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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for July 2010
Thursday, Sept. 2, 2010	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs (R) for Second Quarter 2010
Friday, Sept. 3, 2010	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for August 2010
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 2010	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for June 2010
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 2010	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for July 2010
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 2010	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for August 2010
Thursday, Sept. 16, 2010	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for August 2010
Friday, Sept. 17, 2010	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for August 2010
Friday, Sept. 17, 2010	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for August 2010
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2010	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for August 2010
Thursday, Sept. 23, 2010	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for August 2010
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 2010	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for August 2010

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August 2010

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The August Review

The temporary help services industry employs workers whose salaries are paid by a temporary help services agency that supplies them, upon request, to employers looking to fill a temporary full- or part-time staffing need. These workers—also referred to as contingent, contractual, seasonal, or “temp” employees—may work under terms of employment ranging from a day or less to several years, and maintain a contractual employment relationship with their employment services firm and not with the requesting firm. Bureau economists Tian Luo, Amar Mann, and Richard Holden present in-depth analysis of the temporary help services industry in “The expanding role of temporary help services from 1990 to 2008.” The authors show that, during the period covered, temporary help workers in the United States have grown in importance as firms have increasingly relied on such workers to help them meet their ever-changing labor needs. The article also explains that the temporary help services industry has evolved from a source of temporary labor used primarily for routine clerical work to an important role as a bridge to permanent employment in a diversified base of industries, occupations, and geographic regions.

The Bureau’s American Time Use Survey (ATUS) collects information on how people spend their time. Specifically, the ATUS asks survey respondents to report sequentially what they did on the day before the interview. Robert W. Drago, research director at the Institute for Women’s Policy Research, and BLS’ Jay C. Stewart point out that the ATUS does not systematically ask survey respon-

dents for information on doing secondary activities concurrently with primary activities, or “multitasking.” In “Time-use surveys: issues in data collection on multitasking” the authors show that the ATUS is limited in what it can report on secondary activities because the survey collects this information only when the respondent voluntarily provides the information. They discuss a number of reasons that capturing data on secondary activities is important and pose two key questions: How is the information on secondary activities in the ATUS affected by the method of collection? and How does the collection of information on secondary activities affect the quality of primary-activity reports?

The Federal Government published the first Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) manual in 1977 and then revised it in 1980 in attempts to unify agencies’ independent collection of occupational data. Neither system, however, was universally adopted. In 1994, a cross-agency effort began in order to revise the system to make it more palatable, which culminated in a new edition published in 2000. A revision of the 2000 system was targeted for 2010. This issue of the *Review* wraps up with an article from Bureau economists Theresa Cosca and Alissa Emmel titled “Revising the Standard Occupational Classification system for 2010.” As the title implies, the article describes the process used to revise the 2000 SOC system for 2010, the scope and nature of the changes incorporated, new and improved features, and plans for implementation and future revisions. The SOC system, as many readers may be aware, is used for classifying all occupations in

the U.S. economy, including private, public, and military occupations, in order to provide a means to consistently organize occupational data.

People with disabilities and employment

The unemployment rate among people with disabilities in 2009 was 14.5 percent, compared with 9 percent among people who did not have a disability, according to figures released this month by BLS from the Current Population Survey (CPS). These figures mark the first time the Bureau has published [annual employment data for people with disabilities](#), which BLS began collecting in 2008. The data also indicate that the share of adults with disabilities who were employed last year was 19.2 percent, compared with 64.5 percent among adults without disabilities. This gap exists in part because people with disabilities tend to be older, and older people are less likely to be employed, regardless of disability status. The CPS, a household survey, asks respondents whether anyone in the household age 15 or older is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing; is blind or has serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses; has difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions, because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; has difficulty walking or climbing stairs; has difficulty bathing or dressing; or has difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping, because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. The news release regarding these data is available online at www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/disabl_08252010.htm. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/cps. □

The expanding role of temporary help services from 1990 to 2008

During the 1990–2008 period, employment in the temporary help services industry grew from 1.1 million to 2.3 million and came to include a larger share of workers than before in higher skill occupations; employment in this industry has been very volatile because temporary workers are easily hired when demand increases and laid off when it decreases

Tian Luo, Amar Mann,
and
Richard Holden

Workers in the temporary help services industry, also referred to as contingent, contractual, seasonal, freelance, just-in-time, or “temp” employees, are those whose salaries are paid by a temporary help services agency that supplies them, upon request, to employers looking to fill a temporary full- or part-time staffing need.¹ Though the term of employment can range from a day or less to several years, a key feature is that the contractual employment relationship for temps is with their employment services firm and not with the requesting firm. Over time, temporary workers have grown in importance as firms have relied on them to meet their changing labor needs. Once known as a source of stopgap labor used primarily for routine clerical assignments, temp help services now plays an important role in the U.S. economy as a bridge to permanent employment² for those who are out of work or changing jobs and as an indicator of the overall job market closely watched by the Federal Reserve and other financial institutions as well as by policymakers.³

Using employment and wage data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Occupational Employment Statistics programs, this article examines the

evolving role of the temp help services industry in the national economy and regional economies during the 1990-to-2008 period, which encompasses the explosive growth of temporary help services in the 1990s culminating in the 2000 peak in temp employment, as well as the economic recessions that began in 1990, 2001, and 2007. It also examines the factors that have contributed to the high growth and volatility seen in temp help services. The analysis also considers how employers’ use of temps has evolved over the past two decades and the extent to which temp help services employment has expanded into a diversified base of industries, occupations, and geographic regions over the 18-year period.

The temporary help services industry is considered an indicator of the overall economy because movements in temp employment often have been a precursor to changes in the broader labor market.⁴ As firms have increased their use of temporary workers over the past two decades, the use of temp help services has become an indicator of how businesses operate. In fact, around both the time of the 2001 recession and that of the recession that began in December 2007, temporary employment declined before total employment did and temp help services

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experienced employment growth before the overall job market did.⁵ The shifts in temp help services appear to signal employment growth, employment shifts across regions within particular industries, and the demand for particular skills in an evolving labor market.

Overview of temporary help services

Temporary help services is an industry within the employment services industry group, and it makes up about 70 percent of employment in that group.⁶ The other industries within the group are employment placement agencies and professional employer organizations.

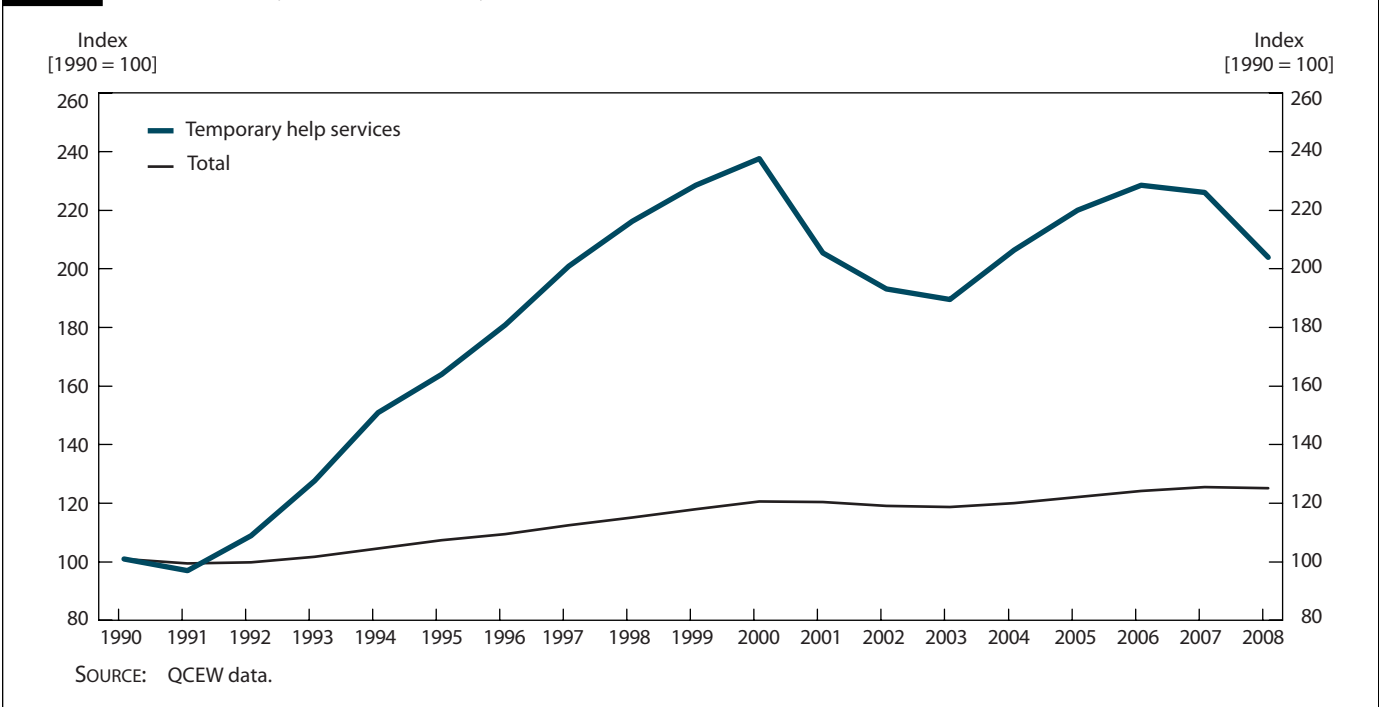
Employment growth. The temporary help services industry is a relatively new player in the U.S. economy. Not until after World War II did the temporary help services industry develop into its modern form. In 1956, there were only about 20,000 employees in the employment services industry, and the industry's primary focus was to place employees in clerical and factory positions that involved routine or repetitive tasks.⁷ By the early 1970s, the number of workers in the temporary help services industry had grown to approximately 200,000 but represented less than 0.3 percent of total U.S. employment. In the following decades, the industry experienced tremendous growth both absolutely and as a percentage of national employ-

ment. By 1990, the industry comprised slightly more than 1 million employees and accounted for 1.0 percent of total employment. Following 1990, temp employment experienced another decade of phenomenal growth, expanding to 2.7 million employees and accounting for 2.0 percent of U.S. employment by 2000. That year marked the peak in both employment for temp help services and the industry's share of total employment. (See chart 1.)

The growth of temp employment in the 1990s can be attributed to a variety of factors, including business' increased emphasis on specialization and their increased focus on gaining flexibility in response to changes in consumer demand.⁸ The high turnover rate⁹ and consequent lack of a long-term relationship between employer and employee also made temporary workers attractive to firms. As more businesses began to use temporary workers to quickly and efficiently address changing labor needs, other firms took note of this source of inexpensive¹⁰ and flexible labor and altered their hiring patterns to make greater use of just-in-time labor.¹¹ Furthermore, staffing firms introduced new technologies for matching employees to jobs and expanded the services offered to clients to include more training. Matching workers to employers for specific geographic regions and industries became more efficient as partnerships formed between niche temp agencies and larger staffing firms.¹²

As both the demand for and supply of temporary em-

Chart 1. Indexed employment of temporary help services and of all industries, 1990–2008



ployees grew, employers became more sophisticated about their use of temporary employees as a clutch to downshift during periods of lower demand and to upshift when demand rose, allowing the employers to insulate permanent employees from economic fluctuations.¹³ The use of temp workers by employers as a buffer to obtain numerical flexibility during labor contractions and expansions¹⁴ is demonstrated by the disproportionate share of job loss incurred by temp help services during and after the 2001 recession. Between 2001 and 2003, temp employment dropped by over 20 percent, or by approximately 550,000 workers. During the same period, total employment declined by 1.6 percent. In fact, more than 25 percent of all jobs lost during that period were in temporary help services, despite their accounting for less than 2 percent of total employment. That such a small sector could absorb such a large proportion of net job losses attests to the uniquely important function of temporary workers during periods of restructuring and of changes in the business cycle.¹⁵ Similarly, since 12 months before the beginning of the most recent recession, temporary workers have shouldered a larger-than-average share of jobs lost. From December 2007 to December 2008, temp employment dropped by over 484,000 jobs, or about 19 percent, while total employment dropped by 2.3 percent.

Occupational trends in temporary employment

Over the past two decades, temporary employment has moved into a much wider array of occupations, and in more recent years, it has moved towards higher paying occupations. By 2008, temporary workers in clerical positions such as those of secretary, typist, receptionist, data-entry operator, and office clerk (the types of positions most commonly associated with temp work) represented less than a quarter of overall temp help services industry employment and accounted for only 16 percent of the industry's revenue.¹⁶ The occupational employment distribution of employment services is shown in table 1.¹⁷ Approximately 65 percent of jobs in the employment services industry in 2008 were in three occupational groups: office and administrative support, transportation and material moving, and production occupations. The next-largest occupational groups, which make up about 15 percent of temp help services employment, are the following: construction and extraction, healthcare practitioner, and business and financial operations occupations. According to a previous assessment,¹⁸ office and administrative support occupations accounted for most of temp employment in 1984. By 2008, the occupational share of office occupa-

tions had shrunk by more than one-half, and the share of other occupations had risen.

Previous studies have found that high-skill occupations have started making up a larger share of employment in temporary help services and that they have caused the average wage in temp help services to increase.¹⁹ Similarly, the present analysis finds that employment in employment services in recent years has shifted away from lower skilled and lower paying jobs to more highly skilled and higher paying staffing positions. In recent years, the fastest growing occupational groups have been legal;²⁰ business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; education, training and library; and community and social services occupations. (See table 1.) All of these groups have wages that exceed the average for all occupations. The fastest declining occupational groups were farming, fishing and forestry; food preparation and serving; and transportation and material moving occupations, all of which have below-average annual wages. (See table 1.) The most marked shift in employment services has been the recent fall in the employment of transportation and material moving occupations and the rise in that of production occupations. In short, temporary help services occupations have been diversifying and shifting towards higher skill and higher paying jobs over the last two decades and especially in recent years.

Industry trends

This section expands the previous analysis and determines which industries are prominent users of temporary workers and how the use of temps across industries has shifted over time. Temporary workers, regardless of their particular industry, are grouped together under one industrial code: temporary help services. Because of this generalization of temp workers, no direct data on their numbers in specific industries exist. To circumvent this issue, an econometric approach is needed to estimate the magnitude of temp help utilization in individual industries. By correlating the employment concentration of certain industries within particular counties with the employment concentration of temp help services within those same counties, the industry assignments for temporary workers and the existence and strength of relationships between temp help services and other industries can be tested.

The model developed to estimate the utilization of temps across industries measures the marginal effects (or the effects when all else is constant) of the employment concentrations of individual industries on the employment concentration of temp help services. The results of

Table 1. Employment and wages in employment services occupations for 2008, and percent change for 2004–08

	2008			Percent change, 2004–08	
	Employment	Percent of total	Mean annual wage	Employment	Real wage
All occupations, all industries.....	135,185,230	...	\$42,270	5.5	0.2
All occupations, employment services.....	3,408,230	100.0	32,530	–.1	5.6
Office and administrative support.....	843,560	24.8	27,890	1.1	–2.0
Transportation and material moving.....	660,530	19.4	22,460	–21.6	3.6
Production.....	654,030	19.2	23,700	18.4	1.8
Construction and extraction.....	186,590	5.5	30,360	–4.9	8.8
Healthcare practitioner and technical.....	168,270	4.9	62,770	11.3	–1.1
Business and financial operations.....	156,300	4.6	57,640	49.7	7.5
Sales and related.....	102,930	3.0	37,560	13.3	8.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.....	91,970	2.7	21,730	–12.5	1.1
Healthcare support.....	79,940	2.4	26,200	–8.8	–3.2
Computer and mathematical.....	77,970	2.3	71,020	41.2	–7.4
Food preparation and serving related.....	74,490	2.2	20,800	–23.5	5.1
Management.....	58,090	1.7	97,990	–5.0	3.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	54,880	1.6	35,600	10.4	2.1
Architecture and engineering.....	47,460	1.4	66,260	7.2	–2.6
Personal care and service.....	37,190	1.1	21,670	26.0	–3.4
Education, training, and library.....	30,930	.9	43,240	40.5	–2.9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.....	26,320	.8	49,670	23.3	–9.5
Life, physical, and social science.....	15,830	.5	52,130	11.3	12.4
Protective service.....	14,580	.4	24,220	24.8	–2.0
Legal.....	10,950	.3	80,650	87.2	14.7
Community and social services.....	7,940	.2	34,570	39.8	–1.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	7,490	.2	23,030	–75.3	23.1

SOURCE: OES data

this model identify those industries in which positive or negative employment changes tend to have a significant positive or negative effect on temporary employment. See Appendix B for more information about the model.

Results from the model of county-level data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages show that, from 1990 to 2008, counties with higher concentrations of employment in manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities (henceforth referred to simply as “trade”); financial activities; and professional and business services (P&B) also tended to have higher concentrations of temporary employment. Consequently, it appears that these four industries tended to use temporary employees more heavily than other industries. Furthermore, during the same period, the relationships between the concentrations of manufacturing, trade, and P&B employment and the concentrations of temporary help services employment in the same counties strengthened, suggesting that the use of temporary employment intensified and that these industries were developing an even greater reliance on temporary workers. Studies from the 1980s and 1990s indicated that the largest users of temporary workers in office and administrative support occupations were in the manufacturing, trade, and financial activities industries.²¹ (See table 2.)

Manufacturing. The analysis in this article indicates that, throughout the 1990s and 2000s (until 2008), the manufacturing industry has shown a statistically significant reliance on temporary workers. The analysis also shows that the use of temporary workers in manufacturing steadily intensified in the 1990s before sharply increasing in the early 2000s. Compared with the model results for 1990, the marginal effect of manufacturing employment concentration on temp help services employment concentration was 4.5 times greater in 2005. The model results show that, while manufacturing’s share of total national employment fell from 16.2 percent in 1990 to 9.8 percent in 2008, manufacturing’s use of temporary workers greatly intensified. A two-sample *t*-test also verifies that the difference between the parameter estimates of 1990 and 2008 is statistically different from zero, indicating that the observed increase in the use of temporary employment from 1990 to 2008 is statistically significant. (See chart 2 and tables A1–A4 of Appendix C.)

The model results support estimates from a previous study which found that temp workers accounted for about 4 percent of total employment in the manufacturing sector in 1997, compared with only 1 percent in 1992.²² Other studies have shown that many manufacturing firms have become more “flexible,” or dependent on just-in-time

Table 2. Relationships between the concentration of temporary help employment and the concentrations of employment in other industries

Industry	Relationship with temporary help			Change in strength of relationship	
	1990	2000	2008	1990-2000	2000-08
Natural resources and mining.....					
Construction.....					
Manufacturing.....	+	+	+	+	+
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	+	+	+	+	+
Information.....					
Financial activities.....	+	+	+		
Professional and business services.....	+	+	+	+	
Education and health services.....					
Leisure and hospitality.....			-		
Other services.....			-		
Public administration.....					
R ²	0.73	0.77	0.70		

NOTE: A plus sign indicates a significantly positive relationship, a minus sign indicates a significantly negative relationship, and blank cell indicates that the relationship is not significantly different from zero. Significance testing is at $\alpha = 0.05$.

SOURCE: Model results calculated with QCEW data.

workers.²³ The combination of lower costs for flexible labor inputs—due to increased efficiency in matching temporary workers with firms—and the growth in networks of temp help services firms has contributed to manufacturing firms’ increased reliance on and use of temporary workers.²⁴ Manufacturing plants tend to choose temporary workers over permanent workers when they expect output to fall, allowing them to avoid the costs of laying off permanent workers. Generally speaking, higher levels of uncertainty regarding output are associated with greater use of temporary workers.²⁵

Trade, transportation, and utilities. The use of temp help services in the trade industry also significantly intensified between 1990 and 2008. In 2008, the marginal effect of increased concentration of trade industry employment on temp help services was 5 times the level seen in 1990. Statistical tests verify that this intensification is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. (See chart 3 and tables A1–A4 of Appendix C.)

The model results—which point towards the growth of the use of temporary help in this industry—are consistent with estimates from a previous study which found that the share of temporary employment in the transportation and utilities sector increased from about 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent during the mid-1990s, while the employment share for trade remained fairly stable at around 0.7 percent.²⁶ The estimate of increasingly positive correlation between employment in trade, transportation, and utilities and employment in temp help services is also consistent with data showing an increase in the use of temps

in material moving and retail sales occupations in recent years.²⁷

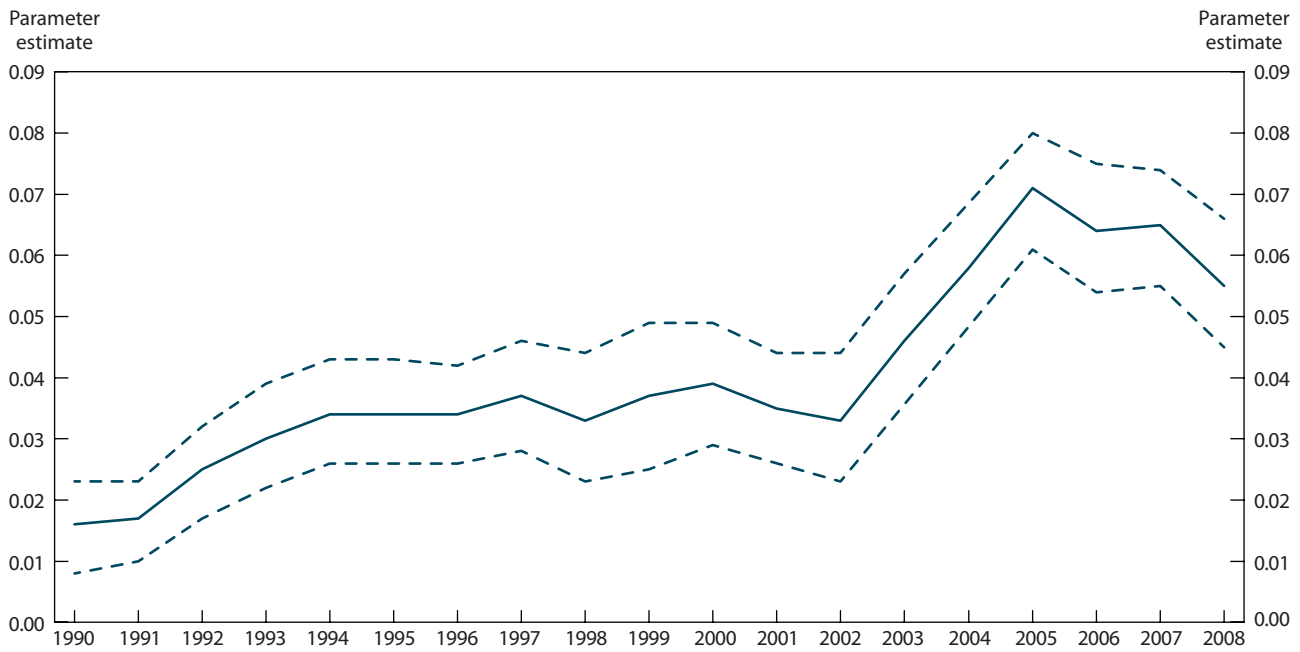
Professional and business services. The use of temporary workers in the professional and business services industry intensified in the 1990s and then weakened, but remained positive, during most of the 2000s. Despite the fluctuations, the professional and business industry made significant use of temporary workers throughout the 1990-to-2008 period. A separate two-sample *t*-test shows that the intensification in the use of temps during the 1990s is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. (See chart 4 and tables A1–A4 of Appendix C.) The statistical test also shows that the use of temps by

P&B has grown less intense in recent years. This is substantiated by evidence that the share of clerical and data-entry operator positions occupied by temporary workers has dropped in recent years, as explained in the section on occupational trends in temporary employment. In addition, lower skilled occupations in P&B such as filing clerks and data-entry operators have been outsourced or eliminated in many firms because of greater automation and digitization of business records.

Financial activities. Model estimates also show that the concentration of financial activities employment was a significant determinant of the concentration of temporary employment over most of the 1990–2008 period. This indicates that the financial activities sector was a major employer of temps during this timespan. Throughout the 1990s, the use of temps in financial activities was fairly stable. In the early 2000s, however, the use of temporary workers decreased, and it then intensified from around 2003 onwards. Statistical testing shows that this intensification was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. (See chart 5 and tables A1–A4 of Appendix C.)

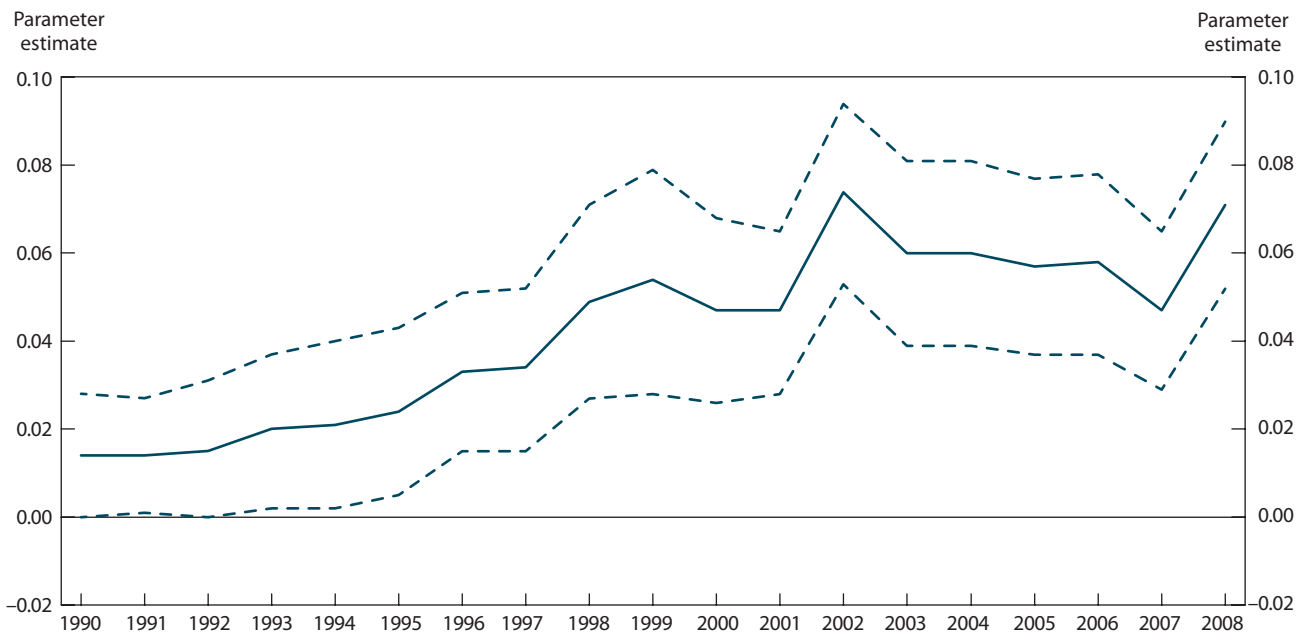
The model results corroborate estimates from a previous study which found that the proportion of temporary employment in finance increased from about 0.5 percent in the early 1980s to about 2.5 percent by 1990 then remained stable during the 1990s.²⁸ Following the passage in 2002 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which enhanced financial accounting standards, demand soared for financial accounting professionals able to navigate firms through the new legislation. Instead of remaining tied down to one firm,

Chart 2. Parameter estimates for manufacturing, 1990–2008



NOTE: The dashed lines indicate a 95 percent confidence interval. The parameter estimate for a particular industry is the marginal effect (or the effect when all else is constant) of that industry's employment concentration on the concentration of temporary employment. Larger parameter estimates suggest greater reliance on temps. SOURCE: Model results calculated with QCEW data.

Chart 3. Parameter estimates for trade, transportation, and utilities, 1990–2008



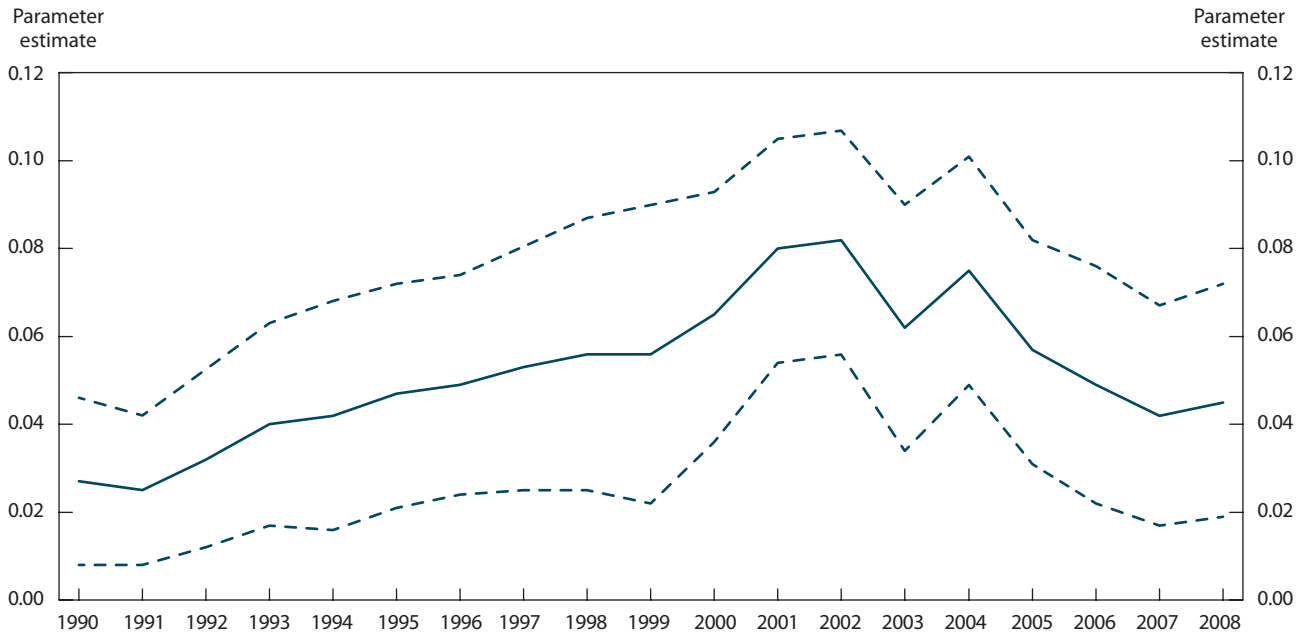
NOTE: The dashed lines indicate a 95 percent confidence interval. The parameter estimate for a particular industry is the marginal effect (or the effect when all else is constant) of that industry's employment concentration on the concentration of temporary employment. Larger parameter estimates suggest greater reliance on temps. SOURCE: Model results calculated with QCEW data.

many of these finance professionals became temporary or contract workers and were able to demand greater pay and flexibility.²⁹ This article's model estimates are also corroborated by the growth of employment services jobs in busi-

ness and financial operations occupations, shown in table 1.

Other industries. The analysis in this article of the 1990-to-2008 period indicates that other industries such as

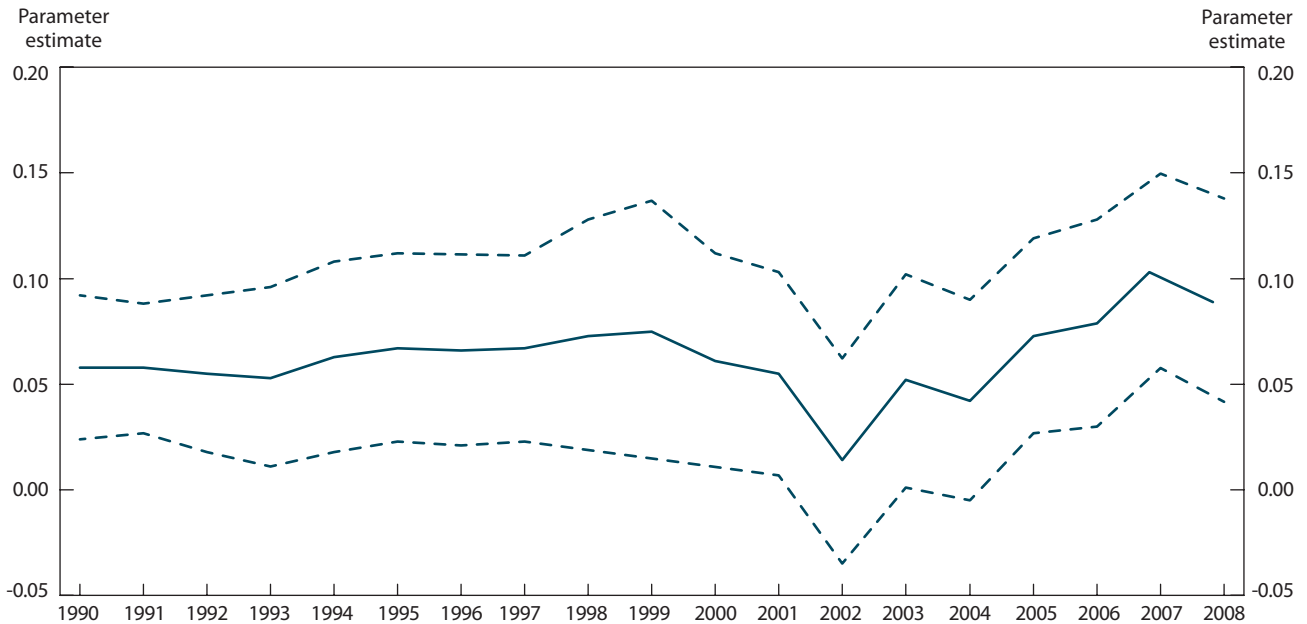
Chart 4. Parameter estimates for professional and business services, 1990–2008



NOTE: The dashed lines indicate a 95 percent confidence interval. The parameter estimate for a particular industry is the marginal effect (or the effect when all else is constant) of that industry's employment

concentration on the concentration of temporary employment. Larger parameter estimates suggest greater reliance on temps. SOURCE: Model results calculated with QCEW data.

Chart 5. Parameter estimates for financial activities, 1990–2008



NOTE: The dashed lines indicate a 95 percent confidence interval. The parameter estimate for a particular industry is the marginal effect (or the effect when all else is constant) of that industry's employment

concentration on the concentration of temporary employment. Larger parameter estimates suggest greater reliance on temps. SOURCE: Model results calculated with QCEW data.

natural resources and mining, construction, information, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, other services (except public administration), and public

administration were not significant factors in the concentration of temp help services employment in the average county in nearly all years.

Regional trends

In addition to being associated more with certain industries than with others, the temporary help services industry is associated with counties with certain characteristics and with particular regions. As discussed later in this section, temp help services has evolved and grown differently in different counties and regions of the United States. Building upon the analysis of changes in temporary help services by occupational group and industry, this section shows how the growth of employment in temp help services has varied on the basis of the size of temp employment in given areas in 1990 and has varied by region as well.

Temp employment growth rates by 1990 temp employment level. Over the past two decades, the distribution of temporary employment has shifted towards areas with lower initial (i.e., 1990) employment in temporary help services. The average percent growth of temp employment from 1990 to 2008 was much greater in counties with fewer than 1,000 temporary employees in 1990 than in counties with higher initial employment in temp help services.³⁰ (See chart 6.) Counties with temp help employment of 10,000 or more in 1990 grew by an average of 55 percent over the next 18 years. During the same period,

counties that had 1990 temp employment of 5,000–9,999 had average growth of 62 percent, and those with 1990 temp employment of 1,000–4,999 nearly doubled their temporary employment. Finally, counties with temporary employment of fewer than 1,000 had an average growth rate of over 450 percent. Therefore, smaller counties have been the emerging markets for temporary employment while larger counties have grown more slowly in temp employment, probably because they were closer to the saturation point.

This larger relative growth of temp help services employment in counties with lower 1990 temp employment has greatly increased the share of temporary employment in these counties. (See chart 7.) In 1990, the 20 counties with the highest employment in temporary help services contained over 30 percent of all temp employment in the Nation, and the 100 counties with the highest temp employment had about 60 percent. By 2008, the top 20 counties held less than a quarter of total temp employment, and the share for the top 100 counties had fallen to less than half.

Temporary help services employment by region. Temporary help services employment has distinct patterns in its growth that differ by region of the country. Between 1990 and 2008, among the four U.S. Census regions,³¹ the South had the largest employment growth, at 126 percent,

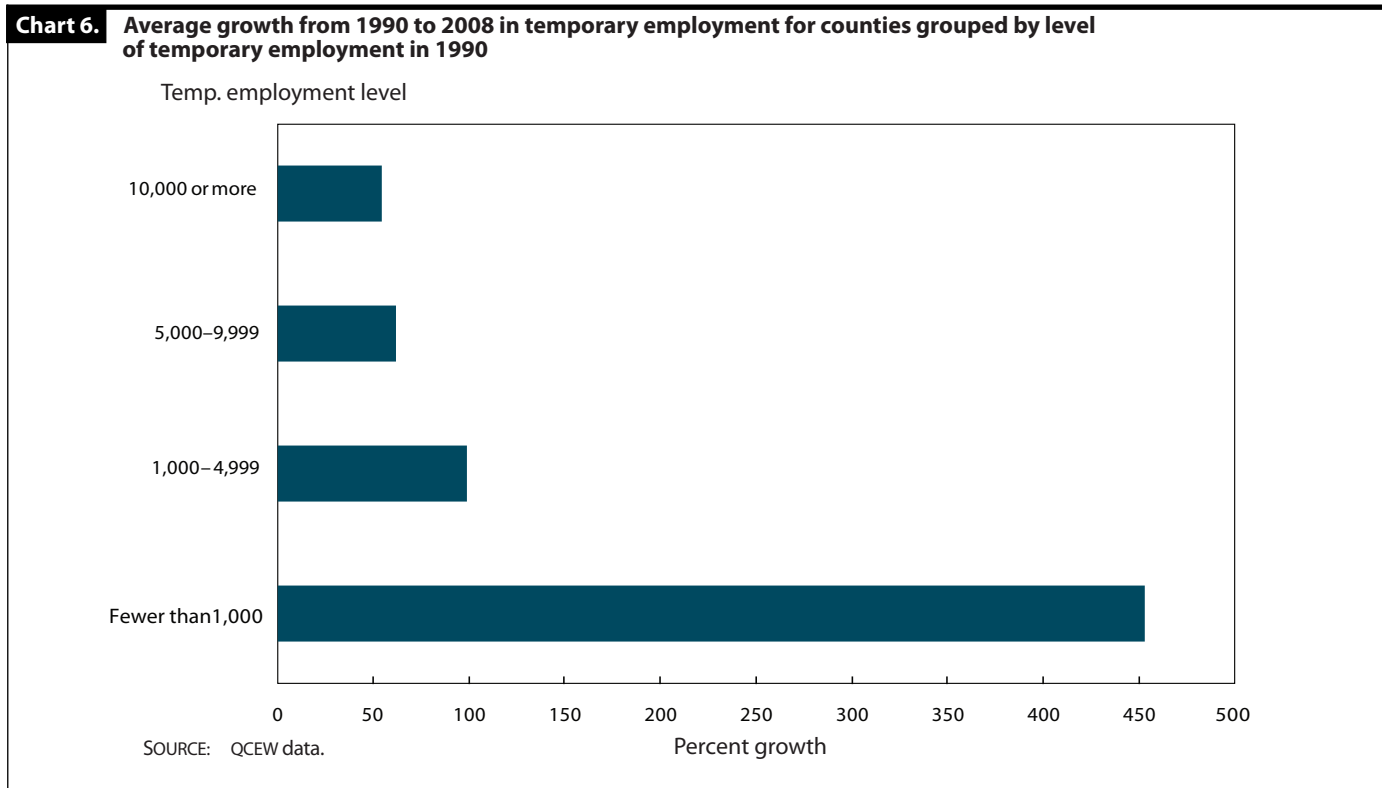
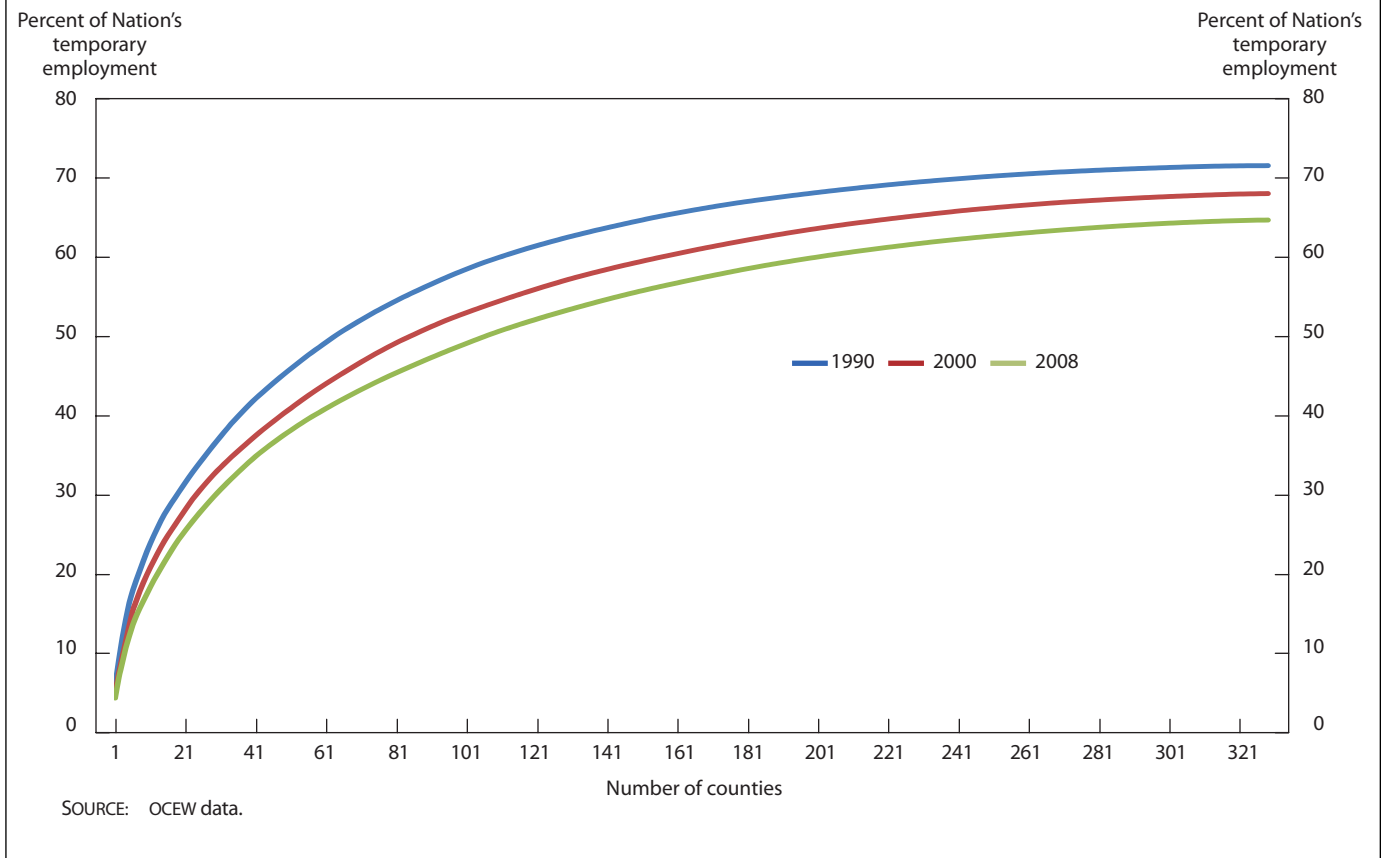


Chart 7. Cumulative distribution of temporary help services employment, among the 329 counties with the most such employment, 1990, 2000, and 2008



followed by the Midwest (117 percent), the West (88 percent), and the Northeast (68 percent). (See chart 8.)

