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Schedule of Economic News Releases, June 2010

Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, June 02, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment (Monthly) for April 2010
Thursday, June 03, 2010	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs (R) for First Quarter 2010
Friday, June 04, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for May 2010
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Tuesday, June 15, 2010	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for May 2010
Wednesday, June 16, 2010	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for May 2010
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Thursday, June 24, 2010	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs (Monthly) for May 2010
Wednesday, June 30, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment (Monthly) for May 2010

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

May 28, 2010

Labor costs in India's organized manufacturing sector

Compensation costs in India's organized manufacturing sector were 91 cents per hour for all employees in 2005; this amounted to about 3 percent of hourly labor costs in the U.S. manufacturing sector, but was above BLS estimates of labor costs in China

Jessica R. Sincavage,
Carl Haub,
and O.P. Sharma

India's important role in the global economy is perhaps best exemplified by its membership in the G-20, the group that has replaced the G-8 as the major international economic forum. Although India is the fourth-largest economy in the world, accounting for 4.6 percent of the world's GDP, the value of India's exports in 2007 was only 1 percent of the world's total exports.¹ Many factors affect the level of a country's exports and the growth of its GDP. The Government of India's National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council has identified manufacturing as "the main engine for economic growth and creation of wealth" for the country.² Currently, the Council believes that India's export levels are far below its potential. India has been identified as a potential manufacturing giant by outsiders, as well, and has generated interest in the global marketplace because of its low cost of labor and large population.

Because of India's economic prominence, and in light of BLS's history of providing comparative statistics, BLS has undertaken a research project to study the manufacturing industry in India, supported by the expertise of coauthors Haub and Sharma. This article presents, for the first time, BLS estimates of compensation in India's "or-

ganized" manufacturing sector—the portion of the country's manufacturing activity that is formally registered with Indian state governments, making it subject to regulation. BLS estimates that in 2005, the latest full year for which data were available at the time this article was written, employers in India's organized manufacturing sector compensated employees at a mean rate of \$0.91 an hour—approximately 3 percent of the compensation level of manufacturing employees in the United States. (All averages referred to in this article are means.)

This article describes the Indian manufacturing industry and the differences between the organized and unorganized sectors. However, it focuses primarily on the organized manufacturing sector. This sector produces over two-thirds of India's manufacturing output, and the firms in this sector are more comparable to enterprises in advanced countries than are firms in the unorganized sector.³ The article also discusses India's statistical system, features of the available Indian manufacturing industry data, the procedure used by BLS to estimate hourly compensation, and compensation trends both in all manufacturing and in 18 industries within manufacturing. Lastly, it addresses the commonly made comparison

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of Indian and Chinese manufacturing.

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates and publishes hourly compensation costs in manufacturing for all employees in 32 countries and for production workers in 34 countries.⁴ In recent years, BLS has added emerging economies to these two series, which previously had contained only data from developed countries. Although India has been recognized among developing economies for the abundance and quality of its statistics, compensation estimates for India's manufacturing sector cannot yet be incorporated into the main BLS comparative compensation series because of limitations such as a lack of timely data publication, absence of data on recorded work hours, and a likelihood of many businesses reporting inaccurate data. Instead, BLS hopes to present data for India as a special supplemental series—an approach similar to that used for China, another country for which BLS has identified a number of data quality issues, and a country to which India is often compared.⁵ Because these two countries have become important forces in the global economy, there is value in studying the compensation data for both countries, to the extent possible.

This article presents, for the first time, BLS estimates of compensation in the organized sector on an estimated hourly basis in Indian rupees and in U.S. dollars for the period from 1999 to 2005. The limitations of the estimates also will be discussed. The analysis in this article uses information published by India's national statistical organizations, the primary source being the Indian Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), which collects employment and compensation data for the country's organized manufacturing sector.

The Indian statistical system

Unlike most developing countries, India has a long history of conducting surveys and maintaining statistics, and its systems have evolved and remained relevant to changing economic and political conditions. Statistical systems in India can be traced back as far as the fourth century BC, when rulers maintained information on population, land, and agricultural production primarily to serve their own needs. In general, data collection was neither highly developed nor well coordinated until after India gained its independence in 1947, when the need for more advanced economic planning arose.⁶ By the early 1950s, the country had established the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), which coordinates the state statistical offices, and the National Sample Survey Organisation, which conducts large-scale sample surveys.⁷ These two entities are currently housed under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

In the 1990s, India's government and its markets underwent changes that put new pressures on the statistical system. The closed economy, driven fundamentally by public sector activity, began opening up and relying more heavily on the private sector. In January of 2000, the government created a formal body—the Rangarajan Commission—to review the statistical system and all the official statistics it produces.⁸ In response to the group's recommendations, India has been working to create a system that is more centralized, consistent, timely, credible, and reliable. One major initiative is the India Statistical Strengthening Project, which calls for creating and maintaining a national business register to allow for more scientific periodic business surveys, improve the training of employees who work with statistics, and increase resources available to the states.⁹ The experience and history that India has with

Publication of data from India

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been a leader in compiling international comparisons of hourly compensation of manufacturing employees over a wide range of countries. Despite its large and growing importance in world manufacturing, India has not been included in the comparisons because of difficulties in obtaining and interpreting that country's data and because of concerns about the quality of the data. Although this *Monthly Labor Review* article greatly facilitates understanding of Indian compensation statistics, many problems with data availability, coverage, and reliability remain, as described in the article. Therefore, the Bureau does not plan to include India in its regular comparisons of

hourly compensation costs at this time. This article is intended as the first step toward developing the measures necessary to include India in the regular comparisons series that currently comprises 36 countries. Because of the difficulties in creating hourly compensation estimates for India, the short-term plan is to publish updates for this country, with appropriate annotations, separate from the regular series of international comparisons of hourly compensation. This is similar to how BLS treats hourly compensation estimates developed for China. The final goal of moving India and China into the regular comparisons series would, of course, remain intact.

respect to collecting data increases BLS's confidence in the credibility of the Indian statistical system as a reliable source of data and information. Still, India acknowledges opportunities for improvement and a need to respond to its rapidly changing economy.

Organized sector versus unorganized sector

Although detailed data are available for India's organized sector, they are less plentiful for India's unorganized sector. Understanding how these two sectors differ is important in analyzing India's labor statistics.

India's organized and unorganized sectors generally correspond with what economists call the formal and informal sectors in other countries.¹⁰ The official distinction between the organized and unorganized sectors lies in whether businesses register with the government and regularly maintain prescribed records. According to the National Accounts Statistics for India, the organized sector comprises enterprises for which statistics are available from budget documents, reports, or other such documents. In contrast, the unorganized sector refers to those enterprises whose activities or collection of data is not regulated under any legal provision or enterprises that do not maintain any regular accounts.¹¹ Not surprisingly, there are relatively few data series that cover the unorganized sector. Individual establishments tend to be small, typically employing fewer than 10 persons, and many of these "enterprises" have no hired workers and operate primarily for family sustenance.

The two sectors also differ in how they contribute to India's thriving manufacturing industry, which accounted for approximately 16 percent of India's real GDP from 2000 to 2006.¹² When measured by output, the organized sector dominates, producing approximately two-thirds of the country's manufacturing output.¹³ The organized sector's average annual rate of growth was stronger than that of the unorganized sector, 13.1 percent compared with 9.9 percent. When measured by employment levels, however, the unorganized sector dominates. According to estimates from national data, close to 80 percent of manufacturing employees work in the unorganized sector.¹⁴ From either perspective, the unorganized sector must be regarded as an important part of Indian manufacturing, and BLS is currently conducting additional research on it. This article's primary focus, however, is the organized manufacturing sector.

The Annual Survey of Industries

The ASI collects employment and earnings data from the

organized manufacturing sector for all employees and for production workers for each fiscal year, which in India runs from April 1 to March 31.¹⁵ Although the survey has been conducted since 1960, the BLS hourly compensation costs series for India's organized manufacturing sector does not begin until 1999, primarily because of industry classification changes that occurred before that year and would have compromised historical comparisons.

Beginning with the ASI of 1998–99 (which is survey notation for the fiscal year from April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999), data were classified according to the National Industrial Classification (NIC) of 1998, which is based on the International Standard Industry Classification system (ISIC Rev.3). In 2004, the NIC was modified, and its changes were captured in the ASI of 2004–05 (henceforth "ASI 2004–05"). However, BLS analysis shows that the differences between NIC 1998 and NIC 2004 do not affect year-over-year comparisons between the BLS estimates for ASI 2004–05 and those for previous survey periods. Ultimately, BLS adjusts the Indian manufacturing data to make them comparable with data that were calculated in a manner consistent with the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The ASI is conducted every year by mail and covers 31 of the 35 states and union territories that make up India. The four areas not covered likely have little impact on measurement because of their small size.¹⁶ Because the survey frame includes all establishments that have registered with the Indian states, the ASI sample is believed to be representative of the organized manufacturing sector.¹⁷ Although the data are thought to be characteristic of firms in the organized sector, there are important caveats. ASI survey data are presented in raw form without adjustments to the ways that employers reported them; there are no attempts to contact employers to fill in missing or incomplete data or to correct for data that seem out of line with other data. In addition, although participation is compulsory by the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953, penalties for noncompliance are not enforced frequently.¹⁸ Because of the problem of nonresponse and because no attempt is made to impute values for employers that do not respond, the results are dependent upon which establishments return the survey questionnaire. These problems cause the data to be less reliable than survey data that are adjusted by the receiving statistical agency, or data that are weighted to be representative of the entire survey population.

The ASI covers manufacturing activities as defined by the Indian Factories Act as any of the following five processes:

Manufacturing in India

- (i) “making, altering, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal; or
- (ii) pumping oil, water, or sewage; or
- (iii) generating, transforming or transmitting power; or
- (iv) composing types for printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or [a] similar process, or binding [books]; or
- (v) constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels.”¹⁹

The manufacturing sector is defined differently in the BLS hourly compensation series. Under the 2007 NAICS, manufacturing “comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products.”²⁰ The assembling of component parts for manufacturing is considered manufacturing, except in cases in which the activity is classified in construction. In order to reconcile hourly compensation costs calculated by use of the NAICS definition of manufacturing with those calculated by use of the ASI definition, BLS must remove from the raw Indian data all publishing activity as well as industries engaged in items (ii) and (iii) of the Factories Act definition of manufacturing.²¹

Data features

Knowledge of ASI data reporting practices and the salient features of the ASI data are important to understanding the estimates presented in this article and their limitations. Trends in employment, including the growth of contract labor in the organized manufacturing sector, will be discussed, as will the lack of data on payment for overtime work. As noted earlier, ASI data are reported as they are collected and are not weighted to represent India’s entire organized manufacturing sector. The results are based

on whichever factories respond to the survey in any given year. General trends can be compared across years for all of manufacturing and for subsectors within manufacturing, but ASI data on industries with 4-digit NIC codes generally are not comparable from one year to the next.

The growth of contract labor. In 2005–06, the most recent fiscal year for which data from the ASI are available, 8.7 million people were covered in the survey and reported as employed in India’s organized manufacturing sector.²² (See table 1.) As mentioned earlier, there are difficulties in estimating trends in employment by use of data from the ASI because the survey results are not representative of the entire organized manufacturing sector. The National Sample Survey Organisation does not publish response rates, and, as mentioned earlier, data from the ASI are not adjusted to account for nonresponse.²³ Despite these limitations, it is possible to discern from the data that some changes in the makeup of the Indian organized labor force are occurring.

BLS produces data for two groups of people in its international series on hourly compensation in manufacturing: all employees and production workers.²⁴ Production workers are defined as those employees who are engaged in fabricating, assembly, and related activities; material handling, warehousing, and shipping; maintenance and repair; janitorial and guard services; auxiliary production; or other services closely related to the aforementioned activities. Working supervisors generally are included; apprentices and other trainees generally are excluded. The category all employees comprises production workers as well as other workers employed full time or part time in an establishment during a specified payroll period. Temporary employees are included. People are considered employed if they receive pay for any part of the specified pay period. Unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and the self-employed are excluded. Typically, contract workers are excluded from BLS estimates of hourly compensation, but for India, contract workers are

Table 1. Employment in India’s organized manufacturing sector, 1998–2006

[Numbers in thousands]								
Type of employees	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
All employees.....	8,317	7,857	7,634	7,400	7,590	7,518	8,064	8,688
All production workers.....	6,174	6,049	5,933	5,757	5,961	5,887	6,373	6,893
Directly employed.....	5,213	4,857	4,725	4,507	4,591	4,440	4,685	4,920
Employed through contractors.....	960	1,192	1,208	1,249	1,369	1,447	1,688	1,973
Employees other than production workers.....	2,143	1,808	1,702	1,643	1,629	1,631	1,691	1,800

SOURCE: BLS estimates made by use of Annual Survey of Industries data from the Central Statistical Organisation of India.

NOTE: Data are not as originally published. Industries were removed to

make data comparable with estimates that were calculated in a manner consistent with NAICS. Because of rounding, some sums of components do not equal their respective totals.

included in both the production workers and all employees series because their wages are reported together with the earnings of other workers and cannot be separated.

According to ASI 2005–06 data, production workers accounted for 79.3 percent of all employment in the organized manufacturing sector in India, an increase of approximately 5 percentage points from 1998–99, when production workers accounted for 74.2 percent of total organized manufacturing sector employment. (See chart 1 for information on the structure of employment). This increase in production workers’ share of employment was driven by an increase in the number of contractors employed as production workers in the organized manufacturing sector—a number that more than doubled over the period in question. In 1998–99, contract workers accounted for only 15.6 percent of the employment of production workers; by 2005–06, contract workers accounted for 28.6 percent of production workers’ employment. The increase in the proportion of contract workers in the organized manufacturing sector has likely helped keep overall labor costs lower over the period in question because employing contract workers is a legal way for employers to avoid many of the costs associated with hiring workers directly, such as the costs of social insurance and paid vacation.

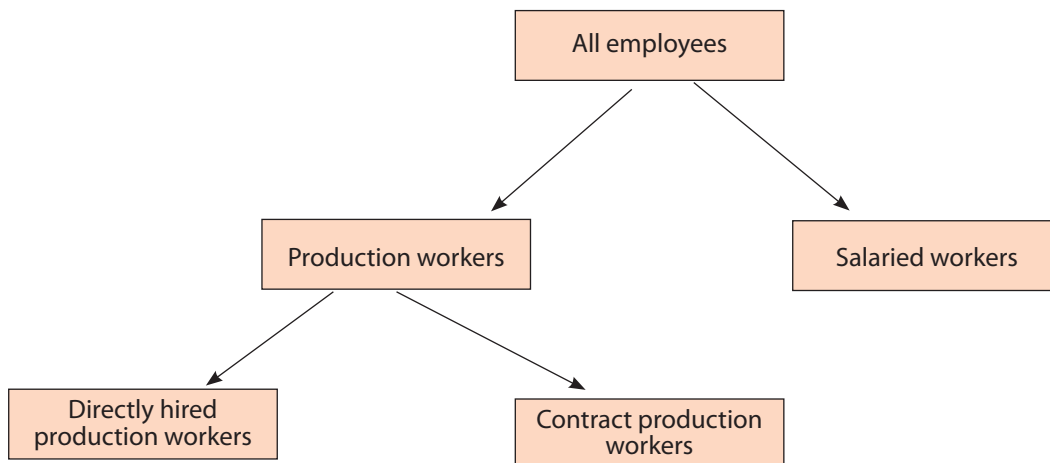
The use of contract labor has been cited as a global trend and a phenomenon by which, according to Amit K. Bhandari and Almas Heshmati, workers earn lower wages and also are “deprived of benefits like health, safety, welfare and social security.”²⁵ Bhandari and Heshmati found that,

in the Indian labor market, workers continue to accept these types of job arrangements because they tend to prefer secure employment to employment opportunities that are less secure, even if the less secure opportunities are potentially more lucrative. It is likely that large growth in the number of contracted production workers has caused the average compensation estimates published here for both production workers and all employees to be lower than they otherwise would be. Earnings of contract workers are included in the earnings data for all workers, but the ASI does not publish separate earnings data for contract workers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine directly the effect of contract work on earnings in India.²⁶

Hours, part time, and overtime. BLS needs data on the number of hours that employees worked, as well as information on employers’ practices as regards compensating employees. BLS estimates assume a 6-day, 8-hours-per-day workweek on the basis of research and interviews, as described in the following paragraphs.

In the ASI, wages are based on gross amounts paid to workers in general; no distinction is made between wages paid to full-time workers and wages paid to part-time workers. This is a common limitation of earnings and compensation data across countries. Additionally, because regular-time earnings and overtime earnings are combined when they are reported, average wage data include the effect of an unknown number of overtime hours, which may be paid at a higher rate. Overtime is common

Chart 1. Structure of employment in India’s organized manufacturing sector



in Indian manufacturing, but no data on actual overtime hours are available. Government regulations in India stipulate that workers be paid twice their regular earnings for each hour of overtime worked.²⁷ However, it is not clear how many workers in the manufacturing industry actually receive this increased wage for their overtime hours. For those who do receive it, it is not clear whether they receive the full amount to which they are entitled or only some fraction of it.

The practice of ignoring regulations regarding hours worked and overtime and the practice of using contract labor to circumvent paying required amounts are widespread in India; fortunately, some employers were willing to provide information on an anonymous basis during personal interviews and through a small, independent survey of manufacturing establishments administered by coauthors Haub and Sharma in Faridabad, Haryana state, an industrial suburb of Delhi, in July 2006 specifically for this article.²⁸ A branch supervisor of a private printing firm provided information on common practices.²⁹ At his firm, the normal workday is 8 hours, with overtime worked as needed. He stated that his firm and others with which he is familiar pay an overtime rate that equates to the amount required by law, 2 times salary, but added that he was also aware of printers who pay less than the legally required rate. He noted that most employment contracts are arrived at orally, are typically cash transactions, and that the records kept by employers do not always reflect reality.

The supervisor also noted that 50 percent of workers at his firm were contract labor, a high proportion, and that the hours worked “do not matter” (meaning that a person’s salary will be the same whether he or she works regular hours or long hours). Work that is somewhat irregular in nature is often contracted, and most contracted work is not regulated. Employers and contracted workers negotiate a specific job, and the workers are paid a lump sum for the work, regardless of the number of hours the job eventually takes.

During other interviews, respondents provided less specific information, but one theme was expressed repeatedly—enforcement difficulties are compounded by employee connivance in circumventing hours and overtime pay regulations. Employees frequently wish to work additional hours and to earn more than the standard hourly rate doing so, but employers often point out that they can simply hire additional workers who are happy to work at the regular rate because there is a large number of workers competing for jobs. As a result, workers who work beyond the standard number of hours usually

do not receive the proper overtime pay, if they receive any additional pay at all. Overall, the respondents did report that a 6-day, 8-hours-per-day workweek is the common practice, which is in line with the hours estimate used in the BLS calculations.

It is important to consider these cultural practices and data nuances when one interprets the hourly compensation figures presented in this article. The increase in contract labor has likely suppressed the average hourly cost of compensation in Indian manufacturing over time. Additionally, it is not clear how much work is occurring “off the books.” The addition of pay for work done beyond the number of hours in a standard workweek could cause the average hourly compensation estimate to be slightly inflated since those additional hours worked are not included in the BLS estimates (and the pay for those hours would be estimated at a higher rate). Although earnings, hours, and employment that are not documented by employers likely affect the hourly compensation estimates presented in this article, no adjustments have been made because the magnitude of the unrecorded data is not known. BLS estimates are based on the data as they are reported in the ASI.

Lastly, there are a number of inconsistencies in the ways factories respond to some survey items in the ASI, which reduces the level of detail that can be shown in the survey reports. For example, although the ASI questionnaire includes columns titled “contribution to provident & other funds,” “workman & staff welfare expenses,” and “bonus,” all broken down by type of worker, a substantial number of respondents simply write in a lump sum for all workers. The Indian term for this practice in reporting data is “clubbing,” and, when it occurs, only aggregate expenses for all employees are reported. For the BLS estimates, this does not present a problem. In the BLS hourly compensation series, data on the structure of labor costs for all employees are frequently used to estimate the corresponding values for production workers.³⁰ This common practice was adopted because of a lack of detailed data on production workers for many countries. BLS analysis has shown that in the manufacturing sector data on the structure of labor costs for all employees tend to be similar with those for production workers.

Hourly compensation estimation procedures

BLS comparative measures of hourly compensation costs include both data on hourly direct pay (which comprises pay for time worked, pay for vacations and holidays, bonuses, in-kind pay, and other premiums) and data on employers’ social insurance expenditures and other labor

taxes (a category that comprises employers' expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans, as well as other taxes on payrolls or employment).

The concept of earnings as reported in the ASI for all employees is nearly equivalent to the BLS concept of total direct pay, except that there are no estimates of pay in kind in the ASI data.³¹ The ASI also reports data on social insurance, such as employers' contributions to the provident fund and other funds, and workmen and staff "welfare" expenditures (that is, additional expenditures that promote the general well-being of employees.)³²

In addition to earnings data, a measure of the number of days or hours worked by employees in manufacturing is needed to calculate hourly compensation. The ASI does not report the number of days or hours worked in manufacturing, but does report the number of "man-days." Man-days are days both worked and paid for during the accounting year. The number of man-days is calculated by summing the number of paid employees working during each shift over all the shifts worked on all days. Man-days include only days on which employees actually worked; because of how they are defined and recorded by employers, man-days do not include days for which employees were paid but on which they did not work, such as vacation days and holidays.

Total hourly compensation can be obtained by a simple division equation. The numerator is the sum of total direct pay, or earnings (including bonuses), and social insurance as reported in the ASI. The denominator is aggregate hours worked, which is equal to man-days as reported in the ASI multiplied by the estimated number of hours worked daily. In order to estimate average hourly earnings, the average number of hours worked daily is necessary. Unfortunately, no data on hours worked are collected in the ASI or from any other national source. Coauthors Haub and Sharma thus solicited information from the CSO on typical working practices in India's organized manufacturing sector, conducted interviews with employers in Delhi, and conducted the aforementioned survey in Faridabad in July 2006.³³ All three of these sources indicated that a 6-day workweek lasting from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. is very common. BLS thus estimates average daily hours worked at 8.³⁴

To better understand ASI data on compensation in India's organized manufacturing sector, BLS created estimates of components of compensation not already reported in the ASI: pay for time worked and pay for time not worked (pay for vacation days and holidays). Having data on the various components of compensation and how they change over time allows for a greater understanding of the trends

in compensation and what factors affect them.

To estimate the amount of compensation attributable to paid time off, a measure of hours or days paid was needed. Estimating the number of days paid for but not worked is complicated by the fact that employers are not required to pay all workers for vacations and holidays. The Factories Act stipulates that production workers and salaried workers in organized manufacturing are entitled to 1 day of earned leave for every 20 days worked in the previous year.³⁵ Also entering into the calculation are 10 national holidays in India during which employees do not work, but are paid.³⁶ However, employers are only legally required to provide paid leave to employees who were hired directly. There is no legal obligation to provide paid time off for contract workers, although the contractor is supposed to do so; however, anecdotal evidence indicates that these workers often are not paid for time off. For this reason, BLS calculated an estimate of the number of paid days worked and of the number of paid days not worked for three separate groups of workers in the Indian organized manufacturing sector: directly hired workers other than production workers, directly hired production workers, and contract workers.

Man-days in the Indian organized manufacturing sector for salaried workers can be derived from data published by the CSO for all employees and for production workers. Separate man-days data for directly hired and contract production workers, respectively, are not available, so BLS allocated production worker man-days using the ratio of people employed as directly hired employees to those employed as contract workers. Then, paid leave days for salaried workers and directly hired production workers were calculated. The number of paid leave days for contract production workers is assumed to be zero since employers have no legal obligation to pay them.³⁷ (That is, contract workers are removed from the calculation of man-days paid but not worked.) Paid leave excluding holidays for non-contract employees is estimated to be 1 day for every 20 days worked (because of the requirement in the Factories Act). The sum of paid holidays and paid leave days excluding holidays is the total number of days paid but not worked; this sum is added to the published number of man-days worked to get the total number of paid man-days in manufacturing. All the aforementioned calculations were done on a per-worker basis.

The ratio of man-days worked to man-days paid can be multiplied by the earnings (without bonuses) figure reported in the ASI to provide a rough estimate of aggregate pay for time worked—or basic wages and salaries. All employees' pay for time worked is the sum of production

workers' pay for time worked and salaried workers' pay for time worked. To get average hourly earnings, this aggregate is then divided by aggregate hours worked, or the product of man-days worked and estimated daily hours worked. The value of pay for time not worked can also be calculated by subtracting aggregate pay for time worked from earnings (without bonuses).

Next, total compensation ratios were calculated by BLS. The total compensation ratio is a multiplicative factor that, when applied to the average hourly earnings figure, results in a product equal to total compensation. For India, it was calculated by dividing aggregate total compensation by aggregate total pay for time worked. Total compensation was calculated by summing total direct pay (pay for time worked, pay for time not worked, and bonuses) and aggregate annual social insurance costs. Aggregate annual social insurance costs for all employees in Indian manufacturing are equal to employers' contributions to the Provident Fund and other funds plus worker and staff welfare expenses.

As noted earlier, data from the ASI are reported on a fiscal-year basis, from April 1 to March 31. In order to compare the total compensation estimates created from fiscal-year ASI data with the corresponding estimates from other countries in the BLS hourly compensation series, the data must be adjusted to conform to a calendar-year basis. To do this, BLS used a weighted average of two sets of ASI fiscal-year data. For example, to obtain data for calendar-year 2005, BLS applied a weight of 0.25 to ASI 2004–05 estimates and a weight of 0.75 to ASI 2005–06 estimates. The 0.25 figure represents the quarter of 2005 that is covered in ASI 2004–05 (January 2005–March 2005) and the 0.75 figure represents the three quarters of 2005 that are covered in ASI 2005–06 (April 2005–December 2005). Under this system of estimation, the most recent calendar year for which ASI data were

available at the time this article was written was 2005.

Estimate of hourly compensation for production workers. The foregoing discussion relates to the procedures used to derive estimates of hourly compensation for all employees in manufacturing. BLS also constructed estimates of hourly compensation of production workers. Data on earnings of production workers are available from the ASI, but those data differ from the data for all employees in that bonuses are not included. In order to put the production worker estimates and the all-employee estimates on a comparable basis, BLS derived an estimate of bonuses that was added to the earnings of production workers. Bonuses and social insurance have been redistributed among workers in a manner proportionate to their earnings; this procedure was recommended by the CSO as a method of estimating these components of compensation.³⁸ Under the assumption that all employees (including production workers) receive bonuses in direct proportion to their wages, bonuses were estimated by applying the ratio of all employees' bonuses paid to their nonbonus earnings. Like data on bonuses, data for social insurance expenditures for production workers are not available from the ASI. Thus, BLS applied the ratio of social insurance to earnings for all employees to production workers' earnings in order to derive an estimate of social insurance expenditures for production workers. Similar methods are used in the BLS series for a number of countries for which the requisite production-worker data are lacking. Research conducted by BLS in the past for several other countries has shown that this practice does not substantially affect the hourly compensation estimates.

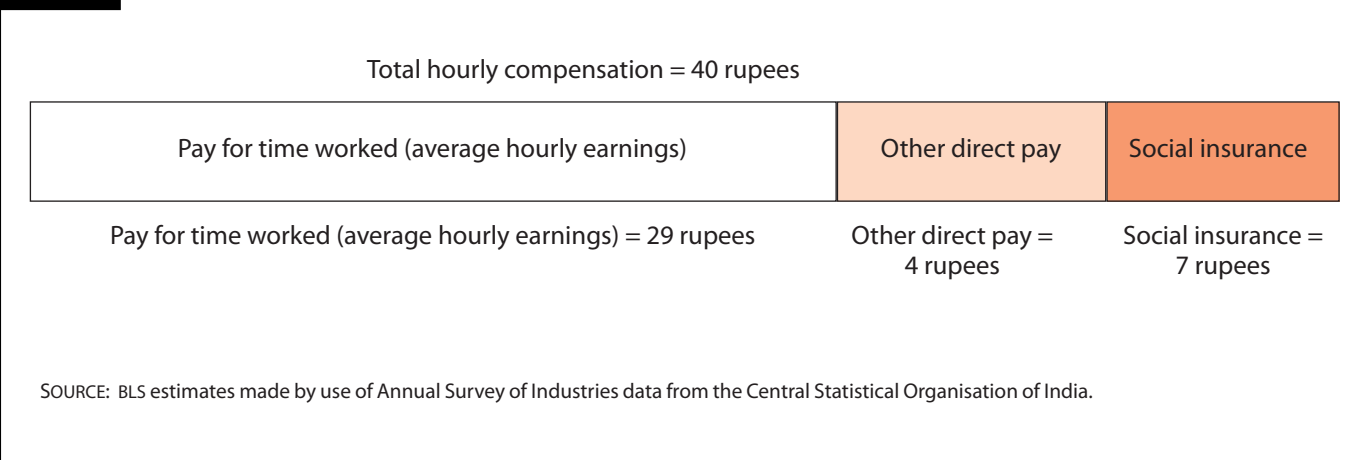
Results

Table 2 displays detailed estimates of India's hourly com-

Year	Mean hourly earnings in rupees (hourly pay for time worked) [1]		Total compensation ratio [2]		Hourly compensation in rupees [3]=[1] × [2]		Exchange rate: rupees/USD [4]	Hourly compensation in USD [5]=[3] ÷ [4]	
	All employees	Production workers	All employees	Production workers	All employees	Production workers		All employees	Production workers
1999.....	20.68	15.97	1.423	1.423	29.43	22.72	43.06	0.68	0.53
2000.....	22.54	16.97	1.406	1.406	31.68	23.86	44.94	.70	.53
2001.....	23.77	17.57	1.416	1.416	33.65	24.88	47.22	.71	.53
2002.....	24.95	18.22	1.417	1.417	35.36	25.83	48.63	.73	.53
2003.....	26.58	18.98	1.417	1.418	37.68	26.91	46.59	.81	.58
2004.....	27.57	19.46	1.398	1.398	38.55	27.21	45.26	.85	.60
2005.....	29.10	20.06	1.375	1.376	40.02	27.60	44.00	.91	.63

SOURCE: BLS estimates made by use of Annual Survey of Industries data from the Central Statistical Organisation of India.

Chart 2. Components of hourly compensation in India's organized manufacturing sector, 2005



pensation costs for all employees and for production workers. When measured in Indian rupees, total compensation of all employees in India's organized manufacturing sector increased by 36.0 percent from 1999 to 2005. From 1999 to 2003, total hourly compensation for all employees grew, on average, by 6.4 percent each year. The growth of hourly compensation slowed to 2.3 percent in 2004 and was 3.8 percent in 2005.

When measured in U.S. dollars the increase for all employees was slightly less (34.1 percent) over the same period because of the depreciation of the rupee relative to the dollar. Overall, the rupee depreciated slightly over the 1999–2005 period, but appreciated from 2002 through 2005. Increases in hourly compensation were accompanied by decreases in the value of the rupee against the U.S. dollar from 1999 to 2002—which is evidenced by relatively small increases in the all-employees section of column 5 during these years. Hourly compensation as measured in U.S. dollars grew much faster from 2003 through 2005 as the rupee appreciated against the dollar.

The ratio of total compensation to average hourly earnings rose or stayed the same every year from 2000 to 2003. However, the ratio decreased slightly over the last 2 years of the 1999–2005 period, declining from 1.417 in 2003 to 1.375 in 2005. The total compensation adjustment ratio is obtained by dividing total compensation by pay for time worked; for India, average hourly earnings are equal to pay for time worked.

Changes in total compensation are affected by changes in any component of compensation. The components on which BLS has data for India's organized manufacturing sector are the following: pay for time worked (average hourly earnings), other direct pay (which for India consists primarily of pay for time off and bonuses), and so-

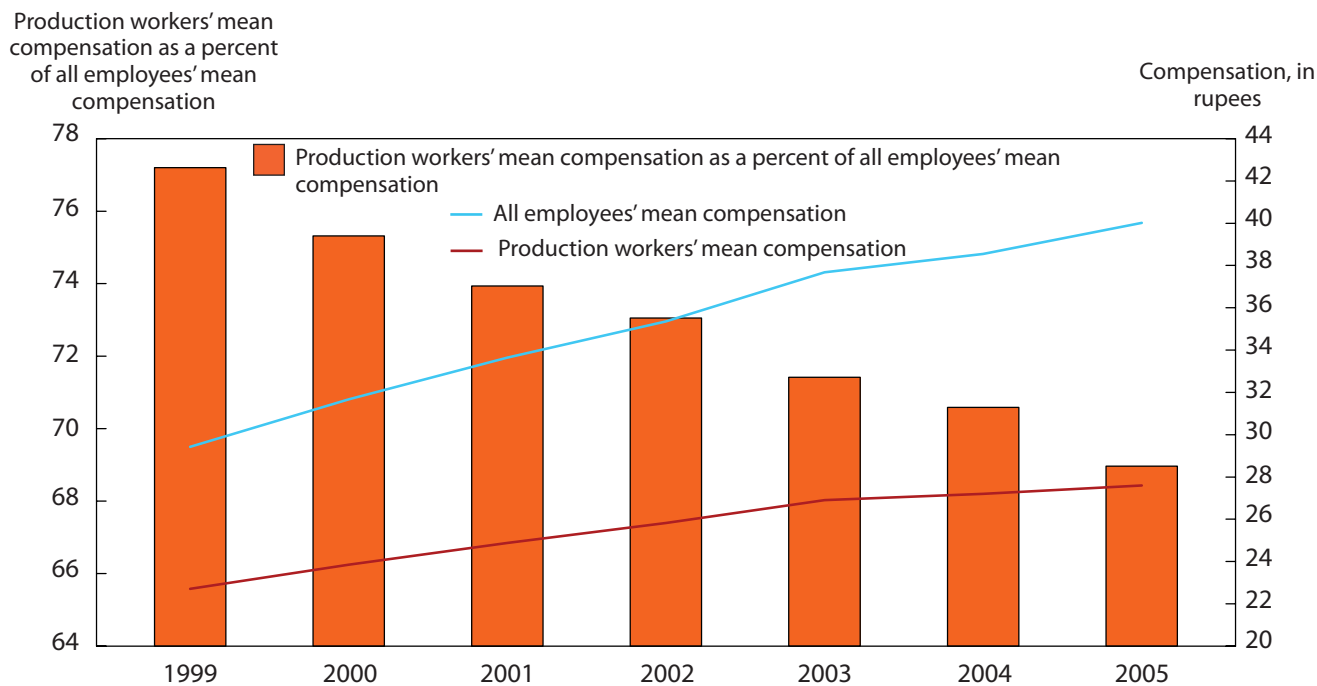
cial insurance. (See chart 2.) From 1999 to 2005, average hourly earnings increased 40.7 percent, other direct pay grew by 31.7 percent, and average social insurance expenditures per hour increased 20.7 percent; in 2004 and 2005, average social insurance expenditures actually decreased. Widespread pension reform has been occurring across in India over the past several years as many states move from defined benefit pension schemes to defined contribution schemes, but it is unclear exactly what role this has played in trends in social insurance expenditures.³⁹ Typically, it takes some time for the effects of pension reform programs to show up in labor cost data, and many changes have been happening in India simultaneously. Longer time series of data for India will likely provide more insight into trends in social insurance.

Pay for time worked, or basic wages and salaries, accounted for the largest portion of total compensation in India's manufacturing sector by far in 2005 (approximately 73 percent). As noted earlier, this component of compensation grew the fastest in comparison with other components of compensation over the 1999-to-2005 period.

For production workers, average hourly earnings increased by only 25.6 percent over the 1999–2005 period, compared with 40.7 percent for all employees, so total compensation for production workers as measured in Indian rupees increased significantly less than it did for all employees over the same period (21.5 percent versus 36.0 percent). Production workers' total compensation as a percentage of all employees' total compensation decreased as result. (See chart 3.)

ASI data on employment and man-days show that, over the 7-year period, the average employee in India's organized manufacturing sector consistently worked about 305 days a year, with the exception of 1999, for which

Chart 3. Total hourly compensation of all employees and of production workers in India's organized manufacturing sector, 1999–2005



SOURCE: BLS estimates made by use of Annual Survey of Industries data from the Central Statistical Organisation of India.

the average was 289. This implies that, for the 2000-to-2005 period, employees worked an average of just under a 6-day workweek, which is consistent with the information received from the CSO and from interviews with Indian employers.

Comparisons with other countries

Hourly compensation costs in India are among the lowest when compared with the 36 countries in the BLS hourly compensation series.⁴⁰ In 2005, India's average hourly compensation cost for all employees in manufacturing (\$0.91) was approximately 3.1 percent of the level seen in the United States (\$29.74) when measured in U.S. dollars. (See chart 4.) Over the period from 1999 to 2005, hourly compensation costs for all employees in Indian manufacturing fluctuated between 2.7 and 3.1 percent of the U.S. level. This fluctuation is due in part to changes in the rupee-to-dollar exchange rate. As seen earlier, measured in rupees, hourly compensation costs increased each year from 1999 to 2005.

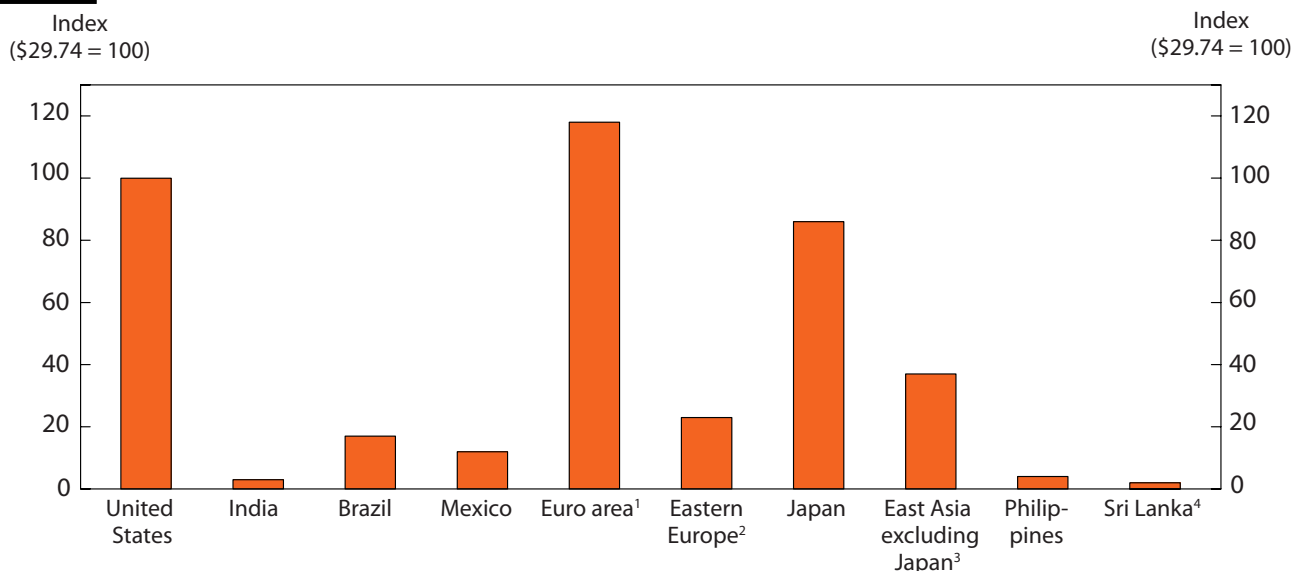
Among the economies studied by BLS, the lowest hourly compensation costs for all employees in manufacturing in 2005 were found in India (3.1 percent of the U.S. level)

and the Philippines (3.6 percent of the U.S. level). The average hourly compensation cost for manufacturing production workers in Sri Lanka, a country for which BLS publishes hourly compensation cost data for production workers only, was 2.3 percent of the U.S. average hourly compensation of all manufacturing production workers. Compensation costs were moderately higher in Mexico, Brazil, the Eastern European countries, and in the countries in East Asia excluding Japan—countries that are often thought of as having relatively low manufacturing compensation costs.

When BLS hourly compensation estimates for India's production workers were compared with estimates of hourly compensation of U.S. production workers, the analysis yielded results similar to the those obtained in the analysis for all employees. The cost of employing 1 hour of production worker labor in India in 2005 (\$0.63) was equal to 2.6 percent of the cost in the United States (\$23.81) as measured in U.S. dollars. (See table 2.)

Historically, other countries in the BLS series have been in comparatively low positions, similar to those of India, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. In 1975, the initial year of the BLS hourly compensation series, hourly compensation costs for production workers in manufacturing in Korea

Chart 4. Mean total hourly compensation cost of manufacturing employees, selected countries and regions, 2005



¹“Euro area” refers to European Union member countries in the BLS series that have adopted the euro as the common currency as of January 1, 2009. These countries are the following: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain.

² Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia.

³ Republic of Korea, Philippines, Singapore, and Taiwan.

⁴ Data are for production workers only.

SOURCES: See <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/ichccaesupt01.txt> for data on all employees, and see <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/ichccpwsupt01.txt> for data on production workers in Sri Lanka.

and Taiwan were equal to 5 percent and 6 percent of the U.S. level, respectively, when measured in U.S. dollars.⁴¹ As these countries became larger players in the global marketplace, their compensation costs grew more quickly than those of the United States, whose global manufacturing presence was already well established. By 1980, compensation costs in Korea and Taiwan had increased to 10 percent and 11 percent of the U.S. level, respectively. By 2005, the percentages had increased to 52 percent and 27 percent.

Subsectors within manufacturing

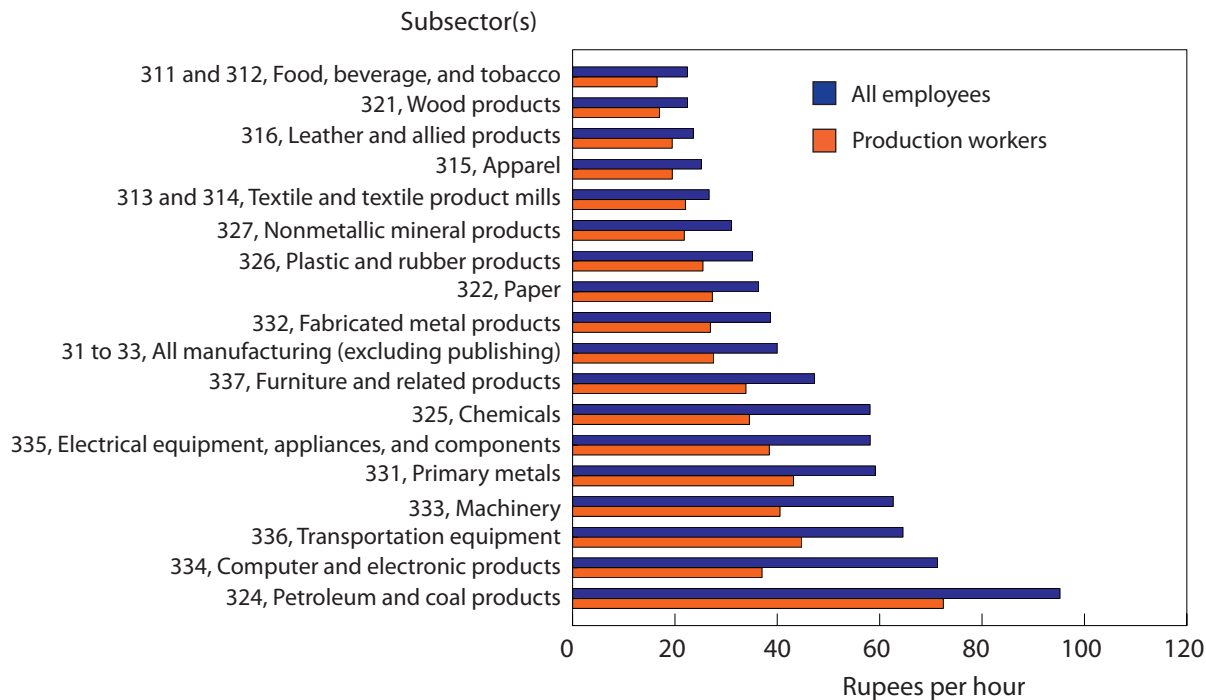
Employment and earnings data are also available for 18 “industries” within the manufacturing sector in India. For this analysis, the food manufacturing subsector (NAICS 311) and the beverage and tobacco product manufacturing subsector (NAICS 312) are considered together as one industry. The same goes for the textile mills subsector (NAICS 313) and the textile product mills subsector (NAICS 314). Each of the other 16 “industries” is a subsector. The level of total compensation in all manufacturing can mask important differences among the compensation levels in the subsectors within manufacturing. In some subsectors,

employer labor costs are much higher, or much lower, than in other subsectors. Also, some subsectors have high employment relative to others. Compensation costs in subsectors within manufacturing can provide insights that are useful for making international comparisons, because individual subsectors generally play larger roles in some countries than in others. Data on all employees’ aggregate earnings and on their aggregate social insurance paid, as well as on their employment and man-days worked, are available for the subsectors.

