled, the probit results suggest that this gap falls to between 15 percentage points and 19 percentage points. Further, the probit results indicate that part-time secondary earners are no more likely to experience poverty than are full-time workers, and in model 2 they are actually slightly, but statistically significantly, less likely to experience poverty than are full-time workers. All these results suggest that, with numerous factors controlled, part-time primary earners are still far more likely to experience poverty than are full-time workers or part-time secondary workers, and the latter two groups experience similar levels of risk.

The results for models with a dependent variable of having no health insurance again show that the output does not differ dramatically from the descriptive results. Part-time primary earners are descriptively 16 percentage points more likely to go uninsured than are full-time workers. With other factors controlled, probit results indicate that this gap falls slightly, to between 10 percentage points and 14 percentage points. The models suggest that part-time secondary earners are slightly more likely (between 2 percentage points and 4 percentage points) to go uninsured than are full-time workers, but are far less likely to go uninsured than their primary-earner counterparts. Finally, table 6 suggests that the other factors included in the model appear to have a negligible impact on the disparities in family pension coverage experienced by part-time primary earners relative to full-time workers and part-time secondary earners. The part-time primary-earner variable is associated with more than

Table 5. **Continued—Probit regression results (marginal effects) for social welfare outcomes for U.S. workers aged 18–64 years, 2007**

Variable	In Poverty		Uninsured	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	– –	[1]–0.00879 (.00291)	– –	[3]–0.0169 (.00964)
Professional, scientific, and technical services.............	– –	[1]–.00680 (.00274)	– –	[1]–.0300 (.00752)
Education, health, and social services	– –	.00257 (.00358)	– –	[1].0311 (.00983)
Arts, entertainment, accommodations, and food service	– –	[3]–.00476 (.00288)	– –	[1]–.0312 (.00737)
Public administration	– –	.00367 (.00358	– –	[1].0437 (.00998)
Other	– –	[1]–.0166 (.00148)	– –	[1]–.0776 (.00491)
Occupation: management, and business and financial operations				
Professional and related ..	– –	[1].0119 (.00315)	– –	.00502 (.00522)
Food preparation and serving	– –	[1].0588 (.00668)	– –	[1].116 (.00842)
Personal care and service	– –	[1].0568 (.00729)	– –	[1].114 (.00962)
Other service	– –	[1].0646 (.00884)	– –	[1].138 (.0121)
Sales and related	– –	[1].0450 (.00588)	– –	[1].0784 (.00757)
Office and administrative support	– –	[1].0215 (.00385)	– –	[1].0388 (.00582)
Construction	– –	[1].0372 (.00767)	– –	[1].120 (.0111)
Production and transportation	– –	[1].0479 (.00584)	– –	[1].0931 (.00744)
Other	– –	[1].0331 (.00638)	– –	[1].0690 (.00886)
State fixed effects				
Pseudo R^2	.23	.25	.18	.21
Observations	86,462	86,462	86,462	86,462

[1] Statistically significantly at $p < 0.01$.
[1] Statistically significantly $p < 0.05$.
[2] Statistically significantly at $p < 0.1$.

NOTE: Boldface entries are referents. Standard errors are in parentheses. Dash indicates variable not regressed in model 1.

SOURCE: Author's calculation from the 2008 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Data extracted from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series of the CPS (Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, Trent Alexander, Donna Leicach, and Matthew Sobeck, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 2.0" [machine-readable database] Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004), on the Internet at **www.ipums.org/cps**. Standard errors are clustered by household to adjust for the survey's stratified design.

a 40-percentage-point reduction in the probability of being in a family with some work-based pension coverage, relative to the other two groups.

THE STANDARD PRACTICE of dividing part-time workers into voluntary and involuntary groups offers important information about the labor market. The size of the group working part time involuntarily is a good indicator of the health of the labor market. However, results presented here suggest that it is important not to conflate reasons for working part time voluntarily or involuntarily with being a primary or secondary earner. Evidence presented in this article indicates that part-time secondary earners fare quite well on the social welfare outcomes examined. They are no more likely to be in poverty than are full-time workers, they are only slightly more likely to go uninsured than are full-time workers, and they are actually more likely to live in a family in which one or more members is covered in a work-based pension program. On the whole, part-time work seems to work relatively well for secondary earners, the group for which such jobs originally were designed.

In contrast, part-time primary wage earners appear to face some serious social welfare challenges, with high rates of poverty and a high risk of going uninsured. This is despite the fact that, on average, part-time primary earners appear to have a stronger attachment to the labor force than secondary earners have, in that the primary earners work more hours per year, at a somewhat higher pay rate. Thus, these social welfare challenges are not the result of a marginal attachment to the labor force. Instead, they seem to result from differences in family composition. Probit regression results suggest that other factors controlled for in the model do not account for the descriptive differences in social welfare outcomes.

Table 6. Probit regression results (marginal effects) for family pension coverage for U.S. workers aged 18–64 years, 2007

Variable	Family pension coverage		Variable	Family pension coverage	
	Model 1	Model 2		Model 1	Model 2
Full time			**Industry: utilities**		
Part time × primary earner	[1]–0.414 (.00725)	[1]–0.397 (.00772)	Construction	–	[1]0.202 (.0157)
Part time × secondary earner	[1].0308 (.00660)	[1].0639 (.00655)	Manufacturing	–	[1]–.0668 (.0158)
			Wholesale trade	–	[1].0833 (.0127)
Age	[1].0115 (.00128)	[1].00820 (.00130)	Retail trade	–	[1].0487 (.0157)
Age squared	[1]–.0000849 (.0000153)	[1]–.0000561 (.0000154)	Transportation and warehousing	–	.0166 (.0139)
Man					
Woman	[2].00707 (.00289)	[1].0207 (.00355)	Information	–	[1].0808 (.0139)
White, non-Hispanic			Finance, insurance, and real estate	–	[1].0520 (.0162)
Black	[1]–.0536 (.00747)	[1]–.0558 (.00760)	Professional, scientific, and technical services	–	[1].0584 (.0139)
Hispanic	[1]–.168 (.00730)	[1]–.155 (.00738)	Education, health, and social services	–	[1]–.0444 (.0145)
Other races	[1]–.0897 (.00955)	[1]–.0888 (.00966)	Arts, entertainment, accommodations, and food service	–	[1].0868 (.0130)
Education, less than 12 years			Public administration	–	[1]–.0758 (.0146)
12 years	[1].164 (.00685)	[1].137 (.00702)	Other	–	[1].229 (.0102)
More than 12 years	[1].292 (.00731)	[1].211 (.00778)	**Occupation: management, and business and financial operataions**		
Married, spouse present			Professional scientific and related	–	.00736 (.00697)
Married, spouse absent	[1]–.235 (.0158)	[1]–.220 (.0162)	Food preparation and serving	–	[1]–.136 (.00913)
Separated	[1]–.198 (.0127)	[1]–.181 (.0130)	Personal care and service	–	[1]–.110 (.0111)
Divorced	[1]–.157 (.00653)	[1]–.144 (.00660)	Other service	–	[1]–.169 (.0133)
Widowed	[1]–.162 (.0165)	[1]–.147 (.0168)	Sales and related	–	[1]–.113 (.00884)
Single, never married	[1]–.138 (.00587)	[1]–.125 (.00591)	Office and admininistrative support	–	[1]–.0405 (0.00732)
In school (aged 18–24 years)	[1].116 (.00926)	[1].124 (.00914)			
Metro area resident	.00922 (.00648)	[3].0125 (.00657)			

See notes at end of table.

| Table 6. | Continued—Probit regression results (marginal effects) for family pension coverage for U.S. workers aged 18–64 years, 2007 | | | | | |

Variable	Family pension coverage		Variable	Family pension coverage	
	Model 1	Model 2		Model 1	Model 2
Construction	–	[1]–0.0877 (.0125)	Other..	– –	[1]–0.0650 (.0106)
			Sate fixed effects		
Production and transportation	–	[1]–.115 (.00846)	Pseudo R^2............................... Observations	.12 86,462	.15 86,462

[1] Statistically significant at p < 0.01.
[2] Statistically significant at p < 0.05.
[3] Statistically significant at p < 0.1.

NOTE: Boldface entries are referents. Standard errors are in parentheses. Dash indicates variable not regressed in model 1.

SOURCE: Author's calculation from the 2008 Current Population Survey

Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Data extracted from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series of the CPS (Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, Trent Alexander, Donna Leicach, and Matthew Sobek, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 2.0" [machine-readable database] (Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004), on the Internet at **www.ipums.org/cps**. Standard errors are clustered by household to adjust for the survey's stratified design.

Historical evidence reported in this article shows that part-time primary earners have been growing slowly, but steadily, as a proportion of all part-time workers over the past few decades, with some cyclical variation. Perhaps surprisingly, most part-time primary earners choose part-time over full-time hours, and some do so for the advantages that those hours can provide, despite their restrictions on access to social benefits and their effects on social welfare outcomes. These workers may be trading access to social benefits for increased flexibility, among other things. However, the individual preferences that lead workers to select part-time employment are not necessarily the result of free personal choice among equally plausible alternatives. Most voluntary part-time workers choose part-time hours because of competing demands such as school, childcare, or other family responsibilities. If they did not have these responsibilities, it is unclear whether they would choose part- or full-time hours.

Given the differences in these key social welfare outcomes faced by primary and secondary earners, research and policies aimed at the part-time workforce as a whole may prove inefficient. At least on the outcomes examined herein, part-time secondary wage earners fare comparably to workers with full-time hours. Thus, it makes more sense to target research and social benefits toward those who need them more, namely, part-time *primary* wage earners, than toward either all part-time workers or the relatively more well off part-time secondary wage earners. □

Notes

[1] *Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1997), p. 1.

[2] See Rebecca M. Blank, "Are Part-Time Jobs Bad Jobs?" in G. Burtless, ed., *A Future of Lousy Jobs?* (Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 1990), pp. 123–64; Christopher Tilly, *Half a Job: Bad and Good Part-Time Jobs in a Changing Labor Market* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1996); and Arne L. Kalleberg, Barbara F. Reskin, and Ken Hudson, "Bad Jobs in America: Standard and Nonstandard Employment Relations and Job Quality in the United States," *American Sociological Review*, April 2000, pp. 256–78.

[3] Rebecca M. Blank, "Contingent Work in a Changing Labor Market," in Richard B. Freeman and Peter Gottschalk, eds., *Generating Jobs: How to Increase Demand for Less-Skilled Workers* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1998), pp. 258–94.

[4] *Ibid.*; see also Thomas Nardone, "Part-Time Employment: Reasons, Demographics, and Trends," *Journal of Labor Research*, summer 1995, pp. 275–92.

[5] See "Involuntary Part-Time Work on the Rise," in *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 08-08 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2008).

[6] Janet Walsh, "Myths and Counter-Myths: An Analysis of Part-Time Female Employees and Their Orientations to Work and Working Hours," *Work, Employment & Society*, June 1999, pp. 179–203.

[7] Karen Fox Folk and Andrea H. Bellar, "Part-Time Work and

Child Care Choices for Mothers of Preschool Children," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, February 1993, pp. 146–57.

[8] Dora L. Costa, "From Mill Town to Board Room: The Rise of Women's Paid Labor," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, fall 2000, pp. 101-22; Jeremy Atack and Fred Bateman, "How Long Was the Workday in 1880?" *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 52, no. 1, 1992, pp. 129–60.

[9] Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, Trent Alexander, Donna Leicach, and Matthew Sobek, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 2.0" [machine-readable database] (Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004), on the Internet at **www.cps.ipums.org/cps** (visited June 1, 2009).

[10] When a dichotomous outcome variable is used, probit or logistic regression models are preferable to linear probability models because probit models explicitly model the outcome as a probability and avoid problems of heteroskedasticity. Probit results in this article are linearized by conversion into marginal effects with the use of Stata software's dprobit routine. Hence, probit results can be interpreted similarly to results from linear probability models, while not suffering from the same problems of bias.

[11] Note that, with data from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement, time-varying characteristics such as marital status and union membership pertain to the year the interview was conducted (2008 in this study) and may not be applicable during the reference period for annualized outcomes (2007 in this study). For example, if, during the interview in 2008, a respondent indicated that he or she was a member of a union, then the part-time job that the respondent held during the previous year may not have been the same job at which the respondent was a union member.

[12] That is, mean annual earned income ÷ (mean weekly work hours × mean weeks worked).

[13] Kalleberg, Reskin, and Hudson, "Bad Jobs in America"; Anne E. Polivka, "Contingent and alternative work arrangements, defined," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1996, pp. 3–9; and Anne E. Polivka, Sharon R. Cohany, and Steven Hipple, "Definition, Composition, and Economic Consequences of the Nonstandard Workforce," in Françoise Carré, Marianne A. Ferber, Lonnie Golden, and Stephen A. Herzenberg, eds., *Nonstandard Work: The Nature and Challenges of Changing Employment Arrangements* (Champaign, IL, Industrial Relations Research Association, 2000), pp. 41–94.

Manhattan's financial sector and the 2005–07 employment dynamic

Despite a reduced level of job activity, as reflected by gross gains and losses, Manhattan enjoyed above–average growth just prior to the recession beginning in December 2007; the financial sector, characterized by a deceleration in job creation along with strong wage escalation, provides a unique vantage point for examining the dynamics of employment growth at the local level

Solidelle F. Wasser, Bruce J. Bergman, and Michael L. Dolfman

The New York metropolitan area, accounting for nearly $1.1 trillion dollars, or 9 percent of the Nation's gross domestic product, ranks as "the largest metropolitan area economy."[1] At the core of that economy is New York County, otherwise known as Manhattan. To a large degree, the financial activities industry has powered the Manhattan economic engine. This article takes a new look at what distinguished both that industry and Manhattan in light of newly released Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

BED data offer a different perspective on the labor market, measuring the summation of gross job gains and losses at the establishment level. This approach is in contrast to the periodic release of other BLS employment numbers, which the Agency refers to as payroll data. With those data, the difference obtained between two periods is the net change, a static measure, such as –100,000. By contrast, the dynamic captured by BED statistics is the level of job change activity behind the net change: how did the economy end up with a net job loss of 100,000? BED data measure how many jobs were created by establishment openings and expansions, in addition to how many jobs were destroyed by establishment closings and contractions.[2]

In other words, BED gross job gains and gross job losses attest to the volume of activity in labor market demand, and the numbers help explain payroll employment change, an outcome of that activity. The study of Manhattan employment presented in this article analyzes both of these aspects: gross activity and net payroll change. Taken together, these two elements enable us to gauge excess job reallocation,[3] and this information adds a unique dimension to economists' understanding of local employment trends.

In the course of the period for which BED data are available, namely, 1992–2008, the U.S. economy experienced two recessions.[4] Prior to the 2001 recession, the high point in the payroll job count occurred in the fourth quarter of 2000 in both the Nation and Manhattan. Although the timing of the economic recovery differed, the United States and Manhattan shared a post-2001 employment crest in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Manhattan employment never quite rebounded as high as it did during the earlier peak, and

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on the surface, it may have appeared that the events of 2001 inflicted permanent damage to the economy. Nevertheless, despite great loss, the pace of employment growth, as measured by BLS payroll data, grew to finally exceed that of the Nation during the 3-year period prior to the December 2007 peak. Paradoxically, BED data show that this event occurred at a time of diminished job creation—that is, noticeably fewer job gains. So, what differentiated the periods leading to the last two employment peaks?

Part of the answer to this question lies with structural changes that occurred in Manhattan's base industries—information, financial activities, and professional and business services—shortly after 2001.[5] This study narrows the perspective to the Manhattan financial sector, an industry characterized by a deceleration in job creation along with extraordinary wage escalation. The unique vantage point of that perspective yields a better understanding of the mechanics of employment demand.

After summarizing Manhattan job creation and destruction between 1992 and 2007, the article focuses on job flows into and out of financial activities, contrasting the period prior to the 2007 employment peak with the one prior to the 2000 peak. Next, the discussion goes on to frame the BED job change data in the context of payroll data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), highlighting those characteristics which may have factored into the job flow patterns of the financial sector. Finally, the article examines the relationship between job activity and wage change in Manhattan.

The analysis indicates that Manhattan's payroll growth prior to the 2007 recession was attributable largely to a slower rate of job destruction, as opposed to a higher rate of job creation. Despite slowing rates of job creation, the interplay of job reallocation and relatively high wages may have contributed to above-average growth in wages and employment in the financial sector.

Job flows in Manhattan, 1992–2007

The components of BED job activity—gross job gains and gross job losses—are measured by a longitudinal database derived from the QCEW, a census of employer reports required by State unemployment insurance laws that cover 96.2 percent of wage and salary workers. Gross job gains include increased employment from business expansions and openings.[6] Gross job losses cover employment decreases caused by business contractions and closings.[7]

This article uses both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted quarterly BED data, along with over-the-year averages.[8]

Quarterly data from the BED program and employment data from the QCEW refer to the fourth quarter, unless otherwise noted. This selection of quarterly data was intended to highlight the periods that reflected peak employment in two business cycles—the fourth quarters of 2000 and 2007, respectively—occurring within the timeframe covered by the available data. The selection of the fourth quarter also reflects the predominance of autumn in Manhattan hiring patterns. (See the appendix.)

What BED data teach us is that employment change represents an equilibrium of substantial activity. During the period of this study, a typical quarter in Manhattan yielded more than 100,000 gross job gains, with 4 out of 5 originating at expanding establishments. At the same time, the Manhattan workforce generally experienced a comparable magnitude of job loss, with about the same proportion of destroyed jobs involving contracting (instead of closing) businesses.[9] The difference between these measures—the net employment change—varied each quarter, usually amounting to less than 50,000. (See chart 1.)

Gross job gains each quarter ranged from 100,000 to 158,400 (seasonally adjusted) over the 1992–2007 period, while there were between 93,400 and 179,300 gross job losses each quarter. The largest net employment decline that occurred in any quarter in Manhattan was –58,000, during the fourth quarter of 2001, and the largest net gain, 28,800, occurred during the third quarter of 2000. The fewest job losses occurred during the quarters leading to the 2007 recession: Manhattan job losses were fewer than 100,000 in 7 of the 12 quarters ending in December 2007.

The changing gain-loss balance highlights different employment turning points in the U.S. and Manhattan job markets. Nationally, gross employment gains peaked in the first quarter of 2000 and began to slow relative to levels from the 1998–99 period, lending credence to the observation in the job flow literature that BED data are useful harbingers of business cycle turns. By the start of the 2001 recession, job gains in the Nation fell about 5 percent from the peak, as job losses rose 6 percent during the same period. (A similar pattern of declining gains preceded the next recession: gross job gains slowed to relatively low levels in 2007, but gains still exceeded losses in 3 of the 4 quarters .)

Job creation in Manhattan, however, continued to increase during the national slowdown. Up until the first quarter of 2001, Manhattan gross job gains outpaced losses, which also were rising (in absolute terms). It was only in the fourth quarter of 2001, capturing the economic effects of the 9/11 attack,[10] that the gross job loss (179,254)

Chart 1. Total employment change, Manhattan, seasonally adjusted, 1992–2007
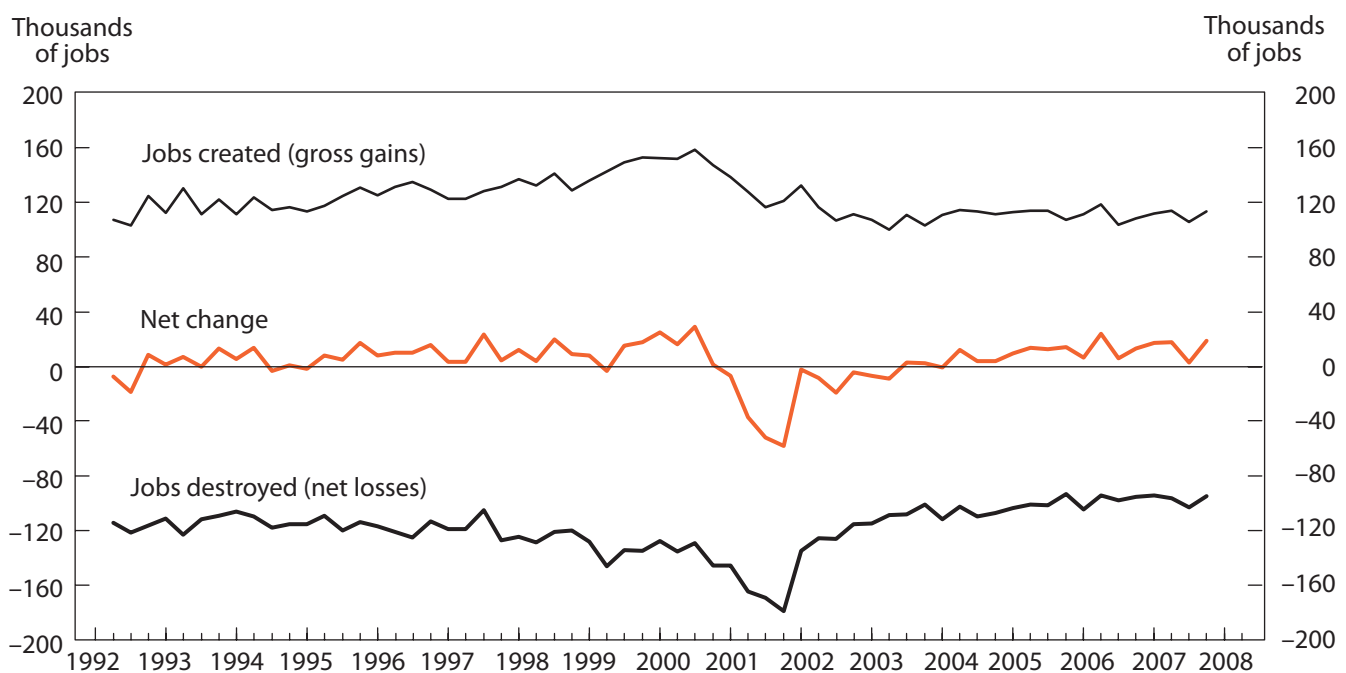
became severe and lasting. The net change, –58,000 jobs, was followed for several years by relatively subdued activity, which, compared with U.S. job activity, substantiates the finding that 9/11 aggravated the effect of the economic downturn in Manhattan.

By the third quarter of 2003, net job change in the United States had turned positive, after which it remained that way until 2007. Although job gain activity in the Nation returned to levels similar to those existing prior to 2001, quarterly gross job gains in Manhattan tended to be below earlier levels: between 93,000 and 118,000 jobs were gained, compared with between 105,000 and 158,000 during the 1997–2000 period. Despite the decline in jobs gained, Manhattan's net change (as a percentage of average employment) exceeded that of the Nation in every quarter from 2006 through 2007.

Where the jobs changed

In Manhattan, the greatest share of job changes, about 22 percent to 25 percent of all gross gains and losses, occurred in professional and business services, a supersector that employs about 1 out of every 4 private-sector workers. (This supersector also experienced the greatest share

of job changes at the national level, where it accounted for about 16 percent of the private sector.) Typically, many other Manhattan industries' shares of total activity also were close to their proportions of total employment: construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and education and health services. Retail trade, along with leisure and hospitality, industries characterized by high turnover and seasonal employment, had shares of gains and losses that exceeded their employment shares. In contrast, financial activities and information had smaller shares of both.

Though smaller, the share of gross job gains and losses that occurred in financial activities was nevertheless considerable. Financial activities' share of job reallocation was higher in Manhattan than in the Nation, a large difference accounted for by the relative importance of finance in Manhattan. Financial activities' shares of each of the components of total reallocation tended to trend in tandem. This behavior is consistent with the frequently noted phenomenon that, contrary to expectations, job gains and losses tend to increase and diminish simultaneously. The sector accounted for an average of 15.1 percent of gains and an average of 15.7 percent of losses over the years examined, indicating that, in Manhattan, financial activities'

share of total reallocation was somewhat stable (with the exception of the early 1990s and of 2001 and its aftermath, when losses accelerated). In the Nation, financial activities accounted for an average of just 5.8 percent of both losses and gains during those years.

The "great moderation" at the local level

A decline in job activity at the national and State levels during 1992–2008 has been documented extensively elsewhere.[11] The Manhattan data exhibit a similar pattern: all job flow components declined from earlier levels, and the level of activity approaching the most recent employment peak in the fourth quarter of 2007 did not match activity levels from the earlier peak in the fourth quarter of 2000.

The activity slowdown affected most sectors. Gross job gains in professional and business services were consistently above 30,000 per quarter from 1996 until 2001. Reflecting the aftereffect of both the recession and the 9/11 attack, net employment fell during 7 of the 8 quarters of 2001 and 2002. Activity in the professional and business services sector remained subdued (below earlier levels) throughout the period leading to 2007.

Gains and losses in the information sector also exhibited a secular decline, having dropped by half since 2000. Education and health services, by contrast, tended to show a persistent pattern of both gains and losses even through the downturn. Only in one year, 1999, were there consecutive quarterly net losses. The national pattern exhibited even stronger job performance: not even a single quarter posted a net loss.

Like the Manhattan base industries,[12] the declining sectors—manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, and wholesale trade—exhibited decreased job activity. Manufacturing decreased steadily in both gains and losses to the point that the sector's total activity was about one-third of what it had been in the late 1990s.[13]

Financial activities

The decline in job reallocation also was evident in the financial activities sector. Chart 2 shows that, after spiking in late 2001, Manhattan job losses "settled down" to levels lower than what they had been earlier, and gains moderated. The chart represents gains and losses as a moving average, indexed to the average gain and loss level for the

Chart 2. **Gross job gains and losses in financial activities, Manhattan, four-quarter averages as a percent of series average, seasonally adjusted, 1993–2008**
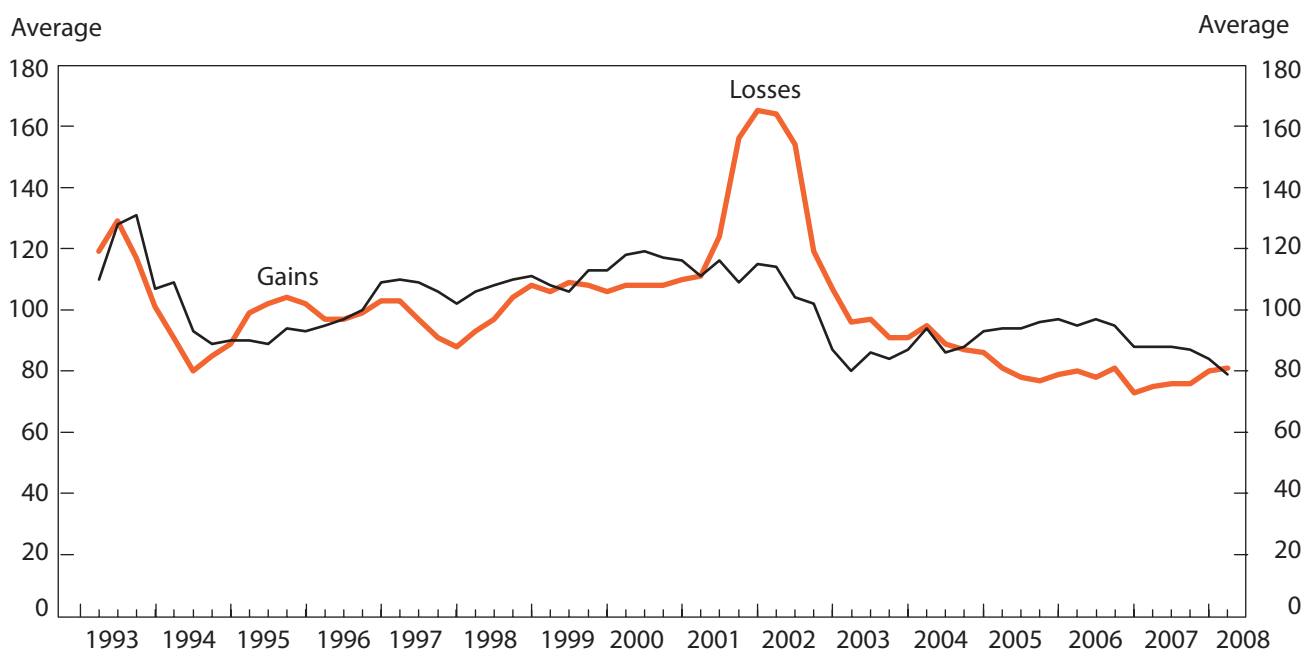
period of the study. What emerges is a consistently higher level of gains compared with losses, despite both series being at levels that were below the U.S. average. The chart also shows how losses started to increase in 2007.

A comparable view of financial activities on the national level, excluding Manhattan, yields a sharp contrast. As chart 3 shows, losses started to build in the rest of the United States in the third quarter of 2005, and the index of losses exceeded gains shortly thereafter.

Although financial activities accounted for a major amount of Manhattan job activity, if we factor in employment and if we express gains and losses as rates,[14] it is evident that the sector had relatively less activity than other Manhattan sectors, as well as a declining amount of activity over time. The average quarterly rate of private-sector job loss in Manhattan prior to 2001 ranged from 6.6 percent to 7.3 percent. (See table 1.) After 2001, rates of job loss ranged from 5.2 percent to 7.1 percent, with all but one year below 6.4 percent. A similar trend of declining losses appears in the financial activities data: before 2001, losses averaged 4.0 percent to 5.9 percent; after 2001, losses ranged from 3.8 percent to 6.2 percent, with only one year (2002) above 4.8 percent. Financial activities had lower rates of gross job loss during all 15 years for which four-quarter averages are available.

An examination of average gross gain rates yields a cor-responding conclusion: job creation in financial activities tended to be below average during the same period and declined over time. As indicated in table 2, Manhattan financial activities experienced a decline in fourth-quarter job gain rates, from 5.2 percent in 2002 to 4.2 percent in 2007. During that period, the national rate of job gains declined from 6.1 percent to 5.3 percent.[15] Table 1 shows that, in Manhattan, financial activities had a lower rate of gross gains and losses during most years. Construction, manufacturing, retail trade, information, professional and business services, and wholesale trade all had higher gain and loss rates. (On a national basis, financial activities also tended to have a lower rate of job reallocation.)

The exception to this pattern was 2002: still reeling from the 2001 terrorist attack, financial activities lost jobs in 2002 at a higher rate in Manhattan (6.2 percent) than in the United States (5.9 percent). This situation was unlike that of most years, when Manhattan's rates tended to be below national averages for both private industry and financial activities. Table 2 shows that average rates for job gains and job losses declined between 2002 and 2007 in both Manhattan and the Nation, but the decline in losses, particularly within financial activities, was much sharper at the local level. By 2007, the average rate of job losses in the supersector dropped to 3.8 percent in Manhattan,

Chart 3. Gross job gains and losses in financial activities, United States less Manhattan, four-quarter averages as a percent of series average, seasonally adjusted, 1993–2008
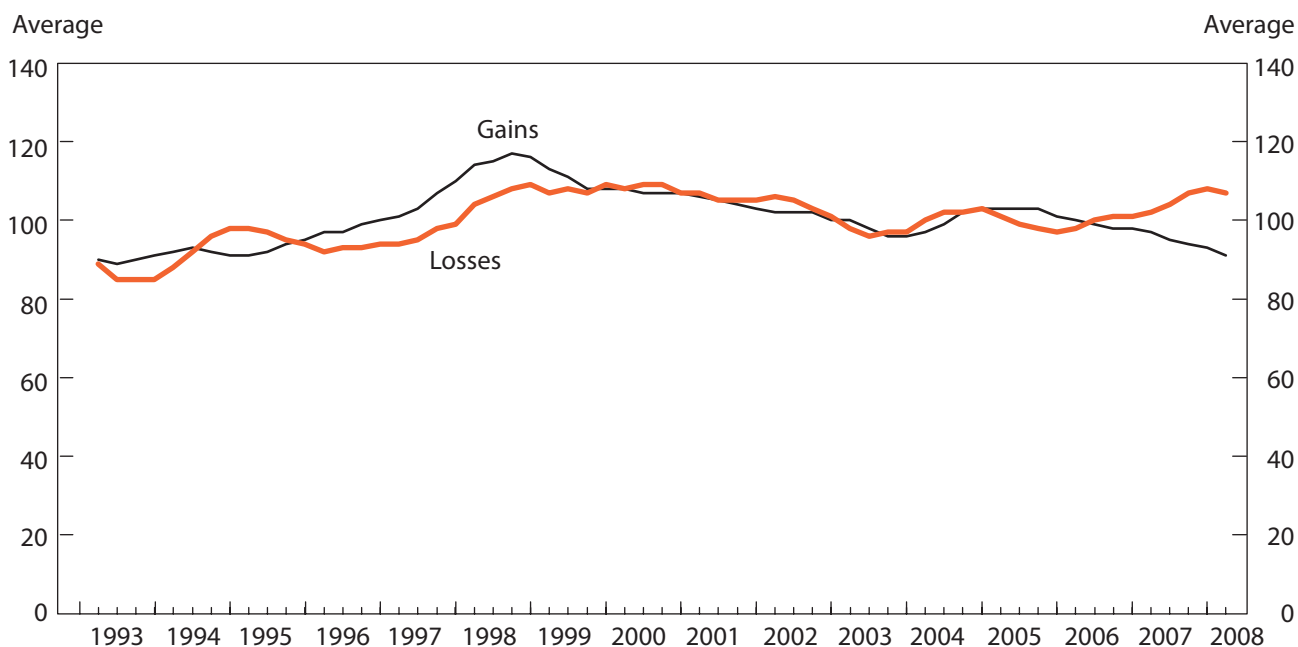
Table 1.	Rates of gross job change in Manhattan, four-quarter averages, not seasonally adjusted							
Type of change and year	Private industry	Construction	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Financial activities	Information	Professional and business services	Wholesale trade
Gross losses								
1993	7.1	11.6	11.5	8.7	5.9	5.9	7.0	8.2
1994	6.6	11.8	10.8	8.9	4.0	6.6	7.2	7.7
1995	6.8	13.2	11.2	8.7	5.0	7.3	7.0	7.5
1996	6.9	13.0	11.5	8.7	4.8	6.9	7.2	7.9
1997	6.6	11.0	10.7	8.9	4.5	5.7	6.8	7.1
1998	6.8	9.6	11.8	8.8	4.7	6.7	6.5	8.7
1999	7.3	11.7	12.9	9.4	5.0	5.9	7.2	8.3
2000	6.9	10.2	11.9	9.2	4.9	6.2	7.0	9.0
2001	8.4	12.1	12.7	9.9	6.7	9.7	9.6	8.9
2002	7.1	11.5	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.3	7.6	7.2
2003	6.3	11.1	9.6	7.7	4.8	5.7	6.6	6.7
2004	6.2	11.0	9.0	7.7	4.7	5.8	6.6	6.6
2005	5.7	10.3	8.4	6.9	4.2	4.2	5.8	6.6
2006	5.4	8.9	8.5	6.8	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.5
2007	5.2	8.5	7.5	6.8	3.8	4.1	5.3	5.9
Gross gains								
1993	7.3	14.5	10.4	9.3	6.2	6.3	7.3	7.3
1994	7.0	12.8	10.2	9.3	4.2	6.5	8.0	7.4
1995	7.0	14.1	10.1	9.2	4.4	7.2	7.4	7.6
1996	7.6	13.1	10.4	10.0	4.7	7.5	8.8	7.6
1997	7.3	12.1	10.3	8.9	5.0	6.8	8.1	7.5
1998	7.5	13.0	9.9	9.9	5.1	7.1	8.1	8.0
1999	7.9	13.0	11.9	10.8	5.2	7.1	8.3	8.8
2000	8.0	12.3	9.6	10.0	5.3	8.6	8.6	8.6
2001	6.5	9.6	8.2	7.5	4.9	6.9	6.4	6.8
2002	6.5	9.0	7.7	8.3	5.2	5.8	6.6	6.6
2003	6.0	9.5	7.6	7.0	4.3	4.1	6.3	6.5
2004	6.4	10.4	8.0	8.4	4.7	4.9	6.9	6.1
2005	6.2	10.8	6.7	7.9	4.9	4.7	6.4	6.5
2006	6.1	10.3	6.2	7.4	4.8	4.7	6.0	6.0
2007	5.9	10.9	6.5	7.7	4.2	4.8	6.1	5.8

Table 2.	Gross job flows measured by average rates, not seasonally adjusted, Manhattan and United States, 2002–07				
Manhattan or United States, and year (ending December)	Gross job gains		Gross job losses		
	Private industry	Financial activities	Private industry	Financial activities	
Manhattan					
2002	6.5	5.2	7.1	6.2	
2003	6.0	4.3	6.3	4.8	
2004	6.4	4.7	6.2	4.7	
2005	6.2	4.9	5.7	4.2	
2006	6.1	4.8	5.4	4.3	
2007	5.9	4.2	5.2	3.8	
United States					
2002	7.2	6.1	7.4	5.9	
2003	7.0	5.6	7.0	5.4	
2004	7.2	5.9	6.7	5.6	
2005	7.1	5.9	6.6	5.4	
2006	6.8	5.5	6.5	5.4	
2007	6.7	5.3	6.5	5.6	

whereas it was 5.6 percent in the Nation as a whole, having risen from 5.4 percent in 2005.

The preceding rate data indicate that the latest period of net employment growth was not due to a higher rate of job creation; rather, the Manhattan "advantage" was due to slower destruction. A slowdown in job creation was accompanied, and compensated for, by a more pronounced slowdown in job destruction. Table 3 shows that this slowdown in job losses, relative to the Nation's losses, was most apparent in the declining rate of jobs lost at contracting firms. In 2002, job losses in contracting establishments were 4.4 percent of average employment in the Nation; by 2005, the rate had fallen to 4.0 percent nationally and 3.1 percent in Manhattan. From that point, it began to inch up in the United States, but in Manhattan the rate edged down even further, to 3.0 percent in 2007.

Chart 4 contrasts rising levels of activity in the runup to 2001 with activity leading to the 2007 recession. In financial activities, the 2000 high point in employment was

Table 3.	Gross job flows measured by average rates, financial activities, not seasonally adjusted, Manhattan and United States, 2002–07			
Manhattan or United States, and year (ending December)	Expansions	Contractions	Openings	Closings
Manhattan				
2002	3.8	4.5	1.4	1.7
2003	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.3
2004	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.1
2005	3.9	3.1	1.1	1.1
2006	3.8	3.2	1.1	1.1
2007	3.4	3.0	.8	.8
United States				
2002	4.6	4.4	1.5	1.6
2003	4.4	4.2	1.2	1.3
2004	4.5	4.2	1.3	1.4
2005	4.5	4.0	1.4	1.4
2006	4.3	4.2	1.2	1.2
2007	4.1	4.3	1.2	1.3

preceded by an increase in both expansions and contractions. In Manhattan and in the United States, an upswing in contractions occurred among rates of employment loss in contracting firms about eight quarters prior to the 2000 employment peak. During the eight quarters prior to the 2007 peak, however, the upswing occurred nationally, but not in Manhattan. This difference reinforces the dichotomy evident in charts 2 and 3, and it tells us that the positive net change—the employment "growth" in Manhattan—was more closely explained by contractions and closings than by job gains.

Putting the BED data in context

Just as the job flow data add a dynamic dimension to other employment data, QCEW data offer an insight into county-level employment characteristics. A key feature of the Manhattan economy, evidenced by the QCEW numbers, has been its continuous adaptation. Over the past three decades, Manhattan's economy was characterized by a relative flatness of the employment trend. (See chart 5.) More telling than total changes in employment, however, are the *shifts* in employment that have occurred, the result being reflected in a persistent modernization of the county's industry mix.

For example, in Manhattan, about 80,000 jobs were lost in two declining industries—manufacturing and wholesale trade—between 1992 and 2007; over the same period, employment in professional and business services increased by 137,000. This type of adaptability has con-

tributed to the county's ability to retain much of its industrial importance.