In the South, the concentration of temporary help services employment has stayed consistently above the national average. The gap between temporary employment concentration in the South and that in the Nation as a whole has increased since 1990 because of a larger-than-average growth rate in temp employment in the South. Despite a steep decline after 2006 in the concentration of temp employment, the South region still had temp employment of nearly 900,000 in 2008, or 39 percent of all temporary employment in the country.

The concentration of temporary employment in the Northeast region has stayed consistently below the national average. (See chart 9.) The gap between temp help services concentration in the Nation as a whole and that in the Northeast was larger in 2008 than it was in 1990 because the employment concentration of temp help services grew more slowly in the Northeast during the 1990–2008 period as a whole. Despite this slower growth, temp help employment concentration in the Northeast stood at nearly 1.4 percent in 2008, considerably higher

than the 1990 figure of 0.9 percent.

In the West, the concentration of temp help services employment stayed above the national average during most of the 18-year period. In 2007 and 2008, though, the concentration of temps in the West region was below the national average. One factor that may have played a role in the recent decline in the concentration of temporary help services employment in the West is the large decline in construction employment following the housing bubble, which was most acute in the West region. Temporary workers allowed construction firms to scale production up during the housing boom and scale it down following the collapse in housing prices in order to meet increases and decreases in demand without incurring the costs associated with hiring or laying off permanent workers.³²

The concentration of temporary worker employment in the Midwest stayed similar to that in the Nation as a whole for much of the 1990–2008 period. However, somewhere around 2006 a gap in temp employment concentration between the Midwest and the Nation as a whole opened up, with the Midwest's concentration overtaking the national average, and the gap was more

Chart 8. Temporary employment by region in 1990 and 2008, and 1990–2008 percent change

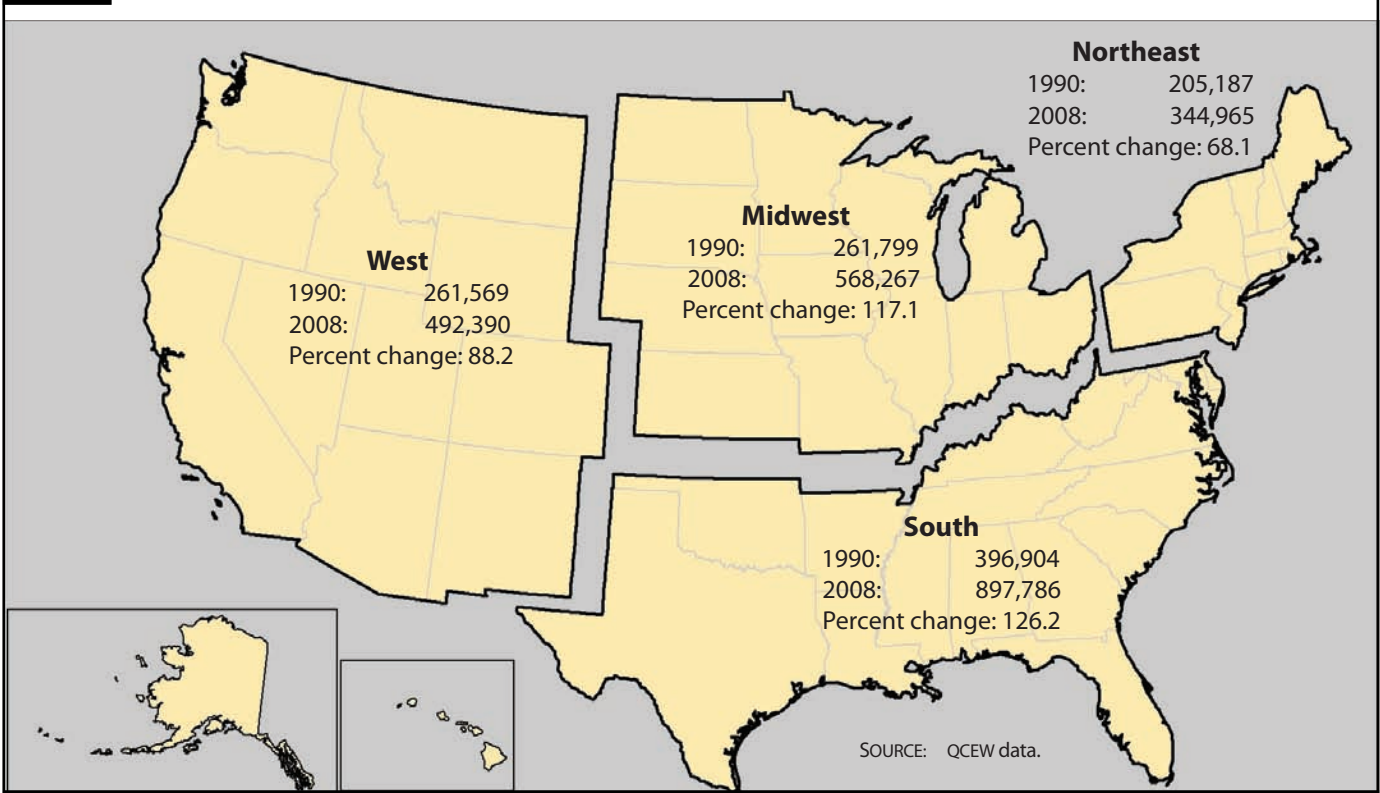
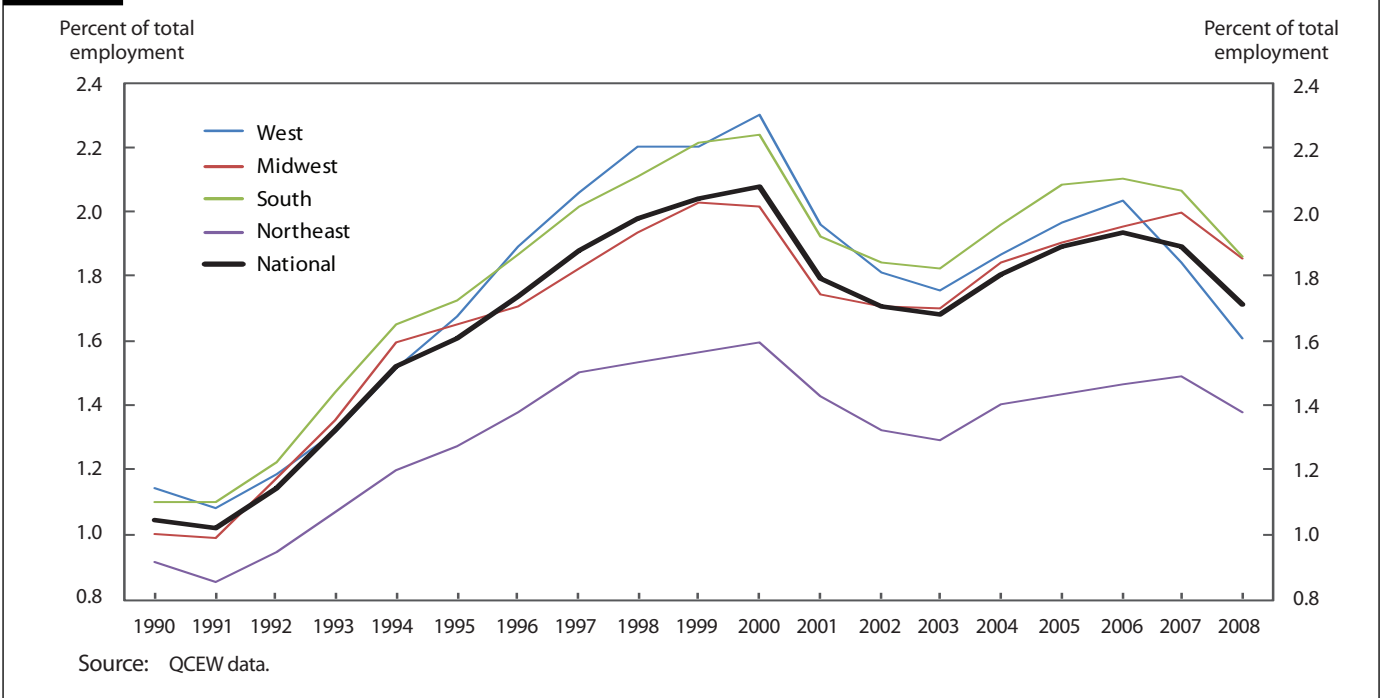


Chart 9. Concentration of temporary help services employment, by region, 1990–2008



pronounced in 2007 and 2008.

THE TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF TEMPORARY HELP services has been driven by the flexibility and low labor

cost of temporary workers. From 1990 to 2008, total temporary employment in the United States went from 1.1 million to 2.3 million, and in 2008 it represented 1.7 percent of total U.S. employment. Traditionally, temporary

workers have worked in lower paying occupations such as office and administrative support, transportation and material moving, and production occupations; however, temporary help services has gained prominence in recent years in higher skilled and higher paying occupations.

The analysis in this article indicates that industries which typically employ temporary workers include manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; financial activities, and professional and business services. The use of temporary workers intensified in manufacturing between 1990 and 2005 but decreased slightly after 2005. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, the use of temporary workers has intensified since 1990. The use of temps in the professional and business services industry increased between 1990 and 2001 but decreased significantly in subsequent years. In the financial activities industry, the use of temporary workers remained fairly stable between 1990 and 2001 but significantly increased after 2001.

Regional differences in temp employment also are apparent. In the South, temp employment grew by 126 percent during the 1990–2008 period, and the region had a

higher concentration of temporary workers than any other region of the United States for much of the period. Until recently, the concentration of temps in the West region also was higher than the national average. The growth and concentration of temporary employment were lower in the Northeast than in the rest of the Nation throughout the 18-year period analyzed, while the Midwest maintained a concentration of temp help services employment similar to that of the Nation as a whole.

Despite a steep decline in temporary employment in recent years, the industry has remained an important indicator of the overall economy. Employers rely on temporary workers to achieve greater workforce flexibility. During economic expansions, temp workers are among the first to be hired, and during times of recession, temporary workers are laid off in disproportionate numbers.³³ Hence, temporary help services has grown in importance not only with respect to the industries and occupations associated with it and the areas where it is found, but also because of its function as a macroeconomic buffer during periods of economic volatility. □

Notes

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¹ Wayne J. Howe, “Temporary help workers: who they are, what jobs they hold,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1986, pp. 45–47; and Anne E. Polivka and Thomas Nardone, “On the definition of ‘contingent work,’” *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1989, pp. 9–14.

² See page 129 of Lewis M. Segal and Daniel G. Sullivan, “The Growth of Temporary Services Work,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, spring 1997, pp. 117–36, citing a study which states that 38 percent of temporary workers were offered permanent jobs at the firms where they worked as temps.

³ Edward A. Lenz, “Staffing Industry’s Positive Role in U.S. Economy” (Alexandria, Virginia, American Staffing Association, Mar. 4, 2008) on the Internet at www.americanstaffing.net/legalandgovernment/issue_papers/Staffing_Industry_Positive_Role.pdf (visited Aug. 2, 2010).

⁴ Jamie Peck and Nik Theodore, “Flexible recession: the temporary staffing industry and mediated work in the United States,” *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, March 2007.

⁵ Around the time of the 2001 recession, year-over-year percent change for temp employment switched from positive to negative 7 months before the switch for total nonfarm employment; around the time of the recession that started in December 2007, the switch occurred 17 months earlier for temp employment than for total nonfarm employment.

⁶ During the 1998–2008 period, employment in temporary help

services made up on average 69.8 percent of employment services employment, although it exceeded 70 percent in all months from the last calendar quarter of 2004 through at least the end of 2008, when it was 73.2 percent.

⁷ Martin J. Gannon, “Preferences of temporary workers: time, variety, and flexibility,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1984, pp. 24–28.

⁸ Katharine Abraham and Robert McKersie, ed., *New Developments in the Labor Market: Toward a New Institutional Paradigm* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1990), chapter 4; Dwight R. Lee, “Why is Flexible Employment Increasing?” *Journal of Labor Research*, December 1996, pp. 543–53; and Barbara A. Wiens-Tuers, “Employee Attachment and Temporary Workers,” *Journal of Economic Issues*, March 2001, pp. 45–60.

⁹ Jeffrey B. Wenger and Arne L. Kalleberg, “Employers’ Flexibility and Employment Volatility,” *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, April 2006, pp. 347–82. On page 352, the authors estimate that less than one-third of temporary workers are likely to be employed in the industry a year later.

¹⁰ In 1990, the average annual wage for temp help services was \$12,500, compared with \$23,600 for overall national employment. By 2008, both temp help services wages and national average wages doubled, to \$25,500 and \$45,600, respectively. Real wage growth in this period was 23.9 percent for temp help services and 17.2 percent for overall employment.

¹¹ Angela Clinton, “Flexible labor: restructuring the American work force,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1997, pp. 3–27.

¹² Based on an internal BLS report.

¹³ Rachel Krantz, “Employment in business services: a year of unprecedented decline,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2002, pp. 17–24.

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¹⁴ Wenger and Kalleberg, “Employers’ Flexibility and Employment Volatility”; Lonnie Golden, “The Expansion of Temporary Help Employment in the U.S., 1982–1992: A Test of Alternative Economic Explanations,” *Applied Economics*, September 1996, pp. 1127–41; and Karylee Laird and Nicolas Williams, “Employment Growth in the Temporary Help Supply Industry,” *Journal of Labor Research*, December 1996, pp. 663–81.

¹⁵ Nik Theodore and Jamie Peck, “Temporary downturn? Temporary staffing in the recession and the jobless recovery,” *Focus*, spring 2005, pp. 35–41; Nik Theodore and Jamie Peck, “The Temporary Staffing Industry: Growth Imperatives and Limits to Contingency,” *Economic Geography*, October 2002, pp. 463–93; and Peck and Theodore, “Flexible recession.”

¹⁶ Revenue was estimated by Staffing Industry Analysts, Inc.; data were provided to the authors by Jon Osborne, vice president of research at Staffing Industry Analysts, on Feb. 17, 2010.

¹⁷ See Appendix A for notes on these data.

¹⁸ Max L. Carey and Kim L. Hazelbaker, “Employment growth in the temporary help industry,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1986, pp. 37–44.

¹⁹ Elizabeth Dietz, “A Look at Temporary Help Wage Rates,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, September 1996, pp. 46–50; and Patrick Kilcoyne, “Occupations in the Temporary Help Services Industry,” in *Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2004*, Bulletin 2575 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2005), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/oes/2004/may/temp.pdf (visited Aug. 4, 2010) pp. 6–9.

²⁰ According to estimates from Staffing Industry Analysts, Inc., legal occupations also had the largest revenue growth from 2004 to 2008.

²¹ Carey and Hazelbaker, “Employment growth in the temporary help industry”; and Marcello M. Estevao and Saul Lach, *The Evolution of the Demand for Temporary Help Supply Employment in the United States*, NBER Working Paper W7427 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, December 1999).

²² Estevao and Lach, *The Evolution of the Demand for Temporary Help*.

²³ Donald S. Allen, “Changes in Inventory Management and the Business Cycle,” Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, July/August 1995, pp. 17–26.

²⁴ Segal and Sullivan, “The Growth of Temporary Services Work.”

²⁵ Yukako Ono and Daniel Sullivan, *Manufacturing Plants’ Use of Temporary Workers: An Analysis Using Census Micro Data*, WP 2006–24 (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, originally published in 2006 and revised in February 2010).

²⁶ Françoise Carré, Marianne A. Ferber, Lonnie Golden, and Stephen A. Herzenberg, eds., *Nonstandard Work: The Nature and Challenges of Changing Employment Arrangements* (Champaign, IL, Industrial Relations Research Association, 2000), chapter 4; and Marcello and Lach, *The Evolution of the Demand for Temporary Help*, p. 131.

²⁷ This increase was calculated by use of the same Occupational Employment Statistics dataset used for the analysis of individual occupations.

²⁸ Estevao and Lach, *The Evolution of the Demand for Temporary Help*.

²⁹ Conversation with Jon Osborne, director of research at Industry Staffing Analysts, on Feb. 12, 2010.

³⁰ QCEW county-level annual data were used for these calculations. The data pertain to temporary employment in 330 counties across the Nation for the years 1990, 2000, and 2008.

³¹ The U.S. Census Bureau divides the United States into regions: the West, Midwest, South, and Northeast; see www.census.gov/geo/www/us_regdiv.pdf (visited Aug. 6, 2010).

³² “Current Trends in Construction Employment,” *Issues in Labor Statistics* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 5, 2007), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils62.pdf (visited Aug. 6, 2010).

³³ Peck and Theodore, “Flexible recession.”

Appendix A: Data notes

The two main datasets used in this paper are those of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) programs, both of which are part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. County-level, State-level, and national-level data were used for years 1990 through 2008 from the QCEW database, and national-level data were used for years 2004 and 2008 from the OES database. The following list displays the industries that are used for the analysis of this article. They all are either supersectors or NAICS sectors except for temporary help services, which is classified as a NAICS industry.

- Natural resources and mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, transportation, and utilities
- Information
- Financial activities
- Professional and business services
- Temporary help services
- Education and health services

- Leisure and hospitality
- Other services (except public administration)
- Public administration

Note: NAICS groups establishments into industries on the basis of the activities in which they are primarily engaged. In this article, professional and business services employment excludes temporary help services employment.

QCEW data notes. The QCEW program produces a comprehensive set of employment and wage data for workers covered by State unemployment insurance laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. The program serves as a near census (covering 98 percent of U.S. jobs) of monthly employment and quarterly wage information; the data are organized by six-digit NAICS industry at the national, State, and county levels.

OES data notes. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations. The OES survey is currently constructed from a sample of 1.2 million establishments that are surveyed over six semiannual “panels.” These panels are

combined in a weighted fashion and benchmarked to May of the survey year. The occupational trends section of this paper uses a tabulation of the OES database for years 2004 and 2008 to analyze recent occupational patterns in the temporary staffing industry. Because of the unavailability of data at the temporary help services industry level, the employment services industry is analyzed instead.

The OES survey was converted from an annual survey to a semiannual survey in November 2002, making May 2003 the first time that BLS created estimates for a 3-year period that

included two semiannual panels; it did so by incorporating data from the two semiannual panels with data from two annual panels. Unfortunately, the May 2003 estimates for employment services do not include data on two major occupational groups and thus could not be compared with estimates from May 2008. The occupational analysis in this article is based on a comparison of the staffing patterns in May 2004 and May 2008. May 2008 is the most recent month for which data are available, and May 2004 is far enough away in time that data from the two periods do not include any overlapping panels.

Appendix B: Multivariate linear regression model

A cross-sectional, multivariate linear regression model was used to estimate the relationship between the concentration of a given industry's employment in a given area and the concentration of temporary help services employment in the same area. The equation used is

$$THS_{it} = \beta_1 MINING_{it} + \beta_2 CONSTR_{it} + \beta_3 MANUF_{it} + \beta_4 TTU_{it} + \beta_5 INFO_{it} + \beta_6 FINANCE_{it} + \beta_7 (P\&B - THS)_{it} + \beta_8 EDUC_{it} + \beta_9 LEISURE_{it} + \beta_{10} OTHER_{it} + \beta_{11} GOV_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where THS_{it} is the concentration of temporary help services employment in county i at year t , and each independent variable is the concentration of the employment of the industry in question. This model was run for each year from 1990 to 2008. The model does not include an intercept, because temporary employment can be attributed to all of these industries. Since temporary workers serve other industries by nature, it is assumed that no temporary workers are employed independently of another industry.¹

The sign and significance of each coefficient shows the direction and strength of the relationship between the employment concentration of each industry and the concentration of temporary employment. In a multivariate regression framework,² cross-industry correlations are controlled. " β_k is the change in the expected value of y if x_k is increased by one unit and the other x 's are held fixed."³ For example, if the estimate for β_3 is positive and significant, then an area with a higher concentration of manufacturing employment would, on average, have a higher concentration of temp help services employment than an area with a lower concentration of manufacturing employment concentration, assuming constant concentrations of other industries' employment.

The increase in the strength of a parameter estimate⁴ of the linear model across time demonstrates the change in the use of temporary help services by industries across counties. Furthermore, a significantly positive coefficient means that the employment concentration of an industry is positively related to the concentration of temp employment, suggesting that the industry tends to rely on temporary workers. A positive coefficient

which increases in value suggests that an industry is increasing its reliance on temporary workers.⁵

Notes

¹ Note that the estimates for P&B exclude temp help services employment.

² A multiple regression model is used to accommodate many explanatory variables that may be correlated, and allows one to explicitly control for many other factors that simultaneously affect the dependent variable. A least squares model with multiple regressors captures the variation in temporary employment that is due to the variation in a particular industry only; that is, it captures the partial effect of that industry's employment concentration on temporary employment concentration. See Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*, fourth edition (Cincinnati, OH, South-Western, 2009), p. 61).

³ John A. Rice, *Mathematical Statistics and Data Analysis*, third edition, (Belmont, CA, Duxbury, 2007), p. 545.

⁴ To test for significance in changes in a parameter estimate between two periods, a two-sample t -test with unequal variances was used. The difference in the parameter estimate is statistically significant if the following is true:

$$\frac{|\beta_i^{t=1} - \beta_i^{t=0}|}{\sqrt{SE_{\beta_i^{t=1}}^2 + SE_{\beta_i^{t=0}}^2}} > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df}$$

⁵ In a perfect world where, in every county, each industry's use of temporary help services is exactly proportional to the employment of the industry, an industry's employment concentration is either (surely) significantly positive (if that industry uses temporary workers, even a little), or is not significantly different from 0 (if that industry does not use temps). However, in reality, it is not the case that each industry in each county employs temporary workers at the same rate; therefore, an insignificant result may not be associated only with an industry's non-employment of temps. It is not possible to distinguish whether statistical insignificance indicates that some industries employ substantial numbers of temps and others do not or insignificance indicates that no industries have a substantial number of temps, but one can reasonably assume that each industry employs at least some temporary workers.

Appendix C: Additional tables

Industry	Parameter estimate	t-statistic	Statistical significance
Natural resources and mining.....	-0.008	-0.86	
Construction.....	.024	1.39	
Manufacturing.....	.016	4.25	****
Trade, transportation, and utilities..	.014	1.94	*
Information.....	-.003	-.10	
Financial activities.....	.058	3.34	***
Professional and business services..	.027	2.81	****
Education and health services.....	-.006	-.60	
Leisure and hospitality.....	-.004	-.36	
Other services.....	-.012	-.25	
Public administration.....	-.007	-.71	

NOTE: * significant at the 10 percent a level, ** significant at the 5 percent a level, *** significant at the 1 percent a level, **** significant at the 0.1 percent a level

Industry	Parameter estimate	t-statistic	Statistical significance
Natural resources and mining.....	0.005	0.28	
Construction.....	-.005	-.19	
Manufacturing.....	.039	7.53	****
Trade, transportation, and utilities..	.047	4.46	****
Information.....	.045	1.04	
Financial activities.....	.061	2.33	**
Professional and business services..	.065	4.45	****
Education and health services.....	-.018	-1.30	
Leisure and hospitality.....	-.006	-.46	
Other services.....	-.090	-1.23	
Public administration.....	.000	.02	

NOTE: * significant at the 10 percent a level, ** significant at the 5 percent a level, *** significant at the 1 percent a level, **** significant at the 0.1 percent a level

Industry	Parameter estimate	t-statistic	Statistical significance
Natural resources and mining.....	0.008	0.63	
Construction.....	-.020	-1.00	
Manufacturing.....	.055	10.40	****
Trade, transportation, and utilities..	.071	7.43	****
Information.....	-.003	-.07	
Financial activities.....	.089	3.54	****
Professional and business services..	.045	3.39	****
Education and health services.....	-.014	-1.51	
Leisure and hospitality.....	-.025	-2.32	**
Other services.....	-.226	-4.19	****
Public administration.....	-.017	-.80	

NOTE: * significant at the 10 percent a level, ** significant at the 5 percent a level, *** significant at the 1 percent a level, **** significant at the 0.1 percent a level

Industry	1990–2000			2000–08		
	Difference, in percent	t-statistic	Statistical significance	Difference, in percent	t-statistic	Statistical significance
Natural resources and mining.....	1.3	0.68		0.3	0.17	
Construction.....	-2.9	-0.94		-1.5	-.48	
Manufacturing.....	2.3	3.65	****	1.6	2.21	**
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	3.3	2.60	***	2.4	1.69	*
Information.....	4.9	.90		-4.9	-.74	
Financial activities.....	.3	.09		2.8	.77	
Professional and business services.....	3.7	2.14	**	-1.9	-.98	
Education and health services.....	-1.2	-.69		.4	.25	
Leisure and hospitality.....	-.3	-.15		-1.9	-1.08	
Other services.....	-7.8	-.90		-13.7	-1.51	
Public administration.....	.8	.30		-1.8	-.56	

NOTE: * significant at the 10 percent a level, ** significant at the 5 percent a level, *** significant at the 1 percent a level, **** significant at the 0.1 percent a level

Time-use surveys: issues in data collection on multitasking

Secondary-activity reports from the American Time Use Survey are not as good as those from the Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use survey; statistical analysis reveals that the difference is attributable to the fact that such reports are requested in the former, but volunteered in the latter

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Time-use surveys collect information on how people spend their time. In the American Time Use Survey (ATUS), as in many other time-use surveys, respondents are asked to report sequentially what they did on the day before the interview. The reports they provide offer a detailed look at how Americans spend their time. However, the picture is not complete because the ATUS does not have information on multitasking (secondary activities).

Why might researchers be interested in multitasking? First, researchers studying work-life balance are interested in the extent to which people, especially women, multitask to get more out of their day. Second, researchers who wish to measure household production would want to include household work that is done as a secondary activity. Third, for many questions, it is important to capture all episodes of a particular activity. For example, researchers interested in the causes of obesity may want to examine eating as a secondary activity or which activities people combine with eating when it is the primary activity. Fourth, secondary activities can provide a more complete picture of childcare, because much

childcare is done as a secondary activity. The ATUS already collects information on passive childcare (having children “in your care” while doing something else), but does not capture activities such as reading to and playing with children while waiting or traveling (as a passenger).

Although the ATUS does not ask respondents to report secondary activities, the information is recorded if the respondent volunteers that he or she was doing something else at the same time. However, only the primary activity is coded. For example, if the respondent reports eating as a primary activity and watching television as a secondary activity, both activities are recorded but only eating is coded. Surveys that systematically collect information on secondary activities (for example, the Australian Government’s time-use survey and some of the earlier U.S. surveys) do so by asking respondents, “What else were you doing?”

It is well known that respondents are more likely to report information when they are directly asked to do so than when they must volunteer to give the information.¹ Thus, one would expect the former approach to result in better information on secondary activities than the latter. But when respondents report a secondary activity, it can be either simultaneous with the primary activity or sequential.

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The question “What else were you doing?” is designed to collect information about activities that are done at the same time as the primary activity (simultaneous activities), such as listening to the radio while driving or reading to a child while riding the subway. However, respondents may find it convenient to report certain short-duration activities as secondary, even though they were really the primary activity. For example, if a respondent interrupts his or her dinner preparation to answer the phone, these activities should be recorded as cooking, talking on the phone, and cooking. Instead, the respondent might report the single activity of cooking and report talking on the phone as a secondary activity.

In a perfect world, respondents would identify all sequential activities as primary, taking the time to report the starting and stopping times, whom they were with, and where they were. Only true simultaneous activities would be reported as secondary (or ignored if secondary activities are not collected). But interviewers and respondents are not perfect: it may be less burdensome for respondents to report short-duration sequential activities as secondary activities rather than as primary activities because they do not have to provide any additional information about the activity. Thus, secondary-activity reports almost certainly include short-duration sequential activities that respondents did not report separately, as well as true simultaneous activities. However, the collection of secondary activities could help respondents recall their primary activities more accurately. Consequently, it is not clear how the quality of primary-activity reports is affected by the collection of secondary activities.

The extent to which respondents report short-duration sequential activities as secondary may depend, in part, on the survey’s procedures. For example, when faced with a volunteered secondary-activity report, ATUS interviewers are instructed to “try to break apart [secondary] activities [into primary activities] if you can but do not challenge the [respondent].”² All time-use surveys entail some interaction between interviewers and respondents, to clarify respondents’ reporting of their activities. However, one would expect to see less reporting of sequential activities as secondary in the ATUS than might be the case if interviewers were not so instructed or if the ATUS used leave-behind paper diaries, which allow respondents to choose how to report these activities. If there is no mechanism for collecting secondary activities (either requested or vol-

unteered), one might expect respondents to be more likely to report a short-duration sequential activity as primary.

An earlier study by Ragne Kitterod sheds light on this issue.³ She used a unique survey from a Norwegian survey that collected diaries for two consecutive days. On the first day, respondents were asked to report only primary activities; on the second day, they were asked to report secondary activities as well. Kitterod’s empirical findings strongly suggest that the pattern of primary-activity reports differs across the two diary days. When women with children were asked to report secondary activities, the most common ones reported were socializing (136 minutes per day), watching television (87 minutes), providing childcare (48 minutes), and engaging in other leisure activities (23 minutes). When respondents were not asked to report secondary activities, a slightly greater amount of primary-activity time was reported for these activities, with 4 additional minutes of socializing, 6 additional minutes watching television, 12 additional minutes providing childcare, and 4 additional minutes engaging in other leisure activities. The pattern for men with children is similar, except that, contrary to expectation, they report *more* time socializing as a primary activity when secondary activities are collected.

Kitterod’s findings still leave unanswered the question of whether the ATUS approach leads respondents to report more sequential activities as primary activities. Here, it is important to note that the ATUS approach is not comparable to that used in the Norwegian study. As noted, the ATUS interviewers ask respondents to determine whether activities are truly simultaneous. In contrast, respondents to the Norwegian survey were instructed on the first day to list “only one task during each period.”⁴ It is possible that respondents reported more short-duration sequential and simultaneous activities as primary activities on the first day, when there was no secondary-activity option. In addition, keep in mind that the diaries were *leave-behind* diaries, which means that there was no interviewer to prompt the respondent to break apart activities.

The purpose of the study presented in this article is to examine alternative approaches to collecting information on secondary activities and the implications for collecting information on primary activities. The study addresses two issues:

1. How is the quality of information on secondary activities affected by the method of collection?
2. How does the collection of information on secondary activities affect the quality of primary-activity reports?

For this study, the 2006 ATUS secondary-activity reports were

specially coded, making it possible to compare those reports with secondary-activity reports from the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey, the most recent time-use survey that asks respondents to report secondary activities.⁵

Data

The ATUS is a stratified three-stage sample drawn from households that recently completed their participation in the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS households are stratified on the basis of their characteristics, and ATUS sample households are randomly selected from the resulting strata. One individual is then randomly selected from the list of adult (15 years or older) household members. All adults in the household have the same probability of selection. The survey is designed to be nationally representative of the civilian noninstitutional population 15 years and older.

The ATUS is sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). All ATUS respondents are assigned an initial diary day and are called the next day. If a complete interview is not obtained on the initial interview day, subsequent contact attempts are made on the same day of subsequent weeks. This procedure maintains the assignment of respondents to days of the week.

The ATUS core time diary is similar to time diaries of other surveys. The respondent is asked to describe his or her day sequentially from 4 a.m. “yesterday” through 4 a.m. “today.” The respondent describes each activity, which the interviewer either records verbatim or, for a limited set of commonly performed, unambiguously defined activities (such as sleeping or watching television), enters an activity precode. The verbatim responses are coded to a three-tiered scheme, going from major activity categories, to subcategories, to descriptions of specific actions that together are considered to make up a single third-tier activity. As noted earlier, only the primary activity is coded and interviewers ask respondents to break apart secondary activities into primary activities. For each activity reported, the ATUS interviewer records either the ending time or the duration of the activity. The interviewer also asks where the respondent was and whom the respondent was with, unless the activity is sleeping, grooming, a personal activity, “refused” (none of your business, and so forth), or “don’t know.” For paid work, respondents are asked to report where they were, but not whom they were with.

After the time diary has been completed, the ATUS interviewer asks several summary questions, including questions on passive childcare that obtain information which cannot readily be obtained from the core time diary. These questions ask about times or activities during which children under 13 were “in your care.” In 2006 and 2007, the “Eating and Health” module in the ATUS collected information about eating and drinking as a secondary activity, along with other information.

For this study, the Census Bureau coded secondary activities reported in the 2006 ATUS data. Each secondary activity was coded by two independent coders and was adjudicated when there were differences (as is done in coding primary activities). Coding was performed by the same team that codes the primary activities in the ATUS, thereby ensuring that the coding of secondary activities is of high quality and is consistent with that of primary activities.

The FISCT was conducted between March 1998 and March 1999, and its sample of 1,151 respondents is representative of the population 18 years and older. FISCT interviews were conducted via CATI from the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland. The information on primary activities collected in the FISCT diaries is similar to that collected in the ATUS, although the FISCT reference day runs from midnight to midnight, rather than from 4 a.m. to 4 a.m. The difference in reference period should not matter much, except that the FISCT captures fewer episodes of sleep. For example, an individual who always goes to sleep after midnight, but before 4 a.m., will have one sleep episode per day in the FISCT and two in the ATUS.

To make ATUS data comparable with FISCT data, respondents under the age of 18 years were excluded, reducing the ATUS sample to 12,200 respondents. Because the ATUS excludes individuals reporting fewer than five episodes on the reference day, the three FISCT respondents reporting fewer than five episodes were excluded from the analyses, resulting in a sample of 1,148 respondents. All of the analyses use sample weights, except where explicitly stated otherwise. Weighting is necessary for comparability, because it corrects for stratification of the samples and ensures correct day-of-week representation.⁶

The FISCT collects information on secondary activities through the question “What else were you doing?” FISCT data also include a small number of tertiary activities that respondents reported, in addition to both primary and secondary activities, during a given episode. Tertiary activities are present in a weighted 3.1 percent of all FISCT

episodes. ATUS data include some tertiary activities, but they were not coded; therefore, tertiary activities in both the FISCT and the ATUS are ignored here. The FISCT does not collect starting and stopping times separately for secondary activities, so durations are assumed to be the same as for the corresponding primary activities.

Activity codes in the ATUS are more detailed than those in the FISCT (462 categories compared with 93). To make the codes more comparable, the activity codes in both datasets were collapsed into 13 major categories. Although some of these categories are not standard (due to differences across the surveys), they are consistently defined across the two surveys. (See the appendix.)

Before proceeding, it is worth noting some selection issues that could complicate the analysis. An individual's propensity to report secondary activities may be correlated with how busy he or she is, although it is not clear which way the correlation goes. On the one hand, busy people's time may be more valuable, making it more costly for them to report secondary activities. On the other hand, they may want to tell the interviewer how busy their lives are. The same factors come into play when they decide whether or not to participate in the survey. There is no research on how being busy might affect the reporting of secondary activities, but research by Katharine Abraham, Aaron Maitland, and Suzanne Bianchi finds that busy people are no less likely to participate in the ATUS.⁷ What does seem to matter is the degree to which individuals have strong ties to their communities. Those with weaker ties are less likely to participate, but that is due mainly to the lower probability of contacting these individuals. On the basis of a propensity-score reweighting of the data, Abraham, Maitland, and Bianchi conclude that, despite the low response rate in the ATUS, there is no evidence of systematic bias. Thus, the analysis will proceed as though there is little or no systematic bias in the propensity of busy people to report secondary activities.

Respondents also may differ with respect to the level of detail they provide. Again, the effects of the differences are ambiguous. Conscientious respondents provide a lot of detail, so one would expect them to report both more primary and more secondary activities than less conscientious respondents. However, they also may make a greater effort to correctly report short-duration sequential activities as primary, rather than reporting them as secondary. The latter type of respondent would tend to reduce the number of secondary activities reported, but increase the number of primary activities.

In addition to the issues discussed thus far, the sample

selection process for the two surveys likely generated some differences in the samples obtained. The ATUS sample is drawn from households that recently completed their participation in the CPS, whereas FISCT respondents were selected by random-digit dialing. It is not clear how these differences would affect the decisions to participate in the surveys.⁸ Differences in the assignment of respondents to days of the week also could affect comparisons. In contrast to the ATUS contact strategy of preassigning each selected individual to a specific day of the week and calling on the same day of the week on subsequent contact attempts, the FISCT calls on consecutive days until the individual is reached. If people are less likely to respond to a survey on busy days (or on days that they are mostly away from home), then the FISCT will oversample busy days (or days when the person is away from home).⁹

Weighting should correct for biases that are related to the (observable) characteristics used to generate the weights. However, nothing can be done if selection propensities are related to unobservable characteristics.

Table 1 shows weighted means of the demographic variables in the ATUS and FISCT samples. To test for differences between the two surveys, the samples were combined and separate ordinary least squares regressions were run for men and women. (See tables A-1 through A-4 in the appendix for the results.) In general, the samples are similar for men, except that the ATUS respondents are

Table 1. Means of selected characteristics of the 2006 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey samples

[In percent, except for age and sample size]

Characteristic	Men		Women	
	ATUS	FISCT	ATUS	FISCT
Employed	74.3	75.0	¹ 60.2	65.4
Age, years	45.0	45.0	46.6	45.3
Earned at least a bachelor's degree...	27.4	26.0	² 26.5	19.6
Married	64.5	61.5	58.9	60.6
Any children	30.4	31.8	² 41.3	58.9
Children younger than 6 years	16.3	13.7	18.4	21.6
African American	11.4	10.0	14.5	18.4
Hispanic	² 13.6	7.6	² 12.0	5.2
Sample size	5,147	494	7,053	657

¹ $p < .05$.

² $p < .01$.

NOTE: T -tests are of coefficients from linear regressions with a characteristic as the dependent variable and an ATUS dummy for the subsamples of men and women.

more likely to be Hispanic. Compared with women in the FISCT, women in the ATUS are more likely to be Hispanic, to be more highly educated, not to be employed, and not to have children in the household. Tests for whether the weighted samples included more diaries from any particular weekday were uniformly insignificant, except that men in the FISCT sample were less likely to have completed a diary on a Tuesday.¹⁰

Analysis

The first step in analyzing secondary-activity data is to document differences between the ATUS and the FISCT in reporting such activities, using the number of episodes as a measure of quality. The implicit assumption, which is fairly standard among time-use researchers, is that a larger number of episodes implies more detail and thus higher quality. As before, ordinary least squares regressions were run on the combined ATUS-FISCT dataset, with the dependent variable being the number of primary-activity episodes. The main variable of interest is the indicator variable for whether the observation is from the ATUS. To control for differences between the two datasets, the regressions included variables for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment status, and the presence of children in the household.¹¹ An indicator variable for whether the diary day was a Tuesday was included, because Tuesdays were underrepresented in the male sample for the FISCT. To account for the greater number of sleep episodes reported in the ATUS (because of the difference in reference periods), a variable for the number of sleep episodes as a primary activity was included. Finally, the regressions include a measure of interviewer tenure, because ATUS interviewers were more experienced than FISCT interviewers and one would expect more experienced interviewers to collect more detailed responses.