In 2005, the lowest hourly compensation costs were in food, beverage, and tobacco manufacturing, and in wood product manufacturing. (See chart 5.) Employees were most highly compensated in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing subsector; costs in this subsector were more than twice the level faced by employers in all manufacturing subsectors on average. However, because this subsector accounts for only 1 percent of total employment in the organized manufacturing sector, these high compensation costs have little effect on the average compensation level for all of manufacturing.

Six subsectors make up about half of all manufacturing employment in India’s organized sector. The ASI 2005–06 data show that organized-sector employment is highest

Chart 5. Mean total hourly compensation in India's organized manufacturing sector, by subsector, 2005



SOURCE: BLS estimates made by use of Annual Survey of Industries data from the Central Statistical Organisation of India.

in the following industries: food, beverage, and tobacco manufacturing (two subsectors considered together, as previously mentioned); textile and textile product mills (two subsectors considered together, as previously mentioned); chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325); and primary metal manufacturing (NAICS 331).⁴² (See table 3.) Food, beverage, and tobacco manufacturing, and textile and textile product mills are among the lowest paid industries in India's organized manufacturing sector and in 2005–06 accounted for over 36 percent of all organized-sector manufacturing employment. Their high employment share and low compensation levels drag down the average compensation level for all of manufacturing.

Data on employment of production workers in manufacturing subsectors are reported in the ASI; however, man-days for production workers in the subsectors are not. Because man-days are directly linked to the level of employment in any given industry, BLS was able to estimate the number of man-days worked by production workers in each of the manufacturing subsectors by use of employment and man-days data for all employees and employment data for production workers.

In 2005, the average hourly compensation cost for production workers in India's organized manufacturing sector

was 31 percent lower than average hourly compensation for all employees. (See chart 5.) Within manufacturing, however, the ratio of the mean hourly compensation of production workers to that of all employees varied across industries. Among the industries analyzed, the ratio was the greatest in textile and textile product mills, where hourly compensation of production workers was equal to 83 percent of the level of hourly compensation of all employees. In the computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector (NAICS 334), the difference between the hourly compensation of all employees and that of production workers varied greatly; the average compensation of production workers was only 52 percent of the average compensation of all employees in the same subsector. Generally, subsectors that required more technical expertise tended to have greater differentials between all employees' average hourly compensation and that of production workers.

International comparisons of subsectors within manufacturing. As previously noted, when 2005 data from other countries in the BLS series are compared with those from India, only the Philippines is found to have similar hourly compensation costs in the manufacturing industry as a

Table 3. Employment in subsectors within India's organized manufacturing sector, 2005–06

NAICS code(s)	Subsector(s)	Percent of total manufacturing employment (8,688)
31–33	All manufacturing (excluding publishing).....	100.0
311–312	Food, beverage, and tobacco.....	20.9
313–314	Textiles and textile product mills.....	15.3
325	Chemicals.....	9.5
331	Primary metals.....	7.4
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	6.6
336	Transportation equipment.....	6.4
315	Apparel.....	6.2
333	Machinery.....	5.3
332	Fabricated metal products.....	4.2
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	3.6
335	Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	3.1
322	Paper.....	2.3
316	Leather and allied products.....	2.0
334	Computer and electronic products.....	1.6
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	1.0
321	Wood products.....	.6
337	Furniture and related products.....	.4

SOURCE: BLS estimates made by use of Annual Survey of Industries data from the Central Statistical Organisation of India.

NOTE: The sum of the subsectors' percents of total manufacturing employment does not equal 100 because of the exclusion from the table of certain subsectors whose data BLS does not publish.

whole. International comparisons of hourly compensation costs in manufacturing subsectors also can be made. (See chart 6.) When hourly compensation costs are calculated as a percentage of those costs in the United States, labor in India is found to be substantially less expensive than labor in the Philippines in five industries: food, beverage, and tobacco manufacturing; textile and textile product mills, chemical manufacturing; nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing; and transportation equipment manufacturing. Hourly compensation costs in these industries were at least 1.25 percentage points lower in India than in the Philippines when measured as a percentage of hourly compensation costs in the United States. For countries with such low levels of labor costs, a difference of 1.25 percentage points, or more, of the U.S. level is significant—in the food, beverage, and tobacco manufacturing industry, costs in the Philippines (\$1.03) are actually double those in India (\$0.51). Although these results can vary from year to year depending on currency exchange rates, they do provide an example of labor costs within manufacturing varying across countries to a greater extent than

they do in manufacturing as a whole.⁴³

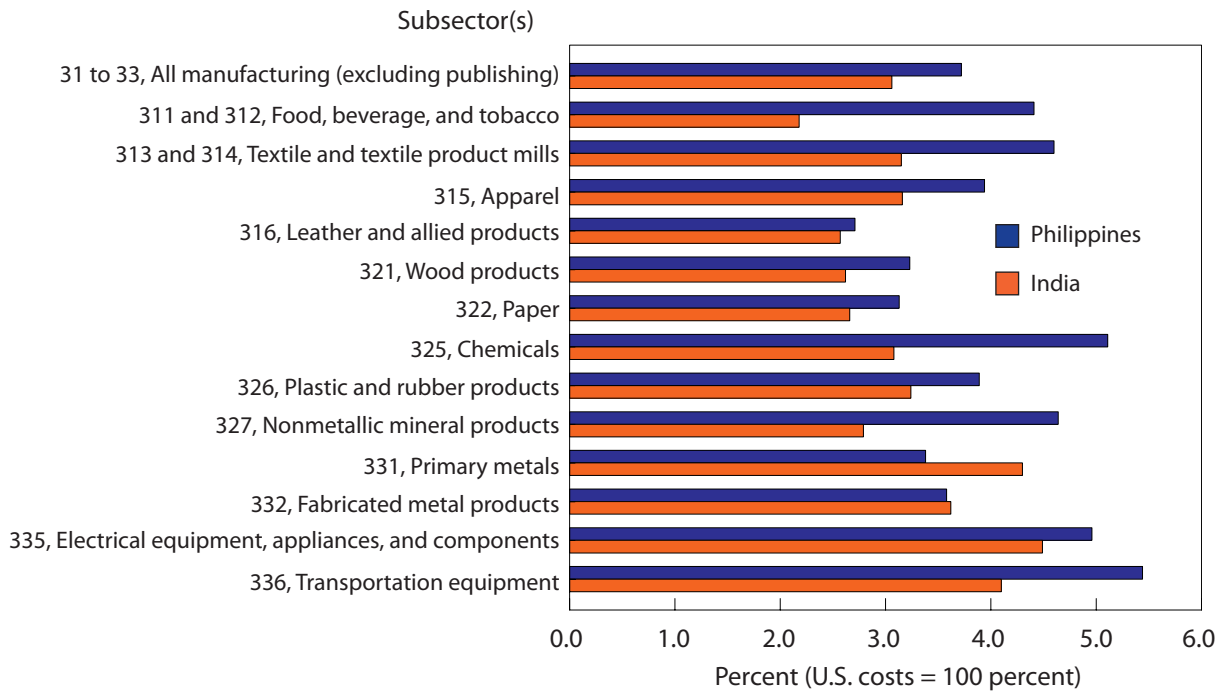
Comparisons of India with China

India and China are two countries that often have been compared in terms of their manufacturing and development potential. Even with the recent growth in India's manufacturing activity, the manufacturing sector in India is still considerably smaller than the manufacturing sector in China. The \$70 billion in manufacturing goods exported by India over the 2006 fiscal year is still only one-tenth of the \$700 billion in manufactured goods exported by China in 2005.⁴⁴ The difference in the magnitude of the manufacturing sector can also be seen when one compares manufacturing activity with overall GDP for each country. Over the period from 2000 to 2005, manufacturing accounted for 32 percent of China's GDP, while accounting for only 16 percent of India's GDP.⁴⁵ In 2005, 108.4 million workers were employed in China's manufacturing sector on average, while only 8.7 million were employed in India's organized manufacturing sector, according to ASI 2005–06.⁴⁶ Even when workers in the unorganized sector are included, India's total manufacturing employment is still dwarfed by employment in the Chinese manufacturing sector. For now, China's manufacturing sector outweighs India's—even when the unorganized sector is included.

In terms of population, India has been growing faster than China, and it surpassed 1 billion people in the year 2000.⁴⁷ In 1990, the population of India was equal to 73 percent of the population of China. By 2008, India's population had grown to equal 86 percent of the level in China. Additionally, India's population is younger than China's. (See charts 7 and 8.) Because India's population pyramid is currently bottom heavy, or concentrated in the younger age groups, over the next few decades the working-age population will grow considerably. This larger labor supply could serve as a source of growth for the manufacturing sector in India. China's population pyramid is different in that the largest segment of the population is currently in the 35–44 age range and the younger age groups contribute less to the overall population. Thus, one would not expect the working-age population in China to experience the same rate of growth as that in India.

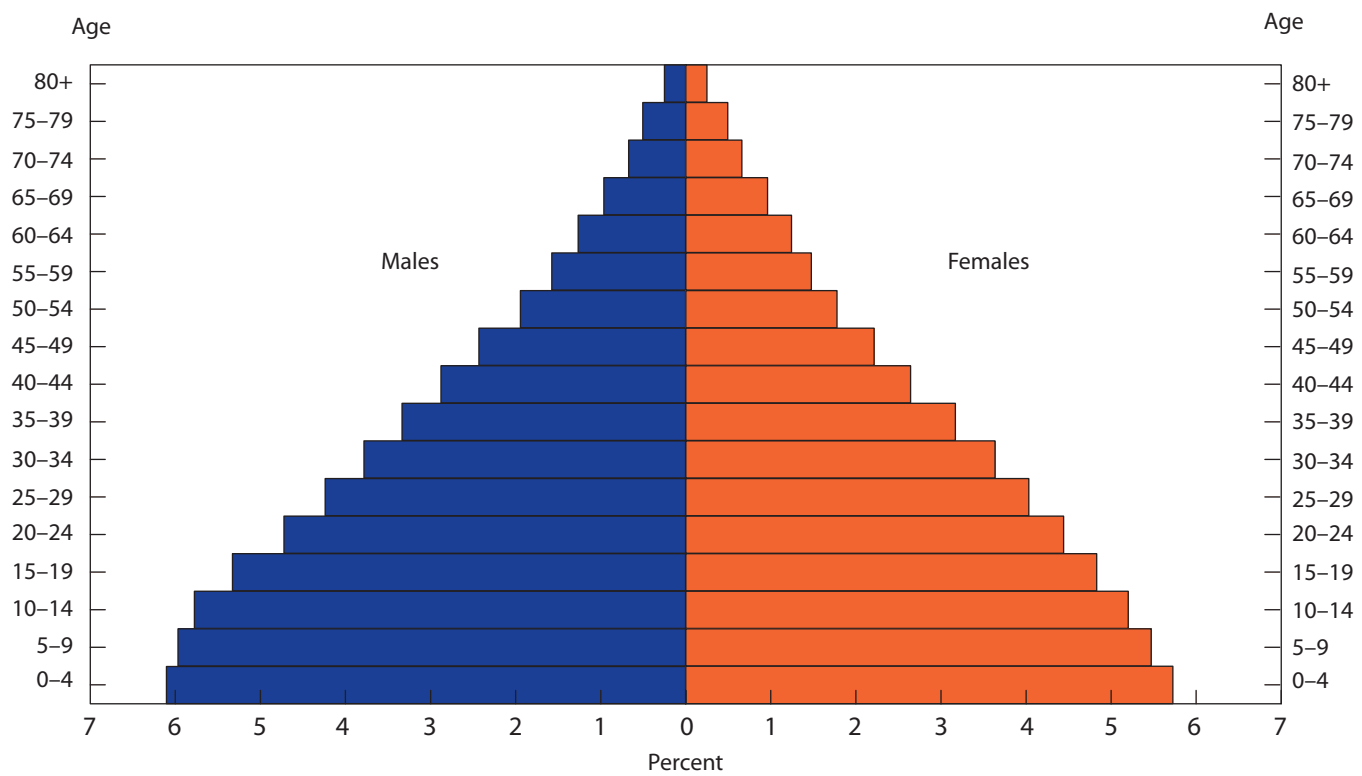
The growing manufacturing sectors of India and China have attracted much interest in recent years. As regards statistics, it was mentioned earlier that India's statistical system is already highly developed relative to that of many other developing countries, even as it strives to improve itself. In China, the private sector has been largely

Chart 6. Hourly compensation costs in India and the Philippines as a percent of costs in the United States, measured in U.S. dollars, 2005



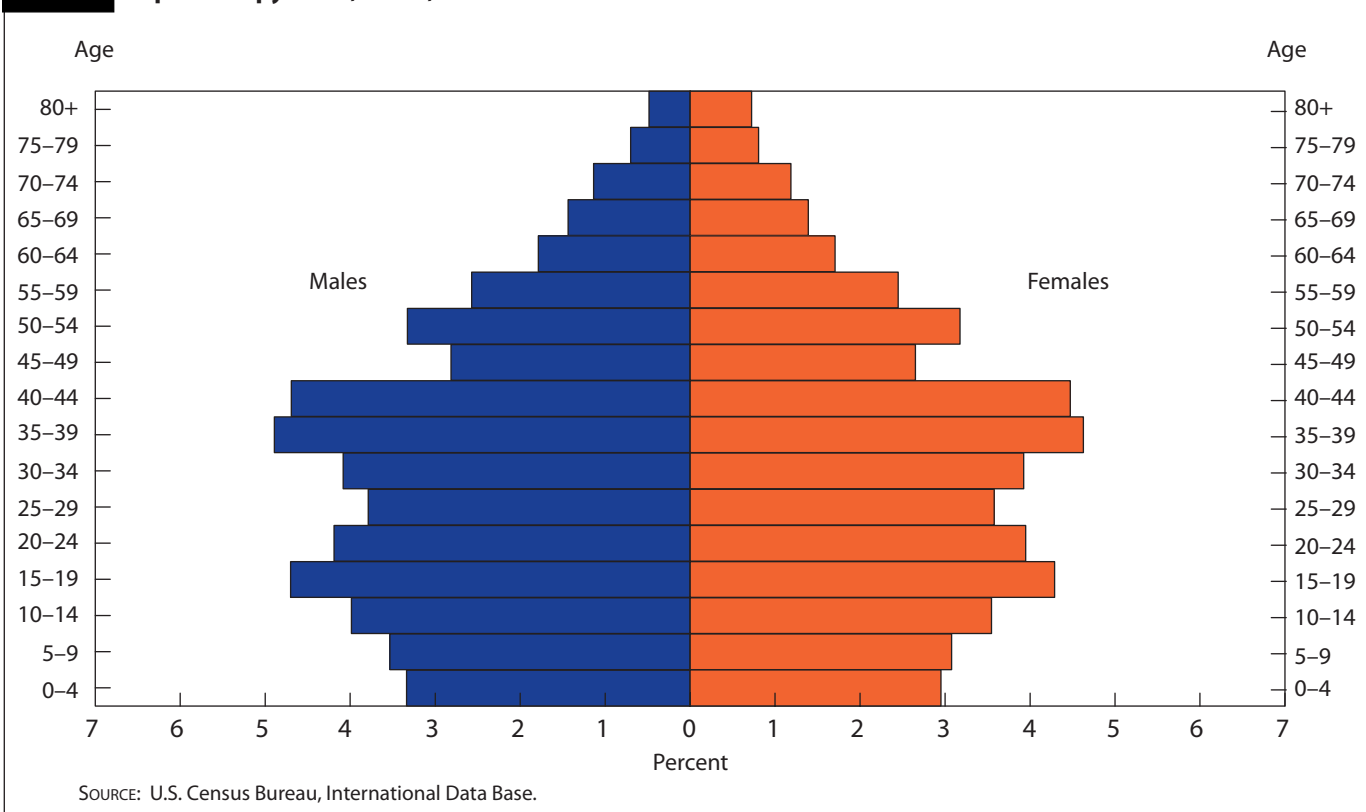
SOURCE: BLS estimates made by use of Annual Survey of Industries data from the Central Statistical Organisation of India; see [ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/aecountrytables.txt](http://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/aecountrytables.txt) for Philippines data.

Chart 7. Population pyramid, India, 2006



SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau projections, based on the 2001 Census of India.

Chart 8. Population pyramid, China, 2007



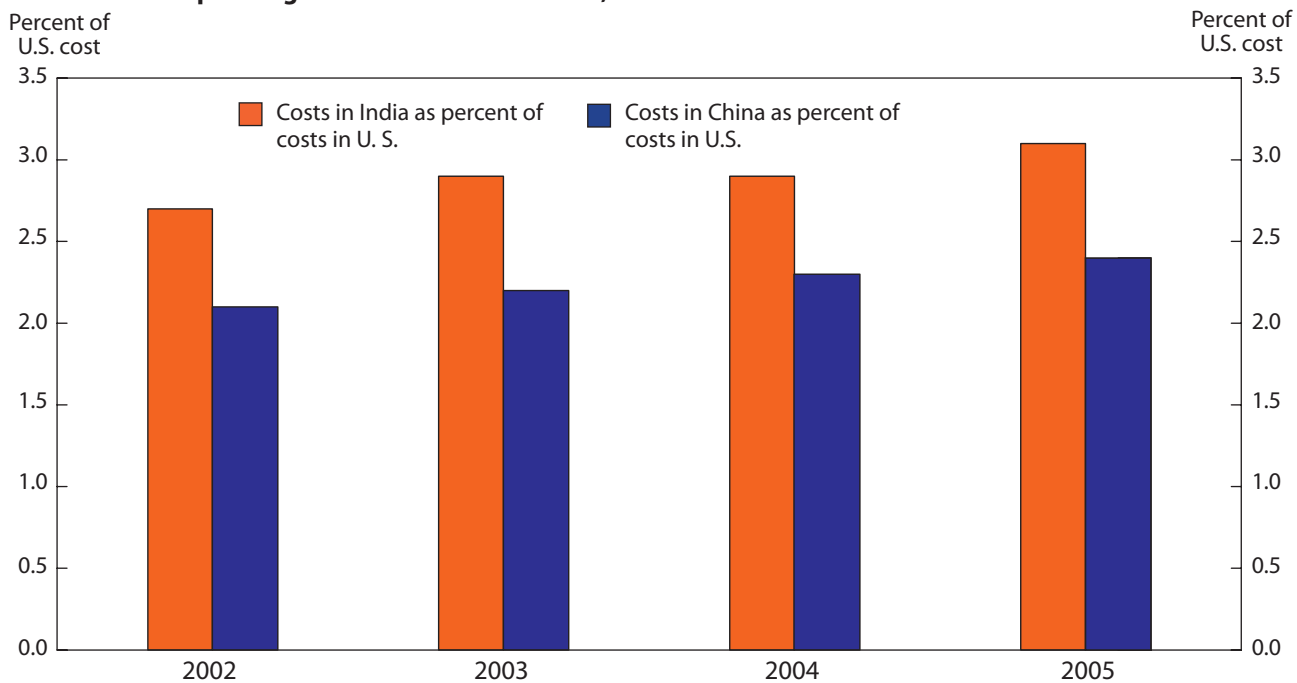
neglected in statistics; the dominance of private sector businesses in today's economy does not fit easily into the theories and ideologies that prevailed in China in the recent past.⁴⁸ During the most recent quarter century of economic reform, China has been working to adopt better, internationally recognized statistical practices, with guidance from developed countries and from international organizations such as The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. However, much work remains to be done.

BLS has conducted extensive research on China's manufacturing sector and published research on employment and hourly compensation in Chinese manufacturing.⁴⁹ In November 2006, BLS published, for the first time in a news release, a supplemental hourly compensation series for Chinese manufacturing; it covered the years 2002–04. To date, estimates for China through 2006 are available from BLS.⁵⁰

BLS now has estimates of hourly compensation for employees in manufacturing in both India and China. These estimates can be compared to gain insight into the relative compensation costs in the two countries, but they are not derived by use of the same methods. The features of the Chinese source data and the BLS hourly compensa-

tion estimation methods vary from those used in the series for India. Readers should refer to articles previously published in *The Monthly Labor Review* for a comprehensive description of the estimation methods used to calculate hourly compensation costs for employees in Chinese manufacturing.⁵¹

For China, hourly compensation estimates can be broken into three employment-based groups: all employees, employees in urban enterprises, and employees in town and village enterprises. As discussed, the compensation costs presented for India refer to all employees in the organized sector. Compensation costs for employees in India's unorganized sector are not presented here. Because the employment groups are defined differently for each country, and because of how difficult it can be to collect reliable data on employment and compensation in both India and China, there are limitations associated with comparisons of hourly compensation costs between the two countries. Nevertheless, BLS research on both countries indicates that the concept of all employees in the organized manufacturing sector in India is similar enough to the "all employees" concept for manufacturing in China (estimates are calculated as the employment-weighted average of Chinese urban and town and village enterprise

Chart 9. Mean hourly compensation costs in the manufacturing sectors of India and China as a percent of corresponding costs in the United States, 2002–05

NOTE: Mean hourly compensation costs for all manufacturing employees in China were the following: \$0.57 in 2002, \$0.62 in 2003, \$0.67 in 2004, and \$0.73 in 2005. The corresponding costs in India are reported in table 2.

SOURCES: BLS estimates made by use of Annual Survey of Industries data from the Central Statistical Organisation of India; *International comparisons of hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, 2007* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), March 26, 2009.

manufacturing) to allow for rough comparisons to be made.

Organized-sector compensation costs in India and compensation costs for all employees in Chinese manufacturing were both very low in comparison with corresponding costs in the United States from 2002 through 2005. Chart 9 shows that costs in China were lower than those in India each year. During this period hourly compensation costs increased by 25 percent in India and by 28 percent in China as measured in U.S. dollars. According to preliminary BLS research, if data were available to create a series on hourly compensation encompassing the total number of employees in Indian manufacturing—including employees in both the organized and unorganized sectors—the estimate would be considerably lower because workers in India’s unorganized sector earn substantially less than their organized-sector counterparts and greatly outnumber them.

It has been reported that some manufacturers are finding labor shortages in China, a situation that is already causing wages to rise and making goods costlier to produce.⁵² Businesses that choose India for offshore production face challenges as well, many of them stemming from the current state of India’s infrastructure and labor laws. It

is estimated that the average manufacturer in India loses 8.4 percent of its potential sales each year because of power outages, compared with less than 2 percent for the average manufacturer in China.⁵³ In 2005, annual spending on infrastructure as a share of GDP in India was 5.9 percent, compared with 14.6 percent in China.⁵⁴ In addition, the nature of manufacturing in India tends to be different from that in China. China’s factories tend to be very large scale facilities that specialize in low-cost manufacturing of goods. In terms of value, the major items that are imported by the United States from China include the following: toys and sporting goods, miscellaneous household goods, computers and computer accessories, telecommunications equipment, video equipment, and cotton household furnishings and clothing.⁵⁵ In India, extensive required paperwork, restrictive labor laws, and spotty power supplies make large-scale factories less common than in China. Instead of using big factories, a large portion of Indian manufacturing relies on a mix of technical skill and low-cost labor to produce goods. India appears to have a competitive advantage over China in the manufacture of such items as cell phones, car parts, and apparel items that are more complex to construct.⁵⁶ In terms of value, the major manufacturing imports from India into the United States

are items such as jewelry; medicinal, dental and pharmaceutical preparations; drilling and oil field equipment and platforms; and industrial machinery.⁵⁷

Although employers' labor costs in Indian and Chinese manufacturing are currently at similar levels, a 2002 Confederation of Indian Industry report created by McKinsey & Company indicated that the retail price of the average Chinese product is about 30 percent lower than the retail price of the same product produced in India, in spite of similar labor costs and other input costs.⁵⁸ The Indian National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council has gone on record asserting that the key to improving India's position in global manufacturing is to keep costs low.⁵⁹ Of course, manufacturing involves many other costs as well, such as shipping, raw materials, and tariffs. The Council also strongly endorsed the Second National Labor Commission's recommendation that India harmonize its currently scattered labor laws, stating that "with the harmonization not only will the flexibility improve in the organized labor market, simultaneously better social security provisions will also be made in the unorganized sector."⁶⁰ As more reforms are implemented and more resources invested, it will be of interest to the world whether India expands its share in global manufacturing.

Recent economic trends

According to India's Central Statistical Office, growth in Indian manufacturing in fiscal year 2006–07 was strong. In the organized sector, at constant prices, the GDP growth rate from 2005–06 to 2006–07 was 11.6 percent.⁶¹ From 2006–07 to 2007–08, GDP growth slowed in the organized sector, but was still impressive: 7.6 percent. In manufacturing overall, including both the organized and the unorganized sectors, growth in GDP was slightly higher during

these years—11.8 percent from 2005–06 to 2006–07 and 8.2 percent from 2006–07 to 2007–08. However, the global financial crisis that started in 2008 did not leave India untouched. Even though India is not a huge exporter and has a large domestic market for its goods, growth slowed considerably, to 2.4 percent from 2007–08 to 2008–09 in the organized sector. (When this article was authored, only GDP figures for total manufacturing were available).

The global financial crisis also indirectly affected India's growth potential because of the extent to which other countries around the globe were hit. India's plan to invest \$500 billion in infrastructure improvements from 2008 through 2012 may have to be revisited, since one-third of that money was to come from the private sector. In 2007, "some of the world's biggest banks and private-equity funds announced dedicated infrastructure funds with India as a priority," and now, India is looking for those investors to begin building new roads.⁶² As of April 2009, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was having difficulty finding bidders on its infrastructure projects. However, by April 2010, the NHAI had restructured its project plans and its bidding requirements to attract more bidders.⁶³ In order for India to reach the level of exports envisioned by India's National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council and for manufacturing to truly be the engine of growth that it envisions, infrastructure growth in all forms—roads, power sources, ports, and so forth—likely will be important. Of course, manufacturing growth can be spurred by consumer demand as well. A recent *BusinessWeek* article states that domestic demand accounts for two-thirds of the Indian economy and that Indians can "buy their way to growth."⁶⁴ BLS will continue to make estimates and monitor trends in hourly compensation costs in India's organized manufacturing sector as updated ASI data are released by the CSO.⁶⁵ □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors thank Chris Sparks, Connie Sorrentino, Bradley Nicholson, Elizabeth Zamora, Andrew Petajan, Jake Kirchmer and Marshall Carter, all of the BLS Division of International Labor Comparisons, for their assistance in the preparation of this article.

¹ "Table. PPP Conversion Factors and Share of Global Output, 2007" (Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund, January 8, 2008). Visit www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2008/res018a.htm and click on "Link to PPP data" under "Related Links (visited Apr. 26, 2010); *WTO: developing, transition economies cushion trade slowdown*, Press/520/Rev. 1 (World Trade Organization) Apr. 17, 2008, Appendix

Table 3, "Merchandise trade: leading exporters and importers, 2007," on the Internet at www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr520_e.htm#appendix_table3 (visited Apr. 26, 2010).

² *The National Strategy for Manufacturing* (Government of India National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, March 2006), 1.1, p. 2, on the Internet at http://nmcc.nic.in/pdf/strategy_paper_0306.pdf (visited Apr. 26, 2010).

³ *Statement 010. Summary of macro economic aggregates at constant (1999–2000) prices, 1950–51 to 2008–09* (Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistical

Manufacturing in India

Organisation, National Accounts Division), on the Internet at www.mospi.gov.in/mospi_nad_main.htm (visited Apr. 26, 2010).

⁴ *International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing*, News Release number USDL 09–0304, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 26, 2009).

⁵ Judith Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2005, pp. 22–40, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/08/art3full.pdf; and *International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing*.

⁶ *Report of the National Statistical Commission*, section 1.1 (Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Sept. 5, 2001), on the Internet at <http://mospi.gov.in/nscr/hp.htm> (visited May 11, 2010).

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, section 14.2.

⁹ Dr. Govindan Raveendran, *Reforming the Indian Statistical System* (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), *The Statistics Newsletter*, February 2006, on the Internet at www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/62/36132793.pdf (visited May 11, 2010).

¹⁰ See *Key Indicators of the Labor Market* (International Labour Organization), section 7, on the Internet at <http://ilo-mirror.library.cornell.edu/public/english/employment/gems/eo/download/kilm07.pdf> (visited May 12, 2010).

¹¹ *Informal Sector in India: Approaches for Social Security* (Government of India, Ministry of Labour), p. 2, on the Internet at <http://labour.nic.in/ss/INFORMALSECTORININDIA-approachesforSocialSecurity.pdf> (visited Apr. 29, 2010). The unorganized sector includes enterprises run by unincorporated businesses and partnerships, in addition to cooperative societies (co-ops owned and managed by and for the benefit of the customers or workers), trusts (corporations organized to perform a fiduciary function), private companies (firms not owned by the government) and limited companies (corporations with shareholders whose liability is limited by shares), all of which are not included in the informal sector as defined by the International Labour Organization.

¹² *Statement 010. Summary of macro economic aggregates.*

¹³ Output is measured at factor cost. BLS was unable to locate reliable data that could indicate the portion of India’s manufacturing exports that are produced in the organized sector or the portion produced in the unorganized sector.

¹⁴ See the 1999–2000 *Annual Survey of Industries* (Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation), on the Internet at http://mospi.gov.in/mospi_asi.htm; and *Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999–2000: Key Results*, Report No. 455(55/10/1) (Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Sample Survey Organisation), on the Internet at http://www.mospi.gov.in/mospi_nssso_rept_pubn.htm (visited May 11, 2010). The ASI’s exact coverage of the manufacturing sector cannot be determined because the sample is drawn from the list of registered factories and not from a complete list of all manufacturing establishments in India.

¹⁵ India’s ASI defines “workers” as all people employed directly or through any agency, whether for wages or not, and engaged in any

manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for manufacturing process or in any other kind of work incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or the product. Workers engaged in repair and maintenance or production of fixed assets for a factory’s own use and workers employed in the production of electricity or coal, gas, etc. are included. This definition is deemed equal to the BLS definition of production workers, which is those employees who are engaged in fabricating, assembly, and related activities; material handling, warehousing, and shipping; maintenance and repair; janitorial and guard services; auxiliary production (for example, power plants); or other services closely related to the aforementioned activities. Working supervisors generally are included; apprentices and other trainees generally are excluded. However, the ASI definition includes workers who do not receive wages. This inclusion of some additional workers is not believed to significantly affect the BLS estimates of hourly compensation costs.

¹⁶ The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Sikkim, and the union territory of Lakshadweep are not included in the geographical coverage of the ASI. The source of this information is Carl Haub and O.P. Sharma, *Hourly Compensation Costs for Workers in India*, November 2005, unpublished manuscript.

¹⁷ The Factories Act, 1948, Commercial Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2006.

¹⁸ The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (Government of India, Ministry of Law), on the Internet at www.mospi.gov.in/mospi_stat_act53.htm (visited May 3, 2010).

¹⁹ The Factories Act, 1948.

²⁰ For the 2007 NAICS definition of the manufacturing sector, visit the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag31-33.htm (visited May 24, 2010).

²¹ For information on NIC 1998 see www.mospi.nic.in/nic_98.htm (visited May 3, 2010). Raw data for industries 0140, 1422, 2211, 2212, 2219, and mining and utilities (industries 4000 to 4390) have been excluded from the BLS estimates.

²² Note that the data published in this article do not match data published by India’s CSO because of adjustments performed by BLS to make the data comparable with data calculated in a manner consistent with NAICS.

²³ BLS has no information on the level of nonresponse to the ASI.

²⁴ *International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing.*

²⁵ Amit K. Bhandari and Almas Heshmati, *Wage Inequality and Job Insecurity among Permanent and Contract Workers in India: Evidence from Organized Manufacturing Industries*, discussion paper no. 2097 (Institute for the Study of Labor, April 2006), p. 3, on the Internet at <http://ideas.repec.org/p/iza/izadps/dp2097.html> (May 3, 2010).

²⁶ Bhandari and Heshmati also point out that contract labor is not spread evenly across all industries within manufacturing. The ASI data support the claim of the Institute for the Study of Labor that labor-intensive industries like the tobacco industry hire a high percentage of contract labor, whereas industries such as the pharmaceutical industry that require more capital and highly skilled labor hire a relatively low percentage of contract labor. According to published ASI data, in

2005–06 contract workers accounted for 68.3 percent of all production workers in India’s organized tobacco industry and only accounted for 31.7 percent of the production workers in the chemicals industry (which includes pharmaceuticals). As previously mentioned, contract workers accounted for 28.6 percent of all production workers in India’s manufacturing sector in 2005.

²⁷ The Factories Act, 1948, section 59 (1), states: “Where a worker works in a factory for more than nine hours in any day or for more than forty-eight hours in any week, he shall, in respect of overtime work, be entitled to wages at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of wages.”

²⁸ Carl Haub and O.P. Sharma, *Hourly Compensation Costs for Workers in India: 1989–1990 to 1997–1998 and 2003–2004*, September 2006, unpublished manuscript.

²⁹ Although publishing is not included in the NAICS definition of manufacturing, printing is included in manufacturing under NAICS subsector 323: printing and related support activities.

³⁰ Data on the structure of labor costs are used to analyze relationships among various components of labor costs. For example, structure-of-labor-costs data can provide information on the percent of total labor costs that is accounted for by the cost medical insurance.

³¹ BLS was unable to locate data to serve as a proxy for pay in kind. BLS was unable to find conclusive evidence regarding what portion of total compensation pay in kind represents for the organized manufacturing sector, but it is believed to be small, and its exclusion should not significantly affect the estimates.

³² Employers in Indian manufacturing currently are not subject to any taxes or subsidies linked to the level of employment in their firms; therefore, this component of total compensation is zero.

³³ Interviews were conducted in New Delhi by Carl Haub and O.P. Sharma during a 7-day period in July 2006. Out of the 120 employers in Faridabad who were mailed survey forms, 10 employers returned the completed form and 15 addresses were found to be invalid. Haub and Sharma, *Hourly Compensation Costs for Workers in India: 1989–1990 to 1997–1998 and 2003–2004*, September 2006, unpublished manuscript.

³⁴ BLS calculated hourly compensation using an average of 9 hours worked per day to see how the change in working time would affect the estimate. The result was that the change in working time had little effect. When measured in U.S. dollars, mean hourly compensation for all employees was \$0.81 in 2005 and was still equal to approximately 3 percent of the U.S. level.

³⁵ The Factories Act, 1948, chapter 8.

³⁶ The 10 paid holidays included in BLS estimates are: New Year’s Day, Holi, Id-ul-Fiter, Raksha Bandhan, Guru Nank’s birthday, Dusshera, Diwali, Ambedkar Jayanti, Krishna’s birthday, and Christmas. Some states observe more holidays than others; BLS chose to account for these major 10 paid holidays across all Indian states because they are those which function as paid holidays almost everywhere.

³⁷ Given that a manufacturer’s responsibility for employees employed by contractors, as well as its need to keep records of these employees, ends when the contract is issued, it is not possible to estimate any amount of paid leave that contracted employees may receive. This is especially true of work delegated on short-term contracts. In addition, it is not legally required that employers provide any paid leave to con-

tracted employees. For these reasons, BLS assumes no paid leave for contracted employees in the hourly compensation estimates presented in this article.

³⁸ Haub and Sharma, *Hourly Compensation Costs for Workers in India*, November 2005, unpublished manuscript.

³⁹ *India’s Pension Reform: Chronology of Events*, Invest India Economic Foundation, on the Internet at www.iief.com/chronology.htm (visited May 5, 2010).

⁴⁰ In a 2006 paper, the Conference Board published an estimate of compensation per employee for India in 2002. See Bart van Ark, Judith Banister, and Catherine Guillemineau, *Competitive Advantage of “Low-Wage” Countries Often Exaggerated*, (The Conference Board, Executive Action Series, No. 212, October 2006), p. 5. The estimate is for “large-scale manufacturing” only, which includes registered manufacturing enterprises only—that is, those enterprises in the organized sector. The Conference Board reports that Indian manufacturing employees received compensation at a level equal to 2.5 percent of the level of compensation in U.S. firms. BLS estimates put Indian hourly compensation at a level equal to 2.7 percent of the U.S. level in 2002. The small difference between these numbers is likely due to differences in estimation methods. One obvious difference is that the Conference Board estimates measure the ratio of *annual* compensation per employee in India to *annual* compensation per employee in the United States, whereas BLS estimates measure the *hourly* compensation ratio. The Conference Board estimates that large-scale manufacturing employed 7.8 million employees in 2002—which includes unpaid family members, sole proprietors, etc. BLS omits this group of workers and only considers paid employees when estimating hourly compensation costs. See Judith Banister, *India and China: Demography, Human Capital, and Socioeconomic Transformations* (The Conference Board, 2007), p. 27. Additionally, as mentioned earlier, BLS excludes employment and compensation data from the ASI for industries that do not fit within the NAICS definition of manufacturing. BLS estimates that there were 7.5 million paid employees in the organized manufacturing sector in 2002.

⁴¹ See “Table 1. Production Workers: Indexes of hourly compensation costs in U.S. dollars in manufacturing, 34 countries or areas and selected economic groups, 1975–2007” (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2009), on the Internet at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/ichccpwsupt01.txt> (visited May 5, 2010).

⁴² The industries with the highest levels of employment are not necessarily the industries that contribute the most to India’s position in the global economy, however. According to *The National Strategy for Manufacturing*, gems and jewelry, textiles and garments, engineering goods, chemicals, and leather and leather goods account for approximately 75 percent of India’s exports.

⁴³ For a full list of the BLS international hourly compensation cost estimates for both all employees and production workers, visit the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/ilc/ (visited May 6, 2010).

⁴⁴ Michael Schuman, “The Drive to Compete,” *Time*, June 19, 2006, on the Internet at www.time.com/time/magazine/printout/0,8816,1205526,00.html (visited May 6, 2010).

⁴⁵ Gordon H. Hanson and Raymond Robertson, *China and the Manufacturing Exports of Other Developing Countries* (Cambridge, Mass., National Bureau of Economic Research, July 2007), on the Internet at www.nber.org/books_in_progress/china07/cwt07/hanson.pdf (visited May 6, 2010).

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⁴⁶ Erin Lett and Judith Banister, “China’s manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, p. 32, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/04/art-3full.pdf (visited May 6, 2010).

⁴⁷ See the U.S. Census Bureau’s International Data Base at www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/ (visited May 11, 2010), click on “Data Access,” and select the country and years for which you would like to download data.

⁴⁸ Judith Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, p. 11, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/07/art2full.pdf (visited May 7, 2010).

⁴⁹ Judith Banister, *Manufacturing Employment and Compensation in China* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2005), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/chinareport.pdf (visited May 7, 2010).

⁵⁰ Lett and Banister, “China’s manufacturing employment and compensation costs: 2002–06,” pp. 30–38.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*; and Banister, “Manufacturing Employment and Compensation in China,” pp. 26–47.

⁵² Barbara Demick and David Pierson, “People, people everywhere in China, and not enough to work,” *Los Angeles Times*, Mar. 28, 2010, on the Internet at <http://articles.latimes.com/2010/mar/28/world/la-fg-china-labor28-2010mar28> (visited May 11, 2010).

⁵³ *The National Strategy for Manufacturing*, 3.6.4, pp. 34–35. See also “The long journey,” an article published in the June 3, 2006, issue of *The Economist*. On page 11, Vineet Agarwal of the Transport Corporation of India describes the typical journey cargo must make between Kolkata and Mumbai. The 1,340 mile trip takes 8 days at an average speed of less than 7 miles per hour. More than 32 hours are spent waiting at tollbooths and checkpoints.

⁵⁴ “India urged to copy China in infrastructure spending,” *The China Post*, May 5, 2008, on the Internet at www.chinapost.com.tw/business/asia/india/2008/05/05/155047/India-urged.htm (visited May 7, 2010).

⁵⁵ “U.S. Imports from China by 5-digit End-Use Code 2005–2009” (U.S. Census Bureau), on the Internet at www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/product/enduse/imports/c5700.html (visited May 7, 2010).

⁵⁶ Anand Giridharadas, “India, Known for Outsourcing, Expands in Industry,” *The New York Times*, May 19, 2006, on the Internet at www.nytimes.com/2006/05/19/business/worldbusiness/19factory.html (visited May 11, 2010).

⁵⁷ “U.S. Imports from India by 5-digit End-Use Code 2005–2009.”

⁵⁸ This information was obtained from *The National Strategy for Manufacturing*, p. 20; the original source is listed as “Learning from China to unlock India’s manufacturing potential” (CII-McKinsey, October 2002). McKinsey & Company undertook a study on behalf of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in March 2002. The objective was to understand the drivers of Chinese competitiveness in manufacturing and identify how India could put its manufacturing sector on the path to high growth. BLS estimates indicate that in 2002 hourly compensation costs in China were 22 percent lower than those in India, as shown in Chart 9. For reasons described in this article, estimates from China are not *directly* comparable with those from India.

⁵⁹ *The National Strategy for Manufacturing*, 3.3.2, p. 20.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 4.2.2.12, p. 64.

⁶¹ *Statement 10. Summary of macro economic aggregates.*

⁶² Geeta Anand, “India’s Infrastructure Funds Fall,” *Wall Street Journal*, Apr. 28, 2009.

⁶³ Sobia Khan, “NHAI’s new bid norms may speed up road projects,” *The Economic Times*, Mar. 13, 2010, on the Internet at <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/infrastructure/NHAIs-new-bid-norms-may-speed-up-road-projects/article-show/5678094.cms> (visited May 11, 2010); and “NHAI to invite fresh bids for 38 projects,” *Business Standard*, Apr. 15, 2009, on the Internet at www.business-standard.com/india/news/nhai-to-invite-fresh-bids-for-38-projects/58608/on (visited May 11, 2010).

⁶⁴ John Lee, “Don’t Underestimate India’s Consumers,” *BusinessWeek*, Jan. 21, 2010, on the Internet at www.businessweek.com/print/magazine/content/10_05/b4165084462859.htm (visited May 7, 2010).

⁶⁵ At the time this article was published, the CSO had released data from ASI 2006–07 and ASI 2007–08.

The early 2000s: a period of declining teen summer employment rates

With many teens concentrating on academics, fewer are working during the summer; in recent years, teens also have faced a labor market weakened by recessions, a diminishing number of federally funded summer jobs, and competition from other groups for entry-level job opportunities

Teresa L. Morisi

Having a summer job has become a less common way for teenagers to spend their summers. The proportion of teens aged 16 to 19 years who are employed in the summer has been on a downward trend since 2000. The trend has encompassed younger teens and older teens and has spanned the genders and the major race and ethnicity groups. This article examines possible reasons behind this trend of lower summer employment rates for teens.

The data on employed persons used in the analysis that follows come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 60,000 households. Persons are counted as *employed* in the CPS if they did any work for pay or profit during the reference week of the survey.¹ Persons who are absent from their jobs due to reasons such as illness or vacations are still counted as employed. Unpaid family workers, defined as those who work 15 or more hours during the reference week without pay in a family-operated enterprise, also are counted as employed. The *employment-population ratio*, or the employment rate, is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is employed; the

terms “employment rate” and “employment-population ratio” are used interchangeably in this article. The CPS data used in the analysis are not seasonally adjusted. Throughout the article, when the words “summer” and “summertime” are used as an adjective, they refer to the average for the period from June through August, inclusive. For example, “summer employment rate” refers to the average employment rate for June, July, and August, and “summer 2009” refers to the average for those months in 2009.

Summer trends in teen employment rate

Between 1948 and 1989, the summertime teen employment rate fluctuated between 46.3 percent and 58.0 percent, falling during and around recessions and climbing during expansions. The trend appeared to change around the time of the 1990–91 recession: the summer employment rate declined during and around this period, as was typical, but it did not climb again during the 1990s expansion, as it had in previous recovery periods. Beginning in 2000, the summer employment rate for teens dropped, from 51.7 percent in summer 2000 to 48.0 percent by summer 2001, as the economy fell into a recession. The rate continued to fall, rather precipitously, until summer 2003, reaching 41.7 percent, and was

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little changed until summer 2006, when it again began a steep decline. By summer 2008, the economy was again in a recession and the rate was 37.4 percent. It fell further to 32.9 percent in summer 2009, a new series low. During the early 2000s, the summer employment rate did not rebound between the end of the 2001 recession and the one that began in December 2007.² (See chart 1.)

Demographic trends

During the early 2000s, employment rates declined among teens of both genders and among younger (16–17 years) and older (18–19 years) teens. The proportions of White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian teens employed in the summer dropped as well.

Male and female youths. Prior to 2000, the employment rates for young men and young women showed divergent trends. From summer 1948 (the start of both series) through summer 2000, the employment-population ratio for women between the ages of 16 and 19 years generally trended upward, while the ratio for young men was on a downward trend. Since 2000, the gap between the rates for young men and young women has disappeared, with women having overtaken men slightly and both rates moving downward. In summer 2009, the employment rate for 16- to 19-year old men was 32.1 percent, down by 20.5 percentage points from summer 2000. The rate for teen women was 33.8 percent in summer 2009, down by 16.9 percentage points since summer 2000. (See chart 2.)