Employment distribution and growth

The 2001 recession and terrorist attack had a profound effect on those Manhattan industries which had weakening employment shares, such as manufacturing, wholesale trade, and financial activities. As table 4 shows, during the 8 years prior to the 2000 employment peak, employment in financial activities grew by just 5 percent, compared with 19 percent throughout Manhattan private industry. The national rate of job growth in the financial sector, also shown in table 4, was 3 times that in Manhattan. The attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, affected more than the 194,000 jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate that were located within the immediate vicinity. The local adjustment after the shock was severe: as the following tabulation of 12-month percent changes in employment shows, in the 12 months ending in December 2002 Manhattan private industry contracted by 2.2 percent while employment in financial activities dropped by 6.2 percent and financial activities employment edged up by 0.6 percent nationally:

Year	*Private industry*	*Financial activities*
Manhattan:		
2002	−2.2	−6.2
2003	−.7	−2.7
2004	.9	.5
2005	2.4	3.0
2006	2.5	2.8
2007	3.2	2.4
United States:		
2002	−.4	.6
2003	.0	1.2
2004	1.9	1.4
2005	1.9	2.2
2006	1.7	.8
2007	.7	−1.4

In a short amount of time, the pace of net job growth in Manhattan accelerated to surpass that of the Nation. From 2004 to 2007, the 3 years prior to the December 2007 peak, the 12-month rate of job growth in private industry in Manhattan was 2.4 percent or more, while in the United States it was between 0.7 percent and 1.9 percent. Private-industry growth slowed nationally in 2007, but in Manhattan it topped 3 percent. The contrast was even more striking in financial activities, whose employment growth started slowing in 2006. In 2007, the credit crisis

Chart 4. Average rates of job change in financial activities, 0–24 quarters prior to employment peak, various measures, 2000 and 2007, not seasonally adjusted

Manhattan

United States

Gross gains

Expansions

Openings

Number of quarters prior to employment peak
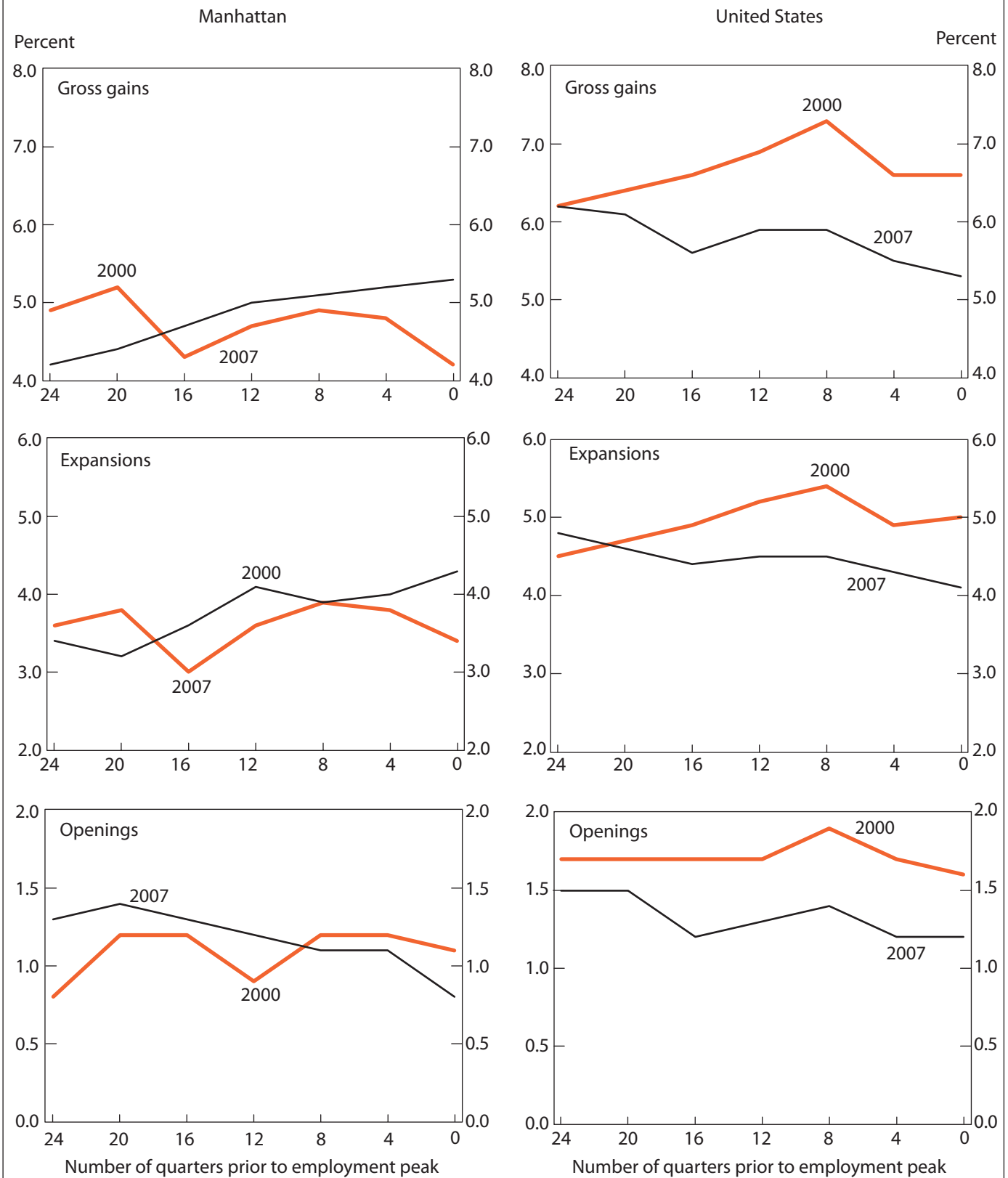
Chart 4. **Continued—Average rates of job change in financial activities, 0–24 quarters prior to employment peak, various measures, 2000 and 2007, not seasonally adjusted**

Manhattan

United States

Percent

Percent

Gross losses

Gross losses

2007

2000

2000

2007

Contractions

Contractions

2007

2000

2000

2000

2007

Closings

Closings

2000

2000

2007

2007

Number of quarters prior to employment peak

Number of quarters prior to employment peak
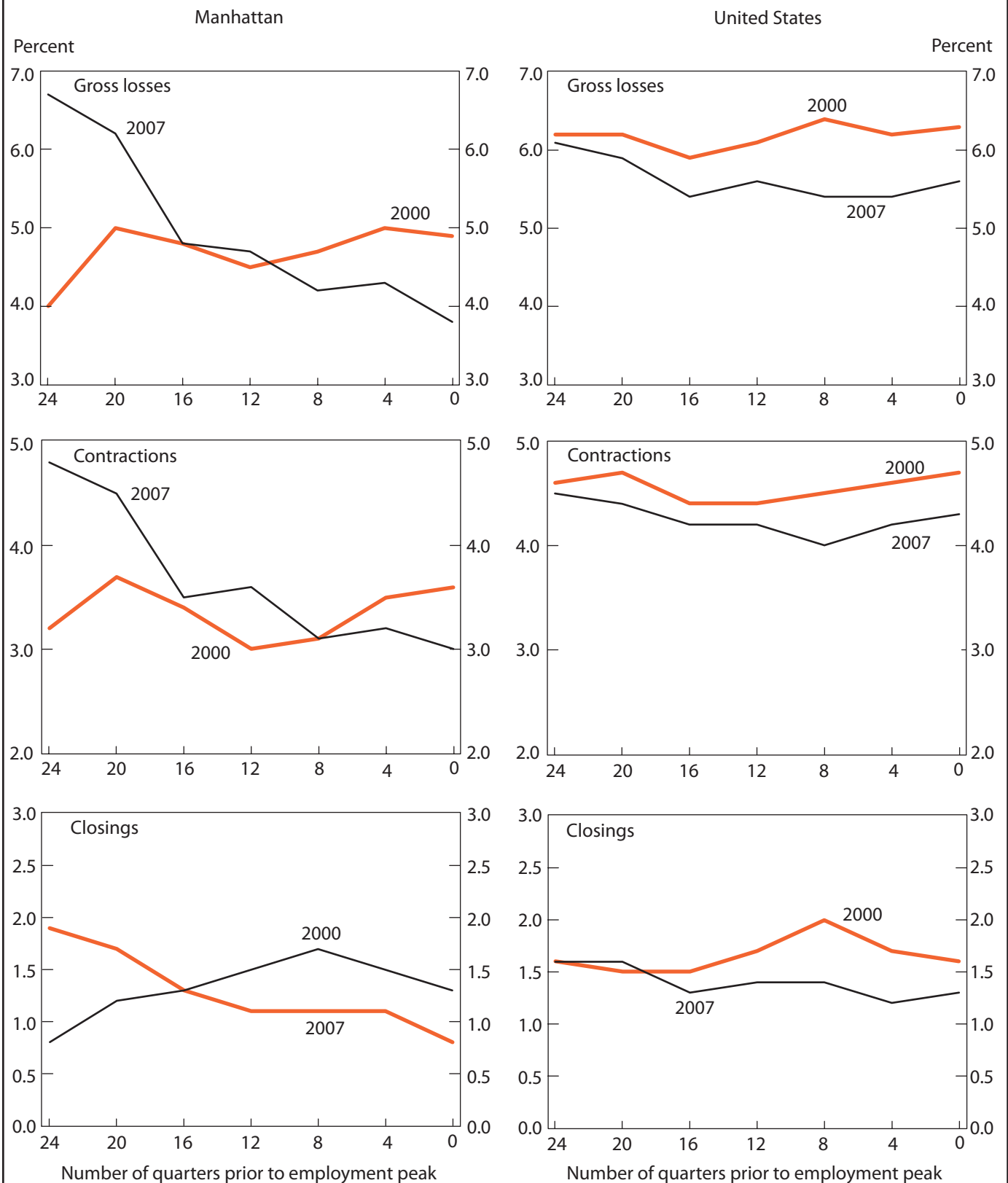
Chart 5. Index of total nonfarm employment, Manhattan and United States, annual averages, 1978–2007

Index
(1978 = 100)

Index
(1978 = 100)

United States

Manhattan

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
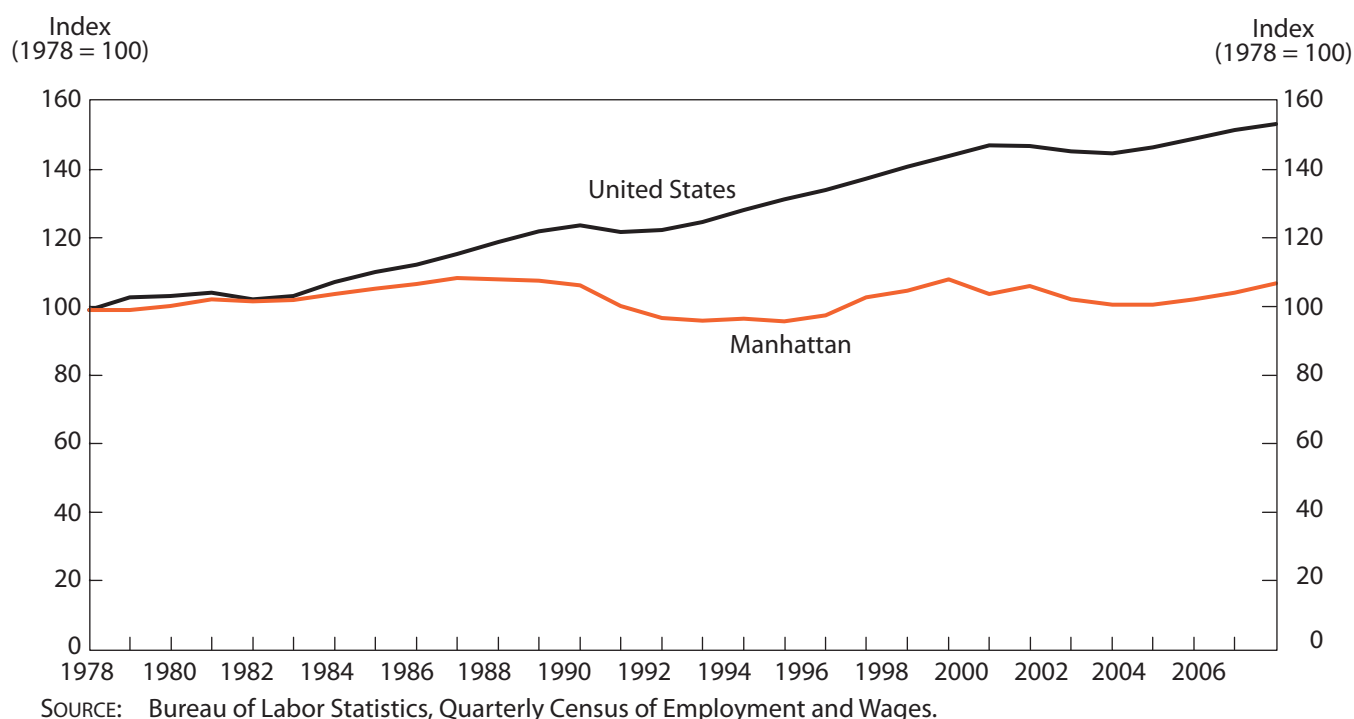
and the housing slowdown took a much greater toll nationally than it did on Wall Street: while the Nation shed 1.4 percent of its financial activities jobs, employment in Manhattan continued to grow at a rate of 2.4 percent.

The wage picture

Beyond employment, a key to understanding the Manhattan economy is the distribution and growth of wages. Manhattan's adaptation to economic and technological developments has translated largely into gains in average wages, as opposed to employment. From 1992 to 2007, total wages in the private sector advanced 2.4 percent in Manhattan, about 5 percentage points less than they did in the Nation; local employment growth lagged that of the United States by almost 10 percentage points. The net result was a faster rate of average wage growth in Manhattan.

The structure of wages helps explain this phenomenon. With the largest percentage share of total payroll wages in the Nation (18.9 percent), professional and business services accounted for an even higher share of the wage bill in Manhattan (26.3 percent). Nevertheless, the largest share (39.6 percent) of Manhattan wages stemmed

from financial activities.

The dominance of the Manhattan wage picture by financial activities contrasts sharply with the picture for the Nation, where the sector accounted for only about 10 percent of payroll wages. Despite strong employment and wage shifts among the other sectors in Manhattan, financial activities maintained approximately the same share of total private-sector wages throughout the 16-year period of this study.

Payroll data show that, although employment in financial activities never returned to its 2000 peak—or even to its 1992 levels—average weekly wages in the supersector compared favorably not only with other supersectors within Manhattan, but also with those of the Nation as a whole. In both 1992 and 2007, one financial activities industry—securities, commodities contracts, and investments—had the highest fourth-quarter average weekly wage among all service-providing subsectors in Manhattan.

As regards wage growth, weekly wages in the financial activities sector grew by 50 percent, topping wage growth in all the other private-industry sectors, between 1992 and 2000. Wage growth in the sector accelerated in the years that followed, and by 2007 average wages in Man-

hattan's financial activities sector were more than double what they were in 1992. Nationally, weekly wages grew 85 percent during the same period.

Distinguishing characteristics

The QCEW payroll data reveal important features of the Manhattan financial activities sector that may factor into any changes in job flow activity that occur in the county. In Manhattan, a greater proportion of employment exists in larger establishments and in higher paying financial industries. QCEW data indicate that the average establishment size in the Nation has declined over time, from 13.9 in 1993 to 12.8 in 2008.[16] The average establishment size in financial activities in the United States also declined, from 11.1 in 1993 to 9.2 in 2008. In contrast, the average establishment size in Manhattan was 16.0, and that of the finan-

cial activities sector was 22.9 in 1993 and 20.1 in 2008.

A key distinction between financial activities in Manhattan and in the United States is in the proportion of establishments that employ at least 50 or more employees.[17] That size category accounted for 2.4 percent of financial activities establishments, and 48.4 percent of the sector's workers, nationwide. In Manhattan, 9.7 percent of the establishments employed at least 50 workers, and their share of employment, as table 5 shows, was 70.1 percent. The significance of the relation between employment size, on the one hand, and gains and losses, on the other, will be explored subsequently.

National data from the QCEW indicate that the largest establishments tended to have above-average weekly wages. In the private sector, large establishments (those with at least 250 employees) had average weekly wages that were higher than the average for all sizes every year from

Table 4.	Fourth-quarter employment and wages, Manhattan and United States, 2000 and 2007							
[In percent of total]								
Manhattan or United States, and industry sector	**Average monthly employment (thousands)**		**Employment change, percent**		**Total wages (millions of dollars)**		**Change in average weekly wages, percent**	
	2000	**2007**	**1992–2000**	**1992–2007**	**2000**	**2007**	**1992–2000**	**1992–2007**
Manhattan								
Total private industry	1,983.2	1,952.6	19.0	17.2	40,628.8	52,132.7	32.5	72.8
Construction..................................	1.9	1.8	51.8	46.7	1.7	1.7	29.2	78.7
Manufacturing	3.4	1.9	−31.8	−62.7	2.2	1.4	33.2	101.2
Wholesale trade.............................	4.6	4.2	−7.8	−17.3	4.6	4.1	22.0	57.4
Retail trade	7.1	7.7	27.9	37.1	3.3	3.5	21.4	55.8
Information	8.6	7.0	31.1	4.8	8.2	7.0	20.6	64.5
Financial activities	20.6	19.6	5.0	−1.4	39.6	39.4	50.6	104.9
Professional and business services	25.4	25.3	40.8	38.5	26.3	26.7	31.5	74.3
Educational and health services	12.6	15.0	22.8	44.2	6.5	7.8	19.8	56.9
Leisure and hospitality................	9.6	11.2	39.8	60.0	4.4	4.9	32.2	63.6
Other services, except public administration	4.3	4.6	18.5	24.4	1.9	2.3	29.0	87.3
United States								
Total private industry	111,343.3	114,917.0	23.2	27.1	1,044,811.9	1,346,643.2	31.3	63.8
Construction...................................	6.1	6.6	45.2	62.2	6.6	7.3	34.6	70.9
Manufacturing	15.5	12.0	2.8	−18.0	18.4	14.3	30.7	64.1
Wholesale trade.............................	5.2	5.2	17.1	22.0	7.2	7.3	35.8	70.4
Retail trade	14.2	13.9	18.8	19.7	8.6	8.0	26.7	50.3
Information	3.3	2.6	38.1	12.7	5.2	4.0	46.2	78.2
Financial activities	6.8	7.0	15.7	23.3	10.0	10.9	39.8	84.5
Professional and business services	15.2	15.7	52.7	63.3	18.9	20.2	33.1	71.8
Educational and health services	13.1	15.4	24.2	51.0	11.8	14.4	18.4	52.9
Leisure and hospitality................	10.6	11.5	25.3	40.6	4.6	4.9	33.3	63.7
Other services, except public administration...........................	3.7	3.9	19.5	28.3	2.3	2.4	30.2	62.4
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.								

Table 5.	Employment, by size of establishment, Manhattan and United States, March 2008				
Number of employees	All industries	Percent share	Financial activities	Percent share

Number of employees	All industries	Percent share	Financial activities	Percent share
Manhattan				
All sizes................	2,374,109	100.0	377,464	100.0
Fewer than 5............	110,536	4.7	16,018	4.2
5 to 9.........................	118,093	5.0	21,958	5.8
10 to 19	157,811	6.6	31,658	8.4
20 to 49	257,007	10.8	43,183	11.4
50 to 99	211,376	8.9	33,424	8.9
100 to 249	281,609	11.9	46,535	12.3
250 to 499	198,288	8.4	37,518	9.9
500 to 999	188,326	7.9	30,457	8.1
1,000 or more..........	851,063	35.8	116,713	30.9
50 or more................	1,730,662	72.9	264,647	70.1
United States				
All sizes................	112,664,943	100.0	8,004,315	100.0
Fewer than 5............	7,726,877	6.9	880,417	11.0
5 to 9.........................	9,317,085	8.3	1,013,595	12.7
10 to 19	12,711,584	11.3	1,059,301	13.2
20 to 49	19,590,711	17.4	1,176,519	14.7
50 to 99	15,201,036	13.5	799,091	10.0
100 to 249	18,771,468	16.7	930,318	11.6
250 to 499	10,489,713	9.3	632,478	7.9
500 to 999	7,357,375	6.5	630,484	7.9
1,000 or more..........	11,499,094	10.2	882,112	11.0
50 or more................	63,318,686	56.2	3,874,483	48.4

SOURCES: U.S. data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; unpublished Manhattan data are from the New York State Department of Labor.

2001 to 2008. In financial activities, this also was true for establishments with 100 to 249 workers. (See table 6.)

Data from the QCEW also show how the industrial composition of financial activities differs in Manhattan from that in the United States. In 1992, securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities, the financial activities subsector with the highest average weekly wage, accounted for 37 percent of the sector's employment, and almost two-thirds of its total wages, in Manhattan. In stark contrast, nationally the subsector accounted for 7.7 percent of financial activities employment and 23.1 percent of the sector's wages. Other subsectors, such as credit intermediation and related activities (including banking), insurance, and real estate, had greater shares of employment and wages nationally than they did in Manhattan.

In Manhattan, as in the Nation, the securities subsector had increasing shares of employment and wages in 2000

compared with 1992. The following tabulation shows that, in 2007, the securities industry held a large share of financial activities' employment and wages in Manhattan:

Year and measure	Manhattan	Rest of United States
Securities industries' percent of all financial activities, 1992:		
Establishments	20.7	5.9
Employment......................	37.0	5.9
Total wages	64.3	15.3
Average weekly wage	$3,510	$1,761
Securities industries' percent of all financial activities, 2000:		
Establishments	24.1	8.9
Employment	46.8	9.0
Total wages	72.0	22.2
Average weekly wage	$4,670	$2,336
Securities industries' percent of all financial activities, 2007:		
Establishments	26.4	10.1
Employment	47.6	8.9
Total wages	72.6	22.9
Average weekly wage	$6,296	$3,232

Table 6.	Average weekly wages, by size of establishment, United States, 2001–08					
Year	All sizes	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
Total private industry						
2001..................	$720	$663	$710	$792	$870	$1,104
2002.................	719	667	719	799	889	1,073
2003.................	728	676	733	802	920	1,080
2004.................	758	703	762	850	961	1,154
2005.................	777	717	776	880	991	1,187
2006.................	848	778	847	962	1,080	1,339
2007.................	892	813	892	1,010	1,153	1,439
2008[1]................	912	838	910	1,035	1,200	1,454
Financial activities						
2001.................	1,348	1,306	1,496	1,692	1,504	2,639
2002.................	1,272	1,307	1,444	1,569	1,494	2,186
2003.................	1,265	1,302	1,467	1,489	1,575	2,080
2004.................	1,414	1,497	1,690	1,697	1,685	2,567
2005.................	1,482	1,559	1,718	1,876	1,800	2,803
2006.................	1,686	1,694	1,917	2,131	1,924	3,666
2007.................	1,895	1,884	2,251	2,282	2,199	4,350
2008[1]................	1,898	1,981	2,202	2,397	2,207	4,033

[1] Preliminary.
  SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Fully 47.6 percent of the Manhattan supersector was employed in securities in 2007, earning 72.6 percent of the total financial activities wage bill. In contrast, the securities industry shares remained unchanged in the rest of the Nation from 2000 to 2007, at about 9 percent of employment and 22 percent of total wages.

Thus, the QCEW data show not only the economic importance of the financial activities supersector in Manhattan, but other important features that distinguish it there from its importance in the Nation, and those characteristics could help explain job flow trends. At the onset of the period studied, the Manhattan finance industry already had a pay advantage, partly related to its size and industry makeup. Over time, employment became even more concentrated into the higher paying finance industries, which already accounted for a far greater share of financial activities in Manhattan compared with the rest of the Nation.

Explaining job flow trends

With the backdrop afforded by the QCEW data, we can better understand the churning in jobs added and lost each quarter. Much theorization has centered about the cause of the churning: job activity may be attributed to establishments that are adjusting payrolls in response to productivity changes, business competition, external shocks, seasonal changes, or the business cycle. From this perspective, jobs are reallocated to a more efficient structure on the basis of employer decisions.

That Manhattan has maintained a pay advantage for private industry as a whole, and for financial activities in particular, might suggest that Manhattan has attained an efficient allocation of labor. At the same time, as a corporate and metropolitan center, the county accommodates business establishments that tend to be larger, and better positioned financially, than average, and these characteristics may have had implications for employment growth and business turnover.

The above-average size of Manhattan businesses may partly explain the reduced level of activity over time. About 60 percent of job activity in the Nation involves firms[18] with fewer than 100 employees. Beyond this fact, additional BLS research indicates that a dropoff in job activity, observed nationally, was more pronounced among establishments that changed employment by more than 20 employees. It may be presumed that most of the establishments in this category are larger. Thus, given the larger establishments characteristic of the Manhattan economy, one might expect a decline in activity to be more pronounced at the local level.

Table 7.	Fourth-quarter rate of net change in employment compared with excess reallocation rates, not seasonally adjusted, Manhattan and United States, 1992–2007			
	Manhattan		United States	
Year	Rate of net change	Excess reallocation rate	Rate of net change	Excess reallocation rate
Total private industry				
1992..................	1.2	11.6	0.2	15.0
1993..................	2.4	10.6	.6	14.6
1994..................	2.3	10.8	.5	14.8
1995..................	2.8	10.8	.3	15.2
1996..................	3.2	11.2	.8	14.6
1997..................	3.0	10.6	.7	15.2
1998..................	3.1	10.0	.8	14.2
1999..................	3.8	11.0	1.0	14.0
2000..................	3.0	11.2	.4	14.4
2001..................	.0	14.6	−.8	14.0
2002..................	2.2	10.0	−.2	13.8
2003..................	2.5	8.8	.4	13.2
2004..................	2.7	9.2	.6	13.0
2005..................	3.1	7.8	.5	13.0
2006..................	3.1	7.8	.4	12.8
2007..................	3.3	7.6	.3	12.8
Financial activities				
1992	−.6	7.6	.4	10.4
1993	1.6	5.6	1.0	9.8
1994	−.1	7.0	−.4	10.8
1995	.3	8.0	.7	10.6
1996	.7	8.8	1.1	10.2
1997	.9	7.0	1.3	11.0
1998	.0	8.6	1.2	11.6
1999	1.5	8.4	.8	11.0
2000	1.2	8.0	1.0	10.6
2001	−4.5	8.0	.3	11.2
2002	.0	8.2	.9	9.8
2003	.7	6.4	.1	10.2
2004	1.5	5.6	.7	10.0
2005	1.7	5.6	.8	9.6
2006	1.1	6.0	.4	9.8
2007	.7	6.0	−.2	10.2

Expectations, however, do not explain *why* a slowdown in job activity occurred. For that, we may look to *excess* reallocation, the "extra" gain and loss activity above and beyond the net change. A net job loss of 100,000 could be caused by gross losses amounting to 250,000 and gross gains totaling 150,000. Or it could reflect 500,000 gross losses and 400,000 gross gains. In the former example, excess reallocation equals 300,000 jobs (gross gains and gross losses that cancel each other out); in the latter example, excess reallocation amounts to 800,000 jobs, ob-

viously much more activity.

Excess reallocation, then, is essentially the number of establishment payroll-level changes that do not show up in reported industry payroll counts. Table 7 shows that total private-industry rates of excess reallocation were lower, on average, in Manhattan than in the Nation. Financial activities' excess reallocation rates were even lower than those of private industry. The table contrasts the slowdown in Manhattan excess reallocation compared with U.S. excess reallocation, together with an increasingly higher (net) growth rate in Manhattan.

Some have theorized that job reallocation increases during recessions and decreases during expansions.[19] More specifically, countercyclical movements in job reallocation rates are initiated by sharp increases in job destruction prior to, and during, recessions. Evidence (based on manufacturing data at a time when the secular trend was downward) pointed to job creation continuing at a steadier rate than job destruction, even during recessions, and the researchers concluded that job reallocation could lead to recessions.

BED data for Manhattan, however, do not confirm that pattern. Excess reallocation is *not* countercyclical for financial activities or the other base industries. Other re-

search[20] finds rising volatility among publicly traded firms, but that privately held firms have become less volatile and dominate the overall trend.

BED data do illustrate a close relation between excess reallocation and total wages in Manhattan financial activities. Chart 6 shows a coincident rise in excess reallocation with first-quarter wages in financial activities, centering in the quarter of bonus payments characteristic of this supersector. The pattern, also reflecting the seasonal nature of the data, holds almost to the end of the series, even as excess reallocation activity slows. A somewhat different pattern is revealed by the less turbulent fourth-quarter data, as depicted in Chart 7.

In the fourth quarter, excess reallocation appears to lead the wage change up to 2002. After that, there is a break in the connections between the series, and excess reallocation drops well below its previous average.

This trend in excess reallocation coincided with both an acceleration in total wages that followed the fourth quarter of 2002 and an increasing concentration of employment in securities, perhaps suggesting that the objectives of job reallocation were realized. The accelerating rise in average weekly wages with relatively low job creation in Manhattan financial activities that occurred starting in

Chart 6. **Excess reallocation and total wages,[1] each as a percent of series average,[2] financial activities, Manhattan, 1992–2008**
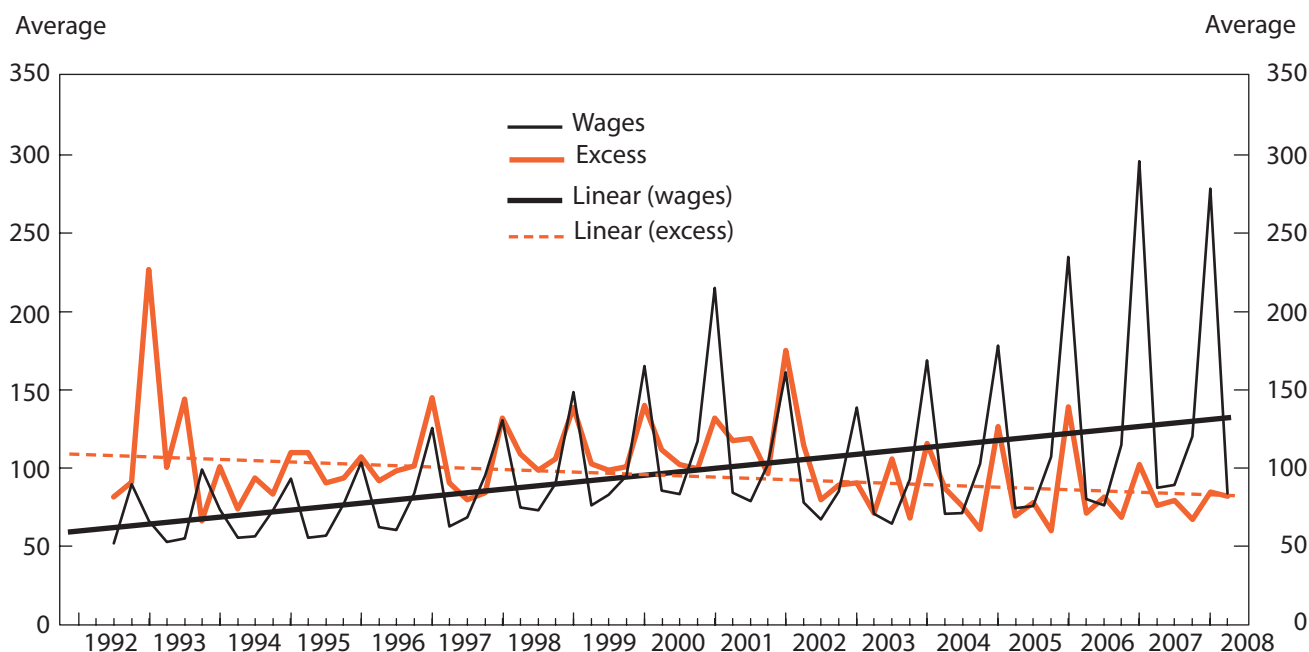
[1] Total wages were adjusted for inflation by the New York-New Jersey Consumer Price Index (1982–84 = 100).
[2] Series average (= 100) from third quarter of 1992 to second quarter of 2008, not seasonally adjusted.

Chart 7. Fourth-quarter excess reallocation and total wages,[1] each as a percent of series average,[2] financial activities, Manhattan, 1992–2007

Average   Average

[1] Total wages were adjusted for inflation by the New York-New Jersey Consumer Price Index (1982–84 = 100).
[2] Series average (= 100) from third quarter of 1992 to second quarter of 2008, not seasonally adjusted.

2004 might suggest that a more optimal level of job allocation had been reached. What will be particularly telling is what happened, and what will be happening, after the 2007 recession, now that the financial sector is facing new challenges.

Additional research is needed to explore excess reallocation and its explanatory value. A closer look at the activity patterns, as well as the establishment size and turnover, of industries in various sectors can be further analyzed to explain shifts in establishments, employment, and wages.

Articles on BED data have been written by scholars who have had access to detailed data at the establishment level. Many have noted the heterogeneity of the data even at that level. Even without establishment-level detail, however, there is evidence that reallocation has contributed to a different industry mix within the Manhattan supersector from that of the rest of the country. The redistribution of industries within the supersector may explain divergences between Manhattan and the Nation, particularly in the post-2001 recession.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS DATA shed light on conflicting patterns evident in BLS payroll data. Gross employment flow activity—gains and losses of jobs—provides

another dimension to understanding differences in growth. In the years prior to the latest recession, Manhattan had a reduced level of activity and still outperformed the Nation. The adaptation of financial activities, an industry with deep roots in Manhattan's past, has been accompanied by patterns of excess reallocation and wage change distinct from those of the Nation. From the labor market experiences in the aftermath of September 11, it is clear that the adaptability of local economies' core industries is a critical ingredient of the eventual recovery of those economies.[21]

Although the Manhattan experience tends to reflect the national pattern of a secular decline in the magnitude of job flows, the BED data reveal an important fact: the latest period of relative employment growth in Manhattan was due, not to a higher rate of job creation, but to a slower pace of job loss in contracting and closing establishments, and a substantial part of this effect occurred in the financial sector.

BED data also reveal differences in the timing of job gains and losses, and these differences are of particular interest as regards the runup to the latest recession. As early as the third quarter of 2006, the national figures prefigured the downturn to come, while a different story emerged in Manhattan. That story is related to excess job reallocation,

a previously unexplored aspect of understanding job flows and, consequently, shifts in wages.

BED data illuminate Manhattan business patterns and shed light on growth and job flow activity. What appears as a paradox—reduced activity and increased growth—may be a reflection of the unique character of financial activities, a sector that has continuously adapted to contemporaneous business activity, and this adaptation has made Manhattan a driving force for the much larger socioeconomic area. □

Notes

[1] See Sharon D. Panek, Frank T. Baumgardner, and Matthew J. McCormick, "Introducing New Measures of the Metropolitan Economy," *Survey of Current Business*, November 2007, pp. 79–114, especially p. 79.

[2] National and State data currently are published quarterly by NAICS supersector and size of firm. Future expansions of available data will include greater industry and geographic detail.

[3] Job reallocation, an indicator of how much job activity is occurring, is equal to the sum of gross job gains and gross job losses. Excess job reallocation, describing the amount of activity above and beyond the net change, is equal to job reallocation minus the absolute value of the net employment change.

[4] The National Bureau of Economic Research designates recessions as periods of significant decline in economic activity throughout the U.S. economy. The determination of when a recession begins and ends is based on a number of indicators, such as production, income, and employment. No comparable official date exists, however, for timing the economic decline (and recovery) at the local level. A comparison involving solely employment shows that, compared with the United States, New York City suffered a larger and more protracted percentage decline in employment during both the 1991 and 2001 recessions.

[5] See Michael L. Dolfman, Solidelle F. Wasser, and Kevin Skelly, "Structural changes in Manhattan's post-9/11 economy," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 58–79.

[6] Increased employment from establishment openings comes from seasonal reopenings and other situations, in addition to establishment births. Representing about 60 percent of openings, births are new businesses that report employment for the very first time or that report positive employment after four consecutive quarters of zero employment. (See Akbar Sadhegi, "The births and deaths of business establishments in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review,* December 2008, pp. 3–18.)

[7] Reduced employment associated with closing establishments comes in part from temporary shutdowns of seasonal units. Deaths, which account for about 60 percent of closing establishments, are businesses that disappear by reporting no employment for four consecutive quarters.

[8] QCEW data are not seasonally adjusted, necessitating over-the-year analysis. For a discussion about interpreting annual compared with quarterly changes in BED data, see James R. Spletzer and Joshua C. Pinkston, "Annual measures of gross job gains and gross job losses," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2004, pp. 3–13. (See also Akbar Sadeghi, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan, "Business employment dynamics: annual tabulations," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2009, pp. 45–56.)

[9] See Sadeghi, Spletzer, and Talan, "Business employment dynamics." The authors illustrate how seasonal variation and employment patterns are less visible in the annual data. For example, when national gross job gains are measured on a quarterly basis, 81 percent of the gains are found to be due to expanding establishments. On an annual basis, the number is 69 percent.

[10] See Dolfman, Wasser, and Skelly, "Structural changes in Manhattan."

[11] See Sheryl L. Konigsberg, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan, "Business employment dynamics: tabulations by size of employment change," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 19–29.

[12] The base industries of the county, as indicated by location quotients of employment (measures of how the local distribution of industry employment differs from the national distribution) are financial activities, information, and professional and business services.

[13] The decline in manufacturing was characterized by a very high rate of employment lost to closings (60 percent), as opposed to that lost to existing businesses contracting. (Interestingly, the proportion of employment gained from openings, 41 percent, was higher in manufacturing than in any other sector.)

[14] Computing an activity measure as a rate involves expressing the measure as the result of the count divided by an average of beginning-period employment to ending-period employment.

[15] In addition to the number of gross job gains dropping to low levels nationally, establishment births as a percentage of total establishments exceeded establishment deaths each quarter from the first quarter of 2002 through the fourth quarter of 2006. Prior to the December 2007 peak, the birthrate declined from representing 3.27 percent of all establishments in the third quarter of 2005 to 2.89 percent.

[16] Authors' tabulations using aggregate QCEW establishment and employment counts.

[17] The QCEW program tabulates data by establishment size class for the first quarter of each year. The size class of each establishment is determined by the March employment level. Each establishment of a multiestablishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size class; the total employment level of the reporting multiestablishment firm, however, is not used in the size tabulation.

[18] Establishments are used in the tabulation of the BED statistics by industry, and firms are used in the tabulation of the BED size class statistics. Among BED data are data on the magnitude of job losses on an establishment basis; for example, it has been found that approximately *one-third* of gross job gains and gross job losses originate from establishments that change employment by 20 or more jobs. Also, one–third of gross job gains and gross job losses originate from a large number of establishments that have changed their employment level by 1 to 4 employees.

[19] See Scott Schuh and Robert Triest, "Job Reallocation and the Business Cycle: New Facts for an Old Debate," in *Beyond Shocks: What Causes Business Cycles*? Proceedings from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Conference Series no. 42, 1998.

[20] See Steven J. Davis, R. Jason Faberman, John Haltiwanger, Ron S. Jarmin, and Javier Miranda, "Business Volatility, Job Destruction, and Unemployment," *Discussion Papers*, ces 08–26 (U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, August 2008).

[21] For a discussion of the importance of core industries in a particular economic downturn, see Michael L. Dolfman, Solidelle Fortier Wasser, and Bruce Bergman, "The effects of Hurricane Katrina on the New Orleans economy," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2007, pp. 3–18.

APPENDIX: The seasonality of job movement in Manhattan

A close examination of BED data confirms an aspect of city life long celebrated in fiction and song: the quickening of big-city life known as the "fall season" is grounded in a pickup in hiring activity. Data from the BED show this strong seasonal pattern. Both the United States and New York County (Manhattan) tend to exhibit seasonal patterns in net changes between gains and losses produced by industry expansion and contraction and the opening and closing of places of business. Winter and summer patterns are characterized by negative changes, in contrast to positive changes in spring and fall. As the following tabulation shows, it is the dominance of the fall changes in Manhattan that separates economic activity there from the national pattern:

Quarter ending in—	BED net change (rate)	
	Manhattan	United States
March:		
Average	2.0	−1.8
Maximum	−1.0	−1.2
Minimum	−3.3	−2.5
June:		
Average	1.0	3.0
Maximum	1.9	3.8
Minimum	−.7	1.9
September:		
Average	−.7	−.1
Maximum	.4	.8
Minimum	−3.5	−1.6
December:		
Average	2.6	.4
Maximum	3.8	1.0
Minimum	.0	−.8

Despite Manhattan's reputation as an international emporium, increases in retail trade are far less important in explaining the fourth-quarter increases there than they are nationwide. In the Nation, retail trade and education are typical sectors which experienced gains in the fourth quarter that offset heavy losses in construction and in leisure and hospitality. In Manhattan, by contrast, few losses occurred at all in the fourth quarter. Small losses in manufacturing were offset by small gains in wholesale trade, and construction was flat. No other sector lost jobs.

Contrary to the national pattern, in Manhattan professional and business services accounted for about one-fourth of all job gains, while retail trade also added about one-fourth to the total, followed by leisure and hospitality at 21 percent. Net changes in professional and business services tended to result primarily from a drop in contracting businesses and closings, while retail trade and leisure changes reflected an increase in expansions. One might suggest that these expansions were a reaction to demand coming from base-industry employees, whose high wages appeared to be less threatened by contractions in the fourth quarter.[1]

Note to the appendix

[1] This pattern of demand and its consequent effect on employment was noted in Michael L. Dolfman, Solidelle F. Wasser, and Kevin Skelly, "Structural changes in Manhattan's post-9/11 economy," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 58–79.

The parenting of infants: a time-use study

Data from the American Time Use Survey show that parents of infants spend far more time on childcare relative to parents of older children; women spend more time engaging in childcare than men, parents obtain time for childcare from various sources, and time use diverges across lines of socioeconomic status

Robert Drago

Do parents of infants spend their time differently than parents of older children? Although an extensive body of research concerns time use among parents, no previous study has directly answered this question. Data from the initial 5 years of the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) allow for an investigation of the topic. The analysis in this article provides answers to a series of questions regarding the quantity of time that "coupled" women, coupled men, and single women allocate to childcare; the trade-offs that are made in order to generate time for childcare; and variations among groups of differing socioeconomic status (SES) in time spent on childcare, on housework, and at work.

The first question is whether parents devote more time to infants relative to older children. In general, one would expect the answer to be yes. Initially, infants generally require more from their caregivers. Few newborns sleep through the night, and they need frequent feeding, changing of diapers, rocking, and so forth. Further, infant care is often viewed as more important or valuable to parents and to society than care for older children. This is evident in the paid maternity leave systems that allow mothers to devote themselves to infant care in most nations.[1]

The scarcity of paid maternity leave may help explain why coupled mothers of newborns in the United States are often pressured to leave the labor force, or "opt out," to spend more time on childcare.[2] However, fathers do not appear to fit this pattern. Overall, fathers have increased the amount of time they allocate to childcare in recent decades,[3] but earlier studies provide mixed results in answering the question of whether fathers devote more or less time to younger children than to older children.[4]

The second question concerns the "time financing" of childcare, that is, the reallocation of time spent on other activities to generate additional time for children. Implicit in debates regarding opting out is the possibility that the reduction of time spent working for pay is a major source of childcare time—that is, time during which one is engaged in childcare—for new mothers with husbands or partners. An analysis of time financing can discern whether mothers of infants commonly pull their time from other sources—such as leisure or sleep. For coupled men especially, the sources of childcare time are pertinent given the historical pattern of new fathers increasing the amount of time they devote to employment.[5] If fathers of infants are found to spend more time on both employment and childcare, where does that time come from? For single mothers, the task of raising an infant alone

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may involve difficult choices, particularly when the mother is employed; this article may help to shed light on how those choices are made.

The third (and last) question is the following: how are childcare time, time allocated to housework, and working time—that is, time spent working for pay—related to SES? Socioeconomic status is linked to financial and social resources, as well as to expectations regarding behavior; as a result, there are reasons to expect that allocation of time will differ by SES. For example, families of high SES have greater financial resources to purchase services ranging from housework to precooked meals and childcare. These purchases may free up time for work or leisure, and they can function to ameliorate the compromise between paid work and childcare time that usually must be made. It is also possible that norms have developed among high-SES people regarding work and parenting. Some research suggests that an "ideal worker" norm leads men and women of high SES to work long hours, regardless of parental status, and other research suggests that a norm of "intensive mothering" has emerged among these same families.[6] If high levels of primary childcare time are accepted as an indicator of intensive parenting, then an analysis of the relationships among primary childcare time, working time, and SES can reveal whether high-SES mothers (and fathers) tend to engage in intensive parenting, work long hours, or do both. The other end of the SES spectrum is characterized by poverty. The welfare-to-work legislation of 1996 makes an analysis of poor families more relevant because the legislation provides incentives for low-income single mothers of infants to gain and maintain employment. Indeed, by 2003, when ATUS data collection began, a total of 20 States had imposed work requirements on the mothers of infants who applied for welfare.[7] These requirements may have generated reductions in the quantity of time parents have allocated to childcare as single mothers have striven to expand paid working time.

Data

The ATUS was first administered in 2003; survey data spanning 5 years are available and have been pooled for this article.[8] The ATUS sample is drawn from Current Population Survey (CPS) respondents, and data from the two surveys can be matched. The ATUS is administered approximately 2 to 4 months after the CPS, and data are collected every day of the year except for

a few holidays. Because of the delay between the administration of the CPS and that of the ATUS, for this article variables are constructed from the ATUS whenever possible. The ATUS response rate hovers around 53 percent, a rate similar to that of other single-day time-diary studies administered over the telephone.[9] The main survey instrument is a 24-hour "diary." Individuals provide information, beginning at 4 a.m. "yesterday," on "what [they] were doing" during the following 24 hours. They document the activities they did, where they were at the time, and whom they were with. For cases in which people were doing more than one activity at the same time, they generally are asked to document the activity that could be considered the primary activity.

In the 2003–07 ATUS data, there are 2,612 households with parents of infants under the age of 1 year at the time of survey administration and 20,428 households with parents of dependent children aged 1 or older but below the age of 13. Thirteen years old is the cutoff because data on childcare as a secondary activity are not available for children at or above that age. Children may be biological offspring of the parent, may be stepchildren, may have been adopted, or may have a foster relationship with the parent, and they must live in the household at least 50 percent of the time for the parent to be included in the sample. Any household with one or more parents of both an infant and an older child is counted as a household with infants and not as a household with older children. There is no way to distinguish between the quantity of time that a parent with both an infant and child aged 1–12 spent with the infant and the quantity of time the parent spent with the older child.

In 80 cases, an infant was residing in the household but the respondent was not the infant's parent and was instead the parent of one or more other children in the household; these cases are retained in the sample but reclassified as involving parents of older children since these parents may not have been responsible for infant care. Also, only 29 single fathers of infants are found in the sample. Because of the small size of that group, they are ignored in the analysis that follows.