In the ATUS data, interviewer identifiers made it possible to construct interviewer tenure from the 2003–06 call-history files. Tenure is equal to the number of months between the interviewer's initial ATUS interview (sometimes dating to January of 2003) and the current month in 2006. This measure slightly underestimates actual experience, because some ATUS interviewers were collecting test data for several months before “live” data collection started in January of 2003. For the FISCT, which does not have interviewer identifiers, interviewer tenure was constructed under the assumption that there was no interviewer turnover; thus, tenure is simply the number of months from the beginning of the survey (March 1998) to the current survey month. This measure tends to overestimate inter-

viewer tenure to the extent that there was turnover among FISCT interview staff. The mean of the tenure variable is 28.7 months for the ATUS and 5.5 months for the FISCT.¹² Tenure is specified as a quadratic in order to account for possible diminishing returns.

ATUS respondents reported an average of 20.14 primary-activity episodes, while FISCT respondents averaged 18.43 episodes. As expected, secondary activities in the ATUS are relatively rare, averaging 0.45 episode per respondent. In contrast, FISCT respondents reported an average of 8.74 secondary-activity episodes per respondent. Using the simple regression analysis just described results in differences in both the number of primary-activity episodes and the number of secondary-activity episodes that are significant at the 1-percent level. Adding the quadratic control for interviewer experience decreases the ATUS coefficient from 1.7 to 0.97, suggesting that much of the difference between the two surveys is in fact due to the greater experience levels of ATUS interviewers.¹³ Adding controls for sleep episodes, Hispanic origin, education, employment, children, and a Tuesday diary day drops the coefficient to a still-significant 0.80. For the count of secondary activities, the ATUS regression coefficient varies from -8.29 with no controls to -8.50 with all of the controls and is uniformly significant.

Table 2 shows the frequency and duration of secondary activities for the 13 broad categories of time use. The first two columns show the number of episodes of each activity, expressed as a percentage of all episodes. Television, leisure and sports, and eating and drinking are the most common secondary activities in both datasets, although ATUS respondents report secondary activities significantly less often than FISCT respondents in 10 of the 13 activities. In the ATUS, about one-half of 1 percent of all episodes have leisure and sports, television, or eating and drinking as a secondary activity, about one-quarter of 1 percent have household work as a secondary activity, and the remaining secondary activities each cover less than 0.1 percent of total episodes. In contrast, in the FISCT data, television was a secondary activity in 4.6 percent of all episodes and leisure and sports in 35 percent of all episodes, with figures for other categories falling to 2.1 percent for eating and drinking, 1.2 percent for household work, and less than 1.0 percent for each of the remaining categories. These differences clearly show that the secondary-activity reports from the two datasets are not comparable and that the two methods of collecting secondary activities yield very different results.

The last two columns of table 2 show average total time

Table 2. Distribution of secondary-activity episodes and of total time spent in secondary activities, 2006 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

Secondary activity	Episodes with secondary activities, as a percentage of all episodes		Minutes per day	
	ATUS	FISCT	ATUS	FISCT
Total.....	2.0731	44.5004	36.81	541.64
Sleep .....	.0140	.0884	.391	2.75
Grooming and not elsewhere classified.....	¹ .0119	.4013	¹ 1.84	5.43
Travel.....	² .0170	.0521	.057	.720
Work.....	¹ .0528	.3077	¹ 4.76	10.6
Childcare.....	¹ .0756	.1471	¹ 1.07	18.2
Adult care.....	.0178	.0195	.214	.198
Education.....	² .0057	.0715	.164	1.48
Leisure and sports.....	¹ .571	35.1	¹ 9.76	387.8
Organizational activities....	.0233	.0678	.277	.750
Purchasing goods and services.....	¹ .0250	.275	¹ .297	4.86
Television.....	¹ .586	4.61	¹ 10.1	43.5
Household work	¹ .228	1.22	¹ 4.89	16.1
Eating and drinking.....	¹ .445	2.14	¹ 7.27	49.0

¹ $p < .01$.
² $p < .05$.

NOTE: Significance is obtained from t-tests for the coefficient on an ATUS dummy variable in regressions, including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic.

spent in the 13 secondary activities. Summing over the columns reveals that ATUS respondents spent 36.8 minutes in secondary activities per day, compared with 541.4 minutes for FISCT respondents, a difference of more than 8 hours per day. With the exception of adult care, which accounts for less than 20 seconds per day in both surveys, FISCT respondents spend more time in each secondary activity, with the differences being statistically significant in 8 of the 13 activities. The largest absolute difference is for leisure and sports, which accounts for more than 6 hours per day of secondary activities in the FISCT, but less than 10 minutes in the ATUS. There are also large differences for eating and drinking (41 minutes) and for television (33 minutes). A closer look reveals that 287.5 minutes of the secondary leisure and sports time in the FISCT, or just under 5 hours per day, is accounted for by conversation.

The large amount of time spent in conversation reported by FISCT respondents seems unlikely and suggests some type of misreporting. It is possible that some of this time represents short episodes of conversation interspersed

among episodes of other activities, and there is some support for this explanation in the data: FISCT respondents report an average of 21.4 minutes of conversation as a primary activity, whereas ATUS respondents report 40.1 minutes. This difference suggests that the requested approach led respondents to report short conversations as secondary, rather than primary, activities in the FISCT. But even if the difference is attributable entirely to a shifting of conversation from primary to secondary activities, it accounts for only a small fraction of the large amount of time spent in conversation as a secondary activity in the FISCT.

Even if conversation recorded as a secondary activity is truly simultaneous, the duration is almost certainly misreported in both surveys because neither instrument allows the respondent to report a separate duration for secondary activities. For example, a respondent whose 1-hour spell of household work is interrupted by a 5-minute conversation would correctly report the series of activities as a 25-minute episode of household work, a 5-minute conversation, and a 30-minute episode of household work. But if the conversation is reported as a secondary activity, the diary would show a 1-hour episode of household work and a 1-hour episode of conversation as a secondary activity. Thus, the shifting of the conversation from a primary activity to a secondary activity, along with the common duration of primary and secondary activities, could lead to a large overstatement of time spent in conversation and a small overstatement of household work.

The 2006 ATUS Eating and Health Module sponsored by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture sheds some light on the possible distortion. The module asks about eating and drinking as secondary activities in a fashion similar to the way the ATUS asks about secondary childcare, but it also asks respondents to report the duration of each secondary episode of eating and drinking. Respondents reported an average of 15.7 minutes of secondary eating and 41.6 minutes of secondary drinking. If, however, the duration of the primary activity is used instead, then secondary eating time increases to 111.7 minutes per day and secondary drinking time increases to 89.8 minutes. So, for these secondary activities, using the duration of the primary activity overstates time by a factor of 2 to 7.

For primary activities, the mean number of episodes for each of the 13 primary-activity categories is shown in the first two columns of table 3. As expected, given the difference in the reference periods for the two surveys, ATUS respondents report more episodes of sleep than do FISCT respondents. The reason for this small,

Table 3. Distribution of primary-activity episodes and of total time spent in primary activities, 2006 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

Primary activity	Episodes per day		Minutes per day	
	ATUS	FISCT	ATUS	FISCT
Total.....	20.14	18.43	1,440	1,440
Sleep	¹ 2.21	1.96	¹ 514.7	484.0
Grooming and not elsewhere classified....	¹ 1.65	2.05	¹ 57.1	57.3
Travel.....	4.16	4.11	¹ 75.1	92.6
Work.....	¹ 1.24	1.11	217.3	226.0
Childcare.....	² .979	.796	² 30.2	34.6
Adult care.....	¹ .230	.071	7.05	3.27
Education .....	.138	.095	14.4	11.7
Leisure and sports.....	2.36	2.05	¹ 143.9	165.5
Organizational activities.....	.207	.158	15.0	15.3
Purchasing goods and services.....	.837	.701	31.7	31.9
Television.....	¹ 1.49	1.18	¹ 156.2	126.8
Household work.....	2.57	2.31	² 109.5	117.9
Eating and drinking.....	¹ 2.07	1.84	¹ 68.0	73.1

¹ $p < .01$.

² $p < .05$.

NOTE: Significance is obtained from *t*-tests for the coefficient on an ATUS dummy variable in regressions, including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic.

but statistically significant, difference is that relatively few sleep episodes start between midnight and 4 a.m.: only 11.46 percent in the 2006 ATUS and 10.75 percent in the FISCT. About 90 percent of FISCT respondents reported at least two episodes of sleep. ATUS respondents also reported more episodes than did FISCT respondents in each of the remaining activity categories (except for grooming), with the difference being statistically significant for work, childcare, adult care, television, and eating and drinking, even after controlling for interviewer experience and differences in demographic characteristics between the two surveys.

The last two columns of table 3 show the average total time spent in the various primary-activity categories. Compared with FISCT respondents, ATUS respondents spent more time in sleep and watching television, and less time in leisure and sports and traveling. These differences are large and statistically significant. For sleep, the difference is slightly more than one half hour per day, while for television, the difference is just under one half hour. For personal care activities (sleeping and grooming), where there is no discernible difference in the weighted means,

the ATUS coefficient in the regression with controls is a statistically significant 9.6 minutes, suggesting that ATUS respondents report spending more time on personal care.

If there was no actual change in behavior between 1999 and 2006, the television result could be explained by a change in how television time is reported. For example, television time that would have been reported as a secondary activity in the FISCT might be reported as a primary activity in the ATUS. Other differences are more difficult to explain, particularly the apparent decline in leisure and sports time. If there was an actual change in behavior between the times the two surveys were conducted, then, to the extent that individuals switched from television to Internet usage over the period (as seems likely), measured time spent on leisure and sports (including Internet usage) should have been greater in the ATUS than the FISCT. Instead, the opposite appears to have occurred.

If changing time-use patterns are part of the difference between the two surveys, then one also would expect to see changes in the ATUS between 2003 and 2006. However, there was virtually no change in the time spent in any activity during that period.¹⁴ Thus, any changes in behavior would have to have occurred between 1999 and 2003. It is far more likely that there are other differences between the two surveys that this study could not account for.¹⁵

One difference worth noting is how respondents were contacted. As mentioned earlier, the FISCT contact strategy tends to oversample busy days and days when the respondent spends a lot of time away from home. This is consistent with the findings here that FISCT respondents report spending more time working, traveling, and engaged in leisure and sports, and less time watching television and sleeping. The difference in time spent doing housework is inconsistent with the contact-strategy explanation, but the difference is relatively small. Unfortunately, there is no way to quantify this effect.

It is reasonable to suppose that multitasking is related to respondents' characteristics. For example, people who are employed, work longer hours, have children (especially younger children), or are women may be busier, so one would expect them to report secondary activities more often. However, busy people may be less likely to take the time to report secondary activities.

Table 4 compares the characteristics of respondents who did, and respondents who did not, report secondary activities in the two surveys. The expected pattern emerges in the FISCT data: employed respondents, those with children, and women are significantly more likely to report secondary activities. In the ATUS, however, the results are

Table 4. Characteristics of respondents reporting secondary activities, 2006 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

[In percent, except for usual work hours, age, and sample size]

Characteristic	ATUS		FISCT	
	No secondary activity reported	Secondary activity reported	No secondary activity reported	Secondary activity reported
Employed	169.0	62.0	68.0	270.6
Usual work hours	127.3	23.3	34.8	30.6
Any children	133.8	29.7	22.4	237.7
Children younger than 6 years.....	118.5	14.9	10.8	18.2
Woman	49.9	156.1	25.9	154.0
Age, years	44.6	148.7	44.7	45.2
Earned at least a bachelor's degree.....	25.5	130.4	23.6	22.8
Married.....	61.6	62.1	69.7	60.7
African American.....	213.0	10.9	11.0	12.5
Hispanic	115.2	7.2	18.2	5.6
Sample size.....	8,409	3,791	47	1,101
(weighted percent).....	(70.2)	(29.8)	(5.2)	(94.8)

¹ $p < .01$.
² $p = .05$.

NOTE: Significance is obtained from t-tests for the coefficient on a dummy variable for respondents who report secondary activities. Separate regressions were carried out on the ATUS and FISCT data, with both regressions including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic.

the opposite: although women are more likely to report secondary activities, the employed, those who work longer hours, and respondents with children are significantly less likely to do so. Respondents who are younger, less educated, African American, or Hispanic also are less likely to report secondary activities. Save the result for Hispanics, these patterns do not appear in the FISCT, and they are consistent with the hypothesis that the quality of secondary-activity reports is higher when they are requested than when they are volunteered without a prompt.

To examine the relationship between the numbers of primary and secondary activities reported, linear regressions of the count of primary-activity episodes on the count of secondary-activity episodes were run separately on the FISCT and ATUS samples. The coefficient in the FISCT sample was .88 (significant at the 1-percent level), while the coefficient in the ATUS sample was 2.59 (sig-

nificant at 1 percent as well). The positive coefficients suggest that respondents who provide more detail by reporting secondary activities also report more primary activities.

The final analysis moves down to the episode level to analyze which primary and secondary activities commonly appear as a combination. In the unweighted ATUS data, 5,829 out of 249,599 total episodes include secondary activities (2.3 percent of all episodes—close to the weighted percentage shown in table 2). The most frequently reported secondary activities are leisure and sports (1,556 episodes), television (1,513 episodes), and eating and drinking (1,143). Household work accounts for only 677 secondary-activity episodes. The most frequent combinations of primary and secondary activities (in that order) are leisure and sports with eating and drinking (629 episodes), followed by eating and drinking with leisure and sports (594 episodes), leisure and sports with television (534 episodes), and eating and drinking with television (515 episodes).

These patterns suggest that eating meals, watching television, and other leisure activities are often performed together. Nonetheless, the estimated (weighted) amounts of time involved are not great on a daily basis. The combination of leisure and sports as a primary activity with eating and drinking as secondary accounts for 4.0 minutes per day, with the reverse accounting for 2.9 minutes. The combination of leisure and sports with television covers 4.7 minutes, and that of eating and drinking with television accounts for 1.8 minutes.

In the FISCT data, 10,458 out of 21,766 episodes (48 percent) included secondary activities, and 8,090 of the 21,766 episodes (37 percent of all episodes) were episodes of leisure and sports. The main primary activities associated with the episodes of leisure and sports were travel (3,357 episodes), eating and drinking (1,130), other leisure and sports (811), housework (731), work (568), and television (421). All of the remaining primary-secondary activity pairs account for fewer than 400 episodes each.

If the ATUS approach to collecting secondary activities results in respondents doing a better job of reporting sequential activities as primary, then one would expect to see more short-duration episodes in that survey and one also would expect secondary activities to be reported less frequently during these short-duration activities. A comparison of short-duration activities in the two surveys provides some support for this hypothesis. Although the fraction of episodes that last 15 or fewer minutes is similar in the two surveys—34 percent in the ATUS and 32

percent in the FISCT—secondary activities are reported relatively less frequently in the ATUS than in the FISCT. In the ATUS, short-duration episodes are less likely to have a secondary activity than is the full sample (1 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively), whereas secondary activities are equally likely in short- and long-duration episodes in the FISCT (49 percent compared with 48 percent). Moreover, when secondary activities are reported, the types of activities differ across the two subsamples: ATUS respondents report participating in leisure and sports (27 percent), eating and drinking (19 percent), and television (18 percent), whereas FISCT respondents report participating mainly in leisure and sports (86 percent), with listening to the radio and engaging in conversation accounting for 52 percent and 46 percent, respectively, of these episodes.

With regard to household work, the unweighted FISCT data yield 297 episodes of household work reported as a secondary activity. Many of these episodes (134) involved household work as both the primary and the secondary activity. Most other episodes of household work as a secondary activity were associated with the primary activity of watching television (43 episodes) or of leisure and sports (38 episodes). ATUS respondents reported an average of 5 minutes of household work as a secondary activity, whereas FISCT respondents reported 16 minutes. The 16.1 minutes they spent performing household work as a secondary activity was done mainly in conjunction with household work (7.7 minutes), television (2.5 minutes), leisure and sports (2.4 minutes), or childcare (1.8 minutes) as primary activities. FISCT respondents also reported that they participated in a leisure activity during about 25 percent of the time they spent performing household work as a primary activity (30.4 minutes out of 117.9 minutes, on a weighted basis).

These results suggest that the ATUS underestimates the time spent on household work because it misses household work done as a secondary activity. The amount of time missed is less than 10 percent of the time spent in household work as a primary activity, but this omission may be important for researchers who are interested in valuing household production. At first blush, these results suggest that the public ATUS data may miss as much as 16 minutes of household work as a secondary activity. But almost half (7.7 minutes) of the secondary household work reported in the FISCT has already been counted as household production, because the primary activity was also household work. Moreover, it would be reasonable to discount the value of the remaining secondary household worktime—especially when the primary activity was leisure.¹⁶ If one follows the usual, though admittedly ad hoc, approach of dividing the

duration of the episode equally among the reported activities, the missed secondary household worktime amounts to 4 minutes per day. Of course, if household work that is done as a secondary activity is discounted in this way, then it would make sense also to discount household work done as a primary activity when the secondary activity is something other than household work.

Another component of household production is secondary childcare. One study compared the two approaches to collecting data on this component and showed that the ATUS “in your care” questions identify far more childcare time—over 5 hours per day more—than do traditional secondary-activity reports.¹⁷ The study identified two possible reasons for the difference. First, the ATUS questions specifically ask about childcare, whereas the standard approach to collecting secondary activities is to ask, “What else were you doing?” Second, the concept of childcare differs between the two approaches. The ATUS question specifically asks about time the respondent spent with children in his or her care (passive childcare), whereas the standard approach is more activity oriented. It is likely that respondents do not view passive childcare as an activity per se.

For parents of children under the age of 18 years, secondary childcare time in the FISCT averages three-quarters of an hour per day. The ATUS measure, which includes only care of children under 13 years, averages 4.64 hours per day. Even if the ATUS average is recomputed to include 13- to 17-year-olds (as the FISCT measure does, assuming zero minutes of “in your care” time for this group), it is still quite a bit larger than the FISCT estimate of 3.35 hours per day for the same age group of 13- to 17-year-olds. The FISCT estimate of secondary childcare is therefore 2.63 hours per day less than the ATUS estimate for parents or, assuming that one-third of all adults are parents, 53 minutes less per day for an average adult. If the desired concept of secondary childcare includes passive childcare, then the FISCT substantially underestimates the amount of time spent in secondary childcare.

Discussion

The evidence presented here clearly shows that secondary-activity reports from the ATUS are not comparable to secondary-activity reports from the FISCT or from other time-use surveys that explicitly request data on secondary activities. Further, by every available indicator, the quality of secondary-activity reports from the ATUS is not as good as that for the FISCT. Episodes of secondary activities in the ATUS are reported an average of less than one-twentieth as often as in the FISCT and account for a

little more than a half-hour per day, compared with over 9 hours in the latter survey. Clearly, respondents provide substantially more information about secondary activities when asked to do so than when the information must be volunteered. Further, respondents who report secondary activities when asked are also those who may lead the busiest lives, while respondents who volunteer such information seem to be those who are willing to provide more detail. All of these differences provide cause for concern regarding the validity, accuracy, veracity, and general usefulness of secondary-activity reports from the ATUS. That said, the FISCT data likely overstate the amount of time spent in secondary activities, because FISCT respondents report some short-duration activities as secondary and the FISCT does not collect durations separately for secondary activities.

Less clear is the extent to which the collection of secondary activities affects the reporting of primary activities, although the available evidence points toward better reporting of primary activities with the ATUS approach, which includes asking respondents to break apart simultaneous-activity reports if possible. Kitterod's research suggests that, even without an ATUS-type prompt, omitting the collection of secondary-activity reports might improve the quality of primary-activity reports because respondents may then be more likely to correctly report short-duration sequential activities as primary, rather than secondary, activities.¹⁸ Consistent with her research, the results presented here show that ATUS respondents report more primary activities than do FISCT respondents, even after controlling for interviewer experience and sampling differences. Thus, activities that account for a large fraction of secondary-activity time in the FISCT—such as conversation, television, and eating and drinking—may really be sequential primary activities. Moreover, the analysis presented here indicates that ATUS respondents spend a statistically significant greater amount of time in conversation and television as primary activities than do FISCT respondents (about 20 and 30 minutes more per day, respectively). FISCT respondents report more time eating as a primary activity, but the difference, though also statistically significant, is only 5 minutes per day. The differences for conversation and television are consistent with respondents shifting secondary activities into primary-activity reports when no secondary-activity option is explicitly provided.

There are two main implications of this study's findings. First, regardless of whether or not data on secondary activities are systematically collected, it is important to ask respondents to break apart activities; such requests make respondents more likely to report short-duration sequen-

tial activities as primary rather than secondary. Second, if secondary activities are requested, it is important to collect information on their duration. Results from the ATUS "Eating and Health" module clearly show that there is a potential to grossly overestimate time spent in secondary activities, unless data on the duration of the secondary activity are collected separately.

Whether or not data on secondary activities should be systematically collected depends on the goals of the survey. If one of the goals is to provide information for the construction of satellite accounts to the National Income and Product Accounts, then one must consider the effect on measured time spent in household production activities.¹⁹ Compared with FISCT respondents, ATUS respondents report 8 fewer minutes per day of household work as a primary activity. This finding echoes Kitterod's that respondents reported less household work as a primary activity when they could not report secondary activities. The FISCT uncovers more household production as a secondary activity, but half of this time already was counted because the primary activity also was household production.

The systematic collection of secondary activities should not be viewed as a substitute for the "in your care" childcare questions in the ATUS. Respondents do not appear to view passive childcare as an activity per se and tend not to report that type of care unless specifically asked. For the purpose of generating satellite accounts that incorporate the value of household production time, the secondary-childcare information that is collected in the ATUS is more relevant than traditional secondary-activity reports because passive childcare represents unpaid work that traditional activity-based measures miss.²⁰

Finally, even if it were possible to collect data on secondary activities perfectly, it is not clear how to analyze such data. One article notes that, even when they are available, secondary-activity data are seldom analyzed.²¹ Currently, there is no consensus among time-use researchers on how to incorporate secondary activities into their analyses. In some instances, it might be reasonable to double count the time spent in simultaneous activities. For example, a parent who reads to her child while riding the subway is truly engaged in two activities, and neither activity is compromised by the other. But in most cases it makes sense to limit the day to 24 hours.²² To see why, consider a respondent who reports that she was ironing clothes while watching television. Presumably, this respondent would be less productive than a similar respondent who was not watching television while ironing. Thus, it would make sense to divide the time spent doing the simultaneous activities into time spent watching television and time spent ironing. One rela-

tively crude strategy for dealing with secondary activities is to split the duration of an episode evenly between the primary and the secondary activities.²³ Therefore, before

considering the collection of secondary-activity data in the ATUS, researchers will have to give serious thought to how the data will be analyzed. □

Notes

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¹ F. J. Fowler, *Survey Research Methods*, Applied Social Research Methods series, vol. 1 (Newbury Park, CA, Sage Publications, 1993).

² *American Time Use Survey Jefferson Telephone Center Interviewer Manual*, Sept. 13, 2007, version.

³ Ragne H. Kitterod, "Does the recording of parallel activities in time use diaries affect the way people report their main activities?" *Social Indicators Research*, November 2001, pp. 145–78.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 174.

⁵ See John P. Robinson, Suzanne M. Bianchi, and Stanley Presser, *Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT), 1998–1999* (College Park, MD, University of Maryland Survey Research Center [producer], 1999; and Ann Arbor, MI, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2001).

⁶ Relevant weights are designated as TUFINLWGT in the ATUS and DAYWT in the FISCT. The ATUS weight corrects for seasonality; the FISCT weight does not. A check revealed that only 20.0 percent of the weighted FISCT observations were from December, January, and February, whereas 29.2 percent were from September through November. However, summer is the season that is most likely to be different from the others, and 24.7 percent of FISCT observations are from June, July, or August. The 24.7-percent figure is close to the 25-percent figure that a uniform seasonal distribution of survey administration would yield.

⁷ Katharine G. Abraham, Aaron Maitland, and Suzanne M. Bianchi, "Nonresponse in the American Time Use Survey," *Public Opinion Quarterly*, vol. 70, no. 5 (special issue), 2006, pp. 676–703.

⁸ One would expect individuals who were selected for the ATUS to be more willing to respond, compared with those selected for the FISCT, because ATUS respondents participated in the CPS. But many of those who were selected to participate in the ATUS refused because of survey fatigue. One study conducted a response analysis survey of ATUS respondents and nonrespondents, and found that about one-third of nonrespondents did not respond to the ATUS because they felt that they had done enough by participating in the CPS. (See Grace E. O'Neill and Jessica R. Sincavage, *Response Analysis Survey: A Qualitative Look at Response and Nonresponse in the American Time Use Survey* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004). Household members who were not the CPS respondent may actually have a lower propensity to respond to surveys than does the population, on average, because people with a higher propensity to participate in surveys are more likely to be the CPS respondent. Many of these people were in the CPS only because someone else in the household was willing to provide a proxy response.

⁹ Jay C. Stewart, "Assessing the Bias Associated with Alternative

Contact Strategies in Telephone Time-Use Surveys," *Survey Methodology*, December 2002, pp. 157–68.

¹⁰ A weighted 11.1 percent of male FISCT, and 15.6 percent of male ATUS, respondents were surveyed with Tuesday as the reference day. A uniform distribution of days would yield a figure of 14.3 percent for male FISCT participants, which is closer to the ATUS figure.

¹¹ Note that a regression with gender as the dependent variable and the ATUS dummy as an independent variable did not yield a significant coefficient, so gender is not controlled for in what follows.

¹² The FISCT measure is less precise than that of the ATUS, because the former fails to account for interviewer turnover. Nonetheless, an alternative approach that substitutes average tenure (about 5 months in the FISCT) for all FISCT interviewers yielded a marginally lower *t*-statistic when the number of daily diary episodes was regressed against a dummy for the ATUS and the experience variable.

¹³ The experience quadratic achieves a maximum at 38.6 months, or 3.2 years, of experience in the regression with no other controls, and 31.7 months, or 2.6 years, in the regression with controls, suggesting that experience effects indeed taper off.

¹⁴ See "American Time Use Survey—2006 Results," news release (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 28, 2007), table 12, "Average hours per day spent in primary activities for the civilian population, 2003–06 quarterly and annual averages," on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/atus_06032008.pdf (visited Aug. 30, 2010).

¹⁵ As a further comparison, the results shown in table 3 were replicated with the FISCT and the 2003 ATUS primary-activity data. The pattern of differences was virtually identical to that appearing in table 3, although far more of the differences were found to be significant, presumably because the 2003 ATUS sample was almost twice as large as the 2006 sample. (See tables A–5 and A–6 in the appendix.)

¹⁶ It may also be reasonable to discount the household work done as a primary activity when leisure is the secondary activity, because the individual is not devoting his or her full attention to household work. We do not do so, however: because ATUS respondents likely engaged in secondary activities even though those activities were not reported, it is not possible to do similar discounting in that survey.

¹⁷ Mary Dorinda Allard, Suzanne Bianchi, Jay Stewart, and Vanessa R. Wight, "Comparing childcare measures in the ATUS and earlier time-diary studies," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2007, pp. 27–36. The authors found no difference between the two approaches in the amount of time spent in childcare as a primary activity.

¹⁸ Kitterod, "Does the recording of parallel activities?"

¹⁹ See, for example, J. Steven Landefeld and Stephanie H. McCulla, "Accounting for Nonmarket Household Production within a National Accounts Framework," *Review of Income and Wealth*, September 2000, pp. 289–307.

²⁰ Nancy Folbre and Jayoung Yoon, "The value of unpaid child care in the U.S. in 2003," in Jean Kimmel (Ed.), *How do we spend our time? Evidence from the American Time Use Survey* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute, 2008), pp. 33–58.

²¹ Michelle J. Budig and Nancy Folbre, "Activity, Proximity, or Responsibility? Measuring Parental Child Care Time," in Nancy Folbre and Michael Bittman (Eds.), *Family Time: The Social Organization of*

Care (New York: Routledge, 2004), pp. 51–68.

²² Suzanne M. Bianchi, John P. Robinson, and Melissa A. Milkie, *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2006).

²³ Robert Drago, Robert Caplan, David Costanza, Tanya Brubaker, Darnell Cloud, Naomi Harris, Russell Kashian, and T. Lynn Riggs, “New estimates of working time for elementary school teachers,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1999, pp. 31–40.

APPENDIX: Harmonization and subsidiary results

Harmonization of activity codes

To compare data from the ATUS with data from the FISCT, the cross-coding scheme shown in exhibit A–1 was developed. Comparability was straightforward for some categories, such as sleep, television, and housework. Travel was coded as a subset of broad categories within the FISCT, but was placed in a single, broad ATUS category, allowing comparability. However, some conceptual divergence led to the creation of large categories. For example, caregiving in the ATUS is divided into care for household members and care for nonhousehold members, whereas it is split across care for children and care for adults in the FISCT. Because care for household and nonhousehold children could not be distinguished in the FISCT, the division between care for children and care for adults was used. Two ATUS codes for care (0399 and 0499) do not distinguish between care for children and care for adults, but these are empirically minor and mainly children were present, so both codes are categorized as care for children. Note also that the consumption of government services is classified under purchasing goods and services. A single ATUS code (1099) that could represent either the performance of civic duties or the receipt of government services is left unclassified; because only one 2006 ATUS episode of primary activities was covered by the code, that episode is excluded from the analysis.

A major difference between the surveys is that computer and Internet usage have specific codes in the FISCT (56–58), whereas in the ATUS computer use is intermingled with various categories and is coded according to the purpose, such as household and personal email or computer use for leisure. Because these approaches are not formally comparable, all identifiable computer usage, along with writing and nontelephone messaging, was categorized as leisure and sports. This approach places some household tasks, such as bookkeeping or correspondence, in the leisure and sports category, but provides greater consistency in classifying these activities, given that the ATUS does not break out computer and Internet usage. In addition, it seemed possible that the approach misclassified some FISCT work activities, namely, those performed on a computer at work, as leisure and sports. As an empirical matter, the problem is minor, with only 5 out of a total of 155 episodes of computer usage in the FISCT occurring while the respondent was at the workplace (presumably because most computer usage for work was classified as work); by way of context, 1,255 episodes of work as a primary activity are reported in the FISCT. Further, Internet shopping is classified as shopping in the ATUS, but likely as Internet usage in the FISCT. However, Internet shopping was probably of mi-

nor importance in 1998 (for example, amazon.com did not turn a profit until 2002), so this misclassification should not pose a serious problem for the analyst.

Finally, the relevant comparison category for ATUS category 50 (not otherwise classified) in the FISCT is category 48, which includes time gaps and refusals, but also sex and family affection time, so all of these are placed into the category with personal care.

Exhibit A-1. Cross-coding for the 2006 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

Code	Label	ATUS codes	FISCT codes
1	Sleep	0101	45
2	Personal care and not otherwise classified.....	0102–0199, 50	40, 41, 44, 47, 48
3	Travel.....	18	03, 09, 29, 39, 49, 59, 69, 79, 89, 99
4	Work.....	05 (except 050202)	01, 02, 05, 08
5	Childcare.....	0301–0303, 0401–0403 (except 030202 and 040202), 0399, 0499	20–27
6	Adult care	0304–5, 0404–5	42
7	Education	06	50–55
8	Leisure and sports ..	020903, 020904, 13, 16, 12 (except 120303 and 120304)	56–58, 70–78, 80–87, 90, 92–98
9	Organizational activities.....	14, 15, 030202, 040202, 1002, 1004, 100303, 100399	60–68
10	Purchasing goods and services	07, 08, 09, 1001, 100301, 100302	30–38
11	Television.....	120303, 120304	91
12	Household work ..	02 (except 020903 and 020904)	10–19
13	Eating and drinking.....	11, 050202	06, 43

NOTE: ATUS codes 0399 and 0499 are for care not otherwise classified. For 2003–2006, 38 of 62 relevant episodes (61 percent) occurred with children present and hence are classified as childcare.

Subsidiary results

Tables A-1 through A-6 show partial results of ordinary least squares regressions run for the tables presented in this article, except that table A-5 replicates table 3 after replacing the 2006 with the 2003 ATUS data and table A-6 shows the regression results relevant to table A-5.

Characteristic	Men	Women
Employed	–0.018 (.026) [.0001]	–0.052 ¹ (.025) [.001]
Age, years	–.117 (1.039) [.000]	1.33 (.964) [.0004]
Earned at least a bachelor's degree.....	.010 (.023) [.000]	.069 ² (.017) [.002]
Married.....	.030 (.027) [.0003]	–.018 (.025) [.0001]
Any children.....	–.019 (.026) [.0001]	–.067 ² (.025) [.002]
Children younger than 6 years.	.024 (.018) [.0003]	–.032 (.020) [.0005]
African American.....	.019 (.019) [.0001]	–.012 (.020) [.0001]
Hispanic.....	.064 ² (.017) [.003]	.068 ² (.012) [.004]
Minimum sample size.....	5,260	7,674

¹ $p < .05$.
² $p < .01$.
 NOTE: T -tests are of coefficients from linear regressions with a characteristic as the dependent variable and an ATUS dummy for the subsamples of men and women. Numbers shown in each cell are 2006 ATUS coefficient, (standard error), [adjusted R^2].

Secondary activity	Episodes per day	Minutes per day
Sleep	–.0006 (.0003) [.004]	–1.89 (1.13) [.003]
Grooming and not elsewhere classified.....	–.003 ¹ (.0006) [.009]	–3.26 ¹ (1.24) [.005]
Travel.....	–.0005 ² (.0002) [.005]	–.725 (.373) [.004]
Work.....	–.0028 ¹ (.0007) [.017]	–10.16 ¹ (2.83) [.017]
Childcare.....	–.014 ¹ (.002) [.080]	–17.61 ¹ (2.25) [.062]
Adult care.....	–.0002 (.0001) [.002]	–.184 (.122) [.001]
Education	–.0007 ² (.0004) [.007]	–1.27 (.661) [.005]
Leisure and sports.....	–.351 ¹ (.007) [.696]	–386.1 ¹ (10.11) [.576]
Organizational activities.....	–.0004 (.0003) [.002]	–.494 (.333) [.002]
Purchasing goods and services.	–.002 ¹ (.0005) [.018]	–4.39 ¹ (1.39) [.011]
Television.....	–.043 ¹ (.003) [.137]	–36.08 ¹ (3.29) [.041]
Household work	–.010 ¹ (.001) [.039]	–11.40 ¹ (1.77) [.015]
Eating and drinking.....	–.017 ¹ (.002) [.055]	–42.64 ¹ (4.33) [.051]

¹ $p < .01$.
² $p < .05$.
 NOTE: Significance is obtained from t -tests for the coefficient on an ATUS dummy variable in regressions, including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic. Numbers shown in each cell are 2006 ATUS coefficient, (standard error), [adjusted R^2].

Table A-3. Partial ordinary least squares regression results for table 3, 2006 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

Primary activity	Episodes per day	Minutes per day
Sleep .....	.179 ¹ (.029) [.040]	31.9 ¹ (5.75) [.042]
Grooming and not elsewhere classified....	-.251 ¹ (.062) [.014]	9.62 ¹ (3.35) [.012]
Travel.....	.016 (.119) [.044]	-15.8 ¹ (3.88) [.032]
Work.....	.182 ¹ (.060) [.248]	8.44 (9.43) [.330]
Childcare.....	.129 ² (.063) [.263]	-5.57 ¹ (2.83) [.200]
Adult care.....	.111 ¹ (.019) [.010]	2.32 (1.26) [.006]
Education .....	.026 (.031) [.007]	.476 (3.35) [.007]
Leisure and sports.....	.107 (.083) [.059]	-27.8 ¹ (7.52) [.073]
Organizational activities.....	.045 (.025) [.011]	.057 (2.09) [.007]
Purchasing goods and services.....	.078 (.050) [.012]	-2.45 (2.69) [.007]
Television.....	.236 ¹ (.050) [.062]	20.6 ¹ (6.69) [.110]
Household work .....	.126 (.100) [.070]	-13.8 ² (5.85) [.068]
Eating and drinking.....	.129 ¹ (.043) [.015]	-8.05 ¹ (2.70) [.017]

¹ $p < .01$.
² $p < .05$.
 NOTE: Significance is obtained from *t*-tests for the coefficient on an ATUS dummy variable in regressions, including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic. Numbers shown in each cell are 2006 ATUS coefficient, (standard error), [adjusted R^2].

Table A-4. Partial ordinary least squares regression results for table 4, any secondary activities, 2006 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

Characteristic	Secondary activity, ATUS	Secondary activity, FISCT
Employed	-0.067 ¹ (.012) [.005]	0.006 (.020) [.000]
Usual work hours.....	-.002 ¹ (.000) [.007]	-.0004 (.0004) [.002]
Any children	-.039 ¹ (.011) [.002]	.026 (.016) [.003]
Children younger than 6 years	-.053 ¹ (.012) [.001]	.020 (.017) [.001]
Woman.....	.052 ¹ (.011) [.003]	.049 ¹ (.018) [.012]
Age.....	.003 ¹ (.0003) [.012]	.0001 (.0005) [.000]
Earned at least a bachelor's degree.....	.052 ¹ (.012) [.003]	-.002 (.018) [.000]
Married.....	.004 (.012) [.000]	-.019 (.017) [.002]
African American	-.020 ² (.007) [.000]	.025 (.024) [.001]
Hispanic	-.149 ¹ (.014) [.012]	-.088 (.054) [.009]
Minimum sample size.....	1,148	1,145

¹ $p < .01$.
² $p < .05$.
 NOTE: Significance is obtained from *t*-tests for the coefficient on an ATUS dummy variable in regressions, including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic. Relevant dummy is for any simultaneous or secondary activity reported within the ATUS or FISCT sample. Numbers shown in each cell are 2006 ATUS coefficient, (standard error), [adjusted R^2].

Table A-5. Distribution of primary-activity episodes and time, 2003 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

Primary activity	Episodes per day		Minutes per day	
	ATUS	FISCT	ATUS	FISCT
Total.....	19.92	18.43	1,440	1,440
Sleep	¹ 2.15	1.96	¹ 511.1	484.0
Grooming and not elsewhere classified..	¹ 1.59	2.05	54.0	57.3
Travel.....	² 4.30	4.11	¹ 77.3	92.6
Work.....	¹ 1.18	1.11	213.1	226.0
Childcare.....	.96	.796	² 31.9	34.6
Adult care.....	¹ .30	.071	¹ 9.31	3.27
Education .....	.12	.095	14.0	11.7
Leisure and sports.....	¹ 2.30	2.05	² 145.5	165.5
Organizational activities.....	¹ .22	.158	17.0	15.3
Purchasing goods and services.....	¹ .87	.701	31.9	31.9
Television.....	¹ 1.46	1.18	¹ 155.9	126.8
Household work.....	2.54	2.31	² 112.3	117.9
Eating and drinking....	² 1.93	1.84	¹ 66.8	73.1

¹ $p < .01$.
² $p < .05$.

NOTE: Significance is obtained from t -tests for the coefficient on an ATUS dummy variable in regressions, including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic. (See table 3, except that sample size is 19,759 for the 2003 ATUS.)

Table A-6. Partial ordinary least squares regression results for table A-5, 2003 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT) survey

Primary activity	Episodes per day	Minutes per day
Sleep	0.177 ¹ (.026) [.027]	25.1 ¹ (4.57) [.044]
Grooming and not elsewhere classified.....	-.450 ¹ (.051) [.010]	-2.58 (2.51) [.003]
Travel.....	.225 ² (.101) [.040]	-14.7 ¹ (2.97) [.026]
Work.....	.133 ¹ (.050) [.231]	-3.23 (8.02) [.321]
Childcare.....	.086 (.055) [.229]	-5.73 ² (2.64) [.161]
Adult care.....	.226 ¹ (.014) [.007]	6.03 ¹ (.960) [.005]
Education .....	.020 (.023) [.004]	2.15 (2.68) [.006]
Leisure and sports.....	.267 ¹ (.071) [.042]	-17.2 ² (6.67) [.060]
Organizational activities....	.069 ¹ (.017) [.012]	2.10 (1.85) [.009]
Purchasing goods and services.....	.161 ¹ (.043) [.009]	-7.12 (2.35) [.007]
Television.....	.250 ¹ (.042) [.055]	26.3 ¹ (5.95) [.101]
Household work .....	.146 (.080) [.053]	-10.7 ² (5.18) [.057]
Eating and drinking.....	.074 ² (.036) [.014]	-6.87 ¹ (2.57) [.022]

¹ $p < .01$.
² $p < .05$.

NOTE: Significance is obtained from t -tests for the coefficient on an ATUS dummy variable in regressions, including controls for Hispanic ethnicity, education, employment, number of children, diaries completed on a Tuesday, and an interviewer experience quadratic. Numbers shown in each cell are 2003 ATUS coefficient, (standard error), [adjusted R^2].