Younger and older teens. Employment data for teens can be further subdivided into youths aged 16–17 years and youths aged 18–19 years. The older teens have higher employment rates than the younger ones, but rates for both age groups have declined since the summer of 2000. During summer 2009, 44.1 percent of 18- to 19-year-olds were employed, down from 62.3 percent in summer 2000. The rate for youths aged 16–17 years dropped from 41.0 percent in summer 2000 to 22.7 percent in summer 2009. (See chart 3.)

Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. The teen summer employment-population ratios for the major race and ethnicity groups (White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic) declined during the decade. The summer employment rate for White teens, 36.8 percent in 2009, was the highest among the groups that year; Whites also experienced the largest decline since summer

2000 (from 56.4 percent to 36.8 percent). The rate for Hispanic teens, 27.1 percent in summer 2009, was down by 13.2 percentage points since summer 2000. The summer 2009 employment rates for Black youths and Asian youths were 19.2 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively, having shown declines similar to those of Whites and Hispanics since summer 2000. (See chart 4.)

The falling summer teen employment rate

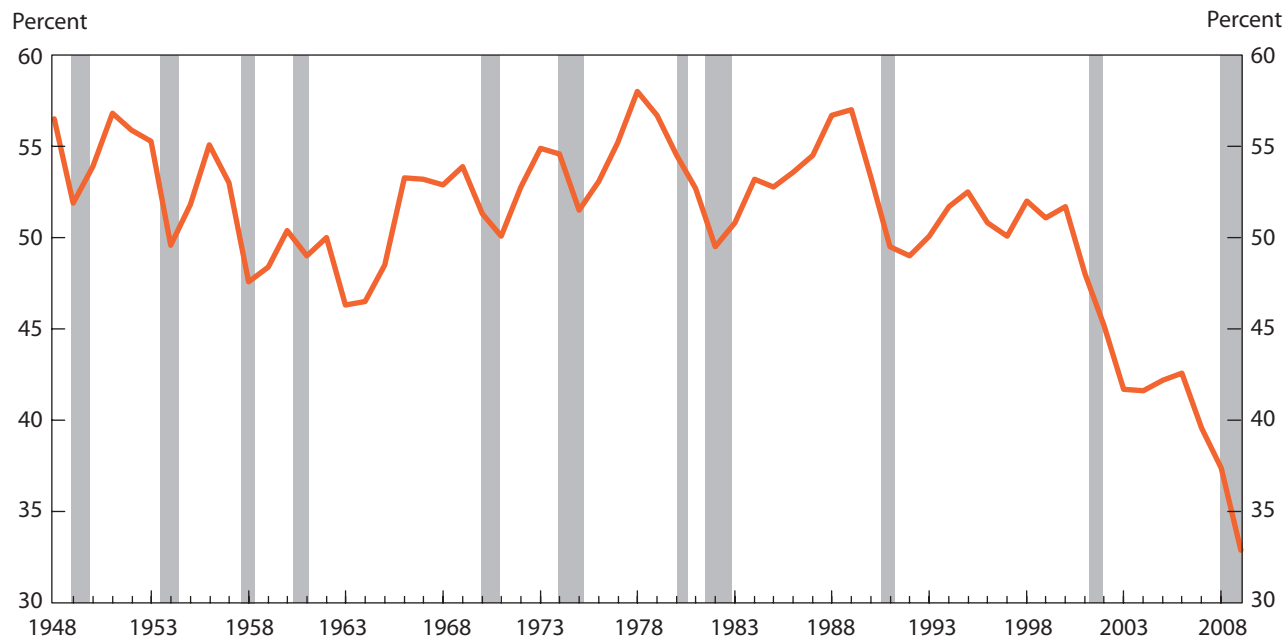
The recent declines in summer employment rates among teens have been large and unprecedented, and have occurred across all major demographic groups. Several reasons for the declines are related to education. First, the proportion of teens enrolled in school during the summer was on an upward trend over the period examined. Second, a number of factors suggest that teenagers are facing greater academic demands and pressures than in the past, which, together with the desire to achieve, may incline them toward placing greater emphasis on academics than on working.³ Finally, teenagers were affected by the two recessions that occurred during the 2000s, which likely resulted in both reduced job opportunities and increased competition for those jobs which were available. The declines in summer 2009 employment rates were especially steep.

Summer school has increased. CPS data show that the proportion of 16- to 19-year-olds enrolled in school (both high school and college) during the summer has increased substantially.⁴ More than half (53.0 percent) of youths aged 16–19 years were enrolled in school sometime during the summer of 2009, a percentage close to 3 times higher than that 20 years earlier (19.4 percent). (See chart 5.) The increase is due partly to a trend of school terms beginning earlier in the summer, compared with after Labor Day, but summer school enrollment plays a part as well. Looking solely at July data, when the majority of school systems would be closed for the summer, reveals that the proportion of teens enrolled has more than tripled in the past 20 years.

Teens who are enrolled in school are much less likely to hold jobs in the summer than are youths who are not enrolled. The employment-population ratio for enrolled youths was 25.5 percent in summer 2009, compared with 41.3 percent for nonenrolled youths. Both of these proportions have been on a downward trend since 1999–2000, with a pause during the summers of 2003–06. (See chart 6.)

Most school terms begin before September. School districts have moved toward setting earlier starting dates for the school year, and some have shortened the length of the summer break. It

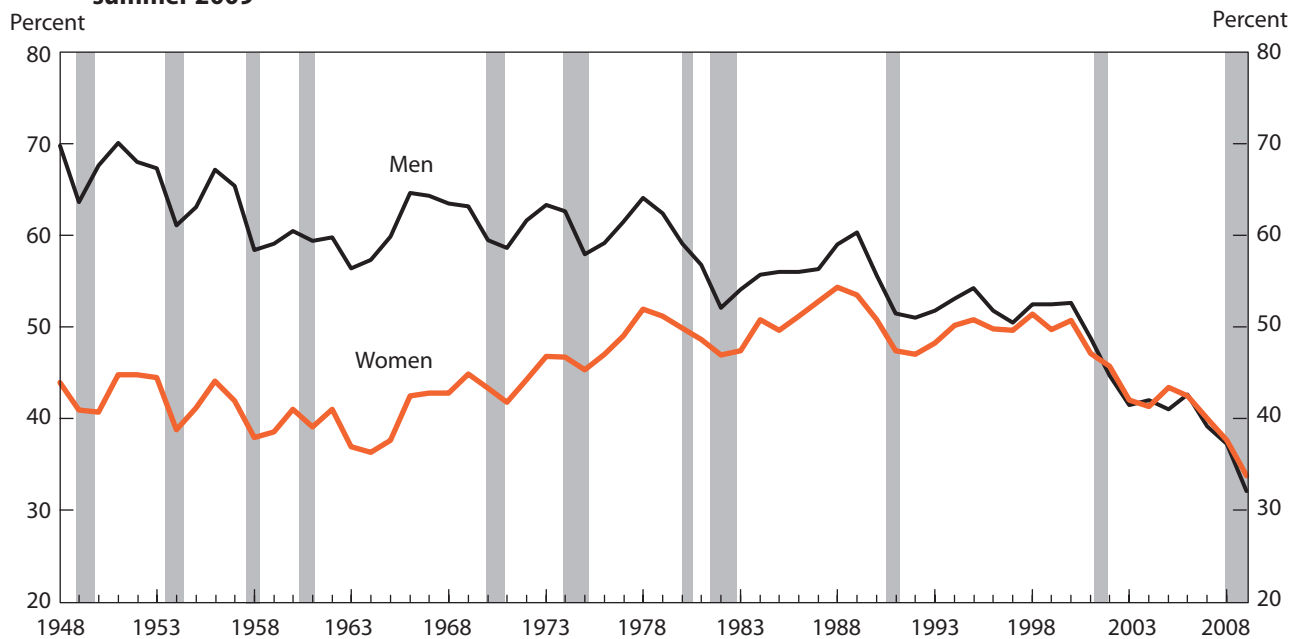
Chart 1. Employment-population ratio for teens aged 16–19 years, summer 1948–summer 2009



NOTE: Data are averages for the period from June through August. Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

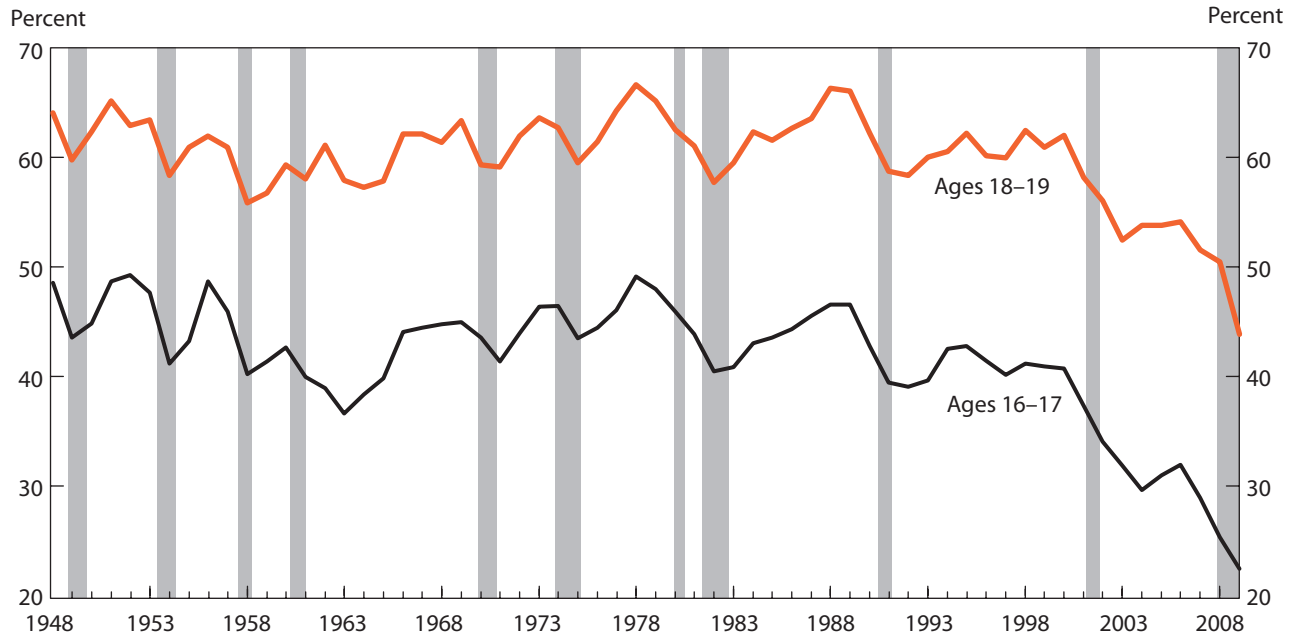
Chart 2. Employment-population ratios for young men and young women aged 16–19 years, summer 1948–summer 2009



NOTE: Data are averages for the period from June through August. Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

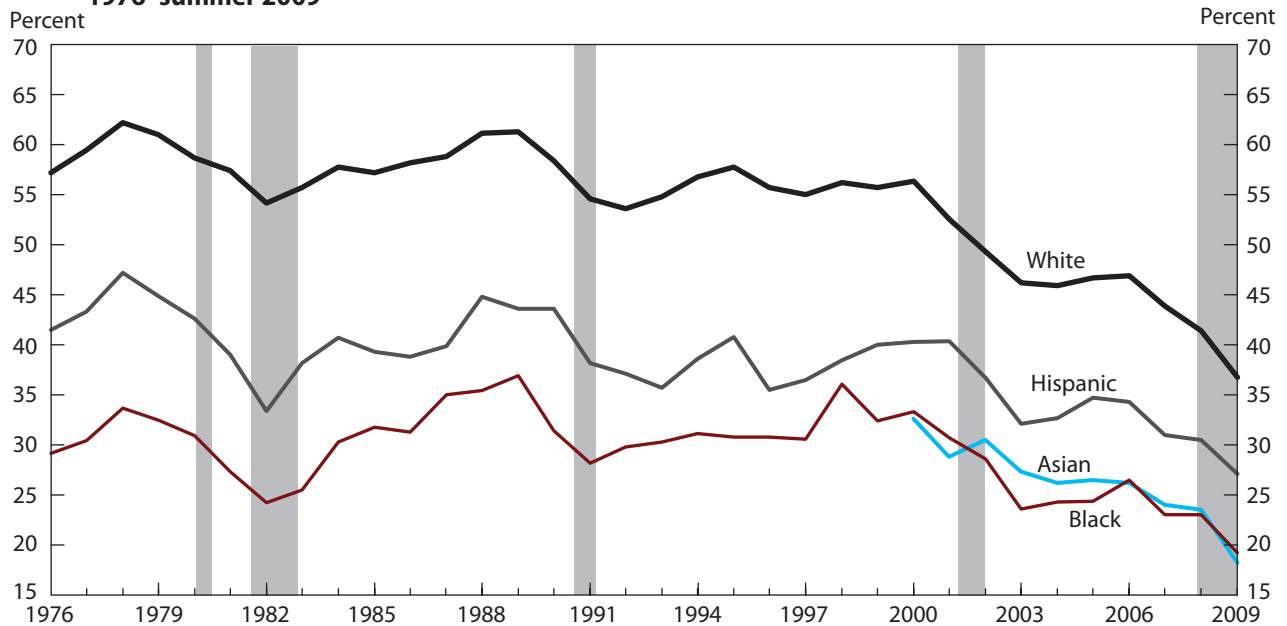
Chart 3. Employment-population ratios for teens, by age group, summer 1948–summer 2009



NOTE: Data are averages for the period from June through August. Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

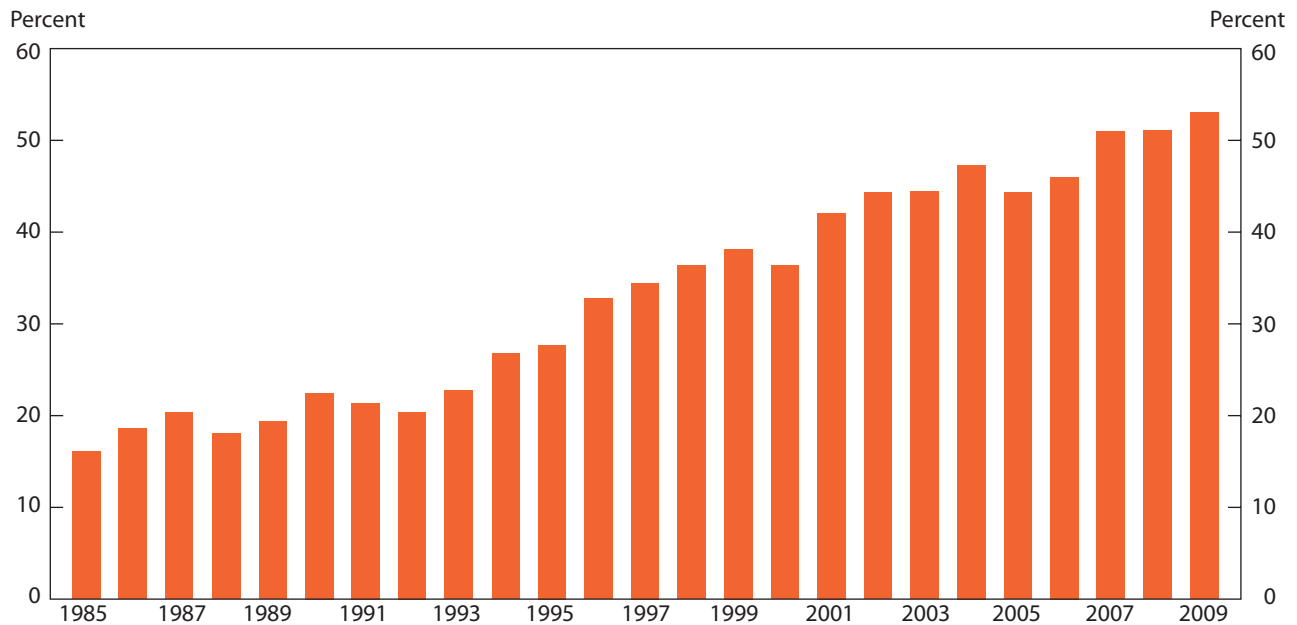
Chart 4. Employment-population ratios, by race and Hispanic ethnicity, for teens aged 16–19 years, summer 1976–summer 2009



NOTE: Data are averages for the period from June through August. The data series for Hispanics began in 1976, that for Asians in 2000. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

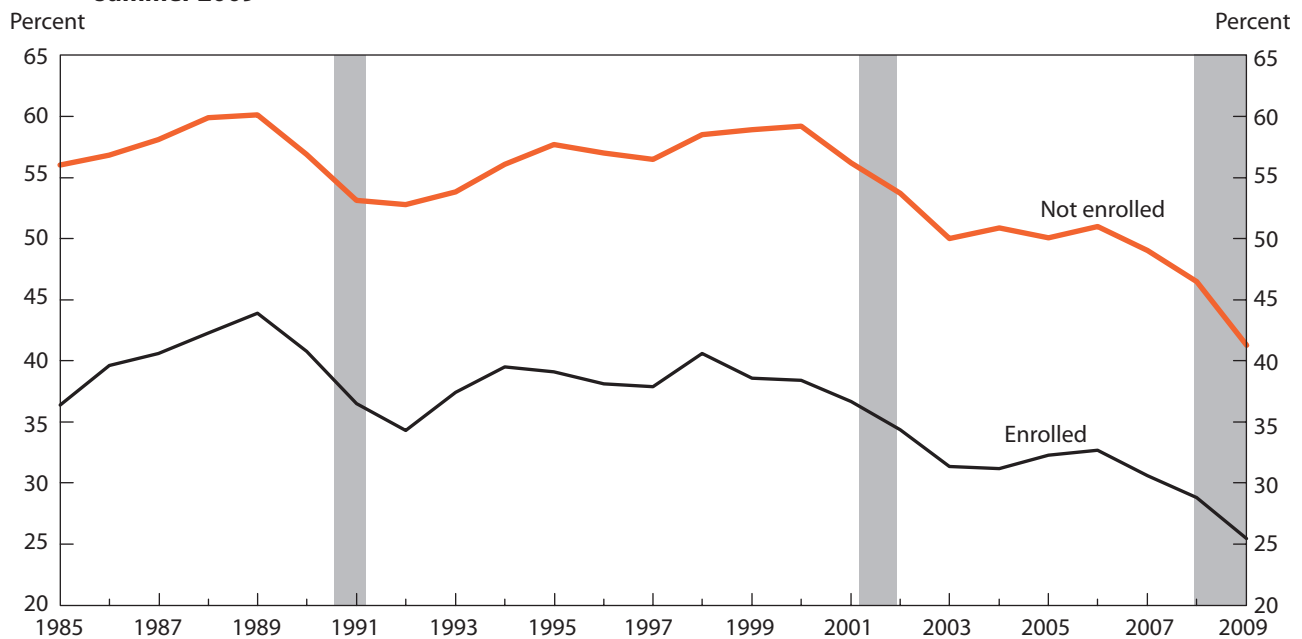
Chart 5. Proportion of 16- to 19-year-olds enrolled in school, summer 1985–summer 2009



NOTE: Schools are defined to be public or private institutions, including high schools, community or junior colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools of learning, that confer academic degrees. School attendance can be either full time or part time. Data are averages for the period from June through August.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Chart 6. Employment-population ratios, by enrollment status, for teens aged 16–19 years, summer 1985–summer 2009



NOTE: Data are averages for the period from June through August. Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which has not yet determined an end point for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

has become less common for school districts to open after Labor Day. According to Market Data Retrieval, a company providing marketing services to educational institutions, about three-quarters of public school districts began their school year before September 1 in 2007, up from about one-half in 1988.⁵ School districts cite the need for more instructional time to prepare for standardized tests, such as those required by the Federal No Child Left Behind Act. In addition, some States and school districts have increased the number of instructional hours required in a school year. In recent years, however, there has been a push to open school later in the summer, and some school districts have moved to later starts. For example, Florida passed a law effective with the 2007 school year that school cannot begin more than 14 days before Labor Day; in 2006, about half of Florida school districts began their school year the first week in August.⁶

A shorter timeframe for working may serve to discourage teens from getting summer jobs and may discourage employers from hiring teens, who, because of early school starting dates, would not be available for work during a substantial part of the summer season.

Higher achievement is required for a high school diploma. The level and difficulty of high school courses have grown, at least partly because of tougher graduation requirements. Hence, teens may be attending summer school to “catch up” or to gain the needed credits. The trend for States or localities to adopt new graduation requirements started in the early 1980s in response to recommendations from the National Commission on Excellence in Education. The report *A Nation at Risk* recommended that college-bound students complete 4 units of English, 3 units each of mathematics, science, and social studies, one-half year of computer science, and 2 units of a foreign language.⁷ Data from the National Center for Education Statistics of the U.S. Department of Education show that the percentage of high school graduates satisfying these requirements rose from 2 percent in 1982 to 36 percent in 2005 (the year for which the latest data are available).⁸ Overall, the average number of credits (as measured in Carnegie units) earned by high school graduates from 1982 to 2005 increased from 21.6 to 26.7.⁹

Data from the same organization also show that the proportion of high school graduates taking advanced courses has grown. In 2005 (the year for which the latest data are available), the proportion of graduates who took advanced mathematics courses was 48.8 percent, up from 26.3 percent in 1982. The proportion who took advanced science courses also grew, from 35.4 percent in 1982 to 62.5

percent in 2005. The proportion of graduates who took advanced English courses more than doubled, from 13.3 percent in 1982 to 30.9 percent in 2005, as did the proportion who took advanced foreign language courses: 14.6 percent in 1982, compared with 33.5 percent in 2005.¹⁰

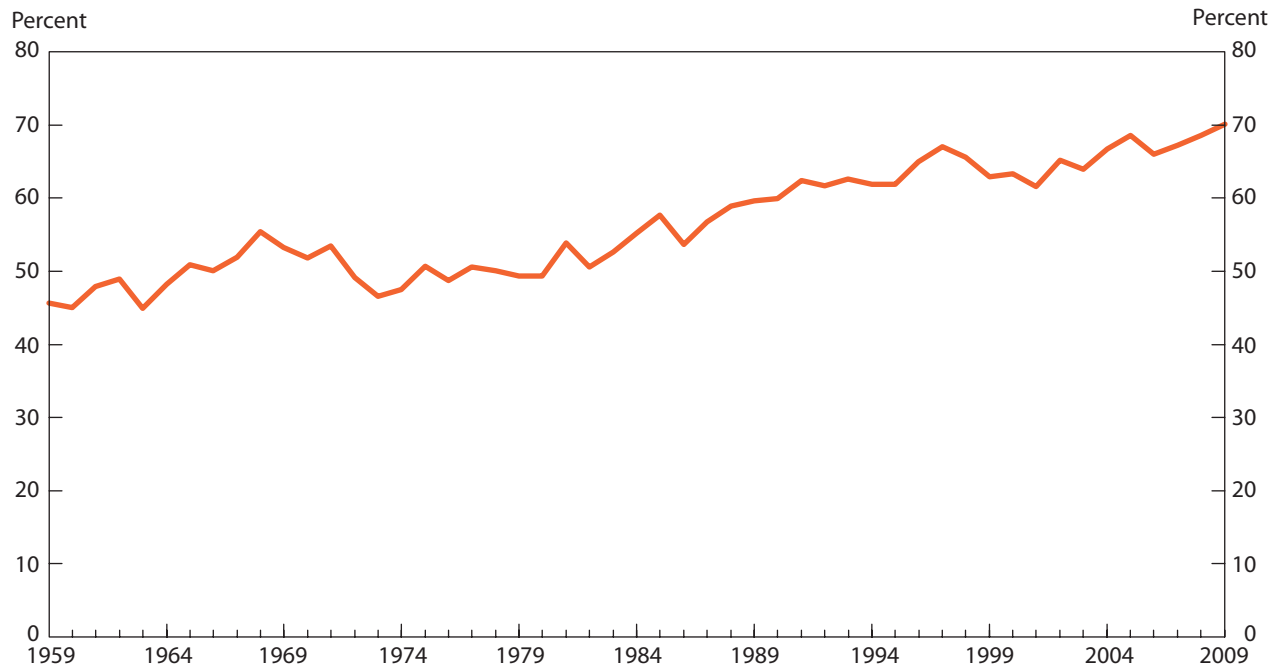
College enrollment rates for recent high school graduates have risen. The increased level at which teens are taking academic courses also may be due to growing college enrollment. CPS data show that most recent high school graduates are enrolled in college in the October following graduation. In October 2009, the college enrollment rate for recent high school graduates was 70.1 percent.¹¹ The rate has trended upward over time; when the series began in 1959, it was 45.7 percent. (See chart 7.) Because most teens enroll in college after graduation, students may be taking advantage of summer instruction to increase their levels of academic achievement.

Many colleges are now offering summer “precollege” programs. Attendance at these programs can allow prospective college attendees to enhance their admissions applications, and some colleges grant credit upon completion of the programs. Another scholarly choice for teens is traveling abroad during the summer; some trips are sponsored through high schools and others through private travel companies that combine volunteering with language-learning opportunities. If the educational institutions offer credit for these nontraditional educational options, then credit-earning participants would be counted as enrolled under the CPS definition.

Community service now receives increasing emphasis. There is some evidence that teenagers are being given both increased requirements and increased incentives for performing community service activities. In recent years, legislatures at the State and local levels have modified graduation requirements to include community service and volunteer work. Also, Federal programs such as Americorps have been attracting student volunteers. Colleges may look at past community service when evaluating applications for admission, and some offer scholarships based on previous volunteer activities. It is possible that teens are fulfilling such requirements and needs during the summer, which could leave less time for paid work.

The CPS collects data on volunteers as part of a supplemental survey conducted in September. The data characterize persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities for an organization at any point during the previous year ending in September. In the 2009 survey, 26.0 percent of teens aged 16–19 years reported volunteering at some time during the past year; the teen rate was higher than

Chart 7. College enrollment rates for recent high school graduates, October 1959–October 2009



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, October Supplement.

the rate for 20- to 24-year-olds (18.8 percent).¹²

A recent survey by the Corporation for National and Community Service examined teen volunteering, with an emphasis on service learning—in other words, school-based service opportunities that are combined with academic instruction. The survey, conducted in 2005, found that 38 percent of youths reported current or past participation in community service activities as part of a school course or requirement. Of these youths, 74 percent were currently enrolled in a service-learning course or had been within the previous year.¹³ A November 2008 study by the Corporation for National and Community Service found that 86 percent of high schools recognized student participation in community service and 35 percent offered service learning to students.¹⁴

More students are taking internships, many of which are unpaid. Students increasingly are looking toward internships as a way to bolster their resumes or graduate school applications. Some college majors offer credit for internship work or require it for graduation. An April 2007 survey by Vault.com, a career counseling company, found that 74 percent of respondents had completed at least one intern-

ship by graduation; in comparison, 62 percent of college seniors responding to a 1995 Vault survey reported that they had completed at least one internship by the time they graduated.¹⁵ Internships go not only to older college students, but to younger ones as well, with companies often hiring sophomore and freshmen interns.¹⁶ Therefore, students as young as 18 or 19 years (who are included in the age group studied in this article) could be among those seeking internships.

Internships can be paid or unpaid, and recent anecdotal discussions suggest that more youths are opting for unpaid internships.¹⁷ Unpaid internships can be easier to get than paid positions, and some sought-after fields tend to offer only unpaid internships. The 2007 Vault survey found that 29 percent of respondents had not been paid for their internships.¹⁸ Given that a person holding an unpaid internship as his or her primary job would not be counted as employed in the CPS (because the position is unpaid), if youths are increasingly holding unpaid internships instead of paid positions, then fewer would be counted as employed. Consequently, estimates of the number of youths enrolled in school could rise because students who are receiving college credit for an intern-

ship would be counted as enrolled while performing the internship.

Teen earnings may have become less important in funding a college education. Dependence on financial aid as a way to pay for college has been growing. There are a number of reasons, one being that the average amount for tuition and fees (adjusted for inflation) has grown substantially, resulting in more families becoming eligible for aid. In addition, revisions to the Higher Education Act in 1992 made more students eligible for aid, allowed them to borrow more, and made federally guaranteed subsidized loans available regardless of students' financial need.¹⁹ According to data from the National Center for Education Statistics, between 1998–99 and 2008–09 average prices for the academic year for undergraduate tuition, room, and board at public colleges, in constant 2007–08 dollars, rose by 32 percent, to \$12,113, and prices for private institutions rose by 24 percent, to \$30,803.²⁰ Statistics from the College Board show that total aid to students increased by about 85 percent from 1998–99 to 2008–09 (in constant 2008 dollars).²¹

In response to the rising costs of college tuition, Congress, State governments, and colleges and universities have developed new types of grant and assistance programs. One such State-administered program is the Hope scholarship, which provides financial assistance to students attending State universities. Established in Georgia in 1993, Hope scholarships are now available in 15 additional States. A recent study by economists from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago found evidence that the scholarships have influenced the decline in teen labor force participation rates. The researchers theorized that Hope scholarships could explain up to 0.5 percentage point in the decline in teen labor force participation among 16- to 17-year-olds between 2000 and 2004.²²

Another source of financial aid has been colleges and universities that created their own programs offering free tuition to lower or middle-income families. An example is the University of North Carolina, which created a program in 2003 that covered nearly the entire cost of school for students whose families made less than 150 percent of the poverty level, provided that the students worked 10 to 12 hours per week at a campus job.²³ Other colleges, including the University of Virginia, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Stanford University, have followed with their own programs.

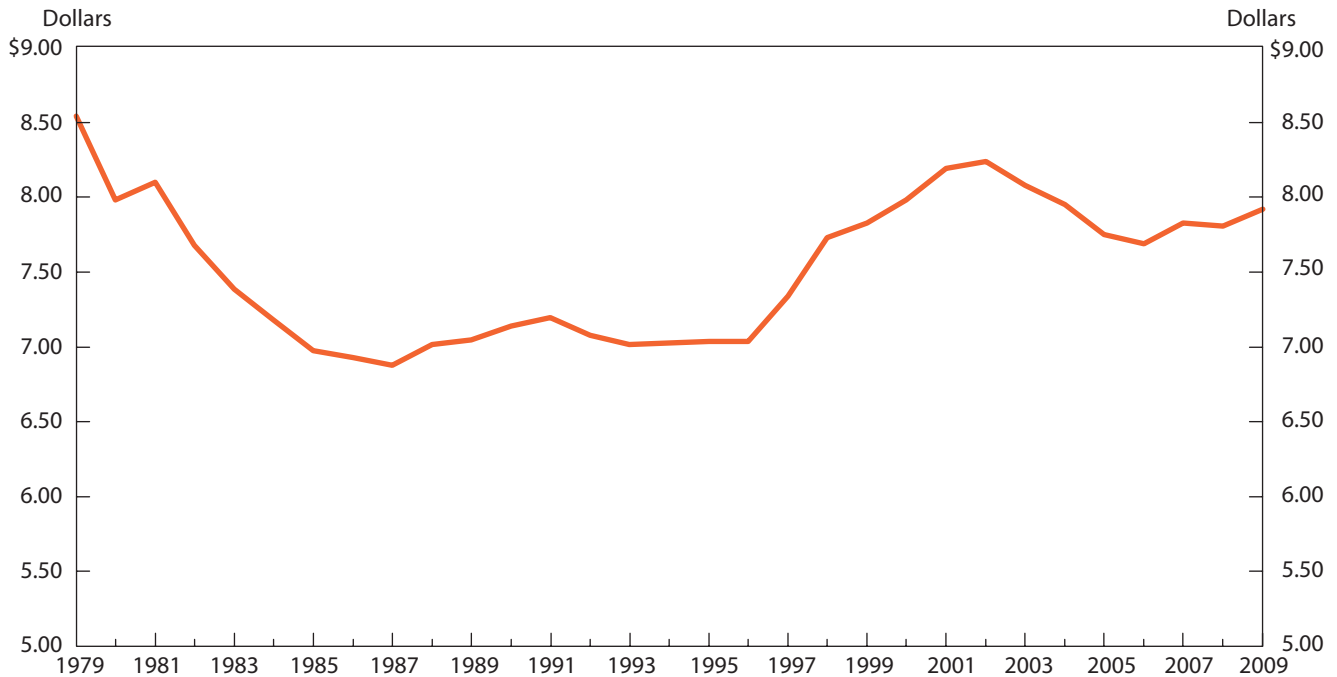
Yet another source of college financing comes from Section 529 college investment plans. There are two types

of 529 plans: State-sponsored plans that cover State schools, and an independent plan offered by a group of more than 270 private college and universities. According to one report, assets in the 11.2 million State-sponsored 529 savings plans totaled \$100.3 million (in constant 2009 dollars) in 2009.²⁴ The publication also notes that assets in the independent 529 plan exceeded \$135 million that same year.²⁵ The State-sponsored plans came into existence in 1996, the independent plan in 2003; both were created by acts of Congress.

Given the aforementioned rise in tuition and fees and greater availability of grant and loan programs, teen earnings would make less of a dent now in paying for an education compared with past years and could therefore be a less desirable source of funding. Teens generally earn low wages. In 2009, median hourly earnings for hourly paid persons aged 16–19 years was \$7.92. Although teen earnings have trended upward in recent years, they were still 32 cents lower in 2009 than in 2002 (in constant 2009 dollars; see chart 8). There were Federal minimum-wage increases in July in each of 2007, 2008, and 2009.

Increasing affluence has enabled parents to keep their children in school. Recent anecdotal evidence suggests that as parents have become more affluent, due partly to the well-known rise in dual-income families and increasing educational attainment, they are more willing to have their children participate in school and extracurricular activities instead of working for pay.²⁶ As mentioned earlier, teens are facing greater academic demands and pressures than in the past and are participating in various school-related activities, such as volunteering. All of these endeavors can leave little or no time for jobs. A recent study examined the role played by parental educational attainment in teens' use of time.²⁷ The authors analyzed CPS data on employment and hours worked, time use data from the BLS American Time Use survey (ATUS), and data on hours worked and time use from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey administered by the Institute of Survey Research at the University of Michigan. They found that teens in families with higher educational attainment exhibited a decrease in the time they spent in paid employment and an increase in their rates of volunteering. Also noted was a trend for teens—especially in the most highly educated families—suggesting a substitution of volunteer work for paid work. Finally, the ATUS data indicated that teens in the most highly educated families spent much more time in “traditional” activities, including extracurricular activities, reading and writing, and pursuing hobbies.

Chart 8. Median hourly earnings for 16- to 19-year-olds paid hourly rates, in constant 2009 dollars, 1979–2009



NOTE: The Consumer Price Index research series (CPI-RU) is used to convert dollars into constant 2009 dollars.

The number of federally funded summer jobs has diminished. The Summer Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), a Federal summer jobs program for low-income youths, was established in 1982 as part of the Job Partnership Training Act. The program was replaced by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) in 2000. The Act, which is still in force, contains some restrictions that ended Federal funding dedicated solely to summer jobs programs: now all youths must be served in year-round programs, youths in the program must be tracked for a year following their enrollment, and at least 30 percent of the funds must be spent on out-of-school youths.²⁸ Since 1999, the amount of Federal funding dedicated to WIA youth activities has been trending downward: between calendar years 1999 and 2009, funding was down by 8 percent, in current dollars.²⁹ Reduced funding and additional program restrictions, as well as increases in Federal and State minimum wages, have resulted in municipalities offering fewer summer jobs. An example is the city of New York, which provided about 18 percent fewer jobs as part of its summer jobs program in 2005 than it did in summer 1999; Federal funds made up 11.5 percent of the city's summer jobs program's budget in 2005, compared with

82 percent in 1999.³⁰ Another example is Pima County, Arizona, which includes the city of Tucson: the county's summer youth program expected to fund fewer positions in summer 2008 than in the previous summer, owing to less funding and an increase in the minimum wage.³¹

The effect of the demise of SYETP can be seen in employment statistics from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, a monthly survey of business establishments in the private and public sectors. Customarily, local government entities have provided many federally funded summer jobs, so those jobs would be included in CES payroll data for local government; however, the number of federally funded summer jobs cannot be strictly separated from other jobs. Still, CES data for *local government, excluding education*, show fewer jobs added for the May-through-July period beginning in 2002. (Estimates are not seasonally adjusted; May-through-July data are used because seasonal buildup in that industry occurs during those months.)

The number of jobs added in May through July of 2002 was down by about one-third from the same period in 2001 (from 426,000 to 287,000). Although SYETP ended in 2000, it took States some time to change over to the

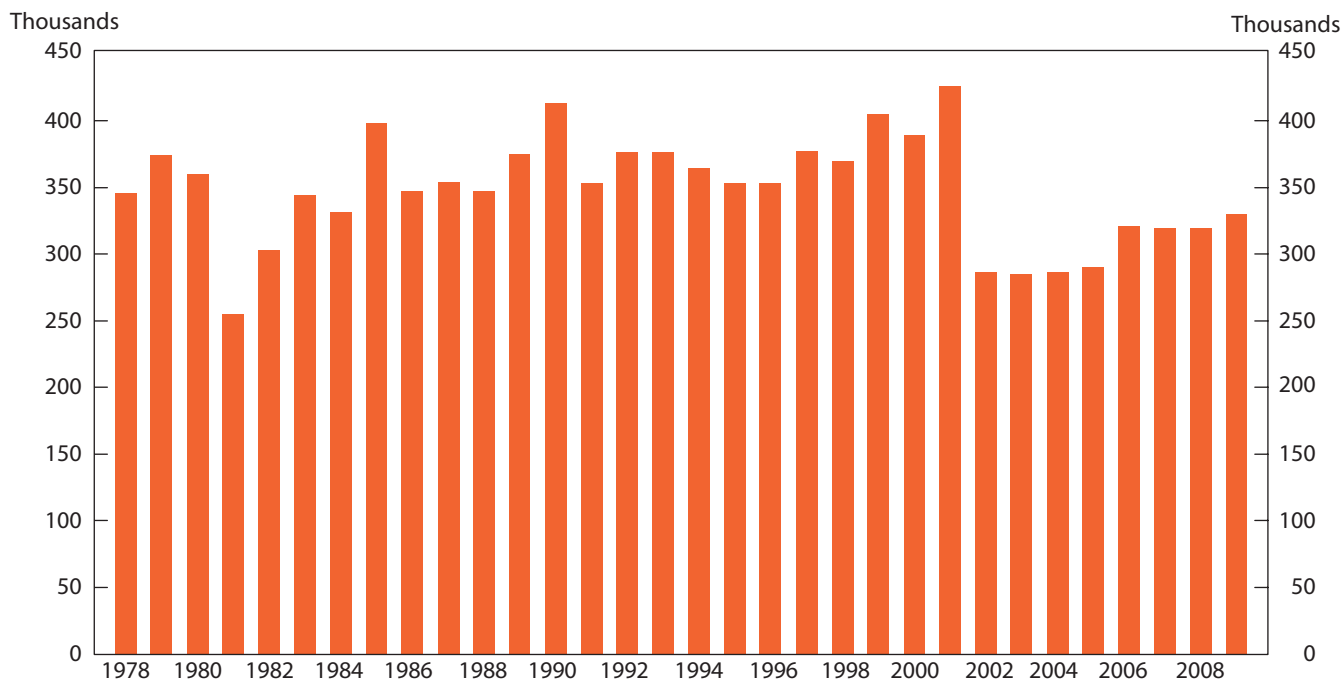
new WIA program, which is likely why summer hiring in *local government, excluding education*, did not begin to slow until 2002.³² Since then, the number of jobs added in May through July in this local government sector has ranged from 285,000 to 330,000, a clear dropoff from earlier years. (See chart 9.)

Teens are facing stiffer competition from adults and the foreign born. Federal and State laws bar minors from working in certain jobs and operating hazardous machinery, and some States and localities set limits on the hours that teens can work. Teenagers also have less experience and availability than adults; for example, they may be available only for summer work. These factors may make it more desirable for employers to hire adults, rather than teens, for entry-level jobs. Adults also may be more likely to take entry-level jobs in a tough labor market. Many studies have suggested that, in the current economic times, teens are facing increased competition from other groups for the types of entry-level jobs they normally would fill. One such study conjectures that a rising number of young college graduates are taking jobs outside of the normal college labor market and that more older women without college

degrees are holding jobs in retail trade.³³ The authors also note that employment growth over the 2000–04 period appears to be attributable to new immigrants, many of whom are young persons under age 30 who would compete directly with teenagers for entry-level jobs.³⁴ In addition, teens are facing more competition for jobs from older workers in general, who have been increasing their participation in the labor force in recent years. Studies have shown that many older workers take on “bridge jobs” after they retire from career jobs. There are a number of reasons for this phenomenon, including an increase in the retirement age normally required to receive full Social Security benefits, the elimination of an earnings test for persons of normal retirement age, increased health among seniors, and a shift toward defined-contribution pension plans.³⁵

The CPS has data by occupation and by age group. Because of a change in occupational classification, comparable data are available only back to 2000. Accordingly, the analysis that follows will examine changes in annual average employment between 2000 and 2009. CPS data show that the largest proportions of employed teens are in food preparation and serving occupations and in sales and related occupations. In 2009, 27 percent of employed

Chart 9. Number of payroll jobs added in May through July in local government, excluding education, not seasonally adjusted, 1978–2009



SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics survey.

teens worked in the former, and 24 percent in the latter, occupational group. Employment was up from 2000 to 2009 in food preparation and serving, and little changed in sales occupations. Total employment in food preparation and serving rose by 1.1 million between 2000 and 2009, while the number of teens employed declined by 242,000. During this same period, food preparation and serving employment increased by 478,000 among persons between the ages of 20 and 24 years and by 388,000 among 25- to 34-year-olds. The following tabulation of CPS data shows the change in employment, in thousands, between 2000 and 2009 in selected intermediate-level occupations, by age group:

Age group	Occupational group		
	Food preparation and serving	Sales and related	Office and administrative support
Total	1,052	-80	-2,302
16-19 years.....	-242	-532	-553
20-24 years.....	478	121	-532
25-34 years.....	388	-214	-869
35-44 years.....	15	-599	-1,280
45-54 years.....	284	322	-158
55 years and older..	128	822	1,091

According to the tabulation, total employment in sales and related occupations was little changed (-80,000) between 2000 and 2009; teen employment in sales fell by 532,000, while persons aged 55 years and older increased their employment in sales occupations by 822,000. The largest loss in teen employment among the intermediate-level occupations came in office and administrative occupations, which lost 553,000 teen workers between 2000 and 2009. Overall, employment in this occupational group declined by 2.3 million. During the same period, employment in the occupational group grew by 1.1 million among workers aged 55 years and older.

The CPS also collects data on the labor force status of the foreign born, including data aggregated by level of educational attainment for those aged 25 years and older. Foreign-born persons tend to have lower levels of education than native-born persons and would therefore be more likely to seek or qualify for jobs in the areas that normally employ teens—that is, jobs which require lower levels of education. In 2009, 30 percent of the foreign-born population aged 25 years and older had less than a high school diploma, while 10 percent of the native-born population had that same low level of education.

CPS data on persons employed in intermediate-level occupations are available by native- or foreign-born status. These data show that the proportions of workers who

were foreign born increased between 2000 and 2009 in the two occupational categories that employ the most teens: food preparation and serving occupations and sales occupations. Foreign-born workers also increased their share of employment in the occupational category that showed the largest decline in teen employment: office and administrative support occupations. The following tabulation shows the foreign born as a percent of the total employed in selected occupations for 2000 and 2009:

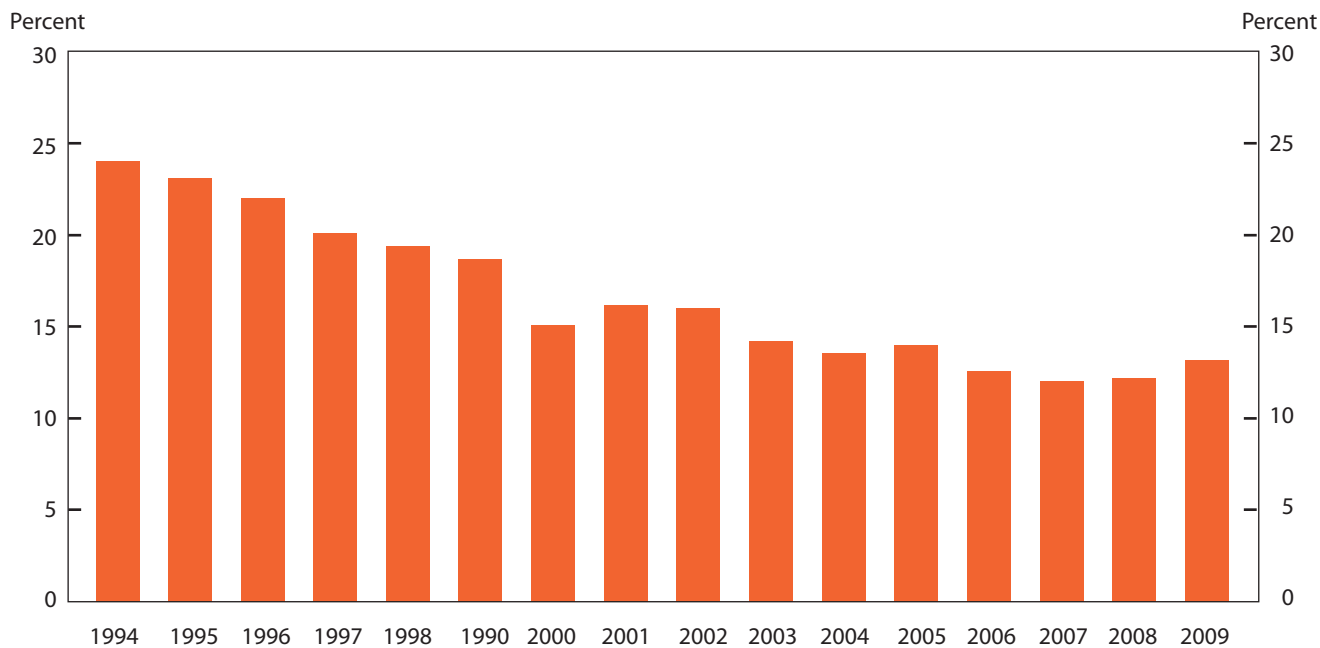
Occupational group	2000	2009	Change, 2000-09
Total employed, all occupations .	13.3	15.4	2.1
Food preparation and serving	20.1	22.4	2.3
Sales and related	10.9	12.3	1.4
Office and administrative support..	8.6	9.7	1.1

Teens not in the labor force

Persons who are not in the labor force are neither employed nor unemployed; in other words, they do not have a job and are not currently looking for a job. The number of teens who are not in the labor force has been moving up steadily since the summer of 1989, when the group totaled 4.7 million; by summer 2009, 9.5 million teens did not participate in the labor force. The CPS asks non-labor-force participants about their desire to find a job; since 1994, the survey has included questions aimed at determining whether persons not in the labor force “want a job.” This group need not have made any effort to find a job. The proportion of teens not in the labor force who want a job was 13.2 percent in summer 2009, up slightly from the previous summer, but down from 24.0 percent in summer 1994. (See chart 10.)