There are reasons to be concerned about days when the parent has no contact with the child. For coupled parents, such days might occur relatively frequently when the other parent takes responsibility for the child. But for single mothers who do not have another primary caregiver, the inclusion of days with no contact would not help researchers to understand how single parents make time for their children. Only four cases exist in which single mothers of infants had no contact with their infants on the diary day; in 277 cases, a single mother of one or more children aged 1–12 had no contact with any of her children. For consistency all 281 observations are excluded from the analysis. As seems reasonable for understanding childcare arrangements, unmarried

partners are classified as coupled, as are spouses living in the household.[10]

The sample of parents of infants comprises 1,007 partnered men, 1,227 partnered women, and 265 single women. In regard to parents of older children, data are available for 7,687 coupled fathers, 8,851 coupled mothers, and 3,097 single mothers. The data are weighted for all of the analyses that follow in this article.[11]

Childcare time

Primary childcare time is the quantity of time that survey respondents spent primarily doing activities that involved care for their own dependent child or children. Time spent caring for adults or other children is excluded. Although the ATUS does not include a question concerning secondary activities in the main body of the survey, it does have a supplementary question regarding the times when and activities during which a child is "in [one's] care," which is intended to mean either that the child is physically present or that the adult is otherwise able to monitor the child and respond if necessary. The inclusion of this measure of secondary care allows for a broader indicator of childcare time and yields time estimates that are much higher than those obtained from the collection of general data on secondary activities.[12] Secondary childcare data are collected only for parents with children under the age of 13, and, as with primary childcare time, only time spent caring for one's own children is counted. Figures exclude time during which the child was sleeping. Sometimes, of course, parents have an infant sleep in their bed in order that they can be available for emergencies or breastfeeding while the infant sleeps at night. If one views this type of sleeping arrangement as a form of childcare, then childcare time for parents of infants could be considered to be underesti-

mated.[13] Secondary childcare time and primary childcare time are mutually exclusive over the course of the 24-hour reference day, so the estimates are summed to create a measure of total childcare time.

It is reasonable to interpret primary childcare time as involving more energy or greater concentration than secondary childcare time; thus, the amount of time during which a parent is engaged primarily in childcare can be taken as an indicator of the extent of "intensive parenting." In addition, childcare time can be interpreted as requiring a greater expenditure of energy, a higher level of responsibility, or both if a partner or spouse is not present during the activity. For example, a mother may be feeding a child while the father helps with food preparation or cleanup; even if the father does not help in the kitchen, he may be available to answer the telephone or to call a doctor in the event of an emergency. In circumstances such as these, either the workload or level of responsibility involved in childcare is lessened by the presence of a partner or spouse. A measure of total solo childcare time is defined as total childcare time minus primary and secondary childcare time during which a partner or spouse is present.[14] (Total solo childcare time is composed of primary solo childcare time and secondary solo childcare time.)

Total childcare, primary childcare, and total solo childcare figures are provided in table 1. These figures cover coupled fathers, coupled mothers, and single mothers. The data allow for comparisons between parents of infants and parents of older children, and between weekdays and weekends. Coupled fathers with infants spent about twice as much time on primary childcare and around an hour longer on total childcare as compared with coupled fathers with children aged 1–12. Not surprisingly, coupled fathers devoted more time to both primary and total childcare on weekends, with about 4 additional hours on the average

Table 1.	Hours and minutes of childcare, parents of infants and of older children, 2003–07					
Type of childcare and day	**Coupled fathers**		**Coupled mothers**		**Single mothers**	
	With youngest child under age 1	**With youngest child aged 1–12**	**With youngest child under age 1**	**With youngest child aged 1–12**	**With youngest child under age 1**	**With youngest child aged 1–12**
Total childcare, weekdays	5:01	4:13	11:05	7:53	8:56	6:51
Total childcare, weekend days	9:31	8:23	11:58	10:31	11:12	9:50
Primary childcare, weekdays	1:25	0:53	3:53	1:58	3:13	1:42
Primary childcare, weekend days	1:52	1:02	3:19	1:26	2:46	1:18
Total solo childcare, weekdays	2:06	2:08	8:08	5:47	8:56	6:51
Total solo childcare , weekend days ..	3:11	3:19	5:50	5:29	11:12	9:50
Sample size, weekdays	489	3,748	617	4,352	116	1,563
Sample size, weekend days	518	3,939	610	4,499	149	1,534
SOURCE: Weighted ATUS data.						

weekend day for total childcare in comparison with the average weekday. The total solo childcare figures, however, reveal that most fathers' childcare occurred with a spouse or partner present. Indeed, on weekend days, over 6 hours out of a total of 9.5 hours of total childcare time were spent with a spouse or partner present.

On both weekdays and weekends, coupled mothers with infants were engaged in primary childcare for almost twice as long as coupled mothers with children aged 1–12. Also in comparison with coupled mothers with older children, coupled mothers of infants spent over 3 more hours on weekdays in total childcare time and around an hour and a half longer on weekend days. Their total solo childcare time was over 2 hours longer on weekdays but was only slightly longer on weekend days.[15]

Reviewing the figures for coupled mothers of infants and coupled fathers of infants reveals an obvious difference in trend between the sexes. Taking coupled fathers' childcare time as a percentage of the sum of coupled fathers' and coupled mothers' childcare time yields a high of 44.3 percent for total childcare time on weekends and a low of 20.5 percent for total solo childcare time on weekdays. There is no evidence of reciprocal agreements between coupled parents. Because more fathers than mothers work outside the home and it is more common to work on weekdays than on weekends, reciprocity would require that, in general, fathers take the lead on weekend childcare and mothers shoulder more of the burden during the week. However, none of the evidence fits; on the basis of any of the three measures—primary childcare time, total childcare time, or total solo childcare time—coupled mothers perform at least 1 additional hour of childcare on weekend days.

As is the case with coupled mothers, single mothers' parenting of infants is associated with more childcare than their parenting of older children. This is true for all of the three aforementioned measures of childcare time and for both weekdays and weekend days. Compared with coupled mothers of infants, single mothers allocate less time to primary childcare and total childcare. Differences range from a low of 33 minutes for primary childcare time on weekends to over 2 hours for total childcare time on weekends. The fact that coupled mothers allocate more time to childcare than single mothers could imply that the spouses and partners of coupled mothers serve as a resource—whether by working and earning money or by helping around the house or with errands—freeing up additional time for the mothers to engage in childcare; it also could mean that single mothers are more reliant on childcare provided by a babysitter, a nanny, a relative, or a friend. By contrast, the pattern is reversed in regard to

solo childcare: the amount of time spent by single mothers is greater than that spent by coupled mothers of infants. Concerning total solo childcare, there is a 48-minute difference between single mothers and coupled mothers on weekdays and a difference of over 5 hours on weekend days. If one chooses to consider the quantity of total solo childcare time that a person spends to be the best indicator of effort or responsibility, then single mothers' larger amount of total solo childcare time suggests that they bear a heavier burden than coupled mothers.

Regarding statistical testing for differences across parents of infants and of older children, note that parents of infants are considered to be those whose youngest child is younger than 1 year old. This means that many parents of infants also have older children present in the household. Table 2 displays results of regressions of the three childcare time measures against variables for both the presence of an infant and the presence of two or more children (one, both, or none of whom may be infants). As reported in the table, in all but 2 of the 18 relevant regressions the estimated effect of an infant is positive and the t-statistic is significant at the 1-percent level; the t-statistic is not significant for two groups only: coupled fathers engaging in solo childcare on weekdays and those doing so on weekends. In 11 of the regressions, the presence of two or more children also is associated with significantly elevated levels of childcare time. For every group of parents with infants except for coupled fathers engaging in solo childcare time on weekdays and those doing so on weekends, the estimated addition to childcare time for an infant is at least twice as large as the effect of having two or more children.[16]

Allocating time to primary childcare

The allocation of time to primary childcare is studied by comparing broad categories of time use across coupled mothers, coupled fathers, and single mothers of infants and of older children. Although parents of infants could be compared with nonparents, doing so would not facilitate an understanding of whether parenting patterns diverge when an infant is involved. The ATUS has 17 time-use categories, with sleep and primary childcare serving as subcategories. To simplify table 3, care for one or more children from outside the household is combined with care for any adult. In addition, professional and personal care services, household services, and government services and civic obligations are combined into one category and labeled as "use of services"; socializing, relaxing, and leisure are combined with sports, exercise, and recreation

Table 2. Results from regressions of childcare measures against variables for presence of infant and for presence of two or more children, 2003–07						
	Coupled fathers		Coupled mothers		Single mothers	
Type of childcare and day	Infant effect	Two or more children effect	Infant effect	Two or more children effect	Infant effect	Two or more children effect
Total childcare, weekdays..................	[1]47.7	–4.5	[1]199.4	[1]65.4	[1]123.1	[1]45.2
Total childcare, weekend days..........	[1]71.9	[1]28.4	[1]88.8	[1]26.0	[1]80.6	12.3
Primary childcare, weekdays.............	[1]31.6	4.1	[1]117.5	[1]4.3	[1]89.3	[1]25.4
Primary childcare, weekend days ...	[1]50.7	3.9	[1]112.9	6.2	[1]85.6	[2]15.6
Total solo childcare, weekdays.........	–2.4	0.4	[1]147.5	[1]66.1	[1]123.1	[1]45.2
Total solo childcare, weekend days.	–4.0	[1]29.4	[2]24.8	[1]38.7	[1]80.6	12.3
Sample size, weekdays..................	4,235		4,967		1,677	
Sample size, weekend days	4,455		5,107		1,681	

[1] Statistically significant at *p*<.01.

[2] Statistically significant at *p*<.05.

NOTE: The results are from linear regressions with minutes of childcare as the dependent variable, and with dummy variables for the presence of an infant and the presence of at least two dependent children in the household.

SOURCE: Weighted ATUS data.

to make the "sports and leisure" category; and volunteer activities are combined with religious and spiritual activities. In total, there are 14 types of primary activities that appear in the table.

The table reports time-use statistics for parents of infants as compared with parents of older children, with significant differences taken from the results of linear regressions for the effect of an infant on the relevant time category for each gender-family group. The regressions also control for the presence of two or more dependent children in the household. Coupled fathers with infants devoted 36 more minutes to primary childcare than did fathers with older children, additional time which appears to have come primarily from spending around 13 fewer minutes per day on housework and 14 fewer minutes on sports and leisure activities. Fathers of infants also spent less time—not as much less, but still significantly less—on personal care and on spiritual activities and volunteer work. An examination of the ATUS time-use categories behind these results reveals that, in comparison with coupled fathers of older children, coupled fathers of infants spent significantly less time engaging in socializing, relaxing, and leisure activities as well as significantly less time volunteering, without allocating a significantly different amount of time to sports, exercise, and recreation or to spiritual and religious activities. It appears that fathers with infants spent 18 fewer minutes per day working for pay—but that difference is not significant.

Coupled mothers with infants spent around 2 more hours per day on primary childcare than did coupled mothers with children aged 1–12. Coupled mothers with infants spent almost 1 fewer hour per day working for pay, 16 fewer minutes engaging in sports and leisure time, and also less time—but not as much less—on personal care, travel, spiritual and volunteer activities, and education. In contrast to coupled fathers, an examination of the official ATUS time-use categories reveals that the sports and leisure result is due to significantly less time devoted to sports, exercise, and recreation, and not to spending less time with socializing, relaxing and leisure activities. Like the coupled fathers of infants, coupled mothers of infants—in comparison with their counterparts with older children—spent significantly less time doing volunteer activities but not significantly less time engaged in religious or spiritual activities.

The time-financing analysis suggests that around half of the additional childcare time that coupled mothers with infants spent in comparison with coupled mothers of older children was generated by spending less time working for pay. To look more closely at the effects of opting out *per se*, primary childcare time is regressed against usual weekly working hours for the subsamples of parents of infants. The advantage of using figures for usual weekly hours is that they yield working time estimates for employed respondents across both working and nonworking days, whereas time-diary figures on working hours are only available for working days. The coefficients can be used to simulate the number of additional weekly minutes of primary childcare time produced by a 1-hour reduction in weekly working time. The 1-hour reduction is estimated to add 8 additional minutes of primary childcare for coupled fathers, with an identical figure of 8 minutes for coupled mothers. These figures are almost certainly subject to selection biases to the extent that mothers and fathers choose work and childcare hours simultaneously, with those holding a relative preference for childcare performing more childcare and less paid work and, by the same token, those with a relative preference for employment performing less childcare and more paid work. The results nonetheless echo the conclusion from historical data that the entry of mothers into the labor force had only small effects on primary childcare time.[17]

These data also, however, leave a puzzle regarding why

Table 3. Hours and minutes of primary activities, parents of infants and of older children, 2003–07

Type of activity	Coupled fathers		Coupled mothers		Single mothers	
	With youngest child under age 1	With youngest child aged 1–12	With youngest child under age 1	With youngest child aged 1–12	With youngest child under age 1	With youngest child aged 1–12
Primary childcare	[1]1:32	0:56	[1]3:44	1:49	[1]3:04	1:35
Sleep	8:10	8:08	8:29	8:29	[1]9:34	8:50
Personal care	[2]0:32	0:35	[1]0:38	0:44	[2]0:43	0:50
Housework	[1]1:07	1:20	2:35	2:44	[2]1:40	1:59
Care for others	0:07	0:07	0:08	0:07	[1]0:02	0:08
Work	5:22	5:40	[1]1:55	2:51	[1]2:19	3:22
Education	0:08	0:05	[2]0:05	0:10	0:21	0:17
Consumer purchases	0:22	0:19	0:32	0:35	0:30	0:28
Use of services	0:05	0:04	0:07	0:06	0:08	0:08
Eating and drinking	1:09	1:08	1:01	1:03	[2]0:44	0:52
Sports and leisure	[2]3:37	3:51	[1]3:13	3:29	3:38	3:43
Spiritual and volunteer	[1]0:11	0:16	[1]0:11	0:19	[1]0:05	0:12
Telephone calls	0:01	0:02	0:05	0:05	0:06	0:08
Traveling	1:25	1:25	[1]1:08	1:19	[1]0:58	1:18
Sample size	1,007	7,687	1,227	8,851	265	3,097

[1] Statistically significant at $p<.01$.
[2] Statistically significant at $p<.05$.
NOTE: Significance tests are conducted by use of linear regressions with an infant dummy variable, and they control for having at least two children.

SOURCE: Weighted ATUS data.

there would be any pressure on mothers of infants to opt out. An answer is provided by regressing total childcare time and total solo childcare time against usual weekly working hours among parents of infants. Relevant regressions suggest that for coupled fathers, a 1-hour reduction in weekly work hours results in 11 additional minutes of total solo childcare and 22 additional minutes of total childcare. For coupled mothers, the analyses imply that the same reduction in weekly work hours results in 35 additional minutes of total solo childcare and 42 additional minutes of total childcare. By implication, the motivation for new mothers to opt out might be attributed to how much value they ascribe to secondary childcare time.

Single mothers of infants spent 90 more minutes on primary childcare than did single mothers of older children. That time came primarily from spending significantly less time doing paid work. Single mothers of infants spent approximately 1 fewer hour working, and they also spent less time on travel, spiritual and volunteer activities, eating and drinking, personal care, and care for adults and other children. As with the coupled mothers, note that the amount by which the working time of single mothers with infants is less than the working time of single mothers with older children is smaller than the amount by which the primary childcare time of single mothers is greater than the primary childcare time of single mothers with older children. As was the case for both coupled fathers and mothers, the lesser quantity of time that single women with infants

spent doing spiritual and volunteer activities can be traced primarily to spending less time volunteering. The greater quantity of time spent caring for others among single mothers of older children might, at least in some cases, flow from networks of care constructed by single mothers such that they receive childcare from other family members at some times and reciprocate by providing childcare to them at other times.[18]

As with the coupled mothers, single mothers' childcare time is regressed against usual weekly working time to simulate the additional weekly minutes of childcare generated by a 1-hour reduction in weekly work hours, again with a restriction of the sample to parents of infants. The 1-hour reduction in working time is associated with only a 5-minute increase in primary childcare time, but with a 35-minute expansion of total and total solo childcare. Again, the results suggest that trade-offs between work and childcare concern secondary childcare more than primary childcare.

Perhaps surprisingly, single mothers of infants devoted 44 more minutes to sleep than single mothers of children aged 1–12. It is possible that the additional sleep is related to the exhaustion associated with being the lone care provider for an infant. But it is also possible that at least some of this additional sleep occurs with the single mothers in the same beds as their infants; it is possible that, on some days, some of the mothers remain in bed longer in order to avoid waking the infant, go to sleep earlier, or nap at other

times during the day with the infant. "Cosleeping" makes particular sense for single mothers because usually there is no one else already present in bed at night. The ATUS provides no information on with whom respondents sleep or on childcare time while the child is asleep, so no direct information is available. However, a proxy for exhaustion can be constructed.

An indicator of exhaustion is calculated as the number of times that parents end a sleep episode between midnight and 4 a.m. and begin a new sleep episode prior to 4 a.m., after excluding respondents performing shiftwork.[19] Among the parents of infants, coupled fathers averaged 0.12 interruption from 12 a.m. to 4 a.m., coupled mothers 0.33, and single mothers 0.22. By way of comparison, coupled fathers with older children reported an average of 0.07 sleep interruption, with comparable figures of 0.09 for coupled mothers and 0.08 for single mothers. For the parents of infants experiencing sleep interruptions, the mean time spent awake is 36.3 minutes for coupled fathers, 35.1 minutes for coupled mothers, and 36.8 minutes for single mothers. Mothers devoted well over half of this time to childcare: coupled mothers spent 73.2 percent (25.7 minutes) and single mothers spent 81.8 percent (30.1 minutes) of the time awake on childcare, compared with coupled fathers, who spent 54.0 percent (19.6 minutes) of the time on childcare.

These figures provide some reason to believe that parents of infants are often exhausted. Further, the interruptions affected coupled and single mothers far more often than coupled fathers. However, the figures do not provide a complete explanation for the elevated amount of sleeping time reported by single mothers of infants: relative to coupled mothers of infants; the single mothers indeed spent more time on childcare when awakened in the middle of the night, but they woke less frequently.

SES and childcare, paid work, and housework

The final analysis of this article divides the parents of infants into three subgroups—high, middle, and low SES—and compares these subgroups' levels of childcare, housework, and working time. Typically, SES is measured using a variable or combination of variables related to education, income or wealth, and occupation. For example, an individual with a college or university degree, with high income, and with a managerial or professional occupation would be classified as high SES, whereas an individual living in poverty would be considered to be of low SES.[20] Occupation is ignored in the present analysis because the resources associated with high SES arguably allow some

mothers to opt out of employment, in which case they may not report an occupation and would be misclassified as a result. Instead, the combination of family income of at least $60,000 per year and the respondent holding a bachelor's degree serves as a proxy for high SES. In this article, the low-SES group is defined by family income of less than $15,000 for coupled parents and of less than $12,500 for single mothers.[21] Because the income data are categorical, there is no obvious way to correct for inflation across survey years.

SES is related to many aspects of an individual's life, and the parents of infants are no exception. For example, SES is closely connected to marital status. The unweighted sample size for this analysis includes only six single mothers reporting high SES, so this group is necessarily ignored for the analysis. Further, only 6.4 percent of coupled fathers and 8.6 percent of coupled mothers were living in poverty, whereas over 50 percent of single mothers were living in poverty. Because so few coupled fathers were living in poverty, that group also is ignored below. Given that high-SES parents tend to delay childbearing, it is also not surprising that among coupled parents of infants,

Table 4.	Selected characteristics of parents of high, [middle], and (low) socioeconomic status, 2003–07		
Characteristic	**Coupled fathers**	**Coupled mothers**	**Single mothers**
Mean number of children	1.95 [2.05] –	[1]1.00 [2.21] (2.18)	– [2.22] (2.59)
Percent employed.................	[1]98.1 [94.4] –	[1]68.9 [46.0] (37.8)	– [66.4] [1](38.4)
Mean age (in years)...............	[1]34.7 [31.5] –	[1]32.5 [28.5] [1](25.6)	– [24.3] [24.4]
Manager/professional, percent...................................	[1]80.9 [24.6] –	[1]56.4 [16.4] [1](4.6)	– [6.4] [2](2.3)
Sample size........................	314 [548] (59)	363 [661] (96)	6 [107] (121)

[1] Statistically significant at $p<.01$.
[2] Statistically significant at $p<.05$.

NOTE: Significance tests for robust t-statistics in linear regressions with dummy variables for high- and low-SES groups. Dash indicates datum not reported because of small sample size.

SOURCE: Weighted ATUS data.

people of high SES were almost 7 years older on average than their counterparts living in poverty. (See table 4.) Further, even though occupation was not used to indicate SES, high-SES parents disproportionately fill managerial and professional occupations: 80.9 percent of the coupled fathers and 56.4 percent of the coupled mothers were working in these occupations. Significantly less than 10 percent of poor coupled mothers and fathers or single mothers held such positions. Consistent with the "ideal worker" norm that appears to affect high-SES individuals, high-SES coupled fathers and coupled mothers were significantly more likely to be employed; for example, high-SES coupled mothers of infants were almost twice as likely to be employed as their low-SES counterparts (68.9 percent compared with 37.8 percent, respectively).

Table 5 provides information on the three indicators of childcare time, on housework, and on working time. There are data for working time on the reference day—including both people with jobs and those without—as well as data on usual weekly work hours. The sample is broken down by gender-family status and by SES, and is restricted to parents of infants. Tests for differences use ordinary least squares regressions, with various time measures serving as the dependent variables and dummy variables for high and low SES as the independent variables.

With regard to coupled parents and primary childcare, fathers of high SES recorded significantly more time for primary childcare, reporting an additional half-hour relative to the middle group. Coupled mothers exhibit the same pattern and significant differences: those of high SES reported 41 more minutes of primary childcare time than did those of middle SES, and those of middle SES reported over 69 more minutes than the low-SES group. These differences in primary childcare time between groups of fathers and among groups of mothers are consistent with the norm of intensive mothering among high-SES mothers and also consistent with the hypothesis of intensive parenting among high-SES fathers. Total childcare time figures yield a similar pattern for coupled fathers, although the differences are not significant. Total childcare time for coupled mothers was lower for the low- and high-SES groups than for the middle group, by around a half-hour. Most high-SES mothers do not have as much time to devote to their children as other mothers, but they tend to spend that time more intensively—as suggested by significantly higher levels of primary childcare time—than other mothers. The pattern of total solo childcare among mothers mirrors that of total childcare.

"Housework time" spent by coupled fathers was longer for those of high SES than for those of middle SES, but

the difference is not significant. High-SES coupled mothers recorded significantly lower levels of housework than other mothers. Less time spent doing housework can be expected to mean that someone was paid to do the work or that some of these tasks were done by a partner or spouse.

Time-diary figures for coupled fathers' working time yield no statistically significant differences between fathers of high SES and fathers of middle SES, though the high-SES fathers reported a few additional minutes of working time. Reports of usual weekly work hours reveal statistically significant differences in the expected direction: high-SES fathers of infants worked over 3.5 hours per week longer than their counterparts of middle SES. Both the diary figures and the weekly reports suggest that high-SES coupled mothers of infants tend to work longer hours than other mothers of infants. In sum, the results for couples are consistent with pressures on high-SES parents both to be active parents and to work long hours. Mothers in this group generate at least part of their childcare time through reductions in housework. Nonetheless, the results

Table 5.	Hours and minutes of childcare, housework, and paid work; means for high, [middle], and (low) SES, 2003–07		
Activity	**Coupled fathers**	**Coupled mothers**	**Single mothers**
Primary childcare...........................	[1]2:01 [1:31] –	[1]4:19 [3:38] [1](2:29)	– [2:59] (3:13)
Total childcare.................................	6:59 [6:22] –	11:05 [11:32] (11:00)	– [8:42] [2](10:42)
Total solo childcare.......................	[2]2:57 [2:22] –	7:29 [7:44] [2](6:29)	– [8:42] [2](10:42)
Housework.......................................	1:17 [1:12] –	[2]2:09 [2:47] (2:49)	[1:34] (1:55) –
Working time on diary day	5:19 [5:16] –	[2]2:23 [1:41] (1:48)	– [2:35] (1:50)
Usual weekly working time	[1]45:48 [42:12] –	[1]23:12 [13:54] (11:12)	– [19:48] [1](11:30)
Sample size	314 [548] (59)	363 [661] (96)	6 [107] (121)

[1] Statistically significant at *p*<.01.
[2] Statistically significant at *p*<.05.

NOTE: Significance tests are conducted by use of linear regressions with dummy variables for high- and low-SES groups. Dash indicates datum not reported because of small sample size.

SOURCE: Weighted ATUS data.

fit the hypothesis that high-SES mothers are often caught between extreme expectations regarding their careers on one hand and childrearing on the other.

For single mothers, living in poverty is associated with 2 more hours of total childcare time and 2 more hours of total solo childcare time in comparison with being of middle SES. That difference cannot be accounted for by a divergence in housework time, since single mothers living in poverty also reported elevated levels of housework (although the difference is not significant). Lower levels of working time seem to be a contributing factor. Daily working time was an insignificant 45 minutes shorter, but usual weekly work hours were a significant 8 hours shorter for those living in poverty.

This result (8 fewer hours of working time) fits the findings reported in the previous section regarding coupled mothers of infants spending less time doing paid work and more time caring for children than coupled mothers of older children and, similarly, single mothers of infants spending less time doing paid work and more time caring for children than single mothers of older children. The difference between coupled mothers and single mothers is that less working time is closely associated with poverty for single mothers but not for coupled mothers. Table 5 reveals significantly lower weekly work hours for poor single mothers of infants but not for poor coupled mothers of infants. Looked at differently, the simple correlation between poverty status and usual weekly hours is −0.105 for coupled mothers, but −0.312 (a figure with a larger absolute value) for single mothers.

THE ANALYSIS IN THIS ARTICLE SUPPORTS THE GENERAL CLAIM that parents of infants exhibit divergent patterns of time use compared with the parents of older children, confirming that infants are given distinct treatment. Relative to mothers of older children, both coupled and single mothers of infants devoted at least an additional hour per day to childcare, whether measured by primary childcare or total childcare time. In comparison with coupled mothers of older children, coupled mothers of infants recorded over 3 additional hours per day of total childcare on weekdays. In addition, coupled fathers with infants devoted more time to childcare than coupled fathers with children aged 1–12, although the differences in primary childcare and total childcare are smaller than they are for coupled mothers, ranging from a low of 33 additional minutes of primary childcare on weekdays to a high of 68 additional minutes of total childcare on weekends. These findings suggest that, on the whole, fathers have become more involved with infants in recent decades; however, childcare is still marked by substantial in-equality between the amount of time spent by men and the amount spent by women.

Total solo childcare time spent by single mothers of infants is around an hour longer than that spent by coupled mothers on weekdays, and over 5 hours longer on weekend days. These differences highlight the difficulties involved in parenting an infant alone. However, it is important to note that the solo childcare figures exclude time that parents spent caring for children together, and that time also appears to be valuable to families and to society. The parents of infants financed the additional time they need for childcare—that is, as compared with the parents of older children—using a variety of mechanisms. Coupled fathers and mothers of infants, as well as single mothers of infants, all tended to spend less time on personal care and volunteer activities. The coupled fathers spent less time with housework and sports and leisure as well to free up time for primary childcare. Employment played a more significant role for coupled and single mothers; each group significantly scaled back working time and, perhaps relatedly, travel time.

Surprisingly, single mothers of infants not only provided more childcare relative to their counterparts with older children, but also reported an additional 44 minutes of sleep. Indirect indicators suggest that both coupled and single mothers may experience exhaustion that is, in part, due to frequent interruptions of sleep at night when infants are present. However, single mothers were interrupted less frequently than coupled mothers, so this hypothesis is inconclusive. It is also possible that the expanded sleeping time of single mothers is related to sleeping in the same bed as one's child as a form of childcare, although this practice cannot be identified with the ATUS data.

Among the parents of infants, spending one fewer hour at work is associated with only minor increases in primary childcare time, regardless of the sex of the parent or the presence of a partner. Working one fewer hour is associated with much larger increases in total childcare and total solo childcare time: an additional 22 minutes of total childcare for coupled fathers, 42 minutes for coupled mothers, and 35 minutes for single mothers. These findings suggest that pressures on coupled mothers of infants to opt out of employment are related to the value of time during which a child is "in [one's] care" more so than to primary childcare time. Nonetheless, it is important to note that most of the high-SES coupled mothers were employed and that they worked longer hours in comparison with any other group of coupled or single mothers. Contrary to media depictions,[22] coupled mothers of high SES do not appear to be leading an "opt-out revolution."

Time-use patterns diverge across lines of socioeconomic status among the parents of infants. High-SES coupled fathers, who tend to have the greatest financial resources, spent roughly 30 percent more time on primary childcare relative to their counterparts of middle SES, while high-SES coupled mothers spent almost twice as much time engaging in primary childcare as their poor counterparts did. Again, these findings are consistent with the existence of a norm of intensive mothering among high-SES mothers that has partially evolved to a norm of intensive parenting, cutting across the gender line. A large part of the additional primary childcare time that high-SES parents spent appears to have been obtained by reducing "in [one's] care" time. The high-SES fathers tended to spend more time doing housework than middle-SES fathers, while the high-SES mothers engaged in less housework than other mothers. High-SES parents of infants exhibited long work hours, particularly in terms of usual weekly hours.

The same pressures to opt out that appear to confront many coupled mothers also appear to affect many single mothers. In both cases, reductions in work hours may provide the most direct route to an expansion of childcare time during the first year of a child's life. There is, however, a crucial difference between single mothers and coupled mothers. Single mothers with reduced or zero work hours indeed devoted more time to childcare, but the price was a substantially greater risk of poverty for themselves and their children.   □

Notes

[1] See Jody Heymann, Alison Earle, and Jeffrey Hayes, *The Work, Family, and Equity Index: How Does the United States Measure Up?* (Montreal, QC, The Institute for Health and Social Policy, 2007), on the Internet at **www.mcgill.ca/files/ihsp/WFEI2007.pdf** (visited Nov. 14, 2008).

[2] See Michael Baker and Kevin Milligan, "How Does Job-Protected Maternity Leave Affect Mothers' Employment?" *Journal of Labor Economics*, October 2008, pp. 655–91.

[3] See Suzanne M. Bianchi, John P. Robinson, and Mellisa A. Milkie, *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), p. 63.

[4] For an example of an article which finds that levels of fathers' involvement increase as children age, see Jeffrey J. Wood and Rena L. Repetti, "What gets dad involved? A longitudinal study of change in parental child caregiving involvement," *Journal of Family Psychology*, March 2004, pp. 237–49. However, W.J. Yeung, J.F. Sandberg, P.E. Davis-Kean, and S.L. Hofferth, "Children's Time with Fathers in Intact Families," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, February 2001, pp. 136–54, find fathers devoting more time to children aged zero to two years.

[5] For example, Daniel S. Hamermesh, *Workdays, Workhours, and Work Schedules* (Kalamazoo, Mich., Upjohn Institute, 1996), p. 29; finds men working 1.85 percent more days per week and 3.43 percent more hours per day when they have children under the age of 3 years, in comparison with when they do not have children younger than 3. Bianchi and others, *Changing Rhythms*, p. 47, find fathers with infants working around 0.8 more hour per week relative to fathers whose children are all over the age of 6 years.

[6] For information on long hours and the ideal worker norm, see Joan Williams, *Unbending Gender* (New York, Oxford University Press, 2000); or Robert Drago, *Striking a Balance* (Boston, Dollars and Sense, 2007). For information on the norm of intensive mothering, see Sharon Hays, *The Cultural Contradictions of Motherhood* (New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1996).

[7] See Jane Waldfogel, *What Children Need* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 2006).

[8] Much of the information in this section is drawn from the *American Time Use Survey User's Guide* (U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008).

[9] For example, see Bianchi and others, *Changing Rythms*, pp. 27–30.

[10] A check of the 2006 data for married and unmarried partners reveals only one male same-sex couple and no female same-sex couples who also were parents of infants, so the distinction between same-sex couples and opposite-sex couples is ignored in this article.

[11] The weights correct for demographic characteristics including race/ethnicity and income, and for the oversampling of weekend days in the survey. The relevant weights are TU06FWGT for the 2003–05 samples and TUFINLWGT for the 2006 and 2007 data.

[12] See Mary Dorinda Allard, Suzanne Bianchi, Jay Stewart, and Vanessa R. Wight, "Comparing childcare measures in the ATUS and earlier time-diary studies," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2007, pp. 27–36.

[13] Respondents' sleep time is excluded from ATUS estimates of "child in care" time because respondents themselves were inconsistent in reporting child-in-care time from when they were asleep. The exclusion remedies this inconsistency.

[14] The total solo childcare measure does not exclude time when grandparents or other family or friends are present.

[15] When contemplating the validity of the ATUS data, it is reassuring to discover that, across weekdays and weekends, most coupled mothers' total childcare time minus their total solo childcare time was approximately equal to the quantity of time that the respective fathers reported engaging in childcare in conjunction with their partner. In a parallel, most coupled fathers' total childcare time minus their total solo childcare time was approximately equal to the quantity of time that the respective mothers reported engaging in childcare in conjunction with their partner. This is particularly impressive given that the samples of coupled fathers and mothers are independently collected.

[16] Surprisingly, there are no obvious efficiency gains in terms of childcare time for parenting both infants and other children simulta-

neously. If there were, then adding interaction terms for parents of one or more infants and parents of at least two children to the regressions would yield negative effects. Yet the addition of the interaction terms yields only one significant effect in the 18 regressions: coupled mothers of infants and of other children devote an *additional* 53 minutes to solo childcare on weekdays. (Results are available from the author.) Further analysis suggests this additional time may come from reductions in work hours; regressing usual work hours against the same independent variables for coupled mothers reveals significantly lower weekly work hours when both an infant and other children are present, with the divergence estimated to be 4.2 hours per week.

[17] See Suzanne M. Bianchi, "Maternal Employment and Time with Children: Dramatic Change or Surprising Continuity?" *Demography*, November 2000, pp. 401–14.

[18] For examples of such networks, see Anita I. Garey, *Weaving Work and Motherhood* (Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1999), pp. 89–102.

[19] As is standard, respondents classified as performing shiftwork are those who report a majority of working time on the diary day outside of the hours between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

[20] For more information see, for example, John Iceland and Rima Wilkes, "Does Socioeconomic Status Matter? Race, Class, and Residential Segregation," *Social Problems*, May 2006, pp. 248–73.

[21] The ATUS-CPS family income data are placed into the following categories: less than $10,000, $10,000 to $12,499, $12,500 to $14,999, and $15,000 to $19,999. For the year 2007, the U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty for a single parent with one child to be associated with household income of less than $14,291, and poverty for a couple with one child to be associated with household income of less than $16,689. Although one could use the $15,000 cutoff for single mothers, the $12,500 figure serves to make poverty groups more comparable across the single and couple samples, given that the income needs of couples should be greater. However, changing the single-mother poverty cutoff to $15,000 or raising the middle-class income cutoff from $60,000 to $75,000 leaves the general pattern of results unchanged. See the U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty Thresholds 2007," at **www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh07.html** (visited Oct. 9, 2009).

[22] See Pamela Stone, *Opting Out? Why Women Really Quit Careers and Head Home* (Berkeley, Calif., University of California Press, 2007), pp. 3–4.

Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS

Data from unemployment insurance supplements to the Current Population Survey show that the percentages of unemployed people who applied for and received UI benefits vary by reason for unemployment; the data also reveal that most people who did not file for benefits believed they were not eligible for them

Wayne Vroman

The unemployment insurance (UI) program in the United States consistently compensates less than half of all unemployed workers. The low UI recipiency rate[1] could reflect such diverse factors as accurate worker perceptions of ineligibility in certain State programs in which eligibility is for the most part limited to people who have lost their job, poor understanding of program eligibility rules among eligible people, or voluntary decisions among the unemployed not to apply. Distinguishing among the various possible explanations is important in assessing the effectiveness of the UI program.

Each month, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is a survey of a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. In 4 of the past 30 years, a supplement to the CPS has queried unemployed people about applications for and receipt of UI benefits.[2] Although the supplement was administered multiple times in three of the four years, annual estimates were calculated for each of the years; thus, this article refers to "the supplement of 2005," for example, to refer to all the UI supplement data collected during multiple months throughout the year. Unlike UI administrative data, which pertain just to applicants and recipients, the data from the CPS supplements also cover unemployed nonapplicants and nonrecipients. Three of the four UI supplements posed questions to the unemployed about their reasons for not filing for or not receiving UI benefits. Responses to these "reason" questions are helpful for understanding why UI recipiency rates are so low. This article summarizes findings from the most recent UI supplement in the CPS, which was conducted during 2005. Selected results from the three earlier supplements—of 1976, 1989, and 1993—also are noted. In addition, the article draws from a project report published this year by the Employment and Training Administration.[3]

Two principal findings are suggested by the CPS data. (1) In regard to UI benefits, application rates and recipiency rates vary systematically according to people's reasons for unemployment. For example, "job leavers" often perceive they are ineligible because of the circumstances of their job separation (they may have quit their job, for example), whereas labor force reentrants commonly believe their lack of recent work experience makes them ineligible. People on temporary layoff frequently do not apply for benefits because they expect

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to be recalled soon. Additionally, factors such as age, duration of unemployment, and State of residence also are correlated with the decision to apply or not to apply for benefits. (2) The most common reason for not applying for UI benefits is the belief that one is not eligible for them; the fact that this belief is fairly widespread is the primary cause of the low overall UI benefit recipiency rate.

The 2005 UI supplement

In 2005 the CPS unemployment insurance supplement was administered in four separate months (January, May, July, and November) to unemployed people in outgoing rotation groups, which are groups of individuals who are in their 4th or 16th month as part of the sample. The eight supplemental questions were administered at the same time as the regular survey questions. The supplemental questions asked about application for UI benefits since the last job, receipt of UI benefits—whether the person had received benefits anytime since the last job and whether the person had received benefits anytime during the previous week—the main reason for not applying for or not receiving benefits, exhaustion of benefits, and union membership.[4]

The supplemental sample had 3,033 unemployed persons. The Census Bureau developed weights for this sample in order that it be representative of annual unemployment in 2005. Usable responses to the application and recipiency questions were obtained from 2,849 persons. Most of the analysis in this article is based upon these persons.

Summary of application and recipiency rates

In 2005, 34.8 percent of the unemployed applied for UI benefits, a figure that closely approximates the corresponding statistic in the UI program data.[5] Table 1 displays data on applications for UI benefits, showing the percentage of unemployed people who applied for benefits in 2005 by sex, age, reason for unemployment, and duration of unemployment. Each entry in the table shows the percentage of unemployed people who applied for UI benefits since leaving their last job. Applicants are included in the data regardless of whether or not they actually were qualified to apply for UI benefits.

For each of the four variables included in table 1, the patterns of UI application rates match those found in UI program data. Application rates rise sharply with age:

the rate is 14.0 percent of women and 13.1 percent of men aged 16–24, as compared with 46.7 percent of women and 49.6 percent of men 45 and older. The overall application rates of men and women were quite similar—33.5 percent for women and 35.9 percent for men.[6] Among job leavers and "reentrants," women were slightly more likely to apply than men.

"Job losers" (that is, people who have lost their jobs) were about three times more likely to file for benefits than job leavers or reentrants. They were also, on the whole, considerably more likely to be eligible for benefits than jobs leavers or reentrants. As shown in table 1, the application rate for job losers was 50.7 percent, compared with 18.7 percent for job leavers and 15.4 percent for reentrants. Since the UI program is intended mainly to compensate those who lose jobs through no fault of their own, the fact that job losers have a much higher application rate than job leavers and reentrants is to be expected. However, the low overall application rate among job losers (roughly 50 percent) raises questions.

It should also be noted that application rates and recipiency rates vary widely across geographic areas. The aforementioned Employment and Training Administration report from this year examines State-level variation and finds that patterns in UI program data are extremely similar in the CPS supplement data. Application rates are highest in the States of the Northeast, of the upper Midwest and along the west coast. Application rates are below average throughout the southern and Rocky Mountain States.

People who are unemployed because their temporary jobs ended now constitute a sizeable segment of U.S. unemployment. Since 1994, the CPS has identified this group of people within the total unemployment pool. The 2005 CPS supplement is the first supplement to identify and study the phenomenon of workers who are unemployed because their temporary jobs ended. There were approximately 756,000 of these workers, or 21 percent of all job losers, in the weighted data from the 2005 supplement. By comparison, the total number of job leavers was approximately 797,000.

Because individuals who are unemployed following the end of a temporary job are like other job losers in that their unemployment is due to an employer-initiated job separation, it is important to learn about their experiences in applying for and receiving UI benefits. The 2005 supplement indicated that people from this group were less likely to apply for benefits than job losers on temporary layoff or other job losers. The application rate of workers unemployed after a temporary job was 28.8 percent, compared with 44.2 percent for people on temporary layoff and 62.6 percent among other job losers. However, similar to the application rate of other unemployed groups, the application rate of those unemployed following a temporary job increases with age and duration of unem-

Table 1. UI benefits application rates by sex, age, reason for unemployment, and duration of unemployment, 2005

[In percent]

Unemployment duration, in weeks	Women				Men				Total
	16–24	25–44	45 or older	Total	16–24	25–44	45 or older	Total	
Job losers									
0 to 2	7.1	29.4	28.7	22.9	14.7	36.5	40.7	32.0	28.3
3 to 4	32.8	33.7	53.9	40.8	37.5	45.8	48.9	45.5	43.4
5 to 10	34.1	48.2	55.9	48.2	51.2	50.0	61.1	54.1	51.6
11 to 26	40.7	71.0	75.7	68.1	20.6	66.7	72.7	58.4	62.4
27 or more....................	(¹)	50.4	72.8	60.9	53.4	58.9	60.7	59.3	59.9
Total...........................	27.6	50.0	60.5	50.1	29.2	53.7	58.6	51.0	50.7
Job leavers									
0 to 2	0.0	0.0	(¹)	4.8	3.6	14.8	(¹)	7.8	6.3
3 to 4	17.6	17.7	(¹)	23.0	0.0	17.0	(¹)	18.3	20.9
5 to 10	(¹)	9.9	35.1	20.0	(¹)	10.5	(¹)	8.0	13.6
11 to 26	9.5	32.9	30.1	25.0	20.8	28.8	39.8	27.5	26.2
27 or more....................	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	40.7	(¹)	11.0	24.3	18.6	28.5
Total...........................	7.4	19.5	36.8	21.1	8.6	17.3	29.1	16.2	18.7
Reentrants									
0 to 2	6.1	3.8	6.3	5.4	3.2	(¹)	(¹)	4.4	5.1
3 to 4	9.4	26.3	1.3	13.5	10.4	18.9	(¹)	11.7	12.8
5 to 10	6.8	16.7	40.0	18.7	0.0	32.4	6.7	7.2	13.6
11 to 26	7.7	31.7	25.1	22.2	0.0	13.4	27.0	9.9	16.8
27 or more....................	15.9	28.1	32.2	26.6	4.1	26.3	36.3	23.6	25.2
Total...........................	8.5	23.8	24.5	18.1	3.2	21.8	23.6	12.1	15.4
All unemployed									
0 to 2	5.4	15.7	22.2	13.2	7.7	30.0	34.4	21.6	17.6
3 to 4	17.7	28.3	40.6	27.7	16.6	37.7	47.4	32.9	30.3
5 to 10	16.1	33.4	47.8	33.6	15.6	43.7	45.9	35.4	34.6
11 to 26	17.7	51.4	54.3	44.1	11.1	52.5	59.3	41.0	42.5
27 or more....................	16.5	40.1	56.7	43.7	20.8	44.7	51.9	44.1	44.0
Total...........................	14.0	36.4	46.7	33.5	13.1	43.3	49.6	35.9	34.8

¹ Application rate not shown because the cell has fewer than 10 unemployed persons.