Revising the Standard Occupational Classification system for 2010

The Standard Occupational Classification system, recently revised for 2010, assists Federal statistical agencies in organizing the occupational data they collect, analyze, and disseminate; agencies have begun using the new system for data that will be published with a reference year of 2010

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The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used for classifying all occupations in the U.S. economy, including private, public, and military occupations, in order to provide a means to organize occupational data. This article describes the process used to revise the 2000 SOC system for 2010, the scope and nature of changes incorporated, new and improved features, and plans for implementation and future revisions.

Statistical classification systems describe complex groups of interrelated items in a rational manner in order to promote consistent data collection. An optimal system would allow sharing and merging of data and information to support decision making across organizations with disparate missions. With this goal in mind, occupational classification schemes such as the SOC system examine the millions of jobs in the economy and organize them into occupations on the basis of their similarities as determined by the schemes' classification principles.

Almost every job is similar to a number of other jobs, even though the exact group of tasks is often, but not always, unique to each worker. Workers in an establishment

perform specific sets of tasks that are largely dependent on factors such as the size of the establishment, its industry classification, and the tasks performed by other workers in the same establishment. Under both the 2000 and 2010 SOC systems, jobs are grouped into occupations on the basis of classification principles—the tenets forming the basis on which the system is structured. To fill the need for enhanced guidance on assigning codes and titles to survey responses and other coding activities, the 2010 SOC system augmented the classification principles with precise coding guidelines. (See the box on page 33.)

Occupational data are important to a wide variety of people and institutions, including job training providers, employment agencies, jobseekers, students, business and government officials, and researchers who study the supply and demand of labor. These people and institutions need data that are comparable across data sources and supported by specific and current descriptions of the type of work performed in each occupation.

History of the SOC system

The Federal Government published the first SOC manual in 1977 in an attempt to unify agencies' independent collection of occupa-

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2010 SOC Classification Principles and Coding Guidelines

Classification Principles:

1. The SOC covers all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit, including work performed in family-operated enterprises by family members who are not directly compensated. It excludes occupations unique to volunteers. Each occupation is assigned to only one occupational category at the lowest level of the classification.
2. Occupations are classified based on work performed and, in some cases, on the skills, education, and/or training needed to perform the work at a competent level.
3. Workers primarily engaged in planning and directing are classified in management occupations in Major Group 11-0000. Duties of these workers may include supervision.
4. Supervisors of workers in Major Groups 13-0000 through 29-0000 usually have work experience and perform activities similar to those of the workers they supervise, and therefore are classified with the workers they supervise.
5. Workers in Major Group 31-0000 Healthcare Support Occupations assist and are usually supervised by workers in Major Group 29-0000 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations. Therefore, there are no first-line supervisor occupations in Major Group 31-0000.
6. Workers in Major Groups 33-0000 through 53-0000 whose primary duty is supervising are classified in the appropriate first-line supervisor category because their work activities are distinct from those of the workers they supervise.
7. Apprentices and trainees are classified with the occupations for which they are being trained, while helpers and aides are classified separately because they are not in training for the occupation they are helping.
8. If an occupation is not included as a distinct detailed occupation in the structure, it is classified in an appropriate “All Other,” or residual, occupation. “All Other” occupations are placed in the structure when it is determined that the detailed occupations comprising a broad occupation group do not account for all of the workers in the group. These occupations appear as the last occupation in the group with a code ending in “9” and are identified in their title by having “All Other” appear at the end.
9. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau are charged with collecting and reporting data on total U.S. employment across the full spectrum of SOC major groups. Thus, for a detailed occupation to be included in the SOC, either the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the Census Bureau must be able to collect and report data on that occupation.

Coding Guidelines:

1. A worker should be assigned to an SOC occupation code based on work performed.
2. When workers in a single job could be coded in more than one occupation, they should be coded in the occupation that requires the highest level of skill. If there is no measurable difference in skill requirements, workers should be coded in the occupation in which they spend the most time. Workers whose job is to teach at different levels (e.g., elementary, middle, or secondary) should be coded in the occupation corresponding to the highest educational level they teach.
3. Data collection and reporting agencies should assign workers to the most detailed occupation possible. Different agencies may use different levels of aggregation, depending on their ability to collect data.
4. Workers who perform activities not described in any distinct detailed occupation in the SOC structure should be coded in an appropriate “All Other” or residual occupation. These residual occupational categories appear as the last occupation in a group with a code ending in “9” and are identified by having the words “All Other” appear at the end of the title.
5. Workers in Major Groups 33-0000 through 53-0000 who spend 80 percent or more of their time performing supervisory activities are coded in the appropriate first-line supervisor category in the SOC. In these same Major Groups (33-0000 through 53-0000), persons with supervisory duties who spend less than 80 percent of their time supervising are coded with the workers they supervise.
6. Licensed and non-licensed workers performing the same work should be coded together in the same detailed occupation, except where specified otherwise in the SOC definition.

tional data. The 1977 SOC system was revised for 1980, but neither of these systems was universally adopted. Many agencies continued to collect occupational data by use of classification systems that differed from the 1980 SOC system.

In response to a need for a common occupational classification system, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) chartered the Standard Occupational Classification Revision Policy Committee (SOCRPC)¹ in 1994 and tasked it with devising a uniform classification system. The OMB asked the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to chair the SOCRPC and coordinate the work of the Committee. The SOCRPC and the OMB developed and published the 2000 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* and established the Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee (SOCPC) to monitor the implementation of the new SOC system and carry out periodic revisions. Chester Levine, Laurie Salmon, and Daniel Weinberg described the history and characteristics of the 2000 SOC system and documented the 2000 revision process in a May 1999 *Monthly Labor Review* article.²

To accurately describe the labor force, classification systems must adapt to change in a timely and systematic manner. Determining how often to revise the SOC system in order to capture and report detailed employment, wage, and other data required balancing the need for an up-to-date taxonomy against the ability to track occupational changes over time and the desire to minimize disruption to survey collection processes and data series. In light of these factors, the revision of the 2000 SOC system was targeted for the year 2010.

The revision process for 2010

In October of 2005, the OMB reconvened the inter-agency SOCPC, chaired by BLS, to initiate the formal 2010 SOC revision process. The Employment and Training Administration joined BLS to represent the Department of Labor, accompanied by representatives from agencies of four other executive departments where occupational data are produced: Commerce, Defense, Education, and Health and Human Services. Representatives from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Personnel Management rounded out the interagency policy committee. On numerous occasions, the SOCPC reached out to State employment security agencies and other Federal departments and agencies, including the Federal Aviation Administra-

tion, the Department of Energy, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to address their specific comments and concerns and to solicit their subject-matter expertise.

Proposals for revisions were solicited from the public through the *Federal Register*. After reviewing and evaluating these proposals, the SOCPC made recommendations for revisions to the OMB. In consultation with the SOCPC, the OMB made the ultimate decisions on changes.

The 2010 SOC system follows the same basic hierarchical structure as the 2000 SOC system, with all occupations performed for pay or profit organized by numeric code. Within this structure, a six-digit code designates each occupation's placement by major group, minor group, broad occupation, and detailed occupation. Detailed occupations group together workers with similar job duties and, in some cases, similar skills, education, or training. The hyphen between each code's second and third digits is for presentation clarity only. Major group codes end with 0000, minor group codes usually end with 000 but occasionally with 00 only, broad occupations end with one zero, and detailed occupations end with a number other than zero.

The first Federal Register notice. The OMB and the SOCPC first requested public comment on the SOC revision for 2010 in a May 16, 2006, *Federal Register* notice.³ The public was asked to comment on five major areas of the revision:

- The classification principles used for the 2000 SOC system
- Corrections to the 2000 SOC manual
- The structure of the 2000 SOC major groups
- Changes to the existing detailed occupations
- Recommendations for new detailed occupations

Following the high-level aggregations of occupations described in the 2000 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*, the SOCPC created six workgroups to examine the occupational major groups in the 2000 SOC system, as shown below:

<i>Workgroup name</i>	<i>2000 SOC major groups included</i>
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	11–29
Service occupations	31–39
Sales and office occupations.....	41–43
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	45–49
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	51–53
Military specific occupations	55

The SOC coordinating team at BLS assigned a unique docket number to each comment received, sorted the comments by topic, and provided them to the appropriate workgroup. Suggestions relating to the classification principles, relating to the structure of the major groups, or affecting multiple workgroups were sent directly to the SOCP. Materials were disseminated to workgroup members via e-mail and included copies of pertinent documentation, including the original suggestion and any additional research results relating to the suggestion. In addition to considering public comments, the workgroup members reviewed all occupations in the major groups within their assigned sections to edit for clarity, changing terminology, and technological updates.

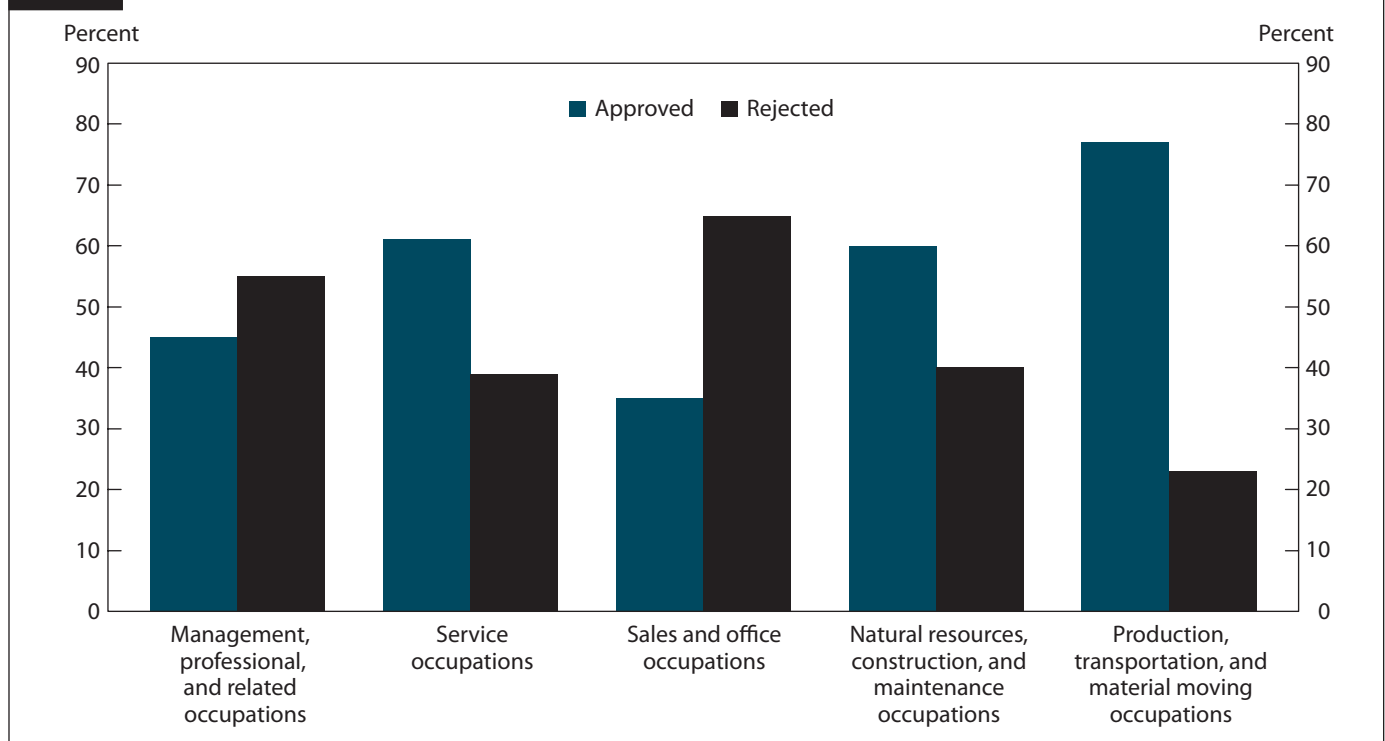
Increased use of e-mail and conference calls to conduct the 2010 SOC revision, as compared with conducting the 2000 revision, served not only to expedite consideration of the vast amount of materials received from the public, but also to widen the range of participants in the workgroups. When two or more dockets recommended adding the same occupation, the suggestion was counted only once. Conversely, when a single request recommended adding two or more new occupations, each suggestion was considered separately and is counted three times in chart 1, which shows the variation in the percent of suggestions

accepted or rejected, by selected workgroup.

Guided by the classification principles, the SOCP reviewed workgroup recommendations, reached decisions by consensus, and then provided these decisions to the OMB. As will be discussed later, the magnitude of the revisions ranged from substantial modifications to the occupational structure of the 2010 SOC system to relatively simple editorial clarifications not expected to affect data collection. The new classification system reflects many revised occupational titles, as well as structural changes resulting from the placement of individual occupations. All changes relating to the SOC occupational titles, codes, classification principles, and coding guidelines were published in a second *Federal Register* notice, described in the next subsection.

The second Federal Register notice. Two years after its first *Federal Register* notice on the 2010 SOC system, the OMB published a second notice in the May 22, 2008, *Federal Register*. In addition to general comments on the SOCP's recommendations, the OMB and the SOCP requested public comment on the following: (1) the classification principles and coding guidelines, (2) changes to titles and codes of occupations, (3) changes to the hierarchical structure, and (4) the titles, placement, and codes of new

Chart 1. Percent of suggestions approved and rejected for the 2010 SOC system, by selected workgroup



occupations the SOCP recommended adding to the revised 2010 SOC manual. The second notice included draft versions of the classification principles and coding guidelines of the 2010 SOC system.

More than 1,200 comments were received in response to the second *Federal Register* notice. Guided by the classification principles, the SOCP considered the comments and made its final recommendations to the OMB. As with the comments received in response to the first *Federal Register* notice, the SOC coordinating team logged each of the comments received individually, assigning a unique docket number. Comments were then sorted by topic so that similar suggestions could be considered concurrently. Although the majority of the comments received requested only one change, some requested multiple changes, which were each considered separately.

Table 1 groups the comments received in response to the second *Federal Register* notice by topic. Eighty-seven percent of comments pertained to one of four topics: community health workers, clinical nurse specialists, medical staff service professionals, and metrology.

One issue generating great interest, as measured by the count of comments received, was the recommendation to add clinical nurse specialists as its own detailed occupation, with hundreds of organizations and individuals submitting similar requests. Yet, after reviewing the supporting documentation and applying the classification principles, the SOCP did not accept this recommendation and explained its decision in the third *Federal Register* notice as follows: “Even though education for Clinical Nurse Specialists is different from that of Registered Nurses, the tasks of Clinical Nurse Specialists are not sufficiently unique from those of Registered Nurses who ‘assess patient health problems

and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records.”⁴

A separate comment suggested that the SOCP create a new category for the combined occupation of “nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists,” and yet another comment requested including clinical nurse specialists in a new detailed occupation called “advance practice nurses without prescriptive authority.” Neither of these recommendations was accepted, because of classification principle 1, which states that each occupation is assigned to only one occupational category at the lowest level of classification. Combining clinical nurse specialists with nurse practitioners would violate classification principle 2 as well, because workers in these occupations do not perform the same tasks.⁵ In addition, principle 9 states that data on the occupation must be collectable by the Census Bureau or BLS, and there was concern about whether agencies could easily distinguish between clinical nurse specialists with and without prescriptive authority.⁶

The OMB and the SOCP published their specific responses to all dockets on a new section of the SOC page on the BLS Web site. In response to the multiple dockets on clinical nurse specialists, classification principles 1 and 2 were cited. Clinical nurse specialists are distinguished from registered nurses on the basis of their educational background, and the SOC classification is task based.⁷

The following sections provide additional information on the third *Federal Register* notice, the process used by the SOCP to evaluate comments, and the SOCP’s responses to comments received.

The final Federal Register notice. In the third *Federal Register* notice, published on January 21, 2009—the final notice that concerns the 2010 revision of the SOC system—the OMB presented its decisions on the 2010 SOC organizational structure, classification principles, and coding guidelines. During the 2000 revision effort, the SOCRPC and the OMB published summaries of significant changes and the public’s responses to the changes. The 2010 revision effort improved public access to the results of its decision making process by posting official responses to all dockets rather than summaries.⁸

The 2010 SOC system retains certain key characteristics of the 2000 SOC system. Both systems are composed of four hierarchical levels (major groups, minor groups, broad occupations, and detailed occupations) and uphold the principles of exclusivity and exhaustivity. The exclusivity of the SOC occupations is explained in the first classification principle, “Each occupation is assigned to only one occupational category at the lowest level of the classification.” The

Topic	Number	Percent of total
Community health workers.....	378	31.4
Clinical nurse specialists	284	23.6
Medical staff services professionals.....	206	17.1
Metrology.....	175	14.5
Acupuncturists	35	2.9
Dental hygienists.....	29	2.4
Radiologic technologists.....	19	1.6
Ophthalmic related.....	17	1.4
Cancer registrars.....	6	.5
Classification principles.....	2	.2
Other.....	54	4.5
Total.....	1,205	100.0

principle of exhaustivity is demonstrated by the inclusion of “residual occupations” (occupations ending in “all other,” such as business operations specialists, all other) which ensures that all jobs can be captured by the SOC structure.⁹

The 2010 SOC revision process culminated in a hierarchical structure containing 840 detailed occupations, 461 broad occupations, 97 minor groups, and 23 major groups. Compared with the 2000 SOC system, the 2010 SOC system realized a net gain of 19 detailed occupations, 12 broad occupations, and 1 minor group. Table 2 compares the hierarchical structures of the 1980, 2000, and 2010 SOC systems.¹⁰

The underlying organizational concept of the 2010 SOC system, that workers are classified on the basis of work performed, is the same as that of the 2000 SOC system. However, three new principles were adopted, and noteworthy changes occurred to classification principle 2. These changes do not indicate a shift in the underlying organizational principles of the SOC system, but instead reflect a formalization of existing de facto coding and classification practices. The first of the new principles, classification principle 3, dictates that workers engaged primarily in planning and directing, regardless of whether or not they supervise other workers, be classified in management occupations. The second of the new principles, classification principle 5, clarifies that workers in major group 31-0000, healthcare support occupations, are usually supervised by workers in major group 29-0000, healthcare practitioners and technical occupations. And lastly, classification principle 9 states that, “for a detailed occupation to be included in the SOC, either the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the Census Bureau must be able to collect and report data on that occupation.”¹¹

For several reasons, classification principle 2 was modified to remove “credentials” from the criteria listed for classifying occupations. Many different types of credentials apply to occupations: State occupational licensing, Federal occupational licensing, and private sector occupational certifications, as well as certifications of particular skill sets

that may apply to multiple occupations. Credentialing requirements can vary not only from State to State, but also by locality, industry, establishment size, or firm. Classifying or defining an occupation by credentialing requirements is complicated by the lack of a current data collection mechanism to obtain comprehensive information on occupational credentialing. In many cases, new technology and business practices cause credentials to change more rapidly than other variables, and these changes could not be reflected in a classification that is to remain stable over a 5- to 10-year period.¹²

The SOCPD relied upon the classification principles and coding guidelines to evaluate proposals received in response to the *Federal Register* notices. Where applicable, relevant classification principles were identified in the SOCPD’s responses. For example, in response to the recommendation to add professional organizers as a new detailed occupation, the Committee did not accept this recommendation because of classification principle 1, which states that occupations are assigned to only one occupational category. The title of professional organizers “is so broad it could fit into multiple SOC occupations, depending on the work performed.”¹³ Whereas some of these workers help businesses relocate facilities or preserve electronic information, others focus on residential closet design or personal coaching.

One of the commonly cited concerns when considering whether to accept a recommendation for a new detailed occupation was collectability, as defined in classification principle 9. Collectability was a concern with regard to adding records and information managers because “the number of workers performing records and information management tasks as their primary activity is not substantial enough to support a new detailed occupation.”¹⁴ As for optical engineers, the SOCPD recognized this group of workers as an emerging occupation but decided it is not yet feasible for occupational employment surveys to reliably collect data on this occupation.¹⁵ Collectability was also cited as a determining factor in agreeing to add new detailed occupations, as with genetic counselors. The committee accepted adding this occupation because it determined that the work that genetic counselors perform is sufficiently different from the work of other occupations. Although employment in this occupation is low, genetic counselors “are concentrated in certain industries, reducing concerns regarding collectability.”¹⁶

Changes to detailed occupations

Each change to a detailed occupation fell into one of four categories: editing, content, title, and code changes.¹⁷

Category	1980 SOC	2000 SOC	2010 SOC
Major groups.....	22	23	23
Minor groups	60	96	97
Broad occupations	226	449	461
Detailed occupations.....	666	821	840

¹ The 1980 SOC system used a four-level hierarchical structure. The 1980 category titles of division, major group, minor group, and unit group correspond with the 2000 and 2010 categories of major group, minor group, broad occupation, and detailed occupation, respectively.

Nine out of ten occupations in the 2010 SOC manual experienced no change or editorial changes only. (See chart 2.) Occupations with changes in content had combined employment of about 12.4 million jobs according to May 2009 Occupational Employment Statistics data, or about 9.5 percent of the total 2009 OES employment of 130.6 million jobs.

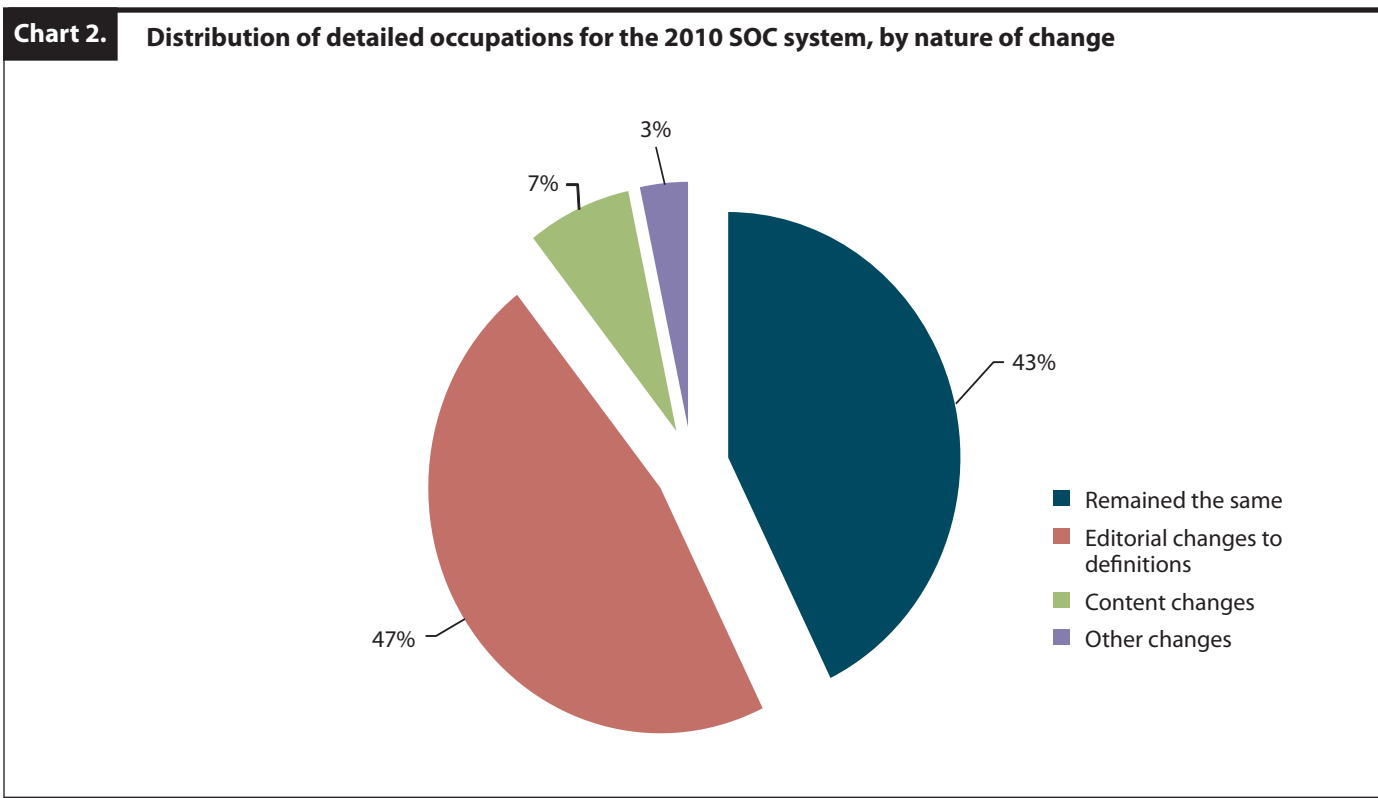
Although any change could potentially affect occupational coding, for the purposes of the SOCPC, “content changes” referred only to occupations that split or collapsed. An occupational split occurred when one 2000 SOC occupation was divided into two or more 2010 SOC occupations. An occupational collapse occurred when two or more 2000 SOC occupations were merged into one 2010 SOC occupation. (See the section on content changes, beginning after the next subsection.) It is important to note that the SOCPC determined that occupational splits and collapses did not stem from changes to the 2000 SOC principles because the principles were edited for clarification only. Therefore, structural changes were driven by actual changes in the nature or organization of work being performed in the economy.¹⁸

Editing changes. Some editing changes were as simple as correcting punctuation or substituting a more descrip-

tive term, as in the case of athletic trainers (29-9091), which changed from “evaluate, advise, and treat *athletes* to assist recovery from injury, avoid injury, or maintain peak physical fitness” to “evaluate and advise *individuals* to assist recovery from or avoid athletic-related injuries or illnesses, or maintain peak physical fitness.” The definition changed to acknowledge that any participant in athletic activities might seek the assistance of an athletic trainer, independent of his or her level of athletic skill, whether professional or amateur. In another example of a relatively modest editing change, the definition of residential advisors (39-9041) was modified to include group homes.

Although these two editing changes were relatively minor, others were quite extensive. The definition for massage therapists (31-9011) was completely rewritten, and the definition for mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers (17-2151) was expanded to include the duties of mining safety engineers. As indicated by the title, mining safety engineers were always included in this occupation; however, the 2000 SOC definition did not describe the work that they perform.

Content changes. Of the 840 occupations in the 2010 SOC manual, 61 experienced content changes (as a result of merging or splitting occupations). For example,



the 2010 detailed occupation of photographic process workers and processing machine operators (51-9151) resulted from combining two 2000 SOC occupations, photographic process workers (51-9131) and photographic processing machine operators (51-9132). Likewise, the 2010 detailed occupation of farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers (11-9013) resulted from combining farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers (11-9011) with farmers and ranchers (11-9012).

Less linear relationships exist in other groupings that were reworked for the 2010 SOC system, such as the printing workers minor group (51-5110), in which five 2000 SOC occupations were combined into three 2010 SOC occupations: prepress technicians and workers (51-5111), printing press operators (51-5112), and print binding and finishing workers (51-5113).

The 61 content changes encompass the 24 new detailed occupations and codes broken out of the 2000 SOC system. These include two new renewable energy occupations, solar photovoltaic installers (47-2231) and wind turbine service technicians (49-9081). Of the 24 new occupations, 9 were related to healthcare and 6 to information technology. Widespread changes in IT necessitated a thorough review of the associated occupations, resulting in a number of newly defined detailed occupations in the computer occupations minor group (15-1100). The number of detailed computer occupations increased from 2 in the 1980 SOC system to 10 in the 2000 SOC system and 13 in the 2010 SOC system.

Content changes also occurred when a subset of workers within a detailed occupation was moved to a different detailed occupation, as with law clerks (23-2092). The 2000 SOC occupation included two types of law clerks: those who have passed the bar and assist judges, and those without formal law degrees who assist lawyers and perform work similar to that of paralegals. Under the 2010 SOC system, law clerks assisting judges are classified as judicial law clerks (23-1012) whereas those assisting lawyers are classified as paralegals and legal assistants (23-2011).

Title changes. Title changes were made to clarify occupational coverage. For example, the 2000 SOC occupational title of engineering managers (11-9041) became architectural and engineering managers; loan counselors (13-2071) became credit counselors; and farmworkers, farm and ranch animals (45-2093) became farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals. The revised titles more accurately describe the workers included in the occupation.

Other title changes reflected general usage. After re-

view and consideration by the SOCPC, some of these were implemented. For example, the American Occupational Therapy Association recommended changing the title of occupational *therapist* assistants (31-1122) to occupational *therapy* assistant, because the title occupational *therapy* assistant is found in literature in the field, in the occupational therapy educational system, in State practice and licensure laws, and in the insurance industry.

At times a definition change was the impetus for an occupational title change. For instance, the revised title of meeting, convention, and event planners (13-1121) accounts for the definition change to include event planners, who were previously included in the residual occupation of business operations specialists, all other (13-1199).

Code changes. In the 2000 SOC system, farm labor contractors were included within the broad occupation of first-line supervisors of farming, fishing, and forestry workers (45-1010) in the major group of farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000), but the work performed, as described in the 2000 definition—“recruit, hire, furnish, and supervise seasonal or temporary agricultural laborers”—more closely aligns with the work performed by other occupations within human resources. Accordingly, farm labor contractors were moved to the business and financial operations occupations (13-0000) major group and their SOC code was modified to reflect their revised placement in the SOC structure. The occupational content of the 2010 SOC occupation of farm labor contractors (13-1074) remained the same.

Similarly, the 2000 SOC occupation of flight attendants (53-2031) was moved into the major group of transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) from the major group of personal care and service occupations (39-0000). In this case, the SOCPC agreed that the work that flight attendants perform is more closely related to the work that other workers in air transportation perform.

New and improved features

“Direct match” titles. Because workers within an occupation may have many different job titles, many data users have sought out an accepted list of associated job titles. To satisfy this demand, the SOCPC took on the task of creating such a file. The intent of defining and providing “direct match” titles is to give examples of titles that can be used in only one occupation. For example, the job title “painter” could belong in the SOC occupation of fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators (27-1013); in painters, construction and maintenance (47-2141); or in

painters, transportation equipment (51-9122). Therefore, the title “painter” would not qualify as a direct-match title. In contrast, a title such as “criminal law professor” can be classified only under law teachers, postsecondary (25-1112), and would qualify as a direct match. To initiate the process of developing the file of direct-match titles, the SOCP considered recommendations from the public and from agencies’ internal title files.

The SOCP frequently found that the work performed by a proposed occupation was already covered in the description of an existing SOC occupation. When applicable, requests for new occupations that the SOCP did not accept were considered for the direct-match title file. For example, the title “hybrid car mechanic” was matched to automotive service technicians and mechanics (49-3023), “biodiesel engine specialists” to bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists (49-3031), and “solar thermal installers” to plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (47-2152). The SOC system does not distinguish among workers performing similar duties in different industries. Solar photovoltaic electricians perform tasks that closely resemble the tasks of other electricians; consequently, they are included in the occupation of electricians (47-2111).¹⁹ The complete database of direct-match titles is available for download from the SOC page on the BLS Web site.²⁰

Illustrative examples. To improve the widely used illustrative examples published in the 2000 SOC manual, the SOCP decided to select them from the file of direct-match titles described earlier. This updated approach eliminated incorrect, outdated, or uncommon illustrative examples from the 2000 SOC manual. The example “flying instructor” incorrectly appeared under self-enrichment education teachers (25-3021) in the 2000 SOC manual. In fact, this title should have been associated with either airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers (53-2011) or commercial pilots (53-2012), whose definitions state “includes aircraft instructors with similar certification.” Additionally, because the title of flying instructor is associated with more than one occupation, it would not be considered a direct match in the 2010 SOC system. “Telegraph operator,” an outdated example used for communications equipment operators, all other (43-2099) in the 2000 SOC manual, was eliminated. The uncommon example used in the 2000 SOC manual for counselors, all other (21-1019) of “mental hygienist” was replaced with three new examples, “anger control counselor,” “grief counselor,” and “sexual assault counselor.”

The most common reason for eliminating an illustrative example was that, under the 2010 SOC system, it could

be coded into multiple SOC occupations, depending on the work performed, and thus would not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the direct-match title file. For instance, in the 2000 SOC manual, “camera operator” was an illustrative example for the occupation of photographers (27-4021). However, camera operator is also in the title of the subsequent SOC occupation: camera operators, television, video, and motion picture (27-4031). Although a camera operator could in fact be a photographer, not all camera operators are photographers. In another case, “attendance officer” was removed from probation officers and correctional treatment specialists (21-1092) because of overlap with attendance officers working in schools, whose duties include calling parents when students fail to come to school.

Implementation and future revisions

Federal statistical agencies have begun using the 2010 SOC system for occupational data they publish for reference dates on or after January 1, 2010. However, it is important to note that, for some programs, full implementation of the 2010 SOC system will occur in stages. For example, in some programs multiple years of data are necessary to produce estimates at the full level of occupational detail.²¹

Classification systems must evolve in order to facilitate the collection of meaningful data and information. The SOCP will continue to serve as a standing committee, after publication of the 2010 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*, to perform maintenance functions such as placing new occupations within the existing structure and updating title files, including the newly created direct-match title file. This will allow the 2010 SOC system to accommodate new and emerging occupations on an ongoing basis. Periodic updates to the title file between major SOC revisions also will improve consistency in coding across agencies.²²

The next revision of the Standard Occupational Classification system is scheduled to begin in 2013 and result in a 2018 SOC system. The recommendation to follow this timeline was driven, in part, by the scheduled revisions to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which will occur for years ending in 2 and 7. The SOCP recognized the many advantages to coordinating the implementation of the SOC revisions with NAICS revisions. Timing the SOC revision to occur the year following a NAICS revision will minimize disruption to data providers, producers, and users by promoting simultaneous adoption of revised occupational and industry classification systems for those data series which use both. As indi-

cated in the final *Federal Register* notice, the OMB intends to consider revisions of the SOC for 2018 and every 10 years thereafter, a reflection of the desire of the SOCRPC

to retain time-series continuity while also updating the classification often enough to realistically represent the current occupational structure in the U.S. economy. □

Notes

¹ The SOCRPC included representatives from the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Defense Manpower Data Center, the Employment and Training Administration, the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, the National Science Foundation, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Personnel Management. Though not official members of the SOCRPC, representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Employment Standards Administration, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, and a number of State employment security agencies participated in the development of the 2000 SOC system.

² See Chester Levine, Laurie Salmon, and Daniel Weinberg, "Revising the Standard Occupational Classification system," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1999, pp. 36–45.

³ All comments received are available to the public by visiting BLS. Please call BLS at (202) 691-6500 to make an appointment if you wish to view the comments received in response to the *Federal Register* notices.

⁴ *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (Office of Management and Budget, Jan. 21, 2009), p. 3923.

⁵ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0239" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0239.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

⁶ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0315" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0315.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

⁷ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Multiple Dockets on Clinical Nurse Specialists" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_multiple_docket_8.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

⁸ Only some of these responses were included in the body of the *Federal Register* notice, but all responses were made available to the public on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses (visited Aug. 11, 2010).

⁹ See Alissa Emmel and Theresa Cosca, *Occupational Classification Systems: Analyzing the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Revision* (Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 2009), on the Internet at www.fcs.gov/09papers/Emmel_IV-B.pdf (visited June 3, 2010).

¹⁰ For crosswalks between the detailed occupations in the 2000 and 2010 SOC systems, see www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm#materials (visited Aug. 11, 2010).

¹¹ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2010* (Office of Management and Budget, 2010), p. xv.

¹² *Federal Register*, Vol. 71, No. 94 (Office of Management and Budget, May 16, 2006), p. 28537.

¹³ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0314" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0314.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

¹⁴ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0938" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0938.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

¹⁵ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0898" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0898.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

¹⁶ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0292" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0292.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

¹⁷ For a table presenting type of change by detailed 2010 SOC occupation, see www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm#materials.

¹⁸ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0012" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0012.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

¹⁹ See "Response to Comment on 2010 SOC: Docket Number 08-0492, 08-0762, and 08-1157" (Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee, Mar. 12, 2009), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/2010_responses/response_08-0492_08-0762_08-1157.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

²⁰ See www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm#materials to download this file and other related materials.

²¹ See "2010 SOC Implementation Schedule for BLS Programs" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 2, 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc/socimp.htm (visited June 3, 2010).

²² For information on suggesting job titles for the direct-match title file, see the SOC section of the BLS Web site, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc (visited Aug. 12, 2010).

Working more leads to bad health?

In the midst of an economic downturn, people are concerned about the health of the nation's economy. It is only natural then to wonder how the economy affects a nation's health. Researchers have found the data on how an economic downturn influences health to be mixed; looking at a similar topic, a National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) study entitled "The Business Cycle and Health Behaviors" (NBER Working Paper 15737, February 2010) explores whether an economic expansion improves health. A healthy economy offers financial opportunities and increased prosperity, but do these in turn lead to improved quality of life and health? And if so, what mechanism links expanded economic activity to health consequences?

Authors Xin Xu and Robert Kaestner examine the effects of changes in wages and working hours, which are associated with changes in economic activity, on health-related behaviors of people in the United States with a low level of education. (Economic theory and empirical evidence suggest that the business cycle has the greatest impact on the wages and working hours of low-educated people.) The results of the study indicate that people are more likely to engage in unhealthy behaviors—specifically, increased cigarette smoking, reduced physical activity, and fewer physician visits—during economic expansions. Changes in individual employment status (associated with local economic activity), rather than changes in income, have the most important effects on health behavior.

A 2.5-percent increase in employment is associated with an increase in

smoking participation of between 2 and 2.5 percentage points, a decrease in leisure-time physical activity of 0.5 percentage point, and a decrease in the number of doctor visits of 1.5 percentage points. A \$1 increase in the real wage rate is associated with a 1.2-percentage-point increase, corresponding to a 3.5-percent increase, in smoking prevalence. In addition, a 1-hour increase in hours of work per week is associated with a 0.8-percentage-point increase in smoking prevalence.

Longer working hours are negatively associated with physical activity. The probability of participating in physical activity in a given month declines by 0.4 percentage point—a 0.6-percent reduction—if the average number of working hours per week increases by an hour. This result is caused mainly by the effect of time, rather than that of income. The study suggests that the number of doctor visits in the previous year is negatively associated with working hours. One extra working hour per week would decrease the probability of having at least one doctor visit in the preceding year by 1.5 percent.

Sharp increase in the long-term unemployed in 2009

The impact of long-term unemployment on households can be quite devastating. Households suffering from long-term unemployment, particularly those with little or no wealth, are likely to sharply decrease their consumption of goods and services. For many people, a lengthy spell of unemployment may lead to a permanent loss in earnings if labor market conditions lead them to accept a job paying less than their previous job.

In early 2010, the average length of a continuous spell of unemployment in the United States was 30 weeks. At that time, more than 4 percent of the labor force was considered to be long-term unemployed. In comparison, during the severe recession in the early 1980s, long-term unemployment peaked at 2.6 percent of the labor force. In their article titled "What is behind the rise in long-term unemployment" (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, *Economic Perspectives*, second quarter 2010), authors Daniel Aaronson, Bhashkar Mazumder, and Shani Schechter analyze the factors behind the recent unprecedented rise in long-term unemployment and explain its implications for the economy in the future.

In the early 1980s, the long-term unemployed were mainly factory and machine workers (55 percent of the total) and mainly male, and only 20 percent of them were college educated. In 2009, the long-term unemployed were likely to have worked in industries such as professional and business services and, overall, were more equally distributed among demographic groups based on education, occupation, age, sex, and industry. In comparison with the period from the early 1980s to the mid-2000s, during which virtually all of the rise in the average duration of unemployment was due to demographic changes in the labor force, in late 2009 about 50 percent of the increase in the average duration of unemployment was attributable to changes in demographics.

The authors suggest that the marked increase in the average unemployment duration in 2009 is due partially to very weak labor demand—evidenced by a low rate of hiring. As the duration of unemployment

increases, people become less likely to find a job. As a result, the authors believe, the average duration of unemployment is likely to remain at high levels into the economic recovery following the recession—possibly leading to a higher unemployment rate than those associated with past recoveries.

Aaronson, Mazumder, and Schechter

state that another explanation for the sharp increase in unemployment duration in 2009 is what the authors call the unprecedented extension of unemployment insurance benefits. In July 2008, the introduction of a Federal program known as the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program led to an increase in the maximum number of weeks

of eligibility, from 26 weeks to 36 weeks. Since the inception of that program, extensions have gone up at varying rates among U.S. States. The researchers believe that the extension of unemployment insurance benefits has accounted for 10 percent to 25 percent of the total increase in the average duration of unemployment since July 2008. □

Where are you publishing your research?

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

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Some thoughts on unemployment

The Rise of Unemployment in Europe: A Keynesian Approach. Engelbert Stockhammer, Northampton, MA, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2004, 232 pp., \$130.00/hardback.

Professor Stockhammer wrote his PhD thesis while a student at the University of Amherst using the material in this book. The thesis became a book at the behest of a friend who told him “a real economist ought to publish a book.” However, this book is not for the layman. Only professional economists imbued with the theories of economic growth, with the intricacies of modern macro and labor economics, a good understanding of Keynesian economics, and the patience to persevere through the model building, regression equations, statistics, and the many acronyms unique to economics will fully appreciate what the book intends to show.