IN SUM, FEWER TEENS ARE EMPLOYED during the summer, a trend that has been particularly evident since 2000. Today, teens are enrolled in school during the summer more so than in the past. In addition, teens are placing greater emphasis on academic achievement, because of both stricter graduation requirements and increased college enrollment among recent high school graduates. Teens may be choosing summer school or other scholarly activities over working. Also, teen earnings may have become less important in paying for college as financial aid has grown and their earnings remain low. There is evidence as well that the types of jobs that teens would normally fill have become scarcer: not only is there increased competition for such jobs from other groups, but also, fewer summer jobs are funded through government programs. Finally, the decade has experienced two recessions, which no doubt have diminished employment opportunities for teens as well as other age groups. □

Chart 10. Percentage of teens not in the labor force who say they “want a job,” summer 1994–summer 2009



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Notes

¹ The survey reference week is the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

² The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is the official arbiter of dating recessions.

³ In this regard, more teenagers are both enrolled and working less during the school year. For a discussion of enrollment and employment trends during the school year, see Teresa L. Morisi, “Youth enrollment and employment during the school year,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 51–63, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art3full.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

⁴ In the CPS, schools are defined to be public or private institutions, including high schools, community or junior colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools of learning, that confer academic degrees. School attendance can be either full time or part time.

⁵ “Public School Calendars Shifting Toward Earlier Opening and Closing Dates” (Shelton, CT, MDR, 2010), on the Internet at www.schooldata.com/mdrk12calendar.asp (visited May 20, 2010).

⁶ Sean Lavin, “Districts could pick school starts,” *The Florida Times-Union* (Jacksonville, Apr. 14, 2007), on the Internet at www.jacksonville.com/tu-online/stories/041407/met_9239982.shtml (visited May 20, 2010).

⁷ *A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform* (U.S. Department of Education, National Commission on Excellence in Education, April 1983), on the Internet at www.ed.gov/pubs/NatAtRisk/index.html (visited May 20, 2010).

⁸ *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, Table 153, “Percentage of public and private high school graduates earning minimum credits in selected combinations of academic courses, by sex and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1982 through 2005” (National Center for Education Statistics, April 2010), on the Internet at nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d09/tables/dt09_153.asp.

⁹ *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, Table 149, “Average number of Carnegie units earned by public high school graduates in various subject fields, by selected student characteristics: Selected years, 1982 through 2005” (National Center for Education Statistics, April 2010), on the Internet at nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d09/tables/dt09_149.asp (visited May 20, 2010). A Carnegie unit is the credit given for the successful completion of a year’s study of one subject in a secondary school.

¹⁰ The data cited in this paragraph are from the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, *America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2009*, Indicator Tables ED3A, B, C, and D: “High school academic coursetaking: percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of mathematics, science, English, and foreign language courses taken, selected years, 1982–2005” (Hyattsville, MD, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 2009). The Forum uses data from a number of Federal sources, including the National Center for Education Statistics.

¹¹ See “College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2009 High School Graduates,” news release (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 27, 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/hsgec.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

¹² See “Volunteering in the United States—2009,” news release (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jan. 26, 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/volun.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

¹³ The survey included youths between the ages of 12 and 18, a broader group than that analyzed here. (See *Youth Helping America: Educating for Active Citizenship; Service-Learning, School-Based Service and Youth Civic Engagement* (Washington, DC, Corporation for National and Community Service, March 2006), on the Internet at www.nationalservice.gov/pdf/06_0323_SL_briefing.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

¹⁴ “Community Service and Service-Learning in America’s Schools” (Washington, DC, Corporation for National and Community Service, November 2008), on the Internet at www.nationalservice.gov/pdf/08_1112_Isa_prevalence.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

¹⁵ “More Interns Getting the Loot, Says Vault,” on the Internet at www.vault.com/wps/portal/usa/!ut/p/c4/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gzQ0u_YHMPiWP_gABTA09npxDXgKAAY5cAc_2CbEdFAF2a9xM!/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/vault_content_library/articles_site/articles/internships/more+interns+getting+the+loot%2C+says+vault (visited May 20, 2010).

¹⁶ Rachel Emma Silverman, “Summer Jobs are Easier to Find This Year; After a Post-Boom Drought, Employers Are Staffing Up; Industries That Are Hiring,” *The Wall Street Journal*, May 11, 2006, p. D1.

¹⁷ See, for example, Barbara Whitaker, “Ample Jobs, but Youths Are Choosy,” *The New York Times*, June 9, 2007, on the Internet at www.nytimes.com/2007/06/09/business/09teens.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=barbara%20whitaker%20summer%20jobs&st=cse (visited May 20, 2010).

¹⁸ “More Interns Getting the Loot.”

¹⁹ Susan P. Choy, *Paying for College: Changes Between 1990 and 2000 for Full-Time Dependent Undergraduates, Findings from the Condition of Education 2004*, NCES 2004-075 (National Center for Education Statistics, June 2004), on the Internet at www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2004/2004075.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

²⁰ *Digest of Education Statistics: 2009*, Table 334, “Average undergraduate tuition and fees and room and board rates charged for full-time students in degree-granting institutions, by type and control of institution, 1964-65 through 2008-09” (National Center for Education Statistics, April 2010), on the Internet at nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d09/tables/dt09_334.asp?referrer=list (visited May 20, 2010).

²¹ *Trends in Student Aid: 2009* (New York, The College Board, 2009), on the Internet at www.trends-collegeboard.com/student_aid/pdf/2009_Trends_Student_Aid.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

²² See Daniel Aaronson, Kyung-Hong Park, and Daniel Sullivan, “The decline in teen labor force participation,” *Economic Perspectives* (Chicago, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, first quarter, 2006), on the Internet at www.chicagofed.org/digital_assets/publications/economic_perspectives/2006/ep_1qtr2006_part1_aaronson_et_al.pdf (visited May 20, 2010); and “Explaining the Decline in Teen Labor Force Participation,” *Chicago Fed Letter* (Chicago, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, January 2007), on the Internet at www.chicagofed.org/digital_assets/publications/chicago_fed_letter/2007/cfljanuary2007_234.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

²³ David Leonhardt, “The (Yes) Low Cost of Higher Ed,” *The New York Times*, Apr. 20, 2008, on the Internet at www.nytimes.com/2008/04/20/education/edlife/essay.html?st=cse&sq=the+%28yes%29+low+cost+of+higher+ed&scp=1 (visited May 20, 2010).

²⁴ See *Trends in Student Aid: 2009*.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ See, for example, David Cho, “Working on Nothing But Their Suntans; Many Teens Do Without Summer Jobs,” *The Washington Post*, June 16, 2002, p. C1; Mary Williams Walsh, “Summer Work is Out of Favor With the Young,” *The New York Times*, June 18, 2008, on the Internet at www.nytimes.com/2000/06/18/business/summer-work-is-out-of-favor-with-the-young.html?scp=2&sq=summer%20work%20is%20out%20of%20favor&st=cse&pagewanted=1 (visited May 20, 2010); and Barbara Hagenbaugh, “Full Activity, Study Schedules Have Many Teens Just Saying No to Jobs,” *USA Today*, Apr. 6, 2005, on the Internet at www.usatoday.com/money/economy/employment/2005-04-06-teen-work-usat_x.htm?loc=interstitialskip (visited May 20, 2010).

²⁷ Shirley L. Porterfield and Anne E. Winkler, “Teen time use and parental education: evidence from the CPS, MTF, and ATUS,” *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2007, pp. 37-56, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/05/art4full.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

²⁸ Josie Hathaway, “Summer Jobs Program Faces Two-Thirds Cut,” *U.S. Mayor Newspaper*, Washington, DC, Jan. 24, 2000, on the Internet at www.usmayors.org/uscm/us_mayor_newspaper/documents/01_24_00/summer_washington.htm (visited May 20, 2010).

²⁹ Author’s analysis of WIA funding from program allotment information published in various issues of the *Federal Register*.

³⁰ See “Since 2000, Funding Changes Cause Annual Uncertainty for Summer Jobs Program,” *New York City Independent Budget Office Fiscal Brief* (New York, New York City Independent Budget Office, June 2006), p. 1.

³¹ Siobhan Daniel, “Summer jobs program will hire fewer due to higher wage, smaller budget,” *Arizona Daily Star*, Apr. 3, 2008, on the Internet at azstarnet.com/business/article_8866619d-aaeb-5b2a-9827-fcf11eb215a4.html (visited May 20, 2010).

³² See Jennifer L. Martel and David S. Langdon, “The job market in 2000: slowing down as the year ended,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2001, pp. 3-30, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2001/02/art1full.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

³³ Andrew Sum and Ishwar Khatiwada, with Sheila Palma, *The Age Twist in Employment Rates in the U.S., 2000-2004: The Steep Tilt Against Young Workers in the Nation’s Labor Markets* (Boston, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, January 2005).

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ See, for example, Kevin E. Cahill, Michael D. Giandrea, and Joseph F. Quinn, “Are Traditional Retirements a Thing of the Past? New Evidence on Retirement Patterns and Bridge Jobs,” Working Paper 384 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2005), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec050100.pdf (visited May 20, 2010); and “A Micro-Level Analysis of Recent Increases in Labor Force Participation Among Older Men,” Working Paper 400 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2006), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec060120.pdf (visited May 20, 2010). See also Murray Gendell, “Older workers: increasing their labor force participation and hours of work,” *Monthly Labor Review*, January 2008, pp. 41-54, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/01/art3full.pdf (visited May 20, 2010).

Job openings, hires, and separations fall during the recession

JOLTS data indicate record-low levels of job openings, hires, and separations in 2009, as well as a record-high number of layoffs and discharges

Mark deWolf
and
Katherine Klemmer

Data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) reflect the continued impact that the recession which began in December 2007 (according to the National Bureau of Economic Research¹) has had on the demand for labor and worker flows. Job openings—a measure of labor demand—and hires and separations—measures of worker flows—all declined during the 2007–09 period and reached series lows in 2009. The job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, dropped from 3.1 percent in December 2007 to 1.9 percent in December 2009. The job openings rate reached a series low of 1.8 percent in April 2009. The annual hires rate declined from 46.1 percent to 37.2 percent, a series low, during the 2007-to-2009 period. The annual separations rate (which includes both voluntary and involuntary separations) dropped from 45.1 percent to 41.0 percent, also a series low, during the 2007–09 period. (See table 1.)

The downward trends in job openings, hires, and separations that began in 2007 are consistent with recessionary trends in other economic statistics. The unemployment rate reached a peak of 10.1 percent in October 2009, having climbed from 5.0 percent in December 2007. Nonfarm employment reached a low of 130 million in December

2009 after having fallen from a high of 138 million in December 2007, a net employment loss of approximately 8 million.²

The JOLTS program measures job openings, hires, and separations on a monthly basis by industry³ and geographic region. JOLTS gauges labor demand by collecting data monthly from a sample of approximately 16,000 nonfarm business establishments. Published JOLTS data are available from December 2000 forward. All monthly JOLTS data used in this report are seasonally adjusted.

Job openings

During the recession that began in December 2007, the number of job openings has indicated a contraction in labor demand. National job openings reached a prerecession peak of 4.8 million in March 2007. By the official start of the recession, job openings had decreased to 4.4 million. Nonfarm payroll employment peaked at 138 million in December 2007. The declines in job openings became steeper after the onset of the recession. In a weak economy, job openings fall as employers cut back their hiring plans in response to weak demand.⁴ The national job openings level reached a series low of 2.3 million in July 2009, a decline of 2.5 million

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Table 1. Job openings (seasonally adjusted), hires, and separations rates and levels, 2007–09

[In thousands]

	December rates			December levels		
	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009
Job openings.....	3.1	2.2	1.9	4,378	3,078	2,531
	Annual rates			Annual levels		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Hires.....	46.1	41.1	37.2	63,404	56,204	48,696
Separations.....	45.1	43.6	41.0	62,125	59,640	53,679

openings from its March 2007 peak. Job openings trended up in the second half of 2009, and the national level was 2.7 million in February 2010. (See chart 1.)

Job openings by industry. The monthly job openings levels for all published industries have trended downward during the recession, with every industry falling to a series low during 2009. The job openings levels for most industries began to decline before the start of the recession. The two industries with the steepest drops in job openings were construction and manufacturing. Both industries peaked in early 2007 and trended downward prior to the recession. For all JOLTS industries, the decline in job openings appears to have leveled off in the second half of 2009. Manufacturing has trended upward since July 2009, and retail trade has done so since November 2009. All industries except for manufacturing ended 2009 with fewer job openings than existed in December 2008.

Job openings by region. The finest geographical breakout the JOLTS sample can provide is for the Midwest, Northeast, South, and West regions. All four regions experienced recessionary trends in job openings similar to that of the national level, reaching their peaks before December 2007. Job openings trended downward in the four regions during the recession and dropped to series lows in July 2009. The West experienced the largest decline in job openings, with the level dropping 59 percent from the start of the recession to July 2009. The downward trend in job openings appears to have subsided in the four regions during the middle of 2009, with an upward trend starting at the end of the year. Despite the upward movement late in the year, all four regions had lower levels of job openings in December 2009 than in December 2008.

Job openings and unemployment. Historically, the total nonfarm job openings rate and the Current Population Survey's national unemployment rate have moved inversely. An economic expansion is indicated by a low

unemployment rate and a high rate of job openings. A contraction is indicated by a high unemployment rate and a low rate of job openings. Chart 2 illustrates the historically inverse relationship between these two series: the two rates move toward each other during expansions and away from each other during contractions. Before the recession the difference between the two rates had never (since the beginning of the JOLTS data series) surpassed 3.8 percentage points. With the exception of the period from the beginning of the data series through May 2001, the difference between the two series was smallest in March 2007. In April 2007, the two rates began to move away from each other, reflecting the weakening of the economy before the beginning of the most recent recession. At the onset of the recession, the difference between the job openings rate and the unemployment rate began to grow rapidly, reaching a series high of 8.2 percent in October 2009. Since October the gap has decreased, and by February 2010 it was 7.6 percent. (See chart 2.)

Definitions of JOLTS terms

Job openings. Monthly job openings are defined as the number of openings on the last day of the reference month.

Hires. Monthly hires are all additions of personnel to the payroll during the reference month, and annual hires are all additions to the payroll during a given year.

Total separations. Monthly total separations are the number of employees separated from payroll during the reference month, and annual total separations are the number separated during a given year. Separations are classified as quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations.

Quits. Cases in which people left a job voluntarily but did not retire or transfer.

Layoffs and discharges. Involuntary separations initiated by employers.

Other separations. Retirements, transfers, deaths, and separations caused by disability.

Chart 1. JOLTS total nonfarm job openings and CES total nonfarm employment, both seasonally adjusted, December 2000–February 2010

[In thousands]

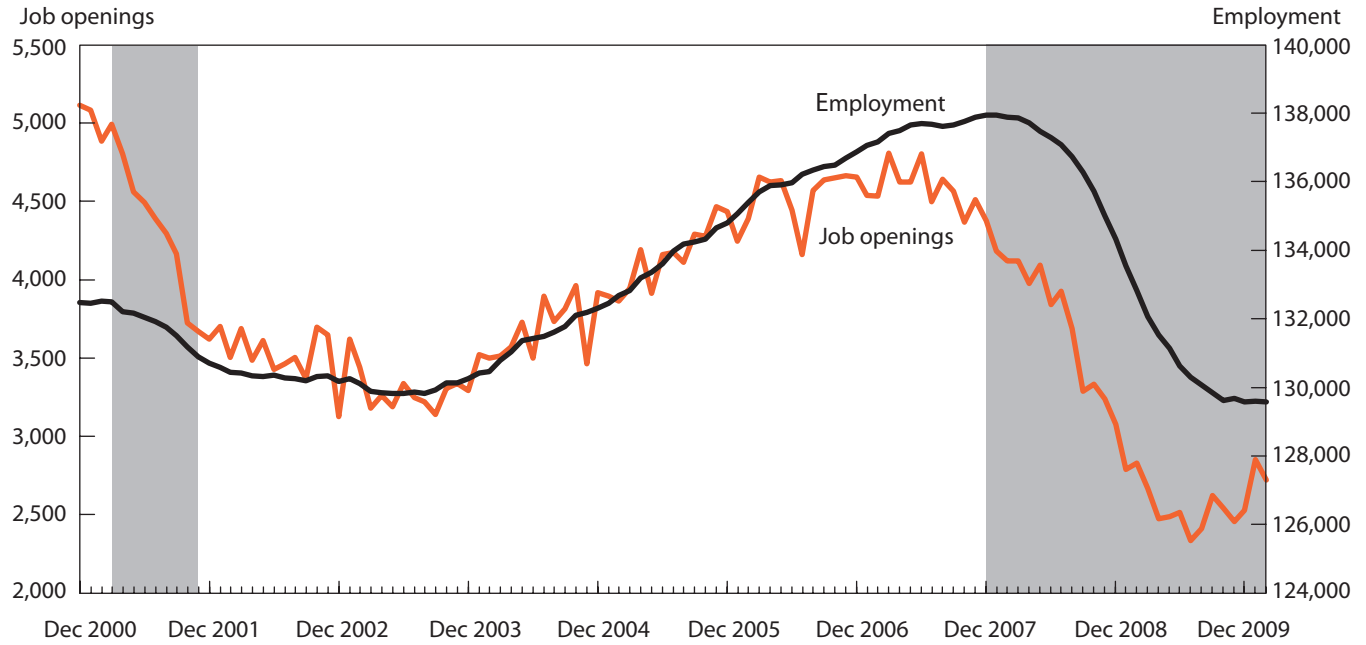
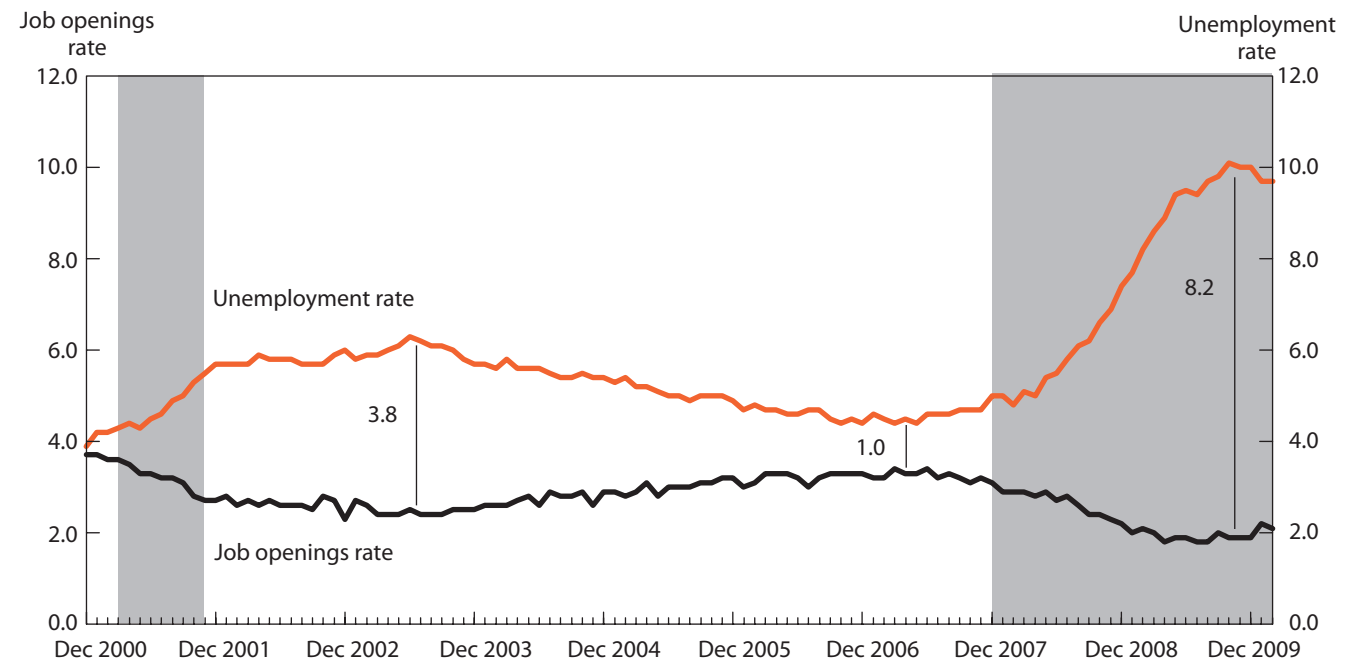


Chart 2. JOLTS job openings rate and CPS unemployment rate, both seasonally adjusted, December 2000–February 2010



The Beveridge Curve is the economic model used to examine the inverse relationship between labor demand (as measured by job openings) and labor supply (as measured by the number of unemployed people) over time.⁵ The curve plots the job openings rate with respect to the unemployment rate. During the recession that began in December 2007, the curve began to move southeasterly, with job openings and labor demand decreasing and unemployment and excess labor supply increasing. The movement reflects the contracting job market. In October 2008 the curve started to move horizontally to the right as the unemployment rate increased faster than the job openings rate decreased. The lowest points on the curve, representing the series lows for the job openings rate, occurred in April, July, and August 2009, but the highest unemployment rate did not occur until October 2009. (See chart 3.)

Another way to look at the effect the recession had on the labor market is to create a ratio from the unemployment and job openings data. In the most recent recession, the ratio has increased. There are many more unemployed people than there are job openings. The southeasterly movement of the Beveridge Curve during the recession also shows that the number of jobseekers per opening was increasing.⁶

The ratio of unemployed persons per job opening bottomed in late 2006 to early 2007 and then began to climb through the onset of the December 2007 recession. The ratio reached a series high of 6.2 unemployed persons per job opening in November 2009 and has since fallen. The ratio was 5.5 in February 2010.⁷ (See chart 4.)

Hires and separations

The levels of both hires and separations began to decline during the months before the most recent recession began. Both the level of hires and that of separations reached high points in May 2006: 5.6 million hires and approximately the same number of separations. Employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics program, reached a high point of 138 million in December 2007. Shortly after the recession began, the level of hires and that of employment showed steep drops whereas separations declined slowly until a more rapid decline began after January 2009. From January 2008 through January 2010, separations consistently exceeded hires, causing employment levels to drop.⁸ Hires and employment leveled off in late 2009, whereas separations have continued to decline. (See chart 5.)

The level of hires hovered between 5.3 million and 5.6

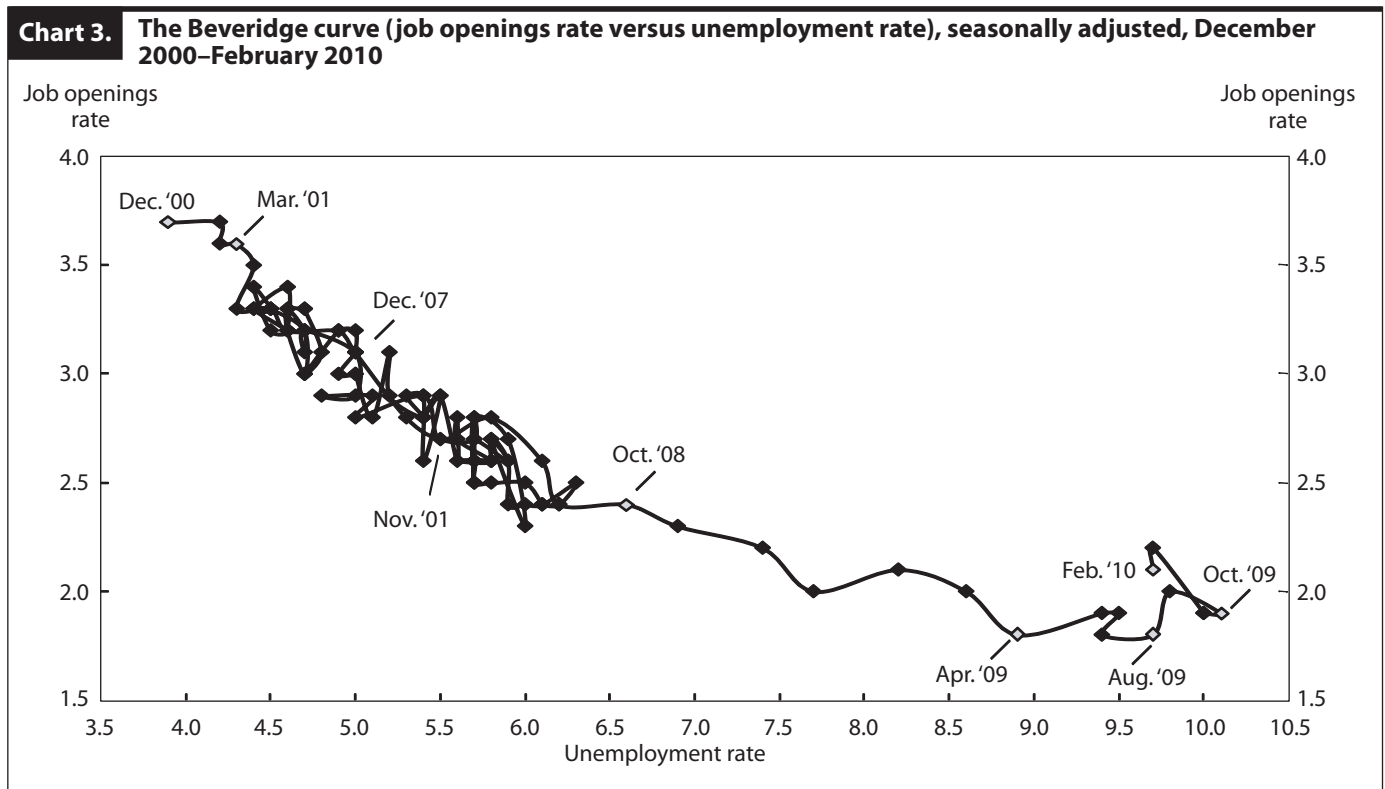


Chart 4. Ratio of unemployed persons per job opening, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–February 2010

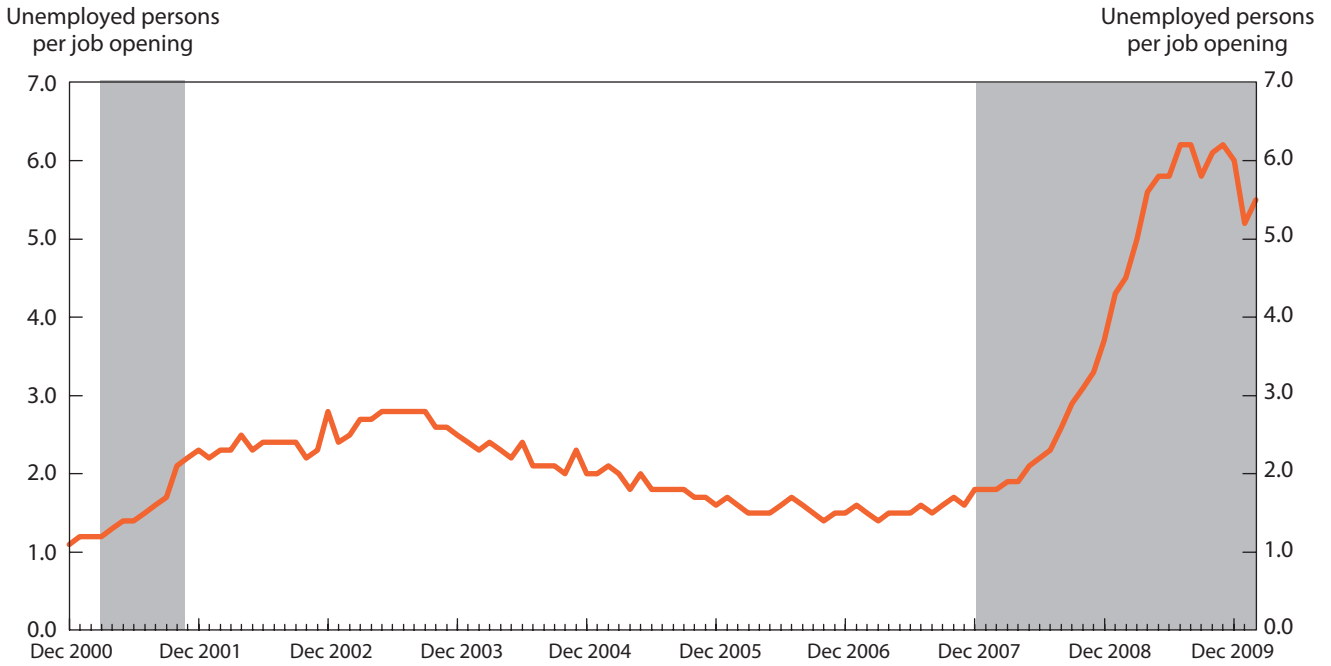
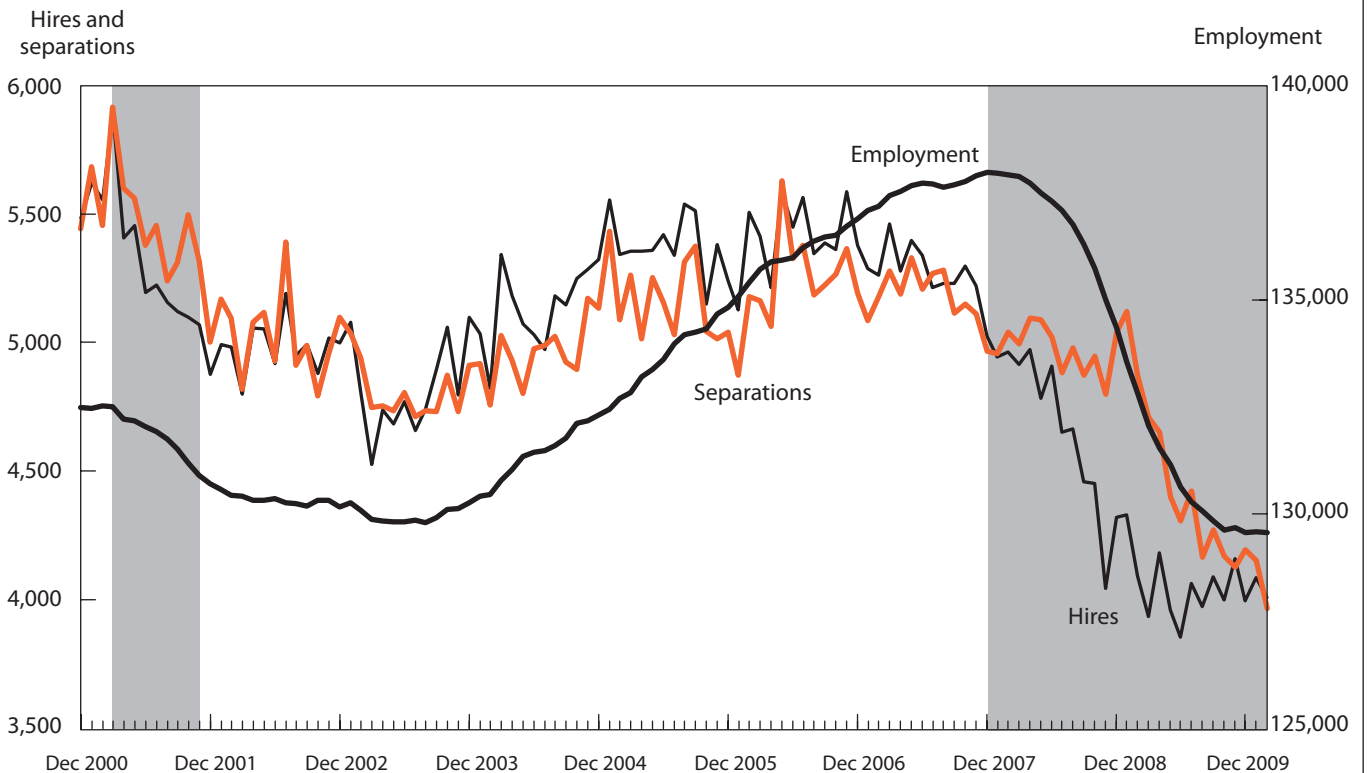


Chart 5. Hires, separations, and employment, all seasonally adjusted, December 2000–February 2010

[In thousands]



million from May 2006 through November 2006 and then began a steady decline. In June 2009, the hires level dropped to a series low of 3.9 million. Since July 2009, the hires level has remained between 4.0 million and 4.2 million. A primary reason for the drop in hires before and during the recession was the hiring freezes implemented by companies that were looking to reduce the size of their workforce but avoid layoffs.⁹ Total annual hires for 2009 were 48.7 million, making that year the weakest one since the series began.¹⁰

The dynamic nature of the labor market has remained apparent during the recession that began in December 2007. Hires and separations have continued to occur, albeit at increasingly lower levels. Although many companies have discharged employees, many of them have continued to hire at the same time. Sometimes companies lay off employees with outdated skills and search for new employees who have different skills because the companies are moving away from retaining and retraining employees.¹¹

In May 2006, the separations level was 5.6 million. The separations level declined from that point to reach a series low in February 2010 of 4.0 million. Between May 2006 and January 2009, the number of separations had declined at a slower pace; after January 2009, separations began a steeper drop. The relatively slower decline in separations between May 2006 and January 2009 can be attributed to high levels of layoffs and discharges. Another component of separations is quits, which declined from November 2006 through September 2009. Economic uncertainty has likely resulted in workers keeping the jobs that they have instead of risking unemployment.¹² Beginning in January 2009, layoffs and discharges started to decline. The separations level for the year 2009 declined to 53.7 million, which is the lowest annual level since the series began.

Hires by industry. Hires within industries show trends similar to the trend at the national level. Seasonally adjusted monthly data show that in most industries hires began to decline before the onset of the recession. Hires in construction peaked relatively early—in August 2005—at 534,000 hires and declined through June 2009, when they reached a low point of 268,000. In late 2009 and early 2010, construction hires have risen slightly. Manufacturing hires peaked at 421,000 in March 2006 and reached a trough of 204,000 in May 2009. Retail trade; professional and business services; education and health services; and arts, entertainment, and recreation all appear to have reached low points and leveled off or increased slightly by early 2010. The exception is accommodation and food services, for which hiring peaked in November 2006 and declined from that point onward;

hiring in this industry was at a series low in February 2010. Annual hires data show that all industries declined for the year 2009, with the exception of the “other services” industry, which showed a slight increase in hires.

Hires by region. Annual hires in all four Census regions have declined since the beginning of the recession and dropped to series lows in 2009. From 2007 to 2009, the South experienced the largest decline in hires, followed closely by the West.¹³ Hires fell in the South from 24 million annually in 2007 to 18 million annually in 2009. Annual hires in the West fell from 15 million in 2007 to 11 million in 2009. Both the Northeast and the Midwest also have been affected by the recession, with annual hires levels falling by 1.2 million in the former and 3.4 million in the latter from 2007 to 2009.

Components of total separations

Total separations comprise quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Each component contributes to the overall movement in total separations. However, every component has unique trends and cyclical movements. Overall, monthly total separations changed little from the beginning of the recession through early 2009, hovering between 4.8 million and 5.1 million. Still, the labor market has remained dynamic, as indicated by the underlying movements of the components of separations. Quits decreased because many employees chose to keep their jobs. Layoffs and discharges, in contrast, increased.

The number of quits usually exceeds the number of layoffs and discharges. During the most recent economic expansion, the gap between quits and layoffs and discharges widened considerably and then narrowed during 2007. The two series reversed an 8-year trend when the number of layoffs and discharges exceeded the number of quits in November 2008 for the first time. Layoffs and discharges continued to exceed quits through January 2010. February 2010 is the first month since November 2008 in which the quits level was higher than the layoffs and discharges level. (See chart 6.)

Between 2007 and 2009, the relative annual contributions to total separations of quits and of layoffs and discharges changed dramatically. Note the differences between the two pie graphs of chart 7. From 2007 to 2009, the annual share of quits dropped from 57 percent to 41 percent. In that same period, the share of layoffs and discharges increased from 36 percent to 52 percent. The share of other separations remained stable at 7 percent from 2007 through 2009 in spite of an aging baby-boomer

Chart 6. Quits and layoffs and discharges, both seasonally adjusted, December 2000–February 2010

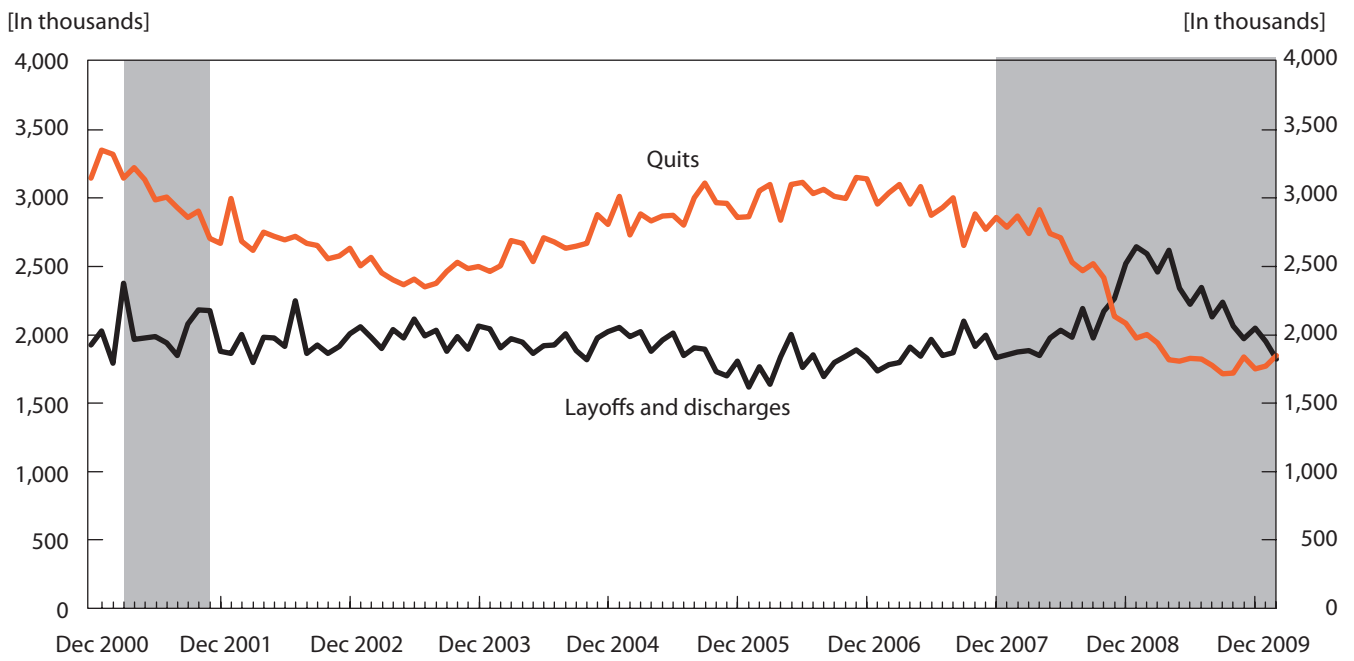


Chart 7. Composition of total separations, 2007 and 2009

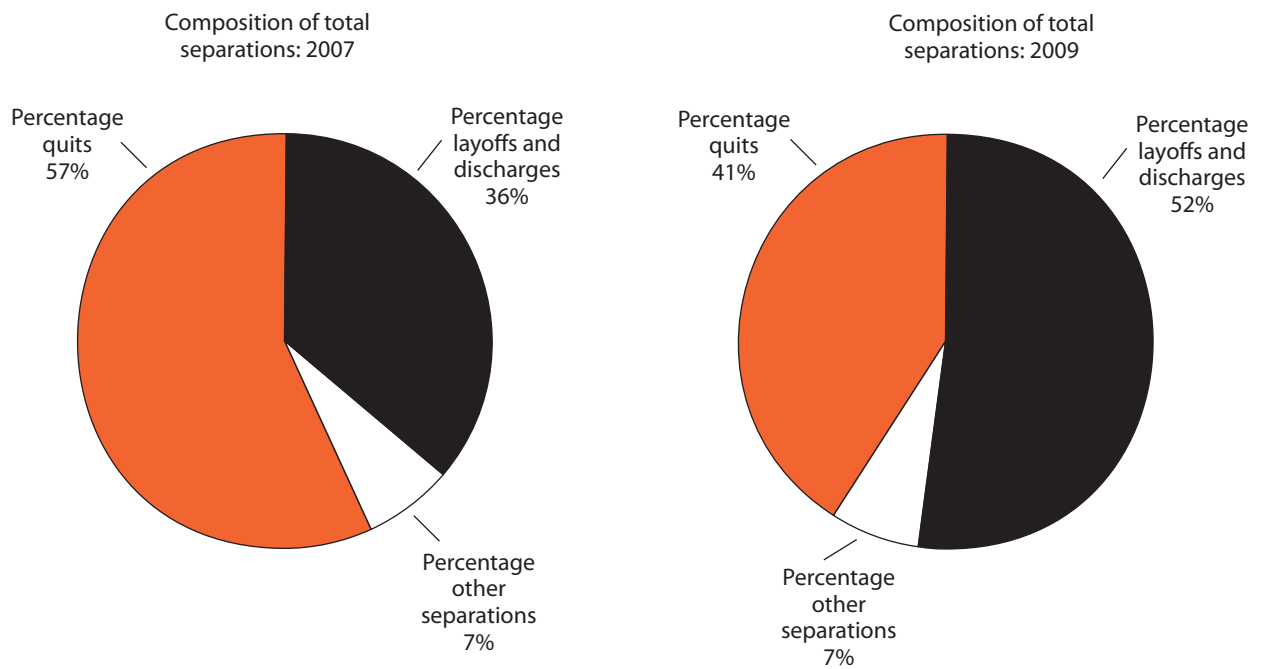


Table 2. Composition of JOLTS separations, 2001–09

Year	Total separations, in thousands	Layoffs and discharges, in thousands	Layoffs and discharges: percentage of total separations	Quits, in thousands	Quits: percentage of total separations	Other separations, in thousands	Other separations: percentage of total separations
2001.....	65,610	24,351	37.1	36,405	55.5	4,851	7.4
2002.....	60,412	23,325	38.6	32,375	53.6	4,711	7.8
2003.....	57,847	23,959	41.4	29,351	50.7	4,537	7.8
2004.....	59,666	23,389	39.2	31,852	53.4	4,425	7.4
2005.....	62,107	22,774	36.7	34,964	56.3	4,369	7.0
2006.....	62,661	21,460	34.2	36,327	58.0	4,871	7.8
2007.....	62,125	22,557	36.3	35,108	56.5	4,464	7.2
2008.....	59,640	24,549	41.2	31,074	52.1	4,018	6.7
2009.....	53,679	27,790	51.8	21,964	40.9	3,921	7.3

Table 3. Annual levels of quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations, by region, 2007–09

[In thousands]

Region	Quits			Layoffs and discharges			Other separations		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Northeast.....	4,708	4,622	3,294	4,002	4,395	5,335	820	779	740
South.....	14,475	12,426	8,645	7,912	8,300	9,554	1,475	1,372	1,445
Midwest.....	7,554	6,893	4,928	5,282	5,316	6,103	1,034	954	900
West.....	8,370	7,131	5,100	5,359	6,538	6,797	1,134	916	839

population, possibly indicating a recession-induced reluctance among workers to retire. (See table 2 and chart 7.)