NOTE: All cells show percentages that are based on weighted data measured in thousands of persons.

SOURCE: Supplements to the CPS conducted in January, May, July, and November 2005.

ployment. More discussion of their experiences with UI appears later in this article.

In summary, data from the 2005 UI supplement show that only about one-third of the unemployed applied for UI benefits during that year. Among job leavers and labor force reentrants, applicants represented less than 20 percent of the unemployed. Even among job losers, the group most likely to file for benefits, the overall application rate was only about 50 percent. The low rate of UI benefit recipiency in the United States is mainly a reflection of a low overall application rate.

Not all people who apply for UI benefits receive a payment. Table 2 summarizes information on the receipt of UI benefits among all unemployed people (whether or not they applied for UI benefits) since their last job ended. The statistics are calculated by sex, age, reason for unemployment, and duration of unemployment. As expected, in most cases UI recipiency increases with age within "reason for unemployment" groups, and it also tends to increase with unemployment duration. Overall, about one-fourth (23.9 percent) of unemployed people reported receipt of UI benefits in 2005. This rate is about three-quarters of the recipiency rate in the UI program data. According to the CPS supplement, the average recipiency rate was 35.6 percent for job losers, 8.8 percent for job leavers, and 10.9 percent for reentrants.

Lags in the process of applying for and receiving benefits cause the percentages of recipients to be especially low in

Table 2.	UI benefits recipiency rates among all unemployed people, by sex, age, reason for unemployment, and duration of unemployment, 2005								

[In percent]

Unemployment duration, in weeks	Women				Men				Total
	16–24	25–44	45 or older	Total	16–24	25–44	45 or older	Total	
Job losers									
0 to 2	0.0	8.1	16.5	8.7	0.8	14.3	14.1	10.5	9.8
3 to 4	5.1	15.2	37.6	21.0	17.0	21.3	21.1	20.8	20.9
5 to 10...................	14.3	35.9	53.2	37.8	30.1	32.8	46.2	37.5	37.5
11 to 26	16.1	59.2	71.2	58.0	14.3	53.0	55.2	45.1	50.1
27 or more..........	(¹)	38.8	57.3	47.9	53.4	44.7	55.6	50.8	49.4
Total.....................	9.4	35.7	50.6	37.0	16.9	36.0	41.7	34.8	35.6
Job leavers									
0 to 2	.0	.0	(¹)	.0	.0	.0	(¹)	.0	.0
3 to 4	.0	8.3	(¹)	9.0	.0	.0	(¹)	7.3	8.3
5 to 10...................	(¹)	.0	8.6	3.6	(¹)	8.9	(¹)	7.4	5.7
11 to 26	7.9	28.2	15.3	17.6	7.3	2.7	17.1	7.2	12.8
27 or more..........	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	23.1	(¹)	11.0	24.3	18.6	20.7
Total.....................	2.2	10.8	17.1	10.1	4.0	3.8	21.2	7.4	8.8
Reentrants									
0 to 2	3.1	3.3	6.3	3.7	.0	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	3.1
3 to 4	5.7	25.7	1.3	11.4	3.3	3.7	(¹)	3.2	8.0
5 to 10...................	3.8	5.9	29.9	11	.0	32.4	5.8	7.0	9.3
11 to 26	6.0	21.2	16.3	15	.0	12.1	27.0	9.6	12.6
27 or more..........	13.5	20.2	18.5	18.1	4.1	13.0	35.8	17.8	18.0
Total.....................	5.7	16.5	16.4	12.3	1.1	14.3	23.2	9.0	10.9
All unemployed									
0 to 2	1.6	5.0	11.9	5.4	0.3	11.6	.9	6.9	6.2
3 to 4	4.7	17.2	27.9	15.5	6.7	15.7	22.0	14.2	14.9
5 to 10...................	7.4	21.9	39.3	23.6	9.2	30.5	35.2	25.2	24.4
11 to 26	9.3	40.8	47.0	35.3	6.8	39.9	45.8	30.8	32.9
27 or more..........	14.8	28.8	42.0	32.3	20.8	32.0	48.3	37.1	35.0
Total.....................	6.3	7.1	36.2	23.6	7.1	28.1	36.6	24.3	23.9

¹ Recipiency rate not shown because the cell has fewer than 10 unemployed persons.

NOTE: All cells show percentages that are based on weighted data measured in thousands of people.

SOURCE: Supplements to the CPS conducted in January, May, July, and November 2005.

the category of 0- to 2-weeks' unemployment duration. Whereas the overall application rate for this category is 17.6 percent (table 1), the overall recipiency rate is 6.2 percent (table 2), about one-third of the application rate. In contrast, the overall recipiency rate in the category for the longest duration of unemployment—more than 27 weeks—was 35.0 percent, roughly four-fifths of the application rate of the same group (44.0 percent). Denials of benefits account for most of the difference between the application rate and the recipiency rate of those with a long duration of unemployment. However, the 1-week waiting period and lags in administrative decisionmaking also contribute to low recipiency among people with a short duration of unemployment.

It should be noted that the contrast between the recipiency rates in table 2 and the application rates in table 1 was greatest among job leavers (8.8 percent in table 2 compared with 18.7 percent in table 1). This wider gap between the application rate and the recipiency rate among job leavers is to be expected since administrative determinations regarding the issue of quitting a job result in denials more than 70 percent of the time.[7]

Receipt of benefits in four CPS supplements

As previously indicated, the 2005 UI supplement was the fourth supplement undertaken during the past 30 years. (The other three supplements were in 1976, 1989, and 1993.) Conditions in the labor market during the four years in which the supplement was conducted varied from

one year to another. The highest unemployment rate was in May 1976 (7.4 percent in seasonally adjusted data); the annual unemployment rate in 1993 also was high, at 6.9 percent. In contrast, the unemployment rates in 1989 and 2005 were much lower and quite similar to one another: 5.3 percent in 1989 and 5.1 percent in 2005.

The four years also differed in the availability of UI benefits. In 1989 and 2005, the only benefits available were from the regular UI program—the State-financed 26-week program. In contrast, extended benefits were available in 1993 under Extended Unemployment Compensation, a temporary, federally financed program for people who had exhausted their benefits.[8] During 1993, regular UI benefits of $21.5 billion were paid, while the Extended Unemployment Compensation program paid an additional $11.8 billion (or 55 percent of regular benefits).

In May 1976, benefits were available from an even wider array of UI programs. In addition to the regular UI program, there were three other programs: (1) the Federal-State Extended Benefit program; (2) the Federal Supplemental Benefits program, a temporary Federal benefit program like the one enacted in June 2008; and (3) the Supplemental Unemployment Assistance program, a unique, one-time program active from 1975 to 1978.[9] Thus, opportunities for individuals to receive UI benefits were present under four different UI programs active in May 1976.

Table 3 summarizes benefit recipiency rates among people who applied for UI benefits, as measured in the four CPS supplements. The table presents recipiency rates along four dimensions: sex, reason for unemployment, duration of unemployment, and year. Across the four supplements, on the whole recipiency was highest in 1976, second highest in 1993, and lowest in 1989 and 2005. This recipiency pattern closely follows the pattern of unemployment rates and that of benefit availability across the four years. The similarity of recipiency rates in 1989 and 2005 is noteworthy, because only regular UI was available in those years and the unemployment rates of the two years were similar (5.3 percent in 1989 and 5.1 percent in 2005).

As expected, recipiency was consistently highest among job losers and people with long spells of unemployment. Across the rows in table 3, recipiency generally increases as the duration of unemployment becomes longer. Also, with just a single exception, in comparing the average recipiency rates for each of the four years with one another for each category of applicant, the recipiency rate is highest in 1976 and lowest in 1989 or 2005.[10]

Another clear pattern in table 3 is the comparatively high recipiency rates among job leavers and reentrants in

Table 3.	UI benefits recipiency rates among people who applied for benefits, by sex, reason for unemployment, and duration of unemployment, in 1976, 1989, 1993, and 2005

[In percent]

Year	Unemployment duration, in weeks					
	1–2	3–4	5–10	11–26	27 or more	Total
Job losers - Women 16 or older						
1976.............	32.4	44.4	61.9	71.7	81.6	63.6
1989.............	7.4	32.7	47.2	54.4	56.0	39.2
1993.............	13.9	28.3	47.2	61.0	71.6	49.8
2005.............	8.7	21.0	37.8	58.0	47.9	37.0
Job losers - Men 16 or older						
1976.............	28.7	42.1	65.3	77.1	76.7	63.9
1989.............	10.0	26.8	49.2	54.8	53.0	39.6
1993.............	7.5	27.3	60.0	62.2	65.6	51.1
2005.............	10.5	20.8	37.5	45.1	50.8	34.8
Job leavers - Women 16 or older						
1976.............	16.7	6.5	13.0	53.6	67.5	31.0
1989.............	1.0	7.5	8.4	13.8	2.1	6.2
1993.............	0.6	2.1	0.7	29.8	(¹)	11.0
2005.............	0.0	9.0	3.6	17.6	23.1	10.1
Job leavers - Men 16 or older						
1976.............	3.3	13.2	28.9	52.9	58.3	31.8
1989.............	0.7	4.6	11.7	10.6	11.6	6.2
1993.............	3.2	14.4	1.8	23.5	37.4	15.3
2005.............	0.0	7.3	7.4	7.2	18.6	7.4
Reentrants - Women 16 or older						
1976.............	10.0	10.9	19.8	13.6	29.9	14.6
1989.............	3.0	9.1	10.4	10.7	18.2	8.5
1993.............	5.3	6.1	11.7	13.5	21.5	10.4
2005.............	3.7	11.4	11.0	15.0	18.1	12.3
Reentrants - Men 16 or older						
1976.............	10.5	19.0	24.6	33.3	33.3	25.1
1989.............	2.5	8.5	10.7	4.5	23.0	8.4
1993.............	1.5	5.4	17.7	24.3	13.9	12.2
2005.............	2.0	3.2	7.0	9.6	17.8	9.0

¹ Datum did not meet BLS publication criteria.

NOTE: The recipiency rates for job losers, job leavers, and reentrants combined were as follows: 1976 = 0.483, 1989 = 0.242, 1993 = 0.351 and 2005 = 0.240.

SOURCE: Unemployment insurance supplements to the CPS conducted in 1976, 1989, 1993, and 2005.

1976 in comparison with later years. This is to be expected, since three other programs besides regular UI were active in May 1976. Particularly important was the presence of the Supplemental Unemployment Assistance program in 1976, which used less stringent eligibility criteria than the regular UI program.[11]

Reasons for not applying for benefits

The 2005 UI supplement and the supplements of 1989 and 1993 asked questions that sought to identify reasons for

not applying for and for not receiving benefits. Because nonapplicants do not have direct contact with the UI program, UI administrative data cannot inform researchers about the motivations that underlie decisions to remain outside the UI program. The CPS supplements identified several potential reasons for not applying.

Table 4 summarizes responses to the question about not applying for benefits. Four main kinds of reasons are identified in the rows, along with the catchall category of "other reasons." The four broad reasons are the following: (1) belief that one is ineligible (this belief could be either well founded or not well founded), (2) attitude/understanding/barrier to UI benefits, (3) job expected/became employed, and (4) not looking (e.g., retired, ill, or disabled). The first two broad reasons are divided into more detailed categories, also referred to in this article as "detailed reasons." Respondents were asked to choose one broad reason and one detailed reason as their primary rationale for not applying for UI benefits.

The two data columns in table 4 display estimated counts and percentages of nonapplicants in the broad and detailed categories. Note that even with the variety of reasons identified, more than one-tenth (11.4 percent) of people did not provide a reason for not applying that could be categorized. Through refinements of the questions and interviewer training, this "other reasons" problem has been reduced in successive CPS supplements: the percentage of people in the "other reasons" category went from 28.5 percent in 1989 to 22.5 percent in 1993 and then to 11.4 percent in 2005.

The most important reason for not applying in 2005 was the belief that one is ineligible for benefits. Of the estimated 4.368 million nonapplicants, 2.269 million (or 51.9 percent) stated they believed they were not eligible for benefits; 1.207 million said they had not worked long enough to be eligible, and 601,000 gave a reason for ineligibility related to the circumstances of their separation from their job.

The other broad categories of reasons for not applying all accounted for less than 20 percent of nonapplicants. The broad category of attitude/understanding/barrier to UI benefits accounted for 17.8 percent of the total, but each of its subcategories accounted for 5.0 percent or less of nonapplicants. Note the varied motivations within this broad grouping. Some did not need the money or did not want the hassle, and some viewed UI negatively. Others did not know about the program, did not know how to file for benefits, or faced a barrier (the most common of which was being told, mainly by their employer, that they were not eligible).

Of the people represented in table 4, note that about 594,000 (or 13.6 percent) indicated they expected a job soon or were employed. That is, there was no reason to file for benefits because they expected to be working in

the near future. The fourth broad category—"not looking for a job"—accounted for only 5.3 percent of the total responses. The responses in this category are appropriate to people not actively seeking work.

The reasons for not applying for benefits differ systematically according to the person's reason for unemployment. Table 5 is similar to table 4 in that it organizes people by their reasons for not applying for UI benefits. The data in table 5, however, do not include people with "other reasons" for not applying, so each statistic refers to people who gave a definitive reason for not applying. Unlike table 4, table 5 organizes people by their reasons for unemployment in order to show what percent of each group of unemployed people cited which reason for not applying.

Note in column 1 that the belief that one is ineligible for UI benefits accounted for 58.6 percent of all the people who cited one of the four broad reasons for not applying for UI benefits. In each of the reason-for-unemployment groups the belief that one is ineligible accounted for at least 50 percent of nonapplicants except for job losers on temporary layoff (column 3), 33.7 percent of whom believed they were ineligible.

Two other statistics related to UI eligibility also are noteworthy in table 5. First, 6.9 percent of "other job losers" had previously exhausted UI benefits. This group includes many displaced workers, who are known to experience long spells of unemployment. Their long unemployment spells imply that many did not have sufficient recent earnings to requalify for UI benefits following the exhaustion of their benefits. Second, 17.2 percent of people who were unemployed because a temporary job ended reported that their work was not covered by UI. This is highly questionable, because temporary employees work mainly as wage and salary workers and UI coverage among wage and salary workers exceeds 98 percent. The fact that the percentage is as high as 17.2 suggests that many temporary workers do not understand that their jobs fall within the umbrella of UI-covered employment or may have other reasons for not applying for UI benefits.

Note also that job leavers generally had different reasons for believing themselves to be ineligible for benefits than did labor force reentrants. Over 40 percent of job leavers gave a reason for ineligibility related to their manner of job separation, while nearly 40 percent of reentrants indicated they had "insufficient past work," that is, that they had not worked long enough at the job to be eligible for UI benefits. Nearly 65 percent of both job leavers and reentrants gave reasons for not applying for benefits that were related to ineligibility.

As one would expect, job losers on temporary layoff was the unemployment group most likely not to apply for

Table 4. **Reasons for not applying for UI benefits in 2005**

Reason for not applying	Number of persons, in thousands	Percent of all unemployed people
Belief that one is ineligible..	2,269	51.9
Work not covered by UI..	303	6.9
Insufficient past work...	1,207	27.6
Job separation reason (quit or misconduct)...................................	601	13.8
Any other reason concerning eligibility, other than previous		
exhaustion of benefits...	35	0.8
Previous exhaustion of benefits..	123	2.8
Attitude/understanding/barrier to UI benefits....................................	778	17.8
Do not need the money or do not want the hassle......................	220	5.0
Negative attitude about UI...	78	1.8
Do not know about UI/do not know how to file............................	212	4.9
Barrier to filing (e.g., language or transportation).........................	52	1.2
Told not eligible...	175	4.0
Plan to file soon...	42	1.0
Job expected/became employed..	594	13.6
Not looking for a job (e.g., retired, ill, or disabled)............................	231	5.3
Other reasons..	496	11.4
Just didn't/don't know why	107	2.4
All other reasons..	389	8.9
Total	4,368	100.0

SOURCE: Weighted counts are based on 1,832 persons who were identified as unemployed and who did not apply for UI benefits.

benefits because of an expectation of being reemployed soon. The percentage of temporarily laid-off workers giving this reason is 39.6, more than twice the percentage for any other detailed reason-for-unemployment group.

Among people who were not looking for a job, 10.3 percent were in the reentrant category, more than in any other reason-for-unemployment category. The reentrants to the labor force who were not looking for a new job likely viewed themselves as focused more on personal and family activities than on the labor market and paid employment. The second-highest percentage of people who were not looking for a new job was the percentage of job losers on temporary layoff (4.6 percent).

Another noteworthy finding is the percentages of job losers who reported they were told that they were not eligible for UI benefits—4.7 percent of job losers on temporary layoff, 8.7 percent of other job losers, and 6.7 percent of people whose temporary jobs ended. Knowledge about the UI program and how to file for benefits seems especially low among the latter two groups. Among those whose temporary jobs ended, 9.1 percent indicated they did not file because they did not need the money or want the hassle.

If any single group of unemployed is especially ill informed about the UI program, the percentages in table 5

suggest it is those people whose temporary jobs have ended. This group had a high percentage of people stating that their work was not covered by UI, 17.2 percent, and a high percentage who did not know about UI or how to file for benefits, 8.9 percent. These two statistics sum to roughly one-quarter of all people in this group who did not apply for UI benefits. Since this group also had a much lower application rate than the two other categories of job losers (as discussed earlier), it appears that many people whose temporary jobs have ended do not fully understand how their previous work is related to UI eligibility.

To summarize, three comments about nonapplicants seem appropriate: (1) The most common reason for not applying for UI benefits is a perception of ineligibility. (Over half of all non-applicants gave this reason for not filing). (2) The reasons for not filing vary systematically according to the reason for unemployment. Reentrants are most likely to state they had insufficient past work, whereas job leavers were most likely to give a reason for not filing that was related to the circumstances of the job separation. Job losers on temporary layoff were most likely to state that they expected to have a job soon. (3) People whose temporary jobs had ended appeared to have the least-developed understanding of the UI program and how to apply for benefits.

Reasons for not receiving benefits

Not all people who apply for UI benefits receive payments. The 2005 CPS supplement asked about receipt of benefits since the person's last job and within the previous week. About 3 in 10 who applied for UI in 2005 had not received a payment by the time of their interview.[12] As would be expected, the supplement found that most people who had not received benefits either had been denied benefits because they were found ineligible or were still waiting for their applications to be processed. Nearly half (48.0 percent) gave a reason related to UI eligibility. In descending order of importance, the four most common reasons that workers gave for denial of benefits were the following: (1) insufficient past work, (2) job separation reasons (quits or misconduct), (3) other administrative disqualifications, and (4) previous exhaustion of benefits. More than 40 percent of nonrecipients either were waiting approval of an

Table 5.	Percentages of people who did not apply for UI benefits and gave a classifiable reason why not, by reason for unemployment and reason for not applying, 2005						
Reason for not applying	**All reasons for unemployment =[2]+[6]+[7]**	**Job loser total =[3]+[4]+[5]**	**Job losers on temporary layoff**	**Other job losers**	**Temporary job ended**	**Job leavers**	**Reentrants**
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
Belief that one is ineligible	58.6	50.1	33.7	60.6	52.8	64.6	64.4
Work not covered by UI	7.8	11.6	11.5	7.4	17.2	1.3	6.6
Insufficient past work	31.2	26.3	17.3	31.3	28.9	19.1	39.6
Job separation reason (quit or misconduct)	15.5	7.3	3.0	12.2	5.0	43.1	14.0
Any other reason concerning eligibility, other than previous exhaustion of benefits	.9	1.3	.6	2.8	.0	.0	.9
Previous exhaustion of benefits	3.2	3.7	1.3	6.9	1.7	1.1	3.4
Attitude/understanding/barrier to UI benefits	20.1	26.1	22.1	25.4	31.1	14.2	16.5
Do not need the money or do not want the hassle	5.7	6.0	10.3	.5	9.1	5.3	5.5
Negative attitude about UI	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.4
Do not know about UI/do not know how to file	5.5	6.9	2.8	8.4	8.9	3.7	4.8
Barrier to filing (e.g., language or transportation)	1.3	1.2	.6	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.6
Told not eligible	4.5	6.9	4.7	8.7	6.7	1.7	3.2
Plan to file soon	1.1	2.4	1.0	3.9	1.9	.6	.0
Job expected/became employed	15.3	21.1	39.6	12.4	13.8	19.3	8.8
Not looking (e.g., retired, ill, or disabled)	6.0	2.7	4.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Weighted counts are based on 1,336 persons who were identified and unemployed and who gave reasons for not applying for UI benefits.

application or had already had their applications approved and were waiting to receive their first payment of benefits.

Among people who had received benefits since their last job, a sizeable percentage (40.1 percent) had not received benefits in the previous week. More than 80 percent of those who had not received benefits during the previous week reported they had exhausted their eligibility prior to the past week. Every reason other than the exhaustion of benefits accounted for less than 4 percent of the people who had received benefits since their last job but had not received benefits in the last week. Considering both nonreceipt of benefits since the last job and nonreceipt during the past week, the explanations given were straightforward and presented no major surprises. Nonreceipt mainly resulted from ineligibility (especially because of the exhaustion of benefits) and from delays in the processing of applications.

Analysis of microdata

Unemployed respondents in the 2005 UI supplement provide a sample of 2,859 complete microrecords. The determinants of applications for benefits and receipt of benefits (both measured as 0–1 variables) were examined with a series of multiple regressions.[13] The regressions used sets of dummy (0–1) variables to capture the effects of individual explanatory factors such as age, sex and duration of unemployment. Because applications for and receipt of benefits vary widely according to people's reasons for unemployment, the regressions were fitted separately for each of five "reason" groups.

A consistent finding of the analysis was that age and unemployment duration were the most consistently significant factors in explaining both applications for benefits and the receipt of benefits. The regressions were least successful in explaining the applications for benefits and receipt of benefits among job leavers and people whose temporary jobs had ended. The best explanations were for the behavior of those on temporary layoff and those in the "other job losers" category. The regressions revealed substantial differences in application rates across regions. The regressions were also able to determine that delays in the processing of applications were much shorter for "other job losers" than for people on temporary layoff.

The regression analysis was only a preliminary investigation, but it highlights the importance of several iden-

tifiable influences on UI applications and the receipt of benefits. The findings all mirrored the tabular summaries like those displayed in tables 1–3. Additional analysis of the microdata is warranted.

THE UI SUPPLEMENT IN THE 2005 CPS PROVIDES fairly recent data on applications for and the receipt of UI benefits. Tabular summaries and regression analysis of microdata have found a number of important statistical regularities. Perhaps the most important finding from these data is that most people who do not file for UI benefits believe they are not eligible for benefits. The specific reason for not applying, however, depends strongly upon the person's reason for unemployment. At least among people whose temporary jobs ended, the data suggest that many of them do not understand key elements of UI program coverage and eligibility. More analysis of similar microdata would help improve researchers' understanding of why so few unemployed people apply for and receive UI benefits. □

Notes

[1] The recipiency rate is the ratio of weekly UI beneficiaries to weekly total unemployment. Among the 21 high-income countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the median UI recipiency rate during the 2000–04 timespan was 0.875; during the same period, recipiency in the United States averaged 0.391, less than half the median of the 21 countries' rates. Of these countries, only Greece and Japan had lower recipiency rates than the United States.

[2] Three papers that summarize the first three CPS supplements from 1976, 1989, and 1993 are the following: Carl Rosenfeld, "Job search of the unemployed, May 1976," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1977, pp. 39–43; Wayne Vroman, "The Decline in Unemployment Insurance Claims Activity in the 1980s," Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 91–2, (Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1991); and Stephen Wandner and Andrew Stettner, "Why are many jobless workers not applying for benefits?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000), pp. 21–32.

[3] See Wayne Vroman, "An Analysis of Unemployment Insurance Non-Filers: 2005 CPS Supplement Results," Occasional Paper 2009–7, (Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 2009).

[4] The eight questions are shown in the appendix of this article.

[5] According to the UI program data, applicants for unemployment insurance (collectively referred to as "insured unemployment") were 34.4 percent of total unemployment in 2005.

[6] In UI program data for 2005, the difference between the sexes was slightly larger. The insured-employment-to-uninsured-employment ratio was 0.324 for women and 0.366 for men.

[7] UI program data on nonmonetary decisions involving voluntary quits in 2005 indicate a denial rate of 0.73.

[8] Some form of temporary Federal benefit program has been enacted in every recession since 1958. Federal-State Extended Benefits also were paid in 1993 in Oregon, Puerto Rico, and Washington State.

[9] The Supplemental Unemployment Assistance program paid benefits to people regardless of their eligibility for regular UI. Usually, emergency and extended benefit programs pay benefits only to people who have already exhausted their entitlement to regular UI benefits. The Supplemental Unemployment Assistance program served many individuals with low and/or intermittent earnings histories and employees of nonprofit organizations and the government who were not covered by UI at the time.

[10] The only exception to this generalization is women reentrants. In this category, the 2005 average of 12.3 percent is only marginally higher than the 1993 average of 10.4 percent.

[11] Eligibility was extended to people who previously had worked in noncovered sectors and to some who did not satisfy other eligibility criteria for the regular UI program.

[12] In UI program data for 2005, the ratio of first payments to new initial claims is 0.757.

[13] The regression analysis is discussed in Section 7 and Appendix B of Vroman, "An Analysis of Unemployment Insurance Non-Filers."

As noted in the text, the supplement questions were administered mainly to unemployed people in outgoing rotation groups during the months of January, May, July, and November in 2005. The eight questions are listed below. Details that relate to skip patterns for the questions, the selection of people to be interviewed, and other instructions to the CPS interviewers are available from the Census Bureau, which has prepared documentation for potential users of data on UI benefits.

Question 1. Have you (or her/his name) applied for unemployment benefits since (your/her/his) last job?

Question 2. Have you (or her/his name) received any unemployment benefits since (your/her/his) last job?

Question 3. Did you (or her/his name) receive unemployment benefits last week?

Question 4a. Why didn't you (or her/his name) receive any unemployment benefits last week?

Question 4b. Why haven't you (or hasn't her/his name) received any unemployment benefits since (your/her/his/) last job?

Question 5. There are a variety of reasons why people might not apply for unemployment benefits. What are the reasons (you have/name has) not applied for unemployment benefits since (your/her/his) last job?

Question 6. Why didn't (you/name) believe (you were/she was/he was) eligible for unemployment benefits?

Question 7. Of the reasons you just mentioned, (read the list of reasons), what is the main reason (you/name) did not apply?

Question 8. Were you (Was name) a union member or covered by a union contract on (your/his/her) last job?

Is it time to apply the brakes?

Managing Without Growth: Slower by Design, Not Disaster. By Peter A. Victor, Northampton, MA, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2008, 260 pp., $31.50/paperback.

Managing Without Growth is one of a number of recent books focused on economic growth as a policy issue. Its author, Peter A. Victor, is a professor of Economics at York University in Toronto, Canada, who has worked on environmental issues as an academic consultant and public servant for over 30 years. Victor grounds his book in quantitative information on employment, GDP, poverty, and forecasts of global warming. Its distinguishing feature is econometric modeling of the macro economy assuming slow or no growth.

Concerns about the consequences of a rapidly growing world population and finite resources first came to prominence with the publication of *An Essay on the Principle of Population* by Thomas Malthus in 1798. The publication in 1972 of *The Limits to Growth* by Donella H. Meadows, Dennis L. Meadows, Jorgen Randers, and William W. Behrens III, reexamined the exponential growth in the demands placed upon the earth and the linear growth in the earth's capacity to absorb it, looking at 5 variables: (1) world population (2) industrialization (3) pollution (4) food production and (5) resource depletion. The book made no specific predictions, but rather gave indications of tendencies that would occur given specific behavior. It is only natural that a conflict would develop between the conclusions drawn about the book by environmentalists and intellectuals on the one hand (in favor of protecting the earth) and business and government officials on the other (in favor of developing the earth), especially in their view of the effects of pricing mechanisms on the environment. In *Managing Without Growth*, this conflict is revisited in its entirety, and Victor's review of the literature is rich and generous to all sides.

Three chapters of Victor's book cover "sources, sinks, and services." "Sources" is the Malthusian issue of running out of material, with Peak Oil replacing food as the focus. "Services" are what Nature does to preserve the globe. "Sinks" are where the wastes of the economy go. Per Victor, concern about runaway climate change caused by Green House Gas (GHG) emissions pinpoints sinks as a most pressing problem for humanity.

Sinks are confronted in the quantitative section on scale in Chapter 7. Victor uses data on population and GDP growth to examine how rapidly carbon intensity—the multiplicative of carbon per unit of energy and energy per unit of GDP—must decline to achieve the 60 percent reduction in CO_2 emissions over 50 years, which the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2007) set as a target to protect against runaway climate change. Victor reports on the relatively slow rate of improvement in carbon intensity world-wide in the years 1972–2002. Since 2002, of course, a new focus on development and deployment of clean energy technology has occurred, which may speed gains. But Victor's calculations show that, if carbon intensity doesn't significantly improve, slower economic growth in the developed world will be a necessity to reduce emissions of Green House Gases.

Using diverse scenarios based on Canadian data and an econometric model called LowGrow, Victor projects whether slow or zero growth in a modern economy (from 2005 to 2035) is even possible. LowGrow is ambitious and solid work. It raises the discussion of crashing the economy to an analytical plane, but it must be viewed as a beginning. Methods to adjust an economy's rate of growth have been known and employed for decades. Monetary and fiscal policy do just that, after all; for example, the Federal Reserve, if concerned about inflation, can slow economic activity to a zero or negative rate of growth.

One critical economic variable, investment, illustrates part of the problem. Victor has an equation to generate the annual value for investment, I, in LowGrow, but no theory of investment. His value for I is a function of three things—the interest rate, GDP, and the rate of corporate profits, each lagged one year. For private investment, however, the value of assets and the decision about investing in additional assets depend on expectations about the future, specifically on an estimate of cash flows from the assets. Projections of asset value will be lower if expected growth is reduced. This leads, in turn, to reduced investment by business. Ultimately a shift in the balance among worker-owned, government, and business investment would be likely. The model disappoints by implying a future economy much like today's, but simply with slow or zero growth. The changes sure to be required by all parties are scarcely touched; what is clear is that the no-growth economy would be profoundly different from today's economy. For the necessary revolution in consumer culture, Victor relies on individuals choosing "voluntary simplicity." He concludes that it

is possible to have full employment, eliminate poverty, and reduce GHG emissions in an economy with slow or no economic growth by 2035, but only if we act quickly.

The final chapter focuses on policies to achieve and then manage with slow or no growth. Since people tend to resist rules and taxes impacting their lives, the proscriptive rules and taxes listed leads to Victor's remark that, "The dilemma for policy makers is that the scope of the change required for managing without growth is so great that no democratically elected government could implement the requisite policies without the broad-based consent of the electorate." As an incentive to change, Victor recommends reducing the work week, an idea that has proven popular across the world. Demands by labor and others for shorter hours have often been successful in the past, and it is a policy recommendation which shows up in almost every discussion of reducing growth.

One must keep in mind when read-ing this book that Victor is a self-described ecological economist with a focus on environmental issues. Having said that, *Managing Without Growth* is a strong contribution to the discussion of economic growth, especially in the quantitative analysis that runs through the book and in the author's full command of the many dimensions of the literature.   □

—Eugene P. Coyle, Ph.D.
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A beautiful city means productive workers

What are the qualities that draw you to a city? Is it the sunny skies or the snowy slopes? Maybe it is a thriving restaurant scene or an emerging arts culture. For years economists and policymakers alike have analyzed the relationship between leisure amenities and the attraction of people and jobs to certain cities, hoping to unlock the key to urban growth and development. Economist Gerald Carlino has an intriguing new take on the subject in his article "Beautiful City," published in the third quarter 2009 edition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's *Business Review*.

In a 2008 study conducted with his research partner Albert Saiz, Carlino found a positive correlation between the number of leisure tourists who visited a city in the 1990s and the growth of both employment and population during the same period. The study shows that leisure amenities—such as historic districts, architectural beauty, and variety in cultural and recreational opportunities—are important for an area's growth, even after the researchers controlled for

a city's proximity to a coast and for a city's climate, which are two advantages that cannot be reproduced. For example, in the 1990s population growth was about 2.2 percentage points higher and employment growth was 2.6 percentage points higher in a city with twice as many tourists as another city. Carlino and Saiz also found evidence of acceleration in house-price appreciation and rent growth in cities with more tourists. A city with twice as many tourists as another city has a 2-percentage-point higher house price appreciation and a 1.3-percentage-point higher rent growth.

Citing many shortcomings in the quality-of-life approach to assessing a city's potential, Carlino and Saiz use "a more encompassing measure of the demand for urban amenities that stems from a revealed preference for these amenities as represented by the number of leisure tourists who visit a metropolitan area." The qualities that attract tourists to an area—culture, ambiance, architecture, pleasant public spaces, scenic beauty, and so forth—attract households to cities when they decide to make these places their permanent homes.

Carlino and Saiz believe that the association between leisure amenities and growth may occur because such amenities disproportionately attract more productive workers. A city with twice the level of tourists as another city has a 0.3-percentage-point increase in the growth rate of the share of the population with at least a college education.

While past studies have focused mainly on the relationship between city growth and business agglomeration economies, Carlino notes that, with technological advances in communication and transportation, businesses have more freedom than ever before to choose their locations. He implies that businesses today decide where to locate on the basis of where their workers choose to live.

But why are leisure-related amenities associated with economic growth? Carlino suggests that "beautiful cities" are attractive to high-skill workers—and it is especially these workers who are known to stimulate both employment and population growth. Highly educated individuals are highly productive workers who, in turn, enhance the productivity of their coworkers. □

Current Labor Statistics

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 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 season-

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

For ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Hires are the total number of additions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the 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 esti-

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are 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, allow-

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2007	2008	2007			2008				2009	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): [1]											
Labor force participation rate..................................	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.9	65.6	65.8
Employment-population ratio..................................	63.0	62.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.1	61.3	60.3	59.7
Unemployment rate……………………………………	4.6	5.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.2
Men………………………………………………………	4.7	6.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.5	8.8	10.4
16 to 24 years.......................................	11.6	14.4	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.7	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.0	20.0
25 years and older..................................	3.6	4.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.0	7.4	8.8
Women………………………………………………	4.5	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1	7.2	8.0
16 to 24 years.......................................	9.4	11.2	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.6	12.9	14.4
25 years and older..................................	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.2	6.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: [1]											
Total nonfarm……………………………………………	137,598	137,066	137,645	137,652	138,152	137,814	137,356	136,732	135,074	133,000	131,692
Total private...	115,380	114,566	115,400	115,389	115,783	115,373	114,834	114,197	112,542	110,457	109,138
Goods-producing..	22,233	21,419	22,289	22,099	22,043	21,800	21,507	21,247	20,532	19,520	18,815
Manufacturing………………………………………	13,879	13,431	13,889	13,796	13,777	13,643	13,505	13,322	12,902	12,296	11,854
Service-providing	115,366	115,646	115,356	115,553	116,109	116,014	115,849	115,485	114,542	113,480	112,877
Average hours:											
Total private..	33.9	33.6	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.0
Manufacturing………………………………………	41.2	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.5	39.9	39.4	39.5
Overtime……………………………………………	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]...	3.3	2.6	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4
Private nonfarm…………………………………………	3.0	2.4	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3
Goods-producing[5]...	2.4	2.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3
Service-providing[5]...	3.2	2.5	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3
State and local government ………………………………	4.1	3.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union……………………………………………………	2.0	2.8	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6
Nonunion………………………………………………	3.2	2.4	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.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	2007			2008				2009	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm...	3.3	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Private nonfarm...	3.0	2.4	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm..	3.4	2.7	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4
Private nonfarm...	3.3	2.6	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items......	2.8	3.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods...	3.9	6.3	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.1	-7.4	.1	3.1
Finished consumer goods.................................	4.5	7.4	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	-.4	-10.0	.1	4.3
Capital equipment...	1.8	2.8	-.1	-.1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.9	-.1	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components............	4.1	10.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.0	2.7
Crude materials..	12.1	21.5	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.4	13.1
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector..	1.8	1.9	3.5	5.5	1.6	.2	3.1	.3	.8	.2	6.3
Nonfarm business sector.......................................	1.8	1.8	2.8	5.5	2.0	-.1	3.1	-.1	.8	.3	6.4
Nonfinancial corporations [5]................................	1.0	1.9	2.8	-1.1	5.3	-2.7	6.9	3.2	-1.4	-6.0	-

[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—				
	2008			2009		2008			2009	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: [1]										
All persons, business sector........................	1.6	4.5	2.6	-2.5	0.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.1
All persons, nonfarm business sector..........................	1.3	4.5	2.9	-2.4	.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation: [2]										
Civilian nonfarm [3]...................................	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.8
Private nonfarm..	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5
Union..	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
Nonunion.......................................	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.2
State and local government...............................	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: [2]										
Civilian nonfarm [3]....................................	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.8
Private nonfarm..	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.6
Union..	1.1	.7	.7	.6	.7	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7
Nonunion.......................................	.7	.6	.2	.4	.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4
State and local government...............................	.5	1.8	.3	.5	.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	231,867	233,788	234,107	234,360	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739	234,913	235,086	235,271	235,452	235,655	235,870	236,087
Civilian labor force	153,124	154,287	154,823	154,621	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716	154,214	154,048	154,731	155,081	154,926	154,504	154,577
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.8	65.9	65.7	65.5	65.5
Employed	146,047	145,362	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649
Employment-pop-ulation ratio[2]	63.0	62.2	62.1	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.3	59.9	59.9	59.7	59.5	59.4	59.2
Unemployed	7,078	8,924	9,550	9,592	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616	12,467	13,161	13,724	14,511	14,729	14,462	14,928
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7
Not in the labor force	78,743	79,501	79,284	79,739	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023	80,699	81,038	80,541	80,371	80,729	81,366	81,509
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	103,555	104,453	104,613	104,741	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902	104,999	105,095	105,196	105,299	105,412	105,530	105,651
Civilian labor force	78,596	79,047	79,308	79,392	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585	78,687	78,578	79,081	79,395	79,291	79,045	79,231
Participation rate	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9	74.9	74.8	75.2	75.4	75.2	74.9	75.0
Employed	75,337	74,750	74,737	74,503	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293	71,655	71,678	71,593	71,387	71,319	71,204
Employment-pop-ulation ratio[2]	72.8	71.6	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2	68.9	68.2	68.1	68.0	67.7	67.6	67.4
Unemployed	3,259	4,297	4,572	4,889	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972	6,394	6,923	7,403	7,802	7,904	7,726	8,027
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1
Not in the labor force	24,959	25,406	25,305	25,349	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318	26,312	26,516	26,115	25,904	26,121	26,485	26,420
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	111,330	112,260	112,401	112,518	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738	112,824	112,908	112,999	113,089	113,189	113,296	113,405
Civilian labor force	67,516	68,382	68,666	68,385	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584	68,917	68,977	69,148	69,112	69,060	68,985	68,923
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	61.1	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.8
Employed	64,799	65,039	65,003	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271	64,148	64,226	63,895	63,810	63,789	63,662
Employment-pop-ulation ratio[2]	58.2	57.9	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.8	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.1
Unemployed	2,718	3,342	3,662	3,377	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286	4,646	4,828	4,922	5,217	5,249	5,196	5,261
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6
Not in the labor force	43,814	43,878	43,736	44,133	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154	43,907	43,931	43,850	43,976	44,130	44,311	44,481
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,982	17,075	17,092	17,101	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098	17,090	17,083	17,076	17,064	17,053	17,044	17,031
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,858	6,849	6,844	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547	6,610	6,493	6,501	6,573	6,575	6,474	6,423
Participation rate	41.3	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.0	37.7
Employed	5,911	5,573	5,533	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184	5,083	5,103	5,082	4,999	4,933	4,783
Employment-pop-ulation ratio[2]	34.8	32.6	32.4	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.3	28.9	28.1
Unemployed	1,101	1,285	1,316	1,326	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359	1,427	1,410	1,398	1,491	1,576	1,541	1,640
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.7	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5
Not in the labor force	9,970	10,218	10,243	10,257	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551	10,480	10,590	10,575	10,491	10,478	10,570	10,608
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	188,253	189,540	189,747	189,916	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225	190,331	190,436	190,552	190,667	190,801	190,944	191,086
Civilian labor force	124,935	125,635	125,987	125,844	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312	125,703	125,599	126,110	126,423	126,199	125,997	126,118
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.0
Employed	119,792	119,126	119,082	118,964	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692	116,481	115,693	115,977	115,561	115,202	115,123	114,922
Employment-pop-ulation ratio[2]	63.6	62.8	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.9	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.1
Unemployed	5,143	6,509	6,904	6,880	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621	9,222	9,906	10,133	10,862	10,997	10,874	11,197
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9
Not in the labor force	63,319	63,905	63,761	64,072	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913	64,628	64,837	64,441	64,244	64,601	64,947	64,968
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,485	27,843	27,896	27,939	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052	28,085	28,118	28,153	28,184	28,217	28,252	28,290
Civilian labor force	17,496	17,740	17,949	17,733	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791	17,703	17,542	17,816	17,737	17,700	17,684	17,584
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	64.3	63.5	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.0	62.4	63.3	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.2
Employed	16,051	15,953	16,026	15,709	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546	15,336	15,212	15,142	15,095	15,103	15,111	14,929
Employment-pop-ulation ratio[2]	58.4	57.3	57.4	56.2	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.6	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5	52.8
Unemployed	1,445	1,788	1,923	2,024	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245	2,368	2,330	2,673	2,642	2,597	2,573	2,655
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.1
Not in the labor force	9,989	10,103	9,947	10,206	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261	10,382	10,576	10,337	10,446	10,517	10,568	10,706

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	31,383	32,141	32,273	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501	32,585	32,671	32,753	32,839	32,926	33,017
Civilian labor force	21,602	22,024	22,201	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100	22,175	22,376	22,438	22,347	22,526	22,341
Participation rate	68.8	68.5	68.8	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0	68.1	68.5	68.5	68.1	68.4	67.7
Employed	20,382	20,346	20,404	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684	19,640	19,854	19,595	19,623	19,745	19,433
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.9	63.3	63.2	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.8	60.0	58.9
Unemployed	1,220	1,678	1,797	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416	2,536	2,521	2,843	2,724	2,781	2,908
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0
Not in the labor force	9,781	10,116	10,072	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401	10,410	10,295	10,315	10,491	10,400	10,675