But there is relief for the lay reader. Sufficient introductory material at the beginning and a summary at the end of each chapter spell out the principles to be covered and learned. The Synopsis in Chapter 1 is especially helpful and chapter 7 includes a useful fourteen page summary of the entire book, albeit it does digress to include a plea for the leadership of the European Union to democratize its governing structure.

In true Keynesian tradition, this book attempts to provide the reasoning and statistical proof for policies Stockhammer feels are necessary to counteract deleterious high unemployment rates Europe experienced in the late 20th and

early 21st centuries. Paradoxically, despite low interest rates, prices have risen even as income, investment, and consumer spending have fallen. The book stands as an indictment of what Stockhammer calls “financialization”—investing the profits of business in financial markets rather than in capital stock. Per Stockhammer, like an epidemic sweeping the world, “the more firms are engaged in financial activities, the less they invest in physical capital.” The book also serves as an important reminder that it is new capital investment, consumer and government spending, net exports, and, most of all, rising wages that create the demand necessary to maintain full employment.

Fundamental to Keynes is the idea that investment is autonomous. Despite the long-term benefit of capital investment, it may not be undertaken if the prevailing rate of return on that investment is less than the earnings obtainable in financial markets. This is much more likely to occur when the economy is propped up with near zero interest rates, increased money supply, and gambling in the stock market to finance the booming housing market and the profits generated in the mortgage industry—in other words, what we just experienced. Per Stockhammer’s way of thinking, in hindsight higher taxes on the wealthy and greater government spending would have been a much more appropriate remedy.

Most of the theoretically derived parameters in Chapters 2 and 3 were not employed in the regression equations of Chapter 4. Instead, the author employs available proxy variables to show that it was the decline of capital investment that caused

the growth of unemployment in Europe, not reduction of labor market inflexibilities associated with the lowering of wages and “union busting,” increased hiring and firing, the diminished bargaining position of labor (eliminating wage pressure), wage setting, lowering of the minimum wage, and decreasing unemployment benefits and labor productivity.

While the theory Stockhammer develops in Chapter 5 is highly plausible for explaining financialization as the culprit, the regression results in Chapter 6 to prove the point leave much to be desired. The book does show the historical downward trend in capital accumulation and a significant upward movement in the ratios of income received by the financial sector from non-financial businesses (NFBs). However, the regression results are mixed when it comes to explaining why capital accumulation decreased and the income of NFBs transferred to the financial sector increased. The exploratory equation also uses almost all the independent variables in one and two lag periods because of the “a priori assumption that the growth rate of capital stock is stationary” over the long run, and because of “the time lag between investment decision and investment expenditure.” The author uses several equations and reduces the number of parameters to obtain t-values that are at least free of spurious correlation, but suffer from multicollinearity, because of the many interrelated variables used (ten in the original formulation). He weeds out the variables with the lower and insignificant t-values, and is left with a regression that still has seven explanatory variables (one reason for the relatively high R^2).

The dependent variable is capital accumulation (rate of growth of gross business capital stock); the explanatory variables are gross profit share, capital productivity, the cost of capital, the ratio of interest and dividend income received by NFBs over their value added renter's share of non-financial business (RSNF) and the intercept. For lack of data Italy is not included in the country regressions.

The financialization argument worked for some but not for other countries. The author's conclusion: "Our tests can hardly be conclusive of our hypothesis that financialization has caused a reduction in (capital) accumulation rates, but they certainly provide strong initial support." And once an autocorrelation variable was introduced, the one-period lag in the RSNF variable has the negative sign and significant t-values in the countries tested, except for Germany and Italy, leaving only France and the United Kingdom as the European representatives. But one suspects this lack of fit may be

due to the data employed rather than the theory.

Nonetheless the theory is plausible. The data at hand show that the amount of operating surplus of NFBs transformed into dividends and interest payments in France, the UK, and the U.S. were a staggering 80 percent or more; there were even years when the entire surplus was transferred to owners of financial assets. The capital accumulation rate decreased in all countries, while unemployment; the ratio of financial income to the share of operating surplus for NFBs; the ratio of operating income of NFBs to operating surplus of the entire economy; dividend and interest income as a share of total household income (renters household income share); renters' share of NFBs; renters' payments over operating surplus of NFBs; and the ratio of operating surplus of NFBs divided by the operating surplus of the entire economy all increased substantially. Even the rate of technical progress experienced a substantial decline

beginning in the mid-1970s, probably because of the decline in capital accumulation.

The Rise of Unemployment in Europe: A Keynesian Approach offers in-depth empirical data to make the case that the high unemployment rates in some western European countries were a result of insufficient capital investment. Although the book mentions only Europe in the title the analysis pertains to the U.S. economy as well (with slightly different results then), and no harm would have been done (in light of what we know now) if the title were instead "*The Rise of Unemployment in Europe and in the U.S.: A Keynesian Approach.*"

For those up to the challenge, reading the book is very instructive and highly educational. □

—Ralf Hertwig
Office of Employment and
Unemployment Statistics
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/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf.

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/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	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	65.0
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	59.3	62.6	62.0	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.7
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7
Men.....	6.1	10.3	5.5	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.6
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	13.3	14.9	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.7	21.0
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0
Women.....	5.4	8.1	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	11.0	11.7	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.1
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	136,790	130,912	137,285	136,283	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,849	130,470
Total private.....	114,281	108,369	114,775	113,715	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,343	107,700
Goods-producing.....	21,334	18,620	21,511	21,092	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,905	17,977
Manufacturing.....	13,406	11,883	13,528	13,270	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,591	11,670
Service-providing.....	115,456	112,292	115,774	115,191	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,944	112,493
State and local government.....											
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.6	33.1	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4
Manufacturing.....	40.8	39.8	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0	41.0
Overtime.....	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
Employment Cost Index^{1,2,3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.6	1.5	.7	.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6	.4
Private nonfarm.....	2.4	1.2	.7	.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.1	.5
Service-providing ⁵	2.5	1.3	.7	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.5
State and local government.....	3.0	2.4	.5	1.7	.3	.6	.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.8	2.9	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8
Nonunion.....	2.4	.9	.7	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

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

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

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

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009							2010					
	2008	2009	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	233,788	235,801	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690
Civilian labor force.....	154,287	154,142	154,759	154,351	154,426	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910	154,715	154,393	153,741
Participation rate.....	66.0	65.4	65.7	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.7
Employed.....	145,362	139,877	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119
Employment-population ratio ²	62.2	59.3	59.4	59.3	59.1	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.7	58.5
Unemployed.....	8,924	14,265	14,721	14,534	14,993	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005	15,260	14,973	14,623
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5
Not in the labor force.....	79,501	81,659	80,895	81,519	81,661	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249	82,614	83,107	83,949
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	104,453	105,493	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522
Civilian labor force.....	79,047	78,897	79,246	78,984	79,196	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796	79,356	79,237	79,110
Participation rate.....	75.7	74.8	75.2	74.8	75.0	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.7	74.5	74.3
Employed.....	74,750	71,341	71,354	71,255	71,142	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358	71,477	71,316
Employment-population ratio ²	71.6	67.6	67.7	67.5	67.3	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.2	66.9
Unemployed.....	4,297	7,555	7,892	7,728	8,055	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882	7,998	7,760	7,793
Unemployment rate.....	5.4	9.6	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9
Not in the labor force.....	25,406	26,596	26,166	26,547	26,455	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403	26,945	27,170	27,412
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	112,260	113,265	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264
Civilian labor force.....	68,382	68,856	68,984	68,910	68,847	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027	69,265	69,128	68,859
Participation rate.....	60.9	60.8	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.3
Employed.....	65,039	63,699	63,741	63,685	63,552	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552	63,505	63,516
Employment-population ratio ²	57.9	56.2	56.3	56.2	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6
Unemployed.....	3,342	5,157	5,243	5,225	5,295	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532	5,712	5,623	5,343
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8
Not in the labor force.....	43,878	44,409	44,205	44,386	44,558	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947	44,801	45,032	45,405
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	17,075	17,043	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904
Civilian labor force.....	6,858	6,390	6,529	6,457	6,383	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	6,087	6,094	6,028	5,772	
Participation rate.....	40.2	37.5	38.3	37.9	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.6	34.1
Employed.....	5,573	4,837	4,943	4,877	4,740	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544	4,438	4,286
Employment-population ratio ²	32.6	28.4	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.2	25.4
Unemployed.....	1,285	1,552	1,586	1,581	1,643	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591	1,550	1,590	1,486
Unemployment rate.....	18.7	24.3	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7
Not in the labor force.....	10,218	10,654	10,525	10,586	10,648	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899	10,867	10,905	11,132
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	189,540	190,902	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979
Civilian labor force.....	125,635	125,644	126,088	125,911	126,038	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054	125,779	125,429	124,959
Participation rate.....	66.3	65.8	66.1	65.9	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.4	65.1
Employed.....	119,126	114,996	115,102	114,984	114,784	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108	114,484	114,359	114,163
Employment-population ratio ²	62.8	60.2	60.3	60.2	60.1	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.5
Unemployed.....	6,509	10,648	10,986	10,927	11,254	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945	11,295	11,070	10,797
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6
Not in the labor force.....	63,905	65,258	64,713	65,033	65,048	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594	65,970	66,427	67,019
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	27,843	28,241	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624	28,653	28,685
Civilian labor force.....	17,740	17,632	17,665	17,651	17,596	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871	17,951	17,983	17,768
Participation rate.....	63.7	62.4	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.9
Employed.....	15,953	15,025	15,048	15,050	14,914	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920	14,985	15,189	15,036
Employment-population ratio ²	57.3	53.2	53.3	53.3	52.7	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.4	53.0	52.4
Unemployed.....	1,788	2,606	2,617	2,600	2,682	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951	2,966	2,794	2,732
Unemployment rate.....	10.1	14.8	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4
Not in the labor force.....	10,103	10,609	10,552	10,601	10,694	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720	10,673	10,670	10,917

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		2009							2010					
	2008	2009	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	32,141	32,891	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662
Civilian labor force.....	22,024	22,352	22,348	22,540	22,320	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707	22,684	22,789	22,674
Participation rate.....	68.5	68.0	68.1	68.5	67.6	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	68.0	67.7	67.9	67.9	67.4
Employed.....	20,346	19,647	19,609	19,748	19,411	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848	19,850	19,953	19,854
Employment-population ratio ²	63.3	59.7	59.7	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.0
Unemployed.....	1,678	2,706	2,739	2,792	2,908	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859	2,834	2,836	2,820
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	12.1	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4
Not in the labor force.....	10,116	10,539	10,491	10,386	10,697	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706	10,814	10,789	10,989

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	145,362	139,877	140,038	139,817	139,433	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119
Men.....	77,486	73,670	73,727	73,613	73,436	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548	73,639	73,375
Women.....	67,876	66,208	66,311	66,205	65,997	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907	65,781	65,743
Married men, spouse present.....	45,860	43,998	44,242	43,955	43,847	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083	43,205	43,322	43,333
Married women, spouse present.....	35,869	35,207	35,402	35,321	35,151	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887	34,643	34,238	34,332
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,875	8,913	8,962	8,808	9,077	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054	9,152	8,809	8,627
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,169	6,648	6,779	6,831	6,895	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177	6,268	6,143	6,165
Could only find part-time work.....	1,389	1,966	1,970	1,826	2,065	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388	2,489	2,326	2,101
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,343	18,710	18,715	18,993	18,768	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379	18,140	17,929	17,870
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	5,773	8,791	8,825	8,664	8,946	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946	9,049	8,661	8,472
Slack work or business conditions.....	4,097	6,556	6,685	6,713	6,797	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099	6,213	6,041	6,074
Could only find part-time work.....	1,380	1,955	1,964	1,789	2,046	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406	2,486	2,306	2,086
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,005	18,372	18,358	18,610	18,383	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066	17,798	17,627	17,580

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.4	9.6	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8
White, total ¹	5.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.8	21.8	21.7	22.5	24.3	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.7	23.5	24.4	23.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	19.1	25.2	24.4	26.1	28.1	26.8	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	25.0	27.0	27.3	26.6	27.1
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	14.4	18.4	19.0	18.7	20.2	19.7	21.4	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	22.2	19.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.9	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1
Black or African American, total ¹	10.1	14.8	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.2	39.5	38.5	36.2	35.0	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	37.3	38.0	39.9
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.9	46.0	44.8	39.2	46.8	50.8	43.6	57.1	52.2	48.3	44.9	47.4	35.2	35.4	43.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	26.8	33.4	33.1	33.5	24.5	32.7	40.7	41.4	44.8	39.4	39.1	34.7	39.4	40.1	36.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.2	16.3	16.4	16.0	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	18.0	17.1	17.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.1	11.5	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.7	12.4	11.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.6	12.1	12.3	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4
Married men, spouse present.....	3.4	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
Married women, spouse present.....	3.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9
Full-time workers.....	5.8	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2
Part-time workers.....	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.4
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	9.0	14.6	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1
High school graduates, no college ³	5.7	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8
Some college or associate degree.....	4.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,932	3,165	3,152	3,181	2,992	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646	2,682	2,752	2,769
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,804	3,828	3,994	3,539	4,093	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228	2,991	3,019	3,121
15 weeks and over.....	3,188	7,272	7,844	7,819	7,849	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983	8,969	8,924	8,959
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,427	2,775	3,404	2,847	2,825	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436	2,253	2,161	2,208
27 weeks and over.....	1,761	4,496	4,440	4,972	5,024	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547	6,716	6,763	6,751
Mean duration, in weeks.....	17.9	24.4	24.4	25.3	25.2	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2	33.0	34.4	35.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.4	15.1	18.2	15.9	15.5	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0	21.6	23.2	25.5

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers ¹	4,789	9,160	9,562	9,549	9,814	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354	9,246	9,223	9,114
On temporary layoff.....	1,176	1,630	1,741	1,670	1,704	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595	1,359	1,478	1,424
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,614	7,530	7,821	7,880	8,110	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758	7,887	7,746	7,690
Job leavers.....	896	882	822	882	835	869	909	929	932	914	866	894	938	969	900
Reentrants.....	2,472	3,187	3,322	3,306	3,294	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544	3,739	3,453	3,308
New entrants.....	766	1,035	969	994	1,096	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197	1,231	1,206	1,140
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	53.7	64.2	65.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4	61.0	62.1	63.0
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	11.4	11.9	11.3	11.3	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	9.0	9.9	9.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	40.5	52.8	53.3	53.5	53.9	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8	52.0	52.2	53.2
Job leavers.....	10.0	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2
Reentrants.....	27.7	22.3	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.7	23.3	22.9
New entrants.....	8.6	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	3.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.5	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2009							2010					
	2008	2009	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5
16 to 24 years.....	12.8	17.6	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.8	19.6	18.1	18.2
16 to 19 years.....	18.7	24.3	24.3	24.5	25.7	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7
16 to 17 years.....	22.1	25.9	25.5	26.0	26.5	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.2
18 to 19 years.....	16.8	23.4	23.8	23.3	25.2	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.0
20 to 24 years.....	10.2	14.7	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8	17.2	14.7	15.3
25 years and older.....	4.6	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5
55 years and older.....	3.8	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.1	10.3	10.6	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.4	20.1	19.9	20.3	20.8	20.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.6	22.5	19.5	20.9
16 to 19 years.....	21.2	27.8	26.5	27.9	29.9	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.2
16 to 17 years.....	25.2	28.7	26.5	28.5	29.6	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	32.2	32.4	32.8
18 to 19 years.....	19.0	27.4	27.1	27.3	29.9	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1	27.8	26.3	27.4
20 to 24 years.....	11.4	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.0	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9	16.1	17.8
25 years and older.....	4.8	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	9.2	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4
55 years and older.....	3.9	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	14.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.6	15.4
16 to 19 years.....	16.2	20.7	22.1	20.9	21.4	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.4	24.6	22.3
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	23.1	24.6	23.6	23.3	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3	26.2	27.4	25.8
18 to 19 years.....	14.3	19.4	20.3	19.2	20.2	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.2	22.9	20.3
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0	14.3	13.2	12.6
25 years and older.....	4.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.2
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.5
55 years and older ¹	3.7	6.0	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5

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	May 2009	Apr. 2010 ^P	May 2010 ^P	State	May 2009	Apr. 2010 ^P	May 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	10.0	11.0	10.7	Missouri.....	9.4	9.5	9.3
Alaska.....	7.8	8.4	8.2	Montana.....	6.0	7.1	7.2
Arizona.....	9.2	9.5	9.6	Nebraska.....	4.7	5.0	4.9
Arkansas.....	7.2	7.8	7.7	Nevada.....	11.5	13.7	14.0
California.....	11.3	12.5	12.4	New Hampshire.....	6.3	6.7	6.4
Colorado.....	8.2	8.0	8.0	New Jersey.....	9.2	9.8	9.7
Connecticut.....	8.2	9.0	8.9	New Mexico.....	6.8	8.7	8.4
Delaware.....	8.0	9.0	8.8	New York.....	8.4	8.4	8.3
District of Columbia.....	9.7	11.0	10.4	North Carolina.....	10.9	10.8	10.4
Florida.....	10.2	12.0	11.7	North Dakota.....	4.4	3.8	3.6
Georgia.....	9.5	10.3	10.1	Ohio.....	10.3	10.9	10.7
Hawaii.....	6.9	6.7	6.6	Oklahoma.....	6.5	6.6	6.7
Idaho.....	7.7	9.1	9.0	Oregon.....	11.6	10.6	10.6
Illinois.....	10.0	11.2	10.8	Pennsylvania.....	8.0	9.0	9.2
Indiana.....	10.6	10.0	10.0	Rhode Island.....	10.7	12.5	12.3
Iowa.....	5.8	6.9	6.8	South Carolina.....	11.7	11.5	11.1
Kansas.....	7.0	6.5	6.6	South Dakota.....	5.0	4.7	4.6
Kentucky.....	10.6	10.6	10.4	Tennessee.....	10.7	10.5	10.4
Louisiana.....	6.8	6.7	6.8	Texas.....	7.5	8.3	8.3
Maine.....	8.2	8.1	8.0	Utah.....	6.8	7.3	7.3
Maryland.....	7.0	7.5	7.3	Vermont.....	7.3	6.4	6.2
Massachusetts.....	8.2	9.2	9.2	Virginia.....	6.8	7.2	7.1
Michigan.....	13.6	14.0	13.6	Washington.....	9.1	9.3	9.2
Minnesota.....	8.4	7.1	7.0	West Virginia.....	7.9	9.1	8.9
Mississippi.....	9.3	11.5	11.4	Wisconsin.....	8.9	8.5	8.2
				Wyoming.....	6.1	7.1	7.0

^P = preliminary

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

State	May 2009	Apr. 2010 ^P	May 2010 ^P	State	May 2009	Apr. 2010 ^P	May 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	2,134,498	2,083,738	2,097,502	Missouri.....	3,050,222	2,992,103	2,993,222
Alaska.....	360,614	366,147	365,389	Montana.....	498,926	499,939	500,400
Arizona.....	3,144,608	3,175,448	3,180,794	Nebraska.....	984,023	990,489	988,876
Arkansas.....	1,367,032	1,366,472	1,361,077	Nevada.....	1,368,144	1,377,378	1,375,439
California.....	18,309,111	18,312,565	18,337,509	New Hampshire.....	742,608	747,344	744,900
Colorado.....	2,728,411	2,669,019	2,670,595	New Jersey.....	4,546,535	4,571,031	4,568,396
Connecticut.....	1,892,049	1,903,909	1,897,195	New Mexico.....	952,768	967,644	965,094
Delaware.....	437,330	427,126	426,131	New York.....	9,729,479	9,680,998	9,693,040
District of Columbia.....	331,250	337,423	338,132	North Carolina.....	4,555,450	4,573,236	4,570,061
Florida.....	9,190,677	9,284,043	9,270,770	North Dakota.....	365,506	368,965	369,565
Georgia.....	4,794,276	4,717,975	4,716,711	Ohio.....	6,004,239	5,973,808	5,981,486
Hawaii.....	639,166	636,621	636,891	Oklahoma.....	1,775,097	1,780,066	1,778,854
Idaho.....	748,112	760,595	761,502	Oregon.....	1,978,396	1,963,012	1,965,706
Illinois.....	6,617,735	6,695,455	6,693,941	Pennsylvania.....	6,419,240	6,470,955	6,463,590
Indiana.....	3,217,657	3,134,806	3,141,681	Rhode Island.....	563,576	579,349	578,939
Iowa.....	1,671,200	1,689,221	1,686,401	South Carolina.....	2,185,335	2,166,489	2,159,223
Kansas.....	1,523,429	1,512,679	1,507,448	South Dakota.....	446,681	444,645	444,253
Kentucky.....	2,089,648	2,085,673	2,080,911	Tennessee.....	3,030,344	3,028,281	3,038,103
Louisiana.....	2,067,355	2,091,459	2,095,870	Texas.....	11,901,108	12,210,804	12,223,836
Maine.....	703,938	705,003	702,534	Utah.....	1,374,259	1,349,773	1,351,238
Maryland.....	2,999,235	2,968,118	2,969,525	Vermont.....	360,879	362,127	360,844
Massachusetts.....	3,475,039	3,488,205	3,486,220	Virginia.....	4,194,476	4,192,362	4,194,400
Michigan.....	4,908,118	4,879,599	4,884,074	Washington.....	3,540,029	3,539,929	3,546,151
Minnesota.....	2,974,948	2,988,695	2,983,777	West Virginia.....	804,144	788,313	787,953
Mississippi.....	1,293,218	1,301,602	1,299,952	Wisconsin.....	3,110,490	3,052,300	3,054,065
				Wyoming.....	294,594	292,671	293,011

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

^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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p	June ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.6	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.2	39.2	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.2
Natural resources and mining	45.1	43.3	43.2	42.9	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	43.4	44.2	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.3	45.0
Construction	38.5	37.6	37.5	37.8	38.0	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.1	38.2
Manufacturing	40.8	39.8	39.5	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8
Durable goods.....	41.1	39.9	39.5	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.7	41.2
Overtime hours.....	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Wood products.....	38.6	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	39.2	38.3	39.4	39.7	40.1	38.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.1	40.9	40.8	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.9	40.2	41.4	40.0	41.3	41.7	41.8	41.6
Primary metals.....	42.2	40.7	39.8	40.2	40.8	40.7	41.0	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.9	44.3	43.6
Fabricated metal products.....	41.3	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.2
Machinery.....	42.3	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1
Computer and electronic products.....	41.0	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.7
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.9	39.3	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	39.7	41.2	41.5	41.1	41.0
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	41.2	40.4	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.9
Furniture and related products.....	38.1	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.5	38.7	39.0	38.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	38.5	38.0	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.4	38.7
Nondurable goods.....	40.4	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.2	40.6
Overtime hours.....	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.7
Food manufacturing.....	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products.....	38.8	35.7	35.3	35.1	35.4	35.8	36.1	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.0	36.0	35.5	38.2	36.3
Textile mills.....	38.7	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.4	40.5	39.7	41.3	42.4	42.4	40.8
Textile product mills.....	38.6	37.9	37.9	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.9	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.2	38.9	37.6
Apparel.....	36.4	36.0	35.7	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.5	36.5
Leather and allied products.....	37.6	33.6	32.0	33.6	33.8	33.7	35.0	35.6	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.5	38.6
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.1	42.4
Printing and related support activities.....	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.9	38.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.6	43.4	43.3	43.1	44.1	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.1	43.9	43.6	42.6
Chemicals.....	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.4	41.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.0	40.2	39.8	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	42.2	42.6	42.9	42.3
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.4	36.0	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.8	37.1	37.1	37.3
Utilities.....	42.7	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.0
Information	36.7	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.5
Financial activities	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.2
Professional and business services	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7
Other services	30.8	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009							2010					
	2008	2009	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p	June ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.57	\$18.62	\$18.69	\$18.71	\$18.78	\$18.80	\$18.85	\$18.90	\$18.92	\$18.90	\$18.95	\$19.00	\$19.00
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.57	8.88	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.94
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.33	19.90	19.86	19.92	19.95	19.92	20.04	20.02	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.16	20.17	20.20	20.23
Natural resources and mining.....	22.50	23.29	23.33	23.31	23.27	23.29	23.45	23.28	23.47	23.29	23.71	23.87	23.83	23.83	23.92
Construction.....	21.87	22.67	22.62	22.69	22.70	22.54	22.91	22.89	22.95	23.08	23.13	23.12	23.09	23.10	23.18
Manufacturing.....	17.75	18.23	18.17	18.26	18.31	18.39	18.41	18.38	18.38	18.42	18.47	18.47	18.48	18.56	18.54
Excluding overtime.....	16.97	17.58	17.55	17.60	17.65	17.72	17.70	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.67	17.67	17.71	17.72
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.27	19.40	19.45	19.53	19.55	19.55	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.65	19.66	19.74	19.70
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.55	16.56	16.63	16.70	16.72	16.66	16.64	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.72	16.79	16.79
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	17.77	18.35	18.29	18.34	18.42	18.46	18.51	18.54	18.60	18.64	18.66	18.64	18.69	18.74	18.74
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.16	16.50	16.41	16.44	16.54	16.56	16.59	16.65	16.73	16.78	16.78	16.77	16.83	16.86	16.85
Wholesale trade.....	20.13	20.85	20.78	20.86	20.98	21.03	21.08	21.16	21.35	21.49	21.42	21.37	21.48	21.51	21.56
Retail trade.....	12.87	13.02	12.96	12.96	13.04	13.07	13.05	13.12	13.16	13.18	13.20	13.18	13.22	13.22	13.23
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.41	18.80	18.67	18.75	18.82	18.77	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.16	19.18	19.29	19.15
Utilities.....	28.83	29.56	29.38	29.45	29.71	29.64	29.69	29.92	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.93	30.04	30.21	30.25
Information.....	24.78	25.45	25.48	25.48	25.67	25.54	25.69	25.68	25.64	25.58	25.63	25.65	25.62	25.77	25.66
Financial activities.....	20.28	20.83	20.83	20.79	20.90	20.94	21.03	21.07	21.11	21.37	21.27	21.34	21.36	21.37	21.32
Professional and business services.....	21.18	22.35	22.30	22.39	22.45	22.53	22.52	22.50	22.58	22.62	22.66	22.63	22.67	22.75	22.75
Education and health services.....	18.87	19.49	19.45	19.51	19.55	19.61	19.70	19.73	19.76	19.76	19.83	19.80	19.88	19.92	19.96
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.84	11.11	11.07	11.12	11.16	11.24	11.23	11.28	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.31	11.31	11.34	11.30
Other services.....	16.09	16.59	16.51	16.57	16.65	16.71	16.78	16.81	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.79	16.81	16.85	16.90

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	June ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.08	\$18.62	\$18.45	\$18.51	\$18.63	\$18.73	\$18.76	\$18.88	\$18.85	\$18.98	\$18.98	\$18.91	\$18.97	\$19.02	\$18.85
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	18.57	18.62	18.69	18.71	18.78	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.92	18.90	18.95	19.00	19.00
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.33	19.90	19.84	19.98	20.01	20.04	20.08	20.06	20.08	20.02	20.00	20.05	20.13	20.17	20.19
Natural resources and mining	22.50	23.29	22.99	23.15	23.13	23.26	23.29	23.27	23.73	23.43	23.74	24.10	23.96	23.64	23.55
Construction	21.87	22.67	22.52	22.74	22.79	22.74	23.07	22.94	23.03	23.00	23.03	23.04	22.99	23.02	23.04
Manufacturing	17.75	18.23	18.15	18.21	18.26	18.43	18.33	18.39	18.46	18.47	18.47	18.44	18.49	18.54	18.50
Durable goods.....	18.70	19.35	19.25	19.36	19.43	19.60	19.51	19.56	19.67	19.64	19.70	19.63	19.65	19.70	19.64
Wood products	14.19	14.93	14.83	15.02	15.09	15.08	15.09	15.18	15.16	14.97	14.79	14.80	14.89	14.91	14.79
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.90	17.28	17.38	17.42	17.43	17.46	17.34	17.45	17.25	17.28	17.21	17.30	17.53	17.49	17.55
Primary metals	20.19	20.08	19.94	20.23	20.28	20.57	20.42	20.29	20.19	20.06	20.08	20.11	20.11	20.03	19.91
Fabricated metal products	16.99	17.49	17.45	17.48	17.52	17.65	17.61	17.66	17.87	17.79	17.84	17.92	17.95	17.91	17.93
Machinery	17.97	18.38	18.24	18.36	18.36	18.62	18.55	18.70	18.76	18.81	18.71	18.56	18.78	18.87	18.92
Computer and electronic products	21.04	21.88	21.67	21.86	22.08	22.00	22.05	22.40	22.42	22.52	22.87	22.45	22.59	22.94	22.72
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.78	16.27	16.23	16.39	16.58	16.61	16.48	16.55	16.65	16.76	16.69	16.72	16.60	16.62	16.59
Transportation equipment	23.85	24.93	25.05	25.10	24.92	25.18	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.89	24.85	24.94	24.90	24.93	24.80
Furniture and related products	14.54	15.04	15.09	15.20	15.12	15.28	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	14.95	14.89	14.96	15.01	14.86
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.20	16.13	16.10	16.21	16.20	16.21	16.23	16.27	16.30	16.22	16.45	16.38	16.40	16.43	16.52
Nondurable goods.....	16.15	16.56	16.52	16.52	16.54	16.74	16.60	16.67	16.67	16.72	16.63	16.65	16.72	16.78	16.76
Food manufacturing	14.01	14.40	14.35	14.35	14.44	14.66	14.51	14.49	14.46	14.41	14.30	14.35	14.38	14.41	14.39
Beverages and tobacco products	19.35	20.49	20.20	20.15	20.27	20.29	20.60	21.34	21.71	22.12	21.99	22.13	22.29	22.45	22.14
Textile mills	13.58	13.71	13.63	13.50	13.78	13.77	13.62	13.62	13.64	13.50	13.57	13.50	13.42	13.35	13.51
Textile product mills	11.73	11.44	11.56	11.18	11.34	11.29	11.41	11.61	11.72	11.95	11.67	11.61	11.77	11.92	11.61
Apparel	11.40	11.37	11.38	11.38	11.30	11.53	11.15	11.35	11.55	11.28	11.36	11.32	11.30	11.30	11.43
Leather and allied products	12.96	13.90	14.06	13.69	13.59	13.46	13.83	13.93	13.49	13.56	13.37	13.19	13.24	12.90	13.17
Paper and paper products	18.89	19.28	19.32	19.48	19.12	19.53	19.21	19.43	19.55	19.60	19.55	19.78	20.26	20.23	20.10
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.75	16.56	16.54	16.76	16.87	16.79	16.88	16.93	17.01	17.08	17.04	16.76	16.89	16.78
Petroleum and coal products	27.41	29.63	29.23	29.48	29.41	29.72	30.35	30.61	30.81	31.49	31.30	31.56	31.49	31.45	31.21
Chemicals	19.50	20.30	20.21	20.38	20.41	20.61	20.60	20.61	20.68	20.62	20.61	20.55	20.72	20.94	21.11
Plastics and rubber products	15.85	16.01	16.05	15.82	15.90	16.05	15.78	15.83	15.72	15.90	15.68	15.65	15.60	15.57	15.52
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	17.77	18.35	18.14	18.19	18.32	18.44	18.48	18.63	18.59	18.76	18.78	18.68	18.73	18.77	18.57
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.16	16.50	16.37	16.42	16.58	16.62	16.59	16.63	16.57	16.83	16.85	16.76	16.87	16.87	16.78
Wholesale trade	20.13	20.85	20.64	20.81	21.00	21.01	21.05	21.25	21.40	21.55	21.46	21.26	21.47	21.48	21.39
Retail trade	12.87	13.02	12.94	12.97	13.10	13.20	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.20	13.23	13.18	13.27	13.25	13.19
Transportation and warehousing	18.41	18.80	18.69	18.80	18.89	18.77	18.89	18.97	18.98	19.14	19.15	19.13	19.15	19.23	19.13
Utilities	28.83	29.56	29.23	29.29	29.47	29.71	29.79	29.97	30.09	29.80	29.91	30.02	30.15	30.28	30.12
Information	24.78	25.45	25.31	25.35	25.73	25.65	25.77	25.76	25.50	25.60	25.59	25.52	25.55	25.95	25.46
Financial activities	20.28	20.83	20.71	20.69	20.92	20.94	21.01	21.19	21.08	21.35	21.27	21.35	21.39	21.53	21.19
Professional and business services	21.18	22.35	22.08	22.22	22.37	22.40	22.33	22.69	22.63	22.76	22.87	22.66	22.68	22.91	22.52
Education and health services	18.87	19.49	19.39	19.54	19.49	19.65	19.67	19.72	19.79	19.83	19.83	19.80	19.90	19.87	19.89
Leisure and hospitality	10.84	11.11	10.99	10.98	11.04	11.23	11.24	11.34	11.41	11.34	11.39	11.33	11.31	11.33	11.21
Other services	16.09	16.59	16.45	16.45	16.59	16.72	16.73	16.80	16.85	16.86	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.91	16.81

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	June ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$607.95	\$617.11	\$610.70	\$614.53	\$625.97	\$618.09	\$620.96	\$632.48	\$623.94	\$626.34	\$622.54	\$625.92	\$631.70	\$640.97	\$629.59
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	612.81	616.32	618.64	619.30	619.74	624.16	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	634.60	634.60
GOODS-PRODUCING	776.66	779.83	781.70	789.21	798.40	781.56	791.15	800.39	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	818.90	817.70
Natural resources and mining	1014.69	1007.85	1002.36	990.82	1020.03	1002.51	1003.80	1014.57	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.53	1071.53
CONSTRUCTION	842.61	852.45	860.26	882.31	888.81	832.28	860.51	871.72	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	886.27	896.26
Manufacturing	724.46	725.87	720.56	721.12	734.05	737.20	740.53	750.31	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56	760.35
Durable goods.....	767.95	771.03	764.23	766.66	781.09	784.00	790.16	800.00	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52	813.10
Wood products.....	547.53	559.05	572.44	576.77	582.47	574.55	573.42	581.39	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	603.86	585.68
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	711.11	706.16	721.27	742.09	744.26	735.07	721.34	741.63	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	732.83	742.37
Primary metals.....	851.29	816.93	797.60	803.13	833.51	835.14	843.35	868.41	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	883.32	872.06
Fabricated metal products.....	701.57	689.35	685.79	683.47	695.54	691.88	704.40	709.93	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	745.06	738.72
Machinery.....	759.94	737.88	724.13	723.38	727.06	731.77	749.42	766.70	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.54	792.75
Computer and electronic products.....	861.58	883.07	873.30	870.03	889.82	886.60	897.44	931.84	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	940.54	929.25
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	645.60	639.50	631.35	631.02	646.62	652.77	657.55	668.62	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	683.08	680.19
Transportation equipment.....	1000.67	1026.61	1019.54	1024.08	1046.64	1062.60	1059.15	1054.85	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1076.98	1068.88
Furniture and related products.....	553.93	566.48	576.44	579.12	576.07	571.47	570.74	564.75	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	588.39	578.05
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	591.95	620.78	613.41	619.22	635.04	624.09	628.10	642.67	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70	637.67
Nondurable goods.....	652.22	658.36	657.50	655.84	661.60	669.60	668.98	676.80	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	689.66	680.46
Food manufacturing.....	566.91	575.89	574.00	569.70	581.93	587.87	587.66	592.64	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	590.81	582.80
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.25	731.37	719.12	705.25	725.67	734.50	741.60	744.77	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	812.54
Textile mills.....	525.00	517.15	520.67	507.60	525.02	521.88	533.90	555.70	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.04	552.56
Textile product mills.....	453.10	433.13	448.53	429.31	435.46	434.67	433.58	436.54	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	464.88	444.66
Apparel.....	415.14	408.92	407.40	414.23	403.41	405.86	403.63	416.55	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93	418.34
Leather and allied products.....	486.58	466.73	451.33	451.77	462.06	438.80	495.11	497.30	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.68
Paper and paper products.....	809.57	805.86	807.58	818.16	801.13	835.88	814.50	831.60	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	867.87	850.23
Printing and related support activities.....	642.50	635.72	625.97	628.52	646.94	649.50	649.77	653.26	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	651.95	642.67
Petroleum and coal products.....	1222.07	1285.64	1280.27	1300.07	1299.92	1289.85	1302.02	1291.74	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93	1342.03
Chemicals.....	809.29	841.33	836.69	845.77	847.02	857.38	859.02	873.86	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	881.57	878.18
Plastics and rubber products.....	648.98	643.81	643.61	632.80	643.95	653.24	646.98	653.78	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	664.84	661.15
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	574.35	588.07	578.67	583.90	595.40	588.24	589.51	603.61	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03	597.95
Trade, transportation, and utilities	536.06	542.36	536.94	543.50	552.11	548.46	545.81	550.45	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.15	562.13
Wholesale trade.....	769.62	784.75	776.06	776.21	795.90	779.47	787.27	809.63	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.83	812.82
Retail trade.....	386.21	388.72	386.91	392.99	396.93	397.32	390.20	390.20	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48	400.98
Transportation and warehousing.....	670.37	677.44	667.23	682.44	695.15	685.11	685.71	698.10	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	717.28	713.55
Utilities.....	1230.69	1243.76	1224.74	1221.39	1234.79	1238.91	1245.22	1258.74	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1274.79	1268.05
Information	908.99	931.93	916.22	925.28	952.01	936.23	938.03	958.27	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.96	921.65
Financial activities	727.07	751.21	739.35	738.63	767.76	747.56	750.06	777.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	794.46	762.84
Professional and business services	737.70	775.81	766.18	766.59	789.66	768.32	774.85	800.96	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60	788.20
Education and health services	613.73	628.56	622.42	631.14	631.48	632.73	631.41	640.90	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80	638.47
Leisure and hospitality	273.39	275.80	274.75	277.79	283.73	277.38	275.38	282.37	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.85	279.36	284.38	280.25
Other services	495.57	506.28	500.08	501.73	512.63	508.29	510.27	515.76	512.24	514.23	513.76	516.22	516.68	524.21	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	60.4	68.0	54.8	52.2						
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007.....	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008.....	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009.....	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010.....	42.4	40.9	57.6	63.4	61.9	59.9						
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007.....	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008.....	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009.....	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010.....	31.6	31.8	41.8	52.4	53.2	59.9						
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007.....	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008.....	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009.....	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010.....	14.5	16.5	23.4	27.3	34.6	41.8						
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007.....	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008.....	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009.....	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010.....	42.7	67.1	60.4	67.1	62.2	52.4						
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007.....	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008.....	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009.....	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010.....	37.2	42.7	55.5	62.8	62.2	64.0						
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007.....	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008.....	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009.....	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010.....	24.4	26.2	33.5	50.6	54.9	54.9						
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007.....	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008.....	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009.....	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010.....	6.1	6.1	7.3	12.8	23.2	34.8						

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009	2010						2009	2010						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	
Total ²	2,531	2,854	2,647	2,785	3,302	2,939	2,937	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,130	2,471	2,266	2,363	2,675	2,597	2,544	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Construction.....	67	62	65	83	88	79	55	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	
Manufacturing.....	171	154	167	180	195	205	227	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	378	395	453	470	456	452	441	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	404	424	409	423	550	601	521	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	
Education and health services.....	545	624	502	536	561	512	510	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	227	268	285	257	274	288	317	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	
Government.....	401	383	381	421	627	342	393	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	547	585	542	599	678	657	627	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	
South.....	943	986	916	945	1,080	1,078	1,030	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Midwest.....	495	613	566	573	664	568	608	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	
West.....	603	648	682	707	821	689	624	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	