Components of separations by industry and region. From the onset of the recession in December 2007 through February 2010, each industry has shown an overall decline in the quits level. Annual quits decreased from 2008 to 2009 in every JOLTS industry and, with the exception of educational services, reached a series low in each industry. In addition, quits declined from 2008 to 2009 in every region on an annual basis. The majority of industries and all regions showed a decline in quits from 2007 to 2008.

The annual number of layoffs and discharges increased from 2008 to 2009 in every industry with the exceptions of retail trade and arts, entertainment, and recreation, and reached series highs in almost every industry. On an annual basis, layoffs and discharges increased in every region from 2008 to 2009. From 2007 to 2008, layoffs and

discharges increased for the majority of industries and all regions. (See table 3.)

Most industries showed small declines in the component of other separations from 2007 to 2008 and from 2008 to 2009. Construction showed the largest decline in 2009, with 100,000 fewer other separations than in 2008.

EXAMINATION OF THE DEMAND FOR LABOR AND OF WORKER FLOWS provides valuable insight into how employers react to the business cycle. JOLTS data show that the labor market contracted over the 2007–09 period. Both the number of job openings and the number of hires declined from the months before the recession through the first half of 2009. Decomposition of the separations data shows that underlying churning in the labor market caused a significant shift in the behavior of quits and layoffs and discharges data that caused the two series to reverse their historical trend. □

NOTES

¹ *Determination of the December 2007 Peak in Economic Activity* (Cambridge, Mass., National Bureau of Economic Research), on the Internet at www.nber.org/cycles/dec2008.html (visited May 11, 2010). The National Bureau of Economic Research has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession. Therefore, all economic analysis in this article neither assumes the recession has ended nor assumes it is still ongoing.

² Data on annual employment levels are available from the Current Employment Statistics program at <http://stats.bls.gov/ces/home.htm> (visited Apr. 6, 2010).

³ The term “industry” can refer to a supersector, sector, or subsector, depending on the context. In analyzing “industries,” the JOLTS program follows the North American Industry Classification System.

⁴ Kelly A. Clark and Rosemary Hyson, “New tools for labor market analysis: JOLTS,” *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2001, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2001/12/art4full.pdf (visited Apr. 26, 2010).

⁵ Kelly A. Clark, *What an Indicator of Labor Demand Means for U.S. Labor Market Analysis: Initial Results from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2003), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/st030150.pdf (visited Apr. 26, 2010).

⁶ Julie Hotchkiss and Menbere Shiferaw, “Employment Survey Delivers JOLTS,” EconSouth, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, first quarter 2010, on the Internet at www.frbatlanta.org/documents/pubs/econsouth/q110econsouth.pdf (visited Mar. 22, 2010).

⁷ Katherine Klemmer, “Job availability during a recession: an examination of the number of unemployed persons per job opening,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, March 2010, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils80.pdf (visited Apr. 14, 2010).

⁸ Casey B. Mulligan, “Another Look at Hiring and Layoffs,” *The*

New York Times Economix blog, Dec. 23, 2009, on the Internet at <http://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/12/23/another-look-at-hiring-and-layoffs/> (visited Apr. 12, 2010).

⁹ Chris Isidore, “The jobs problem you don’t know about,” *CNNMoney.com*, Feb. 9, 2009, on the Internet at http://money.cnn.com/2009/02/05/news/economy/jobs_outlook/index.htm (visited Mar. 22, 2010).

¹⁰ Mark Lieberman, “In English, Please: A Dismal Jolt,” *FOXBusiness*, July 7, 2009, on the Internet at www.foxbusiness.com/story/markets/english-dismal-jolt/ (visited Mar. 22, 2010).

¹¹ Cari Tuna, “Many Companies Hire as They Fire,” *The Wall Street Journal*, May 11, 2009, p. B6, on the Internet at <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124198904713604533.html> (visited Mar. 22, 2010).

¹² Chris Isidore, “Take this job and tolerate it,” *CNNMoney.com*, Mar. 23, 2010, on the Internet at http://money.cnn.com/2010/03/23/news/economy/trapped_in_a_job/ (visited Apr. 21, 2010).

¹³ Hotchkiss and Shiferaw, “Employment Survey Delivers JOLTS.”

Returns of community college to economic mobility

Community colleges play an important role in the U.S. higher education system. With their open admissions policies, less expensive tuition, and flexible curriculum and class schedules, community colleges serve groups that might not otherwise be able to pursue an education, such as first-generation college students, people from low-income families, and full-time workers who attend class part time. Students enrolled at community colleges across the United States represent 46 percent of current U.S. undergraduates. There are 11.5 million community college students in total, and 6.5 million of them are studying for college credit. For many of these students, community colleges are a path to further education and improved economic status.

Published in the January/February 2010 edition of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, Natalia A. Lolesnikova's article "Community Colleges and Economic Mobility" explores the advantages and limitations of a community college education as regards labor market outcomes. Lolesnikova's data illustrate community colleges' substantial influence on labor market outcomes. According to the author, the annual earnings of students who attended community college but did not complete an associate degree increase by 5–8 percent for each year of community college completed. Students who attended community college but did not complete a degree earn 9–13 percent more than those who have only a high school diploma. Although the return differs by city, the hourly wages of white men with an associate degree are 19 percent

higher than wages of white men who stopped their formal education immediately after high school. Returns are much higher for black and Hispanic men—25 and 27 percent, respectively. Women have higher returns to an associate degree than men do (perhaps related to the fact that they are more likely to major in nursing and related health fields).

However, a salary gap exists between those community college students who graduate with an associate degree and go on to receive a bachelor's degree and similar people who have a bachelor's degree without an associate degree, regardless of location or racial and ethnic boundaries. When all other factors are controlled, individuals of prime age (23 to 55 years old) with an associate degree earn \$3,853 less per year than their counterparts with no associate degree. Lolesnikova also finds a "penalty" resulting from beginning postsecondary education at a community college, regardless of whether an associate degree is obtained. College students who began their postsecondary studies at community colleges are 36 percent less likely to obtain a bachelor's degree than similar students who started at 4-year colleges.

Employment challenges faced by former inmates

Finding stable employment is one of the many challenges former prison inmates face when reentering society. Maintaining employment is often a decisive factor in determining the success of an inmate in his or her life after release from prison. Professor Steven Raphael discusses the challenges former inmates face and analyzes a number of programs that have been put in place to improve

their future employment prospects in his working paper titled "Improving Employment Prospects for Former Prison Inmates: Challenges and Policy" (NBER Working Paper 15874, April 2010).

Raphael analyzes the demographics of America's 51 Federal and State prison systems. He empirically characterizes inmates as being predominantly male (93 percent), mostly in racial or ethnic minorities (52 percent African-American and 20 percent Hispanic), and having low levels of educational attainment (two-thirds do not have a high school diploma or the equivalent). Large portions of the incarcerated population have physical and/or mental health problems. Many suffer from drug or alcohol problems, and 60 percent have participated in drug or alcohol treatment programs while incarcerated.

Many former inmates face challenges finding employment because of their educational and criminal background. Former inmates are often legally barred from employment in certain occupations or discriminated against in the hiring process because of the belief that former convicts exhibit behavioral traits that employers find objectionable.

Raphael continues by analyzing the results of a survey of establishments regarding employers' attitudes toward hiring workers with criminal records. He notes that 71 percent of private establishments said they would probably not or definitely not hire a worker with a criminal record. Sixty percent of employers indicated that they always check criminal records before hiring, and 78 percent of the establishments that always check records use an outside security agency to run background checks.

There have been numerous reentry

programs and experimental programs designed to help former inmates overcome these challenges. Raphael analyzes and discusses several of these programs. A meta-analysis of over 50 in-prison and post-prison interventions indicates that these programs yielded an overall 9-percent reduc-

tion in criminal activity for in-prison educational/vocational programs and a 5-percent decrease for post-prison employment programs. Many of the programs discussed focus on finding and maintaining employment as a means of reducing recidivism.

In conclusion, Raphael states that

the cost of these reentry programs is relatively low in comparison with the costs of constructing, staffing, and operating prisons for returning inmates. In addition, he asserts that these programs also result in obvious social benefits to both the former inmates and the general public. □

Welfare Reform and its Aftermath

Working After Welfare: How Women Balance Jobs and Family in the Wake of Welfare Reform. By Kristin S. Seefeldt, Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2008, 171 pp., \$40/hardback.

Working After Welfare author Kristin S. Seefeldt, who holds a faculty research appointment at the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan as well as an assistant directorship at the National Poverty Center, begins her book: “Several years ago, *The New York Times* quoted a former executive who decided to stay home with her children as saying ‘Most of us thought we would work and have kids...But really we were kind of duped. None of us realized how hard it is.’” The *Times* article also acknowledged that a particular group of women—single mothers—posed an exception to any trend from paid work in the formal economy to staying at home with the children. Welfare reform beginning in 1996, along with other policy changes, helped fuel an increase in single mothers’ labor force participation as an intended consequence—from about 62 percent in 1995 to about 73 percent by 2000. The result for many single mothers, who tend to be far more likely to earn low wages and struggle to pay for child care than married mothers, was that reducing the number of hours they work was no longer a viable option.

According to Seefeldt, the policies that are in place to address work-family balance issues tend to benefit those who work in well-paid jobs. For example, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1997 requires employers to provide up to 12 weeks of leave to certain classes of employees so that

they can perform certain caretaking responsibilities—however, that time is unpaid. Workers in low-wage jobs, particularly single mothers who are sole earners for their families, usually cannot afford lengthy absences without pay. And to qualify, employees must have been working in the job for at least 12 months. Higher than average turnover characterizes the low-wage labor market, so many mothers may not work in one job long enough to be eligible for unpaid leave.

A number of teams launched major research projects designed to track the well-being of those families affected by the change in social policy triggered by Welfare-to-Work. Barriers to work for low-income individuals typically included low education levels, spotty employment histories, health issues, and child care and transportation problems. And, compared to national samples of women, welfare recipients were more likely to suffer from depression and other mental health disorders and to have recently experienced domestic violence.

To help former welfare recipients maintain steady, secure employment, states began offering services ranging from transportation assistance and counseling for handling workplace disputes—support that might help workers keep existing jobs—to opportunities to participate in vocational training activities. The Women’s Employment Study—a collaborative effort among a multidisciplinary group of University of Michigan researchers—collected data from a sample of Michigan women who received cash welfare beginning in 1997, just after welfare reform was implemented in Michigan, until August 2003. They numbered 750 recipients, the majority of whom worked in any given month. For those who worked earnings did increase over time, although

many still did not earn their way out of poverty. Unstable employment patterns were characteristic of just about half of these workers. Most of the sample left welfare by 2003 and did not return. At the end of the survey just over two-thirds, 68.6 percent, were employed.

The results of the Women’s Employment Study regarding barriers to employment indicated that 29.9 percent of the women had less than a high school education/no GED, 13.3 percent had a learning disability, 13.9 percent had low work experience, 21.1 percent work skills barriers, 8.9 percent “work norms” barriers, and 14.7 percent had experienced prior discrimination—all considered “human capital” deficits. Among other employment challenges faced by those in this group, 64.6 percent had pre-school aged children, 41.8 percent had a child aged two or younger, 22.9 percent had a child with a health problem, 42.9 percent had a transportation barrier, 36.9 percent had a mental health problem, 16.0 percent faced domestic violence, 22.0 percent were involved in drug use, and 19.4 percent had a physical health problem. Many experienced more than one of these challenges.

Surveys by employers, most notably Georgetown professor and chief economist for the U.S. Department of Labor in the Clinton Administration Harry Holzer, showed that even entry-level job openings required high school diplomas and the ability to perform simple reading and computational skills. Yet many welfare recipients lacked these credentials. Another concern was that welfare recipients who had minimal work histories were perhaps not accustomed to the culture of work. Employers sometime look for a strong prior attachment to the labor market as a signal of the ability to perform a variety of job-re-

lated tasks or as a proxy for the ability to show up for work reliably.

Median hourly wage rates in 1997 were \$6.66 (in 2003 inflation adjusted dollars) and wage rates increased by 25 percent over the 1997–2003 study period, reaching a median of \$8.35 an hour by 2003. Many women held service jobs, such as cashiers in retail stores or fast-food outlets, janitors, or health care aides. The proportion of workers whose employers offered paid sick days, paid vacation days, and health plans and retirement benefits all increased over the 6 year period. Inflation-adjusted wages also increased modestly over the study period. In 2003, about 16 percent of the women made between \$10 and \$12 an hour compared to just 7 percent in 1997, and more women—17.3 percent—earned at least \$12 an hour. The percentage of women earning less than \$7 an hour fell from 53 to about 30 percent.

About 17 percent of women who started in a poverty-wage job ended in one, and about 25 percent started in a poverty-wage job and moved into a higher paying position. Thirteen percent of those working at the start were not employed in the 12 months prior to the 2003 interview. About a quarter of the workers, 26.1 percent, both began and ended in jobs paying above poverty wages. Just under a tenth (9.3 percent) moved from above poverty wages to a poverty-level job; similar percentages started in jobs above poverty-level wages but were not employed at all in 2003.

The reasons Seefeldt sees for women remaining in poverty-wage jobs:

1. Women with large families tend to stay in very low-wage jobs if the positions that pay better are less flexible in regard to scheduling. More children often mean greater challenges to achieving child care, particularly if that care must be with different providers.
2. Not knowing appropriate workplace norms: this could lead to issues with absenteeism; late arrival, extended breaks, and early departure; personality conflicts; and refusal to do tasks outside the “job description.”
3. Having previously experienced discrimination in the workplace increases the probability of staying in a poverty-wage job relative to moving up the ladder and to later unemployment. A worker discouraged about her prospects for obtaining a better job may not seek one out.

Seefeldt sees that many of the challenges faced by working mothers, whether they are the women who participated in the Women’s Employment Study or higher-paid executives, are generated by conditions inherent in the way American employment and educational institutions are structured. The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, a leader in funding research on work and family, states that, “While the demographics of the

American work-force have changed dramatically over the last 30 years, the structure of the American workplace has not. It retains its full-time, year-round form, which no longer makes sense when most employees live in dual-earner or single-parent households (and often have considerable care-giving responsibilities).” This is also supported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Time Use Survey data which show that, even when women work outside the home in two-gender households, they still usually carry the responsibilities of helping and caring for household members and purchasing goods and services.

Seefeldt makes a number of recommendations. She feels a shorter work-week and more generous leave policies could enable welfare mothers to get a better education and, simultaneously, encourage men to devote more time to family responsibilities. She also recommends additional funding for high-quality child care and a government policy of health care for all.

Working After Welfare, tapping into the quantitative and qualitative evidence gathered in the Women’s Employment Study of an urban Michigan county, offers valuable insights into how women who left welfare for work balanced job and family in the wake of welfare reform. I recommend it. □

—Mary Ellen Ayres
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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment approximating U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/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/flscompare1f.htm, and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

To preserve the comparability of the U.S.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	66.1	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	59.3	62.8	62.6	62.0	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7
Men.....	6.1	10.3	5.1	5.5	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	12.7	13.3	14.9	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.7
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0
Women.....	5.4	8.1	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	10.2	11.0	11.7	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	136,790	130,912	137,858	137,285	136,283	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,750
Total private.....	114,281	108,369	115,419	114,775	113,715	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,254
Goods-producing.....	21,334	18,620	21,815	21,511	21,092	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,870
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	13,654	13,528	13,270	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,579
Service-providing.....	115,456	112,292	116,043	115,774	115,191	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,880
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.6	33.1	33.8	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3
Manufacturing.....	40.8	39.8	41.3	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0
Overtime.....	3.7	2.9	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.6	1.5	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	1.0	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.1
Service-providing ⁵	2.5	1.3	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7
State and local government.....	3.0	2.4	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.8	2.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5
Nonunion.....	2.4	.9	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.9	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.7	1.5	.8	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4
Private nonfarm.....	2.6	1.4	.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.8	-4	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	6.3	-2.5	2.8	4.2	-1	-7.4	.2	3.1	-6	1.7	1.7
Finished consumer goods.....	7.4	-3.8	3.4	5.2	-4	-10.0	.3	4.3	-7	2.1	2.3
Capital equipment.....	2.9	2.0	.7	.6	1.0	1.9	-2	-2	-4	.8	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	10.3	-8.3	5.0	6.9	.7	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.4
Crude materials.....	21.6	-30.5	14.5	14.9	-15.6	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	11.7	10.2
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.1	3.8	-2	2.9	1.4	2.1	.9	7.6	8.0	6.6	3.0
Nonfarm business sector.....	2.0	3.7	-5	3.0	1.1	2.2	.9	7.6	7.8	6.3	3.6
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	2.2	1.9	-3.2	6.6	4.9	.2	-6.8	9.2	3.9	8.2	—

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2009				2010	2009				2010	
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	-4.1	7.5	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.7	3.3	1.8	0.9	2.4	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-4.2	7.7	-4	.4	1.9	1.8	3.4	1.8	.8	2.3	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	
Union.....	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	
Nonunion.....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	1.8	1.2	.9	.9	1.4	
State and local government.....	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	
Union.....	.6	.7	.5	.6	.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	
Nonunion.....	.4	.2	.4	.3	.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	
State and local government.....	.5	.5	.8	.2	.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	233,788	235,801	235,086	235,271	235,452	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159
Civilian labor force.....	154,287	154,142	154,164	154,718	154,956	154,759	154,351	154,426	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910
Participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	65.6	65.8	65.8	65.7	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9
Employed.....	145,362	139,877	140,854	140,902	140,438	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905
Employment-population ratio ²	62.2	59.3	59.9	59.9	59.6	59.4	59.3	59.1	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6
Unemployed.....	8,924	14,265	13,310	13,816	14,518	14,721	14,534	14,993	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7
Not in the labor force.....	79,501	81,659	80,922	80,554	80,496	80,895	81,519	81,661	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	104,453	105,493	105,095	105,196	105,299	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198
Civilian labor force.....	79,047	78,897	78,680	79,106	79,339	79,246	78,984	79,196	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796
Participation rate.....	75.7	74.8	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.2	74.8	75.0	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2
Employed.....	74,750	71,341	71,667	71,665	71,552	71,354	71,255	71,142	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913
Employment-population ratio ²	71.6	67.6	68.2	68.1	68.0	67.7	67.5	67.3	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8
Unemployed.....	4,297	7,555	7,013	7,441	7,787	7,892	7,728	8,055	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882
Unemployment rate.....	5.4	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Not in the labor force.....	25,406	26,596	26,415	26,091	25,961	26,166	26,547	26,455	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	112,260	113,265	112,908	112,999	113,089	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974
Civilian labor force.....	68,382	68,856	68,972	69,105	69,060	68,984	68,910	68,847	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027
Participation rate.....	60.9	60.8	61.1	61.2	61.1	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6
Employed.....	65,039	63,699	64,110	64,147	63,847	63,741	63,685	63,552	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495
Employment-population ratio ²	57.9	56.2	56.8	56.8	56.5	56.3	56.2	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7
Unemployed.....	3,342	5,157	4,863	4,957	5,213	5,243	5,225	5,295	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0
Not in the labor force.....	43,878	44,409	43,936	43,894	44,029	44,205	44,386	44,558	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	17,075	17,043	17,083	17,076	17,064	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987
Civilian labor force.....	6,858	6,390	6,512	6,507	6,557	6,529	6,457	6,383	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	5,972	6,087
Participation rate.....	40.2	37.5	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.3	37.9	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8
Employed.....	5,573	4,837	5,077	5,089	5,039	4,943	4,877	4,740	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496
Employment-population ratio ²	32.6	28.4	29.7	29.8	29.5	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5
Unemployed.....	1,285	1,552	1,435	1,418	1,518	1,586	1,581	1,643	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591
Unemployment rate.....	18.7	24.3	22.0	21.8	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1
Not in the labor force.....	10,218	10,654	10,571	10,569	10,507	10,525	10,586	10,648	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	189,540	190,902	190,436	190,552	190,667	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648
Civilian labor force.....	125,635	125,644	125,659	126,108	126,326	126,088	125,911	126,038	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054
Participation rate.....	66.3	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3
Employed.....	119,126	114,996	115,663	115,896	115,451	115,102	114,984	114,784	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108
Employment-population ratio ²	62.8	60.2	60.7	60.8	60.6	60.3	60.2	60.1	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5
Unemployed.....	6,509	10,648	9,996	10,213	10,874	10,986	10,927	11,254	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8
Not in the labor force.....	63,905	65,258	64,777	64,443	64,342	64,713	65,033	65,048	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	27,843	28,241	28,118	28,153	28,184	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591
Civilian labor force.....	17,740	17,632	17,543	17,795	17,716	17,665	17,651	17,596	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871
Participation rate.....	63.7	62.4	62.4	63.2	62.9	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5
Employed.....	15,953	15,025	15,176	15,119	15,066	15,048	15,050	14,914	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920
Employment-population ratio ²	57.3	53.2	54.0	53.7	53.5	53.3	53.3	52.7	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2
Unemployed.....	1,788	2,606	2,367	2,676	2,650	2,617	2,600	2,682	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951
Unemployment rate.....	10.1	14.8	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5
Not in the labor force.....	10,103	10,609	10,575	10,358	10,467	10,552	10,601	10,694	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720

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		2010										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,141	32,891	32,585	32,671	32,753	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414
Civilian labor force.....	22,024	22,352	22,236	22,403	22,459	22,348	22,540	22,320	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707
Participation rate.....	68.5	68.0	68.2	68.6	68.6	68.1	68.5	67.6	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.0
Employed.....	20,346	19,647	19,664	19,855	19,599	19,609	19,748	19,411	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848
Employment-population ratio ²	63.3	59.7	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.7	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4
Unemployed.....	1,678	2,706	2,571	2,548	2,860	2,739	2,792	2,908	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6
Not in the labor force.....	10,116	10,539	10,350	10,268	10,294	10,491	10,386	10,697	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	145,362	139,877	140,854	140,902	140,438	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905
Men.....	77,486	73,670	74,072	74,107	73,974	73,727	73,613	73,436	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092
Women.....	67,876	66,208	66,782	66,794	66,463	66,311	66,205	65,997	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813
Married men, spouse present.....	45,860	43,998	44,451	44,424	44,214	44,242	43,955	43,847	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083
Married women, spouse present.....	35,869	35,207	35,465	35,438	35,347	35,402	35,321	35,151	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,875	8,913	9,023	8,888	9,048	8,962	8,808	9,077	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,169	6,648	6,839	6,699	6,788	6,779	6,831	6,895	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177
Could only find part-time work.....	1,389	1,966	1,847	1,819	1,917	1,970	1,826	2,065	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,343	18,710	18,829	18,976	18,848	18,715	18,993	18,768	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,773	8,791	8,910	8,795	8,894	8,825	8,664	8,946	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,097	6,556	6,761	6,634	6,670	6,685	6,713	6,797	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099
Could only find part-time work.....	1,380	1,955	1,848	1,826	1,910	1,964	1,789	2,046	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,005	18,372	18,494	18,595	18,478	18,358	18,610	18,383	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	22.0	21.8	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.4	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0
White, total ¹	5.2	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.8	21.8	20.3	20.0	20.7	21.7	22.5	24.3	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	19.1	25.2	23.5	22.9	24.6	24.4	26.1	28.1	26.8	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	25.0	27.0
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	14.4	18.4	17.1	17.1	16.6	19.0	18.7	20.2	19.7	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.9	20.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.9	8.8	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3
Black or African American, total ¹	10.1	14.8	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.2	39.5	33.1	35.1	39.9	38.5	36.2	35.0	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.9	46.0	41.7	41.7	46.2	44.8	39.2	46.8	50.8	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3	44.9	47.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	26.8	33.4	26.0	28.2	34.8	33.1	33.5	24.5	32.7	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4	39.1	34.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.2	16.3	15.6	17.2	16.7	16.4	16.0	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.1	11.5	10.1	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6
Married men, spouse present.....	3.4	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
Married women, spouse present.....	3.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0
Full-time workers.....	5.8	10.0	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5
Part-time workers.....	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	9.0	14.6	13.8	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5
High school graduates, no college ³	5.7	9.7	9.1	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8
Some college or associate degree.....	4.6	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,932	3,165	3,314	3,284	3,219	3,152	3,181	2,992	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,804	3,828	4,032	3,962	4,300	3,994	3,539	4,093	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228
15 weeks and over.....	3,188	7,272	5,815	6,296	7,013	7,844	7,819	7,849	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,427	2,775	2,574	2,571	2,983	3,404	2,847	2,825	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436
27 weeks and over.....	1,761	4,496	3,241	3,725	4,030	4,440	4,972	5,024	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547
Mean duration, in weeks.....	17.9	24.4	20.8	21.8	22.9	24.4	25.3	25.2	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.4	15.1	11.9	13.1	14.9	18.2	15.9	15.5	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers ¹	4,789	9,160	8,434	8,867	9,428	9,562	9,549	9,814	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354
On temporary layoff.....	1,176	1,630	1,581	1,638	1,842	1,741	1,670	1,704	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,614	7,530	6,853	7,229	7,586	7,821	7,880	8,110	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758
Job leavers.....	896	882	884	887	909	822	882	835	869	909	929	932	914	866	894
Reentrants.....	2,472	3,187	3,017	3,127	3,200	3,322	3,306	3,294	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544
New entrants.....	766	1,035	881	919	977	969	994	1,096	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	53.7	64.2	63.8	64.3	65.0	65.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	11.4	12.0	11.9	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.3	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6
Not on temporary layoff.....	40.5	52.8	51.9	52.4	52.3	53.3	53.5	53.9	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8
Job leavers.....	10.0	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0
Reentrants.....	27.7	22.3	22.8	22.7	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6
New entrants.....	8.6	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	3.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
New entrants.....	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7
16 to 24 years.....	12.8	17.6	16.4	16.7	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8
16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	22.0	21.8	23.2	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1
16 to 17 years.....	22.1	25.9	23.9	23.4	23.8	25.5	26.0	26.5	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6
18 to 19 years.....	16.8	23.4	21.1	21.7	23.2	23.8	23.3	25.2	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4
20 to 24 years.....	10.2	14.7	14.0	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8
25 years and older.....	4.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	8.3	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8
55 years and older.....	3.8	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.1	10.3	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	19.2	19.6	20.3	19.9	20.3	20.8	20.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.6
16 to 19 years.....	21.2	27.8	25.9	25.9	27.1	26.5	27.9	29.9	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7
16 to 17 years.....	25.2	28.7	28.2	26.4	26.5	26.5	28.5	29.6	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9
18 to 19 years.....	19.0	27.4	24.8	25.7	28.0	27.1	27.3	29.9	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1
20 to 24 years.....	11.4	17.0	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.0	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5
55 years and older.....	3.9	7.0	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	13.4	13.6	14.5	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.8
16 to 19 years.....	16.2	20.7	18.2	17.6	19.1	22.1	20.9	21.4	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	23.1	19.7	20.4	21.2	24.6	23.6	23.3	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3
18 to 19 years.....	14.3	19.4	17.4	17.5	18.0	20.3	19.2	20.2	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	12.3	11.3	11.8	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9
55 years and older ¹	3.7	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0

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	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010 ^P	Feb. 2010 ^P	State	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010 ^P	Feb. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	8.7	11.1	11.1	Missouri.....	8.5	9.4	9.4
Alaska.....	7.3	8.5	8.5	Montana.....	5.7	6.8	6.9
Arizona.....	8.3	9.2	9.5	Nebraska.....	4.3	4.7	4.8
Arkansas.....	6.8	7.6	7.7	Nevada.....	10.1	13.0	13.2
California.....	10.2	12.5	12.5	New Hampshire.....	5.5	7.0	7.1
Colorado.....	7.3	7.4	7.7	New Jersey.....	8.0	9.9	9.9
Connecticut.....	7.4	9.0	9.1	New Mexico.....	6.1	8.5	8.7
Delaware.....	7.4	8.9	9.2	New York.....	7.5	8.8	8.8
District of Columbia.....	8.8	12.0	11.9	North Carolina.....	9.8	11.1	11.2
Florida.....	9.2	12.0	12.2	North Dakota.....	4.2	4.2	4.1
Georgia.....	8.7	10.4	10.5	Ohio.....	9.1	10.8	10.9
Hawaii.....	6.3	6.9	6.9	Oklahoma.....	5.5	6.7	6.8
Idaho.....	6.9	9.3	9.5	Oregon.....	10.6	10.7	10.5
Illinois.....	8.7	11.3	11.4	Pennsylvania.....	7.2	8.8	8.9
Indiana.....	9.5	9.7	9.8	Rhode Island.....	9.9	12.7	12.7
Iowa.....	5.3	6.6	6.7	South Carolina.....	10.7	12.5	12.4
Kansas.....	6.0	6.5	6.5	South Dakota.....	4.6	4.8	4.8
Kentucky.....	9.6	10.7	10.9	Tennessee.....	9.6	10.7	10.7
Louisiana.....	5.9	7.4	7.3	Texas.....	6.8	8.2	8.2
Maine.....	7.7	8.2	8.3	Utah.....	6.1	6.8	7.1
Maryland.....	6.4	7.5	7.7	Vermont.....	6.7	6.7	6.6
Massachusetts.....	7.4	9.5	9.5	Virginia.....	6.1	6.9	7.2
Michigan.....	12.0	14.3	14.1	Washington.....	8.1	9.3	9.4
Minnesota.....	7.7	7.3	7.3	West Virginia.....	6.4	9.2	9.5
Mississippi.....	8.6	11.0	11.5	Wisconsin.....	7.7	8.7	8.7
				Wyoming.....	4.8	7.6	7.5

^P = preliminary

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

State	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010 ^P	Feb. 2010 ^P	State	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010 ^P	Feb. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	2,146,523	2,056,589	2,056,113	Missouri.....	3,054,073	2,993,859	2,991,506
Alaska.....	359,405	362,932	363,773	Montana.....	502,160	495,774	496,843
Arizona.....	3,147,205	3,137,804	3,149,642	Nebraska.....	987,863	984,103	985,999
Arkansas.....	1,371,452	1,377,005	1,377,122	Nevada.....	1,363,908	1,373,224	1,374,082
California.....	18,357,363	18,118,429	18,161,705	New Hampshire.....	742,613	743,208	746,463
Colorado.....	2,734,150	2,644,485	2,647,690	New Jersey.....	4,533,347	4,533,371	4,553,718
Connecticut.....	1,885,416	1,897,295	1,905,578	New Mexico.....	957,586	962,289	964,181
Delaware.....	440,345	428,226	427,906	New York.....	9,727,669	9,635,330	9,645,128
District of Columbia.....	331,804	335,581	336,407	North Carolina.....	4,578,622	4,538,076	4,549,039
Florida.....	9,198,592	9,235,310	9,254,495	North Dakota.....	365,860	364,875	366,534
Georgia.....	4,823,110	4,700,613	4,703,442	Ohio.....	6,002,137	5,910,922	5,928,409
Hawaii.....	641,337	633,401	635,148	Oklahoma.....	1,766,093	1,777,523	1,779,634
Idaho.....	750,713	753,185	755,517	Oregon.....	1,980,296	1,939,343	1,945,234
Illinois.....	6,608,997	6,616,993	6,640,974	Pennsylvania.....	6,447,362	6,421,703	6,451,557
Indiana.....	3,242,137	3,112,330	3,118,743	Rhode Island.....	563,154	576,653	578,042
Iowa.....	1,674,239	1,680,897	1,682,233	South Carolina.....	2,181,436	2,173,981	2,174,240
Kansas.....	1,511,087	1,516,142	1,516,629	South Dakota.....	447,535	445,079	444,577
Kentucky.....	2,079,717	2,070,714	2,078,579	Tennessee.....	3,045,619	2,996,682	3,000,621
Louisiana.....	2,070,856	2,074,018	2,081,332	Texas.....	11,821,111	12,091,623	12,131,502
Maine.....	705,272	705,260	705,848	Utah.....	1,377,028	1,342,627	1,342,774
Maryland.....	3,011,369	2,956,926	2,956,941	Vermont.....	361,085	359,916	361,376
Massachusetts.....	3,475,667	3,472,156	3,478,197	Virginia.....	4,184,963	4,149,845	4,163,844
Michigan.....	4,926,706	4,839,634	4,843,997	Washington.....	3,532,844	3,515,653	3,510,476
Minnesota.....	2,969,308	2,970,308	2,979,529	West Virginia.....	803,135	786,557	787,262
Mississippi.....	1,294,569	1,296,244	1,301,362	Wisconsin.....	3,109,716	3,030,254	3,039,902
				Wyoming.....	293,903	292,412	292,201

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		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	136,790	130,920	132,070	131,542	131,155	130,640	130,294	130,082	129,857	129,633	129,697	129,588	129,602	129,588	129,750
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	114,281	108,371	109,510	108,861	108,527	108,075	107,778	107,563	107,377	107,115	107,190	107,107	107,123	107,131	107,254
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	21,334	18,620	19,233	18,956	18,731	18,503	18,375	18,245	18,124	17,993	17,960	17,906	17,876	17,829	17,870
Natural resources and mining.....	767	700	728	714	700	692	687	678	676	669	676	676	684	690	699
Logging.....	56.6	49.8	50.3	50.1	49.5	49.3	49.1	49.4	50.1	48.5	47.2	46.9	47.0	47.0	47.2
Mining.....	709.8	650.0	677.9	664.0	650.7	642.7	637.4	628.6	625.5	620.8	628.4	629.4	637.2	643.2	651.3
Oil and gas extraction.....	160.5	161.6	162.8	162.2	162.0	161.6	161.0	160.1	160.4	160.4	160.2	159.8	160.9	161.5	162.9
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	226.0	211.6	217.3	214.8	212.2	210.0	208.6	207.4	206.8	204.3	207.2	207.7	209.3	211.0	213.1
Coal mining.....	81.2	82.2	85.3	84.2	83.0	82.0	80.9	81.0	80.6	79.3	79.3	79.2	79.6	80.3	80.5
Support activities for mining.....	323.4	276.7	297.8	287.0	276.5	271.1	267.8	261.1	258.3	256.1	261.0	261.9	267.0	270.7	275.3
Construction.....	7,162	6,037	6,293	6,179	6,120	6,029	5,949	5,885	5,814	5,747	5,732	5,696	5,636	5,577	5,592
Construction of buildings.....	1,641.7	1,365.6	1,422.5	1,400.4	1,386.9	1,362.8	1,344.1	1,332.2	1,313.0	1,300.0	1,295.9	1,282.5	1,266.3	1,251.7	1,260.3
Heavy and civil engineering.....	964.5	846.9	887.8	866.7	856.8	841.3	834.6	830.5	817.8	804.6	808.7	797.9	800.8	792.1	798.1
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,555.8	3,824.4	3,982.8	3,911.9	3,876.5	3,824.9	3,770.7	3,722.3	3,682.9	3,642.8	3,627.6	3,615.1	3,568.4	3,533.0	3,533.1
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	12,212	12,063	11,911	11,782	11,739	11,682	11,634	11,577	11,552	11,534	11,556	11,562	11,579
Production workers.....	9,629	8,350	8,593	8,478	8,349	8,244	8,230	8,192	8,166	8,124	8,108	8,089	8,113	8,116	8,130
Durable goods.....	8,463	7,309	7,580	7,450	7,326	7,222	7,197	7,151	7,112	7,070	7,047	7,036	7,062	7,065	7,086
Production workers.....	5,975	5,008	5,211	5,108	5,005	4,921	4,920	4,886	4,865	4,833	4,816	4,801	4,828	4,829	4,847
Wood products.....	456.0	360.7	375.4	370.5	361.9	355.1	352.4	350.2	349.2	348.4	348.6	348.9	348.3	348.5	350.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	465.0	397.7	407.1	405.1	399.7	394.1	393.5	391.6	389.5	382.2	382.6	383.9	382.3	382.3	380.6
Primary metals.....	442.0	364.7	381.9	371.7	363.4	355.2	353.8	353.9	351.3	350.1	350.8	351.8	353.5	358.2	361.8
Fabricated metal products.....	1,527.5	1,317.5	1,367.3	1,339.9	1,323.2	1,305.0	1,291.4	1,284.2	1,276.9	1,272.1	1,268.0	1,266.8	1,268.4	1,272.9	1,282.0
Machinery.....	1,187.6	1,029.3	1,079.3	1,057.5	1,038.7	1,022.7	1,008.6	1,002.9	993.8	983.8	975.9	973.2	975.6	979.5	985.4
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,244.2	1,136.3	1,175.0	1,160.2	1,144.0	1,131.0	1,122.8	1,113.3	1,107.5	1,101.5	1,097.9	1,093.3	1,091.6	1,090.9	1,090.9
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	183.2	166.0	174.8	169.1	164.9	163.7	163.2	161.2	160.8	159.6	159.5	158.3	158.2	157.8	157.4
Communications equipment.....	127.3	121.4	123.0	122.5	121.7	121.0	120.8	120.1	120.4	119.3	118.3	119.0	118.1	118.6	119.2
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	431.8	377.0	394.8	387.5	381.0	374.2	369.2	365.8	363.3	361.1	360.8	359.7	360.0	361.2	361.8
Electronic instruments.....	441.0	421.3	429.2	428.9	425.0	421.8	419.9	417.4	414.9	413.5	411.4	408.9	408.2	406.7	405.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	424.3	376.7	387.7	379.3	376.0	374.4	370.9	369.8	369.0	365.6	363.4	361.8	362.5	364.2	365.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,608.0	1,353.0	1,408.3	1,376.3	1,338.9	1,313.0	1,341.6	1,331.1	1,328.0	1,326.3	1,318.0	1,316.6	1,343.6	1,332.9	1,335.4
Furniture and related products.....	479.6	385.7	403.6	395.7	389.1	382.6	377.5	372.8	368.5	364.6	365.8	363.9	361.0	360.6	358.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	628.9	587.0	594.5	593.6	591.3	588.4	584.5	581.5	578.2	575.6	576.1	575.6	575.1	575.2	575.1
Nondurable goods.....	4,943	4,574	4,632	4,613	4,585	4,560	4,542	4,531	4,522	4,507	4,505	4,498	4,494	4,497	4,493
Production workers.....	3,653	3,341	3,382	3,370	3,344	3,323	3,310	3,306	3,301	3,291	3,292	3,288	3,285	3,287	3,283
Food manufacturing.....	1,480.9	1,459.0	1,451.1	1,462.6	1,459.5	1,459.9	1,460.3	1,463.3	1,463.6	1,462.0	1,457.4	1,455.6	1,450.6	1,455.2	1,457.8
Beverages and tobacco products.....	198.4	187.7	189.6	188.6	188.2	187.6	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.8	185.3	183.6	182.3	183.4	183.9
Textile mills.....	151.2	125.6	128.6	127.7	126.3	124.6	122.8	122.1	120.9	119.9	122.5	124.2	121.1	122.8	121.8
Textile product mills.....	147.2	126.6	128.4	126.4	126.0	125.8	124.9	124.6	124.9	123.6	122.8	122.1	121.6	122.0	121.8
Apparel.....	199.0	169.6	175.5	171.8	171.6	165.6	168.2	166.8	165.2	163.5	164.0	166.0	168.9	168.2	168.0
Leather and allied products.....	33.1	29.4	30.0	30.2	29.8	29.4	29.0	29.1	28.6	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.7	28.5
Paper and paper products.....	444.9	407.4	415.6	412.1	407.5	406.2	403.9	402.7	402.2	399.3	398.5	397.6	397.2	398.0	395.4
Printing and related support activities.....	594.1	523.8	541.0	534.6	529.9	522.6	517.9	513.4	510.6	506.7	501.4	501.0	499.6	499.3	495.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	117.4	115.3	115.7	115.9	116.1	115.8	115.6	115.4	115.6	115.3	115.2	112.3	113.3	113.2	113.4
Chemicals.....	847.1	802.8	813.7	809.3	805.3	801.5	797.3	793.2	791.3	790.5	794.7	791.2	788.7	783.7	781.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	729.4	627.4	643.2	633.9	625.2	620.7	615.3	613.5	611.7	610.7	614.8	616.4	622.4	622.2	625.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	115,456	112,300	112,837	112,586	112,424	112,137	111,919	111,837	111,733	111,640	111,737	111,682	111,726	111,759	111,880
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	92,947	89,751	90,277	89,905	89,796	89,572	89,403	89,318	89,253	89,122	89,230	89,201	89,247	89,302	89,384
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,293	24,949	25,174	25,052	24,997	24,943	24,845	24,819	24,754	24,670	24,678	24,653	24,666	24,669	24,700
Wholesale trade.....	5,942.7	5,625.3	5,671.9	5,641.7	5,625.9	5,612.7	5,596.9	5,588.2	5,579.9	5,574.5	5,568.3	5,564.0	5,556.3	5,559.9	5,568.9
Durable goods.....	3,052.0	2,827.0	2,868.1	2,845.6	2,831.8	2,819.6	2,808.0	2,799.3	2,792.1	2,787.0	2,775.0	2,766.7	2,761.9	2,763.8	2,763.0
Nondurable goods.....	2,047.7	1,980.0	1,986.2	1,981.0	1,979.5	1,977.3	1,975.6	1,972.8	1,969.9	1,968.7	1,975.4	1,974.3	1,975.1	1,972.0	1,978.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	842.9	818.4	817.6	815.1	814.6	815.8	813.3	816.1	817.9	818.8	817.9	823.0	819.3	824.1	827.3
Retail trade.....	15,283.1	14,527.8	14,635.2	14,592.4	14,570.2	14,545.8	14,492.3	14,477.0	14,428.7	14,365.7	14,374.5	14,360.0	14,409.1	14,417.4	14,432.3
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,831.2	1,640.0	1,657.8	1,647.2	1,637.6	1,630.7	1,624.9	1,628.0	1,621.2	1,618.6	1,620.4	1,624.0	1,622.5	1,621.0	1,622.5
Automobile dealers.....	1,176.7	1,021.8	1,036.6	1,027.0	1,019.4	1,013.1	1,008.9	1,012.6	1,007.3	1,005.7	1,007.8	1,014.0	1,013.6	1,012.8	1,013.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	531.1	450.0	461.6	455.0	449.0	447.1	445.9	441.2	439.6	437.3	438.6	439.0	439.8	441.3	441.9
Electronics and appliance stores.....	540.5	487.1	489.6	488.0	486.8	484.5	482.0	482.4	481.5	475.3	477.2	477.2	481.0	481.8	481.0