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	146,047	145,362	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649
Men	78,254	77,486	77,484	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777	74,053	74,116	74,033	73,777	73,703	73,519
Women	67,792	67,876	67,789	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970	66,834	66,890	66,537	66,419	66,339	66,131
Married men, spouse present	46,314	45,860	45,804	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502	44,470	44,469	44,255	44,294	43,992	43,943
Married women, spouse present	35,832	35,869	35,994	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563	35,481	35,444	35,391	35,464	35,377	35,199
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,401	5,875	5,879	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626	9,049	8,910	9,084	8,989	8,798	9,076
Slack work or business conditions	2,877	4,169	4,240	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443	6,857	6,699	6,794	6,783	6,849	6,941
Could only find part-time work	1,210	1,389	1,412	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764	1,839	1,810	1,922	1,980	1,835	2,044
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,756	19,343	19,690	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855	18,833	19,065	18,872	18,718	19,018	18,814
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,317	5,773	5,802	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543	8,942	8,826	8,928	8,845	8,647	8,945
Slack work or business conditions	2,827	4,097	4,171	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390	6,773	6,650	6,681	6,699	6,733	6,844
Could only find part-time work	1,199	1,380	1,385	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760	1,850	1,802	1,909	1,969	1,776	2,020
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,419	19,005	19,269	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562	18,493	18,661	18,502	18,358	18,621	18,436

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older..........................	4.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years....................	15.7	18.7	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5
Men, 20 years and older.......................	4.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1
Women, 20 years and older..................	4.0	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6
White, total [1]……………………………	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years...............	13.9	16.8	17.3	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.0	19.7	20.3	21.4	22.2	24.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.......................	15.7	19.1	19.5	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4	21.8	22.2	23.3	22.5	24.4	23.9	25.8	27.9
Women, 16 to 19 years..................	12.1	14.4	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.8	16.0	16.7	16.9	16.0	18.9	18.5	20.1
Men, 20 years and older..................	3.7	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3
Women, 20 years and older.............	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9
Black or African American, total [1]........	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years...............	29.4	31.2	29.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8	32.5	34.7	39.4	37.9	35.7	34.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.......................	33.8	35.9	29.8	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2	44.0	45.6	41.2	42.1	46.1	44.4	39.2	46.0
Women, 16 to 19 years..................	25.3	26.8	28.9	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2	29.8	32.1	25.2	27.2	34.0	32.4	32.5	24.7
Men, 20 years and older..................	7.9	10.2	10.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9	15.4	17.2	16.8	16.4		17.0
Women, 20 years and older.............	6.7	8.1	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	9.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity...............	5.6	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0
Married men, spouse present..............	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1
Married women, spouse present..........	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
Full-time workers..................................	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.5
Part-time workers.................................	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma...............	7.1	9.0	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.6
High school graduates, no college [3]........	4.4	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.7
Some college or associate degree...........	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.2
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]…………	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2008					2009							
	2007	2008	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Less than 5 weeks..........................	2,542	2,932	3,242	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404	3,371	3,346	3,275	3,204	3,233	3,026
5 to 14 weeks................................	2,232	2,804	2,874	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969	4,041	3,982	4,321	4,066	3,557	4,120
15 weeks and over.........................	2,303	3,188	3,447	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264	5,715	6,211	7,002	7,833	7,880	7,816
15 to 26 weeks..........................	1,061	1,427	1,568	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347	2,534	2,531	3,054	3,452	2,916	2,828
27 weeks and over......................	1,243	1,761	1,878	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917	3,182	3,680	3,948	4,381	4,965	4,988
Mean duration, in weeks.................	16.8	17.9	17.6	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	21.4	22.5	24.5	25.1	24.9
Median duration, in weeks..............	8.5	9.4	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.2	12.5	14.9	17.9	15.7	15.4

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Job losers[1]..........................	3,515	4,789	4,994	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696	8,243	8,814	9,546	9,649	9,560	9,818
On temporary layoff.............	976	1,176	1,279	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488	1,557	1,625	1,832	1,762	1,680	1,718
Not on temporary layoff........	2,539	3,614	3,715	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208	6,686	7,189	7,714	7,886	7,880	8,100
Job leavers.............................	793	896	999	982	946	940	1,007	917	820	887	890	910	822	885	829
Reentrants.............................	2,142	2,472	2,678	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834	2,974	3,087	3,180	3,335	3,312	3,307
New entrants..........................	627	766	829	822	825	760	829	780	1,005	868	900	956	947	967	1,085
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]..........................	49.7	53.7	52.6	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3	63.5	64.4	65.4	65.4	64.9	65.3
On temporary layoff.............	13.8	13.2	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.4	11.4
Not on temporary layoff.........	35.9	40.5	39.1	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2	51.5	52.5	52.9	53.5	53.5	53.9
Job leavers.............................	11.2	10.0	10.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5
Reentrants.............................	30.3	27.7	28.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9	22.9	22.5	21.8	22.6	22.5	22.0
New entrants..........................	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.2
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]..........................	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4
Job leavers.............................	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5
Reentrants.............................	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
New entrants..........................	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2008					2009							
	2007	2008	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total, 16 years and older..................	4.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7
16 to 24 years............................	10.5	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.2
16 to 19 years............................	15.7	18.7	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5
16 to 17 years.........................	17.5	22.1	22.2	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9	23.7	23.0	23.4	25.1	25.4	26.4
18 to 19 years.........................	14.5	16.8	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0	20.9	21.3	22.9	23.7	23.0	25.0
20 to 24 years............................	8.2	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.1
25 years and older........................	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3
25 to 54 years.........................	3.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7
55 years and older.................	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8
Men, 16 years and older................	4.7	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.9
16 to 24 years............................	11.6	14.4	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.6	19.3	19.8	20.2	19.8	20.0	20.7
16 to 19 years............................	17.6	21.2	21.1	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9	25.7	25.6	26.7	26.2	27.0	29.8
16 to 17 years.........................	19.4	25.2	24.5	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5	28.2	26.3	26.1	25.8	27.7	29.8
18 to 19 years.........................	16.5	19.0	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.3	27.8	26.9	27.0	29.8
20 to 24 years............................	8.9	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.1	16.8
25 years and older........................	3.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.5
25 to 54 years.........................	3.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0
55 years and older..............	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.5
Women, 16 years and older..........	4.5	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.2
16 to 24 years............................	9.4	11.2	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.1	13.3	14.2	15.7	15.5	15.6
16 to 19 years............................	13.8	16.2	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3	17.8	17.4	18.6	21.8	20.5	21.1
16 to 17 years..................	15.7	19.1	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8	19.4	19.9	20.7	24.4	23.2	22.9
18 t0 19 years..................	12.5	14.3	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.5	20.4	18.8	19.9
20 to 24 years.........................	7.3	8.8	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.2
25 years and older....................	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0
25 to 54 years.....................	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
55 years and older[1]..........	3.0	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.7

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	July 2008	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	State	July 2008	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]
Alabama	5.1	10.1	10.2	Missouri	6.1	9.3	9.3
Alaska	6.7	8.3	8.2	Montana	4.5	6.4	6.7
Arizona	5.7	8.7	9.2	Nebraska	3.3	5.0	5.0
Arkansas	5.0	7.2	7.4	Nevada	6.7	11.9	12.5
California	7.3	11.6	11.9	New Hampshire	3.8	6.8	6.8
Colorado	4.9	7.6	7.8	New Jersey	5.5	9.2	9.3
Connecticut	5.8	7.9	7.8	New Mexico	4.2	6.8	7.0
Delaware	4.8	8.4	8.1	New York	5.4	8.7	8.6
District of Columbia	7.0	10.9	10.6	North Carolina	6.3	11.0	10.9
Florida	6.3	10.7	10.8	North Dakota	3.3	4.2	4.2
Georgia	6.2	10.1	10.3	Ohio	6.7	11.1	11.2
Hawaii	4.0	7.3	7.0	Oklahoma	3.9	6.4	6.6
Idaho	5.0	8.4	8.8	Oregon	6.3	12.0	11.8
Illinois	6.7	10.3	10.4	Pennsylvania	5.4	8.4	8.5
Indiana	6.0	10.7	10.6	Rhode Island	7.9	12.4	12.7
Iowa	4.1	6.2	6.5	South Carolina	6.9	12.1	11.7
Kansas	4.3	7.0	7.5	South Dakota	3.0	5.0	4.9
Kentucky	6.5	10.9	11.1	Tennessee	6.6	10.8	10.7
Louisiana	4.4	6.8	7.4	Texas	4.9	7.5	7.9
Maine	5.4	8.6	8.5	Utah	3.4	5.7	6.0
Maryland	4.4	7.2	7.2	Vermont	4.6	7.3	6.8
Massachusetts	5.2	8.6	8.8	Virginia	4.0	7.1	6.9
Michigan	8.3	15.2	15.0	Washington	5.3	9.2	8.9
Minnesota	5.4	8.4	8.1	West Virginia	4.2	9.1	8.9
Mississippi	7.3	9.1	9.7	Wisconsin	4.6	9.0	9.0
				Wyoming	3.3	5.9	6.5

[p] = preliminary

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

State	July 2008	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	State	July 2008	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]
Alabama	2,161,527	2,127,390	2,108,750	Missouri	3,010,020	2,995,945	3,003,321
Alaska	357,440	359,320	358,054	Montana	506,482	499,170	499,049
Arizona	3,146,036	3,145,412	3,153,879	Nebraska	994,572	984,400	980,794
Arkansas	1,370,777	1,367,119	1,361,928	Nevada	1,374,762	1,400,378	1,400,331
California	18,405,284	18,501,485	18,458,451	New Hampshire	738,531	738,496	740,208
Colorado	2,730,874	2,700,034	2,690,935	New Jersey	4,497,826	4,550,492	4,561,769
Connecticut	1,877,881	1,878,610	1,884,593	New Mexico	959,044	954,480	953,279
Delaware	442,689	437,327	433,983	New York	9,691,152	9,775,221	9,741,365
District of Columbia	333,035	328,293	329,606	North Carolina	4,536,387	4,554,663	4,535,411
Florida	9,240,335	9,202,891	9,207,857	North Dakota	370,205	365,321	364,159
Georgia	4,845,555	4,765,522	4,764,573	Ohio	5,979,879	5,973,139	5,951,729
Hawaii	654,853	645,319	645,433	Oklahoma	1,749,922	1,777,563	1,778,175
Idaho	755,550	749,417	754,591	Oregon	1,961,165	1,978,460	1,972,457
Illinois	6,694,696	6,652,588	6,646,220	Pennsylvania	6,396,148	6,439,939	6,389,316
Indiana	3,234,314	3,213,243	3,158,473	Rhode Island	568,056	569,948	573,584
Iowa	1,676,005	1,682,357	1,677,863	South Carolina	2,154,794	2,195,408	2,182,993
Kansas	1,496,103	1,522,093	1,530,471	South Dakota	444,601	446,854	447,037
Kentucky	2,044,027	2,077,602	2,069,566	Tennessee	3,041,094	3,038,221	3,022,089
Louisiana	2,073,979	2,067,340	2,066,449	Texas	11,708,438	11,972,833	12,017,910
Maine	707,466	701,842	700,478	Utah	1,383,701	1,371,556	1,368,519
Maryland	2,998,410	2,953,280	2,956,023	Vermont	354,799	359,460	360,235
Massachusetts	3,425,606	3,420,398	3,440,444	Virginia	4,123,932	4,157,365	4,148,781
Michigan	4,927,360	4,869,232	4,857,097	Washington	3,476,183	3,563,389	3,556,136
Minnesota	2,933,841	2,956,917	2,964,399	West Virginia	804,769	790,341	788,662
Mississippi	1,316,676	1,296,899	1,291,409	Wisconsin	3,077,959	3,092,772	3,081,545
				Wyoming	293,377	290,799	291,256

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM...............	137,598	137,066	137,053	136,732	136,352	135,755	135,074	134,333	133,652	133,000	132,481	132,178	131,715	131,411	131,210
TOTAL PRIVATE......................	115,380	114,566	114,497	114,197	113,813	113,212	112,542	111,793	111,105	110,457	109,865	109,573	109,182	108,936	108,754
GOODS-PRODUCING................	22,233	21,419	21,351	21,247	21,063	20,814	20,532	20,127	19,832	19,520	19,253	19,041	18,829	18,713	18,581
Natural resources and															
mining.................................	724	774	787	794	794	793	789	781	771	754	740	731	721	715	709
Logging..................................	60.1	57.0	56.1	56.5	56.6	56.6	55.7	55.2	54.5	51.9	51.4	51.3	51.4	51.1	51.3
Mining..................................	663.8	717.0	730.6	737.7	737.7	736.8	733.3	725.3	716.4	701.9	689.0	679.6	669.3	663.8	657.3
Oil and gas extraction.............	146.2	161.6	164.7	166.3	166.5	167.4	169.4	167.7	167.8	166.9	167.0	168.1	166.9	165.5	165.4
Mining, except oil and gas [1].....	223.4	227.7	230.0	230.2	230.5	230.7	229.2	227.9	225.7	222.8	220.4	219.4	217.4	215.6	215.4
Coal mining..........................	77.2	80.6	81.7	82.5	83.1	84.3	84.5	84.9	84.1	83.3	82.4	81.4	80.3	79.0	79.3
Support activities for mining.....	294.3	327.7	335.9	341.2	340.7	338.7	334.7	329.7	322.9	312.2	301.6	292.1	285.0	282.7	276.5
Construction............................	7,630	7,215	7,177	7,131	7,066	6,939	6,841	6,706	6,593	6,470	6,367	6,310	6,231	6,162	6,102
Construction of buildings..........	1,774.2	1,659.3	1,647.5	1,625.0	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,572.9	1,536.9	1,509.5	1,481.5	1,461.7	1,451.2	1,433.4	1,415.1	1,408.9
Heavy and civil engineering.....	1,005.4	970.2	966.1	960.2	952.6	942.5	933.2	926.6	919.0	907.2	885.5	876.1	862.1	854.4	848.3
Speciality trade contractors.......	4,850.2	4,585.3	4,563.1	4,545.4	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,335.2	4,242.2	4,164.4	4,081.4	4,019.6	3,983.1	3,935.9	3,892.4	3,844.7
Manufacturing...........................	13,879	13,431	13,387	13,322	13,203	13,082	12,902	12,640	12,468	12,296	12,146	12,000	11,877	11,836	11,770
Production workers...............	9,975	9,649	9,608	9,543	9,425	9,322	9,174	8,946	8,804	8,654	8,532	8,409	8,316	8,301	8,258
Durable goods.........................	8,808	8,476	8,439	8,392	8,300	8,216	8,085	7,881	7,753	7,620	7,490	7,372	7,271	7,248	7,193
Production workers...............	6,250	5,986	5,948	5,898	5,805	5,741	5,633	5,458	5,352	5,239	5,130	5,034	4,957	4,957	4,916
Wood products.........................	515.3	459.6	451.9	446.4	438.8	429.8	416.2	403.9	390.4	388.4	382.4	373.5	367.1	364.3	362.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	500.5	468.1	464.5	460.2	458.2	450.1	441.2	434.3	425.8	417.0	415.5	410.7	406.1	405.5	403.4
Primary metals.........................	455.8	443.3	440.8	441.1	438.6	429.8	419.6	409.3	395.2	386.4	376.2	367.8	360.3	358.8	357.5
Fabricated metal products........	1,562.8	1,528.3	1,530.6	1,519.4	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.5	1,425.3	1,399.0	1,370.3	1,344.1	1,325.9	1,308.8	1,295.1	1,286.8
Machinery.............................	1,187.1	1,185.6	1,187.5	1,183.1	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,150.2	1,126.0	1,100.8	1,070.5	1,051.4	1,032.0	1,016.3	1,003.2	997.9
Computer and electronic															
products [1]...........................	1,272.5	1,247.6	1,248.3	1,246.5	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,223.7	1,212.9	1,196.9	1,187.1	1,171.1	1,156.1	1,142.4	1,134.5	1,125.2
Computer and peripheral															
equipment...........................	186.2	182.8	182.6	182.8	182.4	181.8	180.0	180.3	175.5	173.5	167.8	164.2	162.7	162.4	160.4
Communications equipment...	128.1	129.0	129.1	129.2	128.6	129.5	129.1	129.6	129.0	128.5	127.8	127.4	126.5	126.3	125.4
Semiconductors and															
electronic components........	447.5	432.4	432.3	431.0	428.4	423.2	417.4	410.5	403.3	397.6	389.2	382.8	375.6	371.0	367.9
Electronic instruments..........	443.2	441.6	442.6	442.5	440.2	438.8	437.5	433.8	431.9	430.9	431.1	427.2	424.4	422.2	419.7
Electrical equipment and															
appliances...........................	429.4	424.9	425.5	422.6	421.3	417.5	412.0	406.1	399.1	389.7	382.0	378.4	377.0	374.0	372.9
Transportation equipment.........	1,711.9	1,606.5	1,584.5	1,572.6	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,501.8	1,423.5	1,423.7	1,400.4	1,365.9	1,335.3	1,309.6	1,339.0	1,320.8
Furniture and related															
products...…...................	531.1	481.0	475.7	470.3	458.8	449.6	440.6	428.6	417.4	408.8	401.0	394.4	388.1	382.7	378.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	641.7	630.8	630.1	629.4	628.5	624.2	618.4	611.0	604.5	601.1	600.4	597.4	595.1	590.9	588.2
Nondurable goods...................	5,071	4,955	4,948	4,930	4,903	4,866	4,817	4,759	4,715	4,676	4,656	4,628	4,606	4,588	4,577
Production workers...............	3,725	3,663	3,660	3,645	3,620	3,581	3,541	3,488	3,452	3,415	3,402	3,375	3,359	3,344	3,342
Food manufacturing.................	1,484.1	1,484.8	1,482.7	1,484.3	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,477.6	1,470.7	1,467.2	1,464.4	1,474.9	1,471.7	1,473.8	1,473.9	1,475.5
Beverages and tobacco															
products............................	198.2	199.0	199.2	199.3	197.2	196.4	195.8	194.2	191.3	191.6	190.9	190.5	190.0	189.4	189.9
Textile mills...........................	169.7	151.0	149.5	147.5	145.6	140.6	136.8	133.6	130.0	128.2	127.3	126.1	124.5	122.5	122.4
Textile product mills..................	157.7	147.5	145.2	145.5	144.5	143.5	141.2	137.4	134.2	129.3	127.5	127.0	126.7	125.9	125.6
Apparel...................................	214.6	198.4	200.4	197.3	192.8	187.1	183.5	178.9	176.3	173.8	169.9	170.2	168.5	166.7	165.1
Leather and allied products.......	33.8	33.6	34.5	34.3	33.9	32.6	32.6	32.4	31.9	31.7	31.7	31.5	30.8	31.3	30.6
Paper and paper products........	458.2	445.8	444.7	441.9	439.7	437.1	433.4	427.3	422.5	418.3	415.1	410.5	409.1	407.2	406.0
Printing and related support															
activities............................	622.1	594.1	591.5	587.6	582.3	574.1	567.0	558.1	549.2	541.5	534.4	529.6	522.8	518.4	514.6
Petroleum and coal products....	114.5	117.1	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.2	116.9	114.2	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.5	114.5	114.3	114.3
Chemicals...............................	860.9	849.8	847.3	844.3	843.4	842.6	837.1	832.7	828.2	823.4	818.9	814.9	811.0	807.4	804.4
Plastics and rubber products..	757.2	734.2	734.7	729.7	721.1	705.9	694.9	679.7	669.3	659.0	651.1	641.4	637.1	631.3	629.0
SERVICE-PROVIDING..................	115,366	115,646	115,702	115,485	115,289	114,941	114,542	114,206	113,820	113,480	113,228	113,137	112,886	112,698	112,629
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING.......................	93,147	93,146	93,146	92,950	92,750	92,398	92,010	91,666	91,273	90,937	90,612	90,532	90,353	90,223	90,173
Trade, transportation,															
and utilities............................	26,630	26,385	26,354	26,257	26,157	26,005	25,843	25,735	25,605	25,479	25,371	25,308	25,258	25,174	25,152
Wholesale trade........................	6,015.2	5,963.7	5,954.3	5,947.2	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,850.7	5,819.3	5,773.7	5,741.3	5,710.8	5,695.7	5,680.3	5,666.8	5,654.0
Durable goods......................	3,121.5	3,060.7	3,052.4	3,047.2	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,978.6	2,959.6	2,926.2	2,899.4	2,875.7	2,861.8	2,848.1	2,836.8	2,827.1
Nondurable goods..............	2,062.2	2,053.0	2,049.0	2,044.1	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.1	2,013.9	2,006.6	2,002.5	1,997.7	1,996.6	1,994.0	1,992.2	1,987.3
Electronic markets and															
agents and brokers..............	831.5	850.1	852.9	855.9	853.5	851.8	847.0	845.8	840.9	839.4	837.6	837.3	838.2	837.8	839.6
Retail trade...............................	15,520.0	15,356.3	15,334.5	15,278.2	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,037.9	14,991.5	14,934.3	14,872.4	14,839.7	14,811.6	14,791.5	14,747.0	14,738.2
Motor vehicles and parts															
dealers [1]….........................	1,908.3	1,844.5	1,832.6	1,818.4	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.6	1,730.1	1,716.8	1,701.8	1,690.2	1,681.6	1,673.9	1,669.9	1,673.4
Automobile dealers................	1,242.2	1,186.0	1,176.2	1,164.8	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,099.9	1,088.6	1,078.7	1,067.7	1,057.1	1,050.2	1,042.6	1,040.4	1,044.1
Furniture and home															
furnishings stores...................	574.6	542.8	542.3	538.4	532.4	522.6	514.2	508.3	499.7	497.7	492.4	486.3	484.7	483.9	480.4
Electronics and appliance															
stores...................................	549.4	549.6	551.0	547.1	545.1	541.5	538.6	535.5	533.7	518.6	518.0	517.0	515.7	513.1	513.5

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores..............................	1,309.3	1,253.1	1,245.9	1,248.4	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,227.8	1,214.9	1,207.1	1,193.5	1,189.3	1,186.3	1,181.1	1,175.3	1,169.0
Food and beverage stores............	2,843.6	2,858.4	2,853.8	2,846.5	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,835.1	2,835.3	2,826.0	2,827.6	2,828.9	2,828.0	2,828.8	2,823.5	2,821.4
Health and personal care stores……………………………	993.1	1,002.4	999.0	998.9	995.9	989.4	991.2	985.7	986.9	985.0	984.2	984.7	984.3	984.1	983.9
Gasoline stations……………………	861.5	843.4	840.9	834.8	836.1	836.9	834.4	833.0	832.1	830.4	831.1	829.0	829.9	830.3	833.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores ………………	1,500.0	1,484.2	1,483.3	1,478.5	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,445.0	1,443.8	1,433.4	1,432.7	1,426.8	1,420.1	1,414.4	1,407.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores…………	656.3	646.7	645.8	641.6	641.2	633.1	624.3	620.8	613.6	610.0	608.8	607.0	605.1	605.4	605.8
General merchandise stores1……	3,020.6	3,047.1	3,058.2	3,045.8	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,029.2	3,040.7	3,040.7	3,045.5	3,041.2	3,041.8	3,045.1	3,032.8	3,034.6
Department stores…………………	1,591.5	1,557.0	1,554.4	1,541.9	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,521.2	1,529.1	1,532.6	1,530.9	1,524.0	1,526.0	1,528.6	1,523.3	1,528.1
Miscellaneous store retailers…….	865.4	847.8	845.6	844.3	845.0	838.3	825.0	819.5	815.1	810.4	805.3	805.8	804.8	797.6	799.0
Nonstore retailers…………………	437.9	436.3	436.1	435.5	433.6	427.7	424.0	422.7	418.8	418.5	417.6	417.3	418.0	416.7	416.6
Transportation and warehousing................................	4,540.9	4,505.0	4,506.0	4,471.3	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,389.0	4,354.4	4,327.0	4,295.5	4,251.7	4,233.5	4,218.4	4,193.9	4,193.6
Air transportation…………………	491.8	492.6	488.1	483.2	482.1	481.6	477.8	476.8	474.8	474.0	466.8	466.7	463.9	462.9	463.6
Rail transportation…………………	233.7	229.5	228.8	227.6	229.5	229.0	226.8	227.1	224.1	220.7	217.9	214.6	212.2	212.2	213.2
Water transportation………………	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.5	63.9	62.6	60.3	59.7	60.9	59.6	58.1	57.2	56.5	55.7	56.2
Truck transportation………………	1,439.2	1,391.1	1,390.3	1,378.1	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,340.8	1,323.3	1,313.9	1,300.3	1,283.2	1,277.4	1,269.5	1,264.6	1,261.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation……………………	412.1	418.1	422.7	414.4	413.8	411.7	410.1	408.1	406.4	406.2	401.8	405.4	413.0	407.0	406.7
Pipeline transportation……………	39.9	42.0	42.5	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.0	42.5	42.3	41.8	42.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation………………………	28.6	28.0	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.2	28.5	27.7	28.7	28.5
Support activities for transportation……………………	584.2	589.9	592.1	589.5	588.0	582.2	579.5	569.3	561.0	554.6	550.3	545.6	537.8	532.5	533.9
Couriers and messengers…………	580.7	575.9	575.7	572.9	570.5	565.7	564.6	563.2	563.7	558.5	556.0	550.5	551.5	547.8	549.0
Warehousing and storage…………	665.2	672.8	673.6	670.9	668.4	663.2	659.5	656.9	652.1	651.6	647.4	645.1	644.0	640.7	638.7
Utilities...	553.4	559.5	559.3	560.5	562.8	564.0	564.6	569.3	570.0	570.1	568.5	567.5	567.8	566.1	565.7
Information………………………	3,032	2,997	2,990	2,986	2,982	2,965	2,940	2,924	2,918	2,905	2,884	2,858	2,845	2,834	2,826
Publishing industries, except Internet…………………………	901.2	882.6	879.4	876.6	872.6	863.6	857.8	846.3	836.3	827.8	820.1	808.6	801.8	795.6	787.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries……………	380.6	381.6	380.0	381.7	388.7	385.0	377.2	376.7	389.8	393.7	389.5	381.3	379.3	380.3	382.9
Broadcasting, except Internet.	325.2	315.9	313.8	313.0	312.9	313.1	308.1	306.5	302.5	299.0	296.3	294.2	291.9	290.2	288.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting…………………………															
Telecommunications………………	1,030.6	1,021.4	1,023.1	1,021.6	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	1,001.6	999.5	996.7	989.3	986.4	981.6	978.2	976.0
ISPs, search portals, and data processing…………………	267.8	261.6	259.8	259.6	258.9	257.5	256.4	257.0	254.6	253.9	255.5	253.8	254.4	254.8	257.0
Other information services………	126.3	133.6	133.6	133.6	134.1	135.1	136.5	135.7	134.8	134.1	133.7	133.2	135.5	135.3	134.0
Financial activities ……………….	8,301	8,146	8,141	8,115	8,088	8,043	8,010	7,954	7,898	7,857	7,811	7,784	7,751	7,737	7,712
Finance and insurance……………	6,132.0	6,015.2	6,010.6	5,994.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,924.0	5,890.4	5,853.9	5,829.5	5,799.6	5,781.6	5,760.5	5,748.0	5,729.8
Monetary authorities— central bank…………………	21.6	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3
Credit intermediation and related activities1……………….	2,866.3	2,735.8	2,724.4	2,722.4	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,680.8	2,665.3	2,648.8	2,635.4	2,619.8	2,613.5	2,604.0	2,602.1	2,592.4
Depository credit intermediation1…………………	1,823.5	1,819.5	1,818.4	1,814.8	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,804.9	1,798.1	1,790.9	1,783.4	1,778.0	1,774.4	1,772.7	1,770.0	1,767.0
Commercial banking………………	1,351.4	1,359.9	1,360.1	1,359.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,351.8	1,346.6	1,340.5	1,334.2	1,329.4	1,327.9	1,324.2	1,323.5	1,321.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments…………	848.6	858.1	861.4	851.4	847.8	842.1	839.9	826.5	814.9	805.8	797.0	791.7	786.4	782.3	780.5
Insurance carriers and related activities…………………	2,306.8	2,308.8	2,312.0	2,307.6	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,292.0	2,287.4	2,281.1	2,279.4	2,274.3	2,268.3	2,261.9	2,256.5	2,249.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles…………………	88.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	91.4	91.4	90.0	90.2	88.2	88.1	88.0	87.8	87.9	86.9	87.0
Real estate and rental and leasing……………………	2,169.1	2,130.2	2,130.0	2,120.6	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,085.8	2,063.2	2,043.8	2,027.0	2,011.7	2,002.7	1,990.6	1,988.6	1,981.9
Real estate………………………	1,500.4	1,481.1	1,482.4	1,474.5	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,458.2	1,444.9	1,432.4	1,421.9	1,411.9	1,405.1	1,396.3	1,396.4	1,392.5
Rental and leasing services………	640.3	620.9	619.4	617.7	609.7	603.8	599.3	589.9	583.2	576.6	571.5	569.2	566.5	564.6	562.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets…………………	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.3
Professional and business services................................	17,942	17,778	17,727	17,675	17,612	17,488	17,356	17,205	17,029	16,910	16,783	16,756	16,655	16,624	16,605
Professional and technical services1…………………………	7,659.5	7,829.7	7,833.0	7,834.4	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,797.2	7,765.5	7,729.2	7,697.9	7,670.7	7,652.4	7,615.6	7,598.9	7,582.6
Legal services……………………	1,175.4	1,163.7	1,161.0	1,160.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,156.8	1,154.1	1,148.7	1,144.9	1,139.4	1,136.9	1,131.7	1,128.2	1,128.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services……………………………	935.9	950.1	947.9	945.6	946.4	941.0	933.7	927.5	924.4	929.5	929.3	938.0	936.8	934.8	934.3
Architectural and engineering services……………………………	1,432.2	1,444.8	1,447.2	1,441.4	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,419.4	1,411.1	1,394.2	1,377.9	1,364.1	1,350.3	1,335.9	1,324.5	1,320.6

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Computer systems design and related services...........	1,372.1	1,450.3	1,460.6	1,461.6	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,466.8	1,462.4	1,463.7	1,459.2	1,460.4	1,457.0	1,456.0	1,462.6	1,459.9
Management and technical consulting services............	952.7	1,008.9	1,011.6	1,021.0	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,020.5	1,025.7	1,021.6	1,016.0	1,016.7	1,017.9	1,015.7	1,014.9	1,015.6
Management of companies and enterprises...................	1,866.4	1,894.6	1,895.2	1,887.1	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,871.7	1,862.1	1,852.6	1,840.2	1,829.9	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,818.4
Administrative and waste services............................	8,416.3	8,053.7	7,998.6	7,953.2	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,686.3	7,567.5	7,437.8	7,359.4	7,272.3	7,274.0	7,215.2	7,205.8	7,203.9
Administrative and support services[1]...........................	8,061.3	7,693.5	7,637.0	7,591.9	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,324.4	7,203.1	7,076.5	6,999.2	6,911.7	6,912.7	6,854.3	6,843.7	6,841.5
Employment services[1]........	3,545.9	3,144.4	3,089.5	3,049.8	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,829.5	2,720.5	2,638.7	2,567.0	2,506.4	2,501.9	2,470.3	2,459.5	2,455.9
Temporary help services.....	2,597.4	2,342.6	2,301.1	2,264.2	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,055.6	1,965.7	1,892.7	1,835.4	1,781.5	1,780.6	1,750.9	1,745.2	1,738.3
Business support services.....	817.4	823.2	814.9	818.1	820.8	823.7	816.0	817.6	805.0	799.1	792.9	790.5	783.8	783.9	781.9
Services to buildings and dwellings...................	1,849.5	1,847.0	1,847.0	1,843.3	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,818.1	1,812.5	1,796.8	1,791.5	1,778.7	1,786.1	1,771.2	1,769.8	1,767.3
Waste management and remediation services............	355.0	360.2	361.6	361.3	362.8	364.1	361.9	364.4	361.3	360.2	360.6	361.3	360.9	362.1	362.4
Educational and health services...............................	18,322	18,855	18,950	18,957	18,981	19,044	19,080	19,119	19,138	19,158	19,175	19,215	19,248	19,262	19,308
Educational services...............	2,941.4	3,036.6	3,083.7	3,055.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,063.1	3,088.4	3,083.1	3,077.9	3,077.4	3,077.6	3,082.0	3,072.2	3,076.3
Health care and social assistance.........................	15,380.2	15,818.5	15,865.9	15,901.9	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,017.0	16,030.3	16,054.7	16,080.1	16,097.8	16,137.7	16,166.1	16,190.2	16,231.5
Ambulatory health care services[1]..........................	5,473.5	5,660.7	5,683.8	5,699.5	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,742.6	5,753.3	5,770.1	5,779.8	5,794.1	5,812.9	5,830.6	5,842.0	5,856.3
Offices of physicians.............	2,201.6	2,265.7	2,272.7	2,279.0	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.5	2,300.4	2,304.4	2,308.0	2,310.5	2,314.6	2,321.9	2,329.8	2,336.1
Outpatient care centers.........	512.0	532.5	537.2	534.8	536.6	536.9	536.7	538.0	538.5	537.7	538.7	539.3	543.5	542.0	543.3
Home health care services.....	913.8	958.0	963.4	966.8	968.6	975.6	980.7	981.4	991.0	996.7	1,004.5	1,013.3	1,016.7	1,018.2	1,021.1
Hospitals.............................	4,515.0	4,641.1	4,660.7	4,668.9	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,703.7	4,707.5	4,711.3	4,715.1	4,716.7	4,719.1	4,718.9	4,722.4	4,723.0
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]...................	2,958.3	3,008.1	3,009.9	3,007.6	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,029.6	3,029.4	3,033.6	3,041.0	3,042.8	3,049.1	3,056.3	3,064.7	3,072.8
Nursing care facilities...........	1,602.6	1,613.7	1,612.6	1,608.9	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,617.3	1,616.6	1,617.9	1,621.8	1,624.5	1,626.8	1,628.9	1,631.4	1,635.9
Social assistance[1]................	2,433.4	2,508.7	2,511.5	2,525.9	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,541.1	2,540.1	2,539.7	2,544.2	2,544.2	2,556.6	2,560.3	2,561.1	2,579.4
Child day care services.........	850.4	859.2	851.6	862.5	862.3	863.2	864.3	862.7	860.4	858.2	853.9	860.3	854.3	845.9	856.5
Leisure and hospitality...........	13,427	13,459	13,454	13,428	13,395	13,344	13,304	13,268	13,236	13,202	13,168	13,195	13,176	13,177	13,163
Arts, entertainment, and recreation......................	1,969.2	1,969.3	1,964.7	1,955.3	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.1	1,943.8	1,936.2	1,928.7	1,900.6	1,901.8	1,885.5	1,897.8	1,892.9
Performing arts and spectator sports...................	405.0	406.3	406.2	402.9	402.5	398.8	401.4	405.7	398.6	400.5	392.9	396.8	393.8	400.0	396.3
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks...................	130.3	131.8	132.1	130.6	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.3	130.9	130.6	130.5	130.9	130.8	130.5	130.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.........................	1,433.9	1,431.2	1,426.4	1,421.8	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,414.9	1,407.8	1,406.7	1,397.6	1,377.2	1,374.1	1,360.9	1,367.3	1,366.1
Accommodations and food services........................	11,457.4	11,489.3	11,489.3	11,472.4	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,356.5	11,323.7	11,299.7	11,273.2	11,267.0	11,293.6	11,290.0	11,278.8	11,270.3
Accommodations...................	1,866.9	1,857.3	1,843.6	1,841.3	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,794.3	1,768.4	1,754.7	1,732.7	1,723.6	1,728.7	1,721.0	1,715.5	1,713.8
Food services and drinking places..............................	9,590.4	9,632.0	9,645.7	9,631.1	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,562.2	9,555.3	9,545.0	9,540.5	9,543.4	9,564.9	9,569.0	9,563.3	9,556.5
Other services........................	5,494	5,528	5,530	5,532	5,535	5,509	5,477	5,461	5,449	5,426	5,420	5,416	5,420	5,415	5,407
Repair and maintenance.........	1,253.4	1,228.2	1,220.6	1,221.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,189.9	1,184.7	1,177.3	1,166.3	1,163.7	1,158.4	1,157.8	1,155.1	1,155.9
Personal and laundry services	1,309.7	1,326.6	1,331.7	1,333.9	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,320.9	1,313.6	1,312.5	1,302.4	1,297.3	1,293.3	1,298.4	1,296.1	1,295.9
Membership associations and organizations......................	2,931.1	2,973.3	2,977.6	2,977.1	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.7	2,963.1	2,958.7	2,956.8	2,958.6	2,964.3	2,963.9	2,963.4	2,955.2
Government................................	22,218	22,500	22,556	22,535	22,539	22,543	22,532	22,540	22,547	22,543	22,616	22,605	22,533	22,475	22,456
Federal....................................	2,734	2,764	2,768	2,771	2,775	2,783	2,778	2,793	2,796	2,808	2,876	2,860	2,817	2,826	2,824
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service..................................	1,964.7	2,016.8	2,027.1	2,034.3	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,057.3	2,065.8	2,071.0	2,086.0	2,154.6	2,150.2	2,111.1	2,120.9	2,127.6
U.S. Postal Service.................	769.1	747.5	740.6	736.5	731.9	730.1	720.9	726.9	724.9	721.7	721.0	709.5	705.9	705.4	696.0
State.......................................	5,122	5,178	5,204	5,192	5,194	5,197	5,196	5,192	5,192	5,186	5,189	5,189	5,174	5,149	5,150
Education................................	2,317.5	2,359.0	2,379.5	2,373.3	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,381.3	2,380.2	2,382.3	2,379.9	2,385.4	2,386.2	2,377.3	2,357.2	2,354.3
Other State government..........	2,804.3	2,818.9	2,824.6	2,818.9	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.8	2,811.6	2,809.4	2,805.9	2,803.5	2,802.5	2,796.3	2,791.4	2,795.9
Local.......................................	14,362	14,557	14,584	14,572	14,570	14,563	14,558	14,555	14,559	14,549	14,551	14,556	14,542	14,500	14,482
Education................................	7,986.8	8,075.6	8,084.5	8,075.4	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,060.5	8,070.7	8,076.7	8,078.7	8,081.4	8,078.0	8,070.2	8,015.6	7,998.6
Other local government...........	6,375.5	6,481.8	6,499.4	6,496.4	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,497.7	6,484.7	6,482.5	6,469.8	6,469.2	6,478.3	6,471.3	6,484.6	6,483.3

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE..............................	33.9	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1
GOODS-PRODUCING..........................	40.6	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.3
Natural resources and mining.............	45.9	45.1	45.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.2	43.9	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.3	42.9	43.4
Construction....................................	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.7	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.9
Manufacturing.................................	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.9
Overtime hours..................................	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Durable goods..................................	41.5	41.1	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.9
Overtime hours..................................	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Wood products...................................	39.4	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.6	36.8	36.9	37.1	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.4	37.7	37.7
Nonmetallic mineral products..............	42.3	42.1	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.1
Primary metals...................................	42.9	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.4
Fabricated metal products..................	41.6	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5
Machinery...	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.6	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.8
Computer and electronic products......	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.9	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances...	41.2	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.6	39.3	38.8	38.9	39.0
Transportation equipment...................	42.8	42.0	41.7	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.4	41.9	41.6
Furniture and related products...........	39.2	38.1	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.4	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing..............	38.9	38.9	39.4	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.4
Nondurable goods...............................	40.8	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9
Overtime hours..................................	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Food manufacturing............................	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.6	40.1
Beverage and tobacco products..........	40.7	38.8	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.0	37.0	36.2	35.8	36.5	35.3	35.0	35.4
Textile mills.......................................	40.3	38.7	39.5	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.3	36.9	36.8	37.8	37.6	37.5
Textile product mills..........................	39.7	38.6	38.7	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.5	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.3
Apparel...	37.2	36.4	36.5	35.9	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.6	36.1	36.1	36.1	35.6	36.2	35.6
Leather and allied products................	38.2	37.5	37.5	37.5	36.9	34.4	34.7	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.4	32.0	32.0	33.3	33.6
Paper and paper products...............	43.1	42.9	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.8	42.2	41.9
Printing and related support activities...	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.6	38.1	38.5	38.6
Petroleum and coal products.............	44.1	44.6	45.6	45.2	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.1	43.8	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.4	43.2	44.2
Chemicals..	41.9	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.4
Plastics and rubber products.............	41.3	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.4	40.3
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING................................	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities...….....	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8
Wholesale trade.................................	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.6
Retail trade..	30.2	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8
Transportation and warehousing.........	37.0	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.3	36.3
Utilities..	42.4	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.6	43.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0
Information………………………..............	36.5	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.7	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.4
Financial activities............................	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.1
Professional and business services.......……………………...........	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7
Education and health services............	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality.......................	25.5	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7
Other services……………...............	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.4

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars........................	$17.43	$18.08	$18.18	$18.21	$18.28	$18.34	$18.40	$18.43	$18.46	$18.50	$18.50	$18.53	$18.54	$18.59	$18.66
Constant (1982) dollars..............	8.33	8.30	8.20	8.21	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	8.61	8.64	8.65	8.65	8.57	8.59	8.58
GOODS-PRODUCING............................	18.67	19.33	19.43	19.48	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78	19.85	19.82	19.84	19.85	19.92	19.91
Natural resources and mining..............	20.97	22.50	23.01	23.08	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.14	23.33	23.38	23.26	23.28	23.23	23.16
Construction..	20.95	21.87	22.02	22.09	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.43	22.42	22.59	22.55	22.59	22.58	22.60	22.61
Manufacturing.......................................	17.26	17.74	17.78	17.81	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.07	18.10	18.11	18.11	18.13	18.27	18.25
Excluding overtime...........................	16.43	16.97	17.01	17.07	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.36	17.47	17.52	17.51	17.49	17.51	17.63	17.61
Durable goods................................	18.20	18.70	18.74	18.74	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.18	19.23	19.22	19.44	19.38
Nondurable goods...........................	15.67	16.15	16.19	16.28	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43	16.49	16.46	16.49	16.45	16.54	16.54	16.60
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING.........……………….............	17.11	17.77	17.87	17.90	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17	18.20	18.21	18.24	18.25	18.30	18.39
Trade,transportation, and															
utilities………………………………	15.78	16.16	16.23	16.20	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.42	16.38	16.41	16.54
Wholesale trade................................	19.59	20.14	20.28	20.20	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.41	20.52	20.59	20.70	20.87	20.79	20.86	20.99
Retail trade..	12.75	12.87	12.92	12.91	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.98	13.10
Transportation and warehousing........	17.72	18.41	18.48	18.47	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.72	18.67	18.68	18.62	18.63	18.54	18.58	18.67
Utilities…………………………………	27.88	28.84	28.89	28.86	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.22	29.67	29.31	29.29	29.45	29.44	29.48	29.83
Information..	23.96	24.77	24.95	24.90	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.98	25.09	25.31	25.28	25.41	25.45	25.42	25.62
Financial activities................................	19.64	20.27	20.37	20.43	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.53	20.55	20.62	20.64	20.75	20.78	20.75	20.86
Professional and business															
services..	20.15	21.19	21.38	21.47	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.04	22.17	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.32	22.42	22.50
Education and health															
services..	18.11	18.88	18.96	19.04	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.18	19.24	19.24	19.33	19.34	19.39	19.45	19.49
Leisure and hospitality..........................	10.41	10.84	10.89	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.97	10.97	10.98	10.97	10.99	11.05	11.07	11.13
Other services.......................................	15.42	16.08	16.17	16.20	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.30	16.25	16.23	16.22	16.24	16.24	16.29	16.35