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 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						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	
Total ²	3,997	4,087	4,011	4,331	4,292	4,581	4,254	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,715	3,790	3,710	3,970	3,935	3,846	3,931	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	335	312	306	400	349	321	290	5.9	5.6	5.5	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	
Manufacturing.....	244	289	267	279	305	266	262	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	849	822	821	897	856	819	876	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	652	729	767	744	780	805	833	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	
Education and health services.....	496	487	470	503	496	479	510	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	657	715	652	712	711	678	695	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	
Government.....	282	297	301	360	357	735	323	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	746	836	733	837	695	844	731	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.0	
South.....	1,463	1,449	1,381	1,618	1,585	1,681	1,522	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	
Midwest.....	900	936	965	1,073	1,012	1,090	1,045	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5	
West.....	879	922	861	1,025	870	1,014	942	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	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						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	
Total ²	4,195	4,155	3,969	4,048	4,013	4,146	4,351	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,884	3,858	3,663	3,743	3,726	3,816	3,811	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Construction.....	382	405	362	365	345	340	313	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.6	
Manufacturing.....	273	276	260	245	249	238	258	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	901	856	806	866	803	800	862	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	649	698	716	699	733	806	750	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.5	
Education and health services.....	486	457	440	455	475	446	482	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	688	709	621	677	684	707	664	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	
Government.....	311	296	306	305	287	331	540	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	817	789	730	821	690	734	694	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	
South.....	1,499	1,561	1,459	1,423	1,427	1,521	1,602	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	
Midwest.....	1,016	988	858	895	948	988	912	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	
West.....	1,061	1,034	954	920	944	920	907	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2009	2010						2009	2010						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	
Total ²	1,753	1,772	1,851	1,918	1,972	1,929	1,961	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,639	1,661	1,719	1,802	1,871	1,828	1,836	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Construction.....	76	99	84	83	67	64	68	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	75	85	97	89	99	96	105	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	392	368	432	424	442	438	437	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	248	259	300	315	323	330	331	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	
Education and health services.....	271	248	237	253	299	254	270	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	375	401	393	406	419	428	391	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	
Government.....	114	112	132	117	101	101	125	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	280	268	320	325	332	286	341	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	
South.....	722	736	755	750	744	736	791	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Midwest.....	391	380	421	438	442	496	425	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	
West.....	382	362	434	406	429	433	438	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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
Altona, 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
Goldsboro, NC	30,177	30,607	1.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN	30,745	32,207	4.8
Grand Junction, CO	36,221	39,246	8.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	38,953	39,868	2.3
Great Falls, MT	31,009	31,962	3.1
Greeley, CO	37,066	38,700	4.4
Green Bay, WI	37,788	39,247	3.9
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,213	37,919	1.9
Greenville, NC	33,703	34,672	2.9
Greenville, SC	36,536	37,592	2.9
Guayama, PR	26,094	27,189	4.2
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	34,971	35,700	2.1
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	35,468	36,472	2.8
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	32,504	35,374	8.8
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	41,424	42,330	2.2
Harrisonburg, VA	32,718	34,197	4.5
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,188	54,446	0.5
Hattiesburg, MS	30,729	31,629	2.9
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,364	32,810	1.4
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,210	33,854	1.9
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,470	37,953	1.3
Honolulu, HI	40,748	42,090	3.3
Hot Springs, AR	28,448	29,042	2.1
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	41,604	44,345	6.6
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	53,494	55,407	3.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	33,973	35,717	5.1
Huntsville, AL	45,763	47,427	3.6
Idaho Falls, ID	29,878	30,485	2.0
Indianapolis, IN	42,227	43,128	2.1
Iowa City, IA	37,457	39,070	4.3
Ithaca, NY	39,387	41,689	5.8
Jackson, MI	38,267	38,672	1.1
Jackson, MS	35,771	36,730	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2009							2010					
	2008	2009	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	15	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
In effect during period.....	16	5	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	72.2	12.5	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	1.7	12.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	136.8	16.9	2.5	4.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	1.7	13.7
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1954.1	124.1	30.0	43.5	5.7	15.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	44.5	23.8	18.8
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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	215.303	214.537	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965
All items (1967 = 100).....	644.951	642.658	646.121	645.096	646.544	646.948	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562
Food.....	214.106	217.955	217.740	217.257	217.350	217.218	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218
Food at home.....	214.125	215.124	214.824	213.815	213.722	213.227	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361
Cereals and bakery products.....	244.853	252.567	253.008	253.391	252.382	251.231	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.653	203.805	204.031	201.743	202.911	201.755	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171
Dairy and related products ¹	210.396	197.013	194.197	193.118	192.381	193.353	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947
Fruits and vegetables.....	278.932	272.945	272.608	270.940	267.309	267.609	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	160.045	163.034	162.571	162.069	162.953	162.911	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361
Other foods at home.....	184.166	191.220	191.328	190.967	191.317	190.571	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001
Sugar and sweets.....	186.577	196.933	197.009	195.126	195.430	196.998	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737
Fats and oils.....	196.751	201.224	201.127	201.031	200.578	200.009	199.916	196.473	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375
Other foods.....	198.103	205.497	205.654	205.544	206.064	204.728	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	119.924	122.393	122.224	121.990	121.892	122.099	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551
Food away from home ¹	215.769	223.272	223.163	223.345	223.675	224.003	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	150.640	155.852	155.841	156.570	156.697	157.302	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.484	220.751	220.477	220.850	220.946	221.474	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680
Housing.....	216.264	217.057	218.071	218.085	217.827	217.178	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778
Shelter.....	246.666	249.354	250.243	250.310	250.248	249.501	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470
Rent of primary residence.....	243.271	248.812	249.092	248.994	249.029	248.965	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999
Lodging away from home.....	143.664	134.243	138.318	139.424	137.454	133.706	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	252.426	256.610	256.981	256.872	257.155	256.865	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	118.843	121.487	121.083	121.298	121.830	122.170	122.184	122.243	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289
Fuels and utilities.....	220.018	210.696	212.677	212.961	212.661	211.618	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820
Fuels.....	200.808	188.113	190.647	190.534	189.735	188.509	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	334.405	239.778	232.638	230.192	237.521	236.616	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	272.606	265.521
Gas (pipel) and electricity.....	202.212	193.563	196.754	196.767	195.475	194.176	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.800	128.701	129.623	129.267	128.304	128.201	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.032	113.628	112.849	109.744	110.835	112.933	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.460	108.091	106.455	101.688	103.991	112.535	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.762	114.489	113.915	111.022	113.673	116.309	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.412	112.930
Footwear.....	124.157	126.854	125.515	124.405	125.292	128.670	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738	127.196
Transportation.....	195.549	179.252	183.735	182.798	184.386	183.932	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651
Private transportation.....	191.039	174.762	179.649	178.330	179.987	179.466	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.291	93.486	93.020	93.413	93.126	93.440	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.170
New vehicles.....	134.194	135.623	135.719	136.055	134.080	134.576	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.831	138.600	138.174	137.500	137.503
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.951	126.973	124.323	125.061	128.028	129.369	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399
Motor fuel.....	279.652	201.978	225.021	217.860	225.089	220.690	219.015	228.500	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868
Gasoline (all types).....	277.457	201.555	225.526	217.945	225.179	220.542	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.814
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.747	134.050	134.270	133.729	133.531	133.406	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	233.859	243.337	242.683	243.031	243.494	244.493	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635
Public transportation.....	250.549	236.348	232.540	238.932	238.997	239.855	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825
Medical care.....	364.065	375.613	375.093	375.739	376.537	377.727	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199
Medical care commodities.....	296.045	305.108	304.683	304.229	305.797	307.671	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888
Medical care services.....	384.943	397.299	396.750	397.868	398.303	399.160	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802
Professional services.....	310.968	319.372	319.652	320.076	320.252	320.756	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938
Hospital and related services.....	533.953	567.879	564.406	568.315	570.150	572.991	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378
Recreation ²	113.254	114.272	114.643	114.619	114.755	114.629	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.632	101.276	101.871	101.614	101.474	100.801	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814
Education and communication ²	123.631	127.393	126.519	126.914	128.128	129.035	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.263
Education.....	181.277	190.857	188.179	189.184	193.161	195.959	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284
Educational books and supplies.....	450.187	482.072	476.974	481.768	490.102	493.636	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	522.098	548.971	541.119	543.810	555.402	562.635	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.910
Communication ^{1,2}	84.185	84.954	84.975	85.056	84.913	85.044									

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	215.303	214.537	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965
All items (1967 = 100).....	644.951	642.658	646.121	645.096	646.544	646.948	647.570	648.028	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562
Food.....	214.106	217.955	217.740	217.257	217.350	217.218	217.526	217.265	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218
Food at home.....	214.125	215.124	214.824	213.815	213.722	213.227	213.605	212.816	213.359	215.404	215.114	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361
Cereals and bakery products.....	244.853	252.567	253.008	253.391	252.382	251.231	251.421	250.600	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.653	203.805	204.031	201.743	202.911	201.755	200.597	201.202	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171
Dairy and related products ¹	210.396	197.013	194.197	193.118	192.381	193.353	195.360	193.914	194.792	198.949	199.800	198.814	197.308	197.749	198.947
Fruits and vegetables.....	278.932	272.945	272.608	270.940	267.309	267.609	269.467	269.832	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	160.045	163.034	162.571	162.069	162.953	162.911	162.885	161.358	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361
Other foods at home.....	184.166	191.220	191.328	190.967	191.317	190.571	191.266	189.640	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001
Sugar and sweets.....	186.577	196.933	197.009	195.126	195.430	196.998	196.747	198.227	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737
Fats and oils.....	196.751	201.224	201.127	201.031	200.578	200.009	199.916	196.473	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375
Other foods.....	198.103	205.497	205.654	205.544	206.604	204.728	205.814	203.671	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	119.924	122.393	122.224	121.990	121.892	122.099	122.112	121.263	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551
Food away from home ¹	215.769	223.272	223.163	223.345	223.675	224.003	224.224	224.633	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	150.640	155.852	155.841	156.570	156.697	157.302	157.056	157.027	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.484	220.751	220.477	220.850	220.946	221.474	222.232	222.485	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680
Housing.....	216.264	217.057	218.071	218.085	217.827	217.178	216.612	215.808	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778
Shelter.....	246.666	249.354	250.243	250.310	250.248	249.501	249.474	248.211	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470
Rent of primary residence.....	243.271	248.812	249.092	248.994	249.029	248.965	248.888	248.886	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999
Lodging away from home.....	143.664	134.243	138.318	139.424	137.454	137.706	133.485	125.426	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	252.426	256.610	256.981	256.872	257.155	256.865	256.890	256.731	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	118.843	121.487	121.083	121.298	121.830	122.170	122.184	122.243	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289
Fuels and utilities.....	220.018	210.696	212.677	212.961	212.661	211.618	207.937	208.955	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820
Fuels.....	200.808	188.113	190.647	190.534	189.735	188.509	184.146	185.165	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	334.405	239.778	232.638	230.192	237.521	236.616	243.936	260.250	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	282.606	285.521
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	202.212	193.563	196.754	196.767	195.475	194.176	188.963	189.166	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.800	128.701	129.623	129.267	128.304	128.201	127.740	127.265	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.032	113.628	112.849	109.744	110.835	112.933	114.818	113.636	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.460	108.091	106.455	101.688	103.991	112.535	113.838	111.460	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.762	114.489	113.915	111.022	113.673	116.309	117.300	116.312	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.718	112.930
Footwear.....	124.157	126.854	125.515	124.405	125.292	128.670	130.333	130.594	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738	127.196
Transportation.....	195.549	179.252	183.735	182.798	184.386	183.932	185.362	188.587	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651
Private transportation.....	191.039	174.762	179.649	178.330	179.987	179.466	180.896	184.099	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.291	93.486	93.020	93.413	93.126	93.440	95.131	96.039	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.176
New vehicles.....	134.194	135.623	135.719	136.055	134.080	134.576	137.268	138.831	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600	138.174	137.750	137.503
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.951	126.973	124.323	125.061	128.028	129.369	132.689	134.173	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399
Motor fuel.....	279.652	201.978	225.021	217.860	225.089	220.690	219.015	228.050	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868
Gasoline (all types).....	277.457	201.555	225.526	217.945	225.179	220.542	218.683	227.665	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.214
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	128.747	134.050	134.270	133.729	133.531	133.406	133.650	134.234	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	233.859	243.337	242.683	243.031	243.494	244.493	245.393	245.511	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635
Public transportation.....	250.549	236.348	232.540	238.932	238.997	239.855	241.060	244.226	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825
Medical care.....	364.065	375.613	375.093	375.739	376.537	377.727	378.552	379.575	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199
Medical care commodities.....	296.045	305.108	304.683	304.229	305.797	307.671	308.379	308.546	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888
Medical care services.....	384.943	397.299	396.750	397.868	398.303	399.160	400.015	401.392	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802
Professional services.....	310.968	319.372	319.652	320.076	320.252	320.756	321.381	321.473	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938
Hospital and related services.....	533.953	567.879	564.406	568.315	570.150	572.991	575.540	581.603	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378
Recreation ²	113.254	114.272	114.643	114.619	114.755	114.629	114.157	113.820	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.632	101.276	101.871	101.614	101.474	100.801	100.178	100.199	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814
Education and communication ²	123.631	127.393	126.519	126.914	128.128	129.035	129.128	128.845	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.633
Education ²	181.277	190.857	188.179	189.184	193.161	195.595	195.849	195.649	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284
Educational books and supplies.....	450.187	482.072	476.974	481.768	490.102	493.636	494.435	495.660	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	522.098	548.971	541.119	543.810	555.402	562.635	563.352	562.623	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.910
Communication ^{1,2}	84.185	84.954	84.975	85.056	84.913	84.913	85.055	84.768	84.809						

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Miscellaneous personal services.....	338.921	344.469	344.232	344.367	345.137	345.515	347.834	348.792	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522	353.941
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	174.764	169.698	171.593	170.483	171.081	171.559	172.252	173.061	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333	173.899
Food and beverages.....	214.225	218.249	218.030	217.608	217.701	217.617	217.957	217.733	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562
Commodities less food and beverages.....	153.034	144.395	147.099	145.742	146.528	147.222	148.037	149.245	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559	149.648
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	196.192	178.959	184.581	181.755	184.366	185.544	185.759	187.776	185.689	187.484	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201	188.237
Apparel.....	118.907	120.078	118.799	115.620	117.130	122.476	123.998	122.465	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	248.809	219.592	229.692	227.038	230.396	228.954	228.344	232.649	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876	236.028
Durables.....	110.877	109.859	109.983	109.924	109.129	109.387	110.684	111.159	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454	111.443
Services.....	255.498	259.154	259.544	259.992	260.355	260.136	259.844	259.323	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756	261.756
Rent of shelter ³	257.152	259.924	260.869	260.935	260.858	260.064	260.035	258.704	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489	258.457	258.525	258.910
Transportation services.....	244.074	251.031	249.194	251.184	252.234	253.001	254.449	255.935	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.325	260.525
Other services.....	295.780	303.992	303.000	303.761	305.890	307.161	307.011	306.740	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870	309.349
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	215.528	214.008	215.389	215.069	215.617	215.795	215.986	216.207	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010	217.788
All items less shelter.....	205.453	203.301	204.578	204.069	204.776	205.263	205.567	206.286	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932	208.486
All items less medical care.....	207.777	206.555	207.764	207.388	207.855	207.949	208.131	208.250	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841	209.605
Commodities less food.....	155.310	147.071	149.697	148.388	149.155	149.846	150.663	151.847	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106	152.247
Nondurables less food.....	197.297	181.453	186.726	184.090	186.552	187.691	187.939	189.852	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041	190.306
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	244.443	218.687	227.768	225.410	228.446	227.195	226.717	230.622	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090	233.711
Nondurables.....	205.901	198.548	201.461	199.746	201.191	201.783	202.058	203.035	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391	204.157
Services less rent of shelter ³	273.000	278.064	277.777	278.747	279.697	280.194	279.545	280.014	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541	285.371
Services less medical care services.....	244.987	248.122	248.557	248.963	249.316	249.043	248.692	248.075	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087	250.094
Energy.....	236.666	193.126	205.408	201.938	204.971	202.243	199.198	204.026	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363	211.666
All items less energy.....	214.751	218.433	218.440	218.421	218.642	219.076	219.624	219.291	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298	220.336
All items less food and energy.....	215.572	219.235	219.283	219.350	219.596	220.137	220.731	220.384	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193	221.265
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.246	142.041	141.990	141.463	141.310	142.729	143.857	143.871	143.383	143.125	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888	143.376
Energy commodities.....	284.352	205.281	226.881	228.622	227.204	222.961	221.749	231.226	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.680	238.032
Services less energy.....	261.017	265.875	265.993	266.484	267.008	266.894	267.081	266.488	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829	268.308
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	211.053	209.630	210.972	210.526	211.156	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839
All items (1967 = 100).....	628.661	624.423	628.422	627.093	628.970	629.462	630.140	631.491	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809	636.962
Food and beverages.....	213.546	217.480	217.258	216.805	216.957	216.734	217.123	216.853	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730
Food.....	213.376	217.118	216.890	216.384	216.539	216.313	216.654	216.305	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427	218.291
Food at home.....	213.017	213.908	213.657	212.628	212.623	212.010	212.396	211.488	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501	214.143
Cereals and bakery products.....	245.472	253.214	253.701	253.969	252.932	251.754	252.045	251.376	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920	250.742
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	204.255	203.394	203.503	201.261	202.483	201.087	200.210	200.709	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228	207.883
Dairy and related products ¹	209.773	195.679	192.898	191.783	191.048	192.048	194.120	192.695	193.546	197.663	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490	196.663
Fruits and vegetables.....	276.759	270.562	270.653	269.316	265.730	265.810	267.084	267.049	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080	269.040
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	159.324	162.598	162.167	161.650	162.433	162.396	162.456	160.619	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694	159.938
Other foods at home.....	183.637	190.519	190.657	190.235	190.704	189.892	190.630	188.868	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643	190.164
Sugar and sweets.....	185.494	195.702	195.773	194.005	194.511	196.027	195.752	197.031	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979	198.560
Fats and oils.....	197.512	202.003	202.004	201.666	201.199	200.621	200.759	197.400	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054	199.676
Other foods.....	198.303	205.573	205.759	205.549	206.210	204.823	205.929	203.664	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031	204.877
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	120.348	122.753	122.537	122.119	122.217	122.496	122.676	121.647	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869	121.830
Food away from home ¹	215.613	223.383	223.186	223.408	223.789	224.102	224.382	224.815	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657	225.846
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	149.731	155.607	155.091	156.904	156.769	157.132	156.909	156.853	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901	159.601
Alcoholic beverages.....	214.579	221.325	221.179	221.517	221.618	221.454	222.555	223.445	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515	223.718
Housing.....	211.839	213.144	214.034	214.029	213.824	213.391	212.734	212.327	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518	213.469
Shelter.....	239.128	242.637	243.238	243.248	243.279	242.816	242.804	242.159	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964	242.253
Rent of primary residence.....	242.196	247.401	247.691	247.573	247.601	247.500	247.422	247.361	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352	247.389
Lodging away from home ²	143.164	135.163	139.246	140.873	138.543	134.803	134.586	127.061	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067	142.529
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	228.758	232.499	232.837	232.723	232.977	232.731	232.761	232.635	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068	232.235
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	119.136	121.935	121.529	121.765	122.254	122.644	122.761	122.830	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051	126.345
Fuels and utilities.....	217.883	209.595	211.929	212.276	211.808	210.796	206.732	207.530	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426	210.007
Fuels.....	197.537	186.229	189.108	189.082	188.125	186.967	182.227	182.994	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946	192.105
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	331.784	243.003	235.869	233.018	239.435	238.006	246.153	262.340	265.130	284.061	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630	

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010						2010					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average.....	M	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	232.294	232.382	233.188	233.615	234.130	233.834	229.744	229.874	230.622	231.109	231.661	231.308
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	234.109	234.183	235.060	235.496	236.054	235.769	229.919	230.099	230.819	231.338	231.851	231.552
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.416	138.491	138.871	139.115	139.362	139.163	139.364	139.379	139.869	140.126	140.510	140.227
Midwest urban ⁴	M	206.564	206.563	207.359	207.777	207.987	207.886	202.180	202.044	202.966	203.426	203.674	203.524
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	207.325	207.329	207.975	208.308	208.489	208.289	201.957	201.758	202.639	203.056	203.330	203.063
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	132.417	132.451	133.096	133.510	133.772	133.845	132.502	132.507	133.140	133.540	133.797	133.845
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	203.490	203.274	204.204	204.326	204.026	203.749	201.414	201.118	202.072	202.263	201.974	201.654
South urban.....	M	210.056	210.020	211.216	211.528	211.423	211.232	207.405	207.325	208.621	209.017	208.920	208.640
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	211.762	211.503	212.692	213.052	213.101	213.121	209.619	209.288	210.613	211.068	211.065	210.985
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.517	133.575	134.363	134.606	134.500	134.173	132.508	132.528	133.388	133.695	133.621	133.227
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	213.873	214.007	215.026	214.714	214.336	215.216	213.984	214.172	215.205	215.006	214.679	215.416
West urban.....	M	219.989	220.179	220.809	221.202	221.417	221.147	214.664	214.710	215.457	215.873	216.044	215.681
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	223.852	223.989	224.636	225.040	225.571	225.291	216.905	216.850	217.700	218.103	218.605	218.238
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.366	133.513	133.863	134.133	133.889	133.635	133.238	133.325	133.675	133.993	133.764	133.448
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	197.948	197.949	198.695	199.043	199.358	199.183	196.606	196.516	197.377	197.786	198.087	197.852
B/C ³	M	133.954	134.028	134.639	134.920	134.909	134.692	133.589	133.619	134.274	134.594	134.624	134.349
D.....	M	209.984	210.098	211.011	210.968	210.739	211.094	208.297	208.368	209.326	209.327	209.097	209.374
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.104	212.456	212.952	212.929	212.984	212.186	205.529	205.627	206.381	206.466	206.774	205.834
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	224.610	224.620	225.483	225.916	226.438	225.877	217.290	217.090	218.157	218.475	218.787	218.222
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	238.970	238.862	240.101	240.529	241.075	240.817	234.067	234.153	235.240	235.750	236.144	235.916
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	237.266	—	237.986	—	238.083	—	237.999	—	238.388	—	238.863	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	203.037	—	203.577	—	204.024	—	194.529	—	194.852	—	195.574	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	202.106	—	201.982	—	202.108	—	205.456	—	205.351	—	205.263	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	141.124	—	141.741	—	142.025	—	141.155	—	141.782	—	142.064	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	202.646	—	204.014	—	204.725	—	201.407	—	203.095	—	204.084
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	203.380	—	205.248	—	204.891	—	198.913	—	201.003	—	200.703
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	192.412	—	194.037	—	194.734	—	190.351	—	192.447	—	192.696
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	222.505	—	222.625	—	222.390	—	221.074	—	220.633	—	220.384
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD....	2	—	226.529	—	227.432	—	228.074	—	226.539	—	227.325	—	228.175
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	226.145	—	227.697	—	228.110	—	222.049	—	223.821	—	224.185
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	226.085	—	226.513	—	226.118	—	221.215	—	222.309	—	221.857

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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	May ^P	June ^P
Finished goods.....	177.1	172.5	174.3	172.4	174.2	173.2	173.8	175.7	176.0	178.0	177.0	179.2	179.6	180.1	179.1
Finished consumer goods.....	186.3	179.1	181.7	179.2	181.6	180.4	180.8	183.3	183.8	186.5	185.1	188.4	188.9	189.5	188.3
Finished consumer foods.....	178.3	175.5	176.1	173.5	173.9	173.9	175.6	176.9	179.8	180.1	180.9	185.6	184.6	184.0	180.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	189.1	179.4	182.7	180.2	183.3	181.6	181.6	184.6	184.2	187.7	185.6	188.3	189.4	190.4	190.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.5	194.1	198.7	195.7	200.1	198.1	197.1	201.2	200.9	205.9	202.8	207.0	208.6	210.0	210.0
Durable goods.....	141.2	144.3	144.7	143.3	143.8	142.9	144.8	145.4	144.9	145.4	145.2	145.0	145.0	145.1	144.3
Capital equipment.....	153.8	156.7	156.6	155.9	156.4	155.9	157.0	157.5	157.1	157.5	157.3	157.2	157.3	157.3	157.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	188.3	172.5	172.7	172.3	174.8	174.7	174.5	176.0	176.6	179.4	179.2	181.0	183.1	184.6	183.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	177.2	162.7	160.9	161.6	163.8	164.9	165.2	166.1	167.5	169.4	171.0	172.5	175.0	175.4	174.1
Materials for food manufacturing.....	180.4	165.1	166.0	163.7	164.1	164.3	164.0	165.7	168.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	173.1	175.1	174.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	214.3	191.6	190.1	192.0	196.6	197.1	196.7	199.8	202.9	207.3	211.7	214.7	218.3	217.3	214.8
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	203.3	168.9	162.7	164.5	168.9	173.2	174.6	174.6	176.5	179.4	180.6	183.1	189.2	190.7	187.2
Components for manufacturing.....	140.3	141.0	140.7	140.7	140.8	140.9	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.7	141.8	142.3	142.5
Materials and components for construction.....	205.4	202.9	202.0	201.9	201.5	202.0	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.3	203.5	204.8	206.0	207.4	206.3
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	206.2	161.9	167.0	164.1	172.2	169.0	167.9	172.6	171.4	180.2	174.9	179.3	182.5	187.3	185.8
Containers.....	191.8	195.8	195.4	194.3	193.5	193.7	193.3	193.2	193.2	194.2	196.1	198.3	199.7	201.4	203.8
Supplies.....	173.8	172.2	172.8	172.2	171.9	172.0	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.1	173.4	173.8	174.6	174.7
Crude materials for further processing.....	251.8	175.2	179.8	172.9	178.4	173.5	184.0	192.1	195.5	212.8	208.5	213.6	211.1	207.8	203.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	163.4	134.5	141.0	133.2	130.2	127.6	132.0	134.0	138.9	142.0	142.3	147.4	148.7	152.8	146.7
Crude nonfood materials.....	313.9	197.5	199.8	194.5	207.5	201.0	216.2	229.4	231.2	260.3	252.2	256.7	250.8	240.7	238.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	176.6	171.1	173.1	171.3	173.4	172.2	172.6	174.7	174.3	176.7	175.3	176.9	177.7	178.3	178.0
Finished energy goods.....	178.7	146.9	154.4	149.6	156.1	152.8	151.2	156.8	156.0	162.7	157.7	163.7	165.8	167.4	166.7
Finished goods less energy.....	169.8	172.3	172.4	171.4	171.8	171.5	172.8	173.5	174.0	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.7	175.7	174.8
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	176.9	179.2	179.4	178.2	178.6	178.4	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.3	182.6	184.3	184.2	184.2	182.9
Finished goods less food and energy.....	167.2	171.5	171.4	170.8	171.2	170.8	172.0	172.6	172.4	173.0	173.0	172.9	173.1	173.3	173.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	176.4	181.6	181.7	181.1	181.5	181.2	182.3	183.1	183.0	183.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.7	184.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	206.8	214.3	213.9	214.4	214.5	214.9	215.1	215.9	216.4	217.6	218.1	218.5	219.0	219.7	220.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	188.7	173.0	172.9	172.7	175.5	175.4	175.3	176.8	177.2	180.2	180.1	182.1	184.3	185.7	184.7
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	181.6	166.0	169.3	166.5	166.1	165.8	164.5	165.7	168.0	168.7	168.3	167.8	168.7	170.5	170.8
Intermediate energy goods.....	208.1	162.5	167.8	165.3	174.5	171.0	169.8	175.2	173.8	183.2	177.4	182.3	185.2	189.9	187.8
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.9	172.8	171.8	171.9	172.7	173.5	173.6	174.0	175.0	176.2	177.5	178.5	180.3	180.9	180.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.9	173.4	171.9	172.3	173.3	174.2	174.4	174.8	175.7	176.8	178.3	179.5	181.4	182.0	181.2
Crude energy materials.....	309.4	176.8	181.2	173.0	184.1	173.5	193.1	211.0	208.6	241.5	229.8	229.4	215.9	204.6	207.8
Crude materials less energy.....	205.4	164.8	168.9	163.4	164.5	163.3	167.6	169.2	176.3	183.0	183.7	191.4	195.2	197.6	189.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	324.4	248.4	242.6	247.1	263.6	267.9	270.9	270.9	285.3	304.0	306.0	322.2	335.4	330.8	315.1

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2009							2010					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^p	May ^p	June ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	180.2	173.0	182.8	177.2	192.3	206.7	208.4	231.3	222.3	223.4	217.1	208.0	207.3
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	192.2	179.9	194.8	186.6	210.8	233.5	235.5	271.6	257.3	258.2	245.6	230.3	230.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	185.9	186.2	189.3	188.6	189.7	191.6	194.2	196.9	195.8	196.8	202.9	204.4	199.3
213	Mining support activities.....	100.0	101.2	100.4	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	100.0	100.6	102.0	101.2	101.0
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	168.4	167.1	169.4	168.6	168.9	170.7	170.8	173.1	172.2	173.9	175.2	176.1	174.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	171.4	169.7	169.7	169.5	168.3	169.1	171.2	172.2	172.4	172.5	173.9	175.9	175.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	119.4	119.4	119.5	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.3	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.4	123.6	123.5
313	Textile mills.....	112.1	111.9	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.4	112.6	113.2	114.4	114.6	115.9	116.2
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.3	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.5	103.5
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	153.6	153.2	154.0	154.0	153.3	152.9	152.8	153.1	153.6	154.1	155.1	155.9	155.8
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	102.3	103.2	103.2	103.7	102.7	103.0	103.5	103.6	105.6	107.0	109.7	112.5	110.4
322	Paper manufacturing.....	122.5	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.7	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.8	124.3	124.9	126.4	127.9
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.0	109.0	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.8
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	238.1	225.9	251.6	241.5	240.8	258.4	254.3	275.6	261.0	278.1	287.2	292.1	280.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	222.4	224.1	224.0	225.1	225.0	225.4	227.3	228.7	231.3	232.3	235.6	233.5	233.2
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	160.3	160.3	160.4	161.3	161.5	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.1	164.5	165.7	166.5	167.3
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	163.8	165.4	172.5	177.8	180.7	179.9	182.2	186.5	188.1	190.6	198.4	201.0	196.6
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	174.4	173.9	173.8	174.0	174.1	174.1	174.2	174.4	175.0	175.3	176.3	176.9	177.4
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.3	120.6	120.3	120.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	92.1	92.2	92.2	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.5	91.7	91.2	91.3	91.2
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	128.3	128.5	129.2	129.4	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.7	131.1	131.2	131.7	131.9	131.8
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	109.5	108.5	109.1	108.5	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.3	109.9
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.8	177.0	176.2	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.2	176.0	176.2	176.9	177.0	177.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	111.4	111.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.5	112.7	112.7
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	118.4	118.8	122.9	123.0	122.1	122.4	121.5	123.9	123.8	124.7	124.6	122.9	124.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	122.6	121.5	120.5	121.6	121.8	121.5	121.1	120.0	120.9	120.8	123.0	121.6	120.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	104.8	105.7	106.6	103.7	106.0	109.0	92.3	103.2	105.8	95.6	95.3	94.5	103.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	137.2	138.6	137.1	139.0	138.7	140.0	139.0	138.7	141.0	142.2	143.2	143.0	143.3
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	69.5	75.9	63.5	68.3	61.9	77.8	82.9	74.1	75.3	64.9	77.7	84.4	67.1
454	Nonstore retailers.....	143.6	152.4	145.5	147.6	144.1	143.4	145.0	142.9	154.7	142.7	142.8	143.3	140.9
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	182.2	185.5	189.6	184.5	188.5	193.3	194.7	199.6	199.5	200.7	204.0	202.2	205.0
483	Water transportation.....	111.9	113.3	114.0	115.7	116.8	118.3	118.3	120.0	121.5	120.3	121.8	123.0	122.5
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	129.0	130.9	131.8	130.0	128.8	128.9	129.4	132.2	133.0	131.7	131.1	132.3	132.5
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.4	127.5	127.6	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.9	128.9	129.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.2	107.7	108.2	108.2	108.2
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	127.5	127.9	128.2	128.4	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.2	129.2	129.3
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	167.3	167.5	168.4	168.3	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.7	173.0	173.1	173.1	173.0
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	122.7	123.8	124.3	123.8	123.8	124.1	124.4	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.9
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	122.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	125.6	125.6	127.1	128.1	127.9	124.9	126.7	128.4	128.2
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.8	111.4	111.7	111.1	111.4	109.8	109.7	110.3	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.4	110.5
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	106.4	102.5	102.1	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.6	105.0	104.0	105.1	106.3	106.6	108.7
517	Telecommunications.....	101.1	101.2	101.7	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.9
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	108.8	111.3	112.0	112.6	116.4	116.0	116.5	117.2	115.7	116.9	118.1	120.8	117.7
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	108.8	109.4	109.1	109.7	109.5	109.3	109.9	109.5	109.1	109.2	108.3	109.1	109.5
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.0	100.8	100.1	100.3	99.4
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.3	107.6	108.2	108.2	107.4	107.3	109.3	108.1	108.3	107.1	107.9	107.2	107.2
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	137.6	141.1	142.0	140.5	135.8	132.3	129.8	130.2	134.3	131.9	133.2	128.3	133.5
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	166.3	166.4	166.5	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.8	169.6	170.0	169.6	170.6	170.6	170.8
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.1	114.7	115.4	114.0	113.6	114.3	113.5	112.6	113.3	111.8
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.0	143.0	142.9	142.9	142.8	142.8	143.0	142.9	142.7	143.8	143.8	143.4	143.7
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.4	105.4	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.6	123.7	123.6	123.3	123.2	122.8	122.8	123.9	123.6	123.8	124.2	124.9	124.8
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.6	98.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	100.3	100.6	100.3	100.3	100.4
56172	Janitorial services.....	109.7	110.1	110.1	110.5	110.3	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.3	110.6	110.3	110.2
5621	Waste collection.....	114.9	116.3	116.7	117.0	116.9	117.1	116.1	116.0	115.5	117.3	118.3	119.2	119.0
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	143.7	146.0	144.9	140.9	141.8	139.8	137.2	139.3	140.6	137.0	139.9	141.6	140.7

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009							2010					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES.....	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.9	117.9	118.9	119.7	120.7	120.3	121.2	122.5	123.2	122.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	174.8	164.9	164.5	158.2	156.5	162.0	165.1	167.6	160.8	163.4	162.6	165.0	164.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	178.6	167.6	167.3	160.7	159.0	164.6	167.9	170.6	162.9	165.7	164.6	167.3	166.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	141.5	142.2	140.8	137.3	135.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	144.8	145.9	147.8	147.2	146.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	140.4	140.6	143.6	143.9	144.9	147.5	150.1	152.8	152.6	155.1	160.2	162.7	162.8
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	131.0	134.9	138.0	142.2	143.9	151.8	152.5	152.1	150.4	155.7	157.2	157.8	159.6
Fuels and lubricants.....	175.2	166.0	181.6	171.9	175.5	184.6	189.6	200.0	190.4	197.0	209.2	216.0	227.0
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	138.5	139.8	141.1	142.7	143.3	144.8	147.3	148.9	150.5	152.2	156.5	158.5	156.3
Selected building materials.....	113.0	112.8	113.7	114.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.8	115.8	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.8
Capital goods.....	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	107.2	107.0	107.3	107.4	107.9	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.0	109.8	108.7	109.0	109.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.4	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.7	94.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	108.4	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.2	111.0	111.1	110.4
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.4	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.9	111.9	111.9	112.5	112.6	111.6
Durables, manufactured.....	108.1	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.2	107.8	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.3	108.2
Agricultural commodities.....	169.7	161.3	161.6	156.9	155.8	161.8	164.7	166.8	160.2	163.3	162.6	165.0	164.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	114.1	114.2	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.8	116.5	117.3	117.4	118.1	119.6	120.2	119.9

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009							2010					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	120.0	119.3	121.1	121.3	122.3	124.1	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	127.0	125.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	139.8	138.2	140.0	140.6	141.2	142.6	143.7	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.0	148.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	155.5	153.2	155.7	156.8	157.3	159.5	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.8	167.4	169.7	165.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.1	104.9	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.1	108.7	110.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	177.3	174.4	182.4	183.0	187.2	195.0	196.2	202.7	202.8	205.0	210.8	207.2	201.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	222.1	216.3	231.4	228.5	235.3	250.1	249.7	260.6	258.8	262.4	269.3	258.3	247.9
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	241.5	235.8	253.7	252.2	258.3	272.2	269.3	279.6	277.4	284.2	294.5	282.1	269.7
Paper and paper base stocks.....	101.8	99.1	98.4	99.1	100.5	102.4	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	137.5	132.3	133.3	134.8	137.7	139.4	140.6	142.6	142.9	144.6	147.9	148.8	146.9
Selected building materials.....	116.0	118.0	119.2	118.9	118.6	118.5	120.9	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.1	133.6	132.7
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods..	178.3	184.8	190.6	204.0	208.0	212.9	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.4	246.7	255.9	247.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	103.0	102.8	103.5	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	107.8
Capital goods.....	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	110.0	110.2	110.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.4	110.9	110.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9	86.0	86.1	85.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.3	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.1	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0
Durables, manufactured.....	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.7
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.1	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

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

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

[1992 = 100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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.....	75.0	83.4	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.0	71.2	69.0
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	65.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	65.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.3	78.2	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	93.7
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	67.3	89.7	103.9	102.4	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4
2122	Metal ore mining.....	50.5	65.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.7	77.0	74.4
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	84.3	92.6	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.2	116.8	103.8	103.9
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	86.0	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	86.0	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	72.4	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.6
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	66.0	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.6
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	81.0	85.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.9	101.4
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	63.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.2	103.5
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	74.2	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	105.6	101.8
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	81.9	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	95.5
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	72.3	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.5	103.1
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	89.2	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.6	108.6
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	94.4	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.3	109.0
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	69.4	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	100.7	87.8
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	86.2	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	93.8
3119	Other food products.....	87.5	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	95.1	96.4
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.3	110.5	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.1	107.4
3121	Beverages.....	77.2	95.3	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.4	113.6
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	116.0	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.7	119.8
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	66.6	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	126.0	124.0
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	60.2	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	116.4	117.9
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	67.2	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	143.2	150.8
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	69.9	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.2	86.4
314	Textile product mills.....	82.0	81.9	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	100.3	97.2
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	85.7	87.1	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	101.9	99.2
3149	Other textile product mills.....	78.8	79.1	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.9	104.5
315	Apparel.....	73.1	77.8	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	56.5	55.4
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	86.9	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.1	62.9
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.4	73.1	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	52.9	52.1
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	129.8	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	74.0	74.0
316	Leather and allied products.....	83.9	93.5	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.8	128.4	129.4	133.7	128.8	133.4
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	131.6	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	165.0	160.6
3162	Footwear.....	77.3	83.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	110.7	130.8
3169	Other leather products.....	116.7	127.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	166.6	158.6
321	Wood products.....	83.1	86.8	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.9	109.6
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	74.1	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.2
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	103.4	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.0	104.7
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.8	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	116.5	112.5
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.5	79.7	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.0	113.4
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.9	66.4	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.0	114.6
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	89.3	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.7	114.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	91.1	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	91.1	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	67.0	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	75.9	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.3	108.5
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	72.4	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	156.0	132.4
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	65.4	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.1	98.9
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	82.5	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	140.0	138.5
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	89.7	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	104.2	102.8
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	105.5	101.3
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	68.2	68.8	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	135.2	127.7
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	70.7	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	102.3	103.1
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	73.8	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.9	102.2
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	73.2	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	100.0
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	79.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.8	109.8
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	86.4	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	92.7	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	119.9	118.2