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		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,248.0	1,162.6	1,176.8	1,171.2	1,168.3	1,163.3	1,155.0	1,149.6	1,146.3	1,138.9	1,142.9	1,150.0	1,154.6	1,163.1	1,174.6
Food and beverage stores.....	2,862.0	2,829.0	2,839.6	2,839.0	2,838.4	2,839.8	2,834.4	2,832.3	2,825.4	2,823.5	2,808.5	2,799.8	2,813.3	2,804.9	2,804.2
Health and personal care stores.....	1,002.8	984.2	987.4	985.8	986.3	986.1	984.6	983.6	977.5	978.8	979.1	978.7	980.9	977.0	976.5
Gasoline stations.....	842.4	827.0	827.1	827.6	826.1	825.9	826.8	830.3	827.1	827.5	823.5	822.5	820.9	820.1	819.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,468.0	1,368.9	1,379.6	1,377.9	1,374.0	1,369.7	1,361.1	1,354.4	1,354.3	1,351.8	1,363.1	1,360.9	1,371.6	1,373.0	1,378.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	651.0	616.4	623.7	622.3	621.0	619.1	619.4	619.6	620.3	596.3	604.7	606.9	608.8	611.9	609.2
General merchandise stores ¹	3,025.6	2,956.1	2,976.1	2,968.8	2,970.9	2,970.8	2,956.9	2,955.2	2,944.3	2,930.4	2,928.1	2,911.8	2,927.8	2,934.5	2,933.9
Department stores.....	1,540.5	1,471.2	1,479.1	1,471.0	1,475.5	1,473.3	1,467.8	1,471.7	1,467.7	1,457.0	1,464.3	1,458.7	1,471.0	1,477.1	1,476.5
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	842.5	784.6	791.6	786.7	788.8	786.1	780.3	780.3	772.6	770.6	773.3	769.4	772.6	772.0	771.2
Nonstore retailers.....	438.0	421.8	424.3	422.9	423.0	422.7	421.0	420.1	418.6	416.7	415.1	419.8	415.3	416.8	419.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,508.3	4,235.3	4,303.6	4,255.8	4,239.9	4,223.2	4,195.9	4,194.8	4,184.4	4,168.6	4,175.8	4,171.8	4,142.5	4,133.3	4,141.1
Air transportation.....	490.7	459.7	466.8	458.0	459.9	457.8	457.0	457.6	456.8	457.1	454.7	453.8	454.1	452.9	450.9
Rail transportation.....	231.0	219.4	225.0	222.6	219.2	217.3	217.0	217.7	215.7	214.1	213.2	213.7	213.2	213.6	214.2
Water transportation.....	67.1	63.7	65.6	64.3	63.6	62.6	61.8	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.9	62.3	62.3
Truck transportation.....	1,389.0	1,265.9	1,293.4	1,274.2	1,267.9	1,260.0	1,254.5	1,251.0	1,249.6	1,240.8	1,243.3	1,231.3	1,232.1	1,229.1	1,229.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	423.3	419.3	422.1	416.6	420.9	427.8	418.7	417.6	416.2	416.7	417.5	414.6	414.8	410.7	414.2
Pipeline transportation.....	41.7	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.6	41.3	40.9	41.4	42.2	42.3	41.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.0	27.8	27.0	27.7	28.3	27.9	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	27.5	27.6
Support activities for transportation.....	592.0	549.0	560.7	556.8	552.1	543.3	538.7	539.8	540.5	537.8	539.0	538.5	538.2	535.5	538.6
Couriers and messengers.....	573.4	547.1	551.2	548.1	542.8	543.1	539.6	540.6	537.1	538.6	542.7	553.6	523.8	522.8	521.6
Warehousing and storage.....	672.1	641.6	649.9	645.5	643.6	642.1	639.4	638.6	635.6	631.1	633.1	634.2	634.9	638.0	641.1
Utilities.....	558.9	561.1	563.3	562.1	560.9	561.2	559.8	559.3	560.6	561.0	559.8	557.2	558.5	558.0	557.7
Information.....	2,984	2,807	2,861	2,837	2,812	2,797	2,785	2,776	2,777	2,774	2,762	2,748	2,745	2,738	2,726
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	880.4	796.4	820.4	812.9	801.6	794.5	788.1	781.1	779.8	772.5	770.7	769.3	770.8	763.5	761.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	371.3	350.4	359.3	355.3	347.3	345.7	345.6	347.6	349.6	353.8	350.6	341.7	341.9	346.1	342.6
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	318.7	301.0	307.4	304.8	302.7	300.4	298.2	296.3	296.2	296.0	295.5	294.3	295.2	296.1	296.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,019.4	974.8	989.4	979.9	977.3	972.4	968.9	966.8	966.7	967.0	961.4	956.9	951.9	946.8	943.0
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	260.3	250.0	250.2	251.0	249.3	249.5	249.3	251.1	250.1	248.8	248.3	250.2	249.7	249.6	247.3
Other information services.....	133.5	134.5	133.9	133.1	133.4	134.9	134.4	133.0	134.3	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.8	135.7	135.2
Financial activities.....	8,145	7,758	7,852	7,805	7,773	7,742	7,719	7,695	7,683	7,664	7,666	7,657	7,635	7,620	7,599
Finance and insurance.....	6,014.9	5,762.7	5,827.9	5,796.1	5,776.3	5,756.8	5,738.1	5,718.9	5,707.5	5,694.8	5,699.6	5,693.7	5,677.0	5,663.7	5,646.6
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	22.4	21.1	21.5	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,732.7	2,597.3	2,625.0	2,608.8	2,600.8	2,592.0	2,587.3	2,578.6	2,571.3	2,565.6	2,573.1	2,570.9	2,565.5	2,565.4	2,560.9
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,815.2	1,760.5	1,769.6	1,764.3	1,760.2	1,758.0	1,755.6	1,752.5	1,749.3	1,747.4	1,750.9	1,750.3	1,748.5	1,749.3	1,750.3
Commercial banking.....	1,357.5	1,318.8	1,326.0	1,321.9	1,319.8	1,316.3	1,315.3	1,311.9	1,309.5	1,308.4	1,311.4	1,310.8	1,310.1	1,310.9	1,311.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	864.2	809.7	825.7	816.3	811.3	805.4	800.6	798.6	796.3	795.5	795.1	795.9	792.6	789.5	786.4
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,305.2	2,246.7	2,267.3	2,261.5	2,255.1	2,250.1	2,241.9	2,233.4	2,231.9	2,225.4	2,223.7	2,219.6	2,212.1	2,202.8	2,193.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	90.5	87.8	88.4	88.3	88.1	88.4	87.4	87.3	86.9	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.6	84.8	84.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,129.6	1,995.3	2,024.2	2,008.7	1,996.5	1,984.8	1,980.8	1,975.8	1,975.8	1,969.1	1,966.8	1,963.3	1,958.3	1,956.1	1,951.9
Real estate.....	1,485.0	1,416.7	1,432.3	1,422.0	1,414.0	1,406.2	1,404.7	1,402.8	1,407.5	1,403.8	1,405.6	1,403.5	1,399.4	1,397.7	1,391.6
Rental and leasing services.....	616.9	552.4	565.0	560.0	555.7	552.3	550.1	547.2	542.5	539.4	535.7	534.2	533.7	533.5	535.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	27.7	26.3	26.9	26.7	26.8	26.3	26.0	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.2	24.9	25.0
Professional and business services.....	17,735	16,580	16,774	16,636	16,585	16,453	16,405	16,371	16,349	16,360	16,466	16,488	16,511	16,551	16,562
Professional and technical services ¹	7,799.4	7,508.5	7,583.7	7,557.8	7,526.0	7,481.6	7,464.9	7,450.6	7,444.6	7,434.1	7,433.3	7,431.5	7,417.7	7,416.1	7,403.6
Legal services.....	1,161.5	1,122.4	1,136.5	1,131.1	1,127.7	1,121.8	1,117.5	1,116.5	1,113.5	1,107.4	1,106.2	1,104.5	1,105.0	1,105.7	1,105.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	951.0	920.4	925.7	925.0	924.8	918.8	921.0	921.3	916.6	919.4	918.4	915.8	919.0	915.1	908.7
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,439.4	1,324.6	1,358.6	1,344.6	1,332.1	1,318.9	1,305.7	1,301.6	1,299.9	1,292.3	1,289.6	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,281.9	1,281.7

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		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,439.6	1,426.3	1,423.0	1,425.8	1,419.7	1,417.7	1,423.6	1,421.4	1,425.5	1,429.9	1,431.3	1,428.3	1,433.4	1,438.3	1,432.5
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,002.0	992.5	991.5	991.6	991.6	988.5	988.0	987.8	987.5	995.1	990.6	993.3	986.3	984.9	986.0
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,904.5	1,856.0	1,885.5	1,873.9	1,864.3	1,854.5	1,849.0	1,845.1	1,837.4	1,830.0	1,824.9	1,819.8	1,819.2	1,818.6	1,817.7
Administrative and waste services.....	8,031.5	7,214.9	7,304.4	7,204.0	7,194.2	7,116.5	7,091.3	7,075.6	7,066.6	7,096.2	7,207.3	7,236.4	7,273.6	7,316.5	7,340.8
Administrative and support services ¹	7,674.7	6,864.3	6,955.7	6,854.7	6,844.4	6,767.3	6,741.0	6,725.1	6,714.2	6,744.0	6,856.5	6,888.7	6,927.0	6,969.3	6,992.5
Employment services ¹	3,133.0	2,497.6	2,554.5	2,477.8	2,460.8	2,421.7	2,398.7	2,381.7	2,375.0	2,408.6	2,515.8	2,575.0	2,629.3	2,669.8	2,712.4
Temporary help services.....	2,348.4	1,827.7	1,871.2	1,805.3	1,792.4	1,758.1	1,749.3	1,733.6	1,724.4	1,766.6	1,861.3	1,911.0	1,960.2	1,996.9	2,037.1
Business support services.....	832.3	816.8	826.4	820.2	815.6	808.7	809.4	809.1	810.8	811.2	813.4	805.3	801.5	795.9	790.4
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,839.8	1,748.5	1,763.9	1,755.6	1,766.8	1,743.3	1,738.6	1,735.0	1,730.4	1,727.1	1,726.8	1,725.9	1,710.9	1,716.4	1,701.5
Waste management and remediation services.....	356.8	350.7	348.7	349.3	349.8	349.2	350.3	350.5	352.4	352.2	350.8	347.7	346.6	347.2	348.3
Educational and health services.....	18,838	19,191	19,095	19,099	19,137	19,165	19,186	19,221	19,247	19,282	19,313	19,350	19,370	19,397	19,442
Educational services.....	3,039.7	3,089.9	3,084.8	3,079.0	3,081.5	3,091.7	3,085.8	3,088.7	3,080.4	3,087.7	3,092.7	3,107.3	3,111.5	3,119.2	3,127.6
Health care and social assistance.....	15,798.3	16,100.8	16,010.4	16,019.5	16,055.5	16,073.4	16,100.6	16,132.6	16,166.3	16,194.6	16,220.7	16,242.5	16,258.2	16,277.4	16,314.1
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,646.6	5,777.3	5,731.7	5,741.2	5,757.1	5,769.9	5,779.3	5,789.0	5,804.9	5,813.8	5,830.3	5,847.2	5,855.0	5,862.7	5,878.2
Offices of physicians.....	2,252.6	2,279.8	2,266.2	2,266.4	2,268.7	2,273.5	2,280.0	2,283.8	2,287.9	2,287.6	2,298.1	2,306.5	2,309.7	2,311.4	2,315.4
Outpatient care centers.....	533.3	543.0	539.7	540.3	541.2	545.0	543.0	544.2	544.6	548.4	544.4	546.2	544.7	544.8	545.5
Home health care services.....	961.4	1,023.9	1,005.6	1,012.9	1,020.1	1,023.8	1,025.7	1,028.1	1,035.1	1,040.7	1,046.1	1,051.0	1,050.9	1,052.2	1,056.5
Hospitals.....	4,627.3	4,677.1	4,670.0	4,669.0	4,670.5	4,672.1	4,675.2	4,675.4	4,680.8	4,688.6	4,690.4	4,694.4	4,702.5	4,703.8	4,705.7
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,016.1	3,081.2	3,066.7	3,066.5	3,072.3	3,077.8	3,086.3	3,094.2	3,096.1	3,103.2	3,102.2	3,099.0	3,096.5	3,101.6	3,111.0
Nursing care facilities.....	1,618.7	1,643.9	1,637.4	1,639.7	1,642.6	1,644.4	1,645.4	1,649.4	1,650.8	1,652.9	1,649.7	1,648.2	1,644.9	1,646.8	1,651.1
Social assistance ¹	2,508.4	2,565.2	2,542.0	2,542.8	2,555.6	2,553.6	2,559.8	2,574.0	2,584.5	2,589.0	2,597.8	2,601.9	2,604.2	2,609.3	2,619.2
Child day care services.....	859.4	857.0	857.7	854.9	860.6	851.3	849.4	855.7	857.4	855.0	859.6	858.9	859.8	860.9	864.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,436	13,102	13,137	13,103	13,126	13,105	13,101	13,083	13,099	13,045	13,024	12,991	13,003	13,019	13,041
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,970.1	1,914.5	1,931.8	1,908.8	1,910.9	1,896.4	1,905.9	1,901.9	1,938.7	1,904.7	1,895.7	1,886.5	1,884.8	1,893.2	1,900.6
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	405.7	397.2	398.2	394.2	397.7	396.1	401.9	398.6	401.3	400.0	393.2	391.8	390.1	396.4	393.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	131.6	129.9	129.5	129.4	130.1	130.1	129.8	129.9	130.5	130.5	129.1	129.0	128.2	129.5	130.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,432.8	1,387.4	1,404.1	1,385.2	1,383.1	1,370.2	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,406.9	1,374.2	1,373.4	1,365.7	1,366.5	1,367.3	1,377.1
Accommodations and food services.....	11,466.3	11,187.5	11,205.5	11,194.2	11,215.0	11,208.7	11,195.4	11,180.9	11,160.4	11,140.3	11,128.2	11,104.5	11,117.7	11,125.8	11,140.3
Accommodations.....	1,868.7	1,759.7	1,771.4	1,762.1	1,764.3	1,759.0	1,755.4	1,754.0	1,748.4	1,741.3	1,735.0	1,733.1	1,726.1	1,726.6	1,726.4
Food services and drinking places.....	9,597.5	9,427.8	9,434.1	9,432.1	9,450.7	9,449.7	9,440.0	9,426.9	9,412.0	9,399.0	9,393.2	9,371.4	9,391.6	9,399.2	9,413.9
Other services.....	5,515	5,364	5,384	5,373	5,366	5,367	5,362	5,353	5,344	5,327	5,321	5,314	5,317	5,308	5,314
Repair and maintenance.....	1,227.0	1,153.7	1,162.6	1,158.7	1,153.0	1,150.4	1,149.1	1,148.0	1,141.2	1,138.2	1,141.3	1,139.8	1,138.5	1,135.6	1,138.7
Personal and laundry services	1,322.6	1,282.3	1,290.7	1,283.2	1,277.9	1,282.3	1,280.2	1,278.5	1,274.5	1,269.7	1,270.8	1,269.6	1,268.4	1,271.3	1,270.7
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,965.7	2,927.6	2,930.8	2,931.1	2,935.3	2,934.5	2,932.2	2,926.6	2,927.8	2,918.8	2,908.7	2,904.4	2,910.5	2,901.2	2,905.0
Government.....	22,509	22,549	22,560	22,681	22,628	22,565	22,516	22,519	22,480	22,518	22,507	22,481	22,479	22,457	22,496
Federal.....	2,762	2,828	2,797	2,919	2,865	2,810	2,816	2,815	2,818	2,836	2,833	2,824	2,857	2,863	2,911
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,014.4	2,124.2	2,077.0	2,201.9	2,156.0	2,106.3	2,113.9	2,120.4	2,127.3	2,147.4	2,150.4	2,160.1	2,181.4	2,196.3	2,247.6
U.S. Postal Service.....	747.4	703.2	719.5	716.6	708.8	703.9	701.7	694.4	690.5	688.6	682.8	663.7	675.9	666.9	663.4
State.....	5,177	5,180	5,183	5,184	5,189	5,177	5,154	5,172	5,173	5,182	5,172	5,178	5,169	5,171	5,166
Education.....	2,354.4	2,370.5	2,365.3	2,367.9	2,372.8	2,366.1	2,351.5	2,367.4	2,365.5	2,378.5	2,378.0	2,383.7	2,383.2	2,389.4	2,389.0
Other State government.....	2,822.5	2,809.2	2,817.6	2,816.2	2,816.6	2,810.7	2,802.0	2,804.7	2,807.0	2,803.4	2,793.6	2,794.5	2,785.8	2,781.4	2,777.2
Local.....	14,571	14,542	14,580	14,578	14,574	14,578	14,546	14,532	14,489	14,500	14,502	14,479	14,453	14,423	14,419
Education.....	8,083.9	8,062.1	8,092.4	8,093.9	8,086.9	8,094.1	8,048.9	8,034.0	8,013.0	8,041.0	8,054.1	8,040.0	8,025.1	8,002.8	8,005.3
Other local government.....	6,486.5	6,479.8	6,487.3	6,484.4	6,486.9	6,483.6	6,497.5	6,497.9	6,476.1	6,459.0	6,448.0	6,438.9	6,427.9	6,420.5	6,414.0

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.2	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1
Natural resources and mining	45.1	43.3	43.4	43.1	43.3	43.2	42.9	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.2	43.5	44.1
Construction	38.5	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.8	38.0	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7
Durable goods.....	41.1	39.9	39.3	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7
Wood products.....	38.6	37.4	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.2	38.2	39.2
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.1	40.9	39.9	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.4	39.9	41.0
Primary metals.....	42.2	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.1	39.8	40.2	40.8	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.7	42.8
Fabricated metal products.....	41.3	39.4	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0
Machinery.....	42.3	40.1	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.6
Computer and electronic products.....	41.0	40.4	39.9	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.3
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.9	39.3	38.8	39.6	39.4	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	39.6	40.5
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	41.2	40.2	40.8	40.0	40.4	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4	43.0
Furniture and related products.....	38.1	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.5	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.7
Nondurable goods.....	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.3	40.7
Overtime hours.....	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Food manufacturing.....	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.7	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	38.8	35.7	36.0	35.8	36.6	35.3	35.1	35.4	35.8	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.1	35.6
Textile mills.....	38.7	37.7	36.4	36.9	36.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.5	40.0	41.4
Textile product mills.....	38.6	37.9	37.3	37.6	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.8	39.3	39.6
Apparel.....	36.4	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.7	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.0	36.4
Leather and allied products.....	37.6	33.6	32.9	32.5	31.9	32.0	33.6	33.8	33.7	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.2
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	41.8	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.6
Printing and related support activities.....	38.3	38.0	37.6	37.7	37.6	38.1	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.6	43.4	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.3	43.1	44.1	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.2
Chemicals.....	41.5	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.0	40.2	39.5	39.9	39.8	39.8	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.3	42.0
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	32.9	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.7
Retail trade.....	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.4	36.0	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.6
Utilities.....	42.7	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.6
Information	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.4
Financial activities	35.8	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1
Professional and business services	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.7	34.9
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0
Other services	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.7

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.52	\$18.53	\$18.55	\$18.57	\$18.62	\$18.69	\$18.71	\$18.78	\$18.80	\$18.85	\$18.90	\$18.92	\$18.90
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.57	8.88	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.33	19.90	19.85	19.83	19.85	19.86	19.92	19.95	19.92	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.14
Natural resources and mining.....	22.50	23.29	23.27	23.34	23.33	23.33	23.31	23.27	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.29	23.63	23.51
Construction.....	21.87	22.67	22.61	22.58	22.63	22.62	22.69	22.70	22.54	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.08	23.17	23.18
Manufacturing.....	17.75	18.23	18.14	18.15	18.15	18.17	18.26	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.42	18.46	18.45
Excluding overtime.....	16.97	17.58	17.56	17.53	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.65	17.72	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.65
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.22	19.24	19.27	19.27	19.40	19.45	19.53	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.66
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.47	16.49	16.47	16.55	16.56	16.63	16.70	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.64	16.63	16.64
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.77	18.35	18.22	18.25	18.27	18.29	18.34	18.42	18.46	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.64	18.67	18.64
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.16	16.50	16.40	16.42	16.45	16.41	16.44	16.54	16.56	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.78	16.79	16.79
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	20.57	20.70	20.86	20.78	20.86	20.98	21.03	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.49	21.47	21.46
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	12.95	12.95	12.96	12.96	13.04	13.07	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.18	13.21	13.21	13.21
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.82	18.77	18.77	18.67	18.75	18.82	18.77	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.15
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.25	29.31	29.42	29.38	29.45	29.71	29.64	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.94
Information.....	24.78	25.45	25.33	25.30	25.45	25.48	25.48	25.67	25.54	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.58	25.62	25.62
Financial activities.....	20.28	20.83	20.66	20.66	20.79	20.83	20.79	20.90	20.94	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.37	21.25	21.37
Professional and business services.....	21.18	22.35	22.21	22.24	22.23	22.30	22.39	22.45	22.53	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.62	22.70	22.66
Education and health services.....	18.87	19.49	19.28	19.39	19.40	19.45	19.51	19.55	19.61	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.76	19.82	19.75
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.84	11.11	11.00	11.01	11.01	11.07	11.12	11.16	11.24	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.30
Other services.....	16.09	16.59	16.43	16.45	16.50	16.51	16.57	16.65	16.71	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.85	16.89	16.83

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.60	\$18.55	\$18.50	\$18.45	\$18.51	\$18.63	\$18.73	\$18.76	\$18.88	\$18.85	\$18.98	\$18.99	\$18.91
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	18.52	18.53	18.55	18.57	18.62	18.69	18.71	18.78	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.92	18.90
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	19.75	19.79	19.84	19.84	19.98	20.01	20.04	20.08	20.06	20.08	20.02	19.99	20.02
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	23.45	23.45	23.15	22.99	23.15	23.13	23.26	23.29	23.27	23.73	23.43	23.69	23.65
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.49	22.48	22.59	22.52	22.74	22.79	22.74	23.07	22.94	23.03	23.00	23.03	23.06
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.12	18.16	18.12	18.15	18.21	18.26	18.43	18.33	18.39	18.46	18.47	18.46	18.42
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.21	19.24	19.24	19.25	19.36	19.43	19.60	19.51	19.56	19.67	19.64	19.70	19.64
Wood products.....	14.19	14.93	14.65	14.70	14.89	14.83	15.02	15.09	15.08	15.09	15.18	15.16	14.97	14.79	14.73
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.90	17.28	17.18	17.36	17.24	17.38	17.42	17.43	17.46	17.34	17.45	17.25	17.28	17.20	17.33
Primary metals.....	20.19	20.08	19.72	20.01	19.83	19.94	20.23	20.28	20.57	20.42	20.29	20.19	20.06	20.09	20.10
Fabricated metal products.....	16.99	17.49	17.30	17.42	17.40	17.45	17.48	17.52	17.65	17.61	17.66	17.87	17.79	17.85	17.87
Machinery.....	17.97	18.38	18.25	18.20	18.35	18.24	18.36	18.36	18.62	18.55	18.70	18.76	18.81	18.76	18.63
Computer and electronic products.....	21.04	21.88	21.73	21.74	21.71	21.67	21.86	22.08	22.00	22.05	22.40	22.42	22.52	22.88	22.40
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.78	16.27	15.95	15.99	16.15	16.23	16.39	16.58	16.61	16.48	16.55	16.65	16.76	16.62	16.61
Transportation equipment.....	23.85	24.93	24.89	24.85	24.94	25.05	25.10	24.92	25.18	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.89	24.86	25.00
Furniture and related products.....	14.54	15.04	15.00	14.97	15.00	15.09	15.20	15.12	15.28	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	14.99	14.89
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	15.20	16.13	16.04	16.09	16.21	16.10	16.21	16.20	16.21	16.23	16.27	16.30	16.22	16.35	16.52
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.44	16.52	16.45	16.52	16.52	16.54	16.74	16.60	16.67	16.67	16.72	16.63	16.58
Food manufacturing.....	14.01	14.40	14.25	14.29	14.27	14.35	14.35	14.44	14.66	14.51	14.49	14.46	14.41	14.30	14.24
Beverages and tobacco products.....	19.35	20.49	20.40	20.25	20.38	20.20	20.15	20.27	20.29	20.60	21.34	21.71	22.12	21.99	22.16
Textile mills.....	13.58	13.71	13.88	13.79	13.64	13.63	13.50	13.78	13.77	13.62	13.62	13.64	13.50	13.56	13.50
Textile product mills.....	11.73	11.44	11.34	11.34	11.35	11.56	11.18	11.34	11.29	11.41	11.61	11.72	11.95	11.65	11.57
Apparel.....	11.40	11.37	11.25	11.44	11.28	11.38	11.38	11.30	11.53	11.15	11.35	11.55	11.28	11.36	11.38
Leather and allied products.....	12.96	13.90	14.21	14.34	13.85	14.06	13.69	13.59	13.46	13.83	13.93	13.49	13.56	13.37	13.18
Paper and paper products.....	18.89	19.28	18.93	19.32	19.12	19.32	19.48	19.12	19.53	19.21	19.43	19.55	19.60	19.56	19.50
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.75	16.69	16.76	16.61	16.56	16.54	16.76	16.87	16.79	16.88	16.93	17.01	17.06	16.97
Petroleum and coal products.....	27.41	29.63	29.62	29.06	28.99	29.23	29.48	29.41	29.72	30.35	30.61	30.81	31.49	31.30	31.64
Chemicals.....	19.50	20.30	19.96	20.05	20.19	20.21	20.38	20.41	20.61	20.60	20.61	20.68	20.62	20.57	20.50
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.85	16.01	16.20	16.19	16.09	16.05	15.82	15.90	16.05	15.78	15.83	15.72	15.90	15.69	15.65
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.35	18.28	18.21	18.14	18.19	18.32	18.44	18.48	18.63	18.59	18.76	18.78	18.68
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.48	16.45	16.42	16.37	16.42	16.58	16.62	16.59	16.63	16.57	16.83	16.86	16.80
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	20.62	20.67	20.75	20.64	20.81	21.00	21.01	21.05	21.25	21.40	21.55	21.52	21.36
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	13.00	12.99	12.97	12.94	12.97	13.10	13.20	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.20	13.24	13.22
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.79	18.73	18.69	18.69	18.80	18.89	18.77	18.89	18.97	18.98	19.14	19.15	19.13
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.38	29.45	29.45	29.23	29.29	29.47	29.71	29.79	29.97	30.09	29.80	29.90	30.06
Information	24.78	25.45	25.43	25.29	25.45	25.31	25.35	25.73	25.65	25.77	25.76	25.50	25.60	25.57	25.48
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.72	20.69	20.76	20.71	20.69	20.92	20.94	21.01	21.19	21.08	21.35	21.25	21.37
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.48	22.25	22.11	22.08	22.22	22.37	22.40	22.33	22.69	22.63	22.76	22.90	22.69
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.31	19.41	19.37	19.39	19.54	19.49	19.65	19.67	19.72	19.79	19.83	19.82	19.75
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	11.02	11.01	11.00	10.99	10.98	11.04	11.23	11.24	11.34	11.41	11.34	11.39	11.31
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.61	16.55	16.57	16.45	16.45	16.59	16.72	16.73	16.80	16.85	16.86	16.90	16.92

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^p	Mar. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$607.95	\$617.11	\$615.66	\$608.44	\$610.50	\$610.70	\$614.53	\$625.97	\$618.09	\$620.96	\$632.48	\$623.94	\$626.34	\$622.87	\$625.92
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	613.01	613.34	614.01	612.81	616.32	618.64	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	626.25	629.37
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	764.33	759.94	773.76	781.70	789.21	798.40	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	775.61	798.80
Natural resources and mining	1014.69	1007.85	1006.01	998.97	993.14	1002.36	990.82	1020.03	1002.51	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1016.30	1038.24
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	836.63	831.76	858.42	860.26	882.31	888.81	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	862.44
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	710.30	706.42	712.12	720.56	721.12	734.05	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.40	753.38
Durable goods.....	767.95	771.03	753.03	748.44	756.13	764.23	766.66	781.09	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	807.20
Wood products.....	547.53	559.05	530.33	533.61	552.42	572.44	576.77	582.47	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	550.19	570.05
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	711.11	706.16	673.46	696.14	699.94	721.27	742.09	744.26	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.16	700.13
Primary metals.....	851.29	816.93	794.72	784.39	789.23	797.60	803.13	833.51	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	851.82	864.30
Fabricated metal products.....	701.57	689.35	671.24	668.93	678.60	685.79	683.47	695.54	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	715.79	730.88
Machinery.....	759.94	737.88	730.00	720.72	726.66	724.13	723.38	727.06	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	769.16	776.87
Computer and electronic products.....	861.58	883.07	864.85	860.90	864.06	873.30	870.03	889.82	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	940.37	925.12
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	645.60	639.50	615.67	615.62	633.08	631.35	631.02	646.62	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	646.52	671.04
Transportation equipment.....	1000.67	1026.61	995.60	991.52	995.11	1019.54	1024.08	1046.64	1062.60	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1049.09	1072.50
Furniture and related products.....	553.93	566.48	562.50	550.90	565.50	576.44	579.12	576.07	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	550.13	576.24
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	591.95	620.78	614.33	611.42	615.98	613.41	619.22	635.04	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.21	639.32
Nondurable goods.....	652.22	658.36	644.45	640.98	648.13	657.50	655.84	661.60	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	671.49
Food manufacturing.....	566.91	575.89	562.88	555.88	570.80	574.00	569.70	581.93	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	573.87
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.25	731.37	730.32	706.73	754.06	719.12	705.25	725.67	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	786.68
Textile mills.....	525.00	517.15	502.46	496.44	497.86	520.67	507.60	525.02	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	535.62	558.90
Textile product mills.....	453.10	433.13	420.71	417.31	432.44	448.53	429.31	435.46	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.52	459.33
Apparel.....	415.14	408.92	407.25	409.55	408.34	407.40	414.23	403.41	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	403.28	417.65
Leather and allied products.....	486.58	466.73	470.35	457.45	445.97	451.33	451.77	462.06	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	508.75
Paper and paper products.....	809.57	805.86	770.45	794.05	782.01	807.58	818.16	801.13	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.70	822.90
Printing and related support activities.....	642.50	635.72	627.54	625.15	617.89	625.97	628.52	646.94	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.04	644.86
Petroleum and coal products.....	1222.07	1285.64	1282.55	1249.58	1246.57	1280.27	1300.07	1299.92	1289.85	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1347.86
Chemicals.....	809.29	841.33	816.36	818.04	821.73	836.69	845.77	847.02	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	859.83	863.05
Plastics and rubber products.....	648.98	643.81	636.66	633.03	635.56	643.61	632.80	643.95	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.72	655.74
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	589.04	581.30	580.90	578.67	583.90	595.40	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	538.90	536.27	538.58	536.94	543.50	552.11	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.95	552.72
Wholesale trade.....	769.62	784.75	781.50	775.13	778.13	776.06	776.21	795.90	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	802.70	801.00
Retail trade.....	386.21	388.72	383.50	384.50	387.80	386.91	392.99	396.93	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.58	395.28
Transportation and warehousing.....	670.37	677.44	670.80	661.17	665.36	667.23	682.44	695.15	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33
Utilities.....	1230.69	1243.76	1239.84	1248.68	1239.85	1224.74	1221.39	1234.79	1238.91	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1246.83	1244.48
Information	908.99	931.93	938.37	915.50	918.75	916.22	925.28	952.01	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.19	919.83
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	756.28	740.70	741.13	739.35	738.63	767.76	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	760.75	765.05
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	784.55	765.40	765.01	766.18	766.59	789.66	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	787.76	787.34
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	625.64	623.06	621.78	622.42	631.14	631.48	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.24	632.00
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	273.30	270.85	272.80	274.75	277.79	283.73	277.38	275.38	282.37	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.36
Other services	495.57	506.28	506.61	503.12	503.73	500.08	501.73	512.63	508.29	510.27	515.76	512.24	514.23	513.76	517.75

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007.....	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008.....	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009.....	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010.....	48.9	57.4	57.8									
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007.....	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008.....	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009.....	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010.....	42.4	40.9	55.6									
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007.....	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008.....	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009.....	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010.....	31.6	31.8	40.3									
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007.....	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008.....	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009.....	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010.....	14.5	16.5	23.0									
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007.....	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008.....	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009.....	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010.....	42.7	67.1	56.7									
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007.....	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008.....	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009.....	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010.....	37.2	42.7	51.2									
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007.....	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008.....	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009.....	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010.....	24.4	26.2	31.7									
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007.....	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008.....	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009.....	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010.....	6.1	6.1	7.3									

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009				2010			2009				2010			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	
Total ²	2,624	2,546	2,456	2,531	2,854	2,647	2,694	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,333	2,164	2,113	2,130	2,471	2,266	2,286	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	
Construction.....	73	65	71	67	62	65	77	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	
Manufacturing.....	139	141	155	171	154	167	176	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	415	363	334	378	395	453	473	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	446	436	425	404	424	409	420	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	
Education and health services.....	573	529	537	545	624	502	510	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	305	268	236	227	268	285	262	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	
Government.....	292	382	343	401	383	381	408	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	
Region³															
Northeast.....	532	532	482	547	585	542	536	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	
South.....	952	915	859	943	986	916	942	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	
Midwest.....	565	566	553	495	613	566	566	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	
West.....	566	605	586	603	648	682	680	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009				2010			2009				2010			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	
Total ²	4,091	4,001	4,160	3,997	4,087	4,011	4,242	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,833	3,689	3,878	3,715	3,790	3,710	3,887	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	
Construction.....	349	325	329	335	312	306	398	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.5	7.1	
Manufacturing.....	271	243	259	244	289	267	279	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	854	772	847	849	822	821	901	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	
Professional and business services.....	698	709	808	652	729	767	742	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	
Education and health services.....	532	522	512	496	487	470	473	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	693	663	693	657	715	652	671	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.1	
Government.....	258	312	282	282	297	301	355	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	731	805	758	746	836	733	837	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	
South.....	1,518	1,420	1,555	1,463	1,449	1,381	1,596	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.4	
Midwest.....	926	949	896	900	936	965	1,030	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	
West.....	954	933	970	879	922	861	958	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009				2010			2009				2010			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	
Total ²	4,274	4,171	4,130	4,195	4,155	3,969	4,016	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,990	3,901	3,846	3,884	3,858	3,663	3,698	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	
Construction.....	415	381	347	382	405	362	376	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.7	
Manufacturing.....	313	293	285	273	276	260	251	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	916	844	853	901	856	806	873	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	705	717	706	649	698	716	708	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	
Education and health services.....	503	473	486	486	457	440	424	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	677	707	716	688	709	621	639	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.9	
Government.....	284	269	284	311	296	306	318	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	744	727	728	817	789	730	804	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	
South.....	1,598	1,544	1,531	1,499	1,561	1,459	1,426	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	
Midwest.....	948	920	752	1,016	988	858	894	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0	
West.....	1,037	939	894	1,061	1,034	954	890	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.1	

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009				2010			2009				2010			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	
Total ²	1,716	1,723	1,837	1,753	1,772	1,851	1,868	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,616	1,620	1,731	1,639	1,661	1,719	1,749	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Construction.....	77	62	92	76	99	84	90	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	90	80	75	75	85	97	89	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	387	382	413	392	368	432	414	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	
Professional and business services.....	265	277	264	248	259	300	301	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	
Education and health services.....	270	267	262	271	248	237	227	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	345	356	397	375	401	393	403	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	
Government.....	100	102	106	114	112	132	118	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	245	300	276	280	268	320	323	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	
South.....	659	677	757	722	736	755	752	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Midwest.....	359	382	377	391	380	421	434	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	
West.....	371	388	446	382	362	434	390	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ²	First quarter 2009	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ²
United States ³	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	\$882	-2.5
Private industry	8,819.8	106,866.1	-5.1	882	-3.3
Natural resources and mining	126.3	1,670.1	-3.8	993	-2.3
Construction	860.9	5,937.8	-15.4	906	.9
Manufacturing	356.4	12,096.6	-10.6	1,062	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,912.2	24,597.3	-5.5	733	-1.6
Information	148.0	2,858.8	-5.0	1,439	-2.0
Financial activities	853.1	7,651.3	-4.4	1,596	-15.9
Professional and business services	1,533.8	16,534.8	-6.4	1,129	-.2
Education and health services	861.3	18,245.7	2.2	776	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	739.1	12,715.3	-3.1	351	-2.2
Other services	1,234.6	4,357.1	-2.1	543	-.5
Government	294.2	22,126.1	.5	884	1.6
Los Angeles, CA	431.2	3,996.3	-4.9	967	-2.4
Private industry	427.3	3,395.0	-5.7	945	-3.0
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.7	-6.2	1,479	-15.8
Construction	14.0	123.3	-17.4	973	.3
Manufacturing	14.4	401.4	-9.3	1,063	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	54.0	744.8	-7.2	776	-1.5
Information	8.9	197.3	-7.3	1,755	1.8
Financial activities	24.0	223.4	-6.8	1,577	-12.1
Professional and business services	43.3	541.8	-8.3	1,149	-2.1
Education and health services	28.6	499.8	1.1	865	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	27.5	384.1	-3.9	519	-2.4
Other services	202.9	258.5	3.0	424	-3.9
Government	3.9	601.3	-.3	1,090	-.2
Cook, IL	141.1	2,381.5	-4.4	1,084	-5.4
Private industry	139.8	2,069.2	-5.0	1,093	-6.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	.9	-3.7	792	-12.8
Construction	12.3	71.9	-14.4	1,317	.5
Manufacturing	6.9	206.7	-9.5	1,013	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	438.8	-6.5	797	-4.3
Information	2.6	53.5	(⁴)	1,644	-8.7
Financial activities	15.6	197.7	-5.0	2,397	-17.4
Professional and business services	29.1	398.3	-8.0	1,403	-.6
Education and health services	14.1	385.9	3.1	839	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	216.4	-3.6	404	-2.9
Other services	14.7	94.8	-1.4	729	1.1
Government	1.4	312.3	.0	1,022	1.6
New York, NY	119.1	2,290.3	-3.6	2,149	-23.4
Private industry	118.8	1,837.8	-4.4	2,425	-24.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.2	1.3	1,967	-16.9
Construction	2.4	34.0	-7.2	1,479	-6.4
Manufacturing	2.9	30.4	-15.3	1,365	-8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	230.7	-6.6	1,136	-5.4
Information	4.5	129.0	-4.7	2,449	-7.9
Financial activities	19.0	355.9	-6.2	6,379	-35.2
Professional and business services	25.4	463.7	-5.6	2,095	-10.2
Education and health services	8.8	293.9	.7	998	.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	208.9	-3.0	725	-5.0
Other services	18.2	86.9	-1.3	999	-9.0
Government .....	.3	452.6	.0	1,017	1.2
Harris, TX	97.9	2,028.4	-1.1	1,143	-2.6
Private industry	97.4	1,766.7	-1.5	1,175	-3.1
Natural resources and mining	1.5	82.8	(⁴)	3,483	-5.5
Construction	6.7	149.0	-6.5	1,051	.0
Manufacturing	4.6	182.5	-2.0	1,411	-7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	418.9	-1.5	1,029	-3.1
Information	1.4	31.3	-3.4	1,314	-3.2
Financial activities	10.5	116.2	-3.9	1,511	-12.7
Professional and business services	19.6	321.4	-4.5	1,321	2.1
Education and health services	10.4	224.3	3.9	851	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.7	179.8	1.2	374	-2.3
Other services	11.9	59.1	.3	628	-.8
Government .....	.5	261.7	2.2	926	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	104.0	1,671.0	-7.4	854	-1.3
Private industry	103.3	1,444.9	-8.6	852	-1.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.5	-1.0	855	-14.2
Construction	10.8	100.5	-30.7	877	-.9
Manufacturing	3.5	111.9	-11.2	1,227	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.2	344.5	-7.7	801	-.7
Information	1.7	29.0	-5.0	1,166	.0
Financial activities	12.8	137.5	-4.9	1,145	-7.5
Professional and business services	23.0	270.4	-11.5	896	3.1
Education and health services	10.3	214.8	3.6	875	.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	178.1	-5.2	398	-1.7
Other services	7.3	47.8	-6.5	567	-1.2
Government .....	.7	226.1	.5	868	-1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ²	First quarter 2009	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ²
Dallas, TX	67.9	1,425.7	-3.3	\$1,085	-3.3
Private industry	67.3	1,257.6	-3.8	1,103	-3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.3	(⁴)	3,066	-13.0
Construction	4.3	76.3	-9.8	942	-8
Manufacturing	3.1	123.7	-8.2	1,267	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	287.9	(⁴)	964	-4.1
Information	1.7	46.7	-6.5	1,823	(⁴)
Financial activities	8.7	140.3	(⁴)	1,632	-13.3
Professional and business services	14.8	255.0	-6.4	1,219	-2.5
Education and health services	6.7	154.6	4.5	920	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	126.3	(⁴)	499	-1.4
Other services	6.7	37.7	-3.0	624	.8
Government .....	.5	168.0	.7	950	3.6
Orange, CA	102.3	1,399.5	-6.8	992	-2.7
Private industry	100.9	1,244.8	-7.4	967	-3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	5.1	-16.0	561	-3.4
Construction	6.9	78.3	-18.1	1,072	-1.0
Manufacturing	5.3	159.9	-8.8	1,148	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.3	253.7	-8.5	916	-1
Information	1.4	28.2	-4.8	1,567	.8
Financial activities	10.7	106.7	(⁴)	1,502	-12.0
Professional and business services	19.4	244.0	-10.4	1,121	-2.4
Education and health services	10.2	150.7	1.7	873	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	167.0	-4.7	382	-3.3
Other services	19.2	47.7	-3.0	513	-4.6
Government	1.4	154.7	-1.8	1,188	1.5
San Diego, CA	99.6	1,263.0	-4.7	934	-1.1
Private industry	98.3	1,035.8	-5.5	916	-1.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	9.7	-13.8	540	.7
Construction	7.0	64.1	-18.1	975	-3
Manufacturing	3.1	99.3	(⁴)	1,309	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	197.1	-7.9	744	(⁴)
Information	1.3	37.8	-1.2	1,604	-16.1
Financial activities	9.4	71.4	-6.0	1,257	-5.6
Professional and business services	16.5	201.2	-6.9	1,208	2.7
Education and health services	8.3	142.2	3.2	851	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	152.2	-5.6	393	-6.9
Other services	27.6	57.4	.2	466	-2.1
Government	1.3	227.2	-.4	1,017	2.7
King, WA	75.4	1,135.9	-3.9	1,127	.2
Private industry	74.9	979.2	-4.6	1,136	-.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.8	-9.6	1,553	-1.2
Construction	6.4	57.1	-18.7	1,130	4.1
Manufacturing	2.4	104.2	-7.2	1,366	-5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	206.7	-5.7	967	1.5
Information	1.8	80.7	4.0	2,125	-.9
Financial activities	6.8	69.7	-6.7	1,579	-5.0
Professional and business services	13.6	176.9	-6.8	1,311	.2
Education and health services	6.6	130.4	5.1	857	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	105.0	-4.2	422	-5.8
Other services	16.3	45.8	.6	634	5.8
Government .....	.5	156.6	.8	1,074	6.0
Miami-Dade, FL	84.7	963.9	-6.1	858	-1.2
Private industry	84.4	813.6	-6.9	818	-1.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.0	-8.8	403	-12.6
Construction	6.1	37.7	-25.4	861	6.6
Manufacturing	2.6	38.4	-16.7	783	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.0	238.8	-6.0	765	-.6
Information	1.5	18.5	-7.1	1,308	-3.5
Financial activities	9.8	63.7	-9.0	1,353	-9.7
Professional and business services	17.7	124.5	-8.7	992	.1
Education and health services	9.4	144.1	1.8	801	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	102.0	-4.2	471	-1.5
Other services	7.5	35.3	-5.5	529	-.4
Government .....	.4	150.3	-1.7	1,074	.8

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, first quarter 2009.