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE.............................	$17.43	$18.08	$18.10	$18.25	$18.27	$18.40	$18.40	$18.49	$18.57	$18.57	$18.52	$18.47	$18.42	$18.49	$18.60
Seasonally adjusted..........................	–	–	18.18	18.21	18.28	18.34	18.40	18.43	18.46	18.50	18.50	18.53	18.54	18.59	18.66
GOODS-PRODUCING..................................	18.67	19.33	19.53	19.63	19.61	19.65	19.75	19.64	19.64	19.74	19.78	19.83	19.83	19.97	19.99
Natural resources and mining.................	20.97	22.50	23.06	23.19	22.98	23.31	23.53	23.41	23.19	23.40	23.40	23.10	22.94	23.08	23.05
Construction.……...........................	20.95	21.87	22.16	22.34	22.28	22.32	22.52	22.32	22.25	22.45	22.44	22.54	22.47	22.68	22.75
Manufacturing......................................	17.26	17.74	17.75	17.84	17.86	17.94	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.09	18.13	18.09	18.12	18.18	18.21
Durable goods....…...........................	18.20	18.70	18.72	18.80	18.81	18.92	19.06	18.99	19.09	19.17	19.20	19.20	19.22	19.33	19.36
Wood products	13.68	14.20	14.25	14.37	14.44	14.58	14.66	14.69	14.77	14.67	14.72	14.91	14.84	15.03	15.12
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.93	16.90	16.85	16.94	16.92	16.85	16.73	16.82	17.03	17.19	17.37	17.25	17.39	17.44	17.46
Primary metals	19.66	20.18	20.28	20.36	20.01	19.98	20.05	19.80	19.75	19.69	19.98	19.80	19.90	20.18	20.05
Fabricated metal products	16.53	16.99	17.08	17.14	17.18	17.21	17.36	17.24	17.30	17.29	17.41	17.38	17.43	17.47	17.52
Machinery .…….……..……………...…	17.72	17.97	17.97	18.08	18.11	18.18	18.15	18.16	18.17	18.26	18.20	18.36	18.25	18.37	18.36
Computer and electronic products	19.94	21.03	21.21	21.23	21.42	21.37	21.44	21.46	21.42	21.71	21.73	21.70	21.67	21.85	22.03
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.93	15.78	15.94	15.99	15.83	15.74	15.88	15.81	15.93	15.95	15.99	16.15	16.23	16.39	16.39
Transportation equipment	23.04	23.83	23.88	24.05	24.10	24.37	24.58	24.66	24.69	24.80	24.76	24.85	24.95	25.01	24.79
Furniture and related products	14.32	14.54	14.59	14.54	14.55	14.77	14.92	14.95	14.85	15.02	15.00	15.02	15.11	15.22	15.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.66	15.19	15.33	15.31	15.33	15.42	15.60	15.66	15.97	16.02	16.07	16.18	16.08	16.18	16.23
Nondurable goods...………………..……	15.67	16.15	16.15	16.30	16.32	16.35	16.43	16.51	16.48	16.43	16.51	16.43	16.50	16.51	16.52
Food manufacturing	13.55	14.00	14.02	14.15	14.10	14.17	14.26	14.34	14.30	14.24	14.27	14.26	14.34	14.34	14.44
Beverages and tobacco products	18.54	19.35	18.60	18.97	19.41	19.98	19.95	20.07	20.25	20.40	20.25	20.38	20.20	20.15	20.28
Textile mills	13.00	13.57	13.67	13.72	13.71	13.69	13.80	13.90	13.76	13.88	13.79	13.63	13.62	13.49	13.79
Textile product mills	11.78	11.73	11.78	11.81	11.62	11.59	11.72	11.59	11.53	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.56	11.18	11.37
Apparel	11.05	11.40	11.28	11.48	11.38	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.40	11.26	11.44	11.28	11.38	11.38	11.28
Leather and allied products	12.04	12.96	12.94	12.98	13.14	13.61	13.47	14.10	14.19	14.21	14.34	13.85	14.06	13.69	13.59
Paper and paper products	18.44	18.88	18.81	19.04	19.11	18.89	19.11	19.27	18.99	18.90	19.29	19.09	19.29	19.45	19.06
Printing and related support activities......	16.15	16.75	16.83	16.90	16.99	16.86	17.01	16.79	16.79	16.69	16.76	16.61	16.56	16.54	16.76
Petroleum and coal products	25.21	27.46	27.69	28.25	28.69	28.28	28.17	29.13	29.57	29.80	29.26	29.18	29.42	29.69	29.61
Chemicals .………………………………	19.55	19.49	19.53	19.77	19.67	19.77	19.72	19.89	19.96	19.93	20.02	20.16	20.18	20.35	20.27
Plastics and rubber products	15.39	15.85	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.13	16.24	16.24	16.22	16.20	16.19	16.09	16.06	15.83	15.88
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING …………………………………	17.11	17.77	17.73	17.90	17.94	18.10	18.09	18.23	18.33	18.31	18.24	18.18	18.11	18.16	18.29
Trade, transportation, and utilities…………...........................	15.78	16.16	16.21	16.27	16.24	16.26	16.14	16.37	16.47	16.45	16.42	16.40	16.35	16.39	16.56
Wholesale trade …………………………	19.59	20.14	20.23	20.20	20.21	20.41	20.36	20.44	20.65	20.64	20.69	20.78	20.66	20.83	21.04
Retail trade ………………………………	12.75	12.87	12.93	13.01	12.89	12.85	12.74	12.96	12.99	13.02	13.01	12.99	12.96	12.99	13.12
Transportation and warehousing	17.72	18.41	18.52	18.53	18.55	18.69	18.62	18.68	18.73	18.64	18.58	18.54	18.54	18.64	18.75
Utilities ……………………………………	27.88	28.84	28.64	28.95	29.00	28.96	29.28	29.27	29.70	29.42	29.50	29.50	29.27	29.33	29.56
Information………………………………....	23.96	24.77	24.87	25.03	25.06	25.03	24.86	25.03	25.12	25.40	25.24	25.41	25.26	25.30	25.66
Financial activities……..……….............	19.64	20.27	20.29	20.42	20.41	20.54	20.50	20.48	20.68	20.67	20.65	20.72	20.66	20.65	20.87
Professional and business services………….……....................	20.15	21.19	21.12	21.31	21.45	21.97	22.01	22.16	22.52	22.52	22.28	22.15	22.11	22.25	22.40
Education and health services………….…….....................	18.11	18.88	18.95	19.08	19.04	19.10	19.23	19.26	19.26	19.23	19.33	19.29	19.32	19.47	19.43
Leisure and hospitality …………………	10.41	10.84	10.79	10.89	10.93	10.93	11.05	11.03	11.06	11.00	10.99	10.99	10.97	10.96	11.02
Other services……………....................	15.42	16.08	16.10	16.22	16.17	16.24	16.27	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.27	16.29	16.16	16.17	16.30

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE..................	$590.04	$607.99	$613.59	$613.20	$613.87	$620.08	$610.88	$608.32	$616.52	$614.67	$607.46	$609.51	$609.70	$613.87	$624.96
Seasonally adjusted..........	–	–	612.67	611.86	612.38	612.56	612.72	613.72	614.72	612.35	612.35	613.34	611.82	615.33	617.65
GOODS-PRODUCING...............	757.34	776.60	794.87	791.09	788.32	782.07	778.15	762.03	758.10	763.94	759.55	773.37	779.32	788.82	795.60
Natural resources															
and mining.............................	962.64	1,013.78	1,051.54	1,041.23	1,038.70	1,072.26	1,040.03	1,020.68	1,008.77	1,003.86	994.50	990.99	1,000.18	987.82	1,016.51
CONSTRUCTION	816.66	842.36	875.32	869.03	866.69	845.93	840.00	828.07	823.25	837.39	830.28	856.52	858.35	879.98	884.98
Manufacturing........................	711.56	724.23	727.75	729.66	726.90	726.57	727.82	712.19	708.34	709.13	705.26	710.94	719.36	719.93	730.22
Durable goods........................	754.77	767.56	775.01	770.80	767.45	766.26	771.93	750.11	748.33	751.46	746.88	752.64	763.03	765.47	778.27
Wood products	539.34	547.81	561.45	561.87	551.61	549.67	538.02	524.43	531.72	531.05	534.34	553.16	571.34	577.15	583.63
Nonmetallic mineral products....	716.78	711.30	726.24	725.03	719.10	692.54	677.57	654.30	657.36	673.85	694.80	700.35	721.69	742.94	740.30
Primary metals........................	843.26	850.84	865.96	861.23	832.42	817.18	818.04	797.94	786.05	793.51	783.22	788.04	796.00	801.15	818.04
Fabricated metal products........	687.20	701.47	707.11	707.88	707.82	707.33	706.55	680.98	678.16	670.85	668.54	677.82	685.00	683.08	695.54
Machinery.............................	754.19	759.92	763.73	764.78	760.62	758.11	755.04	740.93	735.89	730.40	720.72	727.06	724.53	723.78	728.89
Computer and electronic															
products.................................	808.80	861.43	869.61	874.68	876.08	891.13	883.33	866.98	863.23	864.06	860.51	863.66	873.30	869.63	885.61
Electrical equipment and															
appliances.............................	656.46	645.60	650.35	660.39	645.86	642.19	646.32	621.33	613.31	615.67	615.62	633.08	631.35	631.02	639.21
Transportation equipment........	986.79	999.94	1,002.96	990.86	1,002.56	994.30	1,022.53	993.80	990.07	992.00	985.45	991.52	1,015.47	1,017.91	1,043.66
Furniture and related															
products............................	560.84	554.20	566.09	549.61	542.72	546.49	563.98	559.13	547.97	563.25	552.00	566.25	578.71	579.88	576.45
Miscellaneous															
manufacturing........................	569.99	591.73	608.60	595.56	593.27	593.67	600.60	599.78	603.67	613.57	610.66	614.84	612.65	618.08	631.35
Nondurable goods.....................	639.99	652.20	654.08	663.41	659.33	658.91	657.20	650.49	644.37	644.06	642.24	647.34	656.70	655.45	660.80
Food manufacturing..................	551.32	566.91	572.02	581.57	575.28	572.47	573.25	569.30	561.99	563.90	555.10	570.40	573.60	569.30	581.93
Beverages and tobacco															
products..............................	755.22	750.18	716.10	720.86	729.82	767.23	726.18	728.54	741.15	730.32	706.73	754.06	719.12	705.25	726.02
Textile mills...........................	524.40	524.93	542.70	544.68	525.09	520.22	514.74	510.13	493.98	502.46	496.44	497.50	520.28	507.22	525.40
Textile product mills...............	467.77	453.12	460.60	452.32	438.07	441.58	441.84	423.04	426.61	419.58	417.31	432.05	448.53	429.31	437.75
Apparel.................................	411.39	415.17	410.59	409.84	411.96	414.28	410.82	407.98	403.56	407.61	409.55	408.34	407.40	414.23	402.70
Leather and allied products.......	459.50	486.49	481.37	486.75	484.87	462.74	476.84	470.94	465.43	470.35	457.45	445.97	451.33	451.77	462.06
Paper and paper products........	795.58	809.21	806.95	818.72	812.18	802.83	814.09	797.78	780.49	769.23	792.82	780.78	806.32	816.90	798.61
Printing and related															
support activities.................	632.02	642.50	644.59	655.72	659.21	652.48	654.89	627.95	622.91	627.54	625.15	617.89	625.97	628.52	645.26
Petroleum and coal															
products.............................	1,112.73	1,224.26	1,259.90	1,302.33	1,322.61	1,275.43	1,256.38	1,307.94	1,286.30	1,290.34	1,258.18	1,254.74	1,285.65	1,309.33	1,308.76
Chemicals.............................	819.54	808.80	810.50	820.46	814.34	822.43	814.44	811.51	820.36	815.14	816.82	820.51	835.45	844.53	841.21
Plastics and rubber															
products.............................	635.63	649.04	650.26	655.13	652.42	658.10	657.72	647.98	639.07	636.66	633.03	635.56	644.01	633.20	643.14
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING............….............	554.89	574.31	576.23	578.17	577.67	588.25	578.88	579.71	592.06	587.75	580.03	579.94	577.71	582.94	594.43
Trade, transportation,															
and utilities........................	526.07	535.79	541.41	543.42	535.92	536.58	531.01	530.39	538.57	537.92	535.29	537.92	536.28	542.51	551.45
Wholesale trade........…...........	748.94	769.91	774.81	767.60	772.02	787.83	767.57	770.59	784.70	782.26	775.88	779.25	776.82	776.96	799.52
Retail trade............................	385.11	386.39	391.78	395.50	384.12	381.65	380.93	378.43	384.50	384.09	385.10	388.40	387.50	393.60	396.22
Transportation and															
warehousing.........................	654.95	670.33	679.68	676.35	671.51	680.32	679.63	663.14	663.04	665.45	655.87	661.88	663.73	678.50	690.00
Utilities.................................	1,182.65	1,231.19	1,205.74	1,244.85	1,238.30	1,236.59	1,256.11	1,243.98	1,286.01	1,241.52	1,250.80	1,241.95	1,226.41	1,223.06	1,238.56
Information............................	874.65	908.44	917.70	926.11	924.71	936.12	917.33	921.10	931.95	934.72	911.16	914.76	911.89	920.92	946.85
Financial activities................	705.13	726.37	726.38	728.99	728.64	753.82	731.85	735.23	761.02	754.46	739.27	739.70	737.56	737.21	765.93
Professional and															
business services................	700.82	738.25	739.20	739.46	750.75	775.54	761.55	762.30	785.95	785.95	766.43	766.39	767.22	767.63	790.72
Education and........................															
health services....................	590.09	614.30	617.77	620.10	616.90	624.57	621.13	622.10	624.02	623.05	620.49	619.21	620.17	628.88	631.48
Leisure and hospitality............	265.52	273.27	278.38	272.25	273.25	273.25	270.73	264.72	275.39	272.80	270.35	271.45	274.25	277.29	282.11
Other services........................	477.06	494.99	500.71	497.95	496.42	501.82	496.24	498.37	501.64	498.07	494.61	495.22	489.65	493.19	502.04

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009	22.1	20.8	19.6	21.8	29.3	25.8	30.3	34.9				
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009	18.6	14.2	15.1	15.3	20.3	22.0	22.0	24.2				
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009	21.6	17.2	15.1	15.3	15.9	16.6	15.9	20.1				
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009	24.0	22.0	19.9	18.1	17.5	17.2	16.2	15.7				
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009	6.0	9.6	10.8	16.3	11.4	12.0	24.1	28.3				
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009	6.0	3.6	3.6	7.8	8.4	12.0	8.4	12.0				
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009	9.0	4.8	4.8	6.0	4.8	4.8	7.2	8.4				
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009	8.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.6	4.8				

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands) 2009							Percent 2009						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[P]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[P]
Total[2]....................................	2,973	2,633	2,513	2,523	2,513	2,408	2,387	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Industry														
Total private[2].....................	2,606	2,269	2,042	2,191	2,163	2,090	2,077	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Construction............................	58	51	29	39	56	47	62	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing..........................	141	115	95	105	113	110	125	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.......	488	414	332	466	469	393	439	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
Professional and business services.....	482	428	461	451	445	431	401	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
Education and health services............	589	537	515	530	531	553	514	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality......................	332	289	322	265	276	256	247	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
Government..........................	367	353	461	310	322	314	307	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast......................................	607	583	520	554	609	508	507	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0
South..	1,109	1,000	942	888	882	870	871	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Midwest..	563	499	512	512	496	509	507	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
West...	638	556	570	544	561	517	541	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8

[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 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) 2009							Percent 2009						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[P]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[P]
Total[2]....................................	4,339	4,099	4,117	3,942	3,919	4,228	4,029	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2].....................	4,042	3,799	3,822	3,739	3,654	3,930	3,762	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5
Construction............................	370	343	341	365	277	355	306	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.0
Manufacturing..........................	257	244	236	206	225	272	249	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.......	814	883	888	842	744	819	802	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.2
Professional and business services.....	730	668	733	721	644	686	708	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3
Education and health services............	527	483	475	473	530	522	541	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality......................	704	693	691	695	695	716	700	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Government..........................	275	271	340	273	262	282	264	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast......................................	837	696	729	712	735	714	710	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
South..	1,566	1,458	1,619	1,423	1,428	1,544	1,517	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2
Midwest..	904	943	901	867	839	885	930	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1
West...	960	931	949	995	917	1,042	867	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009							2009						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]
Total[2]..	4,833	4,712	4,641	4,356	4,306	4,430	4,265	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]...................................	4,555	4,434	4,362	4,066	3,939	4,147	3,960	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6
Construction...................................	463	463	437	411	355	444	353	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.5	5.7	7.2	5.8
Manufacturing...............................	424	401	390	367	352	329	318	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.......	920	1,001	982	951	816	874	826	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.3
Professional and business services.....	951	778	839	771	698	738	721	5.6	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.3
Education and health services...........	498	466	462	419	489	500	506	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
Leisure and hospitality....................	731	751	716	684	696	713	718	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Government....................................	271	265	255	288	340	298	291	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast.....................................	783	878	700	774	799	716	743	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0
South..	1,742	1,741	1,682	1,565	1,535	1,602	1,509	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2
Midwest.......................................	1,121	1,085	1,065	1,016	958	958	967	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
West...	1,188	978	1,188	980	1,053	1,181	1,066	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.6

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

[p]= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2009							2009						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]
Total[2]..	1,911	1,856	1,777	1,788	1,787	1,778	1,739	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Industry														
Total private[2]...................................	1,831	1,749	1,678	1,682	1,680	1,673	1,639	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Construction...................................	87	102	74	84	70	68	63	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing...............................	105	81	80	86	93	82	81	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.......	372	444	385	398	391	415	384	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Professional and business services.....	310	278	272	281	257	265	255	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Education and health services...........	258	249	228	249	264	235	245	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Leisure and hospitality....................	431	433	430	396	429	411	429	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3
Government....................................	115	107	99	107	111	107	104	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5
Region[3]														
Northeast.....................................	271	273	263	303	279	234	265	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
South..	759	751	691	718	693	724	677	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Midwest.......................................	468	431	410	397	403	435	372	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2
West...	453	408	453	398	434	404	435	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5

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

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08[2]	Fourth quarter 2008	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08[2]
United States[3]	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	$918	2.2
Private industry	8,884.3	111,752.9	-2.9	919	2.0
Natural resources and mining	127.0	1,802.7	2.0	996	5.1
Construction	881.7	6,636.1	-10.2	1,052	4.9
Manufacturing	360.0	12,891.3	-6.2	1,094	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,925.3	26,316.1	-3.5	766	1.1
Information	147.4	2,948.2	-3.4	1,360	.1
Financial activities	862.8	7,853.7	-3.2	1,390	-.4
Professional and business services	1,537.6	17,366.1	-4.1	1,201	3.7
Education and health services	857.4	18,304.3	2.9	872	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	742.2	12,957.7	-1.7	390	1.8
Other services	1,229.1	4,445.7	-.7	581	2.8
Government	293.2	22,117.5	.9	914	4.0
Los Angeles, CA	433.9	4,152.9	-3.4	1,075	1.8
Private industry	430.0	3,552.8	-3.8	1,064	1.1
Natural resources and mining	.5	10.5	-2.7	1,261	5.4
Construction	14.0	136.7	-12.3	1,138	4.8
Manufacturing	14.5	417.6	-5.9	1,107	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.6	802.4	-5.4	833	-.8
Information	8.8	207.5	(4)	1,889	(4)
Financial activities	24.1	231.8	-5.7	1,462	-3.8
Professional and business services	42.6	574.2	(4)	1,306	(4)
Education and health services	28.1	500.0	(4)	979	(4)
Leisure and hospitality	27.2	396.1	-1.6	927	5.9
Other services	201.1	258.8	.5	454	1.1
Government	4.0	600.1	(4)	1,141	5.6
Cook, IL	141.0	2,480.0	-2.8	1,118	1.5
Private industry	139.6	2,169.2	-3.3	1,126	1.3
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.1	-5.6	998	-5.0
Construction	12.4	82.8	-10.5	1,478	6.9
Manufacturing	7.0	219.9	-6.5	1,119	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	467.7	-4.9	840	-.4
Information	2.6	56.1	-3.2	1,487	-4.3
Financial activities	15.7	203.7	-4.3	2,007	.7
Professional and business services	29.1	423.4	-4.8	1,525	3.5
Education and health services	14.0	386.1	3.1	930	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	11.7	227.5	-2.2	440	.0
Other services	14.6	96.1	-.1	783	3.2
Government	1.4	310.8	.8	1,058	2.9
New York, NY	118.9	2,386.4	-1.3	1,856	-.6
Private industry	118.6	1,934.3	-1.6	2,041	-.7
Natural resources and mining	.0	.2	-3.6	1,594	4.7
Construction	2.4	36.3	.6	1,939	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	33.7	-8.3	1,565	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	255.2	-3.3	1,294	-1.5
Information	4.6	134.5	-1.5	2,055	-.3
Financial activities	19.2	369.0	-3.9	4,085	-1.3
Professional and business services	25.5	489.1	-2.4	2,173	.6
Education and health services	8.9	297.7	1.6	1,133	6.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.8	224.3	.8	889	-.7
Other services	18.0	90.2	.7	1,102	(4)
Government	.3	452.1	.0	1,062	1.6
Harris, TX	98.1	2,078.1	1.0	1,187	2.6
Private industry	97.6	1,820.6	.9	1,215	2.3
Natural resources and mining	1.6	85.8	7.1	2,872	-7.6
Construction	6.7	156.9	.5	1,217	7.1
Manufacturing	4.6	187.7	2.4	1,468	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	443.1	.6	1,035	4.0
Information	1.4	32.0	-2.4	1,393	8.2
Financial activities	10.6	117.9	-2.7	1,517	4.7
Professional and business services	19.6	336.9	-.2	1,448	3.7
Education and health services	10.4	224.3	3.1	958	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	7.6	175.2	-.6	404	4.7
Other services	11.9	59.6	.4	673	3.2
Government	.5	257.5	1.8	988	5.2
Maricopa, AZ	103.6	1,741.0	-5.8	892	2.1
Private industry	102.9	1,512.8	-6.9	893	2.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.0	-4.9	1,026	20.6
Construction	11.0	115.5	-25.3	986	3.4
Manufacturing	3.6	120.8	-8.0	1,217	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	365.7	-6.8	796	.9
Information	1.7	29.4	-4.1	1,098	3.4
Financial activities	12.9	140.1	-4.8	1,066	-.4
Professional and business services	23.2	289.2	-8.5	989	5.0
Education and health services	10.3	216.8	5.7	999	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	176.8	-5.3	420	-1.4
Other services	7.4	48.4	-4.9	613	2.7
Government	.7	228.2	2.0	881	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08[2]	Fourth quarter 2008	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08[2]
Orange, CA	102.7	1,451.2	-4.8	$1,043	1.4
Private industry	101.3	1,301.1	-5.3	1,043	1.2
Natural resources and mining	.2	4.2	-9.0	665	-2.8
Construction	6.9	83.3	-14.9	1,234	4.5
Manufacturing	5.3	166.4	-5.7	1,226	-.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.2	272.3	-6.9	947	1.4
Information	1.3	29.0	-3.8	1,423	4.0
Financial activities	10.7	110.0	-7.5	1,582	-2.6
Professional and business services	19.1	258.3	-7.6	1,259	6.0
Education and health services	10.0	150.8	3.2	960	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	171.7	-2.2	406	1.5
Other services	18.0	49.0	-.3	569	-4.2
Government	1.4	150.1	-.8	1,044	3.2
Dallas, TX	68.6	1,484.4	-1.2	1,123	1.1
Private industry	68.1	1,314.7	-1.6	1,141	1.1
Natural resources and mining	.6	8.5	12.6	4,744	(4)
Construction	4.4	80.1	(4)	1,075	(4)
Manufacturing	3.1	129.8	-5.4	1,224	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	308.2	-2.1	990	-4.2
Information	1.7	47.3	-4.2	1,524	3.6
Financial activities	8.8	142.9	(4)	1,429	-1.7
Professional and business services	15.1	275.6	(4)	1,375	2.4
Education and health services	6.7	153.9	3.8	1,059	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	128.5	(4)	493	(4)
Other services	6.6	39.0	-1.2	682	3.6
Government	.5	169.7	2.3	984	2.2
San Diego, CA	100.0	1,309.1	-3.0	981	2.0
Private industry	98.8	1,082.3	-3.5	960	1.6
Natural resources and mining	.8	9.4	-11.4	577	.2
Construction	7.0	70.4	-14.3	1,140	5.5
Manufacturing	3.1	100.4	-3.3	1,306	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	218.3	-6.3	759	.7
Information	1.3	38.6	.6	1,970	2.3
Financial activities	9.5	74.2	-5.7	1,171	-1.0
Professional and business services	16.3	210.9	-4.4	1,238	2.0
Education and health services	8.2	138.3	4.2	953	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	158.2	-2.3	425	3.9
Other services	26.9	58.4	2.0	491	1.7
Government	1.3	226.8	-.4	1,079	2.8
King, WA	77.6	1,175.3	-1.5	1,130	4.0
Private industry	77.0	1,018.2	-2.0	1,140	4.0
Natural resources and mining	.4	2.9	7.0	1,573	11.8
Construction	6.6	63.8	-11.6	1,197	6.8
Manufacturing	2.4	108.8	-3.3	1,449	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	221.8	-2.9	955	1.0
Information	1.8	81.4	6.1	1,982	3.9
Financial activities	6.9	72.4	-5.0	1,418	2.6
Professional and business services	13.7	185.4	-3.3	1,378	4.6
Education and health services	6.5	129.3	4.6	894	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	108.6	-2.5	450	1.6
Other services	17.6	43.7	-.8	631	3.6
Government	.5	157.1	1.9	1,069	4.2
Miami-Dade, FL	86.8	1,003.9	-4.2	924	2.6
Private industry	86.4	851.3	-4.7	907	2.3
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.6	-10.6	457	-11.1
Construction	6.4	42.0	-21.4	973	5.3
Manufacturing	2.6	41.2	-11.7	818	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	253.4	-4.0	814	1.2
Information	1.5	19.0	-8.1	1,266	5.2
Financial activities	10.2	67.2	-7.6	1,387	.1
Professional and business services	18.2	132.2	-5.2	1,229	6.6
Education and health services	9.4	145.9	2.8	901	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	104.0	-1.9	514	.6
Other services	7.6	36.2	-3.3	579	6.0
Government	.4	152.6	-1.1	1,017	3.7

[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, fourth quarter 2008.

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08	Fourth quarter 2008	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08
United States[2]	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	$918	2.2
Alabama	121.6	1,909.8	-3.1	790	3.5
Alaska	21.4	303.9	1.6	927	5.7
Arizona	164.5	2,557.9	-5.1	848	2.7
Arkansas	86.5	1,168.2	-1.5	706	-1.0
California	1,370.0	15,288.5	-3.2	1,042	.7
Colorado	177.1	2,295.8	-1.5	932	.5
Connecticut	113.5	1,688.0	-1.7	1,164	1.2
Delaware	29.4	416.8	-3.0	943	1.9
District of Columbia	34.4	687.5	.3	1,570	5.1
Florida	623.0	7,586.6	-5.3	824	1.6
Georgia	276.7	3,970.3	-3.5	853	2.3
Hawaii	39.3	614.7	-3.5	821	3.5
Idaho	57.2	634.1	-3.9	693	1.0
Illinois	371.5	5,795.8	-2.3	985	1.0
Indiana	161.4	2,831.3	-3.4	764	2.7
Iowa	94.6	1,483.7	-1.0	756	3.1
Kansas	87.2	1,370.2	-.2	769	3.1
Kentucky	108.4	1,783.2	-2.6	754	3.0
Louisiana	128.5	1,907.5	.1	829	5.9
Maine	51.1	595.3	-2.1	735	4.0
Maryland	164.3	2,531.8	-1.9	1,010	2.4
Massachusetts	215.1	3,239.6	-1.1	1,154	1.8
Michigan	258.2	3,993.3	-4.9	903	3.6
Minnesota	172.0	2,658.8	-1.9	907	2.6
Mississippi	71.0	1,117.2	-2.8	679	3.8
Missouri	175.7	2,700.9	-1.7	842	7.9
Montana	43.2	433.8	-1.5	678	2.9
Nebraska	60.4	923.1	-.3	730	1.0
Nevada	77.5	1,206.5	-6.5	862	-1.1
New Hampshire	49.9	626.2	-2.0	936	2.2
New Jersey	273.7	3,927.7	-2.4	1,123	2.8
New Mexico	54.9	821.2	-1.2	768	3.9
New York	585.9	8,677.4	-1.0	1,169	1.4
North Carolina	260.1	4,003.8	-3.0	793	1.9
North Dakota	25.8	354.4	1.9	725	5.1
Ohio	293.0	5,167.5	-3.2	816	2.6
Oklahoma	100.8	1,559.8	.0	755	4.9
Oregon	134.1	1,676.6	-3.7	808	1.3
Pennsylvania	344.0	5,645.8	-1.3	897	2.6
Rhode Island	35.9	464.3	-3.4	887	5.7
South Carolina	119.5	1,837.1	-3.5	731	2.1
South Dakota	30.8	395.2	.4	663	2.5
Tennessee	143.1	2,695.7	-3.3	824	1.4
Texas	566.6	10,510.8	.4	933	2.4
Utah	88.3	1,215.0	-2.1	770	1.4
Vermont	25.1	304.4	-1.7	774	4.3
Virginia	233.5	3,656.8	-1.3	953	3.3
Washington	222.8	2,885.0	-1.8	918	3.7
West Virginia	48.9	713.8	-.1	735	7.1
Wisconsin	161.1	2,753.2	-1.9	793	3.0
Wyoming	25.2	284.5	1.5	850	4.3
Puerto Rico	55.3	1,028.5	-2.9	528	2.3
Virgin Islands	3.6	45.5	-1.4	731	-.8

[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	2007 June	2007 Sept.	2007 Dec.	2008 Mar.	2008 June	2008 Sept.	2008 Dec.	2009 Mar.	2009 June	Percent change 3 months ended	Percent change 12 months ended
										June 2009	
Civilian workers[2]	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	0.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	.2	1.9
Management, business, and financial	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	.1	1.1
Professional and related	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	.3	2.4
Sales and office	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	.3	.9
Sales and related	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	.2	-1.5
Office and administrative support	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	.5	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	.5	2.1
Construction and extraction	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	.5	1.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	.4	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	.5	2.2
Production	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	.6	2.1
Service occupations	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	.4	2.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	.2	1.3
Manufacturing	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	.2	1.5
Service-providing	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	.3	1.9
Education and health services	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	.4	2.7
Health care and social assistance	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	.4	2.4
Hospitals	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	.5	2.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	.5	2.4
Education services	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	.3	2.9
Elementary and secondary schools	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	.2	3.0
Public administration [3]	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	.7	3.4
Private industry workers	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	.3	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	.1	1.5
Management, business, and financial	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	.1	.9
Professional and related	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	.1	1.9
Sales and office	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	.4	.7
Sales and related	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	.2	-1.6
Office and administrative support	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	.4	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	.4	1.8
Construction and extraction	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	.5	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	.3	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	.4	2.0
Production	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	.5	1.6
Service occupations	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	.2	2.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	.3	1.3
Management, professional, and related	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	-.1	.1
Sales and office	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	.1	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	.5	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	.5	2.1
Construction	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	.3	1.0
Manufacturing	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	.2	1.5
Management, professional, and related	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	.0	.5
Sales and office	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	-.2	.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	.5	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	.5	2.1
Service-providing industries	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	.3	1.5
Management, professional, and related	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	.1	1.7
Sales and office	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	.4	.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	.5	1.9
Service occupations	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	.3	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Wholesale trade..	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	-0.2	-0.3
Retail trade..	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	.5	1.1
Transportation and warehousing..........................	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	.5	1.4
Utilities...	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	1.2	2.6
Information..	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	-.2	1.2
Financial activities.......................................	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	1.0	.6
Finance and insurance...................................	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	1.1	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing......................	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	.3	1.1
Professional and business services.......................	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	.0	1.8
Education and health services............................	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	.4	2.3
Education services.......................................	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	.1	2.7
Health care and social assistance.......................	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	.4	2.3
Hospitals..	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	2.7
Leisure and hospitality...................................	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	-.2	2.5
Accommodation and food services......................	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	-.4	2.4
Other services, except public administration.............	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	.0	1.3
State and local government workers........................	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	.5	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.......................	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	.5	3.0
Professional and related.................................	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	.4	3.0
Sales and office...	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	.5	3.4
Office and administrative support........................	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	.4	3.2
Service occupations......................................	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	.5	3.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services...............................	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	.4	3.0
Education services.......................................	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	.3	3.0
Schools...	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	.3	3.0
Elementary and secondary schools..................	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	.2	3.1
Health care and social assistance.........................	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	1.3	3.3
Hospitals..	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	1.0	3.5
Public administration [3].....................................	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	.7	3.4

[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	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Civilian workers[1]	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	0.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	.2	2.0
Management, business, and financial	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	.1	1.4
Professional and related	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	.3	2.3
Sales and office	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	.5	.8
Sales and related	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	.4	-1.8
Office and administrative support	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	.5	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	.5	2.0
Construction and extraction	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	.4	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	.5	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	.5	2.0
Production	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	.5	2.1
Transportation and material moving	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	.6	2.1
Service occupations	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	.4	2.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	.3	1.4
Manufacturing	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	.3	1.6
Service-providing	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	.3	1.8
Education and health services	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	.4	2.4
Hospitals	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	.5	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	.5	2.6
Education services	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	.2	2.6
Elementary and secondary schools	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	.1	2.8
Public administration[2]	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	.9	3.4
Private industry workers	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	.3	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	.0	1.6
Management, business, and financial	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	.0	1.2
Professional and related	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	.2	2.1
Sales and office	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	.4	.6
Sales and related	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	.4	-1.8
Office and administrative support	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	.5	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	.4	1.8
Construction and extraction	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	.3	1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	.5	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	.5	1.9
Production	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	.4	2.0
Transportation and material moving	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	.6	1.7
Service occupations	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	.2	2.2
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	.3	1.4
Management, professional, and related	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	.0	.8
Sales and office	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	.2	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	.3	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	.5	1.8
Construction	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	.2	1.3
Manufacturing	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	.1	1.2
Sales and office	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	.0	1.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.3	104.5	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	.5	1.8
Service-providing industries	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	.1	1.9
Sales and office	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	.4	.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	.5	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	.6	2.1
Service occupations	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	.3	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	.4	.9

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Wholesale trade……………………………………	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	-0.3	-0.7
Retail trade……………………………………	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	.6	1.2
Transportation and warehousing………………………	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	.7	1.8
Utilities………………………………………	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	.9	2.5
Information………………………………………	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	.3	1.7
Financial activities……………………………………	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	1.0	.2
Finance and insurance………………………………	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	1.3	.1
Real estate and rental and leasing………………	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	.2	1.1
Professional and business services……………………	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	-.1	2.0
Education and health services…………………………	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	.4	2.4
Education services…………………………………	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	.1	2.4
Health care and social assistance…………………	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	.4	2.3
Hospitals……………………………………	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	.4	2.8
Leisure and hospitality…………………………………	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	-.3	2.6
Accommodation and food services…………………	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	-.4	2.5
Other services, except public administration…………	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	.0	1.4
State and local government workers………………	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	.5	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related………………	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	.5	2.8
Professional and related…………………………	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	.5	2.8
Sales and office…………………………………	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	.6	3.1
Office and administrative support…………………	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	.5	3.0
Service occupations………………………………	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	.6	3.8
Workers by industry											
Education and health services………………………	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	.4	2.8
Education services…………………………………	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	.3	2.8
Schools……………………………………	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	.3	2.8
Elementary and secondary schools……………	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	.2	2.8
Health care and social assistance………………	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	1.5	3.4
Hospitals……………………………………	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	1.1	3.4
Public administration [2]…………………………	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	.9	3.4

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
Civilian workers...	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	0.3	1.8
Private industry workers...............................	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	.2	1.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.........................	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	.0	.8
Sales and office..	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	.1	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance...........	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	.6	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.............	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	.4	2.2
Service occupations...	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	.3	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing...	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	.3	1.2
Manufacturing..	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	.1	1.4
Service-providing...	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	.2	1.3
State and local government workers............................	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	.5	3.6

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2007			2008				2009		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2009	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union...	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	0.6	2.9
Goods-producing..	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	.8	3.1
Manufacturing...	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	.4	3.0
Service-providing...	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	.6	2.9
Nonunion..	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	.2	1.2
Goods-producing..	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	.1	.8
Manufacturing...	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	.2	1.0
Service-providing...	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	.2	1.3
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast..	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	.4	1.9
South..	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	.3	1.5
Midwest...	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	.2	1.0
West...	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	.2	1.6
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union...	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	.7	2.7
Goods-producing..	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	.6	2.3
Manufacturing...	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	.4	1.9
Service-providing...	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	.8	3.0
Nonunion..	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	.2	1.4
Goods-producing..	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	.2	1.2
Manufacturing...	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	.3	1.5
Service-providing...	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	.2	1.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast..	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	.4	1.9
South..	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	.3	1.5
Midwest...	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	.2	1.0
West...	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	.3	1.7

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2008					2009							
	2007	2008	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period……………………….	21	15	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
In effect during period……..……………	23	16	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)…..	189.2	72.2	7.0	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.9
In effect during period (in thousands).	220.9	136.8	7.0	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	1.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)…………………	1264.8	1954.1	100.6	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	43.5	5.7
Percent of estimated working time [1]…	0.01	0.01	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2008					2009							
	2007	2008	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	207.342	215.303	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	211.143	212.193	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834
All items (1967 = 100)	621.106	644.951	656.284	655.376	648.758	636.332	629.751	632.491	635.637	637.182	638.771	640.616	646.121	645.096	646.544
Food and beverages	203.300	214.225	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701
Food	202.916	214.106	216.422	217.696	218.738	218.749	218.805	219.675	219.205	218.600	218.162	217.826	217.740	217.257	217.350
Food at home	201.245	214.125	217.259	218.629	219.660	219.660	218.683	219.744	218.389	217.110	215.783	215.088	214.824	213.815	213.722
Cereals and bakery products	222.107	244.853	250.080	250.924	252.832	252.723	253.063	254.445	254.187	253.698	252.709	252.714	253.008	253.391	252.382
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	195.616	204.653	207.488	209.937	210.706	209.602	208.890	208.616	207.963	206.348	205.699	203.789	204.031	201.743	202.911
Dairy and related products[1]	194.770	210.396	214.748	213.533	212.733	213.102	210.838	209.632	204.537	199.687	197.124	196.055	194.197	193.118	192.381
Fruits and vegetables	262.628	278.932	283.296	285.986	285.484	283.677	281.706	282.601	278.721	274.759	274.297	274.006	272.608	270.940	267.309
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	153.432	160.045	160.055	161.499	163.727	163.015	162.750	164.882	164.213	165.656	162.889	162.803	162.571	162.069	162.953
Other foods at home	173.275	184.166	186.991	187.944	189.348	189.301	190.203	192.492	192.404	192.234	191.352	191.144	191.328	190.967	191.317
Sugar and sweets	176.772	186.577	187.813	189.929	190.515	191.756	193.312	197.429	196.676	197.137	197.301	196.403	197.009	195.126	195.430
Fats and oils	172.921	196.751	203.059	206.274	208.300	205.806	206.710	206.886	205.359	204.776	200.464	200.679	201.127	201.031	200.708
Other foods	188.244	198.103	200.961	201.388	202.993	203.058	203.902	206.343	206.621	206.367	205.734	205.587	205.654	205.544	206.064
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	115.105	119.924	121.033	121.144	122.699	123.543	123.791	124.012	122.580	122.402	122.883	122.838	122.224	121.990	121.892
Food away from home[1]	206.659	215.769	217.063	218.225	219.290	220.043	220.684	221.319	221.968	222.216	222.905	223.023	223.163	223.345	223.675
Other food away from home[1,2]	144.068	150.640	151.133	152.040	153.544	153.978	154.062	153.402	154.726	154.414	155.099	155.099	155.841	156.570	156.697
Alcoholic beverages	207.026	214.484	215.094	216.055	216.972	217.492	217.975	219.113	219.999	219.671	220.005	220.477	220.850	220.946
Housing	209.586	216.264	219.148	218.184	217.383	216.467	216.073	216.928	217.180	217.374	217.126	216.971	218.071	218.085	217.827
Shelter	240.611	246.666	247.985	247.737	247.844	247.463	247.085	248.292	248.878	249.597	249.855	249.779	250.243	250.310	250.248
Rent of primary residence	234.679	243.271	244.181	244.926	245.855	246.681	247.278	247.974	248.305	248.639	248.899	249.069	249.092	248.994	249.029
Lodging away from home	142.813	143.664	149.146	143.597	141.140	133.555	129.157	133.559	135.809	137.715	137.700	135.680	138.318	139.424	137.454
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	246.235	252.426	252.957	253.493	253.902	254.669	254.875	255.500	255.779	256.321	256.622	256.875	256.981	256.872	257.155
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.004	118.843	118.562	119.944	119.916	120.232	120.019	120.402	120.683	120.737	120.675	120.728	121.083	121.298	121.830
Fuels and utilities	200.632	220.018	235.650	228.450	221.199	216.285	215.184	215.232	213.520	210.501	207.175	206.358	212.677	212.961	212.661
Fuels	181.744	200.808	217.455	209.501	201.176	195.599	194.335	194.149	192.168	188.736	184.903	183.783	190.647	190.534	189.735
Fuel oil and other fuels	251.453	334.405	367.794	349.164	318.667	281.869	256.209	247.163	242.264	230.837	228.107	225.164	232.638	230.192	237.521
Gas (piped) and electricity	186.262	202.212	218.656	210.950	203.503	199.435	199.487	199.791	197.886	194.752	190.686	189.619	196.754	196.767	195.475
Household furnishings and operations	126.875	127.800	128.013	128.584	128.789	128.554	128.535	128.761	129.170	129.669	129.654	129.644	129.623	129.267	128.304
Apparel	118.998	118.907	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130
Men's and boys' apparel	112.368	113.032	110.180	112.720	115.067	114.239	110.767	110.797	115.202	117.748	117.195	117.146	112.849	109.744	110.835
Women's and girls' apparel	110.296	107.460	104.211	111.774	111.833	110.588	105.456	100.608	105.777	111.079	111.871	109.460	106.455	101.688	103.991
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	113.948	113.762	109.558	113.494	116.158	116.010	112.568	112.321	113.544	115.548	117.084	114.142	113.915	111.022	113.673
Footwear	122.374	124.157	121.982	124.907	126.442	126.788	124.093	122.363	124.301	126.707	128.057	127.519	125.515	124.405	125.292
Transportation	184.682	195.549	206.739	203.861	192.709	173.644	164.628	166.738	169.542	169.647	171.987	175.997	183.735	182.798	184.386
Private transportation	180.778	191.039	201.779	199.153	187.976	168.527	159.411	161.788	164.871	165.023	167.516	171.757	179.649	178.330	179.987
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.303	93.291	93.260	92.480	92.071	91.618	91.408	91.831	92.224	92.109	92.381	92.701	93.020	93.413	93.126
New vehicles	136.254	134.194	133.404	132.399	132.264	132.359	132.308	133.273	134.186	134.611	134.863	135.162	135.719	136.055	134.080
Used cars and trucks[1]	135.747	133.951	135.405	132.916	129.733	126.869	125.883	124.863	122.837	121.061	121.213	122.650	124.323	125.061	128.028
Motor fuel	239.070	279.652	323.822	315.078	268.537	187.189	149.132	156.604	167.395	168.404	177.272	193.609	225.021	217.860	225.089
Gasoline (all types)	237.959	277.457	321.511	313.535	266.382	184.235	146.102	154.488	166.118	167.826	176.704	193.727	225.526	217.945	225.179
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	121.583	128.747	130.327	131.048	131.917	132.947	133.077	133.414	134.108	134.484	134.640	134.347	134.270	133.729	133.531
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	222.963	233.859	236.125	237.121	238.227	239.048	239.356	241.076	241.689	242.118	242.649	242.488	242.683	243.031	243.494
Public transportation	230.002	250.549	268.487	261.318	252.323	243.385	237.638	234.394	231.529	230.735	229.827	228.878	232.540	238.932	238.997
Medical care	351.054	364.065	364.477	365.036	365.746	366.613	367.133	369.830	372.405	373.189	374.170	375.026	375.039	375.739	376.537
Medical care commodities	289.999	296.045	295.003	295.461	295.791	297.317	298.361	299.998	302.184	302.908	303.979	304.697	304.683	304.229	305.797
Medical care services	369.302	384.943	385.990	386.579	387.440	387.992	388.267	391.365	394.047	394.837	395.753	396.648	396.750	397.868	398.303
Professional services	300.792	310.968	312.396	312.527	312.914	313.328	313.886	315.603	316.992	317.460	317.661	319.333	319.652	320.076	320.252
Hospital and related services	498.922	533.953	535.501	537.728	540.853	543.183	543.585	551.305	558.373	560.995	564.785	564.112	564.406	568.325	570.150
Recreation[2]	111.443	113.254	113.786	114.032	114.169	114.078	113.674	113.822	114.461	114.625	114.261	114.264	114.643	114.619	114.755
Video and audio[1,2]	102.949	102.632	102.546	102.706	102.193	101.831	101.629	101.347	101.704	102.000	102.300	101.947	101.871	101.614	101.474
Education and communication[2]	119.577	123.631	124.653	125.505	125.686	125.758	125.921	126.151	126.190	126.187	126.273	126.467	126.519	126.914	128.128
Education[2]	171.388	181.277	183.184	186.148	186.669	186.733	186.916	187.175	187.256	187.298	187.416	187.853	188.179	189.184	193.161
Educational books and supplies	420.418	450.187	458.989	462.787	463.625	462.694	464.544	468.432	469.996	472.185	472.507	472.588	476.974	481.768	490.102
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	494.079	522.098	527.230	536.082	537.606	537.906	538.309	538.765	538.878	538.813	539.149	540.498	541.119	543.810	555.402
Communication[1,2]	83.367	84.185	84.701	84.524	84.535	84.601	84.737	84.928	84.945	84.922	84.985	85.049	84.975	85.056	84.913
Information and information processing[1,2]	80.720	81.352	81.815	81.635	81.652	81.723	81.886	82.030	82.052	82.022	82.090	82.038	81.909	81.991	81.835
Telephone services[1,2]	98.247	100.451	101.301	101.311	101.407	101.538	101.688	101.880	101.895	101.991	102.072	102.267	102.182	102.643	102.674
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	10.597	10.061	10.012	9.901	9.874	9.867	9.906	9.919	9.926	9.872	9.881	9.775	9.731	9.604	9.499
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	108.411	94.944	92.921	90.797	89.945	88.984	88.529	88.522	87.696	86.213	85.714	84.366	83.476	80.838	78.576
Other goods and services	333.328	345.381	346.990	348.166	349.276	349.040	349.220	350.259	351.223	361.156	370.606	369.901	370.595	372.894	372.699
Tobacco and smoking products	554.184	588.682	597.361	597.581	599.744	599.820	602.644	607.403	611.549	679.078	742.443	740.311	746.283	762.907	763.634
Personal care[1]	195.622	201.279	201.623	202.486	203.107	202.921	202.774	203.080	203.391	204.117	204.896	204.578	204.503	204.571	204.352
Personal care products[1]	158.285	159.290	159.252	159.643	159.826	161.000	161.397	162.588	162.508	162.696	163.777	163.051	162.301	162.887	162.476
Personal care services[1]	216.559	223.669	224.151	224.614	225.564	226.197	226.281	225.734	225.895	227.982	227.913	227.607	227.572	227.325	227.580