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	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	119.0	114.2
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	106.5	99.0
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	112.6	110.6
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	111.8	113.2
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	76.6	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.3	112.5	116.2	121.9
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	59.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.1	151.0
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	92.5	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	70.7	67.4
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	76.9	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.5	125.3	123.2	123.9	122.0
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.3	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.7	123.1
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	73.7	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	112.3	104.3
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	82.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.8	110.3
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	74.2	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	124.2	124.4
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	76.8	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.4	102.0
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	87.3	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.0	106.1
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	96.2	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	104.7	102.5
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	75.8	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	93.0	100.2
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	72.2	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	111.5	116.3
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	73.4	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.3	109.2
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	73.8	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.9	119.3
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.5	84.9	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	116.7	121.5
333	Machinery.....	70.0	74.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.8	118.1
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	74.7	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.6	128.4
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	67.3	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	117.0	105.7
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.5	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	115.6	122.9
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	76.8	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	109.8	109.2
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	79.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	118.2	118.3
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.5	61.9	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.5	96.6	101.0	96.9	96.7	94.0
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	72.0	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.4	121.9
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.1	23.0	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.0	127.3	133.9	144.7	159.9	170.6
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	7.2	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	292.4	388.4
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	47.5	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	146.2	139.3
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	63.1	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	110.8	93.5
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	11.3	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	160.1	167.1
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.3	72.7	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	142.9	146.1
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	77.0	81.3	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	132.7	158.3
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	72.5	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	118.3	115.0
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	83.4	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.5	125.0
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	62.4	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	126.8	121.9
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	77.5	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.0	120.7
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	71.8	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	107.3	104.8
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.5	70.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	125.5	118.6
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	72.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	135.1	122.5
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	83.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	111.7	105.3
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	63.1	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	114.3	108.9
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.5	81.3	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	115.2	104.7
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	55.9	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.9	110.7
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.3	76.1	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	101.7	114.8
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	59.3	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	187.0	194.1
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.9	78.4	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	108.2	112.3
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	77.3	81.4	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	108.2	113.3
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	105.7	106.6
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	78.0	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	121.4	124.4
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	71.1	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	117.4	119.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	68.5	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	118.3	121.5
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	74.5	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.7	114.0
Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.5	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	142.3	140.4
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	43.8	61.2	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	103.3
4841	General freight trucking.....	-	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.3	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	105.2
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	-	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.7	100.4	103.3	108.9	105.7	105.6
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	80.1	91.4	93.5	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.7	102.9	104.4	104.2
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	137.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	104.7	106.5	105.4	105.0	108.2	115.2
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	89.4	93.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	108.8	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.9	97.9	97.0	100.2	95.6	100.2
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	62.4	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1992	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	44.9	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	104.0	99.8	101.3	100.6	98.0	98.2
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	106.7	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	106.1	114.5	102.6	93.1	99.4	102.4
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	62.5	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	106.6	107.2	109.5	114.4	117.0	119.0
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	91.8	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	104.2	98.0	97.6	101.3	102.2	100.1
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	35.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	110.9	126.4	132.3	134.0	135.1	141.0
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	104.2	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	102.5	107.6	108.2	115.2	121.0	117.0
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	99.0	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.3	108.1	112.4	119.8	130.0	133.1
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	109.7	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	98.9	100.5	102.4	109.7	112.8	112.8
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.3	74.2	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.1	123.9	131.0	137.9	160.8	170.9
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	51.8	63.9	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	105.7	110.4	112.3	116.6	122.8	126.7
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	34.1	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	110.5	132.3	171.7	185.1	195.1	231.9
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking.....	54.2	78.8	96.9	99.4	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	105.9	109.8	110.5	110.7
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	91.4	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.3	102.5	94.8	95.8	111.7	117.1
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	58.7	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	98.1	111.3	114.0	124.2	119.9	114.3
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	78.5	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.6	115.1	104.6	123.6	151.3	140.9
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	78.5	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	95.8	84.3	84.7	81.4	89.9	86.9
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	93.5	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.6	108.3	108.3	106.2	109.9	114.9
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	96.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.9	111.3	118.1	120.9	119.5	130.7
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	99.7	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.9	117.5	116.8	117.6	122.3	127.8
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	98.8	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	105.0	92.3	91.2	94.6	99.3	102.6
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	109.4	124.7	131.5	152.5	180.6	210.8
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	72.4	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	130.8	162.3	190.2	206.7	244.8	248.1
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	87.2	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.8	107.0	108.9	103.1	109.2	112.0
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	104.0	105.6	105.0	108.2	106.8	119.3
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	105.8	108.8	106.0	108.6	112.0	122.6
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	98.2	100.6	104.5	94.2	108.8
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.4	90.1	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.3	99.0	109.3	99.0	106.4	107.1
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	108.5	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.6	108.4	105.3	99.7	117.3	119.1
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	93.2	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.8	106.9	107.0	106.1
721	Accommodation.....	76.6	81.0	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.6	109.7	109.2	109.7	108.7
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	80.4	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.5	111.7	110.2	109.3	109.7	108.7
722	Food services and drinking places.....	91.9	96.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.2
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	93.5	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.6	102.8	100.9
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	100.2	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.7	106.4	106.7	107.1
7223	Special food services.....	78.2	87.7	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	104.5	107.1	110.1	110.8	113.1	112.2
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	115.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.9	106.3	112.4	122.5	123.3	120.9
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	86.9	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.6	106.3	105.6	104.0	102.4	101.9
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	105.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.3	98.0	102.8	99.2
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	78.4	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.4	116.2	115.5	119.5	122.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	112.2	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	98.4	98.6	105.2	102.9	97.7
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	85.1	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.9	99.6	109.8	109.1	104.5	105.1
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	58.6	59.0	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.6	115.2	99.1	91.0	87.0
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	90.7	85.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	90.1	95.7	104.2	103.3	101.5	103.6
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	102.4	106.1	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.3	104.9	112.9	117.4	110.1	110.1
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	111.2	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.8	99.2	108.1	105.9	102.7	109.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscompareif.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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Canada.....	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696	17,987	18,098
Australia.....	9,414	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,771	11,021	11,254	11,448
Japan.....	66,730	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362
France.....	26,342	26,591	26,867	27,113	27,285	27,424	27,616	27,881	28,028	28,021	28,331
Germany.....	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416	41,542	41,545
Italy.....	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,710
Netherlands.....	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686	8,780	8,846
Sweden.....	4,429	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888
United Kingdom.....	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Canada.....	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7	67.9	67.3
Australia.....	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	66.5
Japan.....	62.0	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3
France.....	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.1	57.3
Germany.....	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6
Italy.....	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4
Netherlands.....	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.2	66.4
Sweden.....	62.7	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.6
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3
Employed											
United States.....	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Canada.....	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767	17,025	16,769
Australia.....	8,762	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,255	10,539	10,777	10,809
Japan.....	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242
France.....	23,712	24,326	24,792	24,976	24,990	25,016	25,187	25,446	25,806	25,951	25,755
Germany.....	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815	38,406	38,324
Italy.....	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,765
Netherlands.....	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408	8,537	8,542
Sweden.....	4,116	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486
United Kingdom.....	27,058	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Canada.....	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2	64.2	62.3
Australia.....	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8	62.8
Japan.....	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4
France.....	51.7	52.7	53.3	53.2	52.8	52.5	52.3	52.5	52.9	52.8	52.1
Germany.....	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3	54.1	54.0
Italy.....	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6
Netherlands.....	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.7	64.3	64.1
Sweden.....	58.3	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5
Unemployed											
United States.....	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Canada.....	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929	962	1,329
Australia.....	652	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	482	477	638
Japan.....	2,810	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120
France.....	2,630	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,435	2,222	2,070	2,576
Germany.....	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601	3,136	3,222
Italy.....	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945
Netherlands.....	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278	243	304
Sweden.....	313	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401
United Kingdom.....	1,728	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Canada.....	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	7.3
Australia.....	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6
Japan.....	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8
France.....	10.0	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.4	9.1
Germany.....	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7	7.5	7.8
Italy.....	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9
Netherlands.....	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4
Sweden.....	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2
United Kingdom.....	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International*Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries (on the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/icscomp/arelf.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/ics/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.6	56.9	65.8	68.3	71.0	74.0	79.1	83.1	89.5	90.4	106.4	112.9	115.1	120.5	126.2	127.8
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	82.4	83.3	83.0	86.7	90.9	94.8	100.5	98.4	100.4	101.6	105.0	107.3	110.2	107.3
Australia.....	59.0	74.1	80.0	79.0	81.3	83.0	87.0	88.3	93.6	95.9	101.8	103.1	103.8	104.8	106.8	105.9
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	78.2	83.4	87.2	90.3	91.2	93.6	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.2	127.0
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	34.6	49.4	54.3	59.7	67.3	75.0	83.5	90.6	90.1	106.8	117.8	130.8	146.8	157.9	159.9
Singapore.....	-	51.0	66.9	71.3	74.7	77.1	83.1	91.5	97.7	91.8	103.7	110.0	112.0	114.7	110.3	103.1
Taiwan.....	29.3	53.6	62.8	67.4	72.5	75.5	79.1	84.0	88.3	92.2	102.6	107.1	114.8	122.5	133.5	132.8
Belgium.....	49.9	73.9	82.3	86.0	87.3	92.7	93.9	93.3	96.8	97.0	102.9	108.1	111.0	115.1	120.2	120.8
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	90.8	87.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.0	119.4	114.1
France.....	42.9	63.6	72.4	75.2	75.5	79.9	84.1	87.8	94.0	95.9	104.5	107.3	112.3	114.9	116.3	115.4
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	79.3	80.6	82.9	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	113.5	123.1	129.3	129.2
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	89.8	94.2	94.6	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.6
Netherlands.....	48.0	68.3	79.0	82.1	83.9	84.1	86.6	90.1	96.6	97.1	102.1	109.0	113.9	118.2	121.4	119.7
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	89.2	88.1	90.8	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.4	117.2
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	90.2	93.3	92.2	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	111.1	110.1
Sweden.....	41.3	50.9	62.7	66.6	68.8	75.1	79.6	86.9	92.8	90.1	108.1	119.7	127.1	139.0	139.7	134.6
United Kingdom.....	46.3	72.8	83.5	82.1	81.4	82.9	83.7	87.8	93.7	97.0	104.2	110.8	115.5	119.8	123.8	124.2
Output																
United States.....	49.6	66.2	75.7	79.1	82.1	87.1	92.9	96.9	103.0	97.3	101.1	106.8	107.7	113.6	116.9	113.7
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	73.1	76.5	77.5	82.3	86.5	93.7	103.2	99.2	99.4	101.4	103.0	102.6	101.6	95.9
Australia.....	70.3	81.5	85.4	84.9	87.6	89.6	92.1	91.9	96.3	95.4	101.7	101.8	101.4	100.5	103.7	105.4
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	97.5	101.7	105.6	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	125.7	121.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	13.4	41.3	54.9	61.3	65.3	68.4	63.0	76.8	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.9
Singapore.....	-	51.2	68.5	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.9
Taiwan.....	30.2	60.5	71.1	75.0	78.9	83.5	86.1	92.4	99.2	91.8	105.3	115.6	123.6	132.5	146.3	144.7
Belgium.....	67.5	87.2	87.5	89.9	90.2	94.5	96.1	96.4	100.7	100.8	98.6	102.2	102.0	104.9	107.6	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	101.3	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	97.5	94.2	93.0	94.6	94.8
United Kingdom.....	169.8	130.4	114.5	118.2	120.3	120.1	119.8	115.4	110.6	105.4	95.7	92.0	88.1	86.3	84.0	81.3
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	72.2	73.4	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.7	119.6	123.2
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	79.8	81.7	82.9	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.8	104.0	107.7	112.4	115.8	119.9	122.5
Australia.....	-	61.7	69.8	74.1	77.5	79.6	82.9	86.2	90.0	95.7	103.9	109.4	116.3	124.2	130.7	134.2
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	89.4	92.4	93.2	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	98.3	100.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	23.7	46.5	56.4	65.7	71.4	77.7	78.2	85.2	89.0	105.5	120.6	139.7	153.9	163.8	167.1
Singapore.....	-	56.2	77.5	81.0	87.0	90.9	96.1	87.9	90.2	97.3	100.6	97.9	96.8	95.0	94.3	94.7
Taiwan.....	20.4	58.6	76.4	82.7	88.2	90.8	94.2	95.9	97.6	103.7	101.0	102.1	105.7	108.9	112.4	113.8
Belgium.....	40.2	69.0	80.9	83.2	84.7	87.9	89.2	90.4	92.0	95.9	103.4	106.2	109.4	113.3	119.3	122.8
Denmark.....	32.6	68.6	77.7	79.3	82.5	85.4	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	122.9	126.1	130.5
France.....	28.2	64.2	77.6	79.9	81.4	83.8	84.4	87.1	91.8	94.2	102.3	105.5	109.4	113.7	116.8	120.3
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	77.1	81.2	85.1	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	110.3	113.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	78.0	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.0	115.5	118.5
Netherlands.....	41.1	61.9	75.0	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.7	120.5
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	66.2	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.2	132.2
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	83.8	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	118.9	124.8	130.8
Sweden.....	25.4	59.9	68.0	71.7	77.3	81.4	84.6	87.2	90.6	94.9	104.5	107.3	111.0	114.2	119.7	123.3
United Kingdom.....	24.5	60.6	70.9	72.1	71.9	75.1	80.7	85.4	90.6	94.7	104.9	109.6	115.9	121.7	125.7	128.8

See notes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE 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.

Workplace Safety and Health in the Health Care and Social Assistance Industry, 2003-07

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The health care and social assistance industry is characterized by large employment, diverse demographics, and unique occupational safety issues. Over the 5-year period from 2003 to 2007, the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in private industry declined; over the same period, the number of fatal occupational injuries in all industries increased somewhat, averaging 129 per year.

The health care and social assistance sector employed an estimated 15.1 million people in 2007; it is the second largest industry sector in the Nation, with more persons employed than any other industry sector except retail trade.¹ Of the workers in the health care and social assistance sector, 9.8 percent are government workers and another 5.2 percent are self-employed.² Workplace safety and health information for both of these groups is captured in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries \(CFOI\)](#) program, but not in the [Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses \(SOII\)](#).³ Workers in this sector are at risk for illnesses, injuries, and fatalities because of long hours, changing shifts, physically demanding tasks, violence, and exposure to infectious diseases and hazardous chemicals.⁴ This study covers the 5-year period from 2003 to 2007 and includes private industry workers for nonfatal injuries and all workers for fatal injuries in the health care and social assistance industry as defined in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).⁵

The health care and social assistance sector is comprised of four subsectors: ambulatory health care services, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and social assistance. The sector is made up of establishments providing both health care and social assistance because it is often difficult to distinguish between these activities. “The industries in the sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance.”⁶

One major difference between the health care and social assistance industry and all other industries is that women make up nearly 80 percent of all private wage and salaried workers in health care and social assistance, whereas they make up only 45.3 percent of all other industries combined. As can be seen in table 1, the percentage of women workers in health care and social assistance is 14 percentage points above the industry with the second highest percentage of women employed (educational services), and nearly 20 percentage points above the industry with the third highest percentage of women employed (finance and insurance).

Table 1. Employment by industry sector, 2007

Industry sector	Total employment(1) (in thousands)	Percent women(2)	Percent black(3)
Total employment	114,833.4	45.3	10.4

Footnotes:

(1) Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The percentages stated are from the BLS Current Population Survey and include employees 16 years old and older. The total employment numbers may be found online at: www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm. Note that employment and percentages include only private industry age and salary workers.

(2) Percentage of female workers are from the BLS Current Population Survey.

(3) Percentage of black or African American workers are from the BLS Current Population Survey and exclude those that are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

(4) Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services percentages are based on the combination of NAICS codes 561 and 562 since the BLS Current Population Survey does not aggregate these industries into the NAICS sector 56.

Industry sector	Total employment ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Percent women ⁽²⁾	Percent black ⁽³⁾
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	997.6	20.0	3.3
Mining	640.8	13.5	4.1
Construction	7,790.6	10.1	5.0
Manufacturing	14,071.4	29.8	9.5
Wholesale trade	6,031.9	29.4	8.0
Retail trade	15,675.9	49.0	10.3
Transportation and warehousing	4,309.2	23.0	17.0
Utilities	548.9	22.0	10.5
Information	3,001.3	40.2	11.6
Finance and insurance	6,092.5	59.9	10.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,168.4	47.4	8.5
Professional and technical services	7,670.7	44.6	6.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,853.2	51.6	7.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services ⁽⁴⁾	8,453.9	40.9	14.5
Educational services	2,291.8	65.3	10.1
Health care and social assistance	15,076.9	79.4	15.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,076.0	48.1	8.3
Accommodation and food services	11,510.8	53.0	10.8
Other services	4,571.7	52.2	9.8

Footnotes:

(1) Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The percentages stated are from the BLS Current Population Survey and include employees 16 years old and older. The total employment numbers may be found online at: www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm. Note that employment and percentages include only private industry wage and salary workers.

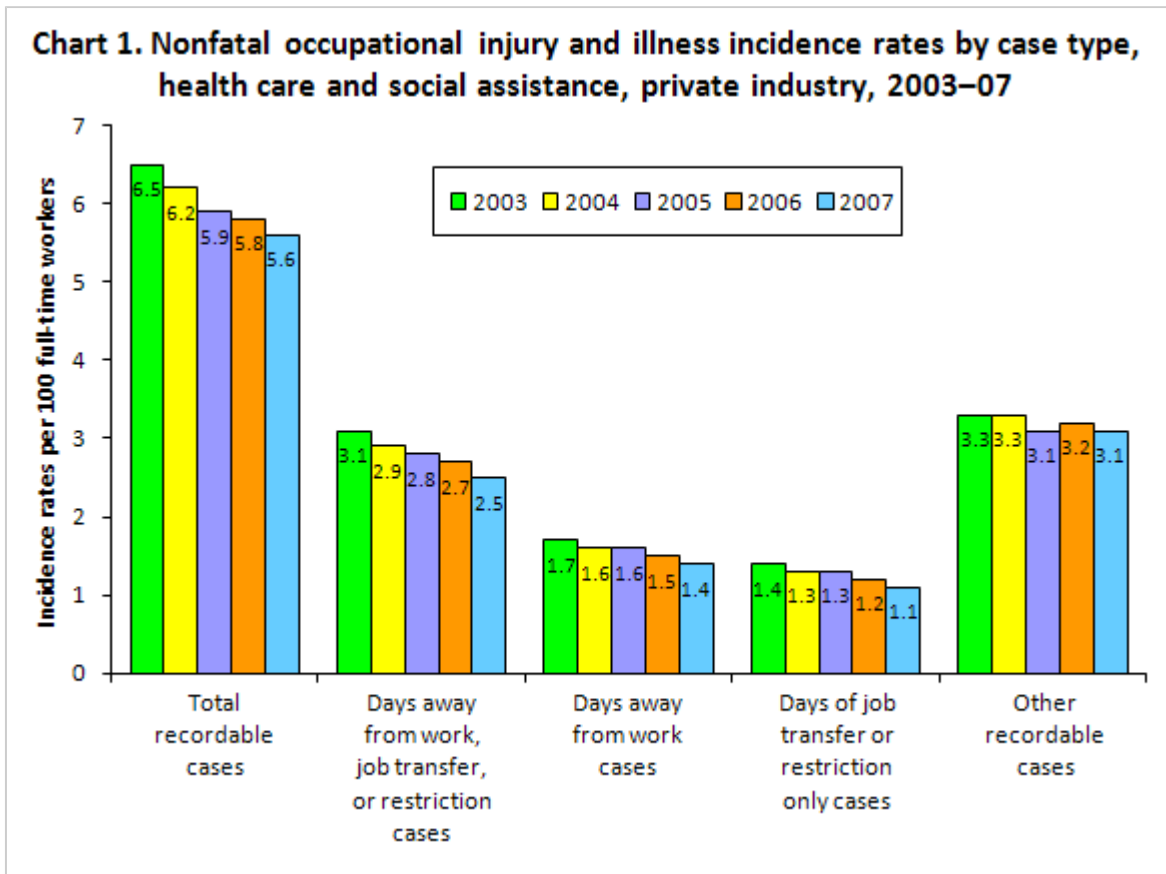
(2) Percentage of female workers are from the BLS Current Population Survey.

(3) Percentage of black or African American workers are from the BLS Current Population Survey and exclude those that are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

(4) Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services percentages are based on the combination of NAICS codes 561 and 562 since the BLS Current Population Survey does not aggregate these industries into the NAICS sector 56.

Nonfatal Injuries And Illnesses

In 2007 there were 670,600 injuries and illnesses in the health care and social assistance industry, with an injury and illness rate of 5.6 per 100 full-time workers compared with 4.2 for all of private industry. (See chart 1 below.) Nearly half (45.3 percent) of these injuries and illnesses required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction. Cases with at least 1 day away from work numbered 171,020 injuries and illnesses, or a rate of 1.4 per 100 full-time workers.



As can be seen in table 2 below, the total number of injuries and illnesses in health care and social assistance had a 3.9-percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2003 to 2007 while employment increased by nearly 10 percent. This resulted in a 13.8-percent reduction in the incidence rate over the 5-year timeframe. Injuries and illnesses in health care and social assistance accounted for 16.8 percent of the 4 million occupational injuries and illnesses in 2007.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry, total private industry, 2003-07 (Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry(1)					Health care and social assistance				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Injuries and illnesses										
Total cases	4,365.2	4,257.3	4,214.2	4,085.4	4,002.7	698.1	684.0	668.9	675.2	670.6

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(2) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication standards. As a result of rounding, some numbers may not sum to totals.

Characteristic	Private industry(1)					Health care and social assistance				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	2,301.9	2,225.0	2,184.8	2,114.6	2,036.0	337.9	322.8	318.4	310.0	303.7
Cases with days away from work(2)	1,315.9	1,259.3	1,234.7	1,183.5	1,158.9	188.4	179.9	175.9	171.8	171.0
Cases with job transfer or restriction	986.0	965.7	950.1	931.1	877.2	149.5	142.9	142.5	138.2	132.7
Other recordable cases	2,063.3	2,032.3	2,029.4	1,970.8	1,966.7	360.2	361.2	350.6	365.2	366.9
Injuries										
Total cases	4,095.7	4,008.3	3,971.7	3,857.4	3,796.4	649.8	638.0	623.9	628.1	630.1
Illnesses										
Total cases	269.5	249.0	242.5	228.0	206.3	48.3	45.9	45.0	47.1	40.5
Illness categories										
Skin disorders	43.4	38.9	40.1	41.4	35.3	10.1	7.1	7.9	9.2	7.3
Respiratory conditions	19.0	17.6	20.2	17.7	16.7	6.4	5.7	5.8	6.4	5.3
Poisoning	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hearing loss	--	28.4	26.9	24.4	23.0	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other illness cases	203.2	160.9	152.4	141.1	127.9	31.3	32.6	30.9	31.1	27.4

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(2) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication standards. As a result of rounding, some numbers may not sum to totals.

Hospitals, a major component industry within health care and social assistance, reported nearly 270,000 nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2007 (as shown in table 3 below). According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), hospitals led the list of industries that reported 100,000 or more occupational injury and illness cases over the 4-year period from 2003 to 2006.⁷ The hospital industry constitutes 29.5 percent of health care and social assistance employment, but accounts for 40.1 percent of all of the injuries and illnesses within the sector. The same NIOSH report states that two other health care and social assistance component industries shown in table 3—ambulatory health care services and nursing and residential care facilities—were also on the list of industries with 100,000 or more occupational injury and illness cases during the 2003-06 period.

Table 3. Number and incidence rate of total recordable injuries and illnesses in Health Care and Social Assistance, all United States, private industry, 2007

Industry	Employment(1) (in thousands)	Total recordable injuries and illnesses (in thousands)	Rate(2)
Total private industry	114,833.4	4,002.7	4.2
Health care and social assistance	15,076.9	670.6	5.6
Ambulatory health care services	5,454.7	130.2	3.0
Hospitals	4,442.1	268.8	7.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	2,920.2	204.3	8.8
Social assistance	2,259.9	67.3	3.9

Footnotes:

(1) Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

(2) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for incidence rates) and were calculated as follows: (N/EH) X 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year),

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Note: Numbers represent private industry wage and salary workers. Self-employed and government workers are not included in this table. The total employment numbers may be found online at: www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm.

Table 4 shows that the health care and social assistance industry had an incidence rate of skin disorders and respiratory conditions that was higher than the national average for 2007, but that the rate of poisonings and hearing loss was lower.

Table 4. Number and rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in health care and social assistance, total private industry, 2007

Characteristic	Private industry(1)		Health care and social assistance	
	Number (in thousands)	Rate(2)	Number (in thousands)	Rate(2)
Injuries and Illnesses				
Total cases	4,002.7	4.2	670.6	5.6

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(2) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for incidence rates) and were calculated as follows: (N/EH) X 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year),

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(3) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Characteristic	Private industry ⁽¹⁾		Health care and social assistance	
	Number (in thousands)	Rate ⁽²⁾	Number (in thousands)	Rate ⁽²⁾
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	2,036.0	2.1	303.7	2.5
Cases with days away from work⁽³⁾	1,158.9	1.2	171.0	1.4
Cases with job transfer or restriction	877.2	0.9	132.7	1.1
Other recordable cases	1,966.7	2.1	366.9	3.1
Injuries				
Total cases	3,796.4	4.0	630.1	5.3
Illnesses				
Total cases	206.3	21.8	40.5	34.0
Illness categories				
Skin disorders	35.3	3.7	7.3	6.1
Respiratory conditions	16.7	1.8	5.3	4.4
Poisoning	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hearing loss	23.0	2.4	0.1	0.1
All other illness cases	127.9	13.5	27.4	23.0

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(2) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for incidence rates) and were calculated as follows: (N/EH) X 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year),

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(3) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Nonfatal Injuries And Illnesses That Resulted In Days Away From Work

Occupation.⁸ Table 5 shows data for the five occupations in health care and social assistance that had the largest number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2007: nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; registered nurses; home health aides; licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses; and maids and housekeeping cleaners. These occupations accounted for half of the injuries and illnesses in health care and social assistance. The group nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants was by far the largest contributor, accounting for 26 percent of the injuries and illnesses in health care and social assistance. Registered nurses were second with 11.4 percent. Across all industries, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and registered nurses were among the occupations that had the highest number of injuries or illnesses in 2007.

Table 5. Number of occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work by selected occupations in health care and social assistance, total private industry, 2007

Occupation	Total Cases	Median Days away from work
All Occupations in Health care and social assistance	171,020	6
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	44,440	5
Registered Nurses	19,500	7
Home Health Aides	8,220	8
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	6,580	6
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	6,380	5

Note: Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values. Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

Nature of injury.⁹ Table 6 shows data for the most common nature of injury suffered in the health care and social assistance industry in each year during the 2003-07 period—sprains, strains, and tears—which accounted for 86,060 injuries in 2007. This represents a decline of 16.3 percent from the 2003 figure of 102,770. This type of injury also represents 50.3 percent of the total number of lost work-time injury and illness cases in health care and social assistance (the average for all industries is only 38.7 percent).

Table 6. Sprains, strains, and tears involving days away from work in the health care and social assistance industry, total private industry, 2003-07

Year	Sprains, strains, and tears involving days away from work
2003	102,770
2004	95,500
2005	92,910
2006	86,130
2007	86,060

Note: Days away from work cases include those resulting in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

A common cause of these injuries in health care and social assistance for both men and women was overexertion in lifting. As shown in table 7, there were a total of 29,840 sprains, strains, and tears on the job that resulted from overexertion in lifting in 2003, with 82.5 percent occurring to women. By 2007, the total number had dropped to 21,490 (a 28.0-percent decline) and the percentage among women had dropped to 80.9 percent. Although women had more than 4 times the number of sprain, strain, and tear injuries, both men and women had roughly the same percentage of these injuries as a proportion of their overall injuries and illnesses.

Table 7. Sprains, strains, or tears due to overexertion in lifting requiring days away from work in the health care and social assistance industry, by gender, total private industry, 2003-07

Gender	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Men	5,220	5,070	5,200	4,770	4,100
Women	24,620	20,600	19,880	18,020	17,380

Note: As a result of rounding, numbers may not sum to totals.

Gender	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	29,840	25,680	25,080	22,800	21,490

Note: As a result of rounding, numbers may not sum to totals.

Source.¹⁰ Table 8 shows the sources of injuries and illnesses in the health care and social assistance industry. As can be seen in the table, the most common source was a health care patient, from which a total of 49,370 injuries or illnesses occurred in 2007. Of these, 16,520 were due to overexertion in lifting the patient. In 2003, about a third of the injuries or illnesses that required days away from work were attributable to a health care patient as the source. These injuries have steadily declined each year since 2003 for a total decline of 19.5 percent, or an estimated 11,940 fewer injuries and illnesses over the 5-year period. The next most common source in 2007 was floors or ground surfaces, with 39,590 injuries and illnesses. This represents an 8.2-percent increase over 2003, when the figure was 36,590.

Table 8. Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in the health care and social assistance industry, by source, total private industry, 2003-07

Source of injury, illness:	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chemicals chemical products	2,490	3,130	2,370	3,110	2,370
Containers	9,610	9,660	10,030	9,630	8,730
Furniture, fixtures	8,760	8,710	8,540	8,190	8,410
Machinery	4,130	3,870	4,030	3,660	3,390
Parts and materials	1,560	2,040	1,870	1,650	1,930
Worker motion or position	24,940	23,770	21,040	20,610	21,080
Floor, ground surfaces	36,590	35,720	38,820	36,430	39,590
Handtools	2,250	1,920	2,070	2,050	2,210
Vehicles	9,840	8,810	9,960	9,230	9,060
Health care patient	61,310	55,710	53,580	51,230	49,370
All other	26,930	26,560	23,590	26,050	19,410

Event.¹¹ Table 9 shows the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in health care and social assistance that required days away from work by event or exposure for the 2003-07 period. The most common event that led to an injury during any of the 5 years was overexertion, which accounted for 38.6 percent of all injuries and illnesses in the industry in 2003, but dropped to 34.5 percent in 2007. Over the 5-year span, there were only two categories of events that had an increase in the number of injuries every year except one: falls, and assaults and violent acts. Although health care and social assistance accounted for only 13.1 percent of the overall workforce in 2007, it accounted for 16.2 percent of the total number of falls that year. In addition, a worker in health care and social assistance is nearly 5 times more likely to be the victim of a nonfatal assault or violent act by person than the average worker in all industries combined.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in the health care and social assistance industry, by event or exposure, total private industry, 2003-07

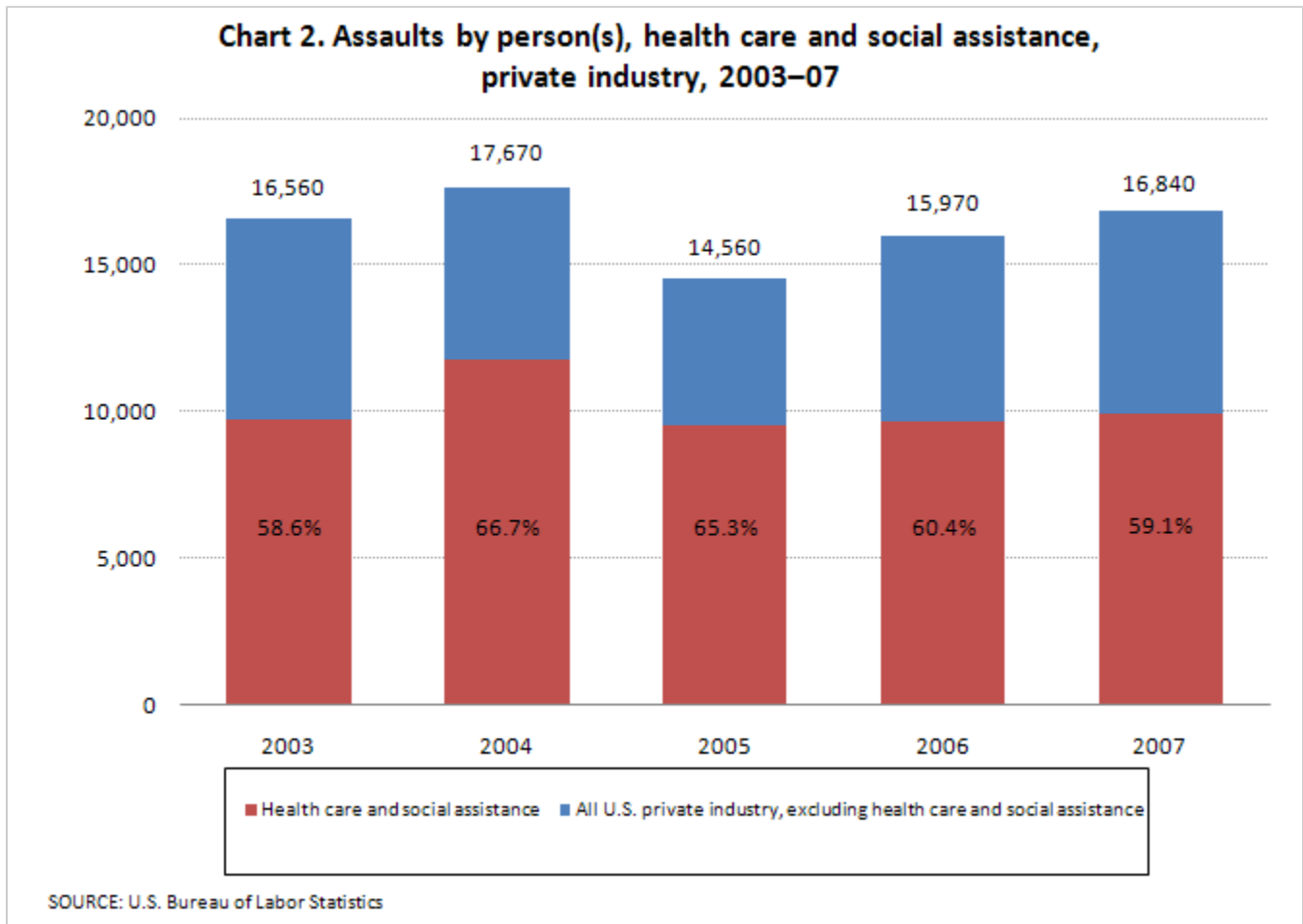
Event or exposure:	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	188,410	179,910	175,900	171,820	171,020
Contact with object or equipment	24,480	23,220	22,630	22,310	22,890
Struck by object	11,900	11,330	11,450	11,550	11,900

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication standards. As a result of rounding, numbers may not sum to totals.

Event or exposure:	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Struck against object	8,250	7,980	6,500	7,050	7,160
Caught in object, equipment, material	3,030	2,730	3,000	2,400	2,390
Fall to lower level	5,900	5,000	5,730	5,590	5,350
Fall on same level	31,530	31,700	34,330	31,210	34,570
Slips, trips	6,290	5,640	5,120	5,040	6,290
Overexertion	72,820	65,500	64,530	61,760	59,050
Overexertion in lifting	35,240	30,890	30,460	27,870	26,270
Repetitive motion	4,870	5,160	3,500	3,650	3,150
Exposed to harmful substance	8,100	8,400	7,270	9,540	7,230
Transportation accidents	6,230	5,380	6,980	6,020	5,950
Fires, explosions	-	50	120	100	90
Assault violent act	10,340	12,320	9,960	10,130	10,490
by person	9,710	11,790	9,510	9,640	9,950
by other	630	530	450	490	540
All other	17,820	17,550	15,740	16,470	15,970

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication standards. As a result of rounding, numbers may not sum to totals.

As shown in chart 2, nearly 60 percent of all nonfatal assaults and violent acts by persons occurred in the health care and social assistance industry, but nearly three-quarters of these were assaults by health care patients or residents of a health care facility. The most common victims of assaults in 2007 were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, with 15.7 percent of all assaults by persons in any industry occurring to workers in this occupational group.



As can be seen in table 10, of the cases of assaults and violent acts by persons for which the time of the incident was reported, 68.2 percent occurred during the 12-hour period from 8:01 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Assaults by persons suffered during the late evening hours of 8:01 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. resulted in a median of 7 days away from work, more than at any other time during the day. Median days away from work is a key measure of the severity of an injury or illness.

Table 10. Assaults and violent acts by a person or persons that required days away from work in the health care and social assistance industry, total private industry, 2007

Time of Day Group	Number	Percent of total cases	Median Days
Total	9,950	100.0	4
12:01 AM to 4:00 AM	520	5.2	5
4:01 AM to 8:00 AM	1,130	11.4	2
8:01 AM to 12 Noon	1,940	19.5	4
12:01 PM to 4:00 PM	2,130	21.4	4
4:01 PM to 8:00 PM	2,140	21.5	5
8:01 PM to 12 Midnight	1,260	12.7	7
Time not reported	840	8.4	4

Note: As a result of rounding, numbers may not sum to totals.

Race and ethnicity.¹² As shown in table 11, below, African Americans represented 15.4 percent of employment in the health care and social assistance industry in 2007, for a total of about 2.3 million employed—more than in any other industry.

Table 11. Number of persons employed in health care and social assistance, by gender and ethnicity, total private industry, 2003-07

Year	Health Care and Social Assistance					
	Total employed (in thousands)	Women	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
2003	13,721.9	80.3	69.2	15.1	4.9	9.1
2004	14,005.7	79.9	68.8	15.0	4.9	9.5
2005	14,256.4	80.1	68.4	15.1	5.2	9.5
2006	14,605.8	79.7	67.7	15.8	5.3	9.4
2007	15,076.9	79.4	67.5	15.4	5.4	9.9

Note: Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The percentages stated are from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS) and include employees aged 16 years old and older. Private industry employment and percentages includes only wage and salary workers. Percentages of women workers are from the CPS. Percentages of workers by race or ethnicity are from the CPS; racial categories exclude those that are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

One factor that makes comparative analysis difficult for race or ethnicity is that more than 30 percent of cases that involved lost work time reported to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in 2007 did not include the race or ethnicity of the injured worker.¹³ Still, as shown in table 12, of those cases that did report race or ethnicity, the number of lost work-time cases for African Americans in the health care and social assistance industry declined by 1.4 percent from 2003 to 2007, whereas the number for Whites declined by nearly 15 percent over the same period. In addition, the number of injuries and illnesses to Hispanic or Latino workers in this industry rose by 1.6 percent during the 5-year period, but the number employed from this ethnic group rose by 19.5 percent.¹⁴

Table 12. Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work in health care and social assistance, by race or ethnic origin, total private industry, 2003-07

Race or ethnic origin:	Health Care and Social Assistance				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	87,720	80,980	79,320	75,450	74,620
Black or African American	27,400	30,250	28,680	25,290	27,030
Hispanic or Latino	13,520	14,710	11,930	13,580	13,730
Asian	2,910	2,950	2,930	2,600	2,880
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	960	740	530	660	590
American Indian or Alaska Native	810	630	740	670	1060
Hispanic and other	150	40	230	40	290
Multi-race	190	200	220	120	130
Not reported	54,740	49,410	51,320	53,410	50,690

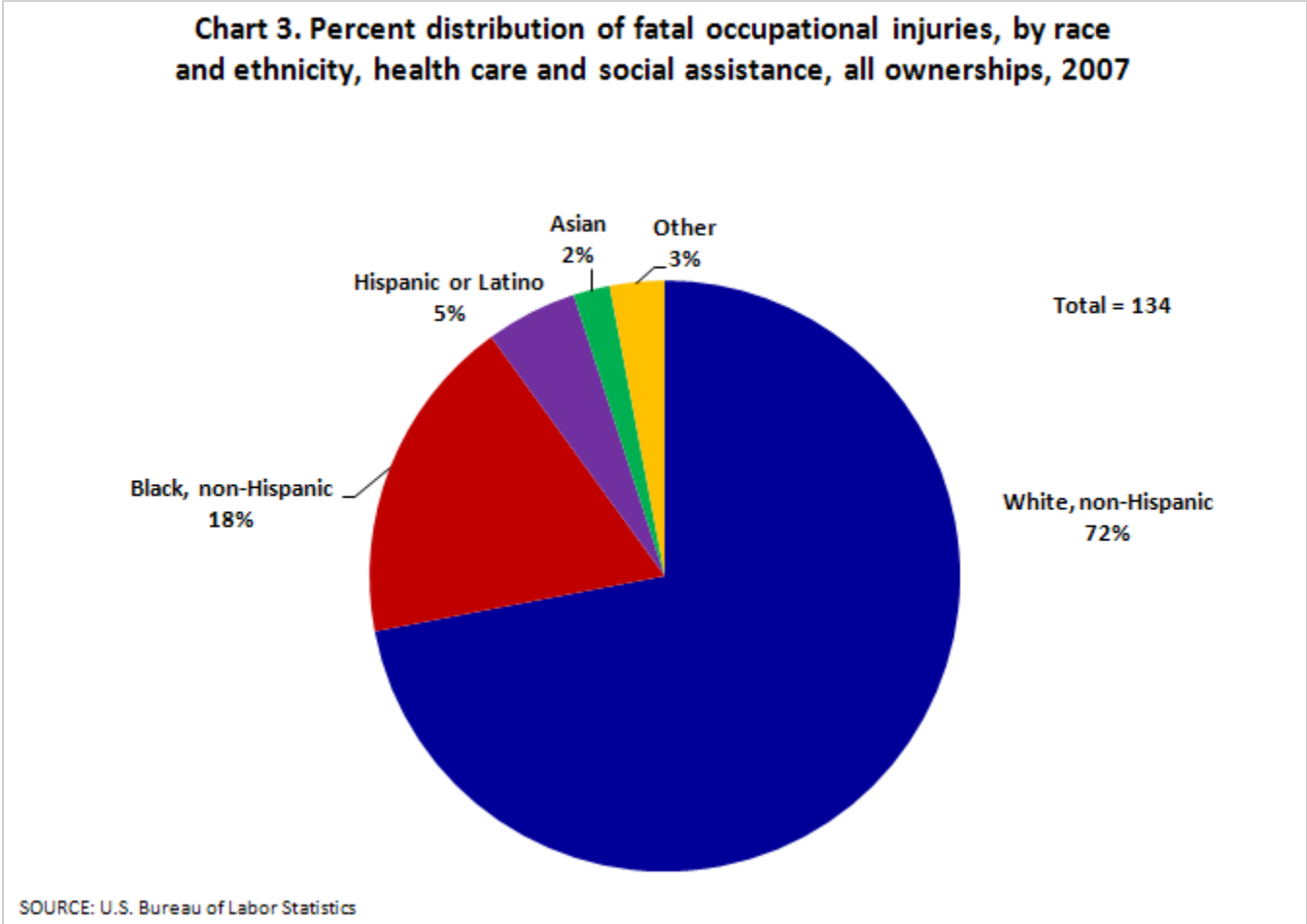
Note: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Gender. As shown in table 11, above, women made up approximately 80 percent of the workforce in health care and social assistance throughout the 2003-07 period. Women also generally account for about 80 percent of the reported injuries and illnesses involving lost work-time in this industry. This stands in contrast to the comparable figures for total private industry, where women made up 45.3 percent of employment and 35.3 percent of the total number of injuries and illnesses. The 140,140 injuries and illnesses to women in the health care and social assistance industry in 2007 represents more than one-third of the total in private industry (409,040).

Fatal Occupational Injuries

Data for fatal injuries, unlike those for nonfatal injuries and illnesses, include all ownership types, meaning private industry, Federal, State, and local government, as well as resident military personnel. BLS reported an average of 129 fatal injuries in health care and social assistance each year from 2003 to 2007.¹⁵ The fatal injury rate for all ownerships in health care and social assistance over the 5-year period averaged 0.8 per 100,000 workers, compared with an average rate of 4.0 for workers in all industries.¹⁶

Race and ethnicity.¹⁷ White workers (non-Hispanic) represented 67 percent of employment in the health care and social assistance industry in 2007, and 72 percent of the fatal injuries. (See chart 3 below.) These percentages are similar to those for all industries, where Whites (non-Hispanic) account for 69 percent of employment and almost 70 percent of the fatal injuries.