State	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09	First quarter 2009	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09
United States ²	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	\$882	-2.5
Alabama	119.2	1,844.6	-5.2	736	-.4
Alaska	21.3	303.5	.1	887	2.5
Arizona	164.6	2,459.7	-6.9	807	-1.3
Arkansas	86.4	1,144.5	-2.9	695	4.2
California	1,369.6	14,742.5	-5.0	994	-1.2
Colorado	176.6	2,211.0	-3.9	913	-.8
Connecticut	113.0	1,620.1	-3.8	1,189	-5.6
Delaware	29.3	399.9	-5.1	975	-.8
District of Columbia	33.3	679.2	-.1	1,461	-1.9
Florida	612.2	7,352.2	-7.0	771	-.8
Georgia	274.4	3,835.9	-5.4	831	-1.4
Hawaii	39.2	599.1	-4.9	775	.4
Idaho	56.7	603.4	-6.3	638	.3
Illinois	372.2	5,552.0	-4.2	951	-3.0
Indiana	161.3	2,701.1	-5.6	739	-2.4
Iowa	94.6	1,432.5	-2.5	709	-.1
Kansas	87.3	1,326.2	-2.6	719	-2.3
Kentucky	109.1	1,710.0	-4.6	712	-.3
Louisiana	124.2	1,867.4	-1.1	772	.8
Maine	51.0	563.1	-3.7	688	-1.9
Maryland	164.5	2,452.8	-3.1	964	.1
Massachusetts	213.0	3,102.8	-3.3	1,101	-3.7
Michigan	253.8	3,765.9	-7.2	825	-3.7
Minnesota	168.6	2,538.5	-4.0	882	-2.9
Mississippi	71.0	1,087.9	-4.5	633	-.2
Missouri	173.7	2,618.3	-3.4	771	.1
Montana	42.9	413.9	-4.2	628	.5
Nebraska	59.6	894.8	-2.0	699	1.7
Nevada	76.6	1,150.8	-9.1	810	-3.5
New Hampshire	48.8	601.2	-3.2	837	-3.0
New Jersey	271.3	3,775.1	-4.0	1,100	-2.8
New Mexico	54.9	794.1	-3.5	723	.7
New York	588.1	8,332.4	-2.6	1,207	-13.8
North Carolina	260.6	3,852.4	-5.2	766	-2.8
North Dakota	25.6	341.8	-.4	666	2.0
Ohio	293.6	4,937.1	-4.9	790	-1.0
Oklahoma	100.5	1,517.0	-2.0	709	-.3
Oregon	130.7	1,602.8	-6.3	772	-.6
Pennsylvania	342.4	5,449.4	-2.9	862	-.7
Rhode Island	35.5	441.8	-4.9	831	-2.4
South Carolina	115.3	1,779.4	-5.9	692	-.4
South Dakota	30.6	382.9	-1.7	630	-.3
Tennessee	142.7	2,586.1	-5.7	751	-1.3
Texas	564.9	10,237.9	-1.8	886	-1.9
Utah	85.3	1,162.2	-4.6	726	1.1
Vermont	24.8	291.7	-3.2	719	-2.0
Virginia	232.6	3,541.6	-3.0	920	.1
Washington	216.4	2,810.6	-3.8	906	.8
West Virginia	48.4	690.2	-1.4	704	4.0
Wisconsin	156.8	2,619.0	-4.3	747	-1.6
Wyoming	25.1	272.1	-2.0	778	-.1
Puerto Rico	53.4	967.1	-4.1	496	1.4
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.6	-4.3	685	-3.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2008.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2010										
Civilian workers²	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.8	0.6	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.5	.7	1.4
Management, business, and financial.....	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.7	1.2	1.5
Professional and related.....	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.4	112.9	.4	1.4
Sales and office.....	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.4	109.7	110.3	.5	1.8
Sales and related.....	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	.1	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	.8	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.5	.8	2.2
Construction and extraction.....	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.2	.6	2.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	1.1	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	108.0	108.5	109.1	109.3	110.3	.9	2.1
Production.....	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	107.2	107.7	108.1	108.4	109.6	1.1	2.2
Transportation and material moving.....	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.5	110.2	110.4	111.2	.7	2.1
Service occupations.....	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	113.0	113.5	.4	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.7	109.8	1.0	1.7
Manufacturing.....	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	1.3	1.8
Service-providing.....	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.5	112.2	.6	1.7
Education and health services.....	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.4	113.7	.3	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.7	.4	1.8
Hospitals.....	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.4	114.1	.6	2.1
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.5	112.1	.5	1.6
Education services.....	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	.1	1.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.1	113.9	114.0	114.1	.1	2.0
Public administration ³	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6	.4	2.3
Private industry workers	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	.8	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	1.0	1.3
Management, business, and financial.....	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	1.3	1.6
Professional and related.....	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	.7	1.1
Sales and office.....	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	.5	1.8
Sales and related.....	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	.0	1.4
Office and administrative support.....	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	.9	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.2	112.2	.9	2.1
Construction and extraction.....	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	.6	2.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	1.2	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	.9	2.0
Production.....	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.3	109.5	1.1	2.2
Transportation and material moving.....	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.5	.7	1.9
Service occupations.....	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	.5	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	1.1	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	1.5	1.1
Sales and office.....	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	.4	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	.8	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	1.2	2.1
Construction.....	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	.4	1.1
Manufacturing.....	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	1.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.6	1.4
Sales and office.....	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	108.2	.7	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	1.7	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.8	109.1	1.2	2.2
Service-providing industries.....	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	.7	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	.8	1.3
Sales and office.....	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	1.2	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	.6	1.9
Service occupations.....	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	.4	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	1.0	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change		
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Mar. 2010											
Wholesale trade.....	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0		0.9	0.8
Retail trade.....	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9		.8	2.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0		.7	1.5
Utilities.....	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.4		3.0	5.3
Information.....	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0		.6	1.2
Financial activities.....	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8		1.1	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0		1.1	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0		1.2	2.3
Professional and business services.....	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.1	112.4	113.0		.5	1.0
Education and health services.....	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3		.4	1.6
Education services.....	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2		.0	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3		.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9		.6	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.5		.7	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0		.4	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.2		.6	1.3
State and local government workers.....	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.9	114.0	114.3	114.6		.3	2.0
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.6	113.7	113.9	114.1		.2	1.9
Professional and related.....	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.0		.0	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	112.4	113.0	114.3	114.7	115.3		.5	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.6		.5	2.5
Service occupations.....	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	113.4	114.0	114.9	115.6	116.1		.4	2.4
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	114.0	114.1		.1	2.0
Education services.....	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8		.1	1.8
Schools.....	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8		.1	1.8
Elementary and secondary schools.....	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1		.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	113.3	114.8	115.3	115.8	116.2		.3	2.6
Hospitals.....	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.2		.6	2.5
Public administration ³	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.6		.4	2.3

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2010										
Civilian workers¹	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.7	0.4	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.2	111.5	111.8	112.5	.6	1.4
Management, business, and financial.....	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	1.1	1.5
Professional and related.....	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	.4	1.3
Sales and office.....	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.7	109.9	.2	1.7
Sales and related.....	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	.0	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	110.6	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.3	.4	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	.4	1.7
Construction and extraction.....	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	111.4	111.8	112.3	112.7	112.8	.1	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	.7	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.1	.2	1.5
Production.....	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.4	109.8	.4	1.5
Transportation and material moving.....	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.4	110.6	.2	1.7
Service occupations.....	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.4	112.7	113.0	.3	1.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	.4	1.2
Manufacturing.....	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	.5	1.2
Service-providing.....	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	.4	1.5
Education and health services.....	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.6	112.8	.2	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	.4	1.7
Hospitals.....	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.7	114.0	.3	1.8
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.1	.4	1.6
Education services.....	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	.2	1.7
Public administration ²	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7	.4	2.2
Private industry workers	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.9	111.4	.5	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	.9	1.3
Management, business, and financial.....	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	1.1	1.5
Professional and related.....	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	.6	1.1
Sales and office.....	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	.2	1.6
Sales and related.....	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	.0	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	.4	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	.4	1.7
Construction and extraction.....	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	.2	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	.8	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	.2	1.4
Production.....	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	.3	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	.1	1.6
Service occupations.....	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	.3	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	.5	1.2
Management, professional, and related.....	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	1.0	1.1
Sales and office.....	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.4	-.4	.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	.3	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	.3	1.3
Construction.....	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	.2	.8
Manufacturing.....	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	.5	1.2
Management, professional, and related.....	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	1.2	1.5
Sales and office.....	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.3	-.4	.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	.5	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	.3	1.4
Service-providing industries.....	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	.8	1.3
Sales and office.....	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	.3	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	.8	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	.2	1.7
Service occupations.....	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	.6	1.6

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change		
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Mar. 2010											
Wholesale trade.....	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1		0.7	0.3
Retail trade.....	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0		.5	2.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7		.4	1.4
Utilities.....	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9		.5	2.6
Information.....	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6		.5	1.7
Financial activities.....	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8		.8	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2		.7	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	107.9		1.0	2.2
Professional and business services.....	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3		.5	.9
Education and health services.....	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2		.4	1.6
Education services.....	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5		-1.1	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3		.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7		.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5		.6	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7		.3	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3		.2	.8
State and local government workers.....	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9		.3	1.8
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.5		.2	1.6
Professional and related.....	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5		.2	1.7
Sales and office.....	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	110.5	111.2	112.1	112.4	112.9		.4	2.2
Office and administrative support.....	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	112.6	112.9	113.3		.4	2.1
Service occupations.....	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.3		.4	2.1
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.1	112.3	112.5		.2	1.6
Education services.....	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1		.2	1.5
Schools.....	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1		.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3		.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9		.3	2.5
Hospitals.....	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.8	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4		.4	2.3
Public administration ²	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.3	112.8	113.3	113.7		.4	2.2

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change		
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Mar. 2010											
Civilian workers	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.7	112.1		1.3	2.2
Private industry workers	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.8	110.4		1.5	2.0
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2		1.3	1.3
Sales and office.....	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2		1.4	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.3	109.5	111.6		1.9	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0		2.4	3.4
Service occupations.....	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7		1.1	1.8
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4		2.5	2.8
Manufacturing.....	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6		2.9	3.0
Service-providing.....	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3		1.3	1.8
State and local government workers	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	115.2	115.8	117.5	117.9	118.3		.3	2.7

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008				2009				2010	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2010										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	1.5	3.4
Goods-producing.....	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	112.0	1.8	3.7
Manufacturing.....	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8	108.6	2.6	4.0
Service-providing.....	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.5	1.4	3.3
Nonunion.....	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	.7	1.4
Goods-producing.....	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	.8	1.1
Manufacturing.....	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	.9	1.3
Service-providing.....	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	.6	1.4
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	.7	1.8
South.....	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.5
Midwest.....	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	1.2	1.9
West.....	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	111.4	.6	1.4
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	.5	2.5
Goods-producing.....	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	.4	1.8
Manufacturing.....	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	.5	1.7
Service-providing.....	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	.7	2.9
Nonunion.....	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	.5	1.3
Goods-producing.....	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	.5	1.0
Manufacturing.....	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	.5	1.1
Service-providing.....	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	.5	1.4
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	.5	1.6
South.....	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	.4	1.4
Midwest.....	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	.6	1.4
West.....	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.1	.4	1.4

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	15	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
In effect during period.....	16	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	72.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
In effect during period (in thousands).	136.8	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1954.1	124.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	43.5	5.7	15.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	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		2009									2010			
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	215.303	214.537	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631
All items (1967 = 100).....	644.951	642.658	637.182	638.771	640.616	646.121	645.096	646.544	646.948	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378
Food.....	214.106	217.955	218.600	218.162	217.826	217.740	217.257	217.350	217.218	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032
Food at home.....	214.125	215.124	217.110	215.783	215.088	214.824	213.815	213.722	213.227	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623
Cereals and bakery products.....	244.853	252.567	253.698	252.709	252.714	253.008	253.391	252.382	251.231	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.653	203.805	206.348	205.699	203.789	204.031	201.743	202.911	201.755	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812
Dairy and related products ¹	210.396	197.013	199.687	197.124	196.055	194.197	193.118	192.381	193.353	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814
Fruits and vegetables.....	278.932	272.945	274.759	274.297	274.006	272.608	270.940	267.309	267.609	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	160.045	163.034	165.656	162.889	162.803	162.571	162.069	162.953	162.911	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666
Other foods at home.....	184.166	191.220	192.234	191.352	191.144	191.328	190.967	191.317	190.571	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991
Sugar and sweets.....	186.577	196.933	197.137	197.301	196.403	197.009	195.126	195.430	196.998	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917
Fats and oils.....	196.751	201.224	204.776	200.464	200.679	201.127	201.031	200.578	200.009	199.916	196.473	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567
Other foods.....	198.103	205.497	206.367	205.734	205.587	205.654	205.544	206.064	204.728	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	119.924	122.393	122.402	122.883	122.838	122.224	121.990	121.892	122.099	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318
Food away from home ¹	215.769	223.272	222.216	222.905	223.023	223.163	223.345	223.675	224.003	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.681	224.991
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	150.640	155.852	154.414	155.099	155.099	155.841	156.570	156.697	157.302	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.484	220.751	219.999	219.671	220.005	220.477	220.850	220.946	221.474	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521
Housing.....	216.264	217.057	217.374	217.126	216.971	218.071	218.085	217.827	217.178	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023
Shelter.....	246.666	249.354	249.597	249.855	249.779	250.243	250.310	250.248	249.501	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052
Rent of primary residence.....	243.271	248.812	248.639	248.899	249.069	249.092	248.994	249.029	248.965	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089
Lodging away from home.....	143.664	134.243	137.715	137.700	135.680	138.318	139.424	137.454	133.706	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	252.426	256.610	256.321	256.622	256.875	256.981	256.872	257.155	256.865	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	118.843	121.487	120.737	120.675	120.728	121.083	121.298	122.170	122.184	122.243	123.812	123.812	126.340	124.439	124.416
Fuels and utilities.....	220.018	210.696	210.501	207.175	206.358	212.677	212.961	212.661	211.618	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295
Fuels.....	200.808	188.113	188.736	184.903	183.783	190.647	190.534	189.735	188.509	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	334.405	239.778	230.837	228.107	225.164	232.638	230.192	237.521	236.616	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	202.212	193.563	194.752	190.686	189.619	196.754	196.767	195.475	194.176	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.800	128.701	129.669	129.654	129.644	129.623	129.267	128.304	128.201	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.032	113.628	117.748	117.195	117.146	112.849	109.744	110.835	112.933	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.460	108.091	111.079	111.871	109.460	106.455	101.688	103.991	112.535	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.762	114.489	115.548	117.084	114.142	113.915	111.022	113.673	116.309	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920
Footwear.....	124.157	126.854	126.707	128.057	127.519	125.515	124.405	125.292	128.670	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525
Transportation.....	195.549	179.252	169.647	171.987	175.997	183.735	182.798	184.386	183.932	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130
Private transportation.....	191.039	174.762	165.023	167.516	171.757	179.649	178.330	179.987	179.466	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.291	93.486	92.109	92.381	92.701	93.020	93.413	93.126	93.440	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032
New vehicles.....	134.194	135.623	134.611	134.863	135.162	135.719	136.055	134.080	134.576	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.951	126.973	121.061	121.213	122.650	124.323	125.061	128.028	129.369	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797
Motor fuel.....	279.652	201.978	168.404	177.272	193.609	225.021	217.860	225.089	220.690	219.015	228.050	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671
Gasoline (all types).....	277.457	201.555	167.826	176.704	193.727	225.526	217.945	225.179	220.542	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.747	134.050	134.484	134.640	134.347	134.270	133.729	133.531	133.406	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	233.859	243.337	242.118	242.649	242.488	242.683	243.031	243.494	244.493	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624
Public transportation.....	250.549	236.348	230.735	229.827	228.878	232.540	238.932	238.997	239.855	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766
Medical care.....	364.065	375.613	373.189	374.170	375.026	375.093	375.739	376.537	377.727	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142
Medical care commodities.....	296.045	305.108	302.908	303.979	304.697	304.683	304.229	305.797	307.671	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023
Medical care services.....	384.943	397.299	394.837	395.753	396.648	396.750	397.868	398.303	399.160	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687
Professional services.....	310.968	319.372	317.460	317.661	319.333	319.652	320.076	320.252	320.756	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206
Hospital and related services.....	533.953	567.879	560.995	564.785	564.112	564.406	568.315	570.150	572.991	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850
Recreation ²	113.254	114.272	114.625	114.261	114.264	114.643	114.619	114.755	114.629	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.632	101.276	102.000	102.300	101.947	101.871	101.614	101.474	100.801	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915
Education and communication ²	123.631	127.393	126.187	126.273	126.467	126.519	126.914	128.128	129.035	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236
Education ²	181.277	190.857	187.298	187.416	187.853	188.179	189.184	193.161	195.595	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470
Educational books and supplies.....	450.187	482.072	472.185	472.507	472.588	476.974	481.768	490.102	493.636	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	522.098	548.971	538.813	539.149	540.498	541.119	543.810	555.402	562.635	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613
Communication ^{1,2}	84.185	84.954	84.922	84.885	85.049	84.975	85.056								

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	338.921	344.469	341.570	342.641	343.051	344.232	344.367	345.137	345.515	347.834	348.792	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	174.764	169.698	166.645	167.816	169.060	171.593	170.483	171.081	171.559	172.252	173.061	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	218.794	218.364	218.076	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378
Commodities less food and beverages.....	153.034	144.395	139.962	141.753	143.587	147.099	145.742	146.528	147.222	148.037	149.245	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	196.192	178.959	170.200	173.855	177.480	184.581	181.755	184.366	185.544	185.759	187.776	185.689	187.484	186.882	190.674
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	122.545	123.208	121.751	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	248.809	219.592	203.557	209.177	216.090	229.692	227.038	230.396	228.954	228.344	232.649	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683
Durables.....	110.877	109.859	109.264	109.404	109.650	109.983	109.924	109.129	109.387	110.684	111.159	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694
Services.....	255.498	259.154	258.597	258.466	258.433	259.544	259.992	260.355	260.136	259.844	259.323	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196
Rent of shelter ³	257.152	259.924	260.197	260.469	260.388	260.869	260.935	260.858	260.064	260.035	258.704	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489
Transportation services.....	244.074	251.031	247.912	248.696	248.628	249.194	251.184	252.234	253.001	254.449	255.935	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337
Other services.....	295.780	303.992	302.024	301.668	302.132	303.000	303.761	305.890	307.161	307.011	306.740	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	215.528	214.008	211.775	212.464	213.236	215.389	215.069	215.617	215.795	215.986	216.207	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430
All items less shelter.....	205.453	203.301	200.626	201.271	202.171	204.578	204.069	204.776	205.263	205.567	206.286	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181
All items less medical care.....	207.777	206.555	204.766	205.275	205.876	207.764	207.388	207.855	207.949	208.131	208.250	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301
Commodities less food.....	155.310	147.071	142.728	144.464	146.261	149.697	148.386	149.155	149.846	150.663	151.847	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516
Nondurables less food.....	197.297	181.453	173.167	176.587	180.017	186.726	184.090	186.552	187.691	187.939	189.852	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	244.443	218.687	204.159	209.195	215.459	227.768	225.410	228.446	227.195	226.717	230.622	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198
Nondurables.....	205.901	198.548	194.105	195.864	197.673	201.461	199.746	201.191	201.783	202.058	203.035	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409
Services less rent of shelter ³	273.000	278.064	276.407	275.752	275.777	277.777	278.747	279.697	280.194	279.545	280.014	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297
Services less medical care services.....	244.987	248.122	247.675	247.490	247.406	248.557	248.963	249.316	249.043	248.692	248.075	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531
Energy.....	236.666	193.126	177.454	179.704	186.909	205.400	201.938	204.971	202.243	199.198	204.026	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999
All items less energy.....	214.751	218.433	218.033	218.388	218.323	218.440	218.421	218.642	219.076	219.624	219.291	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133
All items less food and energy.....	215.572	219.235	218.639	219.143	219.128	219.283	219.350	219.596	220.137	220.731	220.384	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.246	142.041	141.662	142.489	142.360	141.990	141.463	141.310	142.729	143.857	143.871	143.383	143.123	143.711	144.399
Energy commodities.....	284.352	205.281	172.787	181.102	196.528	226.881	219.922	227.204	222.961	221.749	231.226	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239
Services less energy.....	261.017	265.875	265.147	265.399	265.466	265.993	266.484	267.008	266.894	267.081	266.488	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	211.053	209.630	207.218	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525
All items (1967 = 100).....	628.661	624.423	617.239	619.344	621.875	628.422	627.093	628.970	629.462	630.140	631.491	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502
Food.....	213.376	217.118	217.855	217.376	216.975	216.890	216.384	216.539	216.313	216.654	216.305	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066
Food at home.....	213.017	213.908	215.922	214.654	213.876	213.657	212.628	212.623	212.010	212.396	211.488	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291
Cereals and bakery products.....	245.472	253.214	254.395	253.556	253.430	253.701	253.969	252.932	251.754	252.049	251.376	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.255	203.394	206.094	205.527	203.409	203.503	201.261	202.483	201.087	200.210	200.709	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540
Dairy and related products ¹	209.773	195.679	198.048	195.714	194.694	192.898	191.783	191.048	192.048	194.120	192.695	193.546	197.663	197.583	197.370
Fruits and vegetables.....	276.759	270.562	271.727	271.771	271.530	270.653	269.316	265.730	265.810	267.084	267.049	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	159.324	162.598	165.437	162.464	162.468	162.167	161.650	162.433	162.396	162.456	160.619	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499
Other foods at home.....	183.637	190.519	191.594	190.650	190.401	190.657	190.235	190.704	189.892	190.630	188.868	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232
Sugar and sweets.....	185.494	195.702	196.015	195.858	194.928	195.773	194.005	194.511	196.027	195.752	197.031	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720
Fats and oils.....	197.512	202.003	205.693	201.474	201.470	202.004	201.666	201.199	200.621	200.759	197.400	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808
Other foods.....	198.303	205.573	206.468	205.820	205.641	205.579	205.549	206.210	204.823	205.929	203.664	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	120.348	122.753	122.837	123.112	123.126	122.537	122.119	122.217	122.496	122.676	121.647	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543
Food away from home ¹	215.613	223.383	222.336	222.957	223.082	223.186	223.408	223.789	224.102	224.382	224.815	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	149.731	155.607	154.054	154.414	154.409	155.091	156.904	156.769	157.132	156.909	156.853	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.579	221.325	220.500	220.243	220.729	221.179	221.517	221.618	221.454	222.555	223.445	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452
Housing.....	211.839	213.144	213.213	212.885	212.881	214.034	214.029	213.824	213.391	212.734	212.327	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604
Shelter.....	239.128	242.637	242.605	242.857	242.941	243.238	243.248	243.279	242.816	242.804	242.159	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019
Rent of primary residence.....	242.196	247.401	247.285	247.517	247.710	247.691	247.573	247.601	247.500	247.422	247.361	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555
Lodging away from home ²	143.164	135.163	138.008	138.008	136.113	139.246	140.873	138.543	134.803	134.586	127.061	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	228.758	232.499	232.235	232.503	232.739	232.837	232.723	232.977	232.731	232.761	232.635	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	119.136	121.935	121.099	121.084	121.160	121.529	121.765	122.254	122.644	122.761	122.830	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374
Fuels and utilities.....	217.883	209.595	209.400	205.840	205.270	211.929	212.276	211.808	210.796	206.732	207.530	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775
Fuels.....	197.537	186.229	186.809	182.795	181.977	189.108	189.082	188.125	186.967	182.227	182.994	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	331.784	243.003	236.237	232.068	229.019	235.869	233.018	239.435							

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New vehicles.....	135.338	136.711	135.744	135.911	136.113	136.800	137.082	135.130	135.672	138.422	139.952	139.962	139.857	139.905	139.653
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.731	127.687	121.669	121.850	123.339	125.056	125.817	128.781	130.122	133.458	134.977	138.242	140.023	141.079	141.657
Motor fuel.....	280.817	202.695	169.060	177.982	194.339	225.876	218.560	225.797	221.241	219.733	228.871	225.584	235.083	228.569	238.769
Gasoline (all types).....	278.728	202.375	168.574	177.510	194.569	226.515	218.757	226.007	221.197	219.509	228.598	225.223	234.825	228.207	238.583
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.776	134.133	134.485	134.614	134.439	134.273	133.787	133.587	133.504	133.764	134.346	134.892	135.383	135.694	135.573
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	236.353	245.795	244.650	245.180	245.036	245.129	245.421	245.871	246.850	247.811	247.972	247.812	247.975	248.479	249.127
Public transportation.....	247.865	234.661	229.034	228.525	227.522	230.926	236.963	237.029	238.225	239.729	242.698	243.453	239.739	240.418	242.942
Medical care.....	364.208	376.064	373.541	374.599	375.420	375.479	376.161	377.007	378.263	379.072	380.295	380.302	383.443	386.919	388.330
Medical care commodities.....	287.970	296.724	294.728	295.699	296.431	296.369	295.871	297.379	299.098	299.742	299.972	299.777	301.890	304.320	305.532
Medical care services.....	386.317	399.165	396.489	397.553	398.387	398.497	399.677	400.204	401.217	402.075	403.695	403.791	407.286	411.114	412.568
Professional services.....	313.446	322.127	320.231	320.407	322.043	322.346	322.759	322.964	323.577	324.284	324.382	324.763	327.439	329.020	329.294
Hospital and related services.....	530.193	565.029	557.167	561.516	560.906	561.337	565.448	567.545	570.697	573.069	580.048	580.567	587.101	598.149	604.070
Recreation ²	110.143	111.015	111.436	111.182	111.152	111.471	111.416	111.453	111.205	110.724	110.401	109.851	109.964	110.076	110.073
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.654	101.602	102.153	102.516	102.214	102.193	101.982	101.867	101.228	100.639	100.681	100.400	100.473	100.084	100.547
Education and communication ²	119.827	123.017	122.087	122.152	122.293	122.333	122.699	123.579	124.322	124.362	124.100	124.156	124.293	124.334	124.455
Education ²	178.892	188.143	184.824	184.892	185.291	185.626	186.596	190.222	192.552	192.774	192.776	192.760	193.049	193.641	193.965
Educational books and supplies.....	452.880	485.025	474.880	474.950	475.213	480.024	485.218	493.615	496.691	497.534	498.627	499.478	503.416	505.356	505.642
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	504.163	529.316	520.146	520.348	521.550	522.076	524.523	534.825	541.688	542.284	542.174	542.036	544.531	544.155	545.120
Communication ^{1,2}	86.807	87.662	87.615	87.671	87.712	87.652	87.780	87.667	87.810	87.786	87.468	87.541	87.617	87.501	87.548
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.828	85.571	85.595	85.655	85.624	85.524	85.653	85.532	85.676	85.651	85.331	85.404	85.433	85.314	85.362
Telephone services ^{1,2}	100.502	102.341	101.977	102.048	102.231	102.153	102.587	102.613	102.896	102.818	102.413	102.585	102.504	102.038	102.048
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.567	10.178	10.378	10.385	10.271	10.238	10.113	10.012	9.975	9.995	9.969	9.935	9.978	10.077	10.099
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	94.863	82.104	86.004	85.406	84.017	83.278	80.736	78.480	77.835	77.939	77.926	77.821	78.278	77.939	78.474
Other goods and services.....	357.906	391.628	380.208	394.902	394.061	395.052	398.448	398.228	400.245	401.390	403.178	403.970	404.632	404.722	405.641
Tobacco and smoking products.....	591.100	735.056	682.115	747.906	746.009	752.078	768.005	768.483	776.198	778.650	786.541	789.173	791.959	790.710	792.452
Personal care ¹	199.170	202.490	202.099	203.631	202.631	202.406	202.490	202.221	202.576	203.115	203.245	203.454	203.575	203.824	204.294
Personal care products ¹	159.410	162.557	162.516	163.911	163.119	162.165	162.767	162.415	162.312	162.242	161.784	162.231	161.689	162.073	162.417
Personal care services ¹	223.978	227.804	228.201	228.119	227.829	227.800	227.512	227.751	228.480	228.683	228.614	228.614	228.793	228.169	228.500
Miscellaneous personal services.....	340.533	346.500	344.021	345.016	345.326	346.411	346.525	347.402	347.658	349.283	350.046	349.851	351.329	352.366	353.667
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	177.618	171.452	167.514	169.005	170.532	173.662	172.493	173.379	173.777	174.550	175.563	175.127	176.413	176.118	177.591
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	218.119	217.653	217.308	217.258	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502
Commodities less food and beverages.....	157.481	147.327	141.615	143.871	146.125	150.477	149.046	150.209	150.851	151.760	153.273	152.532	153.834	153.444	155.417
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	205.279	185.579	174.838	179.415	183.813	192.478	189.436	192.365	193.225	193.394	195.926	193.667	195.981	195.059	199.133
Apparel.....	118.735	119.847	122.162	122.709	121.364	118.547	115.516	117.095	122.176	123.642	122.228	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	263.756	230.503	211.287	218.502	226.621	242.726	239.626	243.461	241.657	241.005	246.085	244.413	249.801	246.914	251.912
Durables.....	111.217	109.610	108.413	108.596	108.933	109.430	109.432	109.039	109.470	110.988	111.575	112.165	112.511	112.618	112.618
Services.....	250.272	254.267	253.591	253.403	253.482	254.624	255.003	255.342	255.244	254.847	254.663	254.519	254.918	255.199	255.634
Rent of shelter ³	230.555	233.917	233.903	234.148	234.229	234.511	234.515	234.537	234.079	234.064	233.436	233.241	233.252	233.234	233.250
Transportation services.....	242.563	250.960	247.862	248.809	248.795	249.312	250.811	251.880	252.805	254.408	255.871	256.007	255.577	256.809	257.728
Other services.....	284.319	291.572	290.043	289.738	290.116	290.845	291.573	293.266	294.190	293.938	293.624	293.470	293.972	294.230	294.564
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	210.452	208.128	205.167	206.081	207.148	209.744	209.308	210.021	210.255	210.462	211.055	210.639	211.440	211.423	212.535
All items less shelter.....	203.102	199.860	196.551	197.432	198.571	201.488	200.871	201.726	202.123	202.441	203.301	202.951	204.128	204.101	205.441
All items less medical care.....	204.626	202.810	200.421	201.112	201.955	204.200	203.723	204.341	204.472	204.680	205.106	204.800	205.589	205.461	206.420
Commodities less food.....	159.538	149.780	144.172	146.371	148.589	152.856	151.466	152.606	153.229	154.147	155.650	154.918	156.200	155.820	157.742
Nondurables less food.....	206.047	187.718	177.487	181.815	186.012	194.254	191.387	194.170	194.978	195.196	197.644	195.487	197.701	196.831	200.682
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	258.423	228.679	211.094	217.649	225.091	239.808	237.011	240.515	238.857	238.355	243.061	241.513	246.455	243.829	248.369
Nondurables.....	210.333	201.628	196.174	198.408	200.601	205.219	203.377	205.017	205.374	205.647	206.876	205.823	207.611	207.092	209.370
Services less rent of shelter ³	241.567	245.814	244.413	243.718	243.784	245.833	246.622	247.308	247.664	246.851	247.237	247.174	247.985	248.586	249.464
Services less medical care services.....	240.275	243.796	243.223	242.980	243.022	244.196	244.531	244.857	244.707	244.258	243.991	243.838	244.090	244.205	244.586
Energy.....	237.414	192.594	175.947	178.485	186.321	205.662	201.967	205.144	202.287	199.223	204.196	202.398	208.022	204.494	210.425
All items less energy.....	208.719	212.652	211.989	212.472	212.462	212.552	212.505	212.823	213.363	213.998	213.895	213.780	214.048	214.472	214.857
All items less food and energy.....	208.147	212.126	211.178	211.857	211.926	212.051	212.097	212.449	213.144	213.840	213.787	213.572	213.647	214.172	214.589
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.084	143.099	142.077	143.237	143.170	142.943	142.526	142.634	144.148	145.439	145.595	145.253	145.065	145.722	146.319
Energy commodities.....	284.270	205.325	172.563	181.021	196.706	227.444	220.264	227.506	223.048	221.910	231.371	228.303	238.217	231.808	241.599
Services less energy.....	255.598	261.022	260.158	260.439	260.615	261.014	261.425	261.960	261.990	262.196	261.979	261.871	262.146	262.559	262.830

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2009			2010			2009			2010		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average.....	M	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	231.304	231.708	231.462	232.294	232.382	233.188	228.193	229.048	228.794	229.744	229.874	230.622
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	233.415	233.785	233.475	234.109	234.183	235.060	228.720	229.541	229.180	229.919	230.099	230.819
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	137.348	137.646	137.597	138.416	138.491	138.871	137.959	138.527	138.522	139.364	139.379	139.869
Midwest urban ⁴	M	205.706	206.247	205.613	206.564	206.563	207.359	200.781	201.553	200.999	202.180	202.044	202.966
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	206.625	207.277	206.399	207.325	207.329	207.975	200.730	201.626	200.820	201.957	201.758	202.639
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.724	131.952	131.742	132.417	132.451	133.096	131.420	131.823	131.639	132.502	132.507	133.140
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	202.499	203.047	202.738	203.490	203.274	204.204	200.053	200.748	200.471	201.414	201.118	202.072
South urban.....	M	209.292	209.738	209.476	210.056	210.020	211.216	206.121	206.859	206.716	207.405	207.325	208.621
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	211.152	211.424	210.971	211.762	211.503	212.692	208.577	209.161	208.788	209.619	209.288	210.613
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.035	133.342	133.252	133.517	133.575	134.363	131.621	132.129	132.136	132.508	132.528	133.388
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	212.423	213.372	213.159	213.873	214.007	215.026	212.368	213.396	213.184	213.984	214.172	215.205
West urban.....	M	220.447	219.728	219.307	219.989	220.179	220.809	214.718	214.228	213.919	214.664	214.710	215.457
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.372	223.489	223.058	223.852	223.989	224.636	217.002	216.286	215.988	216.905	216.850	217.700
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.618	133.335	133.132	133.366	133.513	133.863	133.244	133.149	132.983	133.238	133.325	133.675
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	197.670	197.697	197.246	197.948	197.949	198.695	195.895	196.187	195.779	196.606	196.516	197.377
B/C ³	M	133.489	133.663	133.535	133.954	134.028	134.639	132.764	133.139	133.072	133.589	133.619	134.274
D.....	M	209.139	209.567	209.192	209.984	210.098	211.011	207.120	207.739	207.417	208.297	208.368	209.326
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	211.708	212.206	211.185	212.104	212.456	212.952	204.511	205.136	204.196	205.529	205.627	206.381
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	225.264	224.317	223.643	224.610	224.620	225.483	217.474	216.618	216.233	217.290	217.090	218.157
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	238.380	238.777	238.427	238.970	238.862	240.101	233.084	233.893	233.448	234.067	234.153	235.240
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	236.589	-	237.266	-	237.986	-	236.859	-	237.999	-	238.388
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	201.471	-	203.037	-	203.577	-	192.871	-	194.529	-	194.852
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	-	201.958	-	202.106	-	201.982	-	205.297	-	205.456	-	205.351
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	-	140.718	-	141.124	-	141.741	-	140.608	-	141.155	-	141.782
Atlanta, GA.....	2	201.068	-	200.456	-	202.646	-	199.736	-	199.331	-	201.407	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	205.079	-	203.880	-	203.380	-	200.324	-	199.614	-	198.913	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	191.608	-	190.932	-	192.412	-	189.304	-	188.842	-	190.351	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	222.416	-	222.943	-	222.505	-	220.358	-	221.067	-	221.074	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	224.787	-	224.800	-	226.529	-	224.573	-	224.732	-	226.539	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	226.051	-	224.239	-	226.145	-	221.708	-	220.121	-	222.049	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	226.277	-	225.596	-	226.085	-	221.339	-	220.905	-	221.215	-

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

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009										2010		
	2008	2009	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Finished goods.....	177.1	172.5	169.1	170.3	171.1	174.3	172.4	174.2	173.2	173.8	175.7	176.0	178.3	177.3	179.2
Finished consumer goods.....	186.3	179.1	174.2	176.0	177.3	181.7	179.2	181.6	180.4	180.8	183.3	183.8	187.0	185.6	188.4
Finished consumer foods.....	178.3	175.5	173.8	175.9	174.0	176.1	173.5	173.9	173.9	175.6	176.9	179.8	180.4	181.0	185.6
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	189.1	179.4	173.5	175.2	177.5	182.7	180.2	183.3	181.6	181.6	184.6	184.2	188.2	186.1	188.3
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.5	194.1	185.2	187.7	191.2	198.7	195.7	200.1	198.1	197.1	201.2	200.9	206.6	203.6	207.0
Durable goods.....	141.2	144.3	144.1	144.4	144.2	144.7	143.3	143.8	142.9	144.8	145.4	144.9	145.4	145.4	145.0
Capital equipment.....	153.8	156.7	156.9	156.8	156.3	156.6	155.9	156.4	155.9	157.0	157.5	157.1	157.6	157.4	157.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	188.3	172.5	168.0	168.6	170.2	172.7	172.3	174.8	174.7	174.5	176.0	176.6	179.3	179.2	181.0
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	177.2	162.7	159.5	158.9	160.1	160.9	161.6	163.8	164.9	165.2	166.1	167.5	169.1	170.8	172.5
Materials for food manufacturing.....	180.4	165.1	163.2	164.2	166.2	166.0	163.7	164.1	164.3	164.0	165.7	168.5	168.7	169.8	170.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	214.3	191.6	182.3	182.6	187.4	190.1	192.0	196.6	197.1	196.7	199.8	202.9	206.6	211.0	214.7
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	203.3	168.9	165.8	163.2	162.1	162.7	164.5	168.9	173.2	174.6	174.6	176.5	178.8	180.4	183.1
Components for manufacturing.....	140.3	141.0	141.3	140.8	140.8	140.7	140.7	140.8	140.9	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.2	141.4	141.7
Materials and components for construction.....	205.4	202.9	204.2	203.2	202.8	202.0	201.9	201.5	202.0	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.0	203.5	204.8
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	206.2	161.9	146.5	151.4	156.5	167.0	164.1	172.2	169.0	167.9	172.6	171.4	180.8	175.1	179.3
Containers.....	191.8	195.8	198.4	197.6	196.1	195.4	194.3	193.5	193.7	193.3	193.2	193.2	193.4	197.3	198.3
Supplies.....	173.8	172.2	171.9	172.0	172.3	172.8	172.2	171.9	172.0	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.0	173.4
Crude materials for further processing.....	251.8	175.2	160.1	163.9	171.5	179.8	172.9	178.4	173.5	184.0	192.1	195.5	213.1	206.6	213.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	163.4	134.5	131.0	136.5	140.5	141.0	133.2	130.2	127.6	132.0	134.0	138.9	142.9	142.3	147.4
Crude nonfood materials.....	313.9	197.5	172.6	174.6	184.7	199.8	194.5	207.5	201.0	216.2	229.4	231.2	260.2	248.7	256.7
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	176.6	171.1	167.2	168.3	169.7	173.1	171.3	173.4	172.2	172.6	174.7	174.3	177.0	175.6	176.9
Finished energy goods.....	178.7	146.9	133.2	137.2	142.9	154.4	149.6	156.1	152.8	151.2	156.8	156.0	163.9	158.9	163.7
Finished goods less energy.....	169.8	172.3	171.9	172.4	171.7	172.4	171.4	171.8	171.5	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6	174.8	175.8
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	176.9	179.2	178.5	179.2	178.5	179.4	178.2	178.6	178.4	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3	182.7	184.3
Finished goods less food and energy.....	167.2	171.5	171.4	171.4	171.1	171.4	170.8	171.2	170.8	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0	173.0	172.9
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	176.4	181.6	181.4	181.5	181.3	181.7	181.1	181.5	181.2	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.7	184.0	184.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	206.8	214.3	214.0	213.8	213.7	213.9	214.4	214.5	214.9	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.4	218.0	218.5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	188.7	173.0	168.4	168.9	170.4	172.9	172.7	175.5	175.4	175.3	176.8	177.2	180.1	180.0	182.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	181.6	166.0	163.5	164.5	167.3	169.3	166.5	166.1	165.8	164.5	165.7	168.0	168.5	168.4	167.8
Intermediate energy goods.....	208.1	162.5	144.1	149.5	157.2	167.8	165.3	174.5	171.0	169.8	175.2	173.8	183.7	177.6	182.3
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.9	172.8	171.9	171.2	171.3	171.8	171.9	172.7	173.5	173.6	174.0	175.0	175.9	177.4	178.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.9	173.4	172.6	171.8	171.6	171.9	172.3	173.3	174.2	174.4	174.8	175.7	176.6	178.2	179.5
Crude energy materials.....	309.4	176.8	153.3	155.0	164.2	181.2	173.0	184.1	173.5	193.1	211.0	208.6	241.1	226.1	229.4
Crude materials less energy.....	205.4	164.8	156.4	161.2	166.9	168.9	163.4	164.5	163.3	167.6	169.2	176.3	183.8	183.1	191.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	324.4	248.4	222.9	224.4	234.9	242.6	247.1	263.6	267.9	270.9	270.9	285.3	304.4	303.4	322.2

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2009										2010		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	159.1	160.5	166.0	180.2	173.0	182.8	177.2	192.3	206.7	208.4	234.4	224.3	223.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	154.1	157.0	168.6	192.2	179.9	194.8	186.6	210.8	233.5	235.5	277.3	261.6	258.2
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	186.1	187.9	185.0	185.9	186.2	189.3	188.6	189.7	191.6	194.2	196.0	193.4	196.8
213	Mining support activities.....	109.4	105.6	101.3	100.0	101.2	100.4	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	100.3	100.6
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	162.9	164.2	165.8	168.4	167.1	169.4	168.6	168.9	170.7	170.8	173.0	172.1	173.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	167.6	168.6	170.5	171.4	169.7	169.5	168.3	169.1	171.2	171.8	171.8	172.3	172.5
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	120.3	119.6	119.2	119.4	119.4	119.5	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.3	121.9	121.9	122.4
313	Textile mills.....	112.3	112.1	111.8	112.1	111.9	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.4	112.3	112.9	114.4
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.5	103.5	103.3	103.3	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.4
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	154.7	153.9	153.9	153.6	153.2	154.0	154.0	153.3	152.9	152.8	153.0	153.5	154.1
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	103.2	102.8	102.4	102.3	103.2	103.2	103.7	102.7	103.0	103.5	103.5	105.4	107.0
322	Paper manufacturing.....	125.5	124.5	123.1	122.5	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.7	122.0	122.0	121.7	122.7	124.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.6	109.4	109.2	109.0	109.0	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.4	109.3
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	168.0	186.2	206.5	238.1	225.9	251.6	241.5	240.8	258.4	254.3	275.6	260.7	278.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	224.6	223.6	222.8	222.4	224.1	224.0	225.1	225.0	225.4	227.3	229.6	231.7	232.3
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	161.2	160.9	160.6	160.3	160.3	160.4	161.3	161.5	161.9	162.0	161.7	162.9	164.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	169.5	164.7	162.8	163.8	165.4	172.5	177.8	180.7	179.9	182.2	185.3	187.4	190.6
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.0	175.5	175.0	174.4	173.9	173.8	174.0	174.1	174.1	174.2	174.2	175.3	175.3
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.4	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.3	120.4	120.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	92.4	92.3	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.2	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.8	91.4	91.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	127.3	127.9	128.5	128.3	128.5	129.2	129.4	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.9	130.8	131.2
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	109.4	109.3	108.9	109.5	108.5	109.1	108.5	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.8	110.4
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.8	176.7	176.9	176.8	177.0	176.2	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.3	175.9	176.2
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	111.6	111.7	111.3	111.4	111.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.0	112.2	112.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	118.0	119.0	118.1	118.4	118.8	122.9	123.0	122.1	122.4	121.5	121.4	120.7	124.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	120.8	121.4	123.0	122.6	121.5	120.5	121.6	121.8	121.5	121.1	121.6	120.6	120.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	105.4	104.9	104.2	104.8	105.7	106.6	103.7	106.0	109.0	92.3	109.6	101.7	95.6
446	Health and personal care stores.....	136.3	138.7	138.1	137.2	138.6	137.1	139.0	138.7	140.0	139.0	138.2	141.7	142.2
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	63.1	59.7	59.4	69.5	75.9	63.5	68.3	61.9	77.8	82.9	71.9	74.1	64.9
454	Nonstore retailers.....	156.1	148.0	142.2	143.6	152.4	145.5	147.6	144.1	143.4	145.0	143.7	154.2	142.7
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	187.6	187.2	179.5	182.2	185.5	189.6	184.5	188.5	193.3	194.7	199.9	195.1	200.7
483	Water transportation.....	117.7	115.2	111.3	111.9	113.3	114.0	115.7	116.8	118.3	118.3	118.3	121.1	120.3
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	181.6	181.6	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	130.4	128.1	128.0	129.0	130.9	131.8	130.0	128.8	128.9	129.4	130.9	133.4	131.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	125.9	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.4	127.5	127.6	128.4	128.5	128.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.4	107.6	107.7
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.5	127.9	128.2	128.4	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.1	129.4	129.3
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	167.0	166.9	167.2	167.3	167.5	168.4	168.3	171.2	171.3	171.5	171.8	172.5	173.0
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	122.3	122.6	122.6	122.7	123.8	124.3	123.8	123.8	124.1	124.4	125.3	125.3	125.6
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	120.5	121.4	122.3	122.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	125.6	125.6	127.1	124.8	124.9	124.9
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.6	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.7	111.1	111.4	109.8	109.7	110.1	110.1	110.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	107.5	105.5	107.4	106.4	102.5	102.1	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.6	104.4	103.8	105.1
517	Telecommunications.....	101.1	100.8	101.1	101.1	101.2	101.7	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.5	100.4	100.5
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	109.2	109.1	109.2	108.8	111.3	112.0	112.6	116.4	116.0	116.5	118.0	116.7	116.9
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.5	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.4	109.1	109.7	109.5	109.3	109.9	109.2	109.8	109.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	101.6	101.9	102.1	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	102.0	100.8
5313	Real estate support activities.....	109.9	109.2	109.7	107.3	107.6	108.2	108.2	107.4	107.3	109.3	107.9	107.5	107.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	133.1	135.1	134.0	137.6	141.1	142.0	140.5	135.8	132.3	129.8	130.5	134.7	131.9
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	166.0	166.2	166.3	166.3	166.4	166.5	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.8	168.3	168.7	169.6
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	115.3	115.3	115.3	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.1	114.7	115.4	114.0	113.0	114.3	113.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	142.8	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	142.9	142.9	142.8	142.8	143.0	143.0	143.2	143.8
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.6	123.9	123.5	123.6	123.7	123.6	123.3	123.2	122.8	122.8	123.4	124.2	123.8
56151	Travel agencies.....	102.2	100.2	100.2	98.6	98.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.5	100.7	100.6
56172	Janitorial services.....	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.7	110.1	110.1	110.5	110.3	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.5	110.3
5621	Waste collection.....	114.9	115.0	115.6	114.9	116.3	116.7	117.0	116.9	117.1	116.1	116.0	115.4	117.3
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	141.3	141.5	141.0	143.7	146.0	144.9	140.9	141.8	139.8	137.2	136.9	138.2	137.0