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Miscellaneous personal services......................	324.984	338.921	341.053	343.431	343.131	340.174	339.698	340.608	341.188	341.570	342.641	343.051	344.232	344.367	345.137
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities..	167.509	174.764	179.148	179.117	175.257	167.673	163.582	164.360	165.891	166.645	167.816	169.060	171.593	170.483	171.081
Food and beverages.............................	203.300	214.225	216.419	217.672	218.705	218.752	218.839	219.729	219.333	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701
Commodities less food and beverages..............	147.515	153.034	158.179	157.621	151.874	141.397	135.720	136.427	138.702	139.962	141.753	143.587	147.099	145.742	146.528
Nondurables less food and beverages..............	182.526	196.192	207.284	206.919	195.127	173.346	161.681	162.938	167.560	170.200	173.855	177.480	184.581	181.755	184.366
Apparel	118.998	118.907	116.376	121.168	122.243	121.262	117.078	114.764	118.825	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel...	226.224	248.809	268.740	265.100	244.935	209.569	192.948	196.490	201.554	203.557	209.177	216.090	229.692	227.038	230.396
Durables..	112.473	110.877	110.779	110.077	109.677	109.191	108.811	109.025	109.221	109.264	109.404	109.650	109.983	109.924	109.129
Services..	246.848	255.498	258.638	258.059	257.559	256.967	256.731	257.780	258.328	258.597	258.466	258.433	259.544	259.992	260.355
Rent of shelter[3]................................	250.813	257.152	258.547	258.255	258.368	257.961	257.567	258.830	259.440	260.197	260.469	260.388	260.869	260.935	260.858
Transportation services.............................	233.731	244.074	248.806	248.047	247.762	247.030	246.287	247.006	248.114	247.912	248.696	248.628	249.194	251.184	252.234
Other services...................................	285.559	295.780	297.923	299.598	299.923	299.996	300.067	300.614	301.471	302.024	301.668	302.132	303.000	303.761	305.890
Special indexes:															
All items less food..............................	208.098	215.528	219.552	218.991	216.250	211.421	208.855	209.777	211.076	211.775	212.464	213.236	215.389	215.069	215.617
All items less shelter.............................	196.639	205.453	210.264	209.936	206.776	201.075	198.127	198.936	200.184	200.626	201.271	202.171	204.578	204.069	204.776
All items less medical care........................	200.080	207.777	211.653	211.321	209.021	204.721	202.442	203.281	204.265	204.766	205.275	205.876	207.764	207.388	207.855
Commodities less food...........................	149.720	155.310	160.341	159.825	154.250	144.055	138.536	139.258	141.491	142.728	144.464	146.261	149.697	148.386	149.155
Nondurables less food...........................	184.012	197.297	207.769	207.483	196.442	175.979	165.032	166.282	170.665	173.167	176.587	180.017	186.726	184.090	186.552
Nondurables less food and apparel....................	223.411	244.443	262.470	259.278	241.183	209.344	194.403	197.704	202.323	204.159	209.195	215.459	227.768	225.410	228.446
Nondurables...............................	193.468	205.901	212.882	213.274	207.435	195.773	189.557	190.649	192.943	194.105	195.864	197.673	201.461	199.746	201.191
Services less rent of shelter[3]....................	260.764	273.000	278.606	277.615	276.297	275.425	275.370	276.227	276.739	276.407	275.752	275.777	277.777	278.747	279.697
Services less medical care services.................	236.847	244.987	248.198	247.563	246.997	246.351	246.090	247.013	247.439	247.675	247.490	247.406	248.557	248.963	249.316
Energy...	207.723	236.666	266.283	258.020	231.561	189.938	171.158	174.622	178.741	177.454	179.704	186.909	205.408	201.938	204.971
All items less energy...............................	208.925	214.751	215.873	216.397	216.695	216.417	215.930	216.586	217.325	218.033	218.388	218.323	218.440	218.421	218.642
All items less food and energy...................	210.729	215.572	216.476	216.862	217.023	216.690	216.100	216.913	217.685	218.639	219.143	219.128	219.283	219.350	219.596
Commodities less food and energy.................	140.053	140.246	139.785	140.528	140.659	140.236	139.228	139.111	140.270	141.662	142.489	142.360	141.990	141.463	141.310
Energy commodities..............................	241.018	284.352	328.240	318.918	272.921	193.395	155.745	162.395	172.428	172.787	181.102	196.528	226.881	219.922	227.204
Services less energy................................	253.058	261.017	262.867	262.980	263.156	262.901	262.636	263.759	264.547	265.147	265.399	265.466	265.993	266.484	267.008
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items..	202.767	211.053	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	205.700	206.708	207.218	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156
All items (1967 = 100)...........................	603.982	628.661	641.155	640.226	632.025	617.472	610.075	612.719	615.719	617.239	619.344	621.875	628.422	627.093	628.970
Food and beverages..	202.531	213.546	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957
Food..	202.134	213.376	215.812	217.090	218.120	218.114	218.155	218.998	218.449	217.855	217.376	216.975	216.890	216.384	216.539
Food at home..	200.273	213.017	216.214	217.594	218.600	217.956	217.498	218.485	217.111	215.922	214.654	213.876	213.657	212.628	212.623
Cereals and bakery products...........................	222.409	245.472	250.842	251.448	253.561	253.498	253.759	255.055	254.775	254.395	253.556	253.430	253.701	253.969	252.932
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.........................	195.193	204.255	207.211	209.515	210.314	209.297	208.639	208.161	207.656	206.094	205.527	203.409	203.503	201.261	202.483
Dairy and related products[1]........................	194.474	209.773	214.139	212.841	211.808	212.184	209.922	208.530	203.023	198.048	195.714	194.694	192.898	191.783	191.048
Fruits and vegetables................................	260.484	276.759	282.171	284.612	283.549	281.279	278.835	279.906	275.884	271.727	271.771	271.530	270.653	269.316	265.730
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials...	152.786	159.324	159.024	160.850	163.265	162.472	162.280	164.514	163.821	165.437	162.464	162.468	162.167	161.650	162.433
Other foods at home................................	172.630	183.637	186.458	187.467	188.806	188.685	189.527	191.782	191.620	191.594	190.650	190.401	190.657	190.235	190.704
Sugar and sweets..................................	175.323	185.494	186.860	188.914	189.574	190.501	192.120	195.867	195.395	196.015	195.858	194.928	195.773	194.005	194.511
Fats and oils...................................	173.640	197.512	203.721	207.069	208.973	206.870	207.439	207.400	206.855	205.693	201.474	201.470	202.004	201.666	201.199
Other foods...................................	188.405	198.303	201.119	201.632	203.138	203.126	203.937	206.490	206.547	206.468	205.820	205.641	205.759	205.549	206.210
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2].....................	115.356	120.348	121.443	121.589	123.026	123.837	124.144	124.477	122.994	122.837	123.112	123.126	122.537	122.119	122.217
Food away from home[1].......................	206.412	215.613	217.002	218.147	219.219	220.107	220.847	221.497	222.101	222.336	222.957	223.082	223.186	223.408	223.789
Other food away from home[1,2].......................	143.462	149.731	150.301	151.321	152.910	153.464	153.646	153.397	154.520	154.054	154.414	154.409	155.091	156.904	156.769
Alcoholic beverages...	207.097	214.579	214.931	215.728	216.953	217.626	218.445	219.458	220.049	220.500	220.243	220.729	221.179	221.517	221.618
Housing...	204.795	211.839	214.743	213.954	213.156	212.591	212.452	213.078	213.192	213.213	212.885	212.881	214.034	214.029	213.824
Shelter...	232.998	239.128	240.038	240.163	240.517	240.740	240.752	241.651	242.051	242.605	242.857	242.941	243.238	243.248	243.279
Rent of primary residence..............................	233.806	242.196	243.010	243.741	244.624	245.425	246.026	246.696	246.991	247.285	247.517	247.710	247.691	247.573	247.601
Lodging away from home[2]....................	142.339	143.164	148.368	142.591	140.763	133.747	129.982	134.235	136.255	138.008	138.008	136.113	139.246	140.873	138.543
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]........	223.175	228.758	229.219	229.670	230.028	230.743	230.926	231.503	231.746	232.235	232.503	232.739	232.837	232.723	232.977
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2].............	117.366	119.136	118.894	120.279	120.258	120.589	120.360	120.715	120.960	121.099	121.084	121.160	121.529	121.765	122.254
Fuels and utilities................................	198.863	217.883	233.373	226.709	219.325	214.700	213.861	213.882	212.353	209.400	205.840	205.270	211.929	212.276	211.808
Fuels..	179.031	197.537	213.807	206.544	198.191	193.000	192.050	191.852	190.110	186.809	182.795	181.977	189.108	189.082	188.125
Fuel oil and other fuels...............................	251.121	331.784	363.535	345.907	317.012	283.747	260.185	251.976	246.781	236.237	232.068	229.019	235.869	233.018	239.435
Gas (piped) and electricity..........................	184.357	200.265	216.557	209.442	201.651	197.507	197.545	197.703	196.040	192.922	188.735	187.982	195.445	195.547	194.211
Household furnishings and operations..............	122.477	123.635	123.944	124.500	124.719	124.466	124.314	124.454	124.865	125.337	125.458	125.589	125.526	125.160	124.219
Apparel	118.518	118.735	116.214	120.990	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969	118.766	122.162	122.709	121.364	118.547	115.516	117.095
Men's and boys' apparel.............................	112.224	113.490	110.513	112.973	115.495	114.651	111.232	111.879	116.332	118.735	117.834	117.687	113.416	110.558	111.629
Women's and girls' apparel..........................	110.202	107.489	104.584	112.304	111.880	110.612	105.413	100.751	105.538	110.380	110.990	108.637	105.676	101.289	103.727
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]..........................	116.278	116.266	111.593	115.764	118.496	118.611	115.003	114.775	116.001	117.944	119.873	116.912	116.645	113.744	116.482
Footwear..	122.062	124.102	122.026	124.873	126.352	126.689	124.152	122.753	124.494	126.858	128.312	127.802	126.150	125.046	125.880
Transportation...	184.344	195.692	207.796	204.785	192.198	170.870	160.914	163.215	165.976	165.978	168.539	173.055	181.730	180.419	182.541
Private transportation...................................	181.496	192.492	204.348	201.476	188.871	167.301	157.272	159.719	162.645	162.659	165.299	169.957	178.734	177.197	179.368
New and used motor vehicles[2]......................	93.300	92.146	92.287	91.305	90.530	89.783	89.482	89.774	89.728	89.418	89.620	90.039	90.588	90.973	91.129

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
New vehicles...	137.415	135.338	134.540	133.504	133.351	133.380	133.317	134.490	135.248	135.744	135.911	136.113	136.800	137.082	135.130
Used cars and trucks[1]..............................	136.586	134.731	136.186	133.669	130.444	127.540	126.526	125.485	123.443	121.669	121.850	123.339	125.056	125.817	128.781
Motor fuel..	239.900	280.817	325.116	316.717	269.639	187.770	149.650	157.265	168.028	169.060	177.982	194.339	225.876	218.560	225.797
Gasoline (all types)................................	238.879	278.728	322.930	315.324	267.580	184.855	146.644	155.204	166.831	168.574	177.510	194.569	226.515	218.757	226.007
Motor vehicle parts and equipment..............	121.356	128.776	130.228	131.072	132.088	133.125	133.295	133.645	134.264	134.485	134.614	134.439	134.273	133.787	133.587
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.........	225.535	236.353	238.583	239.571	240.688	241.509	241.855	243.594	244.219	244.650	245.180	245.036	245.129	245.421	245.871
Public transportation....................................	228.531	247.865	264.755	258.142	249.168	240.496	235.199	232.422	229.404	229.034	228.525	227.522	230.926	236.963	237.029
Medical care..	350.882	364.208	364.652	365.250	366.000	366.800	367.301	370.001	372.630	373.541	374.599	375.420	375.479	376.161	377.007
Medical care commodities...........................	282.558	287.970	286.880	287.397	287.725	289.046	290.080	291.710	293.917	294.728	295.699	296.431	296.369	295.871	297.379
Medical care services..................................	370.111	386.317	387.420	388.036	388.947	389.493	389.744	392.831	395.563	396.489	397.553	398.387	398.497	399.677	400.204
Professional services.................................	303.169	313.446	314.893	314.977	315.458	315.825	316.435	318.110	319.663	320.231	320.407	322.043	322.346	322.759	322.964
Hospital and related services......................	493.740	530.193	532.065	534.394	537.382	539.864	540.101	547.655	554.390	557.167	561.516	560.906	561.337	565.448	567.545
Recreation[2]...	108.572	110.143	110.698	110.904	110.947	110.826	110.487	110.630	111.257	111.436	111.182	111.152	111.471	111.416	111.453
Video and audio[1,2]......................................	102.559	102.654	102.643	102.819	102.267	101.974	101.810	101.488	101.857	102.153	102.516	102.214	102.193	101.982	101.867
Education and communication[2].....................	116.301	119.827	120.809	121.439	121.569	121.636	121.819	122.025	122.092	122.087	122.152	122.293	122.333	122.699	123.579
Education[2]...	169.280	178.892	180.819	183.613	184.091	184.115	184.352	184.642	184.765	184.824	184.892	185.291	185.626	186.596	190.222
Educational books and supplies.................	423.730	452.880	461.104	465.570	466.885	465.576	467.179	471.061	473.012	474.880	474.950	475.213	480.024	485.218	493.615
Tuition, other school fees, and child care...	477.589	504.163	509.241	517.389	518.726	518.938	519.500	519.987	520.159	520.146	520.348	521.550	522.076	524.523	534.825
Communication[1,2].......................................	85.782	86.807	87.369	87.224	87.226	87.300	87.444	87.599	87.640	87.615	87.671	87.712	87.652	87.780	87.667
Information and information processing[1,2]	83.928	84.828	85.355	85.208	85.214	85.292	85.454	85.581	85.624	85.595	85.655	85.624	85.524	85.653	85.532
Telephone services[1,2]...............................	98.373	100.502	101.339	101.350	101.436	101.564	101.720	101.876	101.890	101.977	102.048	102.231	102.153	102.587	102.613
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]...........	11.062	10.567	10.525	10.414	10.375	10.367	10.406	10.418	10.442	10.378	10.385	10.271	10.238	10.113	10.012
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]...	108.164	94.863	92.931	90.722	89.690	88.631	88.176	88.178	87.622	86.004	85.406	84.017	83.278	80.736	78.480
Other goods and services..............................	344.004	357.906	360.102	361.125	362.354	362.550	362.986	364.333	365.522	380.208	394.902	394.061	395.052	398.448	398.228
Tobacco and smoking products.....................	555.502	591.100	599.823	600.293	602.533	602.881	605.662	610.503	615.012	682.115	747.906	746.009	752.078	768.005	768.483
Personal care[1]...	193.590	199.170	199.501	200.284	200.930	201.036	200.918	201.209	201.426	202.099	203.010	202.631	202.406	202.490	202.221
Personal care products[1]............................	158.268	159.410	159.345	159.730	159.914	160.994	161.295	162.683	162.543	162.516	163.911	163.119	162.165	162.767	162.415
Personal care services[1]............................	216.823	223.978	224.464	224.910	225.800	226.433	226.578	225.951	226.088	228.201	228.119	227.829	227.800	227.512	227.751
Miscellaneous personal services.................	326.100	340.533	342.974	345.175	344.622	342.853	342.530	343.022	343.443	344.021	345.016	345.326	346.411	346.525	347.402
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities...	169.554	177.618	182.846	182.647	177.906	168.926	164.233	165.151	166.673	167.514	169.005	170.532	173.662	172.493	173.379
Food and beverages.....................................	202.531	213.546	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269	219.123	218.645	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957
Commodities less food and beverages..........	150.865	157.481	163.761	162.971	155.982	143.544	137.015	137.932	140.235	141.615	143.871	146.125	150.477	149.046	150.209
Nondurables less food and beverages.........	189.507	205.279	218.454	217.828	203.762	178.209	164.879	166.694	171.698	174.838	179.415	183.813	192.478	189.436	192.365
Apparel	118.518	118.735	116.214	120.990	121.957	121.149	117.006	114.969	118.766	122.162	122.709	121.364	118.547	115.516	117.095
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel...	237.858	263.756	287.124	283.056	259.204	217.500	198.108	202.400	208.255	211.287	218.502	226.621	242.726	239.626	243.461
Durables..	112.640	111.217	111.357	110.451	109.782	109.038	108.576	108.689	108.592	108.413	108.596	108.933	109.430	109.432	109.039
Services...	241.696	250.272	253.304	252.861	252.369	252.144	252.176	253.033	253.456	253.591	253.403	253.482	254.624	255.003	255.342
Rent of shelter[3]...	224.617	230.555	231.445	231.541	231.885	232.096	232.112	232.981	233.365	233.903	234.148	234.229	234.511	234.515	234.537
Transporation services...............................	233.420	242.563	246.041	245.722	246.003	246.126	245.881	246.931	248.029	247.862	248.809	248.795	249.312	250.811	251.880
Other services...	275.218	284.319	286.389	287.792	287.898	288.082	288.227	288.627	289.432	290.043	289.738	290.116	290.845	291.573	293.266
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....................................	202.698	210.452	214.950	214.361	210.949	205.214	202.292	203.186	204.465	205.167	206.081	207.148	209.744	209.308	210.021
All items less shelter...................................	193.940	203.102	208.544	208.068	204.149	197.342	193.918	194.811	196.052	196.551	197.432	198.571	201.488	200.871	201.726
All items less medical care..........................	196.564	204.626	208.000	208.563	205.726	200.707	198.153	198.978	199.928	200.421	201.112	201.955	204.200	203.723	204.341
Commodities less food................................	152.875	159.538	165.689	164.937	158.132	145.985	139.620	140.543	142.809	144.172	146.371	148.589	152.856	151.466	152.606
Nondurables less food.................................	190.698	206.047	218.562	218.010	204.734	180.533	167.933	169.708	174.484	177.487	181.815	186.012	194.254	191.387	194.170
Nondurables less food and apparel..............	234.201	258.423	279.753	276.112	254.473	216.516	198.909	202.906	208.291	211.094	217.649	225.091	239.808	237.011	240.515
Nondurables..	196.772	210.333	218.473	218.725	211.680	198.009	190.910	192.284	194.740	196.174	198.408	200.601	205.219	203.377	205.017
Services less rent of shelter[3].......................	230.876	241.567	246.834	245.787	244.331	243.599	243.646	244.376	244.791	244.413	243.718	243.784	245.833	246.622	247.308
Services less medical care services..............	232.195	240.275	243.354	242.868	242.316	242.058	242.079	242.819	243.128	243.223	242.980	243.022	244.196	244.531	244.857
Energy...	208.066	237.414	267.624	259.864	232.104	188.375	168.726	172.463	177.033	175.947	178.489	186.321	205.662	201.967	205.144
All items less energy...................................	203.002	208.719	209.718	210.325	210.649	210.541	210.168	210.707	211.279	211.989	212.472	212.462	212.552	212.505	212.823
All items less food and energy.....................	203.554	208.147	208.857	209.329	209.511	209.383	208.925	209.404	210.203	211.178	211.857	211.926	212.051	212.097	212.449
Commodities less food and energy.............	140.612	141.084	140.802	141.428	141.375	140.793	139.731	139.614	140.554	142.077	143.237	143.170	142.943	142.526	142.634
Energy commodities..................................	241.257	284.270	328.310	319.507	272.894	192.494	154.744	161.781	171.978	172.563	181.021	196.706	227.444	220.264	227.506
Services less energy..................................	247.888	255.598	257.072	257.411	257.774	258.008	258.039	258.976	259.643	260.158	260.439	260.615	261.014	261.425	261.960

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched-ule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2009						2009					
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
U.S. city average……………………………	M	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	207.218	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban………………………………	M	227.309	227.840	228.136	229.930	230.154	230.883	223.626	224.252	224.748	226.695	226.714	227.598
Size A—More than 1,500,000……………………	M	229.749	230.400	230.611	232.058	232.416	233.314	224.597	225.214	225.657	227.337	227.550	228.472
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]………………………	M	134.411	134.547	134.857	136.488	136.417	136.598	134.558	134.951	135.329	136.888	136.626	137.109
Midwest urban[4]……………………………	M	202.021	202.327	203.195	205.350	204.814	205.632	196.453	196.933	197.971	200.487	199.824	200.723
Size A—More than 1,500,000……………………	M	203.240	203.463	204.443	206.308	205.656	206.591	196.855	197.192	198.271	200.356	199.611	200.710
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	129.334	129.604	129.967	131.640	131.366	131.748	128.468	128.968	129.524	131.554	131.096	131.481
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)……………	M	197.267	197.644	198.911	201.157	200.908	201.823	194.393	194.651	196.047	198.674	198.455	199.404
South urban………………………………	M	206.001	206.657	207.265	209.343	208.819	209.000	201.737	202.619	203.500	205.968	205.415	205.867
Size A—More than 1,500,000……………………	M	208.529	208.934	209.235	211.390	211.034	211.436	205.066	205.733	206.271	208.909	208.492	208.995
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	130.873	131.370	131.777	133.056	132.736	132.729	128.686	129.309	129.885	131.382	131.063	131.302
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)……………	M	206.927	207.898	209.563	211.815	210.491	210.899	205.744	206.921	208.989	211.721	210.341	211.088
West urban………………………………	M	217.357	217.910	218.567	219.865	219.484	219.884	210.661	211.386	212.263	213.973	213.541	213.988
Size A—More than 1,500,000……………………	M	221.124	221.790	222.659	223.908	223.498	224.072	212.965	213.646	214.734	216.395	215.955	216.539
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]……………………	M	131.775	131.912	131.990	132.952	132.774	132.756	130.674	131.103	131.389	132.517	132.314	132.407
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	194.750	195.207	195.745	197.214	196.987	197.614	192.327	192.861	193.597	195.414	195.096	195.796
B/C[3]	M	131.230	131.557	131.876	133.220	132.975	133.069	129.833	130.361	130.847	132.384	132.069	132.341
D……………………………	M	204.672	205.421	206.717	208.543	207.784	208.369	201.485	202.351	203.883	206.327	205.504	206.271
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI…………………	M	207.462	207.886	209.809	211.010	210.906	211.441	200.218	200.607	202.464	203.691	203.554	204.246
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA…………………	M	221.376	221.693	222.522	223.906	224.010	224.507	213.013	213.405	214.446	216.145	216.128	216.628
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA..	M	235.067	235.582	235.975	237.172	237.600	238.282	229.064	229.639	230.307	231.916	232.177	232.841
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT………………	1	232.155	–	231.891	–	233.018	–	231.884	–	231.420	–	232.535	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH……………………………	1	199.457	–	200.196	–	200.558	–	190.107	–	191.297	–	191.494	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX……………………………	1	200.039	–	199.311	–	200.663	–	200.770	–	200.955	–	203.075	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV [7]……………	1	138.620	–	139.311	–	140.810	–	137.539	–	138.510	–	140.434	–
Atlanta, GA…………………………	2	–	199.210	–	203.585	–	203.351	–	197.676	–	202.632	–	202.276
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI………………………	2	–	202.373	–	204.537	–	204.673	–	197.239	–	199.977	–	200.169
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX……………………	2	–	189.701	–	192.325	–	191.687	–	186.970	–	189.979	–	189.503
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL…………………………	2	–	220.740	–	221.485	–	221.306	–	217.900	–	219.091	–	219.000
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD…..	2	–	221.686	–	223.810	–	226.039	–	220.732	–	223.361	–	225.481
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA………………	2	–	223.854	–	225.692	–	225.801	–	218.587	–	220.996	–	221.279
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA………………………	2	–	225.918	–	227.257	–	227.138	–	220.208	–	221.993	–	221.873

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Finished goods.....................................	166.6	177.1	182.2	182.2	177.4	172.0	168.8	170.4	169.9	169.1	170.3	170.8	174.1	172.6	174.3
Finished consumer goods.........................	173.5	186.3	193.2	193.0	185.5	178.2	173.7	175.8	175.2	174.2	176.0	176.8	181.3	179.6	181.8
Finished consumer foods......................	167.0	178.3	181.3	181.5	180.7	179.8	177.7	177.7	175.0	173.8	175.9	173.9	176.0	173.4	173.9
Finished consumer goods															
excluding foods.....................................	175.6	189.1	197.5	197.2	187.0	177.0	171.5	174.4	174.5	173.5	175.2	176.9	182.2	180.7	183.5
Nondurable goods less food.................	191.7	210.5	223.9	223.4	205.4	190.6	182.1	186.5	186.6	185.2	187.7	190.5	198.0	196.5	200.6
Durable goods.......................................	138.3	141.2	140.2	140.3	144.8	144.2	144.4	144.3	144.3	144.1	144.4	144.1	144.7	143.3	143.7
Capital equipment..................................	149.5	153.8	153.9	154.3	157.0	156.9	157.2	157.4	157.2	156.9	156.8	156.3	156.6	156.0	156.4
Intermediate materials,															
supplies, and components......…………	170.7	188.3	199.4	198.6	189.0	179.2	171.6	171.4	169.7	168.0	168.6	168.7	172.6	172.4	174.9
Materials and components															
for manufacturing....................................	162.4	177.2	188.7	186.7	180.3	171.1	163.7	162.7	161.0	159.5	158.9	158.2	160.7	161.4	163.7
Materials for food manufacturing..............	161.4	180.4	187.5	185.2	179.4	175.5	170.8	167.3	164.3	163.2	164.2	166.1	166.1	163.4	164.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	184.0	214.3	238.6	234.7	222.4	200.6	185.0	186.8	185.6	182.3	182.6	180.9	189.2	191.8	195.7
Materials for durable manufacturing........	189.8	203.3	218.9	214.5	202.2	190.0	178.6	172.8	168.2	165.8	163.2	162.0	162.9	163.7	169.0
Components for manufacturing...............	136.3	140.3	141.9	142.4	142.5	142.3	141.9	141.7	141.5	141.3	140.8	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.9
Materials and components															
for construction...	192.5	205.4	212.9	214.0	212.2	210.2	207.9	207.0	204.8	204.2	203.2	202.2	202.2	201.7	201.6
Processed fuels and lubricants...................	173.9	206.2	225.2	224.5	193.9	168.7	151.2	153.4	150.7	146.5	151.4	153.9	167.0	165.2	172.6
Containers...	180.3	191.8	195.0	198.4	199.1	199.0	198.1	200.8	199.5	198.4	197.6	195.5	195.4	194.5	193.3
Supplies..	161.7	173.8	178.9	179.0	177.0	175.3	173.4	172.9	172.3	171.9	172.0	172.2	172.8	172.2	172.1
Crude materials for further															
processing............................………………	207.1	251.8	274.6	254.2	212.0	183.3	172.6	170.2	160.7	160.1	163.9	172.5	180.8	172.8	178.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs..........................	146.7	163.4	170.6	167.6	147.9	144.2	135.5	136.1	133.3	131.0	136.5	140.8	141.2	133.2	129.8
Crude nonfood materials............................	246.3	313.9	350.0	314.2	253.9	203.2	191.6	186.5	171.5	172.6	174.6	186.3	201.5	194.3	207.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods...............	166.2	176.6	182.2	182.1	176.3	169.6	166.1	168.0	168.0	167.2	168.3	169.3	172.8	171.7	173.6
Finished energy goods...............................	156.3	178.7	198.6	197.0	167.8	144.1	130.6	136.4	136.3	133.2	137.2	141.6	153.1	150.5	156.6
Finished goods less energy........................	162.8	169.8	170.8	171.2	173.1	172.7	172.3	172.7	172.1	171.9	172.4	171.7	172.4	171.5	171.8
Finished consumer goods less energy.......	168.7	176.9	178.3	178.7	180.2	179.7	179.0	179.4	178.6	178.5	179.2	178.5	179.5	178.3	178.6
Finished goods less food and energy........	161.7	167.2	167.4	167.9	170.8	170.6	170.8	171.3	171.3	171.4	171.4	171.1	171.5	171.0	171.2
Finished consumer goods less food															
and energy...	170.0	176.4	176.6	177.2	180.2	180.0	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.4	181.5	181.3	181.8	181.4	181.5
Consumer nondurable goods less food															
and energy...	197.0	206.8	208.5	209.7	210.7	210.9	211.0	212.4	212.9	214.0	213.8	213.8	214.1	214.8	214.7
Intermediate materials less foods															
and feeds...	171.5	188.7	199.7	199.1	189.5	179.4	171.8	171.8	170.1	168.4	168.9	168.8	172.8	172.8	175.5
Intermediate foods and feeds....................	154.4	181.6	194.3	190.0	179.9	174.7	167.9	165.8	164.6	163.5	164.5	167.3	169.6	166.4	166.8
Intermediate energy goods........................	174.6	208.1	231.3	227.5	197.4	167.3	147.7	152.2	149.3	144.1	149.5	151.4	167.8	166.4	174.9
Intermediate goods less energy.................	167.6	180.9	188.9	188.8	184.5	179.8	175.3	174.0	172.7	171.9	171.2	170.9	171.6	171.7	172.6
Intermediate materials less foods															
and energy...	168.4	180.9	188.7	188.8	184.8	180.2	175.9	174.6	173.4	172.6	171.8	171.2	171.7	172.2	173.2
Crude energy materials..............................	232.8	309.4	339.1	303.7	244.4	194.9	181.1	173.0	152.1	153.3	155.0	166.4	184.1	172.5	184.2
Crude materials less energy.......................	182.6	205.4	222.3	211.7	182.0	167.6	159.8	161.2	158.8	156.4	161.2	167.2	168.7	163.5	163.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy.........	282.6	324.4	374.2	337.5	276.7	224.8	221.3	225.2	224.9	222.9	224.4	235.4	240.9	247.6	262.0

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2008					2009							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)............................	299.2	273.4	223.3	184.9	174.8	173.4	159.0	159.1	160.5	168.3	181.0	175.0	187.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	383.6	341.2	259.4	199.5	184.1	180.3	154.1	154.1	157.0	170.1	191.7	183.3	201.7
212	Mining, except oil and gas...	190.4	188.9	184.1	174.7	173.0	178.4	184.7	186.1	187.9	188.9	189.6	188.2	188.5
213	Mining support activities..	177.1	177.6	179.3	179.9	177.0	174.0	172.0	168.7	162.9	159.5	154.3	150.1	154.9
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)...............	182.6	182.9	176.8	169.4	164.1	164.7	163.9	162.9	164.2	165.6	168.5	167.2	169.4
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)............................	180.5	179.2	176.4	173.4	171.1	170.1	168.7	167.6	168.6	170.4	171.4	169.7	169.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing..................................	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.0	116.3	117.6	119.2	120.3	119.6	119.3	119.5	119.7	119.9
313	Textile mills...	114.2	114.9	114.9	114.7	113.5	113.4	113.0	112.3	112.1	112.2	112.4	112.3	112.0
315	Apparel manufacturing..	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.8	103.5	103.6	103.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	154.1	154.8	154.6	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.7	154.7	153.9	153.4	153.6	153.5	154.3
321	Wood products manufacturing...	109.1	109.1	107.6	106.7	106.2	105.0	104.0	103.2	102.8	102.3	102.1	103.2	103.5
322	Paper manufacturing..	124.5	126.6	127.3	127.2	127.0	126.7	126.0	125.5	124.5	123.1	122.3	122.0	121.4
323	Printing and related support activities................................	110.0	110.4	110.3	110.2	110.3	110.2	109.6	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.0	108.5	108.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	382.2	382.6	300.0	221.4	167.0	178.6	176.4	168.0	186.2	205.2	238.4	227.0	250.4
	(December 1984=100).....................................													
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)......................	238.2	240.4	239.3	234.5	229.7	226.7	225.1	224.6	223.6	222.9	223.3	224.9	223.9
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	165.2	166.9	167.8	166.9	165.0	163.4	161.6	161.2	160.9	160.4	159.8	160.3	160.8
	(December 1984=100).....................................													
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)................	233.5	228.9	214.9	199.9	185.6	177.6	173.3	169.5	164.7	162.2	163.7	164.3	173.2
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).	178.8	179.6	179.6	179.3	178.5	178.9	177.7	177.0	175.5	174.7	174.3	173.5	173.5
333	Machinery manufacturing...	118.3	118.8	119.4	119.9	120.0	120.5	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.3	120.2	120.5	120.4
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing....................	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.4	92.4	92.3	92.5	92.3	92.4	92.4
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	129.3	129.8	129.4	127.3	126.9	126.8	126.8	127.3	127.9	128.3	128.4	128.4	129.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.............................	106.5	106.6	110.4	110.0	110.1	110.0	109.9	109.4	109.3	108.9	109.5	108.6	109.0
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	173.5	174.3	175.1	175.3	175.7	176.1	177.0	176.8	176.7	176.5	177.0	177.1	177.0
	(December 1984=100).....................................													
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing..	110.5	110.4	110.6	110.4	110.8	111.4	111.4	111.6	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.6
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers..	117.5	117.6	116.8	118.5	117.1	116.9	118.4	118.0	119.0	118.3	119.3	118.2	118.1
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores................................	122.0	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.8	121.0	120.8	121.4	123.7	121.9	120.2	119.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores.......................................	111.0	110.8	108.9	108.1	107.8	107.8	103.7	105.4	104.9	104.6	103.0	104.3	105.2
446	Health and personal care stores.......................................	133.3	134.0	134.6	136.4	136.4	136.0	136.0	136.3	138.7	137.4	136.5	135.4	138.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)....................................	72.7	81.7	76.8	76.3	77.7	68.9	71.0	63.1	59.7	59.2	69.6	75.7	62.9
454	Nonstore retailers...	162.4	150.6	148.7	154.1	155.2	150.9	153.9	156.1	148.0	142.5	140.0	148.4	145.6
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)..............................	213.0	208.6	209.3	203.8	198.5	198.4	190.5	187.6	187.2	176.1	177.0	184.5	188.1
483	Water transportation..	133.7	135.1	135.0	130.6	128.0	122.4	118.5	117.7	115.2	117.5	110.6	113.4	113.4
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)..	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	181.6	181.6	181.6	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8
	Utilities													
221	Utilities...	145.7	140.8	136.0	133.4	133.1	133.9	132.9	130.4	128.1	126.9	129.1	131.8	131.8
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)...........................	123.6	123.7	124.0	124.3	124.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.9	125.7	125.9	126.6	126.8
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories..................................	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.8	108.3	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.9	108.9
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)...................	126.3	126.5	127.3	127.3	127.4	127.2	127.6	127.7	127.7	127.3	127.7	127.6	127.7
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)..	163.2	163.0	164.9	164.9	165.3	166.5	166.8	167.0	166.9	166.9	167.1	167.2	167.5
6231	Nursing care facilities..	119.7	119.8	120.6	120.6	120.7	122.0	122.2	122.3	122.6	122.7	123.1	123.5	123.9
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities...............................	118.7	118.9	119.1	119.2	119.2	120.3	120.3	120.5	121.4	121.5	121.1	120.8	121.6
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.1	110.2	110.9	111.1	110.7	111.9	111.9	111.6	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.2	111.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet...	105.5	107.0	112.0	111.5	109.3	107.9	108.1	107.5	105.5	107.1	107.4	103.4	101.2
517	Telecommunications..	101.5	101.5	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.2	101.1	101.1	100.8	101.8	101.2	101.3	101.8
5182	Data processing and related services.................................	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....................	120.2	120.5	117.7	115.8	115.2	113.5	111.7	109.2	109.1	111.8	110.9	109.5	110.0
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse).......	112.7	111.7	111.5	111.7	112.8	111.0	109.0	109.5	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.4	110.0
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers............................	104.4	103.8	103.1	103.0	102.8	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.9	101.9	101.9	102.0	102.0
5313	Real estate support activities...	109.3	108.6	109.2	108.2	109.8	109.9	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.7	108.9	109.0	108.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).......	135.0	131.3	128.2	126.9	123.7	128.3	133.0	133.1	135.1	134.6	138.1	142.5	142.5
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)..................................	161.5	162.6	163.2	163.2	163.2	164.8	165.5	166.0	166.2	166.1	166.2	166.2	166.4
541211	Offices of certified public accountants................................	115.5	115.4	115.6	115.0	115.7	115.3	115.2	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.2
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services													
	(December 1996=100).....................................	141.6	141.6	141.8	141.8	141.9	142.9	142.9	142.8	143.0	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9
54181	Advertising agencies...	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	105.6	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.2	105.3	105.3
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)..........................	123.4	123.1	123.6	124.1	124.2	123.8	124.0	123.6	123.9	123.3	123.8	123.2	123.4
56151	Travel agencies..	98.8	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.8	102.2	100.2	99.7	100.2	100.3	100.5
56172	Janitorial services...	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.1	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.7	109.6	109.7	109.9	110.2
5621	Waste collection...	113.3	114.0	113.0	113.3	111.3	112.2	113.3	114.9	115.0	115.8	115.0	116.5	116.8
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)................................	150.9	146.9	145.6	144.3	141.6	140.6	139.9	141.3	141.5	143.8	144.6	150.5	148.3