Age. Employees between the ages of 45 and 54 suffer the most fatal occupational injuries in the health care and social assistance industry. The distribution of fatal injuries across age groups in health care and social assistance is similar to that of all workplace fatalities.

Gender. Although the majority of the workers in this industry are women (almost 80 percent), throughout the 5-year period covered in this study, women accounted for less than half of the fatal occupational injuries in the industry, which indicates a disparity between the fatality rates for women and those for men. The fatal injury rate for women in health care and social assistance was 0.5 per 100,000 workers in 2007, compared with a rate of 1.7 per 100,000 workers for men.¹⁸ For all industries (in 2007), men have a fatal injury rate of 6.6 per 100,000 workers, and women have a rate of 0.6 per 100,000

workers. Note that the rate for women in health care and social assistance industry is similar to the all-industry rate for women, but the rate for men in health care and social assistance is much lower than the all-industry rate for men.

Event.¹⁹ As shown in chart 4, when fatal injury rates are broken down by event or exposure and by gender, men have higher rates in every category--in some cases, as much as 5 times the rate for women.

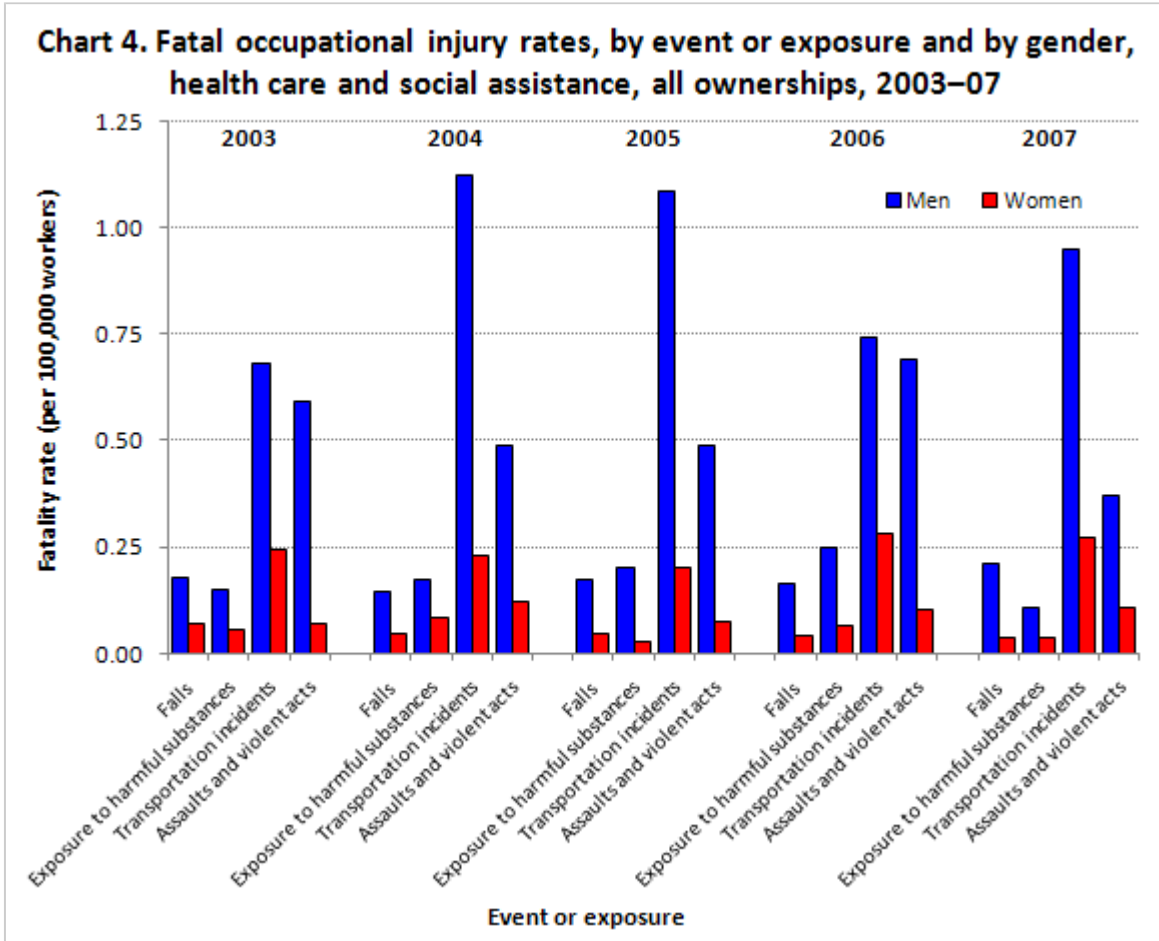
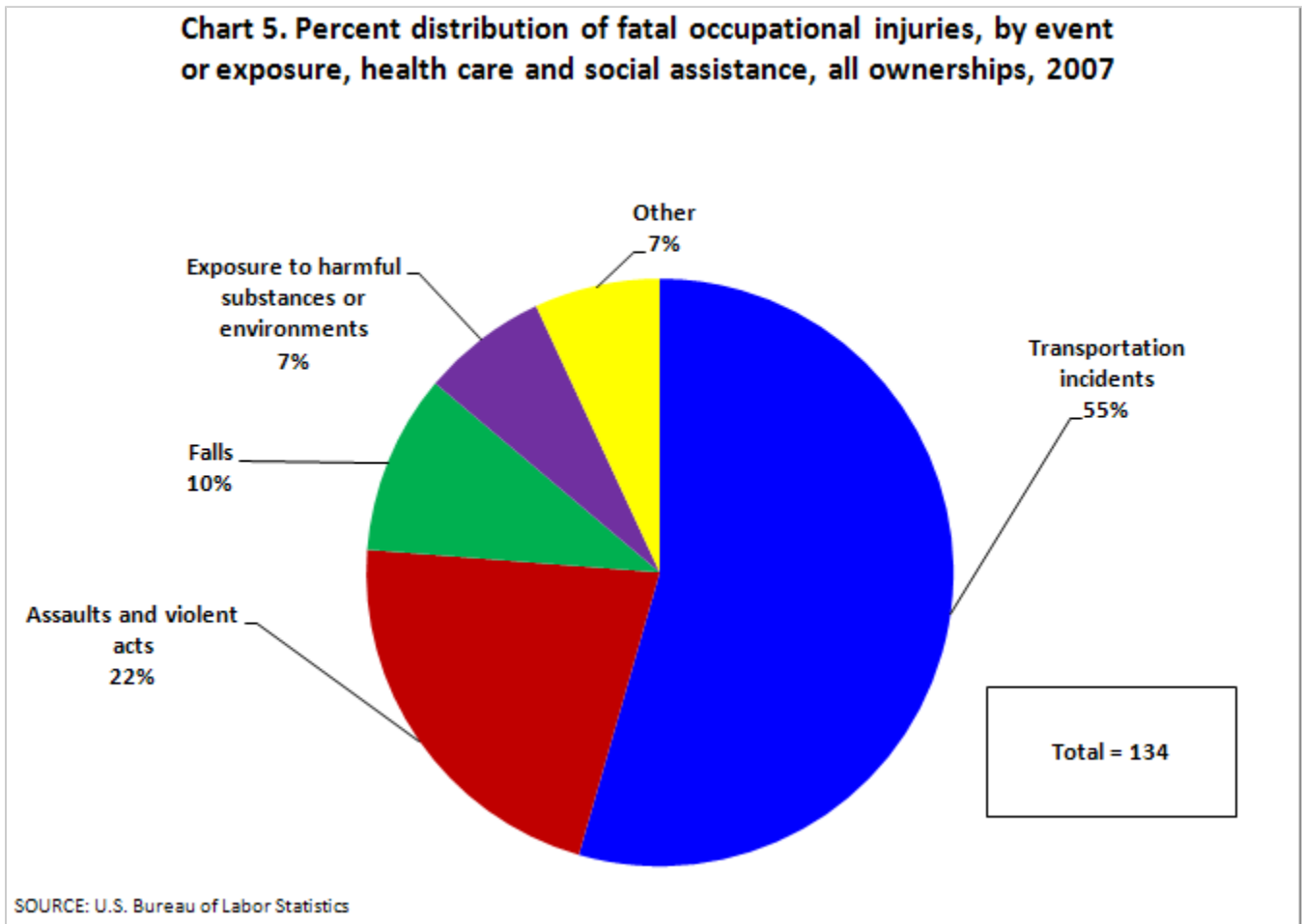
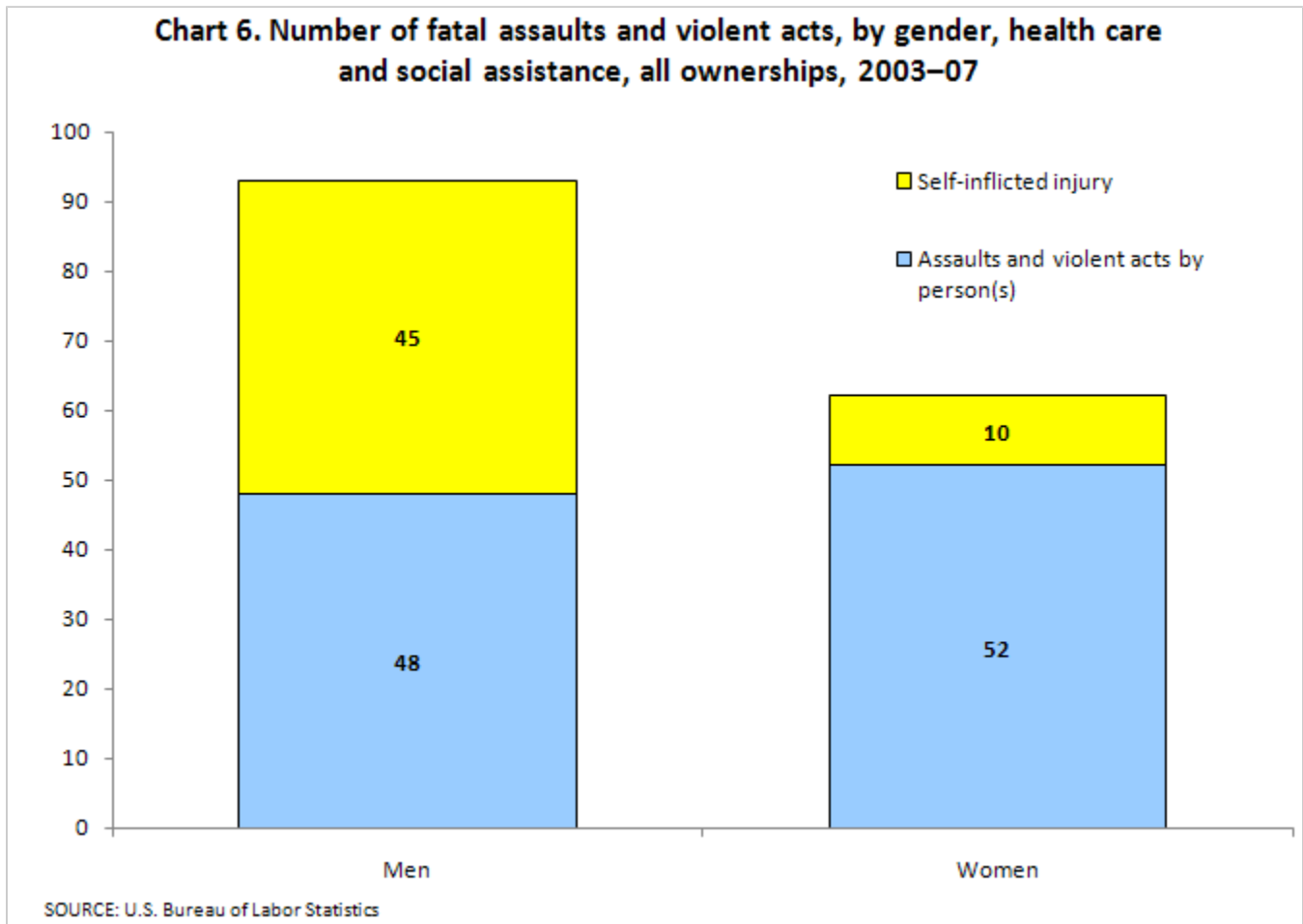


Chart 5 shows that transportation accidents were the most frequent event leading to a fatal injury in the health care and social assistance industry, accounting for 55.2 percent in 2007. This is not surprising considering that transportation incidents account for the highest percentage of events leading to fatalities for all industries (41.6 in 2007).



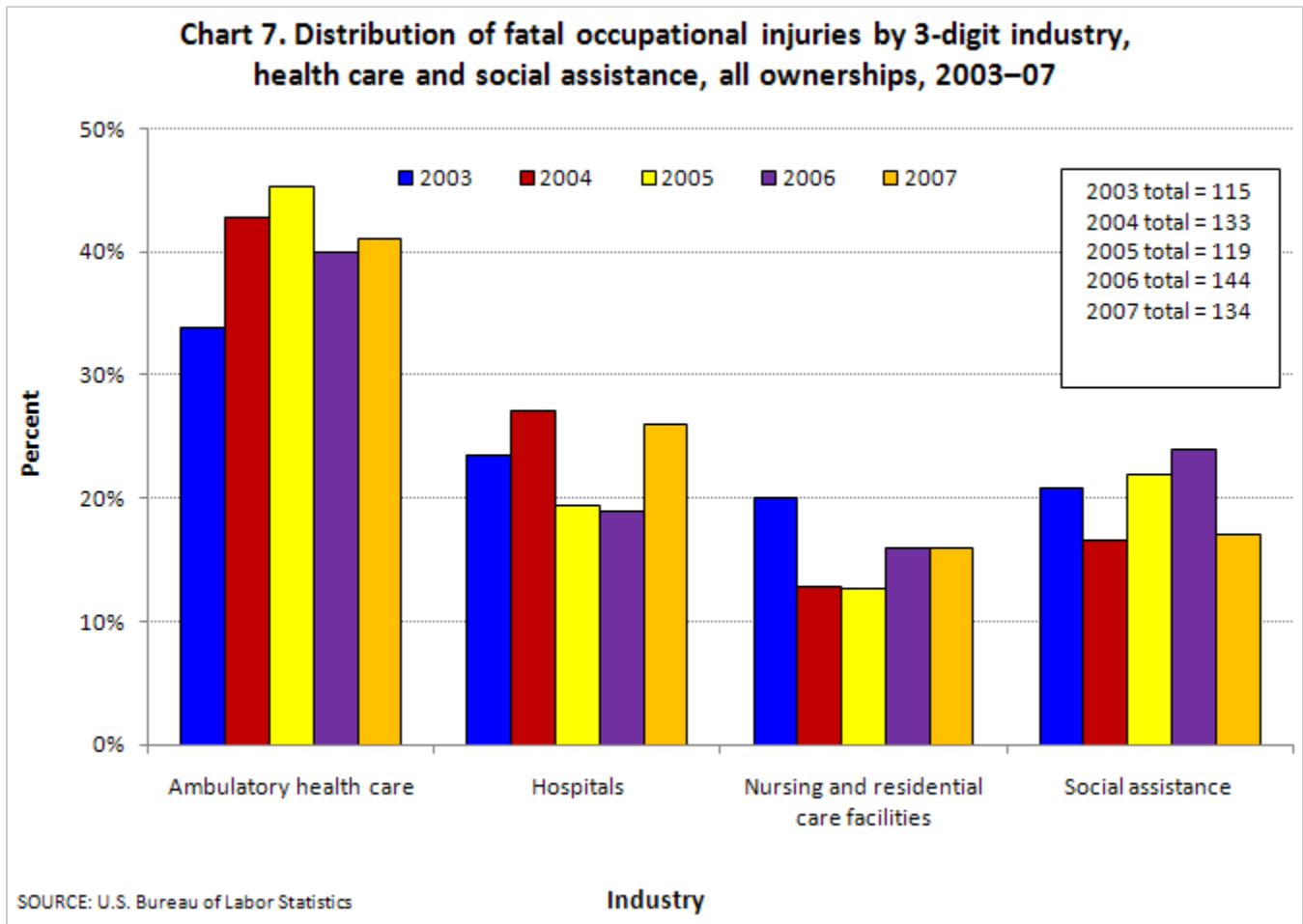
Aircraft accidents, a subcategory of transportation accidents, increased sharply from 2003 to 2007 in health care and social assistance. In 2003 there were 8 fatalities that resulted from aircraft accidents and in 2007 there were 18, more than twice as many as in 2003. Of the 78 fatal injuries over the 5-year period, the vast majority (about 90 percent) were associated with some type of emergency service or medical transport activity.

The annual number of fatal assaults and violent acts changed little over the period, averaging 31 per year from 2003 to 2007. It is interesting to note that fatal assaults and violent acts are more likely to happen to men, whereas the opposite is the case with nonfatal incidents. Of the total of 155 fatal assaults and violent acts, 93 of the victims were men (60 percent) and 62 were women. As shown in chart 6, there is also a distinct difference in the type of assaults and violent acts that occur among men and among women. Among men, suicides accounted for almost half of assaults and violent acts during the period, whereas they accounted for only about a sixth of the assaults and violent acts against women. In addition, of the nonfatal assaults and violent acts, there were very few self-inflicted injuries during the 5-year period, but 55 of the 155 fatal incidents were self-inflicted (35.5 percent).



Occupation.²⁰ Health care practitioners and technical occupations had the highest percentage of fatal occupational injuries within the health care and social assistance industry, with 239 fatal injuries (37.1 percent) during the 5-year period. Fatalities increased 45.9 percent, from 37 fatalities in 2003 to 54 fatalities in 2007. Registered nurses, a subset of health care practitioners and technical occupations, had a large increase, from 7 fatal workplace injuries in 2003 to 24 in 2007. Physicians and surgeons experienced a 30.8-percent decrease, with 9 fatal injuries in 2007 and 13 in 2003.

Subindustries within health care and social assistance. The health care and social assistance industry includes four subcategories. Chart 7 shows the percentage each subcategory contributed to total fatal occupational injuries in the industry, which includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and social assistance. A larger proportion of the fatal injuries occurred in the ambulatory health care services industry in 2007 (41 percent) than in 2003 (34 percent). Hospitals, which account for about a third of the employment for the industry, accounted for 23 percent of fatal injuries in 2003 and 26 percent in 2007. Nursing and residential care facilities experienced an 8.7-percent decrease overall, while the social assistance category remained about the same, averaging 26 fatalities annually over the 5-year period.



Conclusion

Health care and social assistance is an industry with large employment, diverse demographics, and unique occupational safety issues. This industry accounted for the majority of all nonfatal assaults by persons and more than a third of all nonfatal workplace injuries or illnesses to women in 2007. The fatal injury rate over the 2003-07 period averaged 0.8 per 100,000 workers in health care and social assistance, compared with an average rate of 4.0 per 100,000 workers in all industries. The occupational safety and health statistics described in this article can be used to develop means to reduce future injuries, illnesses, and fatal occupational injuries to workers in this important industry.

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Notes

¹ The health care and social assistance sector is code 62 in the [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)](http://www.bls.gov/naics). In this article, the terms “sector” and “industry” are used interchangeably when referring to health care and social assistance. For more information, see the [NAICS page](http://www.bls.gov/naics) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/naics.htm>. The employment figure of 15.1 million is an annual average for 2007 and is derived primarily from the [BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/wagepinfl.z00.htm); the figure is for private industry only and can be found in the BLS news release *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2007*, USDL-08-1498 (U.S. Department of Labor), October 23, 2008, table 1, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/osh/os/osnr0030.pdf>.

2 These percentages are from the BLS [Current Population Survey \(CPS\)](#). The CPS is a national monthly survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS uses a sample of households that is designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. For more information, see the [CPS page](#) of the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/>.

3 The data in the nonfatal injuries and illnesses section of this article are for private industry wage and salary workers only, while the fatalities section includes data for all ownerships and the self-employed. For more information on the [Occupational Safety and Health Statistics](#) program, see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/>.

4 See “[Health Care and Social Assistance](#)” on the [National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health \(NIOSH\)](#) Web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/programs/hcsa/> (accessed July 6, 2010).

5 This article includes only private industry data because data for nonfatal injuries and illnesses for State and local government workers were not available until the 2008 survey year. For more information on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), see the [NAICS page](#) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

6 In the nonfatal injuries and illness section of this article, rates are calculated using a combination of employment data from the [Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#) survey and the [Current Population Survey \(CPS\)](#).

7 See “[Health Care and Social Assistance](#)” on the [National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health \(NIOSH\)](#) Web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/programs/hcsa/> (accessed July 6, 2010).

8 Occupations are based on the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000* (Washington, D.C., Office of Management and Budget, October 2000).

9 The Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions uses the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#) to define the event that precipitated the fatal injury as well as the source of the fatal injury and nature of the fatal injury. For more information, see the [OIICS page](#) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>.

10 See note 9.

11 See note 9.

12 The percentages of employment based on demographic characteristics such as race and sex are calculated from the [Current Population Survey \(CPS\)](#) and include only private wage and salary workers. The figures on total employment are from the [Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#) survey and are published in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) [annual summary tables](#) for 2007 at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm>.

13 Roughly 30 percent of the occupational injury or illness cases collected by the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) each year do not have information for race or ethnicity. The SOII includes a separate race or ethnicity category for “Hispanic and other.” Note that persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

14 Employment figures for race or ethnicity use a combination of data from the [Current Population Survey \(CPS\)](#) and the [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages \(QCEW\)](#).

15 All fatalities data in this article are final.

16 The data in this article for employment and for fatalities are for all ownership types. The employment data in the fatalities section are from the [Current Population Survey](#).

17 Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

18 The BLS published fatality rates for the health care and social assistance sector are for private industry only. This is to ensure that the numerator and denominator are comparing the same worker group due to CPS data limitations.

19 See note 9.

20 Occupations are based on the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000* (Washington, D.C., Office of Management and Budget, October 2000).

Data for Chart 1. Rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in HSA, all United States, private industry, 2003-2007
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Health care and social assistance (NAICS code 62)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Injuries and Illnesses					
Total cases	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.6
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
Cases with days away from work	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Cases with job transfer or restriction	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Other recordable cases	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1

Chart 2. Assaults and violent acts by persons in all industries and percent occurring in health care and social assistance, private industry, 2003-07

Year	Total	Assaults by person in U.S. private industry, excluding health care and social assistance	Health care and social assistance	Percent
2003	16,560	6,850	9,710	58.6%
2004	17,670	5,880	11,790	66.7%
2005	14,560	5,050	9,510	65.3%
2006	15,970	6,330	9,640	60.4%
2007	16,840	6,890	9,950	59.1%

Data for Chart 3. Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries, by race and ethnicity, health care and social assistance, all ownerships, 2007

Race or Ethnicity	Percent
White, non-Hispanic	72%
Black, non-Hispanic	18%
Hispanic or Latino	5%
Asian	2%
Other	3%

Data for Chart 4. Fatal occupational injury rates, by event or exposure and by gender, health care and social assistance, all ownerships, 2003-07

	Men	Women
2003		
Falls	0.18	0.07
Exposure to harmful substances	0.15	0.05
Transportation incidents	0.68	0.25
Assaults and violent acts	0.59	0.07
2004		
Falls	0.14	0.05

	Men	Women
Exposure to harmful substances	0.17	0.08
Transportation incidents	1.12	0.23
Assaults and violent acts	0.49	0.12
2005		
Falls	0.17	0.04
Exposure to harmful substances	0.20	0.03
Transportation incidents	1.09	0.20
Assaults and violent acts	0.49	0.07
2006		
Falls	0.17	0.04
Exposure to harmful substances	0.25	0.07
Transportation incidents	0.74	0.28
Assaults and violent acts	0.69	0.10
2007		
Falls	0.21	0.04
Exposure to harmful substances	0.11	0.04
Transportation incidents	0.95	0.27
Assaults and violent acts	0.37	0.11

Data for Chart 5. Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries, by event or exposure, health care and social assistance, all ownerships, 2007

Event or Exposure	Percent
Transportation incidents	55%
Assaults and violent acts	22%
Falls	10%
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7%
Other	7%

Data for Chart 6. Number of fatal assaults and violent acts, by gender, health care and social assistance, all ownerships, 2003-07

	Men	Women
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	48	52
Self-inflicted injury	45	10

Data for Chart 7. Distribution of fatal occupational injuries by 3-digit industry, health care and social assistance, all ownerships, 2003-07

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ambulatory health care	34%	43%	45%	40%	41%
Hospitals	23%	27%	19%	19%	26%
Nursing and residential care facilities	20%	13%	13%	16%	16%
Social assistance	21%	17%	22%	24%	17%

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	98%	99%	99%	99%	100%

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Disparities in Automatic Enrollment Plan Availability

by Javier Celis

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Originally Posted: August 30, 2010

Savings and thrift plans have become a popular retirement savings alternative to traditional pension plans; the inclusion of an automatic enrollment feature is gaining traction and is especially prevalent in certain worker and establishment groups.

Introduction

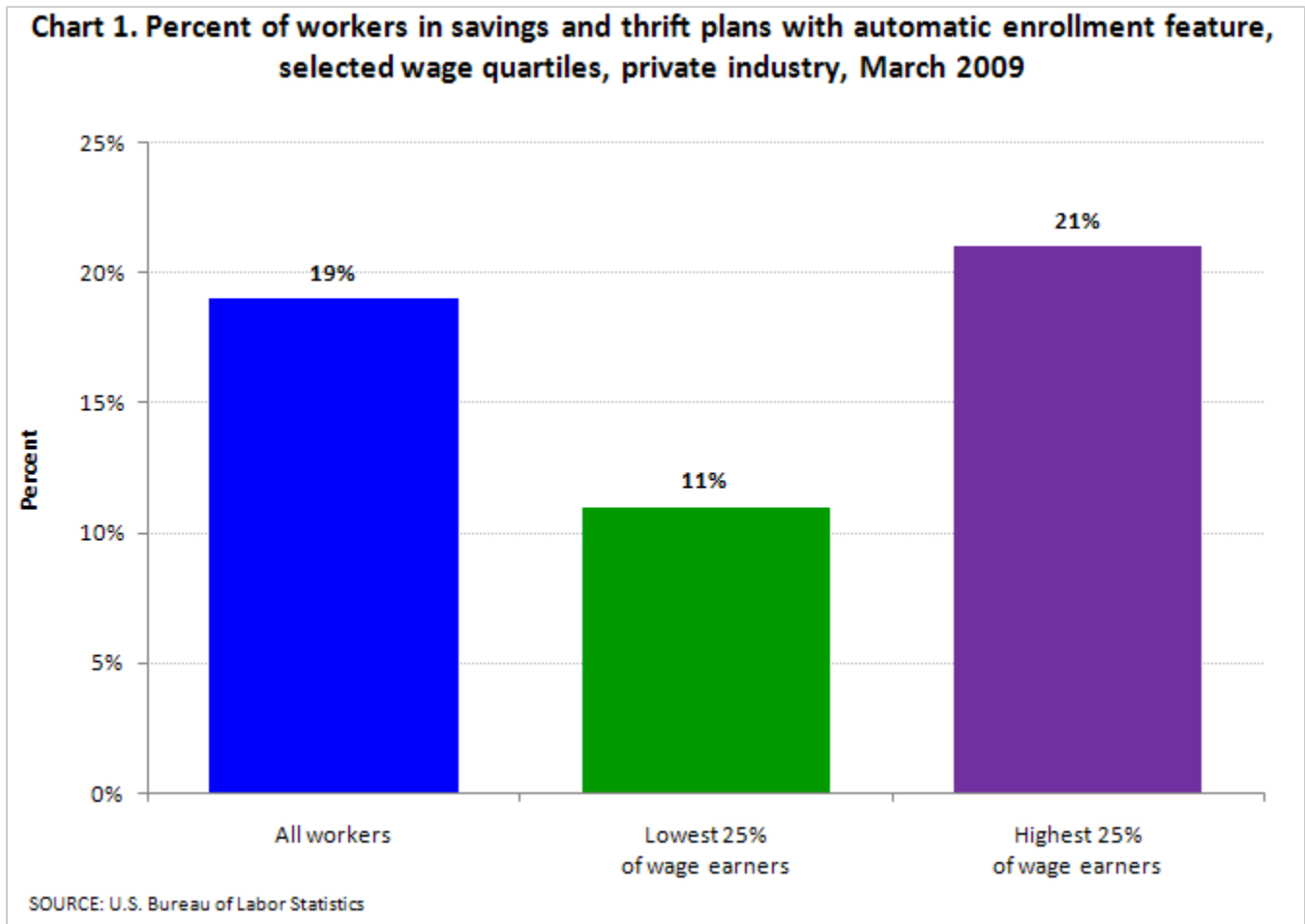
Most defined contribution retirement plans offered in the private sector are savings and thrift plans. Forty-three percent of all private industry workers participated in a defined contribution retirement plan in 2009,¹ and 64 percent of those workers were enrolled in a savings and thrift plan.² Savings and thrift plans usually allow for a worker to make pretax contributions to an individual retirement savings account. These contributions may be matched to various degrees by the employer to induce participation and increase levels of employee savings.

The automatic enrollment feature, previously known as “negative election,” has been utilized for several years in retirement savings plans; however, only recently were employers provided relief from fiduciary liability. Through the Pension Protection Act of 2006,³ Congress sought to encourage employers to make automatic enrollment available to their employees. Upon hire, employers have the statutory authority to simultaneously enroll an employee in the companys savings and thrift retirement plan with a default contribution rate. The default contribution is usually a pretax deduction, as a percent of earnings, and is deposited into an employees retirement account. Although a worker may opt out, these plan provisions have been hailed as an effective method to encourage proactive retirement saving behavior.⁴

The [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) recently published data from the [National Compensation Survey \(NCS\)](#) on the prevalence and provisions of automatic enrollment and default contribution features in savings and thrift plans. The NCS March 2009 data⁵ show that availability of these plan provisions differs by wage level and by establishment size.

Wage Group Disparity

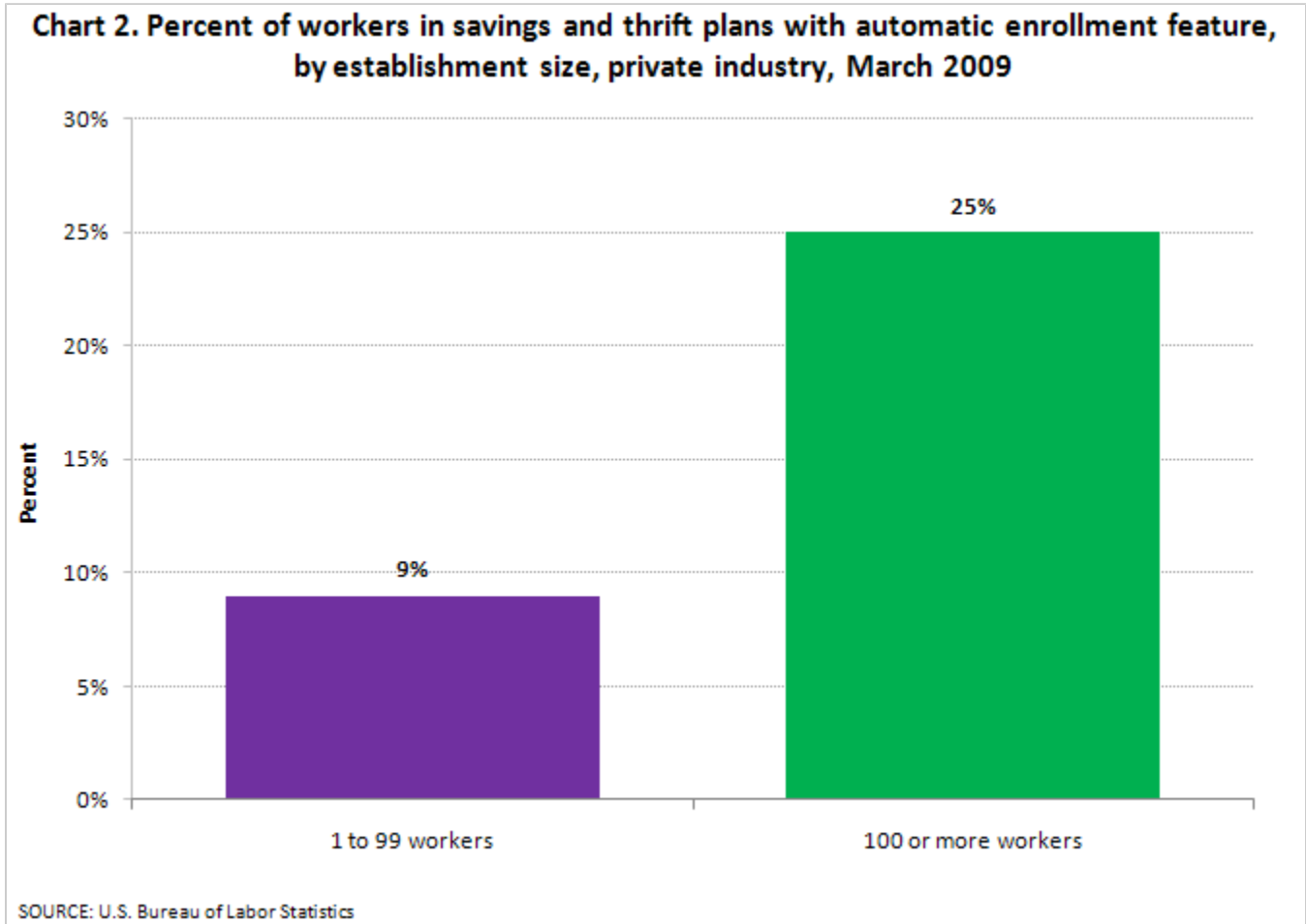
Chart 1 shows the percentage of three groups of workers--private industry workers, those in the lowest earnings quartile, and those in the highest quartile--whose employers automatically enroll new employees in their savings and thrift plan.⁶



Among all private industry workers who participated in savings and thrift plans, 19 percent also had this automatic enrollment feature. However, when the data are disaggregated based on average wage percentiles, there is variation in availability. While 21 percent of private industry workers in the highest wage quartile had employers that automatically enrolled employees in their company's savings and thrift plan, only 11 percent of workers in the lowest quartile had this provision available. Compounding this disparity, 95 percent of workers in the lowest tenth wage category were not offered automatically enrolled savings and thrift plans.⁷ According to a 2008 report by the [Employee Benefits Research Institute \(EBRI\)](#), the inclusion of such plan provisions, or in this case the lack thereof, can have significant ramifications for workers building a retirement nest egg, especially for the lowest of wage earners.⁸ The disparity in defined contribution plan participation varies greatly between the highest and lowest wage categories. Whereas 62 percent of workers in the highest wage quartile participated in a defined contribution plan, only 19 percent of workers in the lowest wage quartile participated in such a plan.⁹ It appears that increases in the availability of automatic enrollment provisions would provide substantial benefits for lower wage earners.

Establishment Size Disparity

In 2009, another EBRI study found a positive relationship between employee participation in retirement plans and firm size.¹⁰ This suggests that increased availability of automatic enrollment provisions would increase employee participation across all establishment sizes, including smaller firms. As can be seen in chart 2, NCS data from 2009 reveal similar disparities in the availability of automatic enrollment plans by establishment size.



Workers in larger establishments were almost 3 times more likely than their counterparts in smaller firms to work for a company that includes an automatic enrollment provision in its savings and thrift retirement plan, 25 percent compared with 9 percent. There is also variation in participation in defined contribution plans among these establishment categories. Fifty-five percent of workers in larger establishments participated in a defined contribution plan, while only 32 percent of workers in smaller establishments participated in such a plan.¹¹ Workers from smaller firms are likely to benefit from efforts to make automatic enrollment more prevalent.

Default Contribution As A Percent Of Employee Earnings

According to NCS data, the median default contribution in private industry ranges from 2 percent of employee earnings at the 10th percentile to 4 percent at the 90th percentile, with a median default contribution of 3 percent of earnings for all workers. These estimates are consistent with a survey conducted by the industry group Mercer that found that, among the employers that use automatic enrollment, 62 percent use a default contribution of 3 percent of employee earnings, 20 percent use a contribution greater than 3 percent, and 11 percent use 2 percent as their default contribution.¹²

A deduction of 3 percent of earnings has various consequences for workers of different wage categories. Although lower income workers would appear to have the most to gain from widespread automatic enrollment implementation, a contribution rate of 3 percent of earnings places a higher strain on their disposable income. This may be one underlying cause in the low take-up rate for lower wage earners.¹³ The take-up rate for the lowest wage quartile was 49 percent, while workers in the highest wage quartile had a take-up rate of 81 percent.¹⁴ It is possible that lower participation rates among low-wage workers has less to do with willingness and is more attributable to financial ability.

Conclusion

The retirement savings literature includes much analysis of the need for workers to forego some consumption today in favor of a more secure tomorrow. Studies show that employer-initiated savings and thrift plans can provide substantial incentives to induce this savings behavior. In the words of Congressional Budget Office Director Peter Orszag, “Inertia, it turns out, is a powerful force in decisionmaking, so people tend to stick with a default, even when they can, at low cost, pick another option.”¹⁵ Efforts on behalf of employers to increase the availability of automatically enrolled savings and thrift plans could lead to increased participation. But the powerful inertia described by Orszag has been the subject of a number of critiques as well. *U.S. News & World Report* retirement analyst Emily Brandon, for example, has argued that the automatic enrollment provision “makes people less responsible for their own retirement decisions” and at its essence, is a “very paternalistic system.”¹⁶ Thus, for many lower income workers, any default contribution may feel more like a wage garnishment than a benefit. Although the ramifications of automatic enrollment and default contribution provisions are likely to continue to be contentious, available data show substantial variation in the availability of these benefits among workers.

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Notes

1 *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2009*, Bulletin 2731 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2009), table 2, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/#bulletin_coverage.

2 *National Compensation Survey: Health and Retirement Plan Provisions in Private Industry in the United States, 2009*, Bulletin 2749 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2010), table 20, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/#bulletin_details.

3 *Pension Protection Act of 2006*, U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration, on the Internet at <http://www.dol.gov/EBSA/pensionreform.html>.

4 Ariel Education Initiative and Hewitt Associates, *401(k) Plans in Living Color: A Study of 401(k) Savings Disparities Across Racial and Ethnic Groups*, on the Internet at <http://www.hewittassociates.com/Intl/nA/en-US/Knowledgecenter/ArticlesReports/ArticleDetail.aspx?cid=6992>.

5 *National Compensation Survey: Health and Retirement Plan Provisions in Private Industry in the United States, 2009*, Bulletin 2749 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2010), table 23, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/#bulletin_details.

6 The quartile groupings are based on the lowest 25 percent (average hourly earnings of \$10.50 or less) and highest 25 percent (average hourly earnings of \$24.22 or more) of average wages for all private industry workers, which may include workers both above and below the threshold. The quartile values are based on the estimates published in *National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2008*, Bulletin 2720 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2009), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ncswage2008.htm>.

7 *National Compensation Survey: Health and Retirement Plan Provisions in Private Industry in the United States, 2009*, Bulletin 2749 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2010), table 23, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/#bulletin_details.

8 Jack VanDerhei and Craig Copeland, *The Impact of PPA on Retirement Savings for 401(k) Participants*, Issue Brief No. 318 (Employee Benefit Research Institute, June 2008), on the Internet at http://www.ebri.org/publications/ib/index.cfm?fa=ibDisp&content_id=3948.

9 *National Compensation Survey: Incidence and Provision of Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2009*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2731, September 2009, table 2, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/#bulletin_coverage.

10 John MacDonald, *Retirement Plan Participation: Firm Size Differences—An Update*, Fast Facts No. 147 (Employee Benefits Research Institute, December 8, 2009), on the Internet at <http://www.ebri.org/pdf/FFE147.08Dec09.Final.pdf>.

11 *National Compensation Survey: Incidence and Provision of Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2009*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2731, September 2009, table 2, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/#bulletin_coverage.

12 *Mercer Survey Finds Majority of Defined Contribution Retirement Plans Feature Automatic Enrollment*, Mercer (www.mercer.com), November 10, 2008, on the Internet at <http://www.mercer.com/print.htm?indContentType=100&idContent=1327690&indBodyType=D&reference&wwparam=1277826368>.

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

14 *National Compensation Survey: Incidence and Provision of Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2009*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2731, September 2009, table 2, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/#bulletin_coverage.

15 Peter Orszag, “Behavioral Economics: Lessons from Retirement Research for Health Care and Beyond.” A Presentation to the Retirement Research Consortium (Congressional Budget Office, August 7, 2008), on the Internet at http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/96xx/doc9673/08-07-Presentation_RRC.pdf.

16 Emily Brandon, “Planning to Retire: The Case Against 401(k) Automatic Enrollment,” *U.S. News & World Report*, June 30, 2009, on the Internet at <http://www.usnews.com/money/blogs/planning-to-retire/2009/06/30/the-case-against-401k-automatic-enrollment>.

Chart 1. Percent of workers in savings and thrift plans with automatic enrollment feature, selected wage quartiles, private industry, March 2009

Avg Wage	All workers	Lowest 25% of wage earners	Highest 25% of wage earners
Automatic enrollment available	19%	11%	21%

Data for Chart 2. Percent of workers in savings and thrift plans with automatic enrollment feature, private industry, March 2009

Establishment Size	1 to 99 workers	100 or more workers
Auto Enroll Available	9%	25%

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