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Finished goods											
Total.....	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.6
Foods.....	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5
Energy.....	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	147.2
Other.....	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.6
Foods.....	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1
Energy.....	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.8
Other.....	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.0
Foods.....	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.4
Energy.....	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.3
Other.....	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009										2010		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	115.5	116.1	116.6	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.9	117.9	118.9	119.7	120.7	120.3	121.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	156.7	162.8	167.3	174.8	164.9	164.5	158.2	156.5	162.0	165.1	167.6	161.0	163.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	158.3	165.0	170.3	178.6	167.6	167.3	160.7	159.0	164.6	167.9	170.6	163.1	165.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	144.4	145.3	141.4	141.5	142.2	140.8	137.3	135.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	144.8	145.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	136.5	136.9	137.7	140.4	140.6	143.6	143.9	144.9	147.5	150.1	152.8	152.4	155.1
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	122.9	123.6	130.2	131.0	134.9	138.0	142.2	143.9	151.8	152.5	152.1	150.4	155.9
Fuels and lubricants.....	146.9	156.9	160.2	175.2	166.0	181.6	171.9	175.5	184.6	189.6	200.0	190.4	196.3
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	138.2	137.1	137.3	138.5	139.8	141.1	142.7	143.3	144.8	147.3	148.9	150.3	152.3
Selected building materials.....	114.0	113.5	112.5	113.0	112.8	113.7	114.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.8	115.9	116.0
Capital goods.....	102.3	102.8	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.6	103.6	104.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	106.8	106.8	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.3	107.4	107.9	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.0	109.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.8	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.6	94.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.5	108.7	108.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	108.5	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.1
Durable, manufactured.....	107.1	107.2	107.8	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.4	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.9	111.9	111.9
Durable, manufactured.....	109.9	107.6	107.9	108.1	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.2	107.8	107.5	107.4
Agricultural commodities.....	151.6	157.2	162.8	169.7	161.3	161.6	156.9	155.8	161.8	164.7	166.8	160.3	163.4
Nonagricultural commodities.....	112.9	113.1	113.4	114.1	114.2	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.8	116.5	117.3	117.4	118.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009										2010		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	113.6	114.8	116.8	120.0	119.3	121.1	121.3	122.3	124.1	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	137.0	138.9	139.2	139.8	138.2	140.0	140.6	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.6	145.2	147.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	151.3	154.3	155.0	155.5	153.2	155.7	156.8	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.8	104.1	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.1	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6
Industrial supplies and materials.....	149.3	154.3	163.0	177.3	174.4	182.4	183.0	187.2	195.0	196.2	202.7	202.7	205.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	162.3	174.4	191.5	222.1	216.3	231.4	228.5	235.3	250.1	249.7	260.6	258.8	263.1
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	168.5	185.5	206.1	241.5	235.8	253.7	252.2	258.3	272.2	269.3	279.6	277.4	285.0
Paper and paper base stocks.....	106.6	104.6	103.3	101.8	99.1	98.4	99.1	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	136.7	135.3	139.2	137.5	132.3	133.3	134.8	137.7	139.4	140.6	142.6	142.9	143.9
Selected building materials.....	116.2	115.2	114.5	116.0	118.0	119.2	118.9	118.6	118.5	120.9	122.5	124.6	127.3
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	171.6	171.1	172.8	178.3	184.8	190.6	204.0	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	105.2	104.3	103.4	103.0	102.8	103.5	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1
Capital goods.....	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.4	109.1	109.8	110.0	110.2	110.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.6	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	107.7	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.4	108.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.5	108.4	109.0
Durables, manufactured.....	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	101.2	102.7	101.3	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008				2009				2010
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight.....	144.4	158.7	157.1	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	156.6
Export air freight.....	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.3
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	156.4	171.4	171.9	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	160.1

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2007				2008				2009				2010
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	139.0	140.0	142.0	142.8	142.8	143.8	144.3	145.0	145.3	148.0	150.9	153.4	154.5
Compensation per hour.....	175.2	176.3	177.7	179.9	180.3	181.0	183.6	185.4	183.5	186.8	186.8	187.0	187.8
Real compensation per hour.....	122.8	122.1	122.4	122.5	121.3	120.2	120.1	124.3	123.6	125.4	124.2	123.5	123.6
Unit labor costs.....	126.0	125.9	125.1	126.0	126.3	125.8	127.2	127.8	126.2	126.2	123.8	121.9	121.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	136.7	139.4	141.9	141.9	141.7	143.8	145.3	143.4	148.0	147.7	151.9	155.3	156.6
Implicit price deflator.....	130.0	130.9	131.4	131.9	132.1	132.5	134.0	133.6	134.3	134.2	134.3	134.4	134.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	138.3	139.0	141.0	142.0	141.8	142.8	143.2	144.0	144.3	147.0	149.8	152.1	153.4
Compensation per hour.....	174.3	174.9	176.2	178.8	179.3	179.7	182.4	184.4	182.5	185.9	185.7	185.9	186.7
Real compensation per hour.....	122.2	121.2	121.4	121.7	120.6	119.4	119.3	123.6	123.0	124.7	123.5	122.8	122.9
Unit labor costs.....	126.0	125.8	125.0	125.9	126.4	125.9	127.4	128.1	126.4	126.4	124.0	122.2	121.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	138.2	141.0	143.3	142.9	142.5	144.9	146.5	145.1	150.3	150.0	154.6	157.5	158.9
Implicit price deflator.....	130.5	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.3	132.9	134.4	134.3	135.2	135.1	135.2	135.2	135.4
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	143.6	144.3	144.0	146.2	145.0	147.3	149.1	149.2	146.6	149.9	151.3	154.3	-
Compensation per hour.....	164.3	165.0	166.1	168.6	168.7	169.7	172.4	175.0	173.2	175.4	175.9	176.0	-
Real compensation per hour.....	115.2	114.3	114.4	114.8	113.5	112.7	112.8	117.3	116.7	117.7	116.9	116.2	-
Total unit costs.....	116.8	117.2	118.6	118.7	119.8	118.9	119.4	121.8	123.8	122.7	121.5	119.5	-
Unit labor costs.....	114.4	114.4	115.3	115.3	116.3	115.1	115.6	117.3	118.1	117.1	116.3	114.1	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	123.1	124.9	127.4	127.9	129.1	129.2	129.8	134.1	139.1	138.0	135.7	134.5	-
Unit profits.....	171.2	171.8	155.6	149.9	133.0	134.7	145.3	129.5	127.5	133.8	140.0	149.1	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	136.2	137.7	135.1	133.9	130.2	130.7	134.0	132.8	135.9	136.8	136.8	138.5	-
Implicit price deflator.....	121.8	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.0	120.4	121.8	122.5	124.1	123.7	123.2	122.2	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	176.6	177.6	180.2	182.5	182.9	181.1	181.0	179.7	178.4	181.3	187.6	190.6	191.8
Compensation per hour.....	172.7	172.2	172.9	176.3	175.6	176.1	179.2	185.4	185.0	187.8	187.4	187.2	186.7
Real compensation per hour.....	121.1	119.4	119.1	120.0	118.1	117.0	117.3	124.2	124.7	126.0	124.6	123.7	122.8
Unit labor costs.....	97.8	97.0	95.9	96.6	96.0	97.3	99.1	103.1	103.7	103.6	99.9	98.2	97.3

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	87.2	91.9	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.4	118.0	123.6	124.6	128.8	-
Output per unit of capital services.....	97.9	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.4	93.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	-
Multifactor productivity.....	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.6	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.3	108.1	108.1	110.8	116.0	-
Output.....	83.0	89.2	93.8	97.3	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.3	97.0	100.4	102.0	103.6	-
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	100.4	102.3	102.0	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.9	80.4	-
Capital services.....	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	102.5	-
Energy.....	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	92.5	86.3	84.0	-
Nonenergy materials.....	85.9	92.8	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.7	90.4	83.1	-
Purchased business services.....	88.4	92.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.3	99.1	97.0	105.2	103.9	103.5	-
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.9	92.0	89.3	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1964	1974	1984	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	57.0	72.5	85.5	101.4	120.7	126.2	131.0	134.9	137.2	138.5	141.0	144.0	149.4
Compensation per hour.....	16.2	31.8	68.9	103.8	140.9	145.3	152.3	157.6	163.8	170.1	177.3	182.5	186.0
Real compensation per hour.....	68.4	84.1	90.5	99.2	114.0	115.6	118.6	119.5	120.2	120.8	122.4	121.4	124.2
Unit labor costs.....	28.5	43.8	80.6	102.3	116.7	115.1	116.2	116.9	119.5	122.8	125.7	126.8	124.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	27.2	39.7	80.4	106.1	111.0	116.1	118.7	125.8	131.9	135.9	140.0	143.6	150.8
Implicit price deflator.....	28.0	42.3	80.5	103.7	114.6	115.5	117.1	120.2	124.1	127.7	131.0	133.0	134.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	59.8	74.5	86.4	101.6	120.2	125.7	130.3	134.0	136.2	137.5	140.1	142.9	148.3
Compensation per hour.....	16.6	31.9	69.2	103.8	140.1	144.5	151.4	156.6	162.8	169.0	176.1	181.4	185.0
Real compensation per hour.....	70.0	84.6	90.9	99.2	113.3	115.0	117.9	118.7	119.4	120.0	121.6	120.7	123.5
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	42.9	80.1	102.2	116.5	115.0	116.2	116.8	119.5	122.9	125.7	126.9	124.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	27.1	37.9	79.5	106.6	112.6	118.1	120.1	126.7	133.6	138.0	141.4	144.7	153.2
Implicit price deflator.....	27.5	41.0	79.9	103.8	115.1	116.1	117.6	120.4	124.7	128.5	131.5	133.5	135.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	62.6	73.0	87.4	102.3	123.5	127.9	133.0	137.5	141.0	143.1	144.5	147.6	150.5
Compensation per hour.....	18.2	34.0	71.6	103.6	137.3	140.9	147.3	150.9	155.7	160.2	166.0	171.4	175.1
Real compensation per hour.....	76.9	90.0	94.0	99.0	111.0	112.2	114.7	114.4	114.2	113.8	114.6	114.0	116.9
Total unit costs.....	27.7	45.1	81.8	100.9	111.5	110.9	111.3	110.1	111.8	113.8	117.8	120.0	121.9
Unit labor costs.....	29.2	46.5	82.0	101.3	111.2	110.2	110.8	109.7	110.4	112.0	114.9	116.1	116.4
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.9	41.3	81.4	99.6	112.3	112.9	112.7	111.3	115.4	118.9	125.8	130.5	136.8
Unit profits.....	58.6	47.5	106.4	134.0	84.0	96.6	107.3	142.7	161.1	179.9	162.1	135.7	137.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	33.3	42.9	88.2	109.0	104.6	108.5	111.2	119.8	127.8	135.5	135.7	131.9	137.0
Implicit price deflator.....	30.6	45.3	84.1	103.9	109.0	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	121.4	123.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	106.2	141.4	151.1	160.6	164.3	172.0	173.4	179.2	181.2	184.4
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	104.8	137.5	145.1	156.7	157.9	163.2	166.4	173.5	179.0	186.9
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.1	111.2	115.5	122.0	119.7	119.7	118.2	119.9	119.0	124.8
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	98.7	97.3	96.0	97.6	96.1	94.9	96.0	96.8	98.8	101.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	102.8	102.2	101.2	103.4	111.3	122.6	128.1	130.8	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	101.5	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.3	113.5	117.6	119.7	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mining													
21	Mining.....	75.1	83.7	88.1	97.8	96.1	100.0	102.2	94.1	84.6	76.9	71.9	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.7	65.9	80.8	96.5	98.2	100.0	105.1	90.2	87.1	81.0	78.3	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.7	65.9	80.8	96.5	98.2	100.0	105.1	90.2	87.1	81.0	78.3	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.6	78.4	90.3	96.0	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	103.1	100.3	95.0	-
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	67.2	89.5	103.7	102.3	100.0	101.5	101.5	96.5	89.3	90.4	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	51.4	66.0	72.4	87.9	95.7	100.0	102.9	99.2	94.0	89.1	75.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	85.0	93.1	96.5	92.8	95.9	100.0	104.5	110.4	114.3	115.8	106.0	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.7	87.6	96.6	97.5	106.7	100.0	131.7	164.5	140.1	142.1	151.5	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.7	87.6	96.6	97.5	106.7	100.0	131.7	164.5	140.1	142.1	151.5	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	72.4	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	66.0	86.6	98.1	95.3	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.8	103.2	103.7	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	80.9	85.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.6	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.4	-
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	63.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	109.4	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	74.2	81.4	92.3	97.6	100.0	100.7	105.1	106.6	102.3	104.1	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	81.9	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	72.3	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	104.5	-
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	89.1	94.6	89.6	92.1	100.0	104.2	102.0	101.9	100.7	99.4	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	94.4	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	105.8	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	69.4	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	109.2	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	86.2	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.3	-
3119	Other food products.....	86.8	86.9	89.1	100.4	94.2	100.0	105.0	106.1	102.6	102.6	94.7	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.9	111.0	121.4	107.3	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.6	120.8	113.0	109.5	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.8	95.7	100.8	91.6	93.2	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	112.7	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	116.0	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.3	-
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	66.6	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	124.1	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	60.2	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	115.7	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	67.2	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	141.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	69.9	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	98.5	-
314	Textile product mills.....	82.2	82.0	91.4	101.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	115.0	121.1	110.9	98.5	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	86.1	87.4	94.4	100.5	98.0	100.0	105.6	115.1	118.8	107.7	99.9	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	78.7	79.1	93.1	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.0	116.4	128.3	120.9	103.2	-
315	Apparel.....	73.1	77.8	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	60.4	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	86.9	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.6	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.4	73.1	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	58.2	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	129.8	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	71.6	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	84.7	95.2	121.1	133.4	138.0	100.0	105.7	130.3	130.6	135.8	128.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	131.6	153.7	136.7	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.2	127.8	166.5	-
3162	Footwear.....	78.5	86.0	102.5	122.2	131.5	100.0	107.7	112.6	118.6	126.7	101.6	-
3169	Other leather products.....	117.2	127.9	135.3	143.2	140.8	100.0	109.7	165.5	160.7	183.1	178.6	-
321	Wood products.....	83.1	86.8	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.2	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	74.1	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	107.7	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	103.4	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.4	-
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.8	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.4	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.4	79.7	87.7	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.3	108.0	108.6	109.8	113.8	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.7	66.4	75.4	88.0	90.4	100.0	106.0	110.3	110.2	110.8	114.0	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	89.2	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.7	110.3	115.4	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.7	91.1	88.9	95.0	95.1	100.0	100.4	103.8	109.2	111.8	115.4	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.7	91.1	88.9	95.0	95.1	100.0	100.4	103.8	109.2	111.8	115.4	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	105.8	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	105.8	-
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	75.9	87.3	92.9	92.0	100.0	101.2	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.7	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	72.4	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	154.9	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	65.4	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.6	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	82.5	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	142.8	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	89.9	102.7	98.2	102.2	100.0	102.8	103.7	107.3	107.6	105.1	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	104.4	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	67.8	68.5	80.0	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.7	102.6	109.7	111.3	134.3	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	70.7	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	105.7	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	73.8	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	108.1	-
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	73.2	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	-
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	79.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	119.5	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	86.4	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	111.5	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	92.7	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	115.2	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3272	Glass and glass products.....	75.6	77.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	118.6	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	90.5	93.3	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	105.4	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	89.3	90.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	113.9	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.4	85.6	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	109.7	-
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	76.7	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	103.4	116.7	119.8	119.7	129.3	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	59.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.2	138.1	142.3	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	92.5	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.8	82.6	77.7	70.0	68.6	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	76.9	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.3	123.1	132.0	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.3	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	109.6	110.3	106.1	95.2	115.7	-
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	73.7	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	115.3	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	82.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	103.4	102.9	106.5	109.2	111.1	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	74.2	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	107.3	113.8	118.5	121.4	128.4	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	76.8	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	109.1	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	87.3	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.7	99.2	104.3	107.6	107.2	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	96.2	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.4	101.1	104.4	-
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	75.8	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.5	106.8	107.2	91.6	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	72.2	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.3	110.9	110.5	108.4	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	73.4	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.0	102.1	104.5	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	73.8	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.3	106.1	118.0	115.6	118.6	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.5	84.9	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.6	111.1	111.8	-
333	Machinery.....	70.0	74.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	108.1	109.4	115.9	119.5	119.7	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	74.7	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	120.9	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	67.3	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	119.0	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.5	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	114.6	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	76.8	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.1	116.1	113.0	108.8	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	79.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.7	117.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.5	61.9	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.3	96.4	100.6	96.4	96.1	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	72.0	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.1	107.4	117.4	121.8	124.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.1	23.0	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.2	127.9	134.9	146.2	157.9	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	7.2	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	285.0	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	47.5	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	139.5	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	63.1	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	106.9	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	11.3	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	159.2	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.3	72.7	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	138.2	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	77.0	81.3	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	128.2	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	72.5	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	117.6	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	83.4	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.7	-
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	62.4	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	125.9	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	77.5	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.3	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	71.8	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	105.9	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.5	70.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	122.1	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	72.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	136.8	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	83.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	110.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	63.1	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	111.9	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.5	81.3	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	109.0	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	55.9	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.4	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.3	76.1	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	99.5	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	59.3	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	148.8	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.9	78.4	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	106.2	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	77.3	81.4	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	105.7	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	104.3	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	78.0	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	119.5	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	71.1	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	114.4	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	68.5	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	113.7	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	74.5	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	113.5	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.5	70.3	81.2	94.5	95.5	100.0	103.5	109.0	109.4	110.9	110.8	110.5
423	Durable goods.....	44.5	53.9	71.5	89.2	92.0	100.0	104.6	115.1	118.9	122.9	121.9	122.3
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	55.9	63.1	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.2	107.6	110.0	119.5	114.1	105.3
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	69.5	82.4	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	106.9	112.2	109.6	113.0	105.2	88.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.0	89.1	80.7	86.9	94.1	100.0	107.4	112.4	113.0	108.9	103.4	102.2
4234	Commercial equipment.....	10.6	17.8	37.8	68.7	82.3	100.0	112.9	133.2	151.1	167.1	180.4	197.0
4235	Metals and minerals.....	105.6	112.3	103.9	97.5	98.0	100.0	101.2	110.4	107.5	103.0	95.1	87.1
4236	Electric goods.....	26.8	35.1	62.7	95.8	92.5	100.0	103.9	121.7	127.3	137.3	144.2	148.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	80.2	91.9	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	101.3	104.5	101.0	101.4	96.5	89.5
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.0	80.5	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.1	112.0	117.0	119.8	115.5	123.0

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	72.0	87.0	80.2	91.7	93.8	100.0	96.0	107.7	107.0	96.7	93.8	96.5
424	Nondurable goods.....	86.1	96.3	94.6	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.4	107.4	107.7	105.8	105.0	104.5
4241	Paper and paper products.....	73.5	82.8	85.9	86.6	89.7	100.0	102.7	112.2	121.5	117.2	124.4	113.8
4242	Druggists' goods.....	78.8	98.7	111.5	95.7	94.6	100.0	111.6	117.9	124.8	121.7	113.3	121.2
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	70.3	78.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	114.8	115.0	113.5	118.8
4244	Grocery and related products.....	89.3	106.1	101.5	103.9	103.3	100.0	106.4	105.6	104.7	104.5	107.3	103.5
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	83.1	84.8	101.8	107.2	104.1	100.0	100.1	111.3	113.4	120.4	119.9	122.0
4246	Chemicals.....	101.5	118.1	112.3	98.7	95.8	100.0	103.5	102.4	97.5	93.0	92.6	93.4
4247	Petroleum.....	54.9	73.9	65.1	89.9	91.5	100.0	98.4	106.2	98.6	95.8	92.0	93.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	92.9	97.5	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	96.6	97.4	100.7	100.8	96.6
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	104.9	92.5	94.3	108.1	105.3	100.0	103.5	113.5	116.4	113.4	109.0	101.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	58.6	77.0	91.1	109.4	100.9	100.0	95.3	89.4	79.6	84.2	91.4	89.0
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	58.6	77.0	91.1	109.4	100.9	100.0	95.3	89.4	79.6	84.2	91.4	89.0
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	63.1	67.9	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.8	109.8	112.5	116.8	120.0	117.9
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	65.4	73.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.6	106.2	105.6	107.5	109.0	99.3
4411	Automobile dealers.....	67.6	76.4	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	101.9	106.4	105.4	106.9	109.2	99.1
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	55.4	63.5	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	100.1	107.2	100.8	106.9	108.3	110.1
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	66.7	76.9	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.9	102.3	107.3	108.2	105.6	101.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	58.1	66.8	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	104.1	113.5	116.4	121.1	128.1	128.5
4421	Furniture stores.....	61.8	72.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.9	111.2	113.7	119.8	123.2	121.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	53.0	59.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.7	116.3	119.5	123.0	133.9	136.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	24.1	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.3	143.1	158.1	177.3	201.1	232.9
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	24.1	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.3	143.1	158.1	177.3	201.1	232.9
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	62.8	67.5	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.2	111.3	111.4	113.9	116.8	117.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	64.0	68.3	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.0	110.4	111.3	113.5	114.5	112.1
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	56.5	63.5	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	106.3	118.4	111.8	116.7	136.1	164.4
445	Food and beverage stores.....	105.9	101.8	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	102.3	107.8	112.6	115.2	118.2	116.0
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.1	102.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.9	107.1	111.5	112.9	115.1	113.5
4452	Specialty food stores.....	131.5	106.1	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	106.5	114.3	118.8	131.2	140.1	128.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	85.0	85.8	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.3	116.0	127.0	132.5	141.1	134.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	73.1	81.3	91.3	94.5	100.0	105.3	109.2	108.8	113.0	112.1	112.5
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	73.1	81.3	91.3	94.5	100.0	105.3	109.2	108.8	113.0	112.1	112.5
447	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	70.2	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	95.8	97.7	99.4	98.9	101.4	100.8
4471	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	70.2	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	95.8	97.7	99.4	98.9	101.4	100.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	50.5	57.6	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.8	106.0	112.4	122.8	132.4	136.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	49.4	58.0	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.4	123.4	135.0	144.3
4482	Shoe stores.....	52.2	59.9	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.8	99.7	105.5	116.2	113.7	112.3
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	54.4	53.2	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	111.9	121.6	117.0	124.2	134.2	122.0
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	58.7	67.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.1	118.4	128.2	133.3	131.2	135.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	53.8	63.4	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.7	122.0	132.0	140.1	137.0	141.7
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	70.7	77.5	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.8	110.7	120.1	118.5	118.7	121.7
452	General merchandise stores.....	56.9	64.3	77.5	93.1	96.7	100.0	106.0	109.0	112.4	116.1	116.7	115.8
4521	Department stores.....	85.7	89.6	97.9	103.8	101.5	100.0	104.3	107.5	108.9	111.3	104.2	97.3
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	30.5	38.9	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	105.8	107.1	110.7	113.9	120.3	123.2
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	54.7	61.9	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.9	109.8	116.7	128.4	133.8	136.8
4531	Florists.....	68.2	73.6	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	95.7	90.9	108.5	125.5	118.2	140.6
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	43.4	52.6	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.8	122.1	128.9	143.1	151.8	147.4
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	45.4	57.6	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	105.4	107.4	110.4	117.6	131.9	148.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	72.4	75.5	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	105.8	102.7	107.4	119.0	123.1	121.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	27.9	33.5	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	107.4	118.4	121.3	140.4	152.4	154.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	18.5	23.6	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	114.5	128.3	136.4	160.6	176.6	170.5
4542	Vending machine operators.....	104.6	101.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.1	121.1	125.7	139.7	142.3	160.9
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	52.4	58.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	94.1	96.5	88.9	95.8	99.9	99.4
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	76.7	80.0	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	143.0	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	44.7	62.3	75.8	86.6	92.4	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	80.1	91.4	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	103.5	103.4	105.9	105.9	107.8	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	137.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	105.7	108.6	108.5	109.0	114.3	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	108.8	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.2	96.7	95.3	98.0	92.5	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	102.2	100.3	101.1	97.8	94.5	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	102.2	100.3	101.1	97.8	94.5	-
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	44.9	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	102.1	96.2	97.0	95.6	91.3	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	106.7	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	105.8	114.0	101.8	92.2	97.7	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	62.5	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	107.8	111.6	116.6	123.1	128.1	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	91.7	95.6	102.9	101.0	100.0	104.7	101.9	103.1	107.2	109.1	-
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	35.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	142.1	146.3	151.2	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	104.2	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	100.6	103.8	102.5	107.5	110.8	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	99.0	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.8	108.2	111.7	118.4	127.7	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	109.7	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	99.5	101.6	104.1	112.4	116.6	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.3	74.2	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.5	122.3	126.1	129.5	148.3	-
5171*	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	45.8	58.1	80.6	98.8	94.1	100.0	105.1	106.3	111.4	114.7	114.6	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	34.1	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.3	134.2	175.2	198.0	209.5	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	68.8	78.5	93.6	98.0	95.8	100.0	104.5	110.2	111.6	114.8	115.8	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	91.4	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.7	103.2	95.8	97.2	113.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	58.7	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	102.0	120.8	129.0	148.2	152.4	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	78.5	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	113.9	118.5	110.6	135.2	171.1	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	78.5	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	98.7	89.7	93.1	92.7	105.4	-
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	93.5	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	104.6	109.9	111.3	110.5	115.7	-
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	96.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	100.0	107.3	111.8	112.5	109.5	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	99.7	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	107.1	118.0	117.6	118.6	123.0	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	98.7	102.4	111.6	104.7	100.0	106.7	95.4	95.9	101.2	107.0	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	98.7	102.5	99.3	106.0	113.7	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	72.4	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	115.4	131.0	140.5	143.8	149.4	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	87.2	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	112.5	110.4	114.3	110.0	115.9	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	102.3	102.3	100.1	101.5	98.9	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.2	103.4	105.6	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	98.0	94.0	94.4	96.0	85.1	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.1	89.9	93.9	99.5	87.3	100.0	106.3	95.2	103.2	91.7	96.9	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	108.5	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	106.3	112.0	110.5	106.4	127.4	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	93.2	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	101.5	103.2	102.8	102.9	102.1	-
721	Accommodation.....	76.7	81.0	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	101.0	106.4	102.1	99.0	97.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	80.4	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	100.9	106.5	102.5	98.9	97.1	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	91.9	96.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.5	104.1	103.3
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	93.5	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.4	100.8	101.1	99.7	100.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	100.2	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.6	106.3	106.4	103.1
7223	Special food services.....	78.2	87.7	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	102.3	102.7	103.7	102.6	104.0	106.0
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	115.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	115.3	109.1	117.2	130.4	133.7	139.2
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	86.9	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	100.4	107.9	108.1	107.4	106.4	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	105.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.4	98.0	103.7	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	78.4	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.4	113.3	117.7	117.6	121.9	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	112.2	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.2	98.3	98.4	105.2	102.6	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	85.1	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.3	98.4	107.6	106.5	101.9	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	111.2	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	99.9	101.5	111.8	110.7	109.6	-

NOTE: Indexes for Wired telecommunications carriers are on a NAICS 2002 basis. 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/flscompare.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 rate¹											
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 ratio²											
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 rate³											
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/iif/flscmparelf.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/iif/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	112.8	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	112.7	121.3	125.7	121.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	13.4	41.3	54.9	61.3	65.3	68.4	63.0	76.8	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.9
Singapore.....	-	51.2	68.5	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.9
Taiwan.....	30.2	60.5	71.1	75.0	78.9	83.5	86.1	92.4	99.2	91.8	105.3	115.6	123.6	132.5	146.3	144.7
Belgium.....	67.5	87.2	87.5	89.9	90.2	94.5	96.1	96.4	100.7	100.8	98.6	102.2	102.0	104.9	107.6	107.1
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	90.3	94.7	90.3	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.4	107.2	105.2
France.....	69.5	81.5	80.9	83.8	83.6	87.5	91.7	94.8	99.1	100.1	101.9	102.8	105.2	104.9	105.7	103.2
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.9	90.1	88.2	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	107.8	115.6	122.7	123.5
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	91.4	95.7	95.2	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.1	98.4
Netherlands.....	59.3	77.0	82.0	85.1	86.3	87.5	90.5	93.8	100.1	99.9	98.9	102.3	104.3	107.9	111.3	110.6
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.1	94.6	98.4	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	123.6	127.3
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	73.2	76.0	77.9	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	106.0	103.8
Sweden.....	46.8	56.1	59.7	67.5	69.7	75.1	81.3	89.0	96.3	94.1	104.9	114.5	119.8	129.2	132.2	127.6
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.9	95.6	97.1	97.9	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.7	103.4	104.0	101.0
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.1	115.9	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.6	94.3	92.6	89.0
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	88.8	91.8	93.4	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	98.1	95.6	92.2	89.3
Australia.....	119.1	110.0	106.7	107.4	107.7	108.0	105.9	104.1	102.9	99.5	99.9	98.7	97.7	95.9	97.1	99.6
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	124.7	122.0	121.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.8	95.7
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.2	111.1	113.0	109.3	101.7	84.0	92.0	99.1	102.0	98.7	98.3	94.1	90.6	90.2	91.9
Singapore.....	-	100.5	102.4	105.7	103.7	104.8	96.5	99.0	106.8	100.5	99.3	106.5	114.6	125.2	137.9	141.5
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	113.3	111.2	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.2	109.6	109.0
Belgium.....	135.3	117.9	106.3	104.5	103.4	101.9	102.3	103.4	104.0	104.0	95.8	94.5	91.9	91.1	89.5	88.6
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	99.5	104.3	102.9	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	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	102.8	104.1	108.4	110.3	113.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	78.0	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.0	115.5	118.5
Netherlands.....	41.1	61.9	75.0	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.7	120.5
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	66.2	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.2	132.2
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	83.8	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3									

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How Does Your 401(k) Match Up?

by Hilery Z. Simpson
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The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides a rich source of data on retirement benefits. This article presents an overview of NCS terms for typical savings and thrift plans in language that is easy to understand.

How can you determine the quality of your employer-provided 401(k) plan? The most common way is to compare your plans provisions--the terms of the plan--with plans provided by other employers. Is the amount that your employer is willing to match generous? Do you have a long or short waiting period before you can enroll and begin accruing benefits? Are you allowed to invest in a variety of asset classes, or are you limited to just a few choices? Estimates from the [National Compensation Survey](#) can help you determine whether the plan offered by your employer is better--or worse--than the average private employer defined contribution plan¹ offered in the United States.² In order to make comparisons, you'll need your Summary Plan Description or some other document that fully explains the details of your current plan. With this information, you'll be able to start your investigation.³

There are several reasons why you might want to know how your 401(k) plan compares with plans provided by other employers. Plans with a less generous employer contribution will require greater employee contributions to yield the same amount at retirement, all else equal. If you are in an occupation with a high turnover rate, you need to know about the vesting requirements of your plan to ensure that you are entitled to the monies contributed by your current employer when you leave to find work with another employer. If you are starting a new job, you will also want to know about any waiting period before you may start contributing to the plan. If you are a younger employee, you need to consider future tax implications when deciding upon retirement plan investments. A better understanding of your defined contribution plan allows you to make better decisions and can possibly help you achieve your financial retirement goals.

If your employer offers a defined contribution plan--of which 401(k) plans are one type--you are among the 61 percent⁴ of private industry employees who have access⁵ to such plans. Certain characteristics of your job affect your chances of being offered a defined contribution retirement plan. For example, 83 percent of workers in management, business, and financial occupations⁶ have access to these plans, while 41 percent of workers in service occupations have such access. Full-time employees are more likely than part-time employees to have access (70 percent and 34 percent, respectively) as are the highest wage earners (81 percent) compared with the lowest wage earners (33 percent).

Those private industry employees who are offered a defined contribution plan, however, do not always choose to enroll in the plan. If you did enroll, you are among the 43 percent of the private industry workforce who participate⁷ in a defined contribution plan. Various factors influence whether a person participates in contributory retirement plans. For example, workers in the top 10 percent of the earnings range are more likely to participate than most workers earning less. Similarly, full-time employees are more likely to participate than part-time workers. Other factors, such as occupation, industry, or the size of the establishment, can also play a role. As these data show, if you have access to a defined contribution plan--and participate--you are among a select group.

The term "401(k)," which comes from the Internal Revenue Code,⁸ is commonly used in the media when discussing defined contribution plans that have an employee contribution and an employer match. They have become the cornerstone of employer provided retirement benefits.⁹ NCS uses a broader concept to more accurately define this type of benefit: Savings and thrift plans. These plans have certain characteristics:

- Employees may contribute a predetermined portion of earnings--all or part of which the employer matches--to an individual account.

- Employers may match a fixed percentage of employee contributions or a percentage that varies by length of service, the amount of the employee contribution, or other factors.
- Contributions are invested as directed by the employee or employer.
- Although usually designed as a long-term savings vehicle, savings and thrift plans may allow withdrawals for exigent, or emergency, circumstances.
- Similarly, these plans may allow employees to obtain loans before retirement.

All of the NCS estimates that follow in this article are based on data from the 2005 NCS¹⁰ collected from private industry establishments regarding savings and thrift plans.

Automatic enrollment.¹¹ Were you automatically enrolled (and allowed to participate) in your savings and thrift plan when hired? If so, you are among the few in a plan with an automatic enrollment provision. Nationally, 6 percent of workers are in such plans.¹² In goods-producing industries, 10 percent of workers are offered plans with automatic enrollment, compared with 5 percent in service-producing industries. With this provision, if you do not opt out of the plan, you are automatically enrolled and the employer sets your minimum contribution. The average minimum contribution across all sampled plans is 2.6 percent of earnings.¹³

Eligibility requirements. For those who are not automatically enrolled, the plan may impose an age or service requirement before being allowed to enroll. How long does the average employee have to wait? The majority of workers (78 percent) were in establishments that set certain minimum eligibility requirements. Most common is an age requirement that limits participation to those 21 years of age or older; 37 percent of workers have this requirement. Nearly as common, at 32 percent, is a set service requirement that does not allow employees to participate until they have worked at the establishment for a period of time, most commonly, 1 year. The average service requirement in plans offered by private industry establishments is 9.3 months.

Vesting.¹⁴ How long do you have to stay with your employer before you are able to leave with your employer's plan contributions? Twenty-two percent of workers have immediate full vesting, which means they can leave at any time and take the full amount in their savings and thrift plan with them. Most plans require a certain period before employees are entitled to the money contributed by their employer. Forty-seven percent of employees are in plans with graded vesting. These plans increase an employee's rights to benefits, as length of service increases, until they are fully, or 100 percent, vested. Twenty-two percent of employees are in plans which have *cliff vesting*. In these plans employees are fully vested once certain requirements are satisfied, most commonly, a specific length of service, 5 years, for example.

Transfer and rollover provisions.¹⁵ Does your plan allow rollover contributions from other retirement plans, such as from a former employer's plan? If so, you are among the majority; 80 percent of all workers are allowed to contribute funds from other qualified retirement accounts.

Employee investment choices. Are you allowed to choose how the money in your plan is invested? If you can choose how both your contributions and those of your employer are invested, you are in the majority: 91 percent of workers are allowed to choose investments for their own contributions, while 76 percent are allowed to choose investments for employer contributions. While having control over how your money is invested might allow you to tailor your investments to match your goals and risk tolerance, it also requires greater ongoing knowledge and effort.

Are you allowed, using your own contributions, to pick your investments from a broad set of mutual funds, or are you limited to just a few choices that might include buying your employer's stock? Forty-six percent of participants have the option of investing in fixed-interest securities, which include bonds or other non-Federal securities that pay fixed interest rates over time. Another 46 percent are allowed to invest in diversified investments, which are defined as professionally managed funds that are invested in more than one type of equity or debt instrument. Furthermore, 25 percent have the option to invest in company stock, while 43 percent can invest in other common stock funds. Thirteen percent of participants can place their funds in other investments such as U.S. government securities, life insurance, annuities, real estate, mortgages, and deposits in credit unions or savings accounts. One percent of workers have no choice of investment, even with their own funds. (Since some workers are allowed to exercise more than one investment choice, the sum of the totals can exceed 100 percent.)

Maximum employee contributions. One of the key factors influencing the amount of money you will have at retirement is the amount of money you contribute over the course of your career. About half of the workers are in plans that set a maximum employee contribution, commonly based on a percentage of employee earnings. Fifteen percent of all workers are in savings and thrift plans that limit their contributions to 15 percent of earnings. Thirteen percent are in plans that limit employee contributions to 25 percent of earnings. Everyone, however, is subject to the Internal Revenue Code limit, which is set at \$16,500 for 2010.¹⁶ For example, a company's retirement plan allows an employee to contribute up to 25 percent of earnings. An employee earning \$100,000 at this company in 2010 could invest only up to \$16,500, effectively capping the employee's contributions at 16.5 percent of earnings.

Employer matching.¹⁷ Another key factor influencing the size of your retirement fund is your employer's matching contributions. There are two key questions. The first question is, Up to what percent of your earnings will your employer make matching contributions? For example, if your employer matches up to 6 percent, that means that for every dollar you contribute to the plan up to 6 percent of your earnings, the employer will contribute to the plan as well. Forty-one percent of workers are in savings and thrift plans that employers match employee contributions up to 6 percent of earnings, and 10 percent of workers are in plans that employers match at a level greater than 6 percent.

The second question is, At what *rate* will your employer match those contributions? For each dollar you contribute, how much does your employer put into the plan? If your employer matches each dollar you contribute at a rate of \$0.50 or less, you are among the majority. Fifty-three percent of employees are in such plans. Less common are the 9 percent of workers in plans for which the employer contributes \$0.51 to \$0.99 cents for each dollar the employee contributes, up to a given percent of earnings. The most generous employers match at 100 percent of employee contributions, up to a given percent of earnings. Thirty-six percent of savings and thrift plan participants are in these "Cadillac" plans.

Taking the example of the employee earning \$100,000 per year a step further, the employer matches up to 6 percent of the employee's earnings, and matches the employee's contributions at 50 percent. Six percent of the employee's earnings equals \$6,000; the employer's match of 50 percent of contribution on this \$6,000 equals \$3,000. In 2010, the employee would legally be able to invest \$16,500 and would receive a contribution match of \$3,000, depositing a total of \$19,500 into the retirement plan.

Pre- and post-tax contributions. The term "pretax contributions to a 401(k) plan" means that income taxes are not withheld or due on the amount invested in the plan until the money is accessed, usually in retirement. Post-tax contributions mean that taxes are paid when the money is invested, but grows tax free until it is tapped in retirement. Do you have an option of making either pre- or post-tax contributions to your plan? Forty-two percent of workers in savings and thrift plans can decide whether their contributions are pre- or post-tax, while 56 percent can make only pre-tax contributions. One percent of employees can decide on a pre- or post-tax contribution, but only up to a specified amount. The introduction of Roth 401(k)s is expected to lead to more plans allowing post-tax contributions.¹⁸

This article was written for the purpose of giving you a better understanding of 401(k) plans—a very important employee benefit. How did your plan stack up against other savings and thrift plans? Is the employer match high enough to meet your retirement goals? Are you pleased with your investment options? The following table provides a useful worksheet for the assessment of your 401(k) plan.

Exhibit. Worksheet For Comparing Plans

Provision	Common plan data	Your plan's information
<i>Automatic enrollment:</i> Were you automatically enrolled in the plan when hired?	Only 6 percent of workers have automatic enrollment.	

<i>Service requirement:</i> How long did you have to wait before you started contributing to your plan?	The average plan requires that employees wait 9.3 months and be at least 21 years of age.	
<i>Vesting:</i> How long do you have to wait before you can leave with your employer matching contributions?	Twenty-two percent of employees can leave with their employers contribution at any time, while 69 percent must wait a period of time, such as one year.	
<i>Rollovers:</i> Can you move money from other retirement plans into your current employers plan?	Eighty percent of all private industry workers are allowed to contribute funds from other qualified retirement accounts.	
<i>Investment choices:</i> Can you invest your contributions and your employers matching contributions?	Ninety-one percent of workers are allowed to select investments for employee contributions, while 76 percent are allowed to choose investments for employer contributions.	
<i>Investment choices:</i> How many and what type of investments are offered by your plan?	The majority of plans offer multiple investment options including bonds, stock mutual funds, and other financial instruments. One percent of workers have no choice of investments using their own contributions.	
<i>Maximum employee contributions:</i> Is the amount you contribute to the plan limited by the employer?	Fifty-three percent of employees have employer-based limits on their contributions, while 45 percent are only limited by the Internal Revenue Code.	
<i>Employer matching contributions:</i> Up to what percent of your earnings will your employer make matching contributions?	Forty-one percent of workers get a matching contribution on the first six percent of their earnings contributed to the plan. Ten percent are matched at an amount exceeding 6 percent of their earnings, while the remaining workers are matched on an amount less than 6 percent.	
<i>Employer matching contributions:</i> For each dollar you contribute, how much does your employer put into the plan?	Thirty-nine percent of workers are in plans with a 50-percent employer match, 14 percent are in plans with less than a 50-percent match, and 36 percent are in plans with a 100-percent employer match.	
<i>Pre- and post-tax contributions:</i> Do you have an option of making either pre- or post-tax contributions to your plan?	Forty-two percent of workers in savings and thrift plans can decide whether their contributions are pre- or post-tax, while 56 percent can only make pre-tax contributions.	

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Notes

¹ Defined contribution plans are retirement plans that specify the level of employer contributions and place those contributions into individual employee accounts.

² The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, as well as incidence and detailed provisions of employee benefit plans. The NCS presents estimates of the incidence and key provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Estimates presented are on benefits for civilian workers--workers in private industry and in State and local government--by various employee and employer characteristics. For the purposes of the NCS, Federal government, agricultural, and household workers, as well as the self-employed, are excluded.

Questions regarding these data and recent and historical NCS benefits data can be addressed by calling the information line at (202) 691-6199

or by e-mailing NCSInfo@bls.gov. Information is available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request, telephone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339. Data requests may also be sent by mail to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212. The NCS page of the BLS Web site is located at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/>.

3 For more information, see “[What You Should Know About Your Retirement Plan](#),” on the Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration Web site at <http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/wyskapr.html>. Your employers retirement savings plan is an essential part of your future financial security. It is important to understand how your plan works and what benefits you will receive. Just as you would keep track of money that you put in a bank or other financial institution, it is in your best interest to keep track of your retirement benefits.

4 This figure is based on the results of the March 2009 National Compensation Survey. For more information, see [National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2009](#), Bulletin 2731 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2009), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2009/ebbl0044.pdf>.

5 Employees are considered to have access to a plan if it is available for their use. Access is expressed in terms of percent of all workers.

6 For information on the [Standardized Occupational Classification \(SOC\)](#) system, see the SOC page of the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm>.

7 Participation in defined contribution plans is measured as the percent of employees who actually enroll in a plan. A plan may require employees to contribute to its cost in order to participate, or it may be a noncontributory plan where the employer pays 100 percent of the cost of the benefit.

8 For more information on 401(k) plans, see the Internal Revenue Service Web site, “[Topic 424 - 401\(k\) Plans](#),” on the Internet at <http://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc424.html>.

9 Data show that the percent of workers covered by defined benefit plans has declined in recent decades, while the percent of workers covered by defined contribution plans has increased. For example, in 1985, data from the Employee Benefits Survey—a predecessor to the NCS—showed that 80 percent of full-time employees in medium and large private establishments participated in defined benefit plans, and 41 percent participated in defined contribution plans. March 2009 estimates from the NCS showed that 24 percent of full time, private employees (across all establishment size classes) participated in defined benefit plans and 51 percent participated in defined contribution plans. For more information, see Ann C. Foster, “Defined Contribution Retirement Plans Become More Prevalent,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/archive/summer1996brief2.pdf>.

10 For more information on these data, see [National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2005](#), Bulletin 2589 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2007), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebbl0022.pdf>. The next survey of defined contribution plan provisions—which will update the data presented in this article—is scheduled to be released in the summer of 2010. Plan “provisions” are the terms of the plan agreement.

11 As soon as eligibility requirements are met, employees become automatically covered under a plan but have the right to decline coverage at any time. A minimum default employee contribution is usually set, but employees may choose to contribute a different percentage.

12 These estimates are from the [National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2005](#), table 64, p. 74. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), as amended, defines and sets certain standards for employee benefit plans, including 401(k) plans. In September 2009, the Department of the Treasury announced Internal Revenue Service actions designed to further promote automatic enrollment and the use of automatic escalation policies. For more information, see “[401 \(K\) Plans: Several Factors Can Diminish Retirement Savings, but Automatic Enrollment Shows Promise for Increasing Participation and Savings](#),” Report GAO-10-153T (Government Accountability Office, October 28, 2009), on the Internet at <http://www.gao.gov/htext/d10153t.html>.

13 These estimates are from National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2005, Table 74, page 83.

14 Vesting refers to the amount of time a participant must work before earning a non-forfeitable right to a retirement benefit. Once vested, the worker retains the accrued benefit even if he or she leaves the employer before reaching retirement age. Under ERISA, defined contribution plans are subject to the same vesting rules as defined benefit plans, but vesting schedules vary. Vesting schedules apply only to employer contributions; employee contributions (including pretax contributions) are always 100-percent vested. See “[How soon do you have a right to your accumulated benefits?](#)” at <http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/wyskapr.html>.

15 A rollover, as it applies to defined contribution plans, is a direct payment of plan benefits from a defined contribution plan into an IRA or another employers plan. In a direct rollover, the employee is not taxed on the payment until it is later withdrawn or distributed.

16 For more information on contribution limits on traditional 401(k) and other retirement plans, see “[IRC 401\(k\) Plans - Operating a 401\(k\) Plan](#),” on the Internal Revenue Service Web site at <http://www.irs.gov/retirement/article/0,,id=119625,00.html>.

17 Employer matching is common in savings and thrift plans. The employer matches a specified percentage of employee contributions. The matching percentage can vary by length of service, amount of employee contribution, and other factors. These estimates are from the [National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2005](#), table 70, p. 79.

¹⁸ See John E. Buckley, "Another Retirement Savings Option: Roth 401(k) Plan," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online* (February 22, 2006), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20060221ar01p1.htm>.

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