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	178.3
Energy...	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7
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	188.3
Foods..	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4
Energy...	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1
Other...	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9
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	251.8
Foods..	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4
Energy...	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4
Other...	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008					2009							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES……………....................................	125.9	124.9	122.3	118.4	115.8	116.6	116.3	115.5	116.1	116.6	117.8	117.4	118.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages………….…..……….…	189.6	190.4	175.0	164.8	155.1	165.4	162.1	156.7	162.8	167.3	174.8	165.0	164.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages………...….	194.7	195.6	178.3	166.9	156.6	167.6	164.1	158.3	165.0	170.3	178.6	167.6	167.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products……	145.7	145.5	147.8	148.3	143.5	147.9	145.7	144.4	145.3	141.4	141.5	143.1	142.8
Industrial supplies and materials……………..…….…	174.0	169.4	161.8	148.2	139.6	139.0	137.9	136.5	136.9	137.7	140.4	140.5	143.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials……….	160.9	157.4	148.5	134.2	126.1	125.6	126.2	122.9	123.6	130.2	131.0	134.9	138.5
Fuels and lubricants…..	275.8	267.2	239.2	193.4	166.8	165.8	156.2	146.9	156.9	160.2	175.2	166.0	181.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials,													
excluding fuel and building materials…………….…	165.3	160.8	155.5	145.6	138.8	138.2	138.2	138.2	137.1	137.3	138.5	139.8	141.1
Selected building materials…..................................	115.2	115.4	116.6	115.6	115.1	115.5	115.3	114.0	113.5	112.5	113.0	112.9	113.8
Capital goods…………..…...................................	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.5	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.8	103.0	103.1	103.4	103.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment……….	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.0	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.8	107.0	107.2	107.1	107.2
Nonelectrical machinery….....................................	94.1	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.3	93.7	94.0	93.8	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.7	94.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines……………	107.8	107.9	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.8	107.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive……………	109.0	109.3	109.9	109.1	109.0	109.2	109.3	108.5	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.1
Nondurables, manufactured…..................................	109.6	109.0	108.9	107.4	107.2	108.8	109.0	107.1	107.2	107.8	108.6	108.6	109.1
Durables, manufactured………..……....................	107.2	108.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	107.6	107.9	108.1	109.5	109.6
Agricultural commodities……………..……...............	188.2	188.3	172.5	160.6	150.8	159.7	157.0	151.6	157.2	162.8	169.7	161.3	161.7
Nonagricultural commodities…………..……...............	121.5	120.4	118.7	115.4	113.2	113.5	113.3	112.9	113.1	113.4	114.1	114.3	115.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2008					2009							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES……………….................................	143.0	137.8	129.6	120.0	114.5	113.0	113.0	113.6	114.8	116.8	120.0	119.2	121.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages……………..................	150.4	147.9	146.0	139.5	142.3	142.3	137.8	137.0	138.9	139.2	139.8	138.2	140.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages….............	167.9	165.1	162.8	154.4	159.4	159.0	153.0	151.3	154.3	155.0	155.5	153.2	155.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products……	110.9	109.1	108.0	105.8	103.8	104.5	103.4	104.8	104.1	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.4
Industrial supplies and materials………………........	270.7	248.9	213.5	174.6	150.4	143.7	144.9	149.3	154.3	163.0	177.3	174.3	182.3
Fuels and lubricants…..	392.0	346.3	274.1	197.8	153.9	146.6	150.5	162.3	174.4	191.5	222.1	215.9	231.3
Petroleum and petroleum products……................	419.5	371.5	288.9	201.6	150.8	143.8	151.6	168.5	185.5	206.1	241.5	235.4	253.6
Paper and paper base stocks….............................	119.7	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.2	110.3	108.8	106.6	104.6	103.3	101.8	99.0	98.6
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials….......................................	159.6	162.4	160.2	155.0	148.5	138.8	137.1	136.7	135.3	139.2	137.5	132.3	133.4
Selected building materials…...................................	122.1	122.7	120.4	118.8	118.1	117.2	116.5	116.2	115.2	114.5	116.0	118.2	119.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods…	270.3	255.4	236.7	209.3	185.7	176.5	175.9	171.6	171.1	172.8	178.3	184.7	190.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods…...........	111.8	111.4	110.9	110.4	109.0	107.1	106.2	105.2	104.3	103.4	103.0	102.8	103.2
Capital goods…………..…….................................	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.9	92.7	92.7	92.3	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment…........	113.0	112.9	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.3	110.3
Nonelectrical machinery…......................................	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.5	87.2	86.6	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines……………	108.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.8	108.0	107.9	107.7	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive……………	105.2	105.1	105.1	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.4	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.0	103.9
Nondurables, manufactured….................................	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.9	108.9	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.8
Durables, manufactured……….…...........................	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.1	100.7	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods……….…...........	106.6	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.6	102.7	104.4	101.2	102.7	101.3	101.4	101.5	100.9

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2007			2008				2009	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight……………......................................	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	133.9
Export air freight…………….…................................	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)…………	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)…...........	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	135.9

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2006			2007				2008				2009	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons......................................	138.7	138.0	138.7	139.0	140.2	142.1	142.6	142.7	143.8	143.9	144.2	144.3	146.5
Compensation per hour..	169.1	169.7	173.3	175.2	176.5	177.8	179.6	180.3	181.0	183.0	184.2	183.0	183.1
Real compensation per hour....................................	120.3	119.7	122.5	122.7	122.4	122.6	122.1	121.2	120.4	119.9	123.3	123.3	122.9
Unit labor costs..	121.9	123.0	124.9	126.0	125.9	125.1	125.9	126.3	125.9	127.2	127.7	126.9	125.0
Unit nonlabor payments...	136.7	137.3	135.1	136.7	139.4	141.9	141.9	141.7	143.8	145.4	143.6	146.9	149.9
Implicit price deflator...	127.4	128.3	128.7	130.0	130.9	131.4	131.9	132.1	132.5	134.0	133.6	134.3	134.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons......................................	137.7	137.0	137.8	138.2	139.2	141.1	141.8	141.7	142.8	142.8	143.1	143.2	145.5
Compensation per hour..	168.0	168.6	172.3	174.2	175.1	176.3	178.5	179.2	179.8	181.8	183.1	182.0	182.1
Real compensation per hour....................................	119.6	118.9	121.8	122.1	121.4	121.5	121.3	120.5	119.6	119.1	122.6	122.6	122.2
Unit labor costs..	122.0	123.0	125.0	126.0	125.8	125.0	125.9	126.4	125.9	127.3	128.0	127.1	125.2
Unit nonlabor payments...	139.0	139.5	136.9	138.2	140.9	143.3	143.0	142.5	144.9	146.6	145.3	149.2	152.3
Implicit price deflator...	128.3	129.1	129.3	130.5	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.3	132.9	134.4	134.3	135.2	135.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees..............................	142.1	143.4	143.6	143.5	144.5	144.1	145.9	145.0	147.4	148.6	148.0	145.8	–
Compensation per hour..	159.4	159.8	162.5	164.2	165.2	166.2	168.3	168.6	169.7	171.8	173.7	172.6	–
Real compensation per hour....................................	113.4	112.7	114.9	115.0	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.4	112.9	112.5	116.3	116.2	–
Total unit costs..	114.0	113.5	115.3	116.8	117.2	118.6	118.7	119.8	118.9	119.4	121.8	123.8	–
Unit labor costs..	112.2	111.4	113.2	114.4	114.4	115.3	115.3	116.3	115.1	115.6	117.3	118.4	–
Unit nonlabor costs...	118.9	119.1	120.9	123.1	124.9	127.4	127.9	129.1	129.2	129.8	134.1	138.6	–
Unit profits...	175.8	191.4	175.8	171.2	171.8	155.6	149.9	133.0	134.7	145.3	129.5	127.1	–
Unit nonlabor payments..	134.4	138.7	135.9	136.2	137.7	135.1	133.9	130.2	130.7	134.0	132.8	135.5	–
Implicit price deflator...	119.6	120.6	120.8	121.8	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.0	120.4	121.8	122.5	124.1	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons......................................	172.5	174.4	175.3	176.9	178.2	180.1	181.6	182.8	181.6	180.3	178.1	177.0	179.2
Compensation per hour..	148.8	149.4	153.0	156.1	156.1	156.1	158.6	158.6	159.7	161.4	166.0	166.9	169.3
Real compensation per hour....................................	105.9	105.4	108.2	109.3	108.2	107.6	107.8	106.6	106.2	105.7	111.2	112.4	113.7
Unit labor costs..	86.3	85.7	87.3	88.2	87.6	86.7	87.3	86.8	87.9	89.5	93.2	94.3	94.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons...…….………..........	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.6	117.6	119.5	122.7
Output per unit of capital services……………….......	105.3	105.3	103.8	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.5	97.2	98.1	98.4	97.7	95.6
Multifactor productivity…………………………........	95.3	96.2	97.4	98.8	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.4	108.2	109.7	110.3	110.7	112.0
Output…..............…..….……………..................	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.6	117.1	119.5	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input...............………..................................	90.8	94.4	96.5	98.8	100.0	98.2	96.2	95.8	96.9	98.8	101.2	102.3	100.3
Capital services………….…….………………….......	78.7	82.9	88.2	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.7	110.2	112.9	115.8	119.1	122.3	125.9
Combined units of labor and capital input…………….	86.9	90.7	93.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	101.4	103.6	106.2	108.0	107.6
Capital per hour of all persons....................……..........	85.5	87.1	90.9	95.0	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.5	117.8	118.9	119.6	122.3	128.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons...…….…………........	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.1	114.2	116.1	117.2	118.9	122.3
Output per unit of capital services………………........	106.1	105.8	104.2	102.6	100.0	96.0	94.5	95.2	96.9	97.7	97.9	97.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity…………………………........	95.8	96.5	97.7	99.0	100.0	100.4	102.5	105.2	108.0	109.3	109.9	110.1	111.4
Output…..............….....……………..................	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.5	117.1	119.4	120.4
Inputs:													
Labor input...............………..................................	90.4	94.0	96.3	98.8	100.0	98.4	96.4	96.0	97.1	99.1	101.6	102.8	100.9
Capital services………….…….…...…..…………....	78.1	82.4	87.8	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.9	110.5	113.1	116.1	119.6	123.1	126.7
Combined units of labor and capital input……………	86.5	90.4	93.7	97.3	100.0	100.2	99.6	100.0	101.5	103.8	106.6	108.4	108.1
Capital per hour of all persons....…...……………........	85.3	86.9	90.7	94.8	100.0	107.0	113.2	116.7	117.8	118.9	119.7	122.6	128.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons...…….…………........	82.7	87.3	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	141.9
Compensation per hour……………………………	15.6	28.9	66.3	102.2	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	157.0	163.2	169.4	176.5	182.8
Real compensation per hour………………………	66.6	85.1	90.5	99.8	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.3	121.9	121.6
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	128.8
Unit nonlabor payments……………..……………	26.6	37.5	76.3	102.6	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.6	130.5	134.8	137.7	142.1
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	133.8
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	135.1	137.0	140.9
Compensation per hour…………………………	16.1	29.1	66.6	102.0	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	156.0	162.1	168.3	175.2	181.7
Real compensation per hour………………………	68.7	85.5	91.1	99.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.5	121.0	120.8
Unit labor costs…..	27.8	38.6	78.9	101.6	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	121.1	124.5	127.9	129.0
Unit nonlabor payments……………..……………	26.3	35.3	76.1	103.1	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.1	136.8	138.4	143.3
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	139.7	143.4	146.0	147.1	151.2
Compensation per hour…………………………	17.9	31.0	68.9	101.8	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	154.0	159.6	165.4	172.2	178.9
Real compensation per hour………………………	76.4	91.2	94.2	99.3	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.8	117.1	117.5	118.9	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	119.1
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	118.3
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	121.3
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	149.9
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	129.0
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	121.9
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons....................................	–	–	–	102.6	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	164.0	171.9	173.7	179.2	180.7
Compensation per hour…………………………	–	–	–	102.0	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	164.5	171.2	177.4	184.7
Real compensation per hour………………………	–	–	–	99.6	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.5	120.7	121.6	122.5	122.8
Unit labor costs…..	–	–	–	99.5	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	95.7	98.6	99.0	102.2
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	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Mining												
21	Mining..	85.3	95.0	100.0	111.0	109.1	113.5	116.0	106.8	96.0	87.3	81.7	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.............................	80.1	81.6	100.0	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.4	97.0	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.............................	80.1	81.6	100.0	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.4	97.0	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas......................	69.3	86.8	100.0	106.3	109.0	110.7	113.8	116.2	114.2	111.0	105.2	-
2121	Coal mining...	57.8	75.0	100.0	115.8	114.3	111.7	113.4	113.4	107.8	99.8	101.0	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....................................	71.0	91.2	100.0	121.5	132.2	138.2	142.2	137.1	129.9	123.1	104.2	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying..........	88.0	96.4	100.0	96.1	99.4	103.6	108.3	114.3	118.4	120.0	109.8	-
213	Support activities for mining.....................	79.4	90.7	100.0	100.9	110.4	103.5	136.3	170.3	144.9	147.0	156.8	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....................	79.4	90.7	100.0	100.9	110.4	103.5	136.3	170.3	144.9	147.0	156.8	-
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply......................	65.6	74.5	100.0	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5	114.3	115.4	113.3	-
2212	Natural gas distribution...........................	67.8	76.1	100.0	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	122.2	119.1	119.7	-
	Manufacturing												
311	Food..	94.1	97.7	100.0	107.1	109.5	113.8	116.8	117.3	123.3	121.1	-	-
3111	Animal food..	83.6	90.5	100.0	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	165.5	150.4	-	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling..........................	81.1	91.1	100.0	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	130.3	133.0	130.7	-	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products................	87.6	89.2	100.0	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	130.7	129.2	-	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.........	92.4	91.9	100.0	111.8	121.4	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.0	126.9	-	-
3115	Dairy products..	82.7	95.2	100.0	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.6	110.2	-	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing...............	97.4	101.8	100.0	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	108.0	117.4	116.9	-	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.........	123.1	117.8	100.0	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.2	162.2	186.1	203.8	-	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing................	100.9	97.1	100.0	108.3	110.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4	110.5	-	-
3119	Other food products.................................	97.5	97.6	100.0	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	116.2	116.3	-	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.................	78.1	91.3	100.0	88.3	89.5	82.6	90.9	94.7	100.5	94.0	-	-
3121	Beverages...	77.1	94.9	100.0	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	120.3	112.0	-	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products....................	71.9	77.8	100.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.4	93.1	94.9	-	-
313	Textile mills..	73.7	81.9	100.0	106.7	109.5	125.3	136.1	138.6	152.8	150.5	-	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....................	66.5	80.2	100.0	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	154.1	143.5	139.7	-	-
3132	Fabric mills...	68.0	81.4	100.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.3	138.6	164.1	170.5	-	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.................	91.3	83.5	100.0	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.1	127.7	139.8	126.2	-	-
314	Textile product mills...............................	93.0	92.9	100.0	107.1	104.5	107.3	112.7	123.4	128.0	121.1	-	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills...........................	91.2	92.7	100.0	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	125.7	117.3	-	-
3149	Other textile product mills........................	92.2	91.8	100.0	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	128.9	126.1	-	-
315	Apparel..	71.9	76.8	100.0	116.8	116.5	102.9	112.4	103.4	110.9	114.0	-	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills...............................	76.2	93.3	100.0	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.6	96.6	120.0	123.7	-	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel................................	69.8	72.9	100.0	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.5	117.6	-	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel....................	97.8	98.6	100.0	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.7	70.8	74.0	67.3	-	-
316	Leather and allied products.......................	71.6	78.5	100.0	120.3	122.4	97.7	99.8	109.5	123.6	132.5	-	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing............	94.0	84.7	100.0	100.1	100.3	81.2	82.2	93.5	118.7	118.1	-	-
3162	Footwear...	76.7	83.9	100.0	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	105.6	115.4	-	-
3169	Other leather products..............................	92.3	94.7	100.0	122.8	117.6	96.2	100.3	127.7	149.7	174.6	-	-
321	Wood products.......................................	95.0	100.8	100.0	102.7	106.1	113.6	114.7	115.6	123.1	124.9	-	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation..................	77.6	85.8	100.0	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.3	129.7	-	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products..............	99.7	114.3	100.0	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.2	117.4	-	-
3219	Other wood products................................	103.0	103.0	100.0	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	126.3	125.3	-	-
322	Paper and paper products.........................	85.8	90.6	100.0	106.3	106.8	114.2	118.9	123.4	124.5	127.3	-	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills................	81.7	87.9	100.0	116.3	119.9	133.1	144.1	148.0	151.3	151.1	-	-
3222	Converted paper products..........................	89.0	94.0	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.6	112.9	114.8	116.6	-	-
323	Printing and related support activities..............	97.6	101.7	100.0	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-	-
3231	Printing and related support activities..............	97.6	101.7	100.0	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-	-
324	Petroleum and coal products......................	71.1	78.4	100.0	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products......................	71.1	78.4	100.0	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-	-
325	Chemicals...	85.9	86.9	100.0	106.6	105.3	114.2	118.4	125.8	134.1	137.5	-	-
3251	Basic chemicals......................................	94.6	90.2	100.0	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	165.2	169.3	-	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers................	77.4	80.4	100.0	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	121.9	130.5	134.9	-	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals..............................	80.4	82.1	100.0	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	132.5	130.7	-	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines...................	87.3	87.5	100.0	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	110.0	115.0	-	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives..................	89.3	89.6	100.0	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.2	119.1	120.8	115.4	-	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries............	84.4	85.0	100.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	153.1	162.9	-	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations...........	75.4	85.8	100.0	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5	118.1	-	-
326	Plastics and rubber products......................	80.9	89.3	100.0	110.2	112.3	120.8	126.0	128.7	132.6	132.8	-	-
3261	Plastics products....................................	83.1	90.8	100.0	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6	133.8	-	-
3262	Rubber products.....................................	75.5	84.7	100.0	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	118.7	124.9	-	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....................	87.6	90.8	100.0	102.5	100.0	104.6	111.2	108.7	115.3	114.6	-	-
3271	Clay products and refractories....................	86.9	92.0	100.0	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.2	114.6	111.9	-	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3272	Glass and glass products....................................	82.4	83.9	100.0	108.1	102.9	107.5	115.3	113.8	123.1	132.9	-	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.........................	93.6	96.2	100.0	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.3	102.8	106.5	103.1	-	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products...............................	88.2	89.3	100.0	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.7	119.3	116.5	-	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products....................	83.0	90.3	100.0	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.9	116.3	-	-
331	Primary metals...	81.0	88.2	100.0	101.3	101.0	115.2	118.2	132.0	135.5	134.3	-	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.........	64.8	74.7	100.0	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	163.1	163.5	-	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel....................	79.7	90.1	100.0	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.8	86.1	-	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production......................	90.5	95.8	100.0	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	154.4	151.7	-	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....................	96.8	99.7	100.0	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.6	123.1	122.3	115.7	-	-
3315	Foundries...	81.4	86.4	100.0	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.6	131.8	-	-
332	Fabricated metal products.................................	87.3	91.9	100.0	104.8	104.8	110.9	114.4	113.4	116.9	119.7	-	-
3321	Forging and stamping......................................	85.4	92.2	100.0	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	147.6	152.7	-	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools......................................	86.3	87.4	100.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	114.1	116.6	-	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....................	88.7	92.7	100.0	100.6	101.6	106.0	108.8	105.4	109.2	113.5	-	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.................	86.0	95.4	100.0	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	95.7	96.6	-	-
3325	Hardware..	88.7	87.3	100.0	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	131.8	131.1	-	-
3326	Spring and wire products..................................	82.2	90.8	100.0	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	143.2	140.6	-	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.................	76.9	87.4	100.0	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	116.3	117.1	-	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.........	75.5	86.6	100.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.5	135.5	-	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.........................	91.0	90.4	100.0	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.5	117.7	-	-
333	Machinery...	82.3	86.7	100.0	111.5	109.0	116.6	125.2	127.0	134.1	137.4	-	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	74.6	79.0	100.0	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	129.4	129.1	-	-
3332	Industrial machinery..	75.1	79.9	100.0	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	122.4	135.3	-	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery..........	87.0	100.4	100.0	101.3	94.5	97.8	104.7	106.5	115.1	122.3	-	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment......	84.0	91.5	100.0	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.1	133.4	-	-
3335	Metalworking machinery...................................	85.1	89.2	100.0	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	127.3	128.3	-	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment..........	80.2	80.9	100.0	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	132.5	128.5	-	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery......................	83.5	85.4	100.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	138.4	143.8	-	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....................	28.4	43.3	100.0	181.8	181.4	188.0	217.2	244.3	259.6	282.2	-	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment...................	11.0	21.4	100.0	235.0	252.2	297.4	373.4	415.1	543.3	715.7	-	-
3342	Communications equipment..............................	39.8	60.6	100.0	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	143.7	178.2	-	-
3343	Audio and video equipment..............................	61.7	93.6	100.0	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	230.2	240.7	-	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components..........	17.0	29.9	100.0	232.2	230.0	263.1	321.6	360.0	381.6	380.4	-	-
3345	Electronic instruments....................................	70.2	85.9	100.0	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	146.6	150.6	-	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction...	85.7	90.9	100.0	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	142.1	137.7	-	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances...................	75.5	82.2	100.0	111.5	111.4	113.3	117.2	123.3	130.0	129.4	-	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment...............................	91.1	94.1	100.0	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.4	122.7	130.3	136.7	-	-
3352	Household appliances......................................	73.3	82.1	100.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	164.5	173.2	-	-
3353	Electrical equipment.......................................	68.7	79.0	100.0	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	118.5	118.1	-	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components..........	78.8	82.2	100.0	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.6	115.7	-	-
336	Transportation equipment.................................	81.6	88.0	100.0	109.4	113.6	127.4	137.5	134.9	140.9	142.4	-	-
3361	Motor vehicles...	75.4	90.8	100.0	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	148.4	163.8	-	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers......................	85.0	88.4	100.0	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2	110.9	-	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts...	78.7	82.3	100.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.1	143.7	-	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts...........................	87.2	96.5	100.0	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.2	125.0	117.9	-	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock......................................	55.6	81.7	100.0	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	137.3	148.0	-	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....................................	95.5	99.4	100.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	131.7	127.3	-	-
3369	Other transportation equipment........................	73.7	89.5	100.0	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	184.1	197.8	-	-
337	Furniture and related products..........................	84.8	89.5	100.0	101.4	103.4	112.6	117.0	118.4	125.0	127.8	-	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture...................	85.2	92.5	100.0	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	120.8	124.0	-	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures..............................	85.8	86.4	100.0	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.2	130.7	134.9	134.4	-	-
3379	Other furniture related products........................	86.3	87.6	100.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	128.3	130.8	-	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing............................	81.1	90.0	100.0	114.7	116.6	124.2	132.7	134.9	144.6	149.8	-	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies........................	76.3	89.2	100.0	115.5	120.7	129.1	138.9	139.5	148.5	152.8	-	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing....................	85.4	90.3	100.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	137.8	143.2	-	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade...	73.2	86.5	100.0	116.4	117.6	123.1	127.4	134.2	134.7	136.6	136.5	136.1
423	Durable goods...	62.3	75.4	100.0	124.9	128.8	140.0	146.4	161.1	166.4	172.0	170.5	171.2
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.................................	74.5	84.1	100.0	116.7	120.1	133.4	137.6	143.5	146.7	159.3	152.2	140.5
4232	Furniture and furnishings.................................	80.5	95.4	100.0	112.4	110.6	115.8	123.8	129.9	127.0	130.9	121.9	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies......................	109.1	110.4	100.0	107.7	116.6	123.9	133.0	139.3	140.1	134.9	128.1	126.6
4234	Commercial equipment....................................	28.0	47.1	100.0	181.9	217.8	264.7	298.9	352.5	399.9	442.5	477.7	521.4
4235	Metals and minerals..	101.7	108.0	100.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.5	106.3	103.5	99.1	91.6	83.8
4236	Electric goods..	42.8	56.0	100.0	152.7	147.5	159.4	165.7	194.1	202.9	218.9	229.8	235.9
4237	Hardware and plumbing...................................	82.2	94.1	100.0	103.6	100.4	102.4	103.8	107.1	103.5	103.9	98.5	91.7
4238	Machinery and supplies...................................	74.1	80.7	100.0	105.4	102.7	100.2	103.2	112.2	117.2	120.0	115.7	123.2

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods............................	89.8	108.5	100.0	114.4	117.0	124.7	119.8	134.4	133.4	120.6	117.0	120.3
424	Nondurable goods..	91.0	101.8	100.0	105.0	105.0	105.7	110.4	113.5	113.9	111.9	111.0	110.5
4241	Paper and paper products.............................	85.6	96.4	100.0	100.8	104.5	116.4	119.6	130.7	141.4	136.4	144.9	132.5
4242	Druggists' goods...	70.7	88.5	100.0	85.8	84.8	89.7	100.1	105.7	112.0	109.1	101.6	108.8
4243	Apparel and piece goods..............................	86.3	96.1	100.0	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	131.0	140.9	141.2	139.4	145.8
4244	Grocery and related products.........................	87.9	104.5	100.0	102.3	101.8	98.5	104.8	104.0	103.1	102.9	105.6	101.9
4245	Farm product raw materials............................	81.6	83.2	100.0	105.2	102.2	98.2	98.3	109.3	111.4	118.3	117.7	119.8
4246	Chemicals...	90.4	105.2	100.0	87.9	85.3	89.0	92.1	91.1	86.8	82.8	82.5	83.2
4247	Petroleum...	84.4	113.5	100.0	138.0	140.5	153.5	151.0	163.0	151.4	147.0	141.2	143.6
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....................................	99.3	104.2	100.0	108.5	106.5	106.8	108.0	103.2	104.1	107.6	107.7	103.2
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....................	111.2	98.1	100.0	114.7	111.8	106.1	109.8	120.5	123.5	120.3	115.6	107.7
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers..........	64.3	84.5	100.0	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.6	98.2	87.3	92.4	100.3	97.7
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers..........	64.3	84.5	100.0	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.6	98.2	87.3	92.4	100.3	97.7
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade...	79.2	85.2	100.0	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	137.9	141.3	146.7	150.7	148.0
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers......................	78.4	88.1	100.0	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.3	126.7	129.0	130.7	119.1
4411	Automobile dealers......................................	79.2	89.6	100.0	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.5	125.4	128.0	116.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers...........................	74.1	84.8	100.0	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	143.3	134.7	142.9	144.7	147.1
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.............	71.8	82.8	100.0	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.1	115.5	116.5	113.7	109.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores...............	75.2	86.3	100.0	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	146.7	150.5	156.5	165.6	166.1
4421	Furniture stores..	77.3	91.2	100.0	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.2	142.3	149.9	154.2	152.2
4422	Home furnishings stores................................	71.5	79.5	100.0	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	156.8	161.1	165.9	180.7	184.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores......................	38.0	56.4	100.0	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	369.2	414.0	469.5	544.0
4431	Electronics and appliance stores......................	38.0	56.4	100.0	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	369.2	414.0	469.5	544.0
444	Building material and garden supply stores..........	75.8	81.6	100.0	113.2	116.8	120.8	127.0	134.4	134.5	137.6	141.1	142.2
4441	Building material and supplies dealers...............	77.6	82.8	100.0	115.0	116.6	121.3	127.4	133.9	134.9	137.7	138.8	135.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores...	66.9	75.1	100.0	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	132.2	138.0	160.9	194.5
445	Food and beverage stores..............................	110.9	106.7	100.0	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.8	117.9	120.6	123.8	121.5
4451	Grocery stores...	111.1	106.9	100.0	101.0	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	116.8	118.3	120.6	118.9
4452	Specialty food stores...................................	138.5	111.8	100.0	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	125.0	138.1	147.5	135.5
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores..........................	93.6	94.5	100.0	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	139.8	145.9	155.3	147.7
446	Health and personal care stores......................	84.0	89.9	100.0	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.8	138.9	137.8	138.3
4461	Health and personal care stores......................	84.0	89.9	100.0	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.8	138.9	137.8	138.3
447	Gasoline stations..	83.9	87.8	100.0	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.4	123.8	126.9	126.1
4471	Gasoline stations..	83.9	87.8	100.0	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.4	123.8	126.9	126.1
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.............	66.3	75.7	100.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.5	161.2	173.8	179.4
4481	Clothing stores...	67.1	78.9	100.0	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	152.8	167.8	183.6	196.2
4482	Shoe stores...	65.3	75.0	100.0	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.1	145.5	142.3	140.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores..........	64.5	63.1	100.0	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	138.8	147.3	159.3	144.7
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	74.9	86.4	100.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	163.6	170.0	167.4	172.7
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.......	73.2	86.3	100.0	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	179.6	190.6	186.4	192.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores....................	78.9	86.6	100.0	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	134.0	132.3	132.5	135.9
452	General merchandise stores...........................	73.5	83.0	100.0	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.1	149.9	150.6	149.5
4521	Department stores.......................................	87.5	91.5	100.0	106.0	103.6	102.1	106.5	109.7	111.2	113.7	106.4	99.3
4529	Other general merchandise stores....................	54.6	69.7	100.0	147.6	165.2	179.1	189.5	191.7	198.2	203.9	215.4	220.6
453	Miscellaneous store retailers..........................	65.1	73.7	100.0	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	139.1	153.0	159.4	163.0
4531	Florists..	77.6	83.7	100.0	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	123.4	142.8	134.4	159.9
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores............	61.4	74.4	100.0	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	182.4	202.5	214.8	208.6
4533	Used merchandise stores...............................	64.5	81.7	100.0	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	156.7	167.0	187.3	211.1
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers...................	68.3	71.2	100.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	101.4	112.3	116.1	114.4
454	Nonstore retailers.......................................	50.7	61.1	100.0	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.5	220.9	255.7	277.5	281.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses..........	39.4	50.2	100.0	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	290.2	341.7	375.8	362.8
4542	Vending machine operators............................	95.5	92.7	100.0	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.5	114.7	127.4	129.9	146.8
4543	Direct selling establishments..........................	70.8	78.9	100.0	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	130.3	120.0	129.4	134.9	134.3
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation..	78.0	81.3	100.0	97.7	92.5	101.7	112.1	126.3	135.9	142.9	145.4	-
482111	Line-haul railroads......................................	58.9	82.3	100.0	114.3	121.9	131.9	138.5	141.4	136.3	144.2	137.7	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance...............	85.7	97.8	100.0	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	113.3	113.3	115.3	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.............	106.7	112.5	100.0	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.6	88.5	88.9	93.2	-
491	U.S. Postal service......................................	90.9	95.2	100.0	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	112.0	-
4911	U.S. Postal service......................................	90.9	95.2	100.0	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	112.0	-
492	Couriers and messengers..............................	148.3	155.8	100.0	128.8	132.6	143.2	146.4	138.5	136.5	140.3	132.5	-
493	Warehousing and storage..............................	-	76.2	100.0	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	123.5	119.4	115.5	-
4931	Warehousing and storage..............................	-	76.2	100.0	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	123.5	119.4	115.5	-
49311	General warehousing and storage....................	-	61.2	100.0	115.8	126.3	136.1	138.9	134.9	132.0	130.1	124.2	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage................	-	93.0	100.0	95.4	85.4	87.2	92.2	99.3	88.8	80.4	85.1	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet..................	64.1	73.2	100.0	117.1	116.6	117.2	126.4	130.7	136.7	144.3	150.1	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers..........	105.0	96.0	100.0	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	107.9	112.2	114.1	-
5112	Software publishers...	10.2	43.1	100.0	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.5	178.7	184.6	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition....................	90.7	104.0	100.0	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	107.3	110.6	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet............................	99.5	102.9	100.0	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	116.1	123.1	132.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting......................	98.1	104.3	100.0	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	99.0	106.8	110.8	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming..........	105.6	96.4	100.0	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	163.7	168.1	192.5	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers......................	56.9	72.1	100.0	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.9	138.3	142.4	142.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.................	75.6	74.4	100.0	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	294.2	381.9	431.6	456.5	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution.................	105.2	96.1	100.0	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.5	110.7	123.8	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking...	73.6	83.9	100.0	104.8	102.4	106.9	111.7	117.8	119.3	122.7	123.8	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental..	92.7	104.8	100.0	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.1	118.2	109.8	111.4	130.1	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing..............	60.3	66.9	100.0	121.8	113.5	114.0	116.3	137.7	147.1	168.9	173.8	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.................................	77.0	102.2	100.0	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	144.2	176.2	223.0	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services....................................	82.9	87.5	100.0	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	99.9	103.7	103.2	117.4	-
54131	Architectural services..	90.0	100.6	100.0	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	119.8	118.9	124.5	-
54133	Engineering services..	90.2	97.3	100.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	112.3	113.1	110.0	-
54181	Advertising agencies..	95.9	112.7	100.0	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.4	132.9	134.1	139.1	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait............................	98.1	96.3	100.0	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	93.1	93.6	98.8	104.5	-
	Administrative and waste services												
56131	Employment placement agencies......................	-	-	100.0	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	116.0	123.8	132.8	-
56151	Travel agencies...	89.3	92.4	100.0	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	179.2	183.4	190.6	-
56172	Janitorial services..	75.1	92.1	100.0	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	120.7	116.1	122.3	-
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories....................	-	-	100.0	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	137.8	139.7	136.0	-
621511	Medical laboratories...	-	-	100.0	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	125.8	127.3	130.0	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers................................	-	-	100.0	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.1	156.8	138.9	-
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks............................	111.9	95.8	100.0	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	109.9	97.7	103.2	-
71395	Bowling centers..	106.0	104.6	100.0	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.5	102.6	122.8	-
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services....................	93.1	98.4	100.0	105.8	104.7	105.7	107.3	109.0	108.6	108.7	107.9	-
721	Accommodation...	85.8	90.7	100.0	110.3	107.9	112.0	113.1	119.2	114.3	110.8	109.0	-
7211	Traveler accommodation....................................	84.8	90.2	100.0	111.2	108.4	112.2	113.2	119.4	114.9	110.9	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places....................	96.0	101.2	100.0	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	109.1	108.7	107.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....................................	92.1	97.6	100.0	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.2	105.5	104.1	104.6
7222	Limited-service eating places............................	96.5	102.8	100.0	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.4	109.1	109.2	105.8
7223	Special food services...	89.9	100.8	100.0	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	117.9	119.6	121.8
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.................	136.7	119.1	100.0	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	120.6	134.2	137.6	143.3
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance...................	85.9	90.1	100.0	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	112.1	111.4	110.4	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.......................	105.3	107.5	100.0	105.5	105.0	102.0	97.2	99.8	101.4	100.0	105.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.......................	83.5	86.5	100.0	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	130.0	129.8	134.5	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services...................	103.7	106.1	100.0	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.1	99.5	97.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.......................	97.1	95.8	100.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	121.1	119.7	114.6	-
81292	Photofinishing..	95.8	111.8	100.0	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	111.3	110.2	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2007	2008	2007				2008				2009	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
United States........	4.6	5.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.2
Canada...............	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.7	7.5
Australia..............	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.7
Japan.................	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.3
France................	8.1	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.7	9.3
Germany.............	8.7	7.5	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.7	8.0
Italy....................	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4
Netherlands.........	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3
Sweden..............	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.5	7.4	8.2
United Kingdom.....	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.8

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm**).

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Civilian labor force											
United States	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287
Canada	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696	17,987
Australia	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,771	11,021	11,254
Japan	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080	65,900
France	25,277	25,705	25,951	26,217	26,448	26,624	26,758	26,926	27,169	27,305	27,541
Germany	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416	41,623
Italy	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,829
Netherlands	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686	8,780
Sweden	4,403	4,429	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,700	4,752	4,827	4,887
United Kingdom	28,474	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,598	30,778	31,125
Participation rate[1]											
United States	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0
Canada	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7	67.9
Australia	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6
Japan	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.8
France	55.6	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.3	56.2	56.3
Germany	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.6
Italy	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0
Netherlands	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.3
Sweden	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.9	65.0	65.4	65.2
United Kingdom	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.6
Employed											
United States	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362
Canada	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767	17,025
Australia	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,255	10,539	10,777
Japan	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,510	63,250
France	22,597	23,080	23,689	24,146	24,316	24,325	24,346	24,497	24,737	25,088	25,474
Germany	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815	38,480
Italy	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,137
Netherlands	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408	8,537
Sweden	4,036	4,116	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,582
United Kingdom	26,684	27,058	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,928	29,127	29,343
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2
Canada	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2	64.2
Australia	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8
Japan	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4
France	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.6	52.1
Germany	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3	54.2
Italy	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6
Netherlands	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.7	64.5
Sweden	57.6	58.3	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.1
United Kingdom	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.0	59.9
Unemployed											
United States	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924
Canada	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929	962
Australia	721	652	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	482	477
Japan	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570	2,650
France	2,680	2,625	2,262	2,071	2,132	2,299	2,412	2,429	2,432	2,217	2,067
Germany	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601	3,140
Italy	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692
Netherlands	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278	243
Sweden	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	367	336	298	305
United Kingdom	1,791	1,728	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,783
Unemployment rate[3]											
United States	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8
Canada	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3
Australia	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2
Japan	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0
France	10.6	10.2	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.1	7.5
Germany	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7	7.5
Italy	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8
Netherlands	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8
Sweden	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.8	7.1	6.2	6.2
United Kingdom	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7

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

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), France (2003), 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, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts*, 10 Countries (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm**). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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 Class-ification 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.

The Employment Cost Index and the Impact on Medicare Reimbursements

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Originally Posted: October 26, 2009

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is a major source of data used by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to determine the annual adjustment to Medicare reimbursements for health care service providers. This article provides a measurement of the impact that recent ECI data had on Medicare payment adjustments.

Since the mid-1980s, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index (ECI), a measure of the rate of change in employer costs for wages and benefits, has been a major factor in determining the annual adjustment to Medicare reimbursements for health care service providers. ECI data are used in determining Medicare payment adjustments for six provider categories, which, as table 1 shows, resulted in an estimated $4.8 billion reimbursement increase for 2008.

Table 1. Estimated increase in payment resulting from ECI based adjustments, 1999 and 2008

Payment provider category	CMS Price Index	Millions of dollars	
		1999	2008
Hospital inpatient and acute care	PPS Hospital Input Index	$2,100	$2,835
Hospital outpatient	PPS Hospital Input Index	211	465
Hospice	PPS Hospital Input Index	62	237
Skilled nursing facility	Skilled Nursing Facility Input Index	290	460
Home healthcare	Home Health Input Price Index	273	393
Physicians	Medicare Economic Index	310	414
Total		$3,246	$4,804

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), administers the Medicare program, which establishes health care coverage for approximately 45 million beneficiaries.[1] CMS issues reimbursement guidelines and, under Medicares Prospective Payment Systems (PPS), determines reimbursement rates, subject to approval by Congress, for Medicare-covered goods and services to approximately 1.4 million health care providers annually.[2]

While the ECI is one of several data sources used to determine reimbursement rates, CMS does not report to what extent the ECI ultimately affects the annual reimbursement rate adjustment. In the October 2002 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau economists Albert E. Schwenk and William J. Wiatrowski estimated the ECIs impact on the annual adjustment to Medicare reimbursement rates for 1999 and discussed the relationship between the two programs.[3] This article is an update of the Schwenk-Wiatrowski article, providing a measurement of the impact that recent ECI data have on Medicare payment adjustments.

ECI data are used in the process to determine the allowable increase in payments in 6 of 16 Medicare payment provider categories under Medicares Prospective Payment Systems (PPS). The six categories are hospital inpatient and acute care; hospital outpatient; skilled nursing facilities; hospice; home health care organizations; and physicians. In total, these 6 components accounted for about 59 percent of Medicare expenditures.[4]

To estimate the impact of the ECI on the resulting CMS reimbursement rate adjustments for each provider category, start with the CMS projected reimbursement levels, and then multiply the ECI related price index component weights by the calculated 12-month percent change. Then sum these changes over all components to get the percent change in Medicare payments due to the ECI. (For more information on the use of ECI components, see "The Employment Cost Index and the

Impact on Medicare Reimbursements."[5]) The percent change in Medicare payments due to the ECI is then multiplied by the annual CMS Medicare reimbursement estimate for that payment provider category to determine the increase resulting from the change in the ECI. For example, the estimated ECI impact on the hospital impatient and acute care category is based on CMS Medicare reimbursement level of $126 billion[6]; applying the ECI related PPS Hospital Input Index weight of 69.7 percent to the various December 2008 ECI 12-month component changes determines a total payment provider category change of 2.25 percent. Overall, the total estimated increase in hospital inpatient and acute care payments based on the December 2008 ECI is approximately $2.8 billion (2.25 percent of $126 billion).[7]

The PPS designates the level of payment for Medicare-covered services on the basis of the diagnosis and geographic location of care. Changes in reimbursement rates are primarily based on CMS estimates of changes in expenditure levels for a set of goods and services, also known as a "market basket." Increases are based on input price indexes for each component of the market basket and are developed to estimate cost changes for various Medicare provider categories. CMS price indexes typically encompass numerous inputs, including changes in compensation costs for various industries, such as hospitals. ECI data are used for many of these compensation changes, including, for example, the following:

- ECI data account for about 70 percent of the PPS Hospital Price Index, which is used to determine allowable increases in payments for hospital charges. Thus, a 1-percent increase in the ECI would result in a 0.7-percent increase in hospital payments. In 2007, Medicare hospital inpatient and acute care payment reimbursements totaled nearly $126 billion.[8] The estimated 2.25-percent change in Medicare payments due to ECI (based on the December 2008 ECI) would result in over $2.8 billion in increases in annual hospital payment reimbursements.
- ECI data account for about 68 percent of the Skilled Nursing Facility Input Index, which is used to determine allowable increases in payments for charges for skilled nursing facilities. Medicare reimbursed skilled nursing facilities more than $22 billion in skilled nursing charges in 2007. The estimated 2.02-percent change in Medicare payments due to ECI (based on December 2008 ECI) would result in a $460 million increase in annual skilled nursing payment reimbursements.
- ECI data account for about 85 percent of the Home Health Input Price Index, which is used to determine allowable increases in reimbursements for charges for home health care. Medicare reimbursed home health care providers more than $15 billion in home health care charges in 2007. The estimated 2.50-percent change in Medicare payments due to ECI (based on December 2008 ECI) would result in a $393 million increase in annual home health care payment reimbursements.
- ECI data account for over 28 percent of the Medicare Economic Index, which is used to determine allowable increases in payments for physician services. Medicare reimbursed physicians more than $58 billion in physician services in 2007. The estimated 0.71-percent change in Medicare payments due to ECI (based on December 2008 ECI) would result in a $414 million increase in physician payment reimbursements.

Table 1 indicates that the approximate annual adjustment in Medicare reimbursements in 2008 due to increases in the ECI totaled about $4.8 billion. Annual adjustments attributable to ECI increases in 1999 Medicare payments totaled $3.2 billion. Estimated payments in hospital inpatient and acute care attributable to the ECI increased from $2.1 billion in 1999 to over $2.8 billion in 2008, based on December 2008 ECI data. Note that estimates of the annual ECI impact can vary from year to year. For example, using December 2007 ECI data, the hospital inpatient and acute care category would have estimated reimbursement increases of approximately $3.0 billion.

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides annual updates on the impact of the ECI on Medicare reimbursements.[9] CMS reimbursement estimates are based on the Presidents budget and current CMS market basket components and weights. CMS may make adjustments to components in the six input indexes that could alter the ECI overall impact on one or more payment provider categories. NCS will provide additional details on the annual ECI impact summary to identify important changes resulting from market basket updates.

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Notes

1 See The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, statehealthfacts.org, on the Internet at http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparemaptable.jsp?ind=290&cat=6&sub=74&yr=63&typ=1&sort=a.

2 Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, *A Data Book: Healthcare Spending and the Medicare Program, June 2008*, chart 1-14, p. 16.

3 Albert E. Schwenk and William J. Wiatrowski, "Using the Employment Cost Index to adjust Medicare payments," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2002, pp. 20-27, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/10/art3full.pdf.

4 See Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, *A Data Book: Healthcare Spending and the Medicare Program, June 2008*, chart 1-9, p. 11. An estimate of 59 percent is determined by dividing the total 2007 CMS Medicare reimbursements of all 6 categories by the total of all Medicare spending in 2007, and then multiplying the result by 100 to express in terms of a percentage. The total for 2007 CMS Medicare reimbursements for the 6 categories is $254 billion; total 2007 Medicare spending is $428 Billion; multiplied by 100 equals 59 percent. Note that the total Medicare spending in 2007 ($428 Billion) includes about $51 Billion (or 12 percent of total) in reimbursements for Medicare Part D, which is a prescription drug plan. For more information, see the Medicare Web site at http://www.medicare.gov/pdphome.asp.

5 "The Employment Cost Index and the Impact on Medicare Reimbursements" is available on the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/.

6 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, unpublished reimbursement estimates for 2007.

7 ECI data can be found on the Employment Cost Trends page of the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/.

8 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, unpublished reimbursement estimates for 2007.

9 "The Employment Cost Index and the Impact on Medicare Reimbursements" was first published in 2008. The latest version is available on the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